



1956 continued

December

Federal injunctions prohibiting segregation on buses are served on city and bus company officials and state officials. On the 21st, Montgomery buses were integrated.

1957

February

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is founded. Dr. King is elected its first president. King appears on the cover of *Time* magazine.

May

King delivers "Give Us the Ballot" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. on the third anniversary of the *Brown* decision.

September

President Eisenhower federalizes the Arkansas National Guard to escort nine Negro students to an all-white high school in Little Rock. The first civil rights act since Reconstruction is passed, creating the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

1958

June

Dr. King, Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Lester Granger meet with President Eisenhower.

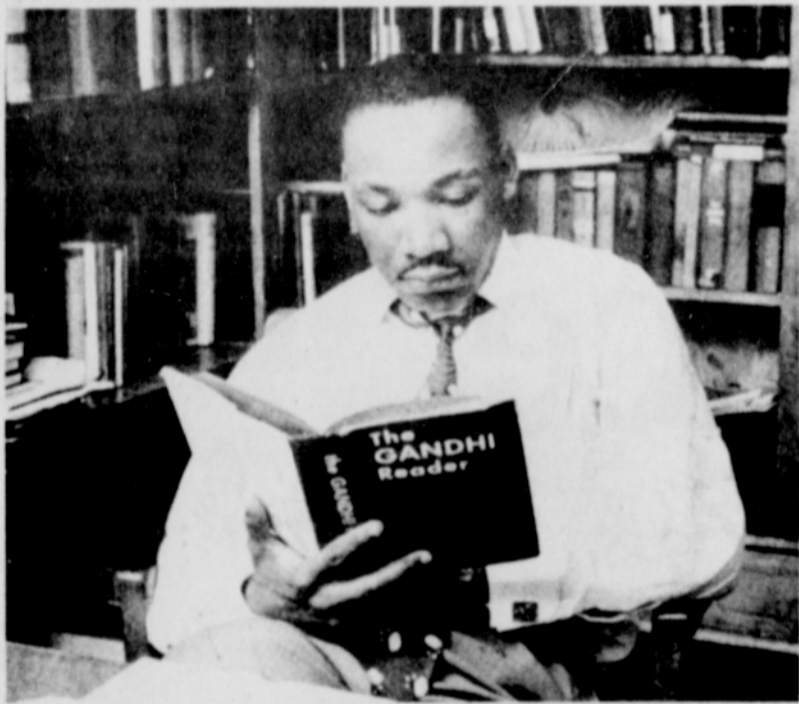
September

King is arrested in the vicinity of the Montgomery Recorder's Court and released on \$100 bond. King is convicted and fine is paid by Montgomery Police Commissioner over King's objection. King's book *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story* is published.

1959

February

Dr. and Mrs. King begin a month-long visit to India to study Gandhi's techniques of non-violence.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., studies Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, which will become the guiding light in his quest for freedom.

1960

January

King family moves to Atlanta. King becomes co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

February

First lunch-counter sit-in is held by students in Greensboro, North Carolina.

April

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina. Dr. King and James Lawson are the keynote speakers.

June

Dr. King and A. Philip Randolph announce plans to picket the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

October

King is arrested with other demonstrators at an Atlanta sit-in on the charge of violating Georgia's trespass law. All of the arrested demonstrators are released except Dr. King. He is released later from Reidsville State Prison on a \$2,000 bond.

1961

May

First group of Freedom Riders, organized by CORE, leaves Washington, D.C., shortly after the Supreme Court has outlawed segregation in interstate transportation terminals. The bus is burned outside Anniston, Alabama, the Freedom Riders are beaten in Birmingham and arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. They spend 40 to 60 days in Parchman Penitentiary.

December

Dr. King arrives in Albany, Georgia, in response to a call from the leader of the Albany Movement to desegregate public facilities. King is arrested at a demonstration.

"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



King participates in one of the many lunch counter sit-ins held during 1960.

1962

February

King is tried and convicted for leading a march in Albany.

May

King is invited to join the Birmingham protests.

July

King is arrested at an Albany city hall prayer vigil.

(Continued on next page)



"Every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral....

I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not to talk too long.... Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize.... Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred other awards.... I'd like somebody to mention that day, that Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to give his life serving others. I'd like for somebody to say that day that Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to love somebody....

"Say that I was a drum major for justice. Say that I was a drum major for peace. That I was a drum major for righteousness. And all of 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."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, February 4, 1968

