

VEAPTIST PRESS

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April 8, 1968

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He added that one pastor had called him and said a group of his church members had come to him and asked him not to mention one thing about the racial situation in the city, or else to resign. "How tragic," Troutman said. "How tragic."

Not all of the Southern Baptist pulpits in Memphis, however, were silent. Several prominent Baptist ministers here had strong words concerning the King assassination.

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He added that the at sphere of rebellion and the breakdown in respect for law and order cannot be tolerated regardless of the color of the skin of those guilty of such lawlessness.

"The entire world regrets the brutal murder of Dr. King," Pollard added. "It is a dark stain upon our nation, upon Tennessee, and upon Memphis. It is a serious reflection upon our Christian civilization, that this could happen in Memphis."

Another Baptist leader pointed out that one of four persons in Memphis is a Southern Baptist, and Baptist responsibility is heavy in the city for what has happened.

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"Let us ask ourselves this question: 'To what extent have I been cruel, hypocritical, unjust, and inhumane in my own personal relations with those of other races?' If we would change the character of society, then we must first change our own hearts," he said.

Following the march on the mayor's office the day after the assassination, the two Southern Baptist ministers who participated were interviewed by Larry Jerden and Bob O'Brien of the SBC Brotherhood Commission.

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"I'm not trying to be a martyr or a crusader, this is just the hour we live in and I just wanted to do something about it. I can't hide any longer," Troutman said.

Ramsey said he felt the march "expresses the deep feeling of the ministers of this city of all denominations and of all races concerning the tremendous crisis in which we are engaged. I didn't come with all the answers, I came to express my deep concern.

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The 100 ministers participating in the march prepared a statement to present to Mayor Loeb, stating that the crisis was caused by a deterioration of human relations, by a lack of real awareness of "the desperate circumstances in which many of our fellow citizens exist," and by the lack of climate and public will to put into action the Golden Rule.

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Arthur B. Rutledge of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board here asked that Christians in the United States continue to pray for the two missionaries, who were arrested on April 8, 1965, along with 40 Cuban Baptist pastors, and eventually convicted on illegal currency exchange charges.

At last report, Caudill, 64, remained under house arrest. He was released to the custody of his Havana home a year ago to seek medical attention for a detached retina.

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Fite, 35, Caudill's son-in-law, apparently is still in prison but working outdoors and remaining in good health.

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Mrs. Caudill and David's wife Margaret and their three children remain in Cuba. They are allowed regularly scheduled visits to their husbands.

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WASHINGTON (BP)--The President of the United States was among the 4,000 mourners crowded into the ornate Washington Cathedral here to honor slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Less than a week before his assassination in Memphis, the noted Baptist civil rights worker and winner of the Nobel peace prize had preached in the Washington Cathedral, deploring racism, poverty and violence.

With President Johnson at the noonday memorial service were Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the capital's Negro Mayor Walter E. Washington, leaders of Congress, and two members of the Supreme Court. Several civil rights leaders who had been in conference at the White House earlier in the day sat on the same pew with the President.

The rest of the congregation was largely a middle-class group of black and white persons, young and old---but especially young white teenagers and college-age youth.

The simple service consisted of music, scripture and prayers. A Baptist minister, Walter E. Fauntroy, pastor of the New Bethel Baptist Church, led the prayer. Fauntroy, a close friend of King's, is vice chairman of the City Council in Washington.

At the conclusion of the service, mourners filed out of the Cathedral singing softly the song that has become the theme of the civil rights movement, "We shall overcome...black and white together...we shall overcome."

After attending the memorial service, President Johnson went on nationwide television, saying: "The heart of America is heavy; the spirit of America weeps; for tragedy denies the very meaning of our land...the life of a man who symbolized the freedom and faith of America has been taken."

The president said he believed deeply that "the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has not died with him.

"Men who are white, men who are black, must and will now join together as never in the past to let all the forces of divisiveness know that America shall not be ruled by the bullet, but only by the ballot of free and just men," he said.

He called on leaders of Congress, political leaders in the states, and leadership in churches, homes and schools to "move with urgency, with resolve and with new energy...to complete the work that has not yet been done...until we do overcome."

When Martin Luther King preached at the Washington Cathedral on Sunday morning before his death on Thursday evening, he was introduced to the congregation by Dean Francis B. Sayre as a man who "has been the conscience of our people."

King, who was trying to build support for his Poor People's campaign scheduled for the last of April in Washington, preached on the triple challenge to America of racism, poverty and violence.

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The curfew imposed on the District of Columbia closed churches on Sunday night and caused a meeting of the Executive Board of the District of Columbia Baptist Convention to be postponed a week.

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