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# Welcome

Darwin Kovacs, President, Glastonbury MLK Community Initiative

# Invocation

Deacon Arthur L. Miller, Director, Office for Black Catholic Ministries, Archdiocese of Hartford

Glastonbury High School Madrigals under the direction of Dr. Ethan Nash

• Lift Every Voice and Sing – Audience Participation Encouraged

# **Flyer Design Recognition**

Darwin Kovacs, Presenting to Kara Petzold, Class of 2017

# Multi-media Presentation Recognition

Darwin Kovacs, Presenting to Brendan Clemente, Class of 2014

# Joan Kemble Beloved Community Award Recipient

Darwin Kovacs, Presenting to Amanda Cole, Class of 2015

# Birmingham, 1963

Deacon Arthur L. Miller

# <page-header><section-header><code-block></code> Letter from Birmingham Jail – Dramatic Excerpt David H. Greer

# **Choral Performance**

Glastonbury High School Madrigals under the direction of Dr. Ethan Nash

· Steal Away, arranged by Moses Hogan

· In That Great Gettin' Up Morning, arranged by Hart

## "Can't Wait – Reflections on the Movement" HartBeat Ensemble

# **Closing Remarks and Invitation to Reception**

**Darwin Kovacs** 

# Discussion

HartBeat Ensemble Cast, David H. Greer, Deacon Arthur L. Miller

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# Martin Luther King's Letter from Birmingham Jail

per an open letter from eight white clergymen urging that the Civil Rights demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama, be stopped immediately because they were unwise and untimely.

appealed to black citizens to use only negotiations and the legal system to gain their rights. King knew full well that without the tension created by nonviolent civil action, negotiations either never occurred or failed. As for the legal system, black citizens were routinely denied justice in the courts.

being carried out against the black community with the full support of Eugene "Bull" Connor, the Birmingham police commissioner. So frequent were the bombings of black churches, institutions and homes that Birmingham was nicknamed Bombingham. The most horrific bombing was yet to occur: in September 1963, four little girls were blown up while attending Sunday school at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

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He began by pointing out that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. "We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly." He obliquely chided the clergymen for superficial social analysis that failed to "grapple with underlying causes." To their charge that the demonstrations were untimely, he said that to black citizens the word wait almost always meant never. "We must come to see, with one of our distinguished jurists, that 'justice too long delaved is justice denied."

cruelty of segregation, King carefully analyzed the difference between just and unjust laws. He wrote that a person has both a legal and moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws that degrade the human personality. He underscored his point by stating that the laws that led to the Holocaust in Nazi Germany were totally legal and that had he been there, he would have disobeved them.

a "more excellent way." He condemned extremism of any kind, but if people were going to label him an extremist, he would like to be an extremist for love, following in the steps of Jesus.

from a response to eight men to an address to the world, universal and timeless in scope. Its theme of inclusivity pertains to immigrants today. His warning about superficial answers that do not address underlying causes still holds true, whether the subject is food stamps, Medicaid, or education. So also does his concern for the psychological damage of inferiority, what he called "nobodyness."

decided not to ride the segregated buses in Montgomery, Alabama: "My feets is tired, but my soul is rested." For him, she symbolized a majestic sense of dignity and profundity towards which everyone should aspire.

By Kathleen Housley



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# Appreciation

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