

THE MOSAIC

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“THE MOSAIC”

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- “The Greatest Leader of the Civil Rights Movement”

Authored by HM2 Panta, Hem

Community OUTREACH Program

- Annapolis Veteran’s Day
- Anne Arundel Food Bank
- Germantown Elementary Medical/Dental showcase

Events

Command Diversity Team:

LCDR Burns: Diversity Officer

HMI Lopez: Diversity LPO

HM2 Kimble: Outreach/STEM

From The Navy Office of Diversity

When we participate in outreach activities, there are often opportunities to mentor and to be mentored. Seeking out individuals with like interests and like backgrounds is one way to gain support in one’s personal and professional life. The Navy encourages individuals to pursue activities that help with professional development as well as contribute to a healthy life-work balance. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to celebrate the diverse makeup of our Navy Total Force, and to participate in activities enhancing and embracing Navy diversity.

The wave of the future is not the conquest of the world by a single dogmatic creed but the liberation of the diverse energies of free nations and free men.
-John F. Kennedy

"Struggle for Justice -- Past, Present, and Future"

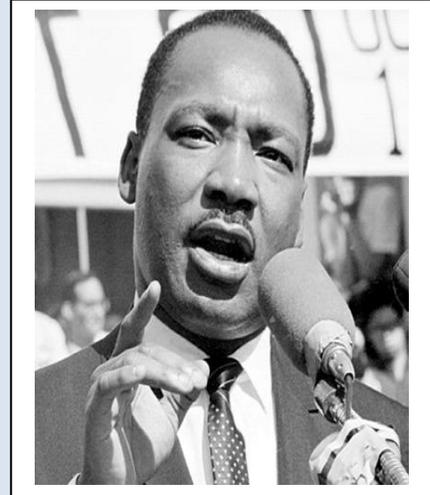
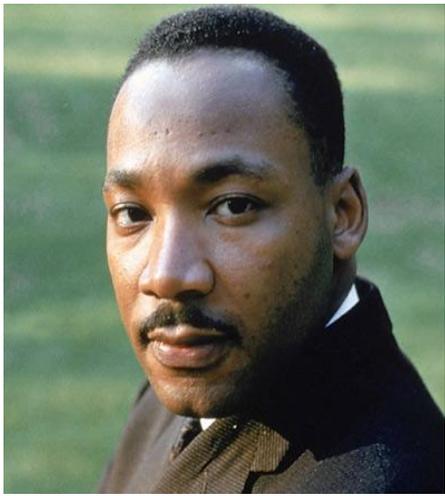
As we welcome a new year, we often reflect on the past. This month we are honoring the history, the struggle, the many achievements, and one of the greatest civil rights activists in history, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He broke down barriers to end the legal segregation of African-American citizens. A powerful and persuasive speaker, he talked about being courageous and seeking greatness through service and love. In one of his famous sermons, *The Drum Major Instinct*, he said, "Yes, if you want to say that I was a drum major, say that I was drum major for justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. I was a drum major for righteousness. And all the other shallow things will not matter. I won't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind. And that's all I want to say."

Dr. King stood for justice and inspired perseverance until his last day. As we honor his legacy, we honor his passion and most importantly his Dream.



During the West Annapolis Veterans Day program, CDR Cynthia Bryant spoke to a 3rd grade class about the importance of staying in school and gave them a brief overview of her journey in the military and medical field.

"The Greatest Leader of the Civil Rights Movement"



Born Tuesday, January 15, 1929 at the family home in Atlanta, Martin Luther King, Jr. was the first son and second child born to the Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr. and Alberta Williams King. On June 18, 1953, Dr. King married Coretta Scott, the younger daughter of Obadiah and Bernice McMurry Scott of Marion, Alabama. The marriage ceremony took place on the lawn of the Scott's home in Marion, Alabama. The Rev. King, Sr. performed the service, with Mrs. Edythe Bagley, the sister of Coretta Scott King as maid of honor, and the Rev. A.D. King, the brother of Martin Luther King, Jr., as best man.

During the less than 13 years of his leadership of the modern American Civil Rights Movement (December, 1955 until April 4, 1968), African Americans achieved more genuine progress toward racial equality in America than the previous 350 years had produced. Dr. King is widely regarded as America's pre-eminent advocate of nonviolence and one of the greatest nonviolent leaders in world history.

Drawing inspiration from both his Christian faith and the peaceful teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. King led a nonviolent movement in the late 1950's and '60s to achieve legal equality for African-Americans in the United States. While others were advocating for freedom by "any means necessary" including violence, Dr. King used the power of words and acts of nonviolent resistance such as protests, grassroots organizing, and civil disobedience to achieve seemingly-impossible goals. He went on to lead similar campaigns against poverty and international conflict, always maintaining fidelity to his principles that men and women everywhere, regardless of color or creed, are equal members of the human family.

Dr. King's *I Have a Dream* speech, Nobel Peace Prize lecture, and *Letter from a Birmingham Jail* are among the most revered orations and writings in the English language. His accomplishments are now taught to American children of all races, and his teachings are studied by scholars and students worldwide. He is the only non-president to have a national holiday dedicated in his honor and is the only non-president memorialized on the Great Mall in the Nation's Capitol. He is celebrated in hundreds of statues, parks, streets, squares, churches, and other public facilities around the world as a leader whose teachings are increasingly-relevant to the progress of humankind.

Some of Dr. King's most important achievements include:

In 1955, he was recruited to serve as spokesman for the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which was a campaign by the African-American population of Montgomery, Alabama to force integration of the city's bus lines. After 381 days of nearly universal participation by citizens of the black community, many of whom had to walk miles to work each day as a result, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in transportation was unconstitutional.

In 1957, Dr. King was elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an organization designed to provide new leadership for the now burgeoning civil rights movement. He served as head of the SCLC until his assassination in 1968, a period during which he would emerge as the most important social leader of the modern American civil rights movement. (Cont. pg. 3)



(Cont. from pg.2)... In 1963, he led a coalition of numerous civil rights groups in a nonviolent campaign aimed at Birmingham, Alabama, which at the time was described as the “most segregated city in America”. The subsequent brutality by the city’s police illustrated most vividly by television images of young blacks being assaulted by dogs and water hoses and led to a national outrage resulting in a push for unprecedented civil rights legislation. It was during this campaign that Dr. King drafted the *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*, the manifesto of Dr. King’s philosophy and tactics, which is today required-reading in universities worldwide.

Later in 1963, Dr. King was one of the driving forces behind the “March for Jobs and Freedom”, more commonly known as the “March on Washington”, which drew over a quarter-million people to the National Mall. It was at this march that Dr. King delivered his famous *I Have a Dream* speech, which cemented his status as a social change leader and helped inspire the nation to act on civil rights. Dr. King was later named Time Magazine’s “Man of the Year “.

In 1964, at 35 years old, Martin Luther King, Jr. became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize. His acceptance speech in Oslo is thought by many to be among the most powerful remarks ever delivered at the event, climaxing at one point with the oft-quoted phrase “I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality. This is why right temporarily defeated is stronger than evil triumphant.” Also in 1964, partly due to the “March on Washington”, Congress passed the landmark Civil Rights Act, essentially eliminating legalized racial segregation in the United States. The legislation made it illegal to discriminate against blacks or other minorities in hiring, public accommodations, education or transportation; areas which at the time were still very segregated in many places.

The next year, Congress went on to pass the Voting Rights Act, which was an equally-important set of laws that eliminated the many voting barriers for African-Americans, who in some locales had been almost completely disenfranchised. This legislation resulted directly from the “March for Voting Rights” from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama that was lead by Dr. King. Between 1965 and 1968, Dr. King shifted his focus towards economic justice - which he highlighted by leading several campaigns in Chicago, Illinois; and international peace - which he championed by speaking out strongly against the Vietnam War. His work in these years culminated in the “Poor Peoples Campaign”, which was a broad effort to assemble a multiracial coalition of impoverished Americans who would advocate for economic change.

Dr. King’s nonviolent leadership ended abruptly and tragically on April 4th, 1968, when he was assassinated at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee. Dr. King’s body was returned to his hometown of Atlanta, Georgia, where his funeral ceremony was attended by high-level leaders of all races and political stripes.



Left: Dental staff volunteers for the Anne Arundel County Food Bank. The team sorted food to give to local communities in need.

STEM Germantown Elementary OUTREACH

Top-middle: HM2 Kimble teaches kindergarteners how to focus the microscope.

Top-right: HM2 Lopez showcases different bone structures on an X-Ray film.

Middle-right: HM3 Romero teaches about eyesight and different types of eye exams.

Bottom-right: HM3 Fletcher and HN Frederickson teach a child how to properly floss his teeth.

Far bottom-right: HM2 Colvin instructs proper stretching techniques.

Reminders & Upcoming Events

Check out our electronic Diversity Binder on the P: Drive!

Check out:

<http://www.facebook.com/navydiversity>

NHC Annapolis 1st Annual Cultural Fair

31 January 2014

1200, Lockwood Heaton