


DREAM
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a dream.
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Cascade Campus
we stand behind
that dream.

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Community
College**

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your future.**



Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Timeline

continued ▲ from B10



March for Peace at the Arlington National Cemetery on February 6, 1968, (from left): Rabbi Abraham Heschel, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath and Rabbi Everett Gendler.

1966

- Dr. King rents an apartment in a black ghetto of Chicago; he meets with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims. Dr. King takes over a Chicago slum building and is sued by its owner.
- The Supreme Court of the United States rules all poll taxes unconstitutional. Dr. King tours Alabama to help elect black candidates. The Alabama Primary is held and for the first time since Reconstruction, blacks vote in significant 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 a co-chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.
- Stokely Carmichael and Willie Ricks use the slogan "Black Power" in public for the first time before reporters in Greenwood, Miss.
- James Meredith is shot soon after beginning his 220-mile "March against Fear" from Memphis, Tenn. to Jackson, Miss.
- Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an "open city" regarding housing.
- Dr. King is stoned in Chicago as he leads a march through crowds of angry whites in the Gage Park section of Chicago's southwest side.
- SCLC launches a project with the aim of integrating schools in Grenada, Miss.

1967

- Dr. King writes his book *Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community?* while in Jamaica.
- Alabama is ordered to desegregate all public schools. Dr. King attacks the government's Vietnam policy in a speech at the Chicago Coliseum. Dr. King makes a statement about the war in Vietnam, "Beyond Vietnam," at the Riverside Church in New York City.
- One student is killed in a riot on the campus of all-black Jackson State College in Jackson, Miss.
- The Justice Department reports that more than 50 percent of all eligible black voters are registered in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina.
- Twenty-three people die and 725 are injured in riots in Newark, N.J.
- Forty-three die and 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."
- The Supreme Court upholds the contempt-of-court convictions of Dr. King and seven other black leaders who led the 1963 marches in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. King and his aides enter jail to serve four-day sentences.
- Dr. King announces the formation by SCLC of a Poor People's Campaign, with the aim of representing the problems of poor blacks and whites.

1968

- Sanitation workers strike in Memphis.
- Dr. King leads 6,000 protesters on a march through downtown Memphis in support of striking sanitation workers. Disorder breaks out during which black youths loot stores. One 16-year-old is killed and 50 people are injured.
- Dr. King's last speech titled "I've Been to the Mountain Top" is delivered at Mason Temple in Memphis. The next day, April 4, 1968, Dr. King is assassinated 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.
- Dr. King is buried in Atlanta. Two months later, Presidential candidate Sen. Robert Kennedy is shot and killed in Los Angeles.

1986

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

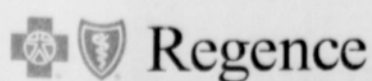
During March of 1966, King applauded Robert Kennedy's statements against the Vietnam War, invoking the legacy of his president brother. While campaigning for the presidency on April 4, 1968, Kennedy learned of King's assassination before a rally in Indianapolis. Kennedy informed the largely black audience, cautioning them not to be "filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act." Two months later, Kennedy was assassinated in California.



Frederick Douglass,
Rosa Parks and
Martin Luther King, Jr.
all had a dream that
changed human kind.

We celebrate our local black heroes who live by this dream today. Regence recognizes their vision, passion and contributions to the state of Oregon.

May we continue their legacy of compassion and tolerance in celebration of Black History Month.



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