

Dates in the life of Martin Luther King, Jr.

These are some of the important dates in the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

January 15, 1929. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born in Atlanta, Georgia. Being a keen and intelligent young man, King was able to bypass the ninth and twelfth grades. At 15 he entered Morehouse College in Atlanta. In 1948 he declared his career preference in theology. A fellowship to study for a doctorate soon followed at Boston University. Here he met Coretta Scott, a voice student. They were married in 1953. His thesis for a Ph.D. was completed in 1955. Montgomery, Alabama became home and history was in the making.

Dec. 1, 1955. Mrs. Rosa Parks

boarded a Montgomery public bus. The bus began to fill up and Jim Crow started crowding. The driver directed the Blacks to give up their seats. Mrs. Parks maintained her ground and was arrested. The next day a bus boycott was called. Black people in that community developed other means of transportation. The Supreme Court ruled on bus segregation in Alabama and found it unconstitutional. The organization that spearheaded the boycott, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had triumphed. After this King went head on with the Southern criminal justice system and throughout his career was arrested thirty times for defying Jim Crow.

In 1958, while in New York promoting *Stride Toward Freedom*, a book about the Montgomery boycott, a Black woman stabbed him.

During this era in history, sit-ins were beginning to occur all over the Jim Crow South. In February, 1960, King joined a sit-in at Rich's Department Store in Atlanta. He was arrested and a presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, telephoned Mrs. King. This call was credited with turning the Black vote towards Kennedy.

From the North Freedom Buses carrying Blacks and whites to the South helped in attacking long-standing racial barriers. Between

1960 and 1963 cities in the South and later on in many northern cities, found themselves under seige. The tactic that King employed, non-violence, was pitted against the violence of segregationist and police brutality. "Bull" Connor, Birmingham's Commissioner of Public Safety, ordered police to use fire hoses and police dogs on marchers. Four little Black girls were killed when a bomb exploded in a Birmingham church.

August 28, 1963. The famous March on Washington occurred which was the largest ever recorded. Here King awakened the world with his "I have a dream" speech.

July 2, 1964. President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This law opened parks, stadiums and other public facilities to Black people. Public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels and gas stations were to be desegregated.

October, 1964. The Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden awarded Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. the Nobel Peace Prize.

March 7, 1965. Dr. King led the Selma-to-Montgomery voter rights march. He was arrested and many civil rights marchers were clubbed and gassed by Alabama State Troopers.

June 6, 1966. Stokely Car-

michael, of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in a speech at the Freedom Walk from Memphis to Jackson coined the phrase, "Black Power!"

March 25, 1967. Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock led a march against the Vietnam War. At this stage in his life, King moved out of the finite cause of civil rights into the infinite struggle of human rights.

March 28, 1968. King was in Memphis to assist and support the sanitation strike.

April 4, 1968. Dr. Martin Luther King was killed by a single bullet that tore into his neck.

I remember

Grassroot News, N.W.—The humanness of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was reflected in his love for children and the common man. Mrs. Lenora C. Morris of Morris Enterprises, Ltd., says that King became a leader because he remembered the everyday people. "I first met Dr. King in 1963 in Detroit. It was a deeply emotional time. You felt totally in awe of the man. In spite of his down-to-earth-ness you really felt that he cared about you. He was able to cut through complexities and bring the struggle down to the people so they could understand. King related the problem to the people so that each individual could address it. This was part of his greatness."

Dr. King had the knack of individualizing the problems of racism, exploitation and discrimination. He used the tactic of nonviolence to confront the ailments of this nation. "He did not feel that being violent in the end meant survival for Black Americans. He hoped people could come together to negotiate the problems and do what was necessary. In that sense we've lost what King was about."

According to Mrs. Morris, Black people would not be in the situation we're in today if Dr. King were alive. "We would be closer to freedom and that's the main reason why he isn't here."

Mrs. Morris attended the March on Washington in 1963. "If I were the greatest writer in the world I would not have been able to capture the emotions on that day in Washington, D.C. I believe that the March on Washington should stay with us and that we should get behind those issues that were raised. The problems are still with us. Within the next two years we should push and get behind the cause to make Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday. We would be letting King down if we didn't."

In King's time he was not without his critics. The dispute was centered in his nonviolent philosophy. "There is a need to look at what King stood for. Some Black people don't even realize what King was about. We have been brainwashed to not even want to pick up our own cause. The sacrifices that occurred show that there is a price for freedom; King taught us that we must be willing to stand up."



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Who's eligible?
Effective January 4, 1982, IRAs are available to all wage earners.

What's the minimum investment?
\$25 period. Anyone can afford our IRA. Of course, you can add to your account any time during the year until you reach your maximum allowable contribution. No fees are required for our regular IRA account.

What's the maximum contribution?
\$2000 a year per wage earner. \$4000 if you and your spouse both earn income. \$2250 a year if your spouse doesn't earn income and you establish two IRAs.

What good is an IRA right now?
You don't have to pay federal taxes on money deposited into an IRA. Federal tax on all interest earned is deferred until you begin withdrawing. Then you only pay tax on the amount withdrawn each year. Your tax bracket then will most likely be lower.

Do interest rates fluctuate?
Our regular IRA is an 18 month instrument with interest accrued daily, and compounded

and credited quarterly. The interest rate may be adjusted weekly to reflect current market conditions. Contact any Oregon Bank office for the current rate.

Are there other options?
Yes. If you prefer, you can choose a 2 1/2 year fixed rate IRA. A fixed rate IRA requires a minimum deposit of \$500.

We also have IRA plans where your contributions are placed in a portfolio of various funds or into the stocks and bonds of your choice. A fee is required for this service.

What about withdrawals?
You can start at age 59 1/2. If you withdraw before that time, you will have to pay 10% federal tax on the amount withdrawn and include that amount as part of your regular taxable income for the year. In addition, there is a substantial interest penalty for early withdrawal.

How long can I contribute?
Deductible contributions are allowed until age 70 1/2. At that time, you must begin making withdrawals in periodic amounts or in one lump sum.

Where can I open an IRA?
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Annual Contribution	How much will an IRA grow?			
	After 10 Years	After 20 Years	After 30 Years	After 40 Years
\$ 500	\$ 8,958	\$ 33,012	\$ 97,598	\$ 271,016
\$1,000	\$17,917	\$ 66,025	\$195,197	\$ 542,033
\$2,000	\$35,834	\$132,050	\$390,394	\$1,084,066

Table is based on the indicated annual contribution, made on the last day of each year, paying 10% annual interest computed on a daily basis, compounded and credited quarterly. 10% is used only for example purposes. Actual rate may fluctuate.

*Average 1981 Social Security payment, through June, 1981. Social Security Administration Information.

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