

The yearning . . . will eventually manifest itself.

September 4. Dr. King is convicted after pleading "not guilty" on the charge of failure to obey an officer. The fine is paid almost immediately, over Dr. King's objection, by Montgomery Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.

September 17. *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story*, by Dr. King, is published by Harper & Row.

September 20. Dr. King is stabbed in the chest by Mrs. Izola Curry, forty-two, who is subsequently alleged to be mentally deranged. The stabbing occurs in the heart of Harlem while Dr. King is autographing his recently published book. His condition is said to be serious but not critical.

1959

February 2-March 10. Dr. and Mrs. King spend a month in India studying Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence, as guests of Prime Minister Nehru.

November 29. Dr. King submits his resignation as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.



Albany, Georgia—1962

1960

1960 January 24. The King family moves to Atlanta. Dr. King and his father become co-pastors of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

February 1. The first lunch counter sit-in to desegregate eating facilities is held by students in Greensboro, North Carolina.

February 17. A warrant is issued for Dr. King's arrest on charges that he did not pay his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income taxes.

April 15. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded to coordinate student protest at Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, on a temporary basis. (Later, in October, it became a permanent organization.) Dr. King and James Lawson are the keynote speakers at the Shaw University founding.

May 28. Dr. King is acquitted of the tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery.

June 10. Dr. King and A. Philip Randolph announce plans for picketing both the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

October 19. Dr. King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is jailed on a charge of violating the state's trespass law.

Oct. 22-27. The Atlanta charges are dropped. All jailed demonstrators are released except for Dr. King, who is ordered held on a charge of violating a probated sentence in a traffic arrest case. He is transferred to the DeKalb County Jail in Decatur, Georgia, and is then transferred to the Reidsville State Prison. He is released from the Reidsville State Prison on a \$2,000 bond.

1961

1961 January 10. Dexter Scott, the family's third child, is born to the Kings in Atlanta.

May 4. The first group of Freedom Riders, intent on integrating interstate buses, leaves Washington, D.C. by Greyhound bus. The group, organized by the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), leaves shortly after the Supreme court has outlawed segregation in interstate transportation terminals. The bus is burned outside of Anniston, Alabama, on May 14. A mob beats the Riders upon their arrival in Birmingham. The Riders are arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, and spend 40 to sixty days in Parchman Penitentiary.

December 15. Dr. King arrives in Albany, Georgia, in response to a call from Dr. W.G. Anderson, the leader of the Albany Movement to desegregate public facilities, which began in January, 1961.

December 16. Dr. King is arrested at an Albany demonstration. He is charged with obstructing the sidewalk and parading without a permit.

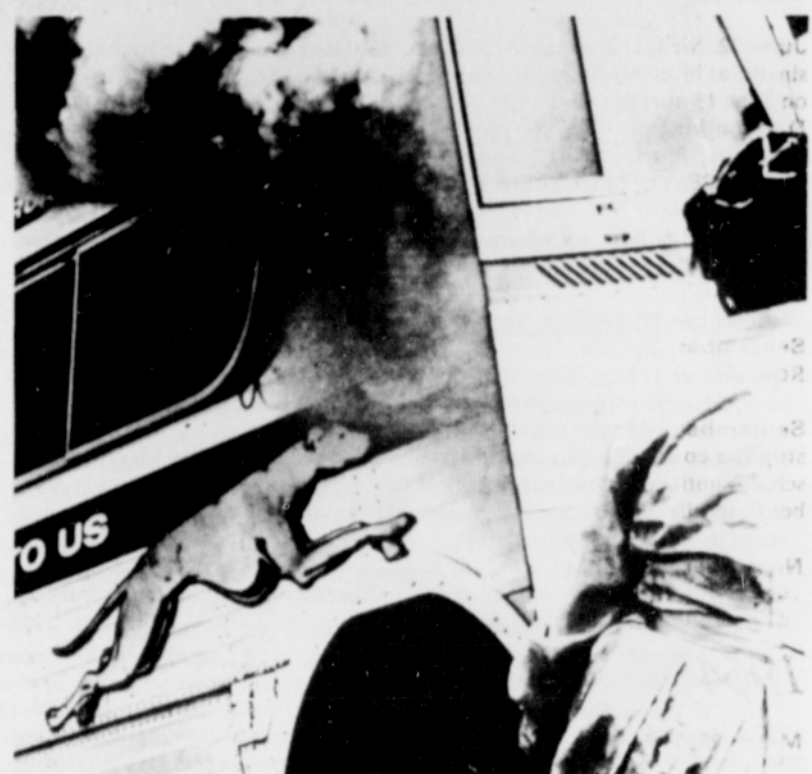
1962

1962 February 27. Dr. King is tried and convicted for leading the December march in Albany.

July 27. Dr. King is arrested at an Albany city hall prayer vigil and jailed on charges of failure to obey a police officer, obstructing the sidewalk, and disorderly conduct.

September 20. James Meredith makes his first attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi. He is actually enrolled by Supreme Court order and is escorted onto Oxford, Mississippi, campus by U.S. marshals on October 1, 1962.

October 16. Dr. King meets with President John F. Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.



Anniston, Alabama, May 15, 1962

"Freedom riders must develop the quiet courage of dying for a cause. . ."

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."

The Dream

"The dream is one of equality of opportunity, of privilege and property widely distributed; a dream of a land where man will not take necessities from the many to give luxuries to the few; a dream of a land where men do not agree that the color of a man's skin determines the content of his character; a dream of a place where all our gifts and resources are held not for ourselves alone but as instruments of service for the rest of humanity; the dream of a country where every man will respect the dignity and worth of all human personality, and men will dare to live together as brothers. . . ."

—Martin Luther King, Jr., 1960




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