



1958

King, along with Roy Wilkins of NAACP, A. Philip Randolph, and Lester Granger, meets with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. King is arrested on a charge of loitering (later changed to "failure to obey an officer") in the vicinity of the Montgomery Recorder's Court. He is released on \$100 bond. 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

objections, by Montgomery Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.
King's book *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story* is published by Harper & Row. King is stabbed in the chest by Mrs. Izola Curry, 42, 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

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.

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.

King meets with Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers Union in Detroit. Dr. and Mrs. King spend a month in India studying Gandhi's techniques of non-violence, as guests of Prime Minister Nehru.

1960

The King family moves to Atlanta, King becomes copastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. The first lunch counter sit-in to desegregate eating

facilities is held by students in Greensboro, N.C. A warrant is issued for King's arrest on charges that he had falsified his 1956 and 1958 Alabama State income tax returns. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded to coordinate student protests at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.
King is acquitted of the tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery.
King and A. Philip Randolph announce plans for picketing both the Republican

and Democratic national conventions.
King has a conference with John F. Kennedy, candidate for president of the United States, about racial matters.
King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is jailed on a charge of violating the state's trespass law.
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, Ga. and

is then transferred to the Reidsville State Prison. He is released from the Reidsville State Prison on a \$2,000 bond.

1961

A third child, Dexter Scott, is born to Dr. and Mrs. King in Atlanta.
The first group of Freedom Riders, intent on integrating interstate buses, leaves Washington, D.C., by Greyhound bus. The group, was organized by the Congress for Racial Equality.

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

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.

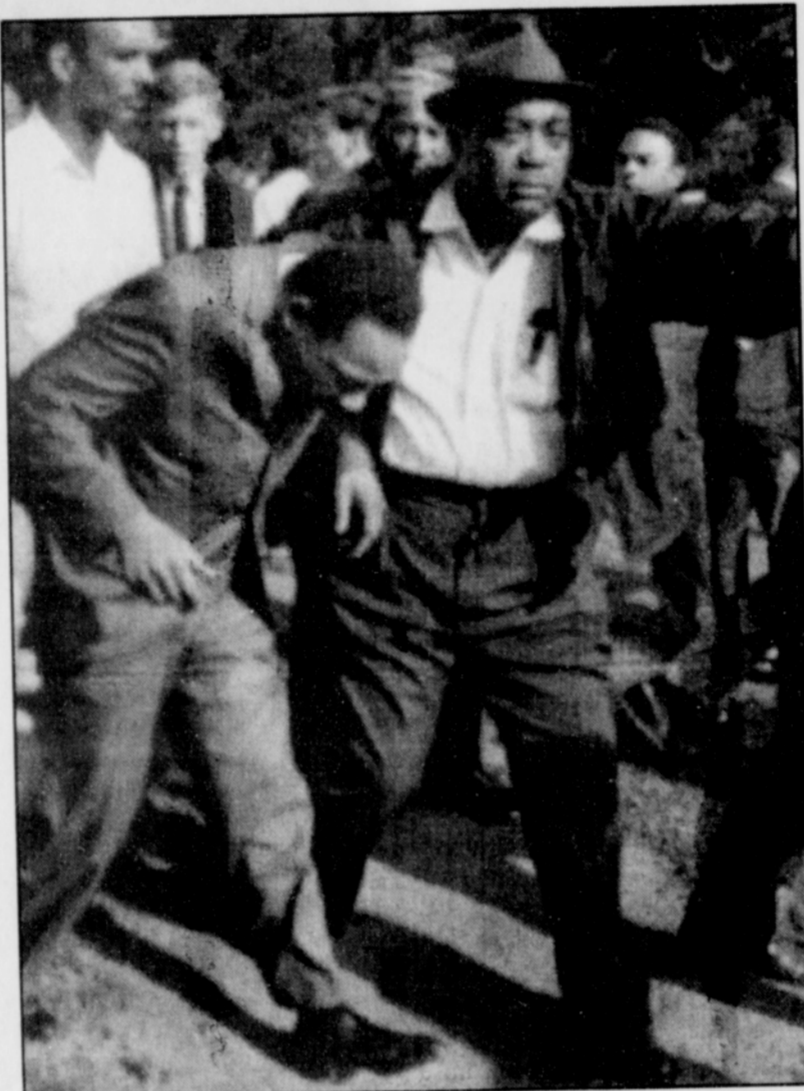
1966

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 co-chairman 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.

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 and 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



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Best Wishes from Senator Ron Wyden



"Let us rise up tonight with a greater readiness. Let us stand with a greater determination. And let us move on in these powerful days, these days of challenge, to make America a better nation..."

-- Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Paid for by Wyden Senate.

Statement by Representative Deborah Kafoury on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Remembrance Day

Today I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the wonderful people of North and Northeast Portland community for the mandate you have given me to serve and represent you in Salem. Your courageous vote last November stands as a monument to progress and fearless faith. Our victory was a direct fulfillment of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream of a community where "all God's children black and white" could live in harmony.



Over the next two years, I am going to work hard to ensure that the civil rights gains that Dr. King fought for are not eroded by the poisonous politics of division and hatred that prevail in our country. I will fight hard to ensure that the rights of minorities and women are not trampled, violated and diminished through code words and institutional racism. I will challenge other lawmakers - not only in words but also in deeds - to help us move our community forward into a new century born in the ideals of Dr. King. I will fight for economic justice, better health care, jobs, education, affordable housing, equality and criminal justice.

I urge you to support me in this struggle by sending me your comments and concerns. You can reach me or my legislative assistant Promise King by calling us in Portland at 281-3960 or at your district's office in Salem (503) 986-1914.

We must not allow stagnant passivity to derail our dream of building a better community. I leave you with a quote from Dr. King about the path that I choose to follow "Never succumb to the temptation of becoming bitter. As you press on for justice be sure to move with dignity and discipline, using only the weapon of love and non-violence."