

King Joins In Other Causes, Vietnam War Protest

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 forty to sixty days in Parchman Penitentiary.

1962

King is tried and convicted for leading the December march in Albany.

King is invited to join the Birmingham protest.

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.

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 the Oxford, Mississippi, campus by U.S. marshals on October 1, 1962.

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

1963

The Kings' fourth child Bernice Albertine, is born.

Sit-in demonstrations are held in Birmingham to protest segregation of eating facilities. Dr. King is arrested during a demonstration.

King writes the "Letter from Birmingham Jail" while imprisoned for demonstrating.

Eugene ("Bull") Connor, director of public safety of Birmingham, orders the use of police dogs and fire hoses upon the marching protestors (young adults and children).

The Supreme Court of the United States rules Birmingham's segregation ordinances unconstitutional.

Governor George C. Wallace tries to stop the court-ordered inte-

gration of the University of Alabama by "standing in the schoolhouse door" and personally refusing entrance to black students and Justice Department officials. President

John F. Kennedy then federalizes the Alabama National Guard, and Governor Wallace removes himself from blocking the entrance of the Negro students.

The March on Washington, the first large integrated protest march, is held in Washington, D.C. Dr. King delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, and afterward he and other civil rights leaders meet with President John F. Kennedy in the White House.

President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

1964

Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) initiates the Mississippi Summer Project, a voter-registration drive organized and run by black and white students.

King joins other SCLC workers in demonstrations for the integration of public accommodations in St. Augustine, Fla. He is jailed.

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

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

Riots occur in Harlem. One black man is killed.

Riots occur in New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

The bodies of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner are discovered by FBI agents buried near the town of Philadelphia, Mississippi. Neshoba County Sheriff Rainey and his deputy, Cecil Price, are allegedly implicated in the murders.

King and Rev. Ralph Abernathy visits West Berlin at the invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt.

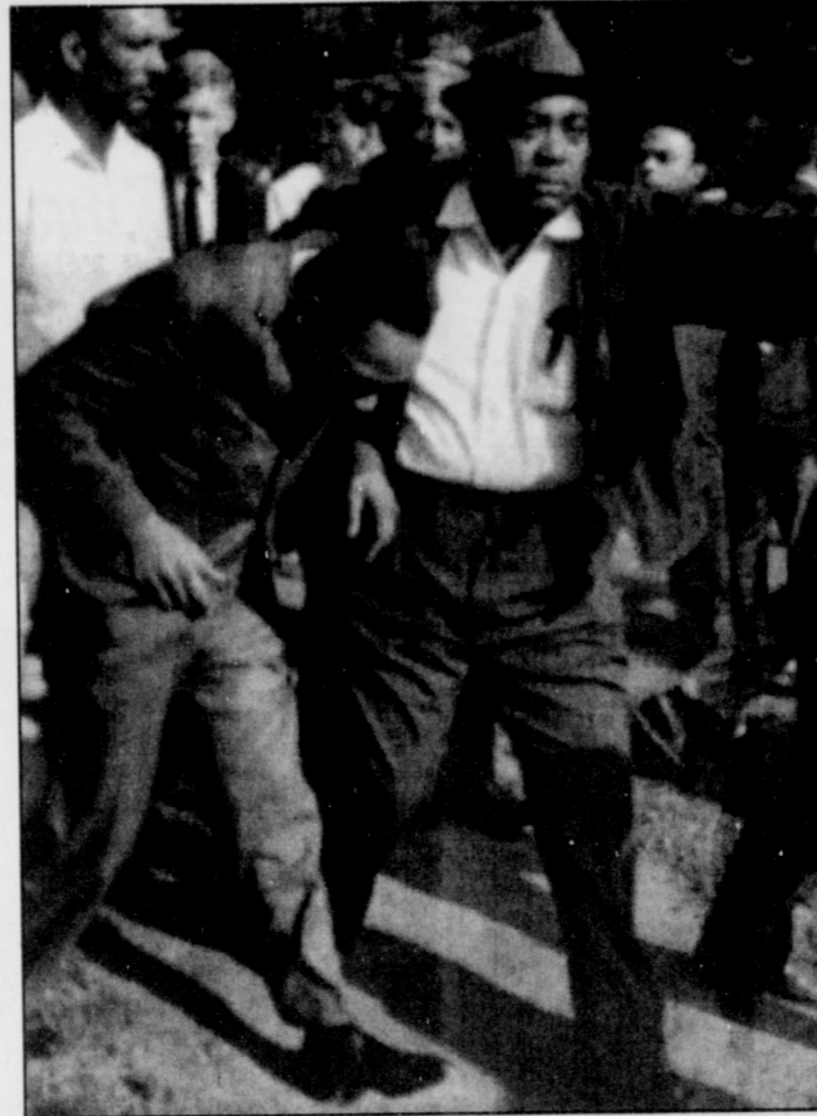
King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

King receives the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

congress in two days and uses the slogan of civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

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

Over three thousand protest



King is stoned by white homeowners in a Chicago suburb during an August 1966 protest march for desegregated housing.

1965

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

President Johnson addresses the nation and Congress. He describes the voting rights bill he will submit to

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 they hear an address by Dr. King.

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

The 1965 Voting Rights Act is signed by President Johnson.

In Watts, the black ghetto of Los Angeles, riots leave thirty-five dead, of whom twenty-eight are black.

1966

King rents an apartment in the black ghetto of Chicago.

King meets with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims, in Chicago.

King takes over a Chicago slum building and is sued by its owner.

The Supreme Court of the United States rules any poll tax unconstitutional.

King makes a tour of Alabama to help elect black candidates.

The Alabama primary is held, the first time since Reconstruction that blacks have voted in any numbers.

An antiwar statement by Dr. King is read at a large Washington rally to protest the war in Vietnam. Dr. King agrees to serve as cochairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam.

James Meredith is shot soon after beginning his 220-mile "March Against Fear" from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.

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

King is stoned in Chicago as he leads a march through crowds of angry whites in Gage Park section of Chicago's southwest side.

1967

King writes his book *Where Do We Go from Here?* while in Jamaica. Ala. is ordered to desegregate all public schools.

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

King makes a statement about the war in Vietnam, "Beyond Vietnam," at the Riverside Church, New York City.

One black student is killed in rioting on the campus of all-Negro Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.

The Justice Department reports that more than 50 percent of all eligible black voters are registered in Mississippi, Ga., Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

Twenty-three people die, 725 are injured in riots in Newark, N.J.

Forty-three die, 324 are injured in the Detroit riots, the worst of the century.

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 an damaging to the civil rights cause and the entire nation."

1968

Sanitation workers strike in Memphis, Tenn.

King leads six thousand protesters on a march through downtown Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers. Disorders break out during which black youths loot stores. One 16-year-old is killed, 50 people are injured.

King's last speech, entitled "I've Been to the Mountain Top," is delivered at the Memphis Masonic Temple.

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.

Presidential Senator Robert Kennedy is shot in Los Angeles. He dies the next day.

1986

Following passage of Public Law 98-144, President Ronald Reagan signs proclamation declaring the third Monday in January of each year a public holiday in honor of the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr.

Margaret Carter salutes all the residents of Dist. 18 during celebration of Martin Luther King's birthday.



Let's all keep hope alive!

Contact Margaret Carter in Salem at 1-800-332-2313

Paid for by Friends of Margaret Carter, 2948 NE 10th Ave., Portland, OR 97212