"I have a dream..."

Metro honors the memory and the dreams of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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METRO

Dr. Martin Luther King's Chronology Continued From Page 4

Montgomery bus boycott. The Montgomery Improvement Association is formed and Dr. King is unanimously elected president of the organization. **December 10:** The Montgomery bus company suspends service in black neighborhoods.

1956 January 30: A bomb is thrown onto the porch of the Kings' Montgomery home. Coretta King, Yolanda King, and church member Lucy Williams are in the house: no one is injured. February 2: A suit is filed in federal district court asking that Montgomery's travel segregation laws be declared unconstitutional. February 21: Dr. King is indicted with other figures in the Montgomery bus boycott on the charge of being party to a conspiracy to hinder and prevent the operation of business without "just or legal cause." June 4: A United States district court rules that racial segregation on city bus lines is unconstitutional. October 30: Mayor W.A. "Tackey" Gayle of Montgomery instructs the city's legal department to find a legal means to stop the operation of car pools, the transportation system used during the boycott. November 13: The United State Supreme Court affirms the decision of the district court in declaring unconstitutional Alabama's state and local laws requiring segregation on buses. December 20: Federal injunctions prohibiting segregation on buses are served on bus company officials. Injunctions are also served on city and Alabama state officials. December 21: Montgomery buses are integrated.

1957 January 27: An unexploded bomb is discovered on the Kings' front porch. February: The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is formed. Dr. King is elected its president. May 17: Dr. King delivers a speech at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C. The pilgrimage was held on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. September: President



THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, African-American men, women and children were determined to win their freedom--Even in the face of death!

Dwight D. Eisenhower federalizes the Arkansas National Guard to escort nine black students to an allwhite high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. **September 9**: The first civil rights act since Reconstruction is passed by Congress, creating the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. **October 23**: Martin Luther King III, the Kings' second child, is born.

1958 June 23: Dr. King; Roy Wilkins, executive director of NAACP; A. Philip Randolph, civil rights activist and founder of the Pullman Porter's University; and Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, meet with President Eisenhower. **September**: Dr. King's book "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story" is published. **September 20**: Dr. King is stabbed in the chest by Izola Curry while he is in a New York City department store autographing his recently published book.

1959 February 2-March 10: Martin and Coretta King spend several weeks in India as guests of Prime Minister Nehru, studying Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence.

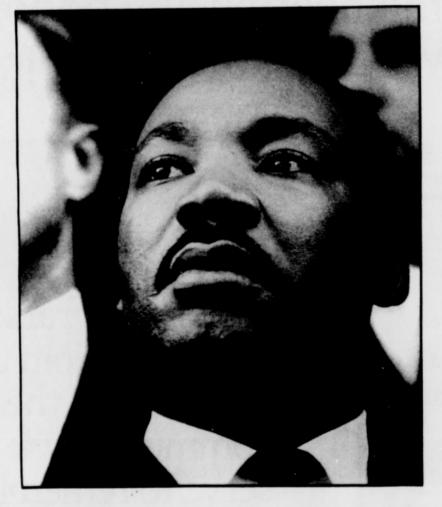
moves to Atlanta. Dr. King becomes copastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. February 1: Students in Greensboro, North Carolina launch widely publicized sit-ins which spark a wave of similar protests throughout the south. February 17: A warrent is issued for Dr. King's arrest on charges that he did not pay his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income taxes. April 15: The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded to coordinate student protest at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, on a temporary basis. It becomes permanent in October 1960. May 28: Dr. King is acquitted of the tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery. June 24: Dr. King has a conference with John K. Kennedy, candidate for president of the United States, about racial matters. October 19-27: Dr. King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is jailed on a charge of violating the state's trespass law. That charge is dropped but King is still held on a charge of violating his probation in a traffic arrest case. He is ultimately transferred to Reidsville State Prison, where he is released on a twothousand-dollar bond.

1960 January 24: The King family

(Continued To Page 11)

HE HAD THE COURAGE TO BREAK WITH TRADITION.

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Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. January 15, 1929 - April 5, 1968

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