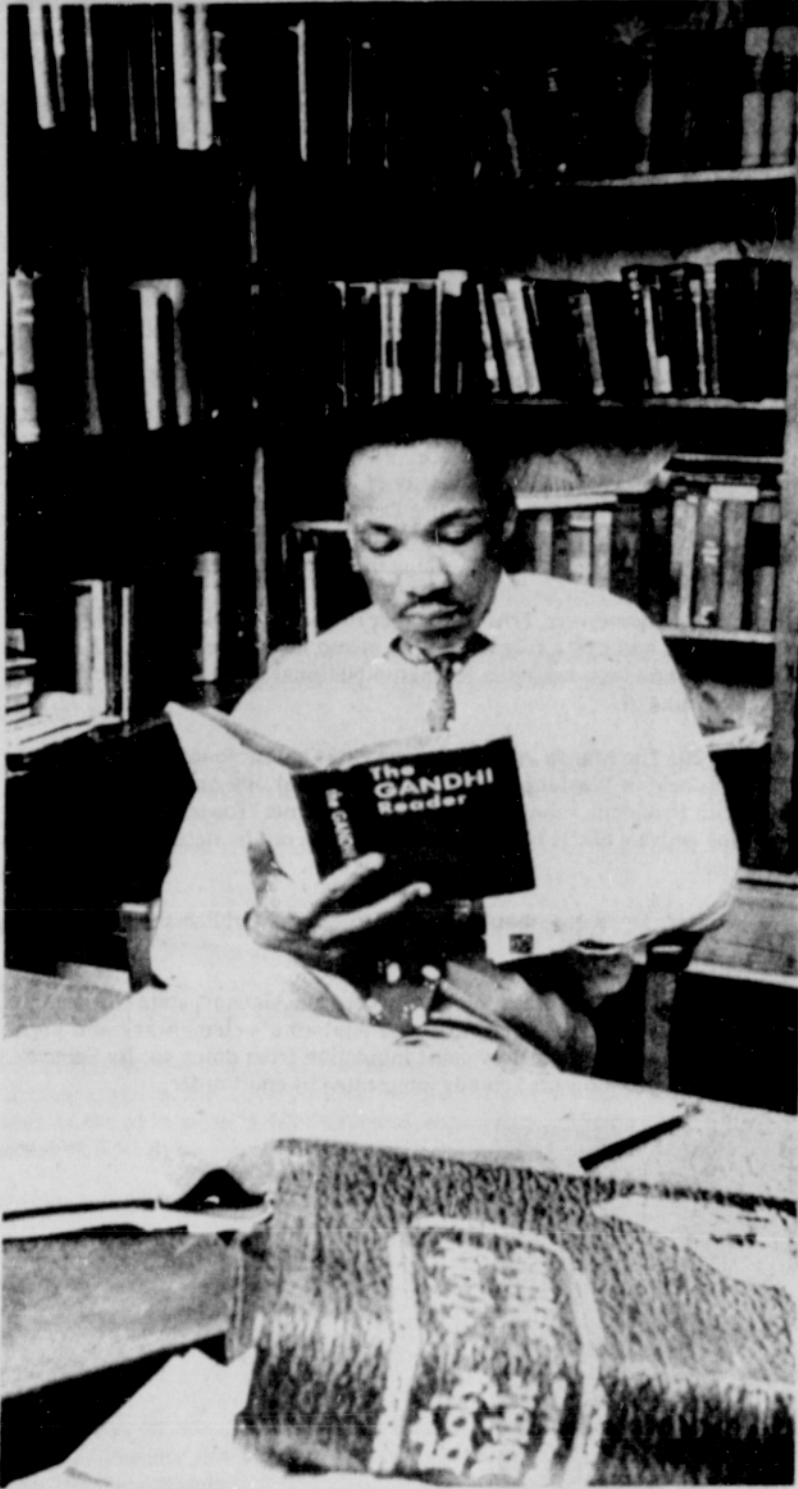


I tried to love and serve humanity



Young Dr. King studies Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence.

Mississippi Summer Project, a voter-registration drive organized and run by black and white students.

June 21. James Chaney (black) and Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner (white), three civil rights workers, are reported missing after a short trip to Philadelphia, Mississippi.

May-June. Dr. King is jailed for demonstrating, along with other SCLC workers, for the integration of public accommodations in St. Augustine, Florida.

June. Dr. King's book, *Why We Can't Wait* is published by Harper & Row.

July 2. Dr. King attends the signing of the Public Accommodations Bill, part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by President Lyndon B. Johnson in the White House.

July 18-23. Riots occur in Harlem. One black man is killed.

August 4. The bodies of civil rights workers Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner are found by FBI agents buried near Philadelphia, Miss. Neshoba County Sheriff Rainey and his deputy, Cecil Price, are allegedly implicated in the murders.

August. Riots occur in New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

September 18. Dr. King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

September. Dr. King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy visit West Berlin at the invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt.

December 10. Dr. King receives the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

1965

February 21. Malcolm X, leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and former Black Muslim leader, is murdered by blacks in New York City.

March 7. A group of marching demonstrators from SNCC and SCLC led by SCLC's Hosea Williams are beaten when they attempt to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge on their planned march to Montgomery, Ala., from Selma, by state highway patrolmen under the direction of Al Lingo, and sheriff's deputies under the leadership of Jim Clark. An order by Gov. Wallace had prohibited the march.

March 9. James Reeb, Unitarian Minister, is beaten by four white segregationists in Selma and dies two days later.

March 15. President Johnson addresses the nation and Congress. He describes the Voting Rights Bill he will submit to Congress in two days and uses the slogan of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

March 16. Black and white demonstrators are beaten by sheriff's deputies and police on horseback in Montgomery.

March 21-25. Over three thousand protest marchers leave Selma for a march to Montgomery, protected by federal troops. They are joined along the way by a total of 25,000 marchers. Upon reaching the capitol building they hear an address by Dr. King.

March 25. Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, wife of a Detroit Teamsters Union business agent, is shot and killed while driving a carload of marchers back to Selma.

July. Dr. King visits Chicago. SCLC joins with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations led by Al Raby, in the Chicago Project.

August-December. In Alabama, SCLC spearheads voter registration campaigns in Greene, Wilcox, and Eutaw counties, and in the cities of Montgomery and Birmingham.

August 6. The 1965 Voting Rights Act is signed by President Johnson.

August 11-16. In Watts, the black ghetto of Los Angeles, riots leave thirty-five dead, of whom 28 are black.

June. Stokely Carmichael and Willie Ricks (SNCC) use the slogan "Black Power" in public for the first time, before reporters in Greenwood, Mississippi.

July 10. Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an "open city" in regard to housing.

August 5. Dr. King leads a march through a crowd of angry whites in Chicago's Southwest side. The crowd stones him.

1967

January. Dr. King writes *Where Do We Go from Here?* while in Jamaica.

March 12. Dr. King attacks the government's Vietnam policy in a speech at the Chicago Coliseum.

April 4. King addressed a peace rally at New York City's Riverside Church.

Spring 1967. King was asked to be a peace candidate for the Presidency but declined.

April 16. King was one of the leaders of the Spring Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam, leading a march of 125,000 from N.Y.'s Central Park to the U.N. Plaza.

May 30. King travelled to Geneva, Switzerland, to speak against the "costly, bloody and futile war."

July 12. King visited Cleveland and promised to help Carl Stokes campaign for Mayor.

July 12-17. In riots in Newark, N.J., 23 die, 725 are injured.

July 20. Operation Breadbasket, an SCLC program based in Chicago and directed by Jesse Jackson, was expanded nationwide. In one year the project had secured 2,200 jobs, aided black business, forced the state to do business with black companies and conducted a successful 6 month rent strike.

July 23-30. In the Detroit riots—the worst of the century, 43 die, 324 are injured.

July 26. Black leaders Martin Luther King, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young appeal for an end to the riots, "which have proved ineffective and damaging to the civil rights cause and the entire nation."

October 30. The Supreme Court upholds the contempt-of-court convictions of Dr. King and seven other black leaders who led 1963 marches in Birmingham. Dr. King and his aides enter jail to serve four-day sentences.

November 27. Dr. King announces the formation by SCLC of a Poor People's Campaign, with the aim of representing the problems of poor blacks and whites.

1968

February 5, 1968. King went to Arlington Cemetery with 2,000 people to hold memorial services for Vietnam war dead.

Feb. 6, 1968. King addressed a rally in Washington, D.C., reaffirming twin struggles for peace and for racial justice.

February 12. Sanitation workers strike in Memphis, Tennessee.

March 28. Dr. King leads six thousand protesters on a march through downtown Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers. Disorders break during which black youths loot stores. One sixteen-year-old is killed; fifty persons are injured.

April 3. Dr. King's last speech, entitled "I've Been to the Mountaintop," is delivered at the Memphis Masonic Temple.

April 4. Dr. King is assassinated by a sniper as he stands talking on the balcony of his second-floor room at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. He dies in St. Joseph's Hospital from a gunshot wound in the neck. James Earl Ray is later captured and convicted of the murder.

"A true revolution of values will soon cause us to question the fairness and justice of many of our past and present policies. A true revolution of values will soon look uneasily on the glaring contrast between poverty and wealth. With righteous indignation, it will look across the seas and see individual capitalists of the West investing huge sums of money in Asia, Africa and South America only to take the profits out with no concern for the social betterment of the countries, and say, 'This is not just!'"

— 1968

Albina Ministerial Alliance