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THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

1993 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

July 27-30

**ATLANTA,
GEORGIA**

**LIVING
THE DREAM:
LET FREEDOM
RING!**

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION/CORPORATION

Thursday, September 16, 1993
1:30 pm - 3:00 pm
Cannon House Office Building, Room 311

Presiding

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
Chairperson

155 Beg.

I PRAYER

Rev. Richard Deats

Carol Deats

II ROLL CALL

Hon. Alan Wheat, Secretary

Eason

III REPORT OF THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE, (resolution 1)

Hon. Alan Wheat, Secretary

IV OATH OF OFFICE (new commissioners only)

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Chairperson

Chairman's Remarks -

V MINUTES OF MAY 3, 1993 MEETING, (resolution 2)

Hon. Alan Wheat, Secretary

VI REVIEW OF VOTING PROCEDURES, (resolution 3)

Mr. Donald Alexander, Esq., Legal Counsel

VII FINANCIAL REPORTS, (resolutions 4, 5, & 6)

Mrs. Christine King Farris, Treasurer

Mr. Donald Alexander, Esq., Legal Counsel

VIII COMMUNITY SERVICE GUIDELINES, (resolution 7)

Mr. Lloyd Davis, Executive Director

IX COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, (resolution 8)

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Chairperson

X. STATUS REPORTS

* A. Commission Legislation

Hon. Thomas Sawyer

* B. National Planning Conference,

Mr. Lloyd Davis

* C. 1993 Annual Youth Assembly,

Dr. Joel Soobitsky

* D. 10th Anniversary of King Holiday

Mr. William Darnell

XI. SCHEDULE & THEME, (resolutions 9, 10, 11 & 12)

Mr. Al Boutin, Director of Operations

XII. OTHER BUSINESS

Adjourn

1st 2 wks Jan

Active Holiday Participation - Comm. Service

* Newspapers - full page ads - responsiveness

* Mag's

* TV CBS, NBC, ABC

Corporations - on f.c.w.

PSA's donated

Classy: Extended life of Comm
Stop violence
Bring hope

Stop the killing
Start the healing + building
Healing + hope

HR 1933

90 Co Sponsors in H.R.

L. Davis: 3 Reg. -
Called to Com Michael: H.R.

Comm expires 4/94

* Help in getting reauthorized

Planing Comm 4/20-23/94

Youth Site TBD Calif, Las Vegas

Assembly - 8/11 - 8/14/1994

Site TBD Chicago/Ark.

10th Anniversary Effort
Kick off Nov. 16 - U.N.
800 - Info Line

Lunches Nov 10/93 - DC

20 Centers / Reps

800 Youth - Youth Assembly
Espey - provided party location for youth buses

Shelby Ritz - Special Events

Ed Horn - Youth vs Violence FBI

Allan Munton - Dir Ops



Chairperson
Coretta Scott King

Vice Chairperson
Cong. Ralph Regula

Treasurer
Christine King Farris

Secretary
Cong. Alan Wheat

Commissioners

Donald C. Alexander, Esq.

Hon. Bruce Babbitt

Richard Bond

Leonard Burchman

Joan Brown Campbell

Hon. Henry Cisneros

John Cox

Sen. John C. Danforth

William Darnell

Rev. Richard Deas

Sen. Robert J. Dole

Hon. Mike Espy

Cong. Gary Franks

Keith Geiger

Alexis Herman

Jesse Hill, Jr.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings

Rev. Benjamin Hooks

Hon. Sharon Pratt Kelly

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

Dexter King

Stacy Leyton

Rev. Joseph Lowery

Sister Catherine McNamee, CSJ

Carole Miller

W. Stewart Minton

Constance Berry Newman

Cong. Thomas Sawyer

Jack Sheinkman

David J. Stern

Paul Tagliabue

Jose Velez

Joe Watkins

Maynard I. Wishner

Stevie Wonder

Executive Director
Lloyd Davis

Washington Office

451 7th St., SW

Suite 5182

Washington, DC 20410

202-708-1008

FAX 708-2053

New York Office

1 World Trade Center

Suite 68 South

New York, NY 10048-0682

212-435-8000

FAX 435-4032

September 2, 1993

Dear Commissioner,

The next meeting of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will held on Thursday, September 16, 1993 in the Cannon House Office Building, Room 311 from 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm.

Please find enclosed a package of information concerning the business of the Commission that will be addressed at this meeting. If you should require additional information or have any questions please contact me or my Executive Assistant, Alan Minton, in Atlanta at (404) 730-3155. I look forward to seeing you on the 16th.

Regards,

Lloyd Davis
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 1

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the individuals listed below have been duly nominated to serve as Commissioners at-large of the Martin Luther King, Jr. King Federal Holiday Commission [Commission], and;

WHEREAS, the seventeen appointed members of the Commission have voted to approve that the individuals listed below be named as Commissioners at-large;

THEREFORE, be it resolved the the individuals listed below be accepted as Commissioners at-large of the Commission.

Donald Alexander
Leonard Burchman
Reverend Joan Brown Campbell
- Dr. Ben Chavis
William Darnell
Reverend Richard Deats
Keith Geiger
- Dr. Robert C. Henderson *Succ. B. Li*
- David C. Jory *Chair*
Hon. Sharon Pratt Kelly
Jack Kemp
- Richard H. Kimberly -
Reverend Joseph Lowery
Sister Catherine McNamee
Dr. Carole Miller
W. Stewart Minton
Jack Sheinkman
- Dr. Roland B. Smith *Notre Dame Pres Ex Asst.*
David J. Stern
Paul Tagliabue
Jose Velez
Maynard I. Wishner
Stevie Wonder

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

RESOLUTION 2

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the minutes of the May 3rd meeting of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission have been received and signed by the Secretary of the Commission;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that minutes of the aforementioned meeting are herewith adopted.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

**Minutes of the
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
Quarterly Meeting**

**Cannon House Office Building
Room 311
Washington, D.C.**

**Monday, May 3, 1993
10:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon**

CALL TO ORDER

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission Quarterly meeting was called to order by Chairperson Coretta Scott King. Commissioner Miller offered a prayer.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called by Mr. Alan Minton. Commissioners and/or their representatives in attendance were:

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
Congressman Ralph Regula
Donald Alexander
Leonard Burchman
Al Camp for John Cox
William Darnell
Rev. Richard Deats
Beverly Goode for Keith Geiger
Alexis Herman
Stacy Leyton
Sister Catherine McNamee
Dr. Carole Miller
TerriAnn Lowenthal for Representative Sawyer
Stewart Minton
Judge William Sessions
Steve Martin for David Stern
Maynard Wishner

A quorum being established, the following resolutions were adopted without change.

RESOLUTION 1:

The minutes of the March 16, 1993 Commission meeting.

RESOLUTION 2:

The FY 1993 Appropriated Funds Budget.

RESOLUTION 3:

The Financial Statement through March 1993.

RESOLUTION 4:

Budget Authorization.

Additional Business:

EXTENSION LEGISLATION

Mrs. King opened the discussion by identifying the work of the Commission as having reached a new plateau last January when all 50 states observed the King Federal Holiday for the first time. However, that accomplishment should be viewed as a part, not the end, of the continuing process to bring integrity and continuity to the occasion.

Mrs. King then spoke of the continuing need to bring substance to the Holiday through meaningful activities such as community service. Pending legislation for reauthorization of the Commission introduced by Representative John Lewis and Senator Harris Wofford expands the mission of the Commission to include community service. This provision of the legislation would make the King Federal Holiday more of a living tribute to Dr. King's legacy of service and direct action, said Mrs. King.

TerriAnn Lowenthal, representing Congressman Sawyer, emphasized the importance of mobilizing the Commission's constituents support for the legislation. Mrs. King added that it would be important to distribute to the Congress material describing the short and long term plans of the Commission, and that Congressman Sawyer had volunteered his staff to work with the Commission staff to develop a paper.

Commissioner Bill Darnell then distributed two documents developed by his committee: (1) the MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission Program Report and (2) the Business Advisory Council Sponsorship Proposal. The "Program Report" contained short and long-term plans and was an attempt to change the way people think of the holiday through a strategic marketing and promotion campaign. Components such as the National Youth Assembly and the Law Enforcement/Youth Against Violence Symposiums would support the value of the legislation extending the commission beyond its expiration date of April 20, 1994.

Commissioner Leonard Burchman asked if there was an action group in place to follow the legislation through the House and Senate to which Commissioner Darnell clarified that his committee did not have that responsibility but agreed that the idea was a good one.

Commissioner Alexis Herman said the Commission clearly has the interest and support of the President and Commissioner Wishner added the importance of securing the support from the private sector such as religious, labor, community, civic, etc. organizations. Mrs. King requested each commissioner to help disseminate information and secure support for the pending legislation from their respective contacts. Mr. Davis welcomed any other networks that commissioners might have access to in terms of organizations in the private sector.

Marty Rogers, representing Senator Harris Wofford, briefed the Commission on the pending legislation which would provided the Holiday Commission with review authority for \$300,000 in MLK, Jr. related community service grants issued through the Federal Commission on National and Community Service.

Commissioner Darnell stated that one of the things they would like to do as part of the marketing for community service and the legislation is to send out guidelines for community service that would target youth service organizations, worships, schools, etc.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES

Mrs. King announced the new Presidential Appointees to the Commission. Appointment were: Henry Cisneros, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Mike Espy, Secretary, Department of Agriculture; Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison, and that Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Department of Interior, was to replace Judge William Sessions, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation after June 1, 1993.

The Commission approved Donald Alexander to fill the Operation Committee's vacant position.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Mr. Davis requested that the commissioners review the draft guidelines and submit any suggestions or questions on the text. Commissioner Regula suggested that the guidelines be revised and acted on at the next meeting.

RESOLUTION - JUDGE SESSION DEPARTURE

A resolution was read by Commissioner Regula recognizing Judge Sessions services to the commission. The commissioners in total seconded the motion unanimously by acclamation. Judge Session stated that it had been an honor to have been asked to serve and to be associated with the commission.

ACTIVITY REPORTS

1993 International Interfaith Prayer Breakfast

Commissioner Miller reported that the National Religious Involvement Committee is considering holding a third International Interfaith Prayer Breakfast in Washington, D.C. on the morning of Dr. King's birthday (1994). The committee is also seeking members to support this prayer breakfast. Rev. Joe Watkins was introduced as the co-chairperson.

1993 Youth Assembly

Gayle Mason-Jenkins and Joel Soobitsky, reported on the progress being made on the 1993 "I Have A Dream Youth Assembly" to be held in Washington, D.C., August 26-30. Mr. Soobitsky indicated that they're exploring the possibility of holding 10 state assemblies next year with the objective of eventually getting all 50 states to feed into the national assembly.

Commissioner Sessions made a motion that the Commission contact existing state MLK Holiday Commissions and governors' offices to urge special consideration be given for developing Youth Against Violence Symposiums as part of the King Holiday celebrations. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Minton and Ms. Beverly Goode and approved by the Commission.

30TH ANNIVERSARY MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Mr. Davis reported that a meeting was being held to look at the draft call and a tentative legislative agenda prepared under the leadership of Rev. Walter Fauntroy. He reported that the theme for the 30th March is "Jobs, Justice and Peace". He stated that the mobilization committee is in need of money and volunteers. There is an office now operational at the National Education Association, thanks to Commissioner Keith Geiger and that an office will be opening soon at the MLK, Jr. Community Center in Atlanta.

Mr. Davis introduced the MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission's Washington office staff.

NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING

September 16 at 1:30 p.m.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

RESOLUTION 3

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

I. Quorum

(a) the presence, in person of at least one third of the Commissioners then in office or their duly authorized representatives shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Commission, unless otherwise proscribed by law.

II. Matter of Acting: Authorized Representatives & Proxy Voting.

(a) The act of a majority of the Commissioners, or their duly authorized representatives, at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Commission, unless a greater number is required by law.

(b) A Commissioner may authorize a person to serve as his or her representative to attend and to participate in any meetings and to vote as a proxy at any meeting at which a quorum is present. Such authorization must be executed in writing by the Commissioner in a manner prescribed by the Commission. No authorization shall be valid after (11) months from the date of its execution. Each authorization shall be revocable at any time by the Commissioner after giving written notice to the Executive Director at least (14) days in advance of the next scheduled full Commission meeting. Each authorization is valid only in the absence of the executing Commissioner and is not a permanent vesting of authority or title.

(c) Each duly authorized representative shall be responsible for providing the executing Commissioner with a full and accurate account of all transactions, decisions, and subjects discussed during Commission meetings at which said Commissioner was not in attendance.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

I, _____, do hereby authorize, subject to the limitations imposed by the Commission or applicable laws, _____ to serve as my representative in my capacity as a Commissioner of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. By executing this authorization I understand that _____, in my absence, may attend all meetings and vote as my proxy. I also understand that this authorization is not permanent and does not relieve me of my general obligations as a Commissioner.

Commissioner

Date:

Representative

Date:

RESOLUTION 4

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the financial statement for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission has been presented by the Treasurer of the Commission;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the aforementioned financial statement is herewith accepted.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

**THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION**

Financial Statement

Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1993

Oct. '92 - Sept 15, 1993

	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
<u>INCOME</u>			
Federal Appropriation	\$300,000	\$ 292,093	\$ 7,907
 <u>EXPENSES*</u>			
Personnel	107,500	101,030	6,470
Youth Assembly	15,000	12,000	3,000
Contracted Services	55,104	61,861	(6,757)
NIP Conference	2,500	8,694	(6,194)
Travel	38,000	36,223	1,777
Postage	19,500	14,793	4,707
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,707	(707)
Supplies	6,000	9,476	(3,476)
Telephones	4,000	3,247	753
Awards Luncheon Program	3,896	3,988	(92)
Marketing/Promotion	15,000	6,789	8,211
Publications	1,000	1,016	(16)
Ex. Dir. Per Diem	22,000	22,440	(440)
Printing	2,500	2,000	500
Office Equipment	7,000	6,829	171
 TOTAL	 <u>\$300,000</u>	 <u>\$ 292,093</u>	 <u>\$ 7,907</u>

*Details of line items found on accompanying pages.

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FINANCE STATEMENT.FY93

**THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION**

Financial Statement

*Detailed Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1993
Oct'92 through Sept 15, 1993*

	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>\$107,500</u>	<u>\$101,030</u>	<u>\$ 6,470</u>
Operations Director*	62,900	60,618	2,282
Executive Assistant*	44,600	40,412	4,188
* Total of salaries and benefits			
<u>YOUTH ASSEMBLY</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>	<u>\$55,104</u>	<u>\$ 61,861</u>	<u>\$ (6,757)</u>
GSA/USDA	\$ 500	504	(4)
Audit	9,000	8,500	500
Office Service Contract	11,000	10,600	400
Annual Report	14,000	14,400	(400)
Newsletter	13,604	6,948	6,656
Computer Support Service	2,000	1,440	560
Court Reporters	1,000	1,193	(193)
Photographers	1,000	692	308
Summer Internship	3,000	3,000	-0-
Youth Assembly	-0-	14,584	(14,584)
<u>NIP CONFERENCE</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 8,694</u>	<u>\$ (6,194)</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>	<u>\$38,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,777</u>
Chairperson	\$ 5,000	-0-	5,000
Commissioners	4,000	2,170	1,830
Staff	24,000	20,486	3,514
Program Participants	5,000	13,567	(8,567)
<u>POSTAGE</u>	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$ 14,793</u>	<u>\$ 4,707</u>
Metered Mail	15,000	11,560	3,440
Federal Express	2,000	1,804	196
Pitney Bowes	2,500	1,429	1,071

- m o r e -

	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,707</u>	<u>\$ (707)</u>
<u>SUPPLIES</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,476</u>	<u>\$ (3,476)</u>
<u>TELEPHONES</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,247</u>	<u>\$ 753</u>
<u>AWARDS LUNCHEON PROGRAM</u>	<u>\$ 3,896</u>	<u>\$ 3,988</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>
Awards	2,360	2,360	-0-
Travel	1,536	1,628	(92)
Photographer	-0-	-0-	-0-
Luncheon Programs	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>MRKTNG/PROMOTION</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,789</u>	<u>\$ 8,211</u>
TV & Radio Tapes, Print			
Display Materials	\$ 7,000	4,014	2,986
Newsclipping Services	\$ 8,000	2,775	5,225
<u>PUBLICATIONS</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,016</u>	<u>\$ (16)</u>
<u>EX. DIR. PER DIEM</u>	<u>\$22,000</u>	<u>\$22,440</u>	<u>\$ (440)</u>
<u>PRINTING</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>
<u>OFFICE EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,829</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>
 TOTAL	 <u>\$300,000</u>	 <u>\$292,093</u>	 <u>\$ 7,907</u>

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EXPEN.DETAIL.FY93

RESOLUTION 5

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the financial statement for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Corporation has been presented by the Treasurer of the Commission;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the aforementioned financial statement is herewith accepted.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERL HOLIDAY CORPORATION

Financial Statement
Fiscal Year 1993
October 1992 - September 15, 1993

Beginning Balance	\$18,801
FY 93 ~~Income~~ <i>Contributions</i>	\$99,287
*Expenditures	\$109,290

92 Obligations Expended in FY 93	\$20,663
93 Obligations Expended in FY 93	\$88,627
	*\$109,290

Ending Balances	\$8,798
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**THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY CORPORATION**

**Financial Statement
Fiscal Year 1993
October 1992 - September 15, 1993**

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>RAISED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
Youth Assembly	80,000	46,312	53,040	(6,728)
Planning Conference	29,000	14,980	6,776	8,204
Awards Luncheon	3,000	3,500	3,862	(362)
King Week	5,000	0	1,102	(1,102)
General*	18,000	34,495	23,847	10,648
TOTAL	\$135,000	\$99,287	\$88,627	\$10,660

***GENERAL**

	<u>BUDGETED</u>	<u>RAISED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	
Petty Cash	4,000	-0-	1,850	
Publications	1,000	-0-	51	
Printing	2,000	-0-	5,307	
10th Anniversary	3,000	-0-	2,720	
Ed. Committee	3,000	-0-	-0-	
Other	5,000	-0-	13,919	
	<u>18,000</u>	<u>34,495</u>	<u>23,847</u>	<u>10,648</u>

Other includes: Office Supplies, Computer Software, Contracted Services, etc.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR
FEDERAL HOLIDAY CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FREEDOM TRAIL ACCOUNT
PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1993

ENDING BALANCE FOR *9/2/93 \$ 1,851.51

REVENUE

SALE OF FREEDOM TRAIL MATERIALS 142.67

TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE 1,994.18

DISBURSEMENTS

OFFICE HELP 1,014.90

TOTAL CHECK DISBURSEMENTS (1,014.90)

BANK CHARGE 7.99

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (1,022.89)

ENDING BALANCE FOR 9/15/93 971.29

* NOTE: NO ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY WAS ANTICIPATED ON THE
FREEDOM TRAIL ACCOUNT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

RESOLUTION 6

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission [Commission] entered into a agreement with the United States Student Association [USSA] on November 1, 1990 to promote and conduct symposiums on race relations on college and university campuses around the United States, and;

WHEREAS, the aforementioned symposiums never materialized, and;

WHEREAS, repeated requests to the USSA for an itemized billing of services performed went unanswered until March 10, 1993, and;

WHEREAS, the Commission was billed by the USSA in the amount of \$8,995.69 on March 10, 1993 "concerning services rendered and expenses incurred pursuant to the" aforementioned agreement, and;

WHEREAS, the Commission staff under the direction of the Commission's legal counsel recommends the payment of \$3,500 to fulfill its fiscal obligation concerning the aforementioned agreement.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Commission will make a payment of \$3,500 to the USSA as recommended by legal counsel.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

RESOLUTION 7

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the members of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission [Commission] have voted to declare the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday a day of national and community service and;

WHEREAS, the members of the Commission have instructed the staff of the Commission to develop appropriate guidelines regarding this community service initiative and;

WHEREAS, such guidelines have been developed and presented to the members of the Commission by the Executive Director of the Commission;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the aforementioned guidelines are herewith accepted.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

August 11, 1993

DRAFT

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION**

**COMMUNITY SERVICE
PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

"Every man [or woman] must decide whether he [or she] will walk in the creative light of altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. This is the judgement. Life's persistent and most urgent question is, What are you doing for others"

Martin Luther King, Jr.

THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Make a career of humanity...and you will make a greater person of yourself, a greater nation of your country, and a finer world to live in.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission's Community Service Program has been established to ensure that the Commission continues to be responsive to changing national circumstances and interests. The Commission believes that as a matter of policy, the King Federal Holiday should be a day of community service and interracial cooperation. The motivation for community service initiative comes from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s belief that people should aspire to a higher calling, seek greatness through service to others, and make individual and collective contributions to the common humanity. As federal resources for social programs become more scarce, the need for involvement in community service is greater than ever before.

At the heart of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s philosophy was the concept of service. Dr. King believed that a person's worth was not measured by his or her color, culture or class but rather by his or her commitment to making a better life for all. He often stated that a definition of a successful life must include service to others. Dr. King talked of mature men and women emerging from the civil rights struggle *"experienced in life's lessons, socially aware, unafraid of experimentation and most of all, imbued with the spirit of service and dedication to a great ideal."*

Dr. King also spoke of the potential in each individual. *"Everyone can be great because everyone can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve... You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant."*

The King holiday is a unique American holiday in that it challenges Americans to remember, celebrate but most importantly act to address those issues for which Dr. King and others gave their lives. One of the most important issues today is the violence which jeopardizes an entire generation and terrorizes family environments and communities. This nation's youth must be inspired to embrace an alternative to violence for settling disputes and conflicts and to reject those influences which destroy rather than sustain life.

The King Holiday and the year of activity surrounding it can be an important vehicle for focusing national attention on the need to "Stop the Killing" especially among young people. Such a thrust can challenge young people to bring healing and hope to their families, their schools and their communities. Community service directed at saving this and the next generation of young people would be a powerful testimony of faith in Dr. King's teachings and life work.

The King Federal Holiday Commission believes that every person regardless of age, gender, race, or economic background has the ability to give assistance to someone in need. Additionally, every organization, be it corporate, educational, religious or community based has the ability to voluntarily undertake direct action initiatives to address those problems and social ills that are urgently in need of solutions.

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OPPORTUNITY

The Commission views community service as being voluntary and monetarily non-compensatory. Such community service refers to the full scope of service activities either full-time or part-time, occurring within organizational or institutional structures or simply as one individual reaching out to make a difference by helping others.

The concept of community service represents a serious commitment, roughly a year or more of full time service or its equivalent in part-time service over a longer period of time. Community service activities can cover a broad and comprehensive range of opportunities which must address unmet social needs. These activities also help participants to shape their character, increase self-confidence and develop civic responsibility. Such activities can assist in the breaking down of social and economic barriers that divide people and in turn bring people together around the common focus of service to others. Community service work can build the bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures and stimulate interracial cooperation.

The following list is only a sampling of possible community service activities that can be undertaken by individuals or organizations.

- Combatting the violence of crime, drugs and social disintegration
- Helping to feed the hungry and shelter the homeless
- Working to eliminate racism
- Building better relations between races and cultures
- Tutoring grade and high school students
- Helping to improve the quality of education
- Working with the physically impaired
- Volunteering to serve in hospitals and health care facilities
- Working to improve the quality of life for American Indians
- Helping to improve the environment
- Participating in Big Brothers and Big Sister Programs
- Working with those with AIDS and other fatal diseases
- Working with the elderly
- Working with those in prisons
- Helping with voter education and registration
- Working on blood drives for the Red Cross
- Working with "youth-at-risk"
- Providing legal aid for the powerless
- Assisting with literacy programs
- Supporting charitable projects and initiatives of established civic organizations
- Leadership development projects
- Refugee assistance programs

IMPLEMENTING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

The Commission has established a Committee on Community Service to: (1) oversee the implementation of its Community Service Guidelines including goals, targets and timetables; (2) develop and maintain a working relationship between the King Federal Holiday Commission and the Commission on National and Community Service, and; (3) help the King Federal Commission raise the funds and secure the personnel required to administer its new community service program.

The Commission has also established a Community Service Clearinghouse in order to provide, information, technical assistance, speakers, and strategic referrals on community service program to local and state governments as well as private and public organizations.

Individuals and organizations participating in King Holiday community service programs are asked to report on any activities undertaken. This information will be published in the Commission's quarterly "I Have A Dream" newsletter and annual report to the President and Congress and should be forwarded to:

MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
Community Service Program
449 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 730-3155

Brenda Turner
USA Weekend -

Comm Service
Sat Oct 2:3

1st
inf 200 K people
3rd

Make a Difference Day

RESOLUTION 8

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the attached list of individuals have been duly nominated to serve as chairpersons of the committees of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, and;

WHEREAS, the Operations Committee of the Commission has voted to accept the nominations;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the aforementioned individuals be accepted as chairpersons of the relating committees.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

**MLK FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION
COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON NOMINATIONS**

Federal Employee & Agency Involvement Committee

Terry R. Duvernay, Sr.
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

International Involvement Committee

Michael Schneider
United States Information Agency

Labor Involvement Committee

Jack Sheinkman
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO

Military Involvement Committee

Claiborne Haughton
DOD, The Pentagon

Nominations Committee

Honorable Alan Wheat
U.S. House of Representatives

Education Involvement

Sister Catherine McNamee
National Catholic Educational Association

Keith Geiger
National Education Association

Albert Shanker
American Federation of Teachers

"Making of the King Holiday" Awards Committee

W. Stewart Minton
Unidex Reports

College and University Involvement Committee

Dr. Roland B. Smith, Jr.
University of Notre Dame

Fund-raising Luncheons

Leonard Burchman

Freedom Trail Project Coordinator

James Karantonis

Library Committee

Virginia B. Moore

Small Business & Industry

W. Stewart Minton
Unidex Reports'

Marketing Committee

William Darnell

RESOLUTION 9

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission [Commission] has received bids from several cities to host the Commission's National Planning Conference, and;

WHEREAS, the Commission staff has reviewed the aforementioned bids and recommends that the Conference be awarded to the City of Las Vegas, Nevada.

THEREFORE, be it resolved the Commission's 1994 National Planning Conference be held in the City of Las Vegas, Nevada on May 25th through May 28th.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

X ready

Bid from Cor/Catif

April 20-23, 1994

Site TB Determined

RESOLUTION 10

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission [Commission] has received bids from several cities to host the Commission's "I Have A Dream" National Youth Assembly, and;

WHEREAS, the Commission staff has reviewed the aforementioned bids and recommends that the Assembly be awarded to the City of Chicago, Illinois.

THEREFORE, be it resolved the Commission's 1994 "I Have A Dream" National Youth Assembly be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois on August 11th through August 14th.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

Submitted Bid - Arkansas

RESOLUTION 11

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission [Commission] has traditionally held its Annual Recognition Luncheon on the second Monday in January in Washington, DC;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Commission's 1994 Annual Recognition Luncheon be held from 12:00 noon to 2:00 pm on Monday January 10, 1994 in Washington, DC.

Moved by,

Duly Seconded by,

Secretary

Date

RESOLUTION 12

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, each year the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission develops a sub-theme for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday's main theme of "Living the Dream. Let Freedom Ring, and;

WHEREAS, the Commission has voted to make the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday an occasion for national and community service.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the sub-theme for the 1994 observance of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday be "Stop The Killing, Start The Healing And Building".

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

RESOLUTION 13

Meeting: MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission/Corporation

Thursday, 16 September 1993

WHEREAS, an audit report on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission has been developed by the Arthur Andersen Company, and;

WHEREAS, the Arthur Andersen Company audit report has been presented by the treasurer of the Commission.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the aforementioned audit report is herewith accepted.

Moved by,

Duly seconded by,

Secretary

Date

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SELECTED MATERIALS: 1993 Poster, Pledge Cards, Book Mark

CELEBRATION



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

1993 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

July 27-30

**ATLANTA,
GEORGIA**

**LIVING
THE DREAM:
LET FREEDOM
RING!**

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Greetings

Mrs. Coretta Scott King

Chairperson

MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

&

President and CEO

MLK, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc.

I want to welcome you to Atlanta and The King Center, which is the official living memorial dedicated to the legacy, life, dreams and works of Martin Luther King, Jr. More than three million people visit The King Center and the King Historic Site each year to participate in programs and activities and to view the Birth Home and final resting place of Martin Luther King, Jr. These millions of people are testimony to the fact that the dreamer and his dream prevail.

You have come to this National Planning Conference to find new ways for the King Federal Holiday to reach its full potential for impacting peoples attitudes and behavior and for building bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures. This year, we will be emphasizing national and community service as an additional means for people to express and embrace Dr. King's values of love, tolerance and nonviolence.

We have learned that national holidays require continuous development of new ways to involve more people in a meaningful way. We have also learned that relevancy is as important as continuity in making a holiday lasting and effective. The King Holiday is a holiday with serious national and international implications. It calls us to the national task of continuing the struggle for the fulfillment of Dr. King's dream. Additionally, the Holiday continues to be an important vehicle for helping America realize its true destiny as the global model for democracy, and economic and social justice.

If the King Holiday is to assume its true meaning, it is not enough for us to celebrate Dr. King, we must also let his light shine in our own lives. Although we can take pride in our accomplishments, we must understand that simply having the King Holiday officially observed in fifty states is only the beginning of a continuing process to bring relevancy, continuity and acceptance to the occasion. We must now look forward to achieving what could be. In this respect, the work of those who support the King Holiday has just begun.

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THE DREAM:
LET FREEDOM
RING!**



NEWS RELEASE

Contact: Alan Minton
(404) 730-3155

For Immediate Release

ATLANTA HOSTS THE FIFTH ANNUAL NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

ATLANTA, GA., July 26—The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will hold its fifth annual National Planning Conference beginning this Tuesday, July 27th through Friday, July 30th at the Terrace Garden Inn in Buckhead. Over one hundred individuals from thirty-three states representing state and local King holiday commissions, supporting organizations and the military will attend this four day King Holiday planning session. The conference is being held to find new ways for the King Holiday to reach its full potential for impacting peoples attitudes and behavior and for building bridges of unity and understanding among races and cultures. Participants will receive briefings on the *King Holiday and Service Act of 1993*, the plans for the *Thirtieth Anniversary March on Washington* and the plans for the celebration of the *tenth anniversary of the establishment of the King Holiday*.

Workshops will include *"Developing Inclusive Events & Activities"*, *"Undertaking Community Service Activities: What/When/How/Why"* and *"Youth--25% of Our Population, 100% of Our Future: Preparing the Next Generation."* Mrs. Coretta Scott King will address the conference participants at 9:00 am in the King Center's Freedom Hall Auditorium on Wednesday July 28th. Other presenters include Mrs. Christine King Farris, Vice Chair & Treasurer, the King Center; Mr. Leonard Steinhorn, Vice President, the Widmeyer Group; Mr. John Cox, Vice President, Delta Airlines; Mr. Bruce Skinner, President, International Festival Association; Dr. Ronald L. Quincy, Executive Director, the King Center; Mr. Maynard Wishner, Chairman, National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council; Rev. Walter Fauntroy, National Coordinator, 30th Anniversary March on Washington, former U.S. Congressman; Chief Eldrin Bell, Atlanta Police Department and Lloyd Davis, Executive Director of the King Federal Holiday Commission.

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**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION**

1993 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

**TERRACE GARDEN INN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

***"BUILDING BRIDGES OF UNITY AND
UNDERSTANDING"***

Tuesday, July 27

**1:00 pm--6:00 pm
Terrace Ballroom Foyer**

Registration

**5:00 pm--7:00 pm
Terrace Ballroom**

***"Organizing State and
Local Commissions"***

Moderator
Nina Martinez
Chair
**MLK, Jr. State Holiday
Commission**
Florida

Panelists:

Rev. Stanley Amos
Chair
**MLK, Jr. State Holiday
Commission**
Hawaii

Jamie Denard-Bracey
**Director of Resource
Development,
Commission Coordination &
Board Support**
**MLK, Jr. State Holiday
Commission &
Institute for Nonviolence**
New York

Rep. George Castro
State of Rhode Island;
Chair
**MLK, Jr. State Holiday
Commission**

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Lovie McGee
Chair
MLK, Jr. State Holiday Commission
New Mexico

Tracy Steele
Designee, Executive Director
MLK, Jr. State Holiday Commission
Arkansas

7:00 pm--9:00 pm

Dinner (On Your Own)

9:00 pm--10:30 pm
H & R Atrium

"Icebreakers" Reception--
Entertainment With A Message:
*"Racism, Sexism, Folk, Country
and Old Time Rock & Roll"*
--James Karantonis
Seminar Director
Human Relations & Communications, Inc.;
Coordinator, Freedom Trail Holiday Guide

Wednesday, July 28

8:30 am

Meet in Front Lobby to board buses for The
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center For
Nonviolent Social Change

9:00 am--10:30 am
Freedom Hall Auditorium

General Session I

Presiding & Welcome
Lloyd Davis
Executive Director
MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

Prayer
Reverend Derek B. King
Program Associate
The King Center;
Son of Alfred Daniel King

*"Nonviolence, Racial Harmony,
Service: The King Holiday Has It
All"*

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
Founding President & Chief Executive Officer,
The King Center;
Chairperson
MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

Questions and Answers

10:30 am--10:45 am

Break

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The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday

History of Major Legislative Events

April 8, 1968

U. S. Representative John Conyers of Michigan introduces legislation four days after the assassination of Dr. King. Rep. Conyers seeks to have January 15th, Dr. King's birthday, declared as a Federal Holiday. The bill fails to reach the House floor.

August, 1968

At the annual Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) convention, Representative Conyers receives SCLC support for the establishment of the King Holiday.

1969

SCLC, (under the leadership of Reverend Ralph Abernathy), starts a petition to President Richard Nixon and to Congress.

September, 1969

Rep. Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill in the House. The bill, once again, fails to reach the House floor.

United States Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts introduces his version of the Holiday Bill in the Senate. The bill fails to reach the Senate floor.

October, 1969

A bill is introduced in the Oregon State Legislature to make January 15th a day of commemoration.

September, 1970

Rep. Conyers, in collaboration with 24 House members, lobby 65 mayors to initiate and support activities honoring Dr. King.

October, 1970

New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and New York City Mayor John Lindsay proclaims January 15th as "Martin Luther King day." The Governor of Maine issues a similar proclamation.

November, 1970

30,000 members of the National Distributive Workers Union in New York received authorization to take January 15th off to attend a Memorial service for Dr. King. The time off was considered a part of the workers' annual leave. Other unions held similar memorials in Los Angeles and Minneapolis.

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RING!

January 5, 1971

The Mayor of Atlanta designates January 15th as a paid holiday for City employees.

Spring, 1971

Reverend Ralph Abernathy arrives at the U. S. Capitol by mule train with a second petition of 3 million signatures.

The Mayor of St. Louis signs a bill that establishes January 15th as a city holiday.

March, 1971

A second bill is introduced by the Oregon legislature supporting commemoration. The bill dies in committee.

1973

Illinois passes legislation sponsored by State Representative Harold Washington. Illinois becomes the first state to declare January 15th a statewide holiday.

The Oregon State Legislature introduces a "King Holiday Bill", which would establish Dr. King's birthday as a legal holiday. The bill dies in committee.

1974

Massachusetts becomes the second state to legally honor Dr. King.

August, 1974

The council of the District of Columbia passes the "King Birthday Act", (D.C. Law No. 1-11). The Act designates Dr. King's birthday as an official holiday.

The New Jersey State Employer's Association and the New Jersey Civil Service Association used the court system to compel their unions to give them paid leave for the King Holiday.

Fall, 1974

The State of Oregon introduces a second "King Holiday Bill". This bill also fails to get out of committee.

September, 1977

Representative Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill. The Bill fails to get substantial support.

The Oregon State Legislature introduces a third "King Holiday Bill". This bill also dies in committee.

1978

Coretta Scott King publicly voices her "discomfort at the Carter administration's lack of support for a King Holiday.

Spring, 1979

Senator Kennedy announces his support for the King Federal holiday during a speech at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Senator Kennedy and Senator Strom Thurmond debate the issue on the Senate floor.

November, 1979

Rep. Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill. The bill is rejected by the House; however, the bill did receive 133 votes, which is the most votes received for the King Holiday bill.

January 6, 1981

The mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, Richard Arrington, declares MLK's birthday as an official city holiday.

January 12, 1981

The City of Cleveland, Ohio passes legislation declaring MLK's birthday a holiday for all City employees.

Spring, 1981

Stevie Wonder releases his record, "Happy Birthday", in honor of Dr. King.

Steve Klein of the King Center produces and distributes a petition appealing for the passage of the Holiday bill. The petition eventually garners over seven million signatures.

September 3, 1981

California Governor Jerry Brown signs a measure declaring Dr. King's birthday an official holiday.

January, 1983

Both houses of the state legislature in the state of Washington introduce bills to support celebration of Dr. King's birthday. Both bills fail to gain adequate support.

The Portland, Oregon Public School District closes all public schools on January 15th in honor of Dr. King.

January 12, 1983

The city of Omaha, Nebraska declares January 15th as Martin Luther King Day.

June, 1983

Rep. Katie Hall introduces a bill in subcommittee that would have Dr. King's Holiday celebrated on every third Monday in January, instead of on January 15th.

July 3, 1983

The subcommittee passes the bill and it goes into committee for approval. Committee approves the bill and it goes to the House for vote.

August, 1983

The House votes 338 to 90 in favor of the third Monday in January as the King Holiday.

Fall, 1983

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina attempts to block the bill from passage in the Senate by a filibuster. The Senate votes to end the filibuster.

The bill passes in the Senate by a vote of 78 to 22.

November 2, 1983

President Ronald Reagan signs the legislation into law.

1984

Mrs. Coretta Scott King requests that Congress establish a Federal Commission to assist with the first Holiday observance.

Rep. Katie Hall introduces legislation to establish a King Holiday Federal Commission.

August 27, 1984

President Ronald Reagan signs legislation creating the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

January 20, 1986

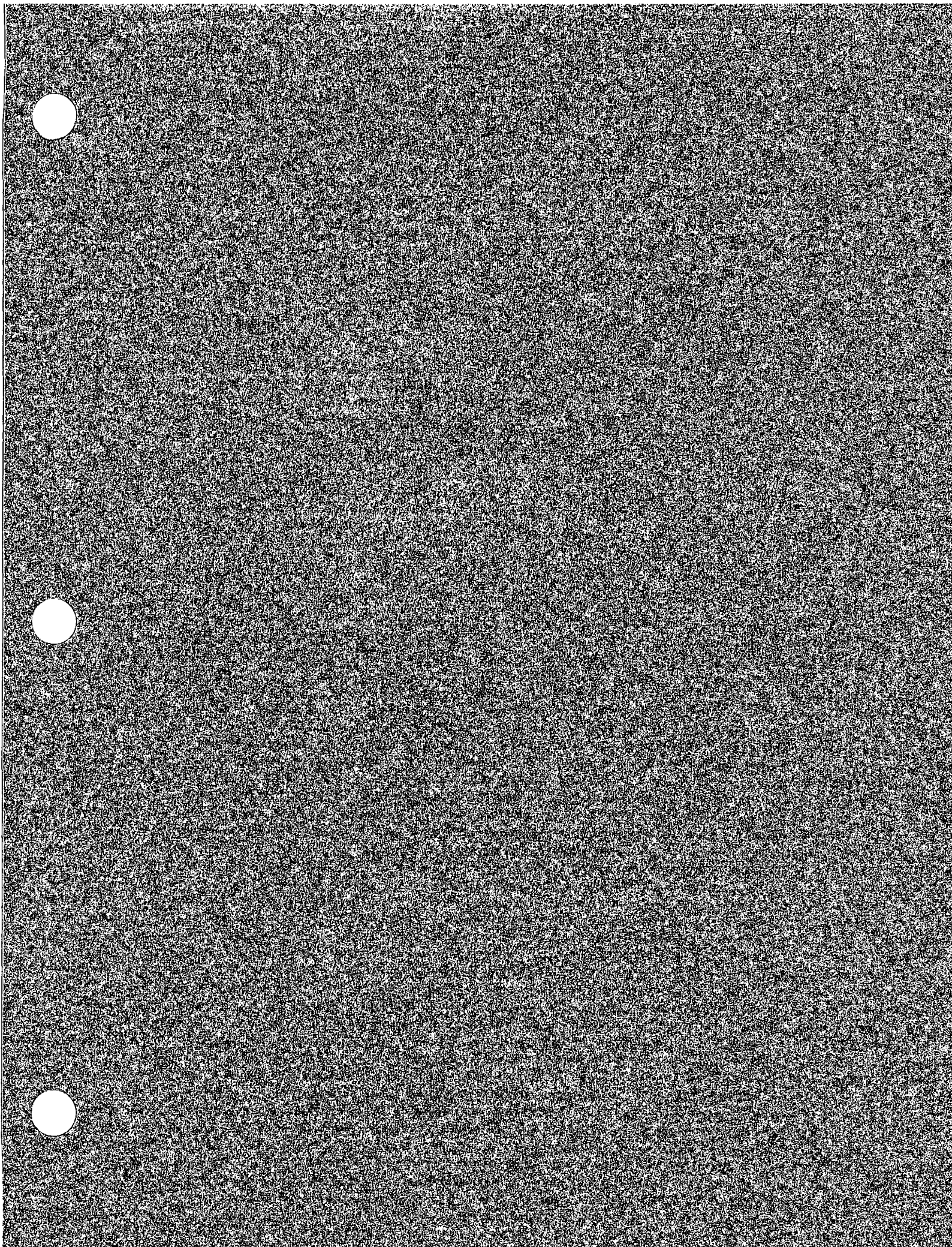
The first King Holiday observance. Over 100 nations participate worldwide.

May 1, 1986

Legislation passes that extends the Federal Holiday Commission until April 20, 1989.

May 17, 1989

President George Bush signs legislation extending the Federal Holiday Commission through April 20, 1994. The legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of \$300,000





MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

"THE MAKING OF THE KING HOLIDAY"

Shortly after his assassination in Memphis, TN, April 4, 1968, the King family, friends and supporters, began a fifteen-year campaign for a national holiday to honor Martin Luther King, Jr. This controversial and challenging struggle, did not end until November 2, 1983, when former President Ronald Reagan signed legislation (H.R. 3706) establishing the King Federal Holiday on the third Monday in January.

A FEDERAL COMMISSION

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Founding President and Chief Executive Officer of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., members of the King family, and the directors of The King Center, decided that a Federal Commission should be established to oversee the first observance of the Federal legal holiday, Monday, January 20, 1986, and the subsequent growth and development of the holiday.

Legislation (H.R. 5890) was introduced in the House and Senate establishing a Commission to assist in the first observance of the King Federal holiday and was signed into law on August 27, 1984 by President Ronald Reagan.

This legislation creating the MLK Jr. Federal Holiday Commission set forth its primary purposes to be:

- To coordinate efforts with Americans of diverse backgrounds and private organizations in the observance of the Holiday.
- To encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States.
- To provide advice and assistance to Federal, State and local governments and to private organizations.

The legislation also stated that the King Holiday, "should serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr."

Members of the King Federal Commission felt it appropriate and within its Federal legislative charge to undertake the following activities:

- Establish standards and create appropriate symbols, images, and themes for observance of the Holiday.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for information and suggest appropriate ceremonies, events, and programs to be used by various entities.

**LIVING
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LET FREEDOM
RING!**

- Sponsor planning, educational, and information conferences, workshops, seminars, and special events.
- Develop and maintain a speakers bureau on the Holiday.
- Develop and distribute appropriate King Holiday observance guidelines for particular targeted audiences i.e. business, labor, education, entertainment, youth, professional associations, federal agencies, etc.
- Provide technical assistance and staff support for private and governmental bodies and respond to requests from the general public on Holiday observance matters.

The Commission's charter legislation stated that the Commission should be composed of:

- (1) four officers from the executive branch, appointed by the President.
- (2) four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker in consultation with the minority leader.
- (3) four Senators, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate.
- (4) Coretta Scott King and two other members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr. appointed by such family.
- (5) Two individuals representing the MLK, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. appointed by such organization.
- (6) Sixteen individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or members of Congress, appointed by the members of the Commission from the White House, the Congress, the King Family and the King Center, from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups, and entertainers.

The legislation required the Commission to rely entirely on donations of cash, property, and personnel. The Commission established a 501 (c)(3) nonprofit tax exempt MLK Jr. Corporation to receive private donations.

Through the efforts of Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Mr. Edward Jefferson, Chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, and former U.S. Attorney General Edward Levy these donations reached their peak of \$300,000 in preparation for the first holiday in 1986 and subsequently diminished to less than \$50,000 in 1992.

With the exception of fiscal year 1986, the King Center in Atlanta, assumed the primary responsibility of funding the Commission through 1989. On May 17, 1989 H.R. 1385 was passed by the Congress and approved by President George Bush authorizing annual funds of \$300,000 for the Commission. However, the first federal appropriations were not received until fiscal year 1990.

The Commission could not have functioned from 1984 to the present, without the donation of a loan Executive Director, office space, equipment and other resources from the Secretary of HUD Samuel Pierce and later Jack Kemp. Efforts were made in 1992 to increase the Federal appropriation to the Commission from \$300,000 to \$700,000 annually. Though the proposed increase in funds to the Commission had the support of President George Bush, this legislation failed to make it out of committee in both the House and Senate.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

The Commission was scheduled to expire on April 20, 1986, but the success of the Holiday and the Commission's work resulted in an amendment to the original legislation extending the life of the Commission for three years through April 20, 1989. An additional amendment expanded the number of at-large commissioners from fourteen to twenty-three in order to better represent a broader spectrum of American society.

On May 17, 1989, H.R. 1385 again extended the life of the Commission this time for five years through April 20, 1994. This legislation also authorized "to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$300,000 for fiscal year 1989 and each of the succeeding fiscal years." Additionally, this legislation appointed Mrs. Coretta Scott King a member of the Commission for life and made the Commission subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. However, this legislation prohibited the Commission from engaging in "training activities for the purpose of directing or encouraging the organization or implementation of campaigns to protest social conditions and any form of civil disobedience."

LEADERSHIP

Mrs. Coretta Scott King has served as Chair of the Federal Commission from its inception and Congressman Ralph Regula from Ohio presently serves as Vice Chair along with Congressman Alan Wheat of Missouri as Secretary and Mrs. Christine King Farris as Treasurer. A nine member operations committee was formed in 1992 to address Commission business between the regularly scheduled quarterly business meetings of the Commission.

Political representation on the Federal Commission has always been balanced and the Commission has enjoyed support from Republicans and Democrats as well as from Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush. Federal Commissioners have included Cabinet officers and agency heads, outstanding business, civic, labor, religious, professional and education and entertainment community leaders. Mr. Lloyd Davis, an employee of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, has served as the Commission's only Executive Director.

MISSION

The stated mission of the Federal King Holiday Commission since its beginning in 1984 has been to:

- (1) institutionalize the King Holiday around the concepts of Remember, Celebrate, and most importantly, Act to continue Dr. King's unfinished work.
- (2) make the King Holiday racially, ethnically and culturally inclusive, obtaining the maximum support and participation from every segment of American society.
- (3) utilize the King Holiday to familiarize the public with Dr. King's teachings, life work, and the contributions of the civil rights movement which he led, to the well-being of America and the world.
- (4) make the Holiday an occasion to reaffirm individual and collective belief in the application of Dr. King's teachings of nonviolent conflict resolution at every level of the human experience in the national and international arenas.
- (5) make the Holiday an inclusive all American holiday.

In a 1989 Proclamation Ceremony at the White House, President George Bush asked the Commission to help pass Dr. King's dream and legacy "on to our children whose ideals and attitudes will shape our society into the future."

POSITIVE AMERICAN SYMBOLS; IMPORTANT SERVICES

The Commission's official national theme became: "Living The Dream: Let Freedom Ring! Sub-themes were changed as the holiday became more substantively oriented, (i.e., for Peace and Justice, To build bridges of unity and understanding). Negative themes and activities were discouraged by the Commission and few violations have occurred over a ten year period. Likewise, negative advertising and commercial business activities, directed exclusively at making money from the holiday, were discouraged and remarkable success has been achieved voluntarily. The public media has been especially helpful in informing the Commission of persons, organizations, institutions or businesses which engage in inappropriate commercial activities around the occasion of the annual King holiday.

The Commission established an official seal composed of the image of Dr. King, and a banner and Liberty Bell underneath. It has also designed, printed and distributed posters, bumper stickers, and other items. It has developed a special "Learn-A-Brition" resource guide for use in public and private schools so that students can learn about Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence and his legacy. It developed a special "Living the Dream" pledge which challenged Americans to: *Love, Not Hate; Show Understanding, Not Anger; Make Peace, Not War*. More than four million Americans have signed the pledge including the last two Presidents of the United States. The pledge remains one of the most popular items for distribution by the Federal Commission.

The Commission has designed, printed and distributed a Freedom Trail Poster Map and Holiday Guide which shows appropriate ways to observe the King Holiday and cites the principles and steps of Dr. King's nonviolence teachings. The Map and Holiday Guide can be personalized to carry a message from the sponsoring institution or organization. The phrases, "To Remember, To Celebrate and To ACT," are prominently displayed individually with a replica bell in the background of each phrase. These images and phrases serve as both symbolic and literal monuments to the life, legacy and dream of Dr. King.

The Freedom Trail Poster Map and Holiday Guide has been utilized by such organizations as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the states of New York and New Jersey, the National Basketball Association and the National Education Association.

The Commission established a Martin Luther King, Jr. Heritage Action Project with both domestic and international guidelines to encourage collaboration among groups to alleviate social problems, (i.e., poverty, racism, violence, hunger, drugs, crime, homelessness, illiteracy, war and disease), and so doing to address those issues which concerned Dr. King during his lifetime and which remain part of his unfinished work.

The international guidelines were developed in consultation with the United States Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the United States Agency for International Development, the World Bank and the Organization of American States. The Heritage Action Projects address the "act or action" element of the annual observance.

An information clearinghouse on the King Holiday for use by citizens, organizations, the military, units of government and the international community was established.

The Commission publishes a quarterly "Living The Dream" newsletter which highlights past, current, and future information on the Holiday and its development. The Commission is required by its charter legislation, to submit an annual report to the President and the Congress on the results of each national Holiday observance. It also maintains a national Speakers Bureau in which qualified speakers can be contacted for speaking engagements on Dr. King's life and legacy and on the King Federal Holiday.

The Commission asked the U.S. National Park Service to research the history of the U.S. Liberty Bell and found that the Abolitionist publications had named it the Liberty Bell around 1837, making it a national symbol of the anti-slavery movement. Until this time, the old State House Bell in Philadelphia was not widely known. The bell carries the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty thro' all the Land to all the Inhabitants thereof."

Replicas of the original U.S. Liberty Bell were given to the individual states by former President Harry Truman to stimulate the sale of War bonds during World War II. The King Federal Commission asked the governors of the states to locate their bells and to ring them at 12:00 eastern standard time on the Federal holiday, to "proclaim a day of Universal Peace and Nonviolence". The Commission and the MLK, Jr. Philadelphia Institute on Nonviolence, cosponsor a national ceremony in Philadelphia each year on the holiday, where the U.S. Liberty Bell is symbolically taped and the backup Independence Bell is rung. The Independence Bell carries the inscription: "Living the Dream: Let Freedom Ring."

The Commission's annual Bell Ringing Ceremony has been supported by the nation's major religious faith organizations. Bell ringers in the annual Philadelphia ceremony have included, Mrs. Rosa Parks, former HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce; James Farmer, founder and President of the Congress of Racial Equality; Dr. Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Joseph Lowery, President of SCLC and Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Chief Judge Emeritus of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

NETWORKING

Given the absence of funds for promotion and marketing, the Commission has sought to encourage the establishment of territorial, State and local King holiday commissions, to help carry out its mission and mandate. All U.S. territories have established King holiday commissions as have more than 40 states, and hundreds of cities and towns. Many governors and mayors are now taking actions to establish permanent King holiday commissions or committees. New York and New Jersey have permanent King State Holiday Commissions and have also established a permanent MLK, Jr. Institutes on Nonviolence where citizens can receive training in King nonviolence methods and techniques. Legislation is presently being introduced in North Carolina, with the support of the Governor, to establish a permanent King state Holiday Commission and "Institute on Nonviolent Conflict Resolutions."

The Commission has successfully operated a network of national committees representing particular interests: Labor, Youth, Education, Business and Industry, College and University, Federal Agency and Employees, International, Professional, Social and Civic, Library, Religious, Civil and Human Rights, Peace and Justice, Entertainment, American Indians, the Military and Sports.

National Committees like the Commission itself, also have the responsibility for networking with their counterparts to encourage support for the King Federal Holiday. Some of the constituent organizations include; American Library Association, U.S. Conference of Mayors, League of Cities, Council of Governors, American Bar Association, U.S. Historical Society, National Organization of Women, NAACP, Urban League, La Raza, LULAC, Image, Inc., AFL-CIO, United Nations Nongovernmental Organizations, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, Catholic Youth Organization, United States Student Association, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Advertising Council, etc.

ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE THE KING HOLIDAY

The Commission has undertaken activities to promote the Holiday among special constituent groups. It is Commission policy to have these activities serve as models which can be replicated nationally and internationally. As these activities become successful, the Commission encourages other organizations and groups to become their sponsors. These activities include:

- An annual Planning and Information Conference, to prepare State and Local King Holiday Commissions and others for the annual observance.

- An annual "I Have A Dream" Youth Assembly providing outreach to the nation's major national youth organizations, so that they might become familiar with Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence and utilize this knowledge to combat the prevailing social problems being experienced by this nation's young people such as drugs, violence, crime, substance abuse and racism. Youth organizations participating include: YWCA, YMCA, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts and Girls Scouts, American Red Cross youth volunteers, Salvation Army Youth Clubs, Catholic Youth Ministry, Neighborhood Clubs, SCLC, NAACP Youth Councils, and others.

The Coordinator for the annual Youth Assembly is provided to the Commission by the 4-H Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In five years, close to 5,000 youth have participated in the Commission's Youth Assembly programs. These assemblies have now attracted the attention of several states such as Pennsylvania who is working with the Federal Commission on a Pennsylvania State Youth Assembly with the support and assistance of United States Senator Harris Wofford.

- An annual national College and University Student Conference, to address campus problems involving racism, violence, self-imposed segregation and diversity and to inspire students and faculty to embrace Dr. King's nonviolence teachings. A chartered "Freedom Train" has brought students to the Conference. Students exchange information and ideas on Dr. King's teachings and work, during the train ride to the Conference site. The Commission has now given the primary responsibility for this conference to the King Center in Atlanta.

- An annual national Education Conference for educators and administrators, to promote the infusion of Dr. King's teachings of nonviolence into the curriculum of the nation's public and private schools and in text books used by the various systems.

- A national Parade of Celebration in Atlanta, GA, home of Dr. King. The Parade is televised by the Turner Broadcasting System with feed to Worldnet TV and the Armed Forces Network. The parade serves as both a family activity and celebration, and also an educational tool for promoting better understanding of the full dimensions of Dr. King's "dream" and work. Major stars of motion pictures, television, the recording and sports industry participate in the annual parade. The parade has received exceptional support from the U.S. Military since its inception in 1986.

- An annual Federal employee tribute to Dr. King in Washington at the Departmental Auditorium which was attended by 1100 Federal workers in 1993.

- An Interfaith Prayer Breakfast in Washington, DC, to afford the various Faith groups the opportunity to focus on the influence of religion in the life and work of Dr. King. Participants include the heads of the region's major Faith communities,

government, civic and business leaders and members of the U.S. Diplomatic Corps.

- An American Indian Forum on Unity and Justice which has become a gathering of American Indian leaders and youth from across the nation, who are dedicated to continuing Dr. King's work and embracing his philosophy of nonviolence as a way of life.

- A Peace and Justice Forum which focuses upon those peace and justice issues which concerned Dr. King. Similar forums have been held in Philadelphia and New York.

- National Youth Against Violence Symposiums which use Dr. King's teachings to enlist youth in nonviolence initiatives, especially in the war against the drugs and gang violence. Thousands of youth have signed the Commission's "Youth Against Violence" Pledge cards, thereby committing themselves to, *"Embrace Nonviolence; To Reject hate & embrace love; To Serve & Care for others; To make a difference with their lives."*

The symposiums are sponsored by the Commission's National Law Enforcement Involvement Committee which is supported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its detail of a Supervisory Special Agent to coordinate its work and programs. The Committee is composed of representatives of the nation's major law enforcement agencies and professional associations, which donate funds, equipment, personnel, volunteer time and other resources.

Youth Against Violence Symposiums have been conducted in Georgia, New Mexico, Tennessee, Washington D.C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama and Louisiana. In 1993 symposiums will be held in Texas, Connecticut, California, Washington state, Florida, Indiana, Nevada, Massachusetts, Idaho, Texas and Arkansas. To date 24,275 youth, ages 9 to 17, have participated in these Symposiums.

- An annual "Making of the King Holiday" Awards and Recognition luncheon in Washington, DC which provides the Commission with the opportunity to honor organizations and individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the development, growth and spirit of the King national holiday. 1993 Award Recipients included:

- Virgil Conrad, Chairman, Federal Executive Board, Atlanta.
- Mrs. Annie Abrams, Little Rock, AR. School District Coordinator
- Ms. Kathy Yankoff, President-Elect, YWCA of Great Falls, Montana
- Judge Z. Mae Jimison, Chair, Indiana MLK Jr. Holiday Commission
- Dr. Warren H. Stewart, Sr. Pastor, Institutional Baptist Church, Phoenix, AZ.
- Mr. Edward Joseph, Chairman, Rent Review Commission Palm Springs, CA.

- Annual diplomatic receptions hosted by U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, provides the opportunity to highlight the extent to which other nations have embraced the annual observance of Dr. King's holiday and his teachings of nonviolence in their own quest for peace, freedom and justice. In conjunction with this activity the Commission also sponsors special briefings for members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Foreign Press, the military press and the national press.

Since the Commission was established in 1984 a bust of Dr. King has been placed permanently in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol and a Time Capsule in honor of Dr. King has been buried at the Freedom Plaza in Washington, DC. Thousands of Americans view the bust at the Capitol as well as visit the site of the Time Capsule. The Commission also encourages visits to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. located at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site. The National Park Service, which oversees the King Historic Site, reports that more than 3 million persons from all over the world are now annually visiting the King Center and the Historic Site in Atlanta.

PROGRESSION OF GROWTH

America has experienced few national holidays. It took eighty years for a holiday to be established in honor of George Washington, 120 years for Columbus, and repeated efforts to establish a Federal holiday in honor of Abraham Lincoln have failed. The passage of legislation establishing a holiday is just the beginning. Extraordinary work is required to give it identity and substance, promote its acceptance, and to assure the integrity of its development and growth. The King holiday has been especially difficult since it was born in and remains in controversy, and because of the enormous impact Dr. King had on the world community and the large number of nations desiring to honor his birthday via a Federal holiday.

When the Federal King Commission began its work 1984, less than 17 states officially observed Dr. King's birthday or holiday. Today, forty-nine states observe the King Federal Holiday with a paid or the equivalent of a paid state holiday. After five years of controversy, a King State Holiday was overwhelmingly approved by Arizona voters on November 3, 1992. New Hampshire the only state not observing the Federal holiday, did so for first time on January 18, 1993, because of an Executive Order issued by the Governor. Legislation is pending to make an existing state Civil Rights Day, "MLK Jr. Civil Rights Day" on the third Monday of January.

Since the Federal Commission began its work, thousands of additional streets, public buildings, bridges, parks and other facilities have been named in honor of Dr. King. To cite an example a Dr. King Memorial Garden has been established in Raleigh, North Carolina to cite an example.

More than 100 nations around the world have now observed Dr. King's birthday and holiday in some manner. The U.S. Department of State and the United States Information Agency collect information on international activities which they make available to the Federal Commission for inclusion in its annual report.

Former Secretary of State, George Schultz has stated that, "wherever the struggle for democracy and human rights is waged, the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. is revered." He has further stated that Dr. King "showed the world that conflicts can be resolved through reason and that significant change can come about without bloodshed."

The King Holiday has received exceptional and outstanding support from the U.S. Department of Defense, the Joint Chief of Staff and the various Military Service Branches. King birthday and holiday events take place at all major military installations in the United States, overseas and on ships at sea. Information on all military activities are provided to the Commission by the military for summary inclusion in its annual report to the President and the Congress.

The Commission has worked with the King Center, the Advertising Council, Public Broadcasting, Worldnet TV, the Voice of America, the Armed Forces Radio and Television networks and others to encourage extensive and appropriate radio and television coverage of the King Federal holiday.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

Since it began its work in 1984, the Commission has distributed more than:

- 500,000 Freedom Trail Poster Maps and Holiday Guides.
- 25,000 annual reports.
- 100,000 holiday posters
- 50,000 bumper stickers
- 30,000 book markers
- 20,000 Learn-A-Brations
- 25,000 Domestic and International Heritage Action Guidelines
- 2,000 MLK Jr. Commission Charters
- 1,000 Special Library Kits
- 20,000 Newsletters
- 4,000,000 "Living the Dream" pledge cards
- 20,000 small American flags
- 10,000 copies of special guides for celebrating the King Holiday (i.e., labor unions, religious institutions, businesses, military, etc.)
- 32,000 Youth Against Violence pledge cards

The Commission also responds each year to approximately 2,000 phone calls, 4,000 letters, and 1,500 visitors to its Washington and Atlanta offices. Staff and volunteers provide the Commission with representation at numerous conferences, conventions, and exhibitions. The Commission also makes exhibits, films, video, musical tapes, and public service announcements available to the public.

UNFINISHED WORK

The Bureau of National Affairs has reported that only 18% of the nation's employers give their employees a day off with pay. One hundred percent of the employers do so for Christmas.

Few national employers sponsor King Holiday events or arrange for programs and activities in their offices or plants. The King Federal Holiday Commission has not had the resources to adequately market and promote the King Holiday among American businesses so that they can better appreciate the value of using the Holiday to build bridges of unity and understanding among the members of their diverse work force.

Senator Harris Wofford has asked the Federal King Holiday Commission to spend 1993 and 1994 promoting the King holiday as a day of national and community service, and for Americans to offer volunteer time to projects, programs and causes which advance the quality of life for all peoples.

The King Holiday remains to be promoted as an inclusive holiday for all Americans and not simply a holiday for African Americans. The Commission is seeking the resources and expertise with which to launch a more aggressive campaign to enlist wider and broader participation in the annual King holiday observance.

The nation's public and private schools continue to look to the Commission to assist with their efforts to infuse Dr. King's teachings of nonviolence into their curriculum and to use the legacy of Dr. King to unify their students. The same need exist in the nation's public and private colleges and universities. The Commission has been asked to consider the sponsorship of a series of College and University Symposiums on "Diversity As A Source of Strength and not Discord".

The Commission's work with young people through its annual "I Have a Dream" Youth Assembly and its Youth Against Violence program, both of which have just begun to reach a level of development and growth where significant progress and measurable results are possible. The Commission has demonstrated its ability to reach and impact large numbers of young people to support the King Federal Holiday and the man and movement which it honors.

States and local governments rely upon the Federal Commission for guidance, technical assistance and support with the annual Federal holiday observance and with year around King holiday related activities. The Commission's National Planning Conference has become essential to the network of Commissions and committees preparing for annual Holiday observances.

Many states and cities are now seriously considering initiatives to make their Commission's permanent agencies of state government. States are also giving consideration to the establishment of permanent Institutes on Nonviolent Conflict Resolution, where citizens can be educated and trained in the philosophy and methods of Dr. King's nonviolence. The states and even cities look to the Federal King Holiday Commission for advice and assistance with their plans.

The King Holiday has become international due to the great respect for Dr. King throughout the world. The holiday offers a global opportunity for people of goodwill to forge new commitments to Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence. Many foreign governments are ready to undertake MLK, Jr. International Heritage Action projects, which identify, implement, and evaluate social, economic or regional problems and which seek solutions through Dr., King's creative nonviolent initiatives.

CLOSING

The King Federal Holiday Commission carries out a mission totally unlike that of any other Agency of the Federal government, past or present. The Commission goes about its unique work with efficiency, skill, style and sensitivity. Ultimately its success or failure depends upon the resourcefulness and energy of thousands of citizen volunteers in every state, territory and U.S. Installation on every continent.

ENDORSEMENT

The Commission has received praise for its efforts from a wide array of government, business and civic leaders.

"I appreciate the good work being done by the Commission, and I want you to know that I have joined in cosponsoring legislation which would make the Commission permanent."
House Republic Leader, Congressman Robert H. Michel, March 8, 1989.

"Other memorial commissions – on behalf of Christopher Columbus, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, to name a few – have comparable or greater funding, and it is clear that a similar effort on behalf of the King holiday can pay off. In its first five years, the holiday commission – using only privately raised funds and relying heavily on volunteers – has helped the new holiday to expand from its original 19 states to all but six and to take root as well in more than one hundred other countries, where its message is one of the best the United States could ever hope for on America's behalf. The holiday has gained wide acceptance, but even many of its enthusiasts are looking for guidance in ways to observe it effectively. That is the next challenge of the commission. Congress shouldn't stint

in giving the commission the support it needs to finish its important work." Editorial, The Atlanta Constitution, April 22, 1989

"The Commission performs a valuable and necessary service to our country by promoting a holiday in honor of Dr. King. The celebration of his birthday is an important reminder to all the world of the principles of racial equality and the power of nonviolence as a means to effect social change." United States Senator Dale Bumpers, April 26, 1989

"The MLK, Jr. Commission is a living tribute to the principles for which he stood and fought, to his legacy, carrying on the fight for freedom which he led... the Commission's work has just begun". United States Senator Albert Gore, May 1, 1989.

"I welcome the opportunity to join with my friends and colleagues here on the floor of the Senate and to urge the successful passage of this legislation, which I believe will ensure that the Nation, to the extent that we possibly can, will focus our national attention, for one day of 365 days, to think about the life and work of a very distinguished minister of the church and a nobel laureate, Martin Luther King, Jr." United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy, May 1, 1989.

"The Commission continues to have an important role in promoting the vision and the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr." United States Senator Robert Dole, May 1, 1989.

"I support S. 431, the re-authorization of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission...The Commission has been a success." United States Senator and Majority Leader, George Mitchell, May 1, 1989.

"The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission plays a central role in preserving a great national treasure." President George Bush, The White House Proclamation Ceremony, May 17, 1989.

"The Commission is to be commended for promoting understanding, compassion and patriotism." President George Bush, June 20 1991

"I commend the members of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission...Through your work, each of you is helping to uphold our Nation's promise as a land and opportunity for all." President George Bush, July 25, 1991

"I salute the dedicated men and women who have worked hard to strengthen such programs as the National Youth Assembly and teach our children to follow the legacy of Dr. King. You are guiding our children to choose a life full of promise and hope." Pennsylvania Governor Robert P. Casey, August 1991

"It is clear that the Commission has worked tirelessly to institutionalize the King holiday and coordinate holiday activities across the nation." Congressman Ralph Regula, February 20, 1992

"The Commission has successfully carried out its mandate through the years." Congressman Thomas C. Sawyer, February 20, 1992

"More than anyone else Martin Luther King lived and died in the fight to remind us of what is the greatest struggle in our own lives to the present day. How to close the gap between our words and our deeds... I will try to follow the powerful example of Dr. King's conviction into these new responsibilities." President Bill Clinton, January 18, 1993

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3

Divider Title: _____



One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT

An Act

To establish a commission to assist in the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that-

(1) The observance of the Federal legal holiday, established by Public Law 98-144, honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., occurs on the third Monday in January each year;

(2) such holiday should serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr.; and

(3) it is appropriate for the Federal Government to coordinate efforts with Americans of diverse backgrounds and with private organizations in the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

SEC. 2. There is established a commission to be known as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 3. The purposes of the Commission are-

(1) to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., which occurs on the third Monday in January each year; and

(2) to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

SEC. 4.(a) The Commission shall be composed of-

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- (1) four officers from the executive branch, appointed by the President;*
- (2) four Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives;*
- (3) four Senators, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate;*
- (4) Coretta Scott King and two other members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., appointed by such family;*
- (5) two individuals representing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change (a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia), appointed by such organization; and*
- (6) twenty-three individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress, appointed by the members of the Commission under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups, and entertainers.*

(b) Not more than half of the members of the Commission appointed under each of paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall be of the same political party.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than June 1 of each year for terms of 1 year, and any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers.

(2) Coretta Scott King shall serve as a member for life. In the event of a vacancy, her position on the Commission shall be filled by a member of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., not already a member of the Commission, who shall be appointed by the family and shall serve as a member of the Commission at the discretion of the family.

(3) The 2 members of the Commission appointed as members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., shall serve as members of the Commission at the discretion of the family.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, but may, subject to the availability of funds, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

SEC. 5. *(a) The Commission shall first meet within 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. At this first meeting the Commission shall elect a chairperson from among its members and shall meet thereafter at the call of the chairperson.*

(b) The Commission may encourage the participation of, and accept, use, and dispose of donations of money, property, and personal services from, individuals and public and private organizations to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(c) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the Commission established under this Act.

SEC. 9. The Commission shall continue to exist until April, 1994.

REESTABLISHMENT AFTER TERMINATION-If the date of the enactment of this Act occurs on or after April 20, 1989, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission shall be reestablished on the date of the enactment of this Act with the same members and powers that the Commission had, as provided in Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473), on April 19, 1989 (subject to this Act and the amendments made by this Act).

/s/ Jim Wright
Speaker of the House of Representatives

/s/ Robert Byrd
President of the Senate Pro Tempore

/s/ George Bush, May 17, 1989
President



FACT SHEET

Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
449 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 730-3155

ORIGIN:

On November 2, 1983 President Ronald Reagan signed legislation designating the third Monday of every January as a federal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. On August 27, 1984, President Reagan signed legislation creating the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

MEMBERS:*

Donald Alexander
Leonard Burchman
Sen. John C. Danforth
Sen. Robert J. Dole
Jesse Hill, Jr.
Hon. Jack Kemp
Dexter King
Hon. Bob Martinez
W. Stewart Minton
Hon. William Sessions
Paul Tagliabue
Maynard I. Wishner

Richard Bond
Joan Brown Campbell
William Darnell
Rep. Gary Franks
Sen. Ernest Hollings
Hon. Sharon Pratt Kelly
Stacy Leyton
Sister Catherine McNamee
Hon. Constance Newman
Jack Sheinkman
Jose Velez
Stevie Wonder

Ronald Brown
John Cox
Rev. Richard Deats
Keith Geiger
Rev. Benjamin Hooks
Sen. Edward Kennedy
Rev. Joseph Lowery
Dr. Carole Miller
Rep. Thomas Sawyer
David J. Stern
Joe Watkins

**A slate of new commissioners is being selected to serve the June 1, 1993 – May 30, 1994 term.*

OBJECTIVES:

To assure that the holiday shall serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Dr. King by:

- * coordinating holiday observances with Americans of diverse backgrounds and with private organizations.
- * establishing standards and creating appropriate symbols, images and themes for the observances of the holiday.
- * providing technical assistance and staff support for private and governmental bodies and responding to requests from the general public on holiday observance matters.
- * serving as a clearing house for information and suggesting appropriate ceremonies, events and programs.
- * sponsoring planning, education and informational conferences, workshops, seminars, and special events.
- * developing and maintaining a speakers bureau.
- * developing and distributing holiday observance guidelines for specific audiences.

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RING!**

— more —

FACT SHEET

(continued)

ADMINISTRATION:

The Commission has an office in Atlanta, GA and one in Washington, DC. The Commission meets quarterly and has an "Operations Committee" that represents the Commissioners for ad hoc meetings called by the Chairperson. The Executive Director has oversight responsibilities for implementation of Commission goals and objectives.

COMMITTEES:

The Commission works nationally through numerous involvement committees. They include: American Indian; Civil and Human Rights; Colleges and Universities; Education Federal Employees and Agencies; International; Labor; Law Enforcement/Youth Against Violence; Library; Military; Peace and Justice; Religious; Small Business and Industry; Professional, Social and Service Organizations and Youth.

STRUCTURE:

Congress legislated the Commission to be specifically composed of:

- * Four officers from the executive branch appointed by the President;
- * Four members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker in consultation with the minority leader.
- * Four Senators appointed by the President Pro Tempore in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate.
- * Coretta Scott King, who serves as a member for life. In the event of a vacancy, her position would be filled by a member of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr. not already on the Commission. That individual would be appointed by the family and serve as a member at the discretion of the family.
- * Two individuals appointed by the King family.
- * Two individuals representing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc.
- * Twenty-three individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or members of Congress appointed by the members of the Commission from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, religious and entertainment organizations.
- * Not more than half of the members of the Commission appointed may be from the same political party.

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Divider Title: _____



WHY THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION IS NECESSARY.

**By
Lloyd Davis
Executive Director
MLK Jr. Federal Holiday Commission**

Without the continuous year around promotion, interpretation, guidance, coordination, technical support and oversight, provided by the King Federal Holiday Commission, The King holiday would never have become a reality, celebrated officially in fifty states, U.S. territories, the District of Columbia, by the military, at all U.S. installations, and in some manner in more than 100 nations.

Without the continued presence and involvement of the King Federal Holiday Commission at every level of government and with every segment of the population, the King Federal holiday will never reach its full potential for building bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures, familiarizing Americans with Dr. King's nonviolence teachings and methods, promoting tolerance and nonviolence behavior among youth and encouraging Americans to participate in national and community voluntary service projects on behalf of the causes and concerns for which Dr. King gave his life.

Without the continued hands-on attention provided by the King Federal Holiday Commission, The King Holiday has no assurance of maintaining its integrity or its continuity as has Independence Day which has gained in importance with each passing year. In the 19th century particularly, Independence Day assumed a central role in defining the values and aspirations that had inspired the American revolution and formed the founding of this nation. It is fitting that they King holiday should commemorate the Second American Revolution, the Civil Rights Movement. This movement has been seen by many as the 20th century embodiment of the ideals first set forth in the Declaration of Independence. At the intellectual and emotional center of Dr. King's vision was his hope and absolute insistence that America live up to the standards set forth by the Declaration of Independence.

Without the monitoring of activities by the King Federal Commission, state and local King commissions and the public media, the King holiday could very quickly become another day of shopping for bargain sales. Many of the American holidays which have experienced discontinuous histories may have done so because they did not embody values which spoke directly to America's life as a nation nor did they adequately articulate the central ideas and principles for which America stands.

There is a growing consensus developing around the elements of the King holiday which address remember, celebrate and act. The Commission seems to have adequately defined remember and celebrate, but it is the action element which is receiving the greatest attention and scrutiny at this stage in the development of the King holiday. There are

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several major action oriented programs which many diverse organization focus on during the King holiday.

Nonviolent direct actions on behalf of the causes and concerns for which Dr. King stood.

Nonviolence education and training in Dr. King's beliefs and methods.

Voluntary community service projects aimed at improving the quality of life for all people.

Building bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures.

Worldwide moratorium on violence on the King holiday.

Without the King Federal Holiday Commission, thousands of youth across America would never be introduced to Dr. King nonviolence teachings, methods and Blueprint for Life. The Commission continues to expand its outreach to young people between the ages of 9 and 17.

The annual "I Have A Dream" Youth Assembly provides a setting for information and education in Dr. King's nonviolence teachings. The Assembly offers the opportunity to apply Dr. King's teachings to the resolution of problems which they face in their homes, schools and communities. Finally, the assembly focuses on the promotion of racial and cultural unity, tolerance, self-worth, love, excellence and patriotism. The project has become so successful that Pennsylvania, Arkansas and North Carolina are planning to sponsor individual State "I Have A Dream" Youth Assemblies.

The Youth Against Violence Program, is a cooperative venture between The King Federal Commission and the nation's primary Law Enforcement Organizations. It has involved 24,000 youth from 15 states in Youth Against Violence Symposiums. Thousands of Youth have also signed "Youth Against Violence" pledge cards. The Symposiums bring youth, educators, law enforcement personnel and parents together to collectively and cooperatively, focus on solutions and alternates to the violence now preying upon youth. Issues addressed in the Symposiums include, drugs, random and gang violence, crime, sex, hopelessness, unemployment. Youth are introduced to the art of conflict resolution and are encouraged to use Dr. King's "Blueprint for Life" as a guide for life. The Federal Bureau of Investigation continues to provide critical staff support for this program.

Without the continued presence of the King Federal Commission and its leadership, an extraordinary network of organizations, institutions and individuals, who have become involved with the observance of the King Federal Holiday would have no place to go for the help they require. These groups and individuals depend upon the Federal Holiday Commission for timely factual information, literature, speakers, guidance, advice and direct assistance with programs

Former President George Bush and others have challenged the Federal Commission to expand its outreach to young people so that they will understand Dr. King's contributions to America and the world and be encouraged to embrace his nonviolence beliefs and methods. The Commission plans to address this challenge by the following means in 1993 and beyond.

Expanding and improving upon the level participation in its Annual "I Have A Dream" Youth Assembly as well as encouraging states to sponsor model "I Have A Dream" Youth Assemblies in preparation for participation in the annual national assembly.

Increase the number of states involved with its Youth Against Violence Symposiums from 15 to eventually all fifty.

Intensify its outreach to public and private schools systems in order to encourage them to infuse Dr. King's teachings into their school curriculums and to use the occasion of the King Federal holiday to encourage their students to embrace Dr. King's nonviolence beliefs and methods and to appreciate racial and cultural diversity.

Use the King Federal Holiday and its ability to move and inspire people to mount a major national campaign to encourage Americans to undertake meaningful national and community service projects which address pressing social problems. Using the King holiday to promote voluntary community service projects, will have a special appeal to the business community which is looking for alternate ways to support the holiday. Businesses could give their employees time away from work on the holiday to participate in these community service projects. The Commission plans to develop guidelines and helpful suggestions to encourage businesses and others to promote participation in national and community service projects as a means of supporting the King holiday.

The King Federal Holiday Commission has the unique capacity to utilize its broad base public support to make a major contribution to the achievement of racial and ethnic unity in America. The involvement of Americans in Dr. King's dream through participation in voluntary community service projects as well as working towards the elimination of the violence that plagues our nation's young people is one of the most effective programs that the United States government could endorse and support to bring about an unprecedented level of racial and cultural civil unity.

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August 11, 1993

DRAFT

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION**

**COMMUNITY SERVICE
PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

"Every man [or woman] must decide whether he [or she] will walk in the creative light of altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. This is the judgement. Life's persistent and most urgent question is, What are you doing for others"

Martin Luther King, Jr.

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THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Make a career of humanity...and you will make a greater person of yourself, a greater nation of your country, and a finer world to live in.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission's Community Service Program has been established to ensure that the Commission continues to be responsive to changing national circumstances and interests. The Commission believes that as a matter of policy, the King Federal Holiday should be a day of community service and interracial cooperation. The motivation for community service initiative comes from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s belief that people should aspire to a higher calling, seek greatness through service to others, and make individual and collective contributions to the common humanity. As federal resources for social programs become more scarce, the need for involvement in community service is greater than ever before.

At the heart of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s philosophy was the concept of service. Dr. King believed that a person's worth was not measured by his or her color, culture or class but rather by his or her commitment to making a better life for all. He often stated that a definition of a successful life must include service to others. Dr. King talked of mature men and women emerging from the civil rights struggle *"experienced in life's lessons, socially aware, unafraid of experimentation and most of all, imbued with the spirit of service and dedication to a great ideal."*

Dr. King also spoke of the potential in each individual. *"Everyone can be great because everyone can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve... You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant."*

The King holiday is a unique American holiday in that it challenges Americans to remember, celebrate but most importantly act to address those issues for which Dr. King and others gave their lives. One of the most important issues today is the violence which jeopardizes an entire generation and terrorizes family environments and communities. This nation's youth must be inspired to embrace an alternative to violence for settling disputes and conflicts and to reject those influences which destroy rather than sustain life.

The King Holiday and the year of activity surrounding it can be an important vehicle for focusing national attention on the need to "Stop the Killing" especially among young people. Such a thrust can challenge young people to bring healing and hope to their families, their schools and their communities. Community service directed at saving this and the next generation of young people would be a powerful testimony of faith in Dr. King's teachings and life work.

The King Federal Holiday Commission believes that every person regardless of age, gender, race, or economic background has the ability to give assistance to someone in need. Additionally, every organization, be it corporate, educational, religious or community based has the ability to voluntarily undertake direct action initiatives to address those problems and social ills that are urgently in need of solutions.

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OPPORTUNITY

The Commission views community service as being voluntary and monetarily non-compensatory. Such community service refers to the full scope of service activities either full-time or part-time, occurring within organizational or institutional structures or simply as one individual reaching out to make a difference by helping others.

The concept of community service represents a serious commitment, roughly a year or more of full time service or its equivalent in part-time service over a longer period of time. Community service activities can cover a broad and comprehensive range of opportunities which must address unmet social needs. These activities also help participants to shape their character, increase self-confidence and develop civic responsibility. Such activities can assist in the breaking down of social and economic barriers that divide people and in turn bring people together around the common focus of service to others. Community service work can build the bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures and stimulate interracial cooperation.

The following list is only a sampling of possible community service activities that can be undertaken by individuals or organizations.

- Combatting the violence of crime, drugs and social disintegration
- Helping to feed the hungry and shelter the homeless
- Working to eliminate racism
- Building better relations between races and cultures
- Tutoring grade and high school students
- Helping to improve the quality of education
- Working with the physically impaired
- Volunteering to serve in hospitals and health care facilities
- Working to improve the quality of life for American Indians
- Helping to improve the environment
- Participating in Big Brothers and Big Sister Programs
- Working with those with AIDS and other fatal diseases
- Working with the elderly
- Working with those in prisons
- Helping with voter education and registration
- Working on blood drives for the Red Cross
- Working with "youth-at-risk"
- Providing legal aid for the powerless
- Assisting with literacy programs
- Supporting charitable projects and initiatives of established civic organizations
- Leadership development projects
- Refugee assistance programs

IMPLEMENTING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

The Commission has established a Committee on Community Service to: (1) oversee the implementation of its Community Service Guidelines including goals, targets and timetables; (2) develop and maintain a working relationship between the King Federal Holiday Commission and the Commission on National and Community Service, and; (3) help the King Federal Commission raise the funds and secure the personnel required to administer its new community service program.

The Commission has also established a Community Service Clearinghouse in order to provide, information, technical assistance, speakers, and strategic referrals on community service program to local and state governments as well as private and public organizations.

Individuals and organizations participating in King Holiday community service programs are asked to report on any activities undertaken. This information will be published in the Commission's quarterly "I Have A Dream" newsletter and annual report to the President and Congress and should be forwarded to:

MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
Community Service Program
449 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30312
(404) 730-3155

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

OVERVIEW MODEL FOR USE IN SOLICITATIONS

Funding

&

: Otherwise

Prepared by

William Darnell

*Commissioner
&*

*Executive Director
The Harbor Festival*

LIVING
THE DREAM:
LET FREEDOM
RING!



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

UNFINISHED BUSINESS...

"Everyone can be great, because everyone can serve."

— Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

While the King Holiday is now officially recognized in all 50 states, it is still perceived as a "black" holiday.

Therefore, the primary goals of the Commission now are:

- To change the way people *think* about the holiday;
- To change people's *attitudes* and *behavior* in the name of King; and
- To serve as a *unifying* force both nationally and internationally, bringing people together from all walks of life from all over the world.

One of the best ways to achieve this is by dedicating the King Holiday as a day of performing *community service*, so the holiday becomes recognized and observed as a day of peace and nonviolence, of caring and action, with the ultimate goal being that this spirit and energy will continue to inspire people throughout the rest of the year and the rest of their lives.



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

BACKGROUND...

Since its inception in 1984, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission's purpose has been to:

- Institutionalize the King Holiday throughout America and the rest of the world (people in more than 100 nations currently observe the holiday in some manner)
- Make the King Holiday racially, culturally and ethnically inclusive
- Familiarize the public with Dr. King's life work, his teachings and his important contributions to the nation
- Encourage people to embrace Dr. King's life philosophy -- that of love, tolerance and nonviolence -- on the Holiday and throughout the year



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS...

In accordance with the legislative language that created it, the Commission has:

- Played a major role in creating a *new Holiday* in America, unique for its focus on the moral and social issues raised by Dr. King's work
 - Created and encouraged ceremonies and activities, establishing appropriate symbols and themes for Holiday observances
 - Sponsored hundreds of educational, planning and information workshops, seminars and special events around the nation throughout the year
 - Coordinated efforts with thousands of individuals and organizations throughout the world in observance of the Holiday
 - Introduced *more than four million children* in America to Dr. King's concepts of nonviolent conflict resolution through its "Living the Dream" program
 - Responded to hundreds of thousands of requests for information about the Holiday and Dr. King's life and teachings
-



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

PROGRAM...

The primary objectives of the Commission are to:

- Establish the holiday as a day of *community service* by youth groups, places of worship, businesses, schools, other organizations and individuals
- Involve more people from different backgrounds in celebration of national and international *civil unity* -- working side by side to alleviate poverty, hunger, racism, addiction, ignorance and violence
- Encourage major corporations to get more involved and serve as role models for other businesses for more active participation in the observance of the holiday



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Specific programs include:

- March on Washington 30th anniversary
 - Youth Assembly
 - Youth Against Violence Symposiums
 - Business Advisory Council
 - Unity Event at the United Nations
 - Public Service Announcements
 - Newspaper and magazine advertising campaign
 - Legislation to establish the Commission as a permanent federal agency
 - Many Holiday activities
 - Future community service efforts
 - Public relations campaign
-



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

March on Washington

In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the 1963 March on Washington, the Commission is planning many activities, including using this opportunity when the eyes of the world are upon this occasion to make a "*call for community service*" as a means of celebrating the King Holiday. Other activities include an *inter-faith prayer service* the morning of the March and inclusion in the program at the Lincoln Memorial.

Youth Assembly

The annual Commission-sponsored Youth Assembly, now in its sixth year, has been very successful in educating young people from all over the country about Dr. King's nonviolence philosophy and critical issues that challenge young people today – drugs, crime, gangs, poverty, homelessness and other forms of violence.

This year's Youth Assembly will be held in conjunction with the March on Washington celebration, from August 26-29.

The theme will be to promote *community service* as a means of celebrating the King Holiday.



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Youth Assembly, continued...

Participants will include leaders of national youth service organizations (e.g., 4-H, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) from across the country who will participate so they can go back and organize state-wide community service programs within their respective organizations. (Youth service organizations represent an estimated 30-50 million young people and provide an excellent networking resource.)

Youth Against Violence Symposiums

Young people engaged in various forms of violence are targeted in this unique program that uses Dr. King's life example to solve problems affecting their lives.

The Youth Against Violence program has exposed more than 27,000 young people in sixteen cities to different techniques aimed at addressing the issues that face them — crime, suicide, gangs and violence.

This program, made possible by an unprecedented partnership of law enforcement agencies, business and religious leaders, parents, school administrators and students, will be expanded to 22 cities in 1993.



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Business Advisory Council

The creation of a Business Advisory Council will serve three very important purposes:

- Advising and providing direction on how businesses can best observe the holiday
- Provide a fundraising vehicle for ongoing financial support for Commission programs
- Involve the business community in a more active participation of the holiday and its underlying themes
- Serve as a role model to inspire and challenge other businesses and corporations to get more involved in the active observance of the holiday

"Unity" Event at the United Nations

The United Nations will host a special event in November to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1983 signing of legislation establishing Dr. King's birthday as a federal holiday.



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

"Unity" Event, continued...

This event will underscore the themes of *community service* and *civil unity* by building bridges of multi-cultural understanding and caring. The program will include musical and oratory tributes by top international stars.

Public Service Announcements

Famous Americans representing a variety of ethnic backgrounds will be featured in a series of public service announcements for television and radio to be broadcast nationally prior to the holiday.

The PSAs will encourage people to think differently about the holiday and to challenge them to observe it in a way that is meaningful and significant.

Newspaper and Magazine Ads

Major daily newspapers and weekly magazines will be asked to donate a full page ad prior to the holiday to encourage people to observe the holiday as well as a page after the holiday to thank those who do.



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Legislative Strategy

In order to continue the work of the Commission, non-partisan congressional support will be sought to introduce legislation establishing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission as a permanent federal agency.

Holiday Activities

National and international holiday activities will be coordinated, including:

- National Liberty Bell-ringing ceremony, inviting the President of the United States and Governors of all 50 states to ring replicas of the Liberty Bell at the same time on the holiday. Television and radio stations will be asked to cover the event live.
 - Nationally-televised parade in Atlanta
 - International activities organized through embassies and the United Nations
 - A wide variety of state and local programs
-
-



THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Future Community Service Efforts

The community service program will be expanded, based on the youth service organization model, to include *schools, places of worship, businesses* and *other organizations*.

Public Relations Campaign

A comprehensive, multi-media public relations campaign will be created to promote and support all Commission programs.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION MAKING OF THE KING HOLIDAY AWARD

Award nominations should be based on significant contributions that an individual or organization has made toward the *growth, development* and *spirit* of the King Holiday. Nominations must be forwarded to the Commission's Atlanta office no later than November 1.

Award recipients are chosen from the following general categories: individual, organization, institution, international, military.

This award is presented yearly on the occasion of the Commission's Annual Awards Luncheon in Washington D.C.

The following guidelines are used by the Commission's Awards Committee in determining each year's recipients.

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION

Growth (examples):

1. Establishment of a paid or optional King Holiday in a state, county or city.
2. Establishment of a permanent and funded King state or city holiday commission or committee to coordinate and stimulate holiday events and activities.
3. Establishment of an "Institute on Nonviolence" to teach Dr. King's nonviolence philosophy and methods.

Development (examples):

1. Obtaining significant involvement in and support for the King Federal Holiday by sectors of the population not previously involved or supportive; i.e. local, state and federal governments, businesses, schools, Indian nations, U.S. installations/military bases, churches, international organizations and foreign governments.
2. Infusion of Dr. King's teachings into the curriculum and courses of instruction for grade, high school, college or university systems.
3. Significant efforts to use the occasion of the King Federal Holiday to undertake community service activities to address critical social problems, i.e. crime, drugs, gangs, disease, poverty, violence, homelessness, etc.
4. Significant efforts to use the occasion of the King Federal holiday to build bridges of unity and understanding among races and cultures.

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RING!

5. Significant efforts to promote the programs and events of the King Federal Holiday Commission i.e. National Planning Conference, Awards Luncheon, Youth Assemblies, Youth Against Violence Symposiums, ringing of replica Liberty Bells, promotion of the Freedom Trail Poster Map and Holiday Guide.
6. Significant efforts to strengthen the King Federal Holiday Commission by supporting its requests for federal funding or through fund-raising efforts for the MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Corporation.
7. Significant efforts to help the King Commission promote the Federal holiday and its message through print media, radio, television, film, product merchandising, sports events, concerts, theater, conventions, conferences, symposiums, workshops, etc.

Spirit (Examples)

1. Significant efforts to preserve the integrity of the King Federal Holiday i.e. to maintain essential elements of remembrance, celebration and action to continue Dr. King's unfinished work; to promote inclusiveness, unity, civil and human rights, equal opportunity, nonviolence, peace and justice, patriotism etc. Also, to prevent commercialization and identify violations of copyrights held by The King Center or the Federal Commission.
2. Significant efforts to use the King Holiday and what it represents to resolve conflicts, reduce tensions and foster goodwill among individuals and groups.
3. Significant efforts to promote the spirit of the holiday around the world and to use such efforts to achieve the Beloved Community and World House envisioned by Martin Luther King, Jr.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & KING HOLIDAY GUIDE

HISTORY OF THE KING CENTER:

**TWENTY-FIVE YEAR LEGACY OF
ACCOMPLISHMENT**

LLOYD DAVIS

Executive Director

Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

**LIVING
THE DREAM:
LET FREEDOM
RING!**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & KING HOLIDAY GUIDE

HISTORY OF THE KING CENTER:

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR LEGACY OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

LLOYD DAVIS

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Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

As Americans experience the King Holiday in the future years with its new emphasis on national and local community service, it is useful to study the large body of writing that Martin Luther King, Jr. left to humanity. Particularly in the sermons and writings of his last three years, there is much that goes beyond the "I Have A Dream" quotations that have been most often associated with his name and legacy. It is equally important to be acquainted with the mission and work of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. The King Center is the official memorial preserving Dr. King's legacy and continuing his unfinished work through education, research, direct action and nonviolence training.

In planning and celebrating the King Holiday each January it is not only useful, but virtually imperative, to use the time between holidays to read and absorb other of Dr. King's writing besides the "I Have A Dream" speech. No one can properly honor Dr. King or pursue his dream without understanding his teachings, plan and program.

Three of the most relevant of his later writings are Dr. King's final sermon, *The Drum Major Instinct* (Ebenezer Baptist Church, February 4, 1968); his speech against the Vietnam War (April 4, 1967; Riverside Church, NYC); and, *A Testament of Hope*, his final published statement (1968). In these pages, he speaks with optimism about the current "young generation" and "a spirit of dissent that ranged from superficial disavowal of the old values to total commitment to wholesale, drastic and immediate social reform. Today's dissenters tell the complacent majority that the time has come when further evasion of social responsibility in a turbulent world will court disaster and death."

In some of his concluding paragraphs to this article, Dr. King's basic patriotism and hope emerged in spite of the difficulties of the time:

"... This dissent is America's hope. It shines in the long tradition of American ideals that began with courageous minutemen in New England, that continued in the Abolitionist movement, that reemerged in the Populist revolt, and decades later, that burst forth to elect Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy."

The material included in this Executive Summary and Holiday Guide contains thoughts on celebrating Dr. King's birthday and Federal Holiday through serving others. These endeavors can be implemented not only on the King Holiday, but throughout the year. Similarly, reviewing the history, mission and programs of The King Center, as well as statements of those close to Dr. King at the time of his death, is also of value in the comprehensive understanding of the man whom the nation and world now honor on the third Monday of January.

The King Holiday can be a powerful tool for building bridges of unity and understanding among peoples, for changing their attitudes and behavior and for getting them to "make a career of humanity" and embrace the values of love, tolerance and nonviolence. Martin Luther King, Jr. believed that each person could make a difference -- and could be a collective part of the power to make the world all over. The King Holiday, like the King Center, challenges every person of good will and every disciple of Martin Luther King, Jr., to seek that newer world.

PROLOGUE

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Dr. L. Harold DeWolf were not only renown in the academic community, but had the courage of their convictions. They joined Dr. King on the front lines during the struggles in the 1960's. Though there were many, many illustrious intellectuals and writers, such as Dr. Kenneth P. Clark and (now U.S. Senator) Harris Wofford, who collaborated with Dr. King in some of his published writings, none were as close as Mays and DeWolfe. Dr. Mays was Dr. King's mentor from the time he entered Morehouse at 15 years of age, and Dr. DeWolfe was his academic advisor and directed his Ph.D. dissertation at the Graduate School of Theology, Boston University. The level of friendship and respect for their colleague is lovingly expressed in the following excerpts.

Eulogy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (excerpts)

By Benjamin E. Mays

**President Emeritus, Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia
April 9, 1968**

To be honored by being requested to give the Eulogy at the funeral of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., is like asking one to eulogize his deceased son--so close and so dear was he to me. Our friendship goes back to his student days at Morehouse College. It is not an easy task; nevertheless, I accept it, with a heavy heart and with full knowledge of my inadequacy to do justice to this man. It was my desire that if I pre-deceased Doctor King, he would pay tribute to me on my final day. It was his wish that if he pre-deceased me, I deliver the homily at his funeral. Fate has decreed that I eulogize him. I wish it might have been otherwise, for after all, I am three score years and ten and Martin Luther is dead at thirty-nine.

Here was a man who believed with all of his might that the pursuit of violence at any time is ethically and morally wrong; that God and the moral weight of the universe are against it; that violence is self-defeating; and that only love and forgiveness can break the vicious circle of revenge. He believed that nonviolence would prove effective in the abolition of injustice in politics, economics, in education, and in race relations. He was convinced, also, that people could not be moved to abolish voluntarily the inhumanity of man to man by mere persuasion and pleading, but that they could be moved to do so by dramatizing the evil through massive nonviolent resistance. He believed that nonviolent direct action was necessary to supplement the nonviolent victories won in the federal courts. He believed that the nonviolent approach to solving social problems would ultimately prove to be redemptive. Martin Luther King, Jr., believed in a united America; that the walls of separation brought on by legal and de facto segregation, and discrimination based on race and color, could be eradicated. As he said in his Washington Monument address: "I have a dream!"

He had faith in his country. He died striving to desegregate and integrate America to the end that this great nation of ours, born in revolution and blood, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal, will truly become the lighthouse of freedom where none will be denied because his skin is Black and none favored because his eyes are blue; where our nation will be militarily strong but perpetually at peace; economically secure but just; learned but wise; where the poorest--the garbage collectors--will have bread enough and to spare; where no one will be poorly housed, each educated up to his capacity; and where the richest will understand the meaning of empathy. This was his dream, and the end toward which he strove. As he and his followers so often sang: "We shall overcome someday; Black and white together."

Let it be thoroughly understood that our deceased brother did not embrace nonviolence out of fear or cowardice, Moral courage was one of his noblest virtues. As Mahatma Gandhi challenged the British Empire without a sword and won, Martin Luther King, Jr., challenged the interracial wrongs of his country without a gun. And he had the faith to believe that he would win the battle for social justice. I make bold to assert that it took more courage for King to practice nonviolence than it took his assassin to fire the fatal shot. The assassin is a coward; he committed his foul act and fled. When Martin Luther disobeyed an unjust law, he accepted the consequences of his actions. He never ran away and he never begged for mercy. He returned to the Birmingham jail to serve his time.

Perhaps he was more courageous than soldiers who fight and die on the battlefield. There is an element of compulsion in their dying. But when Martin Luther faced death again and again, and finally embraced it, there was no external pressure. He was acting on an inner compulsion that drove him on. More courageous

than those who advocate violence as a way out, for they carry weapons of destruction for defense. But Martin Luther faced the dogs, the police, jail, heavy criticism and finally death; and he never carried a gun, not even a knife to defend himself. He had only his faith in a just God to rely on; and the belief that "thrice is he armed who has his quarrels just." The faith that Browning writes about when he says: "One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward; Never doubted that clouds would break; Never dreamed that right though worsted wrong would triumph; Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

Coupled with moral courage was Martin Luther King, Jr.'s capacity to love people. Though deeply committed to a program of freedom for Negroes, he had love and concern for all kinds of peoples. He drew no distinction between the high and the low; none between the rich and the poor. He believed especially that he was sent to champion the cause of the man farthest down. He would probably say that, if death had to come, I am sure there was no greater cause to die for than fighting to get a just wage for garbage collectors. He was supra-race, supra-nation, supra-denomination, supra-class, and supra-culture. He belonged to the world and to mankind. Now he belongs to posterity!

But there is a dichotomy in all this. This man was loved by some and hated by others. If any man knew the meaning of suffering, King knew. House bombed; living day by day for thirteen years under constant threats of death; maliciously accused of being a Communist; falsely accused of being insincere and seeking the limelight for his own glory; stabbed by a member of his own race; slugged in a hotel lobby; jailed over twenty times; occasionally deeply hurt because friends betrayed him--and yet this man had no bitterness in his heart, no rancor in his soul, no revenge in his mind; and he went up and down the length and breadth of this world preaching nonviolence and the redemptive power of love. He believed with all of his heart, mind, and soul that the way to peace and brotherhood is through nonviolence, love, and suffering. He was severely criticized for his opposition to the war in Vietnam. It must be said however that one could hardly expect a prophet of Doctor King's commitments to advocate nonviolence at home and violence in Vietnam. Nonviolence to King was total commitment not only in solving the problems of race in the United States, but in solving the problems of the world.

Too bad Martin Luther King, Jr., died so young. I feel that way too. But, as I have said many times before, it isn't how long one lives, but how well. It's what one accomplishes for mankind that matters. Jesus died at thirty-three; Joan of Arc at nineteen; Byron and Burns at thirty-six; Keats and Marlowe at twenty-nine; Shelley at thirty; Dunbar before thirty five; John Fitzgerald Kennedy at forty-six; William Rainey Harper at forty-nine; and Martin Luther King, Jr., at thirty-nine.

If we love Martin Luther King, Jr., and respect him, as this crowd testifies, let us see to it that he did not die in vain; let us see to it that we do not dishonor his name by trying to solve our problems through rioting in the streets. Violence was foreign to his nature. He warned that continued riots could produce a Fascist State. But let us see to it also that the conditions that cause riots are promptly removed, as the President of the United States is trying to get us to do. Let Black and white alike search their hearts; and if there be any prejudice in our hearts against any racial or ethnic group, let us exterminate it and let us pray, as Martin Luther King, Jr., would pray if he could: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." If we do this, Martin Luther King, Jr., will have died a redemptive death from which all mankind will benefit. Morehouse College will never be the same because Martin Luther came by here, and the nation and the world will be indebted to him for centuries to come. It is natural that we here at Morehouse would want to memorialize him to serve as inspiration to all students who study in this center.

I close by saying to you what Martin Luther King, Jr., believed, that if physical death was the price he had to pay to rid America of prejudice and injustice, nothing could be more redemptive. To paraphrase the words of the immortal John Fitzgerald Kennedy, permit me to say that Martin Luther King, Jr.'s unfinished work on earth must truly be our own.

Funeral tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. (excerpts)

By

L. Harold DeWolf

**Wesley Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia
April 9, 1968**

It was my privilege to teach Martin Luther King, to march with him in Mississippi, agonize and pray with him in the midst of the worst violence at St. Augustine, to spend many hours counseling with him, to go through great volumes of his private papers organizing them, to spend many days and nights in his home. I know the innermost thoughts of this man as deeply as I know that of any man on earth. It has been the highest privilege of my life, this personal friendship.

Martin Luther King spoke with the tongues of men and of angels. Now those eloquent lips are stilled. His knowledge ranged widely and his prophetic wisdom penetrated deeply into human affairs. Now that knowledge and that wisdom have been transcended as he shares in the divine wisdom of eternity.

The Apostle Paul has told us that when all other experiences and virtues of humanity have been left behind, faith, hope and love remain. But the greatest of these is love.

Martin exemplified all three in the rarest intensity. Amid the tempestuous seas and treacherous storms of injustice, hate and violence which threatened the very life of mankind, his faith was a solid, immovable rock. He received hundreds of threats upon his life, yet, for 13 years he walked among them unafraid. His single commitment was to do God's will for him; his trust was in God alone.

He sought to relieve the slavery of the oppressors as well as that of the oppressed. While overborne by incredible pressures upon his time and energy he yet had time to bring comfort and counsel to a bereaved boy he had never seen before or to park a car for a confused woman who was a complete stranger.

What a legacy of love is left to his faithful and gifted wife and these four dear children. They now share his dream, his faith, hope and love--they and the faithful little band of nonviolent crusaders who have been unfailingly with him from Montgomery all the way to Memphis. They are too few, they who have already made such a costly sacrifice.

It is now for us, all the millions of the living who care, to take up his torch of love. It is for us to finish his work, to end the awful destruction in Vietnam, to root out every trace of race prejudice from our lives to bring the massive powers of this nation to aid the oppressed and to heal the hate-scarred world.

SECTION I: A TIME TO MOURN...A TIME TO BUILD UP

1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL CENTER

Mrs. Coretta Scott King

Atlanta, Georgia
January 15, 1969

Today my husband would have been forty years old. Under ordinary circumstances this might be considered an occasion for nothing more than sentimentality and tears. But Martin Luther King, Jr. was no ordinary man, and these are not ordinary circumstances. So, while sentiment indeed runs deeply within me at this moment, I am gratified to say that the stirring winds of excitement, anticipation and a profound sense of fulfillment have triumphed over tears. For it is my privilege and pleasure to announce today the creation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center here in Atlanta.

I do this with pride because we as members of the family are convinced that this newly established center will seek with integrity to extend Martin Luther King's best hopes and deeds. What we see beginning now is no dead monument, but a living memorial filled with all the vitality that was his, a center of human endeavor, committed to the causes for which he lived and died.

This official Memorial Center will be developed here in my husband's native city, but it will be for men and women everywhere. It will, like Martin Luther King, emerge proudly out of the heart of the Black experience in America, but it will address the experiences of all people, especially those who are broken and oppressed, those who desperately search for justice, liberation and peace. In all of its parts, the Memorial will attempt to meet with uncompromising insistence the problems and needs which face Black people today; then by these very pathways of specific concerns, the Memorial Center will continue Martin Luther King's never-ceasing ministry to the world and all of its largest, urgent needs.

It is our intention that the Center will rise out of the experience of two different locations in the city; for both sites are necessary to tell the story of Martin Luther King, Jr. On Auburn Avenue, we expect to restore his birthplace and continue the life of Ebenezer Baptist Church, his spiritual home. Together with these, in a memorial park, we plan to locate his final place of entombment, and build as well a living, open Freedom Hall which will tell for many generations the story of the Movement which he led.

The second part of the Memorial complex will develop in the vicinity of the Atlanta University community. It will include an Institute for Non-Violent Social Change, an Institute for Afro-American Studies, and a Museum of Afro-American Life and Culture. Because the goal is to achieve the beloved community through the process of nonviolent social change, the technique and philosophy which characterized the life of Martin Luther King, it is our hope that this spirit will permeate the whole experience of the Memorial Center. We hope to make available to students, scholars, artists, and activists many opportunities to explore the Black and vibrant roots of the people who produced a Martin Luther King. At the same moment we invite all who come here to enter in the search for those creative ways in which the future of this people and all peoples may be liberated from oppression and fear, set free for that great earthly destiny to which God has surely called us all.

The place in which we meet today is a witness to the life that already characterizes the Center. This is the initial location of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library Project, a documentation center for the Freedom Movement in America. We have already begun to gather staff and develop programs for the Institute for Afro-American Studies. The Institute for Non-Violent Social Change is currently under serious discussion, and the search has begun for a Director of that element of the Center.

We recognize the magnitude of the task to which we have set ourselves. We are aware of the great financial resources it will demand. But we are also convinced that nothing less would do justice to the greatness of the man we honor, and I sincerely believe that men and women here and all over the world will come to our assistance as we move to realize this magnificent hope.

So, on Martin's birthday, we set out on a tremendous adventure, and invite all of you to share it with us. For the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center does more than pay homage to a man. It is an experiment in hope in a time of fear. It is an act of faith when men refuse to believe. It is a realistic attempt to carry on an idealist's fight, the fight for which my husband lived and died, the fight for a world in which all men on this earth might one day be free -- free at last.

"... The posture of his life has written an epitaph that lives beyond the boundaries of death." These words were spoken by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, but they would be most fitting in a eulogy to Dr. King.

No one would dispute the fact that Dr. King did as much for human dignity and the rights of man as has any other person in the history of this country. Preaching and practicing a philosophy of nonviolence, he gave hope to millions of oppressed people. He preached nonviolence to a nation sick with violence, a nation

that had witnessed the murders of President Kennedy, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, and four little girls attending church in Birmingham, Alabama. In a nation corrosive with alienation, he preached love and compassion. In a world embroiled in war, he preached and marched for peace.

Martin Luther King was a rare individual who was able to translate his lofty ideals into direct action and obtain solid results without violating the fundamental precepts by which he lived. He realized that ideals without action are like arrows without a bow--neither is of any use without the other. He was able to articulate noble goals and, while adhering to his basic principles of love and nonviolence, develop sound strategies capable of achieving those goals. From the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott in 1955 to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968, where he was leading striking garbage workers, he stressed the need for nonviolence and passive resistance. He used economic boycotts, peaceful mass demonstrations, marches, and direct confrontations to lead Black and poor people in their struggle to obtain the legal rights accorded them by the American Constitution. He reaffirmed his belief in the nonviolent approach to resistance when he accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. At that time he said, "I conclude that this award...is a profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time--the need for man to overcome oppression without resorting to violence and oppression.

In these difficult days, it is of utmost importance to remember this man who so capably blended idealism and action. The social complexities with which Martin Luther King, Jr. identified himself have not diminished since his death. Although the issues, the priorities, and the immediate problems are continuously shifting, much remains to be done. The barriers to justice and liberation have not been removed and still present are the problems of racial polarization, violence, hunger, poverty, and inequality. We need, therefore, to develop new and flexible strategies based upon the bed rock of Dr. King's principles, but formed in such a way as to be able to deal with the ever-changing situation. The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center is designed to meet these needs and to preserve his legacy. His wisdom, vision, and dream must not be forgotten because of neglect and inaction.

The need for such a Center is obvious. On the one hand we are confronted with those who have despaired of ever achieving their high ideals. Believing that it is no longer possible to change the system, they have dropped out. On the other hand there are those who believe in immediate and often violent action. They have abandoned their principles and are acting without any solid philosophical base. A third group, falling somewhere between the two extremes, still believes in the possibility of change and has not forsaken belief in nonviolence. This group finds itself without leadership in articulating strategies and defining specific problem areas. The King Center will fill the immediate

needs of the latter group and, through its example and real achievement, serve as a magnet to pull back those at the extremes.

2. THE MASTER PLAN OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Prepared in 1977 by the Federal Women's Program

Dr. King appeared on the scene in Montgomery, Alabama, when his people were seeking a leader. He was able to transform a spontaneous racial protest into an awesome massive resistance movement with a method and an ideology. He had an instinct for symbolic action, and knew how to dramatize the truth. Essentially, what he accomplished in mobilizing for an all-out assault on segregation, was to link new methods with traditional techniques of protest. From this thrust, we can see his accomplishments evidenced through the eight basic components of his master plan. These accomplishments are:

1. He was able to move people to resist the evil of -segregation in a passive non-violent spirit. He stated on many occasions when the presence of violence hovered near, "We should refuse to cooperate with injustice." Positive resistance as exemplified by Dr. King became a powerful personal and social weapon.
2. He was able to mobilize people to use the power of love in their everyday lives. Violence was to be avoided at all costs--resistance was to be peaceful and in a spirit of love.
3. He was able to mobilize people in an all-out fight for first class citizenship. He conducted training workshops for leadership in the civil rights struggle.
4. He was able to stimulate the legal and legislative fights in the courts and in the Congress by working through and supporting organizations involved in the civil rights struggle. The monumental civil rights legislation passed during this era was due to Dr. King's efforts. His unique ability to mold public opinion through education helped change internal attitudes of all our citizens.
5. He was able to awaken the churches of the country to fulfill their social responsibilities. He roused the ministry, especially in the Black churches to spiritually and physically help the masses to plod on in the civil rights struggle.

6. He got people to vote. He was able to use the power of the ballot to bear upon powerful elected officials.
7. He was able to awaken all classes of people to join in the struggle for equal rights. Through his efforts, class distinctions were forgotten as all people mobilized for the fight for justice.
8. He was able to prepare his followers for what was to come in a mixed society. He preached self-reliance and the excellence of human achievement.

3. THE LIFE OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Chronology

1929

January 15. Martin Luther King, Jr., is born to Reverend and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr. (the former Alberta Christine Williams), in Atlanta, Georgia.

1935-1944

King attends David T. Howard Elementary School, Atlanta University Laboratory School, and Booker T. Washington High School. He passes the entrance examination to Morehouse College, Atlanta, without graduating from high school.

1947

King is licensed to preach and becomes assistant to his father, who is pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta.

1948

February 25. King is ordained to the Baptist ministry.

June. King graduates from Morehouse College with a B.A. degree in Sociology.

September. King enters Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania. After hearing Dr. A. J. Muste and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson preach on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, he begins to study Gandhi seriously.

1951

June. King graduates from Crozer with a B.D. degree.

1953

June 18. King marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Alabama.

1954

May 17. The Supreme Court of the United States rules unanimously in *Brown vs. Board of Education* that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

October 31. King is installed by Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., as the twentieth pastor of the Dexter Avenue Church, Montgomery.

1955

June 5. Martin Luther King, Jr. received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Boston University. Senator John Fitzgerald Kennedy (D. Mass.) received an honorary degree at the same commencement.

November 17. The Kings' first child, Yolanda Denise, is born in Montgomery.

December 1. Mrs. Rosa Parks, a forty-two-year-old Montgomery seamstress, refuses to relinquish her bus seat to a white man and is arrested.

December 5. The first day of the bus boycott. The trial of Mrs. Parks. A meeting of movement leaders is held. Dr. King is unanimously elected president of an organization named the Montgomery Improvement Association, a name proposed by Reverend Ralph Abernathy.

December 10. The Montgomery Bus Company suspends service in Black neighborhoods.

1956

January 26. Dr. King is arrested on a charge of traveling thirty miles an hour in a twenty-five-mile-an-hour zone in Montgomery. He is released on his own recognizance.

January 30. A bomb is thrown onto the porch of Dr. King's Montgomery home. Mrs. King and Mrs. Roscoe Williams, wife of a church member, are in the house with baby Yolanda Denise; no one is injured.

August 10. Dr. King is a speaker before the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party in Chicago.

December 21. Montgomery buses are integrated.

1957

January 27. An unexploded bomb is discovered on Dr. and Mrs. Kings' front porch.

January 10-11. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is formed at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta. Dr. King is elected its president.

February 18. Dr. King appears on the cover of *Time* magazine.

May 17. Dr. King delivers a speech for the "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom", celebrating the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. The speech, entitled "Give Us the Ballot", is given at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.

June 13. Dr. King has a conference with the Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon.

September. President Dwight D. Eisenhower federalizes the Arkansas National Guard to escort nine Negro students to an all-white 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. A second child, Martin Luther, III, is born to Dr. and Mrs. King.

1958

June 23. Dr. King, along with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, A. Philip Randolph, and Lester Granger, meets with President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

September 3. Dr. 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.

September 4. Dr. 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 objection, by Montgomery Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.

September 17. Dr. King's book *Stride Toward Freedom*, the Montgomery story, is published by Harper & Row.

September 20. Dr. King is stabbed in the chest by Mrs. Izola Curry, age 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

January 30. Dr. King meets with Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers Union, in Detroit.

February 2-March 10. Dr. and Mrs. King spend a month in India studying Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence, as guests of Prime Minister Nehru.

November 29. Dr. King submits his resignation, effective on the fourth Sunday of January, 1960, as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

1960

January 24. The King family moves to Atlanta. Dr. King becomes co-pastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

February 1. The first lunch-counter sit-in to desegregate eating facilities is held by students in Greensboro, North Carolina.

April 15. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is founded to coordinate student protest at Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, on a temporary basis. (It is to become a permanent organization in October 1960.) Dr. King and James Lawson are the keynote speakers at the Shaw University founding.

May 28. Dr. King is acquitted of the tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery.

June 10. Dr. King and A. Philip Randolph announce plans for picketing both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

June 24. Dr. King has a conference with John F. Kennedy, candidate for President of the United States, about racial matters.

October 19. Dr. King is arrested at an Atlanta sit-in and is jailed on a charge of violating the state's trespass law.

October 22-27. 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, Georgia, and is then transferred to the Reidsville State Prison on a \$2,000 bond.

1961

January 30. A third child, Dexter Scott, is born to Dr. and Mrs. King in Atlanta.

May 4. The first group of Freedom Riders, intent on integrating interstate buses, leaves Washington, D.C., by Greyhound bus. The group, organized by the Congress for Racial 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.

December 15. Dr. King arrives in Albany, Georgia, in response to a call from Dr. W. G. Anderson, the leader of the Albany Movement, to desegregate public facilities, which began in January 1961.

December 16. Dr. King is arrested at an Albany demonstration. He is charged with obstructing the sidewalk and parading without a permit.

1962

February 27. Dr. King is tried and convicted for leading the December march in Albany.

May 2. Dr. King is invited to join the Birmingham protests.

July 27. Dr. 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.

September 20. 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.

October 16. Dr. King meets with President John F. Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.

1963

March 28. The Kings' fourth child, Bernice Albertine, is born.

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

April 16. Dr. King writes the "Letter from Birmingham Jail" while imprisoned for demonstrating.

May 3-5. Eugene ("Bull") Connor, Director of Public Safety of Birmingham, orders the use of police dogs and fire hoses upon the marching protesters (young adults and children).

May 20. The Supreme Court of the United States rules Birmingham's segregation ordinances unconstitutional.

June 11. Governor George C. Wallace tries to stop the court-ordered integration 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.

June 12. Medgar Evers, NAACP leader in Jackson, Mississippi, is assassinated in the early-morning darkness by a rifle bullet at his home. His memorial service is held in Jackson on June 15, and he is buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D.C., on June 19.

August 28. The March on Washington, the first large integrated protest march, is held in Washington, D.C. Dr. King and other civil rights leaders meet with President John F. Kennedy in the White House, and afterwards, Dr. King delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

September. Dr. King's book, *Strength to Love*, is published by Harper & Row.

November 22. President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

1964

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

June 21. Three civil rights workers--James Chaney (Black) and Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner (white)--are reported missing after a short trip to Philadelphia, Mississippi.

May-June. Dr. King joins other SCLC workers in demonstrations for the integration of public accommodations in St. Augustine, Florida. He is jailed along with SCLC associates Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Hosea Williams. For the first time, SCLC implements night marches originated by Hosea Williams in demonstrations he led which resulted in the desegregation of Savannah, Georgia.

June. Dr. King's book, *Why We Can't Wait*, is published by Harper & Row.

July 2. Dr. King attends the signing of the Public Accommodations Bill, part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by President Lyndon B. Johnson in the White House.

July 18-23. Riots occur in Harlem. One Black man is killed.

August 4. The bodies of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, buried near the town of Philadelphia, Mississippi, are discovered by FBI agents. Neshoba County Sheriff Rainey and his deputy, Cecil Price, are allegedly implicated in the murders.

August. Riots occur in New Jersey, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

September 18. Dr. King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

September. Dr. King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy visit West Berlin at the invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt.

December 10. Dr. King receives the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

1965

February 21. Malcom X, leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and former Black Muslim leader is murdered by Blacks in New York City.

March 7. A group of marching demonstrators from SNCC and SCLC, led by SCLC's Hosea Williams, are beaten when attempting to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge on their planned march to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma, Alabama, by state highway patrolmen under the direction of Al Lingo, and sheriff's deputies under the leadership of Jim Clark. An order by Governor Wallace had prohibited the march.

March 9. Unitarian minister James Reeb is beaten by four white segregationists in Selma and dies two days later.

March 15. President Johnson addresses the nation and Congress. He describes the Voting Rights Bill he will submit to Congress in two days and uses the slogan of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

March 16. Black and white demonstrators are beaten by sheriff's deputies and police on horseback in Montgomery.

March 21-25. Over three thousand protest marchers leave Selma for a march to Montgomery, protected by Federal troops. They are joined along the way by a total of twenty-five thousand marchers. Upon reaching the Capitol building, they hear an address by Dr. King.

March 25. Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, wife of a Detroit Teamsters Union business agent, is shot and killed while driving a carload of marchers back to Selma.

June. Dr. King and SCLC organize and implement a Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) project which recruits and trains 400 college students for voter-registration work in 80 southern counties. More than 25,000 new voters are registered; and 50 of the student volunteers are asked to become full-time SCLC field staff-workers.

July. Dr. King visits Chicago. SCLC joins with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), led by Al Raby, in the Chicago Project.

August-December. In Alabama, SCLC spearheads vote-registration campaigns in Greene, Wilcox, and Eutaw counties, and in the cities of Montgomery and Birmingham.

August 6. The 1965 Voting Rights Act is signed by President Johnson.

August 11-16. In Watts, the Black ghetto of Los Angeles, riots leave thirty-five dead, of whom twenty-eight are Black.

1966

February. Dr. King rents an apartment in the Black ghetto of Chicago.

February 23. Dr. King meets with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims, in Chicago.

March 25. The Supreme Court of the United States rules any poll tax unconstitutional.

Spring. Dr. King makes a tour of Alabama to help elect Black candidates.

Spring. The Alabama primary is held, the first time since Reconstruction that Blacks have voted in any number.

May 16. An anti-war 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.

June 6. James Meredith is shot soon after beginning his 220-mile "March Against Fear" from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi.

June. Stokely Carmichael and Willie Ricks (SNCC) use the slogan "Black Power" in public for the first time before marchers and reporters during a rally in Greenwood, Mississippi.

July 10. Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an "open city" in regard to housing.

August 5. 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.

September. SCLC launches a project with the aim of integrating schools in Grenada, Mississippi.

Fall. SCLC initiates the Alabama Citizen Education Project in Wilcox County.

1967

January. Dr. King writes his book, *Where Do We Go From Here: Community Or Chaos?*, while in Jamaica.

March 12. Alabama is ordered to desegregate all public schools.

March 25. Dr. King attacks the government's Vietnam policy in a speech at the Chicago Coliseum.

May 10-11. One Black student is killed in rioting on the campus of all-Negro Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi.

July 6. The Justice Department reports that more than 50 percent of all eligible Black voters are registered in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina.

July 12-17. Twenty-three people die, 725 are injured in riots in Newark, New Jersey.

July 23-30. Forty-three die, 324 are injured in the Detroit riots, the worst of the century.

July 26. 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."

October 30. The Supreme Court upholds the contempt-of-court convictions of Dr. King and seven other Black leaders who led 1963 marches in Birmingham. Dr. King and his aides enter jail to serve four-day sentences.

November 27. 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

February 12. Sanitation workers strike in Memphis, Tennessee.

March 28. Dr. 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 sixteen-year-old is killed, fifty persons are injured.

April 3. Dr. King's last speech, "I've Been to the Mountaintop", is delivered at the Memphis Masonic Temple.

April 4. Dr. 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 plea bargains to the crime in order to avoid trial.

SECTION II: LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

4. BUILDING ON THE KING LEGACY

Dr. King's message and legacy have a variety of meanings to different people. Today, both scholars and laypersons seek to understand why he had such an impact on the 20th century.

Andrew Young described an important aspect in Dr. King's personality:

"I think he made no distinction between people. He was not interested in their wealth or their education, he saw straight through to the heart of a human being. And that was where he tried to relate to people ...He was so basically humble and unassuming, yet he was so obviously talented."

A similar observation to Dr. King's concern for all people is clear from the following story of his meeting with two out-of-town visitors who had flown to the Atlanta airport to confer with him:

"Before they could begin to talk, the porter sweeping the floor drew [Dr. King] aside to talk about a matter that troubled him. After fifteen minutes had passed, one of the visitors said bitterly to his companion, 'I am just too busy for this kind of nonsense. I haven't come a thousand miles to sit and wait while he talks to a porter.' The other replied, 'When the day comes that he stops having time to talk to a porter, on that day I will not have the time to come one mile to see him.' When I heard this story, I knew I was being told something I should never forget."

Martin Luther King, Jr. was proud of the role of Black, and later, white students in the U.S. civil rights revolution. He believed that out of experience in direct nonviolent social actions would emerge mature men and women, "experienced in life's lessons, socially aware, unafraid of experimentation and, most of all, imbued with the spirit of service and dedication to a great ideal."

Dr. King saw a new generation of Black youth become so committed to the cause of Black freedom that they courageously went to jail to demonstrate their determination. Many abandoned their middle-class disdain for civil disobedience as they came to view

arrest for the sake of liberation a mark of honor. Dr. King wrote an essay to explain why students had come to take such a position. In the essay entitled "The Time for Freedom Has Come", he describes how, in an effort to understand the students and to help them understand themselves, he asked one student to find a quotation expressing his feeling for the struggle. Dr. King related that the student he selected was an inarticulate young man, athletically expert and far more poetic with a basketball than with words, but the quotation he typed on a card and left on Dr. King's desk early one morning was profound beyond his years:

"I sought my soul, but my soul I could not see,
I sought my God, but he eluded me,
I sought my brother, and I found all three."

KEY PROGRAM AREAS

King Center Board member Harold Sims has condensed several key program areas he considers "organic to, and inseparable from" Dr. King's nonviolent teachings, actions and his legacy.

Martin Luther King, Jr. left a plan and a set of programs for those who would follow him to use in the continuing pursuit of his envisioned "Beloved Community" and "World House":

1. Information Gathering and/or Research
2. Nonviolence Training and Education
3. Coalition Building
4. Issue Management and Advocacy
5. Resource Management and Development
6. International Outreach and Support
7. Consciousness Raising, Self Respect and Values Promotion
8. Cultural Preservation and Integration
9. Economic and Political Empowerment
10. Racial Cooperation and Respect for Diversity
11. Religious Universalism and Ecumenical Sharing
12. Ideological Synthesis and Trans-national Unity

Sims further notes that Martin Luther King, Jr. asked his followers to:

- o maintain unity,
- o keep the true issue of injustice before them,
- o internalize the results and power of the nonviolent struggle,
- o challenge America's hypocrisy,
- o keep God in the forefront of their struggle,
- o fight for benefits now on earth as well as for tomorrow in heaven,
- o anchor external, direct action with the power of economic withdrawal,

- o count their blessings,
- o remember that poverty was relative,
- o take pride in their roots,
- o strengthen Black institutions; and,
- o build a greater Black controlled economic base.

NONVIOLENT STEPS AND PRINCIPLES

Another central part of King's message, first described in *Stride Toward Freedom*, was the enumeration of six steps involved in nonviolent direct action, conflict resolution, and reconciliation. Correspondingly, six principles upon which these steps are based have also been codified (see Appendix III and IV, for the above "steps" and "principles"). The challenge in the 90's and beyond is to relate these steps and principles to domestic and international issues in a manner that is effectively understood by the parties involved.

SUMMARY: ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER FOR NONVIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE

In 1978, the King Center, upon completing its first decade, published a Tenth Anniversary Journal. This Journal described the history of The Center and depicted how the Center was founded. It charted the story of how with meager resources, virtually an all-volunteer staff of board members and friends, and a dispersed and inadequate administrative home, The Center had managed to continue implementing and operating within the twelve program areas set forth by Harold Sims as essential to Kingian nonviolence. During those early years The Center also began to plan new program directions consistent with the foundation put in place by Martin Luther King, Jr.

The first ten years of The King Center were a period of innovation and struggle, striding to build accomplishments upon the superlative legacy left by Dr. King. These accomplishments are listed with date-initiated noted.

1. MLK, Jr. Memorial Center incorporated; acquisition, preservation and promotion plans originated (1968)
2. Campaign for Federal Holiday in honor of Dr. King (1968)
3. MLK, Jr. Annual Birthday Observance originated (1969)
4. Ecumenical Service Program originated (1969)
5. Anti-Racism and Anti-War and Pro-Peace campaign launched (1969)
6. Reading Room opened (1969)
7. Oral History Project initiated (1969)
8. MLK, Jr. Film Acquisition and Distribution Project (1970)

9. Film "Montgomery to Memphis" premiered in 1,000 theatres (1970)
10. Institute for Nonviolent Social Change originated (1971)
11. Establishment of Annual Cultural Affairs Program (1972)
12. MLK, Jr. Memorial Center renamed the MLK Jr. Center for Social Change, Inc. (1972)
13. King Center secures HUD funds for MLK Jr. Community Center (1972)
14. Birth Home, King Center, Dr. King's Crypt and Ebenezer Baptist Church included in National Historic District (1972)
15. Nonviolent Peace Prize and Recognition Program established (1973)
16. First Oral History Conference held (1973)
17. Information Facility opened (1973)
18. MLK, Jr. Historic District designated (1973)
19. MLK, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize inaugurated (1973)
20. Scholars Internship Program established (1974)
21. Voter Education and Registration Project (1974)
22. Drive for Full-Employment launched (1974)
23. Outreach Seminars on Nonviolence started (1974)
24. MLK, Jr. Design and Construction Project formalized (1974)
25. Campaign for Full-Employment launched (1974)
26. MLK, Jr. Day Care Center opened (1976)
27. First Annual Community Rally held (1974)
28. Birth Home dedicated (1975)
29. Annual Summer Institute on Nonviolence initiated (1976)
30. Planning Grant for Policy, Research, Analysis Institute (1976)
31. MLK, Jr. Early Learning Center opened (1976)
32. Reading Academy Project initiated, resulting later in Basic Skills Academy (1976)
33. King Center relocated from Beckwith Street to 503 Auburn Avenue (1977)
34. National Endowment for Humanities Grant given for processing King Papers (1977)
35. Permanent Entombment, Freedom Walkway and Interfaith Peace Chapel dedicated (1977)

In the next decade and a half (1978-93), the dream of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the King family and thousands of loyal, disciples and supporters of Dr. King began to yield a rich harvest though financial support and other essential resources remained scarce.

These programs are organized by category (for more detailed program and activity descriptions see pertinent dates in SECTION III: HIGHLIGHTS IN THE KING CENTER'S FIRST 25 YEARS; #S 8-13).

EDUCATIONAL

1. Institute on Nonviolence expanded to include Regional and International offerings (1978)
2. Distribution of "Standards of Conduct" for honoring Dr. King (1980)
3. Establishment of Ten Program Institutes (1980)
4. Re-opening of King Library and Archives (1981)
5. Christian Student Leadership Consultation Conference (1981)
6. Black/Jewish Relations Committee established (1981)
7. First Annual Observance of birthday of Mohandas K. Gandhi (1982) and establishment of Gandhi Room in Freedom Hall (1983)
8. King Labor Institute established (1983)
9. Federal Bureau of Prisons Nonviolence Training Project (1984)
10. King Papers Project established and funding secured (1985)
11. First National College and University Student Conference and Freedom Train (1987)
12. First "Women in Civil Rights Movement" Conference held (1988)
13. "Power of The Spoken Word" National Scholarly Conference (1988)
14. National Teach-in-Day Program expanded to other states; MLK, Jr. School Network organized. (1989)
15. Teachings units on Dr. King developed for use in grade and high schools by Mrs. Christine King Farris ((1989)
16. First Summer Youth Institute on Nonviolence (1989)
17. First "State of the Dream" Address (1989)
18. Enlarged Visitation Program set in place (1990)
19. "Infusion Model" for teaching about Dr. King in grade and high schools unveiled (1990)
20. First Nonviolence Training Workshop presented at Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend (1990)
21. Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy suffers fatal heart attack (1990)
22. Celebrate Difference Program established to reach school children in grades 3-6 (1991)

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. Twenty-Two Cities Nonviolence Leadership Training Program undertaken (1980-1981)
2. King Center accepted for membership in Combined Federal Campaign (1982)
3. Project Self-Sufficiency HUD-sponsored program undertaken (1984-1985)
4. National Action Symposiums on Poverty and Hunger (1985/86/87)
5. Co-Convenor of "Walk in Forsyth County" March (1987)

6. HUD funds King Center for program to help rural Southern minority communities (1988)
7. Host for King Federal Holiday Commission National Planning Conference (1988)
8. King Center receives U.S. HHS grant to help Black families (1988)
9. U.S. DOE funds King Center to develop model project for "Teaching Dr. King's Nonviolent Principles" in schools (1988)
10. DOJ Bureau of Prisons funds King Center to develop demonstration program in nonviolent conflict resolution for use in Federal prisons. (1988)
11. Youth Against Violence Symposiums launched with help of Federal Bureau of Investigation and King Federal Holiday Commission (1991)
12. Training provided for gang leaders in Los Angeles, California (1992)
13. Help provided for victims of Hurricane Andrew in Florida (1992)

PUBLIC POLICY/PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. Organization of New Coalition of Conscience (1982)
2. Host for 19th Anniversary of 1963 March on Washington (1982)
3. National Conference on Voter Education and Registration (1984)
4. National Hispanic Advisory Committee established (1984)
5. Support for establishment of NY Institute on Nonviolence (1987)
6. Co-Convenor of 20th, 25th and 30th Anniversary observances of 1963 Great March on Washington (1983/1988/1993)
7. Federal Annex Building in Atlanta named in honor of Dr. King (1988)
8. First American Indian Forum (1991)
9. First meeting of Youth/Young Adult Coalition Against Violence (1992)
10. National tribute to Mrs. Coretta Scott King (1993)

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

1. Kingfest originated (1982)
2. Trumpet of Conscience Award established (1982)
3. Nonviolence Film Festival organized (1983)
4. Nonviolent Theater Workshop organized (1983)
5. Attenborough's "Gandhi" film premiers held in 5 states (1983)
6. Bronze depiction of Kunte Kinte Monument unveiled (1986)
7. First All Peoples Gala held (1987)
8. Rosa Parks Conference Room opened in Freedom Hall International Conference Center (1988)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. MLK, Jr. Community Center dedicated (1978)
2. MLK, Jr. National Historic Site established (1980)
3. HUD-funded historic and preservation strategy study (1980)
4. King Center staff moves to APA Building in new complex (1981)
5. Historic District Development Corporation established (1981)
6. First Self-Help Housing Project completed (1984)
7. Debt Liquidation Ceremony held for Freedom Hall Complex (1984)

INTERNATIONAL

1. United Nations Tribute to Dr. King (1979)
2. Major Southern Africa region and South Africa program initiatives launched (1979)
3. International Conference on Central American and Caribbean Basin (1982)
4. National Action Symposium on South Africa (1988)
5. National Conference Against Apartheid (1986)
6. King Center becomes Nongovernmental Member of United Nations (1988)
7. Funds secured by King Center for King-Luthuli Center in South Africa (1990); Center established (1990/1991)
8. Nelson Mandela visits King Center (1990)

KING HOLIDAY

1. King Commemorative stamp issued (1979)
2. Campaign for King Federal Holiday successful (1968-1983)
3. King Birthday program at Washington National Cathedral (1982)
4. Campaign for King Federal Holiday Commission successful (1984)
5. National Tree Planting Ceremonies in 50 states in honor of Dr. King (1984)
6. First Swearing-in Ceremony for MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission (1985)
7. Observance of First Federal Holiday in honor of Dr. King (1986)
8. First Annual Chaplain's Forum held (1986)
9. Bust of Dr. King unveiled in Rotunda of U.S. Capitol (1986)
10. Stevie Wonder's 3-hour television tribute to Dr. King (1986)
11. First U.S. Liberty Bell Ceremony in Philadelphia (1987)
12. MLK, Jr. Time Capsule implanted in Washington, D.C. (1988)

13. First Interfaith Service at Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C. (1988)

FUTURE PROGRAMS

The King Center is now considering a number of exciting new program ventures. They include three youth programs:

1. Youth Owned and Operated Micro Enterprises in selected distressed communities to foster entrepreneurial opportunities, professional preparation and personal growth for youth and young adults;
2. The establishment of a Youth Nonviolence Education Fund to host year-round workshops on nonviolence for youth in Atlanta and in select cities around the nation. The fund would also support the College Internship Program and enable The Center to expand its nonviolence programs in K-12 schools and to train more law enforcement personnel, social workers, teachers, community leaders, and others who work with youth. Most importantly, the Fund would support the King Center's work with youth gangs; and,
3. The organization of a National Youth Against Violence Coalition which can enlist a broad range of youth and youth organizations in efforts to combat those forms of violence that have devastating impact on youth and young adults.

The Center is receiving increasing requests for programs around the globe which must be addressed in some manner: in Africa, from Burundi, Liberia, Swaziland, Nigeria, South Africa and many others; in the Caribbean, from Haiti and Jamaica; in South America, from Guyana and Brazil. The Center has also received requests to establish programs from Central Europe and from several of the former Soviet Republics, including Georgia. Moreover, it is also working with the U.S.-Japan Society to develop an African American/Japanese human relations project. Similarly, the King Center wants to help expand the work of the King-Luthuli Transformation Centre in South Africa. The Center is seeking to secure support from the U.S. Department of State to establish a "Diplomat-in-Residence" program. The individual selected for participation in the "residence" program would help The King Center to define international issues and to implement conflict resolution programs for the international community.

Martin Luther King, Jr. often said that we live in an interdependent community of nations, some rich, some poor. He felt that we must deal justly and peacefully with all nations and that those nations which possess more of the world's riches must, in justice, share with those who were in serious need. Dr. King

felt that racial and economic justice must be promoted by government and by business, not subordination or exploitation. The King Center, from its inception, has been about the business of institutional reform to achieve the Beloved Community and World House envisioned by Martin Luther King, Jr. The future, and certainly the outcome of the 21st century, may well depend upon the efforts of The King Center and others to mount a new struggle for drastic changes in the institutions that compose both the private economy and the process of politics and government.

It was Thomas Paine who reminded Americans that they "had the power to start the world all over." It was Thomas Jefferson who told Americans that "each generation is as independent of the one preceding as that was of all which had gone before. It has, then, like them, a right to choose for itself the form of government it believes most promotive of its own happiness; consequently to accommodate to the circumstances in which it finds itself, that it received from its predecessors."

Some questions which the King Center intends to ask about the century are:

*Will there be a resolution of conflict and violence through nonviolent means?

*Will the extraordinary disparities between rich and poor no longer exist and will each person have, as Dr. King wanted, "three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits?"

*Will the human family of loving brothers and sisters lead to the realization of the Beloved Community which Martin Luther King, Jr. talked about, preached about, worked for and died for?

*Will we overcome hatred, revenge, aggression and retaliation?

*Will people have achieved peace within themselves, between each other, within their families, in their communities and among nations?

Finally, it is useful to look at Harold Sims' succinct view of the King Center's current status:

"As the King Center entered the 90's it found itself accepted and respected to a degree never envisioned. The presence of the King Holiday Commission at home and around the world and the growing acceptance of Martin's birthday in form and substance not only gave greater exposure and resources to the ideal's and the programs of the King Center but, it inspired the many international outposts of our government (diplomacy, military, economic, commercial,

education, etc.) to increase the publication, distribution and discussion by and about Martin in every corner of the earth. 'We Shall Overcome' became the first international anthem of freedom; and Martin Luther King, Jr., the first American to universally impact upon the thoughts and aspirations of the world irrespective of ideology and government or racial composition."

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GROWTH

Visitors to MLK, Jr. National Historic Site and The King Center:
3 million annually

Training in Kingian Nonviolence:
100,000 youth and adults

Early Learning Center Graduates:
1,000 children 6 months to 5 years of age

Scholars Internship Graduates:
220 persons

Reading Academy Enrollment:
7,000 persons

Annual University Student Conference
200-300 annually

National King Week Attendance/Participation:
1 million

Library/Archives Responses to Public:
15,000 cumulative

Gift Shop and Information Facility:
\$700,000 in annual sales

Signatures secured on Petitions for King Federal Holiday:
3 million

Citizens Registered to Vote:
25,000 cumulative

Grade and High School Students Participating in "MLK, Jr. Teach-in-Day" Programs Nation-wide:
3 million annually

Kingfest Summer Program Attendance:
350,000 cumulative

Annual Budget:
\$4 million

Endowment:
\$1 million

HEADS OF STAFF FOR THE KING CENTER

1968 Dr. Vincent Harding, Director of Library Documentation Project
1970 Dr. Julius S. Scott, Executive Director
1972 Mr. Thomas Porter, Program Director
1973 Rev. Calvin S. Morris, Executive Director
1976 Dr. Maxie C. Jackson, Administrator
1979 Mr. Lloyd Davis, Executive Vice President
1980 Mr. Harold Sims, Executive Vice President
1981 Mr. Lloyd Davis, Executive Vice President
1985 Dr. William H. Wheeler, Chief Operating Officer
1989 Mrs. Barbara Williams Skinner
1990 Dr. Cleveland L. Dennard, Acting Chief Operating Officer

5. HISTORIC PRESERVATION - COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

Few people really understand the strategic role of The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., in fighting to keep the area known as Sweet Auburn and the old Fourth Ward from going the way of downtown Atlanta. In the 1930's, poor Blacks were evicted from their homes downtown and moved to what became segregated Black neighborhoods. Eventually, thousands of families ended up in public housing in these segregated neighborhoods. By the 1960's, 450 blocks downtown had been flattened and some 10,000 Black families moved.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Founding President and Chief Executive Officer of The King Center, was well aware of the history of urban renewal and removal in Atlanta. Mrs. King envisioned a different kind of future for the historic Sweet Auburn and Old Fourth Ward neighborhoods where Martin Luther King, Jr. was born, reached manhood, co-pastored at Ebenezer Baptist Church and was finally entombed.

Mrs. King was also mindful that by 1930 half of the residential buildings in the community had been demolished and that by 1950 large tracts of land in the area had been cleared. The remaining residential buildings faced major deterioration without assistance and a preservation ethic.

Demographic changes in the Sweet Auburn and Old Fourth Ward were also significant:

- o In general, the median household size had declined from 3.6 in 1940 to 2.2 in 1970, reflecting an aging of the population, a growing transient population and an area predominantly African-American, almost exclusively lower income;
- o residential neighborhoods were lower-income areas with a high percentage of absentee landlords and a deteriorating housing stock;
- o a low-income elderly population with many households living on fixed retirement incomes;
- o lack of recreation and social services and a high crime rate;

- o that part of Auburn Avenue (Old Sweet Auburn) devoted to Black commerce and entertainment was also in serious economic and physical difficulty.

The development of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change altered the destiny of Sweet Auburn and the old Fourth Ward neighborhoods. This historic, beloved Atlanta community has become a singularly unique place with international, national and local significance. This section of Atlanta is now indelibly identified with the life and work of Martin Luther King, Jr. and The King Center.

Moreover, the MLK, Jr. National Historic Area and immediate surrounding neighborhoods contain the origins of numerous significant institutions. These include the first site of Morris Brown College, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Mission, the Bryant Preparatory Institute and many others. Many prominent Americans of African descent were born, lived or worked in the area, including Reverend Adam D. Williams, Alberta Williams King, Martin Luther King, Sr., Contractor Alexander D. Hamilton II, John Wesley Dobbs, Architect Edward Pharrow and others.

THE KING CENTER AND THE PRESERVATION OF "SWEET AUBURN"

A primary and continual part of the King Center's efforts since 1970 has been to promote preservation and revitalization initiatives in the area known as Sweet Auburn and the Old Fourth Ward. Even before the construction of The King Center, Mrs. King was concerned about having a "community center" built in the area which would house needed social service agencies along with both recreation facilities and a library for children and young adults. To bring this vision to fruition, in 1973, Mrs. King began to lobby the City officials, members of the Congress and finally (during the administration of President Richard Nixon) the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, George Romney. Romney had been the former Governor of Michigan and had appointed two African-Americans to high-level positions in HUD who supported Mrs. King's efforts to get funding for the MLK, Jr. Community Center. Both Samuel Jackson, General Deputy Secretary, and Samuel Simmons, Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, provided invaluable assistance from the beginning.

Assistant HUD Secretary Simmons assigned Mr. Lloyd Davis of his staff to review the application for the funding of the Community Center to make certain that all equal-opportunity and fair-housing requirements had been met. (In 1979, Mr. Davis, a former member of the Kennedy Administration and Senior Federal Executive, and later, Director, Office of Voluntary Compliance, Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity during the Carter Administration, became the first Executive Vice President of The King Center. He continues service in Dr. King's legacy as the Executive Director of the MLK, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, on loan from HUD, FHEO.)

THE MLK, JR. COMMUNITY CENTER AND THE KING CENTER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

HUD ultimately approved the construction of the MLK, Jr. Community Center as part of its community improvement facilities program. An \$80,000 "Freedom Fountain" was located in front of the Community Center as a memorial to Dr. King. Construction began in 1975. The opening-day ribbon was ultimately cut on the Community Center during King Week in 1976.

The King Center's early efforts to restore and revitalize the Sweet Auburn community included:

- o construction of the MLK, Jr. Community Center and Swimming Pool;
- o creation of a Reading Academy funded by the "Right To Read Program", HEW;
- o initiation of several successful and needed neighborhood service projects such as a Reading Academy (to help fight adult illiteracy) and an Early Learning Center (day care and nonviolence training for children 6 months to 5 years).

In 1971, The Center began an effort to restore the "Birth Home" of Dr. King. This historic venue has become an attraction for hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the globe.

Work was completed on the Birth Home, at 501 Auburn Avenue, NE, in 1974 with funds from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., the Grand Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, and the Atlanta Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. Mrs. Alberta Williams King (Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr.) was able to personally supervise the painting, wallpapering and selection of some of the furniture in the Birth Home. Architects for the Birth Home were J.W. Robinson and E.C. Miller; Dr. Gloria Blackwell, Professor, Institute of Liberal Arts, Emory University, served as Consultant to the Advisory Council of the Birth Home.

The Birth Home and Ebenezer Baptist Church were recognized as National Landmarks by the U.S. Department of Interior in 1977. The Birth Home was the first completed element of the proposed MLK Jr. Freedom Hall Complex. In 1976, The King Center acquired and renovated the house at 503 Auburn Avenue (adjacent to the Birth Home) which was used as its temporary administrative offices. This building now serves as the Atlanta office of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

The King Center's Freedom Hall Complex was envisioned on Auburn Avenue next to Ebenezer Baptist Church. On January 13, 1970, The King Center undertook the transfer of the crypt bearing Dr. King's body from Southview Cemetery to its permanent resting place in a temporary memorial park near the eventual site of the

Interfaith Peace Chapel. The construction of the Interfaith Peace Chapel, part of the Reflection Pool and the Freedom Walkway began in 1975. Ground was broken on October 15, 1979, by Vice President Walter Mondale for the construction of the Administration and Archives Building, the Freedom Hall International Conference Center, Screening Room, Freedom Plaza, remaining Freedom Walkway and the Reflection Pool. The King Center administrative, exhibit, and library building opened in 1980; and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change and Freedom Hall Complex were formally dedicated on January 15, 1983.

In 1974, via the efforts of the King Center, the area was designated an "Historic District" by the federal government and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1973, the City of Atlanta made the area part of its Historic Zoning Districts. In 1980, after a major campaign of lobbying the White House and the Congress, Mrs. King and members of the King Center Board of Directors succeeded in getting legislation passed to establish the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site which would be operated by the United States National Park Service.

The King Center insisted that the legislation establishing the National Historic Site provide for the organization of a Citizen Advisory Commission. The mission of this Citizen Advisory Commission was to work along with the National Park Service in the development and implementation of plans for the historic site.

Mrs. King asked an advisor to the King Center, William Allison (who was also a Vice President at Coca-Cola), to accept appointment as Chair for the Advisory Commission. Dr. Elizabeth Lyon of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources was Vice Chairperson. Other members of the Advisory Commission were John Cox, Freddie Henderson, Christine King Farris, Reverend Joseph Roberts, John Calhoun, Millicent Dobbs Jordan, Randy Humphrey, Handy Johnson, James Patterson and Mrs. Coretta Scott King, ex-officio. Ms. Janet Wolf had served as the first Superintendent for the MLK Site from 1980-1984 after which Randolph Scott was appointed the second Superintendent for the Historic Site and Park. A member of the Park Service staff, Troy Lissimore, would in time become the 3rd Superintendent of the Historic Site and Park.

In February of 1980, the King Center submitted a proposal to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, for a planning grant from the U.S. Department of Interior. The Center wanted to develop a detailed preservation and revitalization strategy for the local community. The goal of this grant was to attract the attention of the city, county and state as well as the business community in order to generate interest in and support for the revitalization and restoration of the area. The grant was funded and the project began in May 1980. The proposal had five major purposes:

1. To undertake an action-oriented project that actually assisted with the historic preservation and revitalization of the MLK, Jr. Historic District;
2. To form an organization of resident and community leaders to advise in the preparation of the strategy and to carry out projects in a self-sustaining manner;
3. To prevent displacement of existing residents from the Historic District that could result from private speculation, historic preservation or revitalization activities;
4. To generate financial resources from governments, foundations and the private sector for project implementation;
5. To achieve measurable physical improvements in the neighborhood, particularly the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings, as soon as possible.

The King Center also established an Institute for Community Development as part of its program structure which centralized and coordinated all of its internal revitalization, preservation and development activities. The Center also organized a Citizens Lobby for the people of Sweet Auburn and the Old Fourth Ward so that they would have a voice in determining the future of their community. The Citizens Lobby would ultimately become Neighborhood Planning Unit "M", recognized by the City of Atlanta as the "official" local citizens planning group. This body now works closely with the King Center, National Park Service, the City, County, State and the Auburn Avenue Revitalization Committee on the development of many plans for public improvement.

HISTORIC DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The King Center supplemented its preservation initiative by creating and staffing a Historic District Development Corporation to actually undertake housing and preservation projects in the area. Plans provided for the Corporation to become officially independent of The King Center once it had reached an acceptable level of maturity and experience.

Officials of the Historic District Development Corporation (HHDC) were John Cox, President; Joseph W. Robinson, Vice President; Mrs. Christine King Farris, Treasurer; and Ms. Lucille Hill, Secretary. Members of the Corporation also included: Mrs. Coretta Scott King, George Howard, Marcus Danneman, Isaac Farris, Sr. Father Frank Guista, Davey Gibson, Velena Henderson, Paul Bolster, William Campbell, Robb Pitts, Gregory B. Paxton, Lois Felder, John Hunsigner and Attorney Archer Smith. Mrs. Ella Mae Brayboy served as Staff Assistant.

The King Center developed a proposal for submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which provided for \$133,000 seed money, to undertake the purchase, rehabilitation and rental of four vacant houses on Auburn Avenue, resulting in eleven apartment units for low- and moderate-income residents of the district. Three of the houses (540, 546, and 550 Auburn Avenue) were located within the National Historic Site at that time, and one (568 Auburn Avenue) was located in what would later become a designated larger "Preservation" area. The King Center lobbied the Congress to enlarge the King Historic Site (area bounded by Jackson, Edgewood, Irwin and Randolph Street) to include a large preservation area which would incorporate the Old Sweet Auburn commerce, entertainment and residential areas and more of the historic Old Fourth Ward community.

The Self-Help Housing and Rehabilitation Project of The King Center and its Historic District Development Corporation would finally cost more than \$730,000 of government and private funds. The housing was eventually sold to the National Park Service as relocation housing and the HDDC used the monies to restore additional houses, work with the city in securing vacant buildings in the community, and in maintaining unsightly, unsanitary and unsafe vacant lots. Moreover, the HDDC was also successful in getting the city of Atlanta:

- o to direct more police services into the Historic Site, Sweet Auburn and the Old Fourth Ward neighborhoods;
- o (with the help of the King Center) to provide sidewalk and curb repair, street lighting and landscaping for the community.

The King Center was responsible for getting the City of Atlanta to direct more of its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to Sweet Auburn, the King Historic Site and the old Fourth Ward neighborhoods. It also worked to secure code repair grants for low-income and elderly homeowners and housing rehabilitation assistance for moderate-income homeowners and landlords.

MLK, JR. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Since the inception of the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site in 1980, The King Center has successfully lobbied the United States Congress and the administration in office to expand funding.

The National Park Service completed its General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan for the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site and Preservation District on February 21, 1986. The plan addressed following planning strategies:

1. Cooperation with the King Center to restore, preserve and interpret the Birth Home.

2. Cooperation with Ebenezer Baptist Church to interpret the historic church sanctuary.
3. Purchase and rehabilitation of tenant-occupied and vacant residential structures on the block surrounding Dr. King's Birth Home. Structures rented to current tenants at the rates they were paying when the National Park Service purchased the buildings. Where there were no tenants, the buildings leased at fair market value or sold with deed restrictions to protect the structures' historic appearance.
4. Development of interpretive programs to educate visitors about the park's three themes:
 - o The Life and Legacy of Dr. King;
 - o Dr. King in the Context of a Prosperous Black Neighborhood; and,
 - o Evolution of the Civil Rights Movement.
5. Development of the front yard of the city's MLK, Jr. Community Center at 450 Auburn Avenue into an attractive urban place to serve as a staging area for visitors.
6. Cooperation with the King Center to maintain exhibits and Freedom Plaza.
7. Provision for construction of visitor parking on Edgewood Avenue and on other sites to be determined by the National Park Service in consultation with the King Center.

The Park Service divided the Historic Site into three historic zones to help focus preservation work and interpretation on the most significant years for the various parts of the Sweet Auburn and Old Fourth Ward community:

- o For the block where Dr. King was born, the most significant historic period extended from 1929 (the year Dr. King was born) to 1941 (the year the King family moved to a home on Boulevard);
- o For the larger residential area and Edgewood Avenue, the most significant years were 1890 to 1948 (the year Dr. King moved away from the neighborhood to begin his graduate studies);
- o For the commercial area, the period of significance extended from 1890 until 1968 (the year Dr. King was killed).

During the first term of President Ronald Reagan, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior attempted to withhold funds from the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site and to minimize its importance. The King Center, with the leadership of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, was successful in blocking the diminution of funding for the Historic Site; and, concurrently succeeded in getting Park Superintendents appointed to the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site who were supportive of expanding Martin Luther King, Jr.'s legacy. United States Senator Ernest Hollings of North Carolina and Congressman Ralph Regula of Ohio provided excellent leadership in the above described efforts by the King Center and Mrs. King. Mrs. King also worked with Senator Hollings and Congressman Regula to get the Congress to provide an additional 2 million dollars for the Historic Site (\$200,000 for the National Park Service to improve the Birth Home; and \$1.7 million for parking construction in order to deal with the increased bus and vehicle traffic in the area).

Later, The King Center worked with Congressman John Lewis to make additional funds available to the Historic Site, in anticipation of the 1996 Olympic Games being held in Atlanta and the anticipated large numbers of visitors to the Historic Site and The King Center. Soon after he was sworn in as a member of Congress in 1987, U.S. Rep. John Lewis visited the King Historic Site, and in April 1987, pledged support for expanded funding.

For years Auburn Avenue -- between Fort Street and Butler Street -- had been cut off from access to Edgewood Avenue. The George Department of Transportation had constructed the I 75-85 highway in such a manner as to cause the overpass in this area to prevent traffic and pedestrian access from Auburn to Edgewood. Mrs. King asked members of the House Interior Committee to authorize funds with which to elevate the underpass so that once again there would be access travel between Auburn Avenue and Edgewood Avenue at that critical junction. The Congress provided the funds. Today, people cannot only walk, bike and drive from Auburn Avenue to Edgewood Avenue, but they can park under the underpass.

In 1983, The National Park Service reported that visitors to the King Center's Freedom Hall Complex and the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site totaled 350,000. The National Park Service data showed:

- o that most visitors (82 percent) were staying in Atlanta for six or fewer days;
- o approximately 49 percent were staying at hotels; the largest daily mean expenditure was \$60.60 for lodging;
- o more than 45 percent of the respondents had visited the site at least once previously;
- o 77 percent of the respondents were younger than 45;

- o 45 percent were college graduates, and 95 percent were at least high school graduates;
- o 46 percent had household incomes of \$20,000 or more;
- o approximately 58 percent of the respondents were male, 74 percent were Black, and 24 percent were white.

Since President Reagan signed the legislation establishing the Federal Holiday in honor of Dr. King, there has been an increased appreciation afforded Martin Luther King, Jr., as a national hero and patriot. Moreover, this holiday has expanded the recognition for The King Center and a concurrent increase in the annual visitations to the King Historic Site. By 1987, visitors exceeded 750,000 and (at the current monthly rate), by 1993, will exceed 3 million.

During the time the 1996 Olympic Games are held in Atlanta, visitors to the King Center and Historic Site may reach 100,000 per day.

Neither The King Center, nor the Historic Site, nor the National Park Service have a current staff or budget to adequately accommodate this number of guests. Moreover, the facilities of The King Center were never designed or constructed to serve such large numbers of people. The anticipated dramatic increase in the number of visitors in Atlanta for the 1996 Olympic Games presents a considerable logistical problem in need of planning and resolution in the future.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Just after the beginning of the 20th century, relations between Blacks and whites living in Atlanta worsened, and segregation became more formal. Blacks began moving into the Auburn Avenue area as whites left for other parts of the city. By 1920, Auburn Avenue was the Black business center of the Southeast. Because Blacks couldn't shop, eat, be entertained, bank, hold meetings, buy insurance, or stay overnight in downtown Atlanta, they built their own business center in the Auburn Area. By the 1930's, Auburn Avenue was so successful that John Wesley Dobbs, a leading businessman and politician, called it "Sweet Auburn" because of the social and economic success Blacks were able to achieve there.

In the early part of this century, the area encompassed by the MLK Jr. National Historic Site and Preservation District was an almost self-contained Black community. Many important businesses started and thrived on Auburn Avenue, among them the Citizens Trust Bank, which by 1951 had become the third largest Black-owned bank in the country; Atlanta Life Insurance Company, the largest Black-owned stockholder life insurance company in the

United States; and the Gate City Drug Store (later Yates & Milton), which was founded by Georgia's first Black pharmacist and grew to be a major chain of retail outlets in the city.

Blacks made their livings on the west end of Auburn and lived on the east end. The Old Fourth Ward became a very stable Black residential community where many prominent Black educators, ministers, businessmen, and politicians lived. Many of the houses are still owned by the families that lived there in the early 1900's.

Social, religious, and cultural institutions flourished in the Auburn community. Several important churches, including Big Bethel AME Church, served as important centers of social life. In addition, the churches were an important part of the civil rights movement in Atlanta in the 1950's and the 1960's. The Butler Street YMCA, founded in the basement of Wheat Street Baptist Church, has long been an important force in the life of Black Atlanta. The first Black policemen used a room in the Y to change because they were not welcome in the police department's locker room. Most of Atlanta's young Black men belonged to the Y and used it as a recreation center, and the Hungry Club luncheons held at the Y have been an important forum for Black and white politicians in Atlanta since the 1940's.

Black Atlantans also came to Auburn for less formal socializing. The Top Hat Nightclub (later the Royal Peacock) hosted top performers such as Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, B.B. King, the Supremes, and Gladys Knight and the Pips. In addition, the roof garden in the Odd Fellows Building, the Royal Hotel, and the many restaurants that lined the avenue gave it a reputation as the center of nightlife.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in 1929 at 501 Auburn Avenue. His grandfather, Rev. Adam Daniel Williams, and later his father were pastors of Ebenezer Baptist Church. Living in the midst of the phenomenally successful Sweet Auburn community, Martin Luther King, Jr. learned what Blacks could achieve even in the face of legal segregation. The stable social, economic, and religious community had a strong influence on him and helped him form convictions about civil rights and what Blacks could accomplish. Martin Luther King, Jr. lived on Auburn Avenue until 1941, when his family moved to Boulevard, just north of the Preservation District. He continued to live in the Old Fourth Ward until 1948, when he left Atlanta to pursue his academic career.

In 1954, Dr. King was catapulted to a leadership position during the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, and became an important leader in the civil rights movement in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1960, he moved back to Atlanta where, as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headquartered on Auburn Avenue, he led a national campaign to end segregation. In international recognition of this leadership, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. In 1960, Dr. King had become co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, and he remained

active in the political and social life of Auburn Avenue. After his assassination in 1968, his funeral was held at Ebenezer Baptist Church. He is buried at the Freedom Hall Complex of The King Center adjacent to the church. ("Historical Overview" section written by U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service)

CONCLUSION

Few people will deny the significance of The King Center's leadership in the establishment and growth of the MLK, Jr. National Historic Site. However, what most fail to realize and appreciate is the role of The King Center in the preservation and renewal of Sweet Auburn and the historic Old Fourth Ward.

The MLK, Jr. National Historic site offers every American and foreign visitor the unique opportunity to experience the environment which produced the man who loved every member of the human race. By seeing where Dr. King grew up and by hearing about how he was raised, the mystery of how he could be so loving in the midst of a segregated society disappears. The presence of The King Center as the Living Memorial to Dr. King, carrying on his legacy and work, offers testimony to each visitor that the unfinished dream is very much alive and that his program and plan remains a hopeful guide into an uncertain future.

EPILOGUE:

"STAYING THE COURSE"

Perhaps Dr. King's greatest legacy was that he showed how to live with hope for a better future. Birmingham attorney Charles Morgan was one of the relatively few brave white Southerners during the 60's who spoke out against segregation and the Klan; he said that what set Dr. King apart was that "he had the courage of his convictions, and he had courage, period".

Even in Memphis, knowing he was a marked man, he never gave up hope and his courage was an example to others. He never ceased to believe that dreams and dreamers would prevail. The King Center, like other institutional and organizational supporters of Dr. King, must make certain during the next 25 years that Martin Luther King, Jr. did not dream or die in vain. The King Center's accomplishments to date must be viewed not as a cause for celebration, but an impetus to face still greater challenges and hard work.

The King Center must endeavor to keep the King legacy on the nation's agenda. The nation and the world need to always be mindful that it is not enough to simply celebrate Dr. King's life but an imperative to emulate his example. The measurement of the King Center's success in the next 25 years may well be found in its ability to get peoples and nations to truly embrace Dr. King's values of love, tolerance and nonviolence.

For 25 years, with limited resources and support, The King Center has tried to keep faith with Dr. King's dream and with his plan and program for nonviolent social change. It has labored to keep before peoples and nations, his vision of prosperity as a real possibility for all, conflict an aberration, and freedom and human dignity a reality around the globe. Seeking to be an agent of reconciliation and conflict resolution, The Center has now embarked upon a long journey to train a new generation of young people in Dr. King's beliefs and teachings; to get them to personify him in their own lives; and, to be morally and spiritually true to his legacy.

In January, 1993, The King Center celebrated the Sixty-Fourth Birthday Anniversary of Martin Luther King, Jr. The Center also commenced a year-long celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Center was officially incorporated on June 26, 1968. Since then the Center has grown from a few file cabinets in the home of Mrs. Coretta Scott King to a staff of more than 60. Furthermore, over 2.5 million people visited the King Center's Freedom Hall Complex in 1992.

The theme for the January 1993 Birthday observance was "Nonviolence: Learning it, Living it, Teaching it". This theme reflects the King Center's evolving mission to promote the study of nonviolence, to encourage people to make it a way of life, and to educate people in America and around the world in Dr. King's teachings so that they will be more effective in their struggles against poverty, racism and violence in their own lives, in their communities and in their nations.

The King Center has tried to become not only a memorial, research and nonviolence training institution, but also a "people's" lobby for positive social change initiatives during the last quarter of a century.

Martin Luther King, Jr. and his nonviolent army gave America a new birth of freedom. In the words of historian Lerone Bennett, Jr., " they banished the Jim Crow signs, browned American politics, and transformed the student movement, the women's movement and the Church... it can be argued in fact, that King freed more white people than Black people."

What has the King Center accomplished in 25 years? Some would say "much", others would say "not enough". The vision is for the King legacy to be carried to peoples and institutions across the nation and all over the world.

With the dawn of the 21st century nearing the horizon, the nation is not what Martin Luther King, Jr. wanted it to be, nor is our planet the "World House" which he envisioned. More time and effort by The King Center and many others are requisite to achieve Dr. King's dream of a harmonious human family, his vision of a peaceful earth, and his forceful yet nonviolent method of social change.

God willing, The King Center will forever remind us to remember Dr. King, in the words of poet Robert E. Hayden, "not with statues' rhetoric; not with legends and poems and wreaths of bronze alone; but with the lives grown out of his life. The lives fleshing his dream of the beautiful, needful thing."

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

DRAFT

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY

An Occasion For National and Community Service

"Every man [or woman] must decide whether he [or she] will walk in the creative light of altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. This is the judgement. Life's persistent and most urgent question is, What are you doing for others?"

Martin Luther King, Jr.

THE CHALLENGE

"This is no time for romantic illusions and empty philosophical debates about freedom. This is a time for action. What is needed is a strategy for change, a tactical program... Without recognizing this we will end up with solutions that don't solve, answers that don't answer and explanations that don't explain"

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday is an occasion for remembrance and celebration, but most importantly, for action to continue the unfinished work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is an opportunity for people to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr. An opportunity to act to help eliminate the continuing problems of poverty, racism and violence and promote the values which Dr. King represented: love, tolerance and nonviolence. If observed with proper intent and spirit, the King Birthday Anniversary and Holiday can be used to help build bridges of unity and understanding among races and cultures and to advance Dr. King's vision of a Beloved Community and World House.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission affirms that the King Holiday also offers an extraordinary opportunity for people to engage in voluntary national and community service activities which can empower people and strengthen communities.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ON COMMUNITY SERVICE

"Everyone can be great because everyone can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You don't have to know about Plato and Aristotle to serve... You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love. And you can be that servant."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

At the heart of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s philosophy was the concept of service. Dr. King believed that a person's worth was not measured by his or her color, culture or class but rather by his or her commitment to make a better life for all. He often stated that a definition of a successful life must include service to others. Dr. King talked of mature men and women emerging from the civil rights struggle "experienced in life's lessons, socially aware, unafraid of experimentation and most of all, imbued with the spirit of service and dedication to a great ideal."

The King Federal Holiday Commission believes that every person regardless of age, gender, race, or economic background has the ability to give assistance to someone in need. Additionally, every organization, be it corporate, educational, religious or community-based, has the ability to voluntarily undertake direct-action initiatives to address those problems and social ills that are urgently in need of solutions.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

"I must confess my friends that the road ahead will not always be smooth... There will be inevitable setbacks here and there. [However,] let us remember that there is a creative force in this universe that is able to make a way out of no way and transform dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission encourages all people to undertake meaningful voluntary national and community service in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr. Such community service refers to the full scope of service activities, either full-time or part-time, occurring within organizational and institutional structures, or simply as one person reaching out to help others.

The concept of service represents a serious commitment, roughly a year or more of full time service or its equivalent in part-time service over a longer period of time. The King Federal Holiday Commission views community service as being voluntary and monetarily non-compensatory. Each generation must answer the question of what type and form of service, but no responsible individual can escape from the obligation to engage in community service. No follower of Martin Luther King, Jr. can fail to be a servant to others.

COMMUNITY SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

Community service activities can cover a broad and comprehensive range of opportunities which must address unmet social needs. These activities must also help participants to shape their character, increase their self-confidence and develop civic responsibility. Such activities can assist in the breaking down of social and economic barriers that divide people and, in turn, bring people together around the common focus of service to others. The following list is only a sampling of possible community service activities that can be undertaken by individuals or organizations.

- Combatting the violence of crime, drugs and social disintegration
- Helping to feed the hungry and shelter the homeless
- Working to eliminate racism
- Building better relations between races and cultures
- Tutoring grade and high school students
- Helping to improve the quality of education
- Working with the physically impaired
- Volunteering to serve in hospitals and health care facilities
- Working to improve the quality of life for American Indians
- Helping to improve the environment
- Participating in Big Brothers and Big Sisters Programs
- Working with those with AIDS and other fatal diseases
- Working with the elderly
- Working with those in prisons
- Helping with voter-education and registration
- Working on blood drives for the Red Cross
- Working with "youth-at-risk"
- Providing legal aid for the powerless
- Assisting with literacy programs

RECOGNITION

"Make a career of humanity...and you will make a greater person of yourself, a greater nation of your country, and a finer world to live in."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission reports annually on the King Federal Holiday and the work of the Commission to the President and the Congress of the United States. The Commission would like to report on the impact of its call for people to engage in voluntary national and community service activities on or about the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday.

Organizations, institutions and individuals are encouraged to inform the King Federal Holiday Commission of their community service initiatives. Information should be directed to:

MLK Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
Community Service Program
449 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312
(404) 730-3155

STRUCTURE

Introduction

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission's [Commission] Community Service Program has been established as a matter of policy. It is also being mandated by pending legislation in the United States House of Representatives and Senate, which would make the King Federal Holiday a day of community service and interracial cooperation. The motivation for the community service initiative comes from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s belief that persons should aspire to a higher calling, seek greatness through service to others; and to make individual and collective contributions to the common humanity.

The Commission would like to see community service not on just one day such as the King Holiday, but so integrated into the fabric of American life that it involves millions of citizens throughout the year, addressing the critical social problems of the nation and helping to improve the quality of life for themselves and others.

Infrastructure

The Commission will establish a Committee on Community Service to: (1) oversee the implementation of its Community Service Guidelines including goals, targets and timetables; (2) develop and maintain a working relationship between the King Federal Holiday Commission and the Commission on National and Community Service [NCS], which under proposed legislation would use \$300,000 of its grant funds to encourage community service projects that are true to the life and legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr., and (3) help the King Federal Commission raise the funds and secure the personnel required to realistically administer its new community service program.

Commission staff will commence exploratory meetings with staff of the NCS to discuss implementation of the provisions of the legislation now pending in the House and Senate. The Commission will target the observance of the Ninth Federal Holiday on January 17, 1994, for the implementation of its community service initiative.

The Commission will contact its existing network of approximately 1,100 individuals and organizations to reprint the Commission's Community Service Guidelines and to make them available to their constituencies and urge them to participate in community service activities and opportunities.

The Commission will arrange a meeting with the Advertising Council and top public relations firms as well as the media in order to enlist their support for this initiative. The Commission will seek volunteers for a media and public relations committee to work with its community service program.

The Commission will arrange meetings with the motion picture industry, armed forces leadership, sporting industry, education community, college and university leaders, national youth representatives and religious faith communities in order to enlist their support and will ask them to form permanent committees to work with the Commission on the implementation and promotion of the program.

The Commission will establish a Business Advisory Council not only to help it with its ongoing programs, but additionally, to enlist and mobilize businesses large and small, to implement the community service program and to report the results of their efforts to the Federal Commission.

The Commission will consult with representative of the State Department, the United States Information Agency, AID and officials of the United Nations on how to effectively relate the new community service program to the existing MLK Jr. International Heritage Action Projects.

Information dissemination

The Commission will establish a Community Service Clearinghouse unit to provide information, technical assistance, speakers and strategic referrals on its MLK, Jr. community service program to local and state governments as well as private and public organizations. The Commission will seek Federal loan personnel, interns and volunteers to help operate the unit.

Reporting

Members of the Commission will receive regular reports concerning the Community Service Program at the quarterly meetings of the Commission. The individuals and organizations contacted by the Commission will be asked to report on their constituents response to the Community Service Guidelines and on any resulting activities. The results will be published in the Commission's quarterly "I Have A Dream" newsletter and annual report to the President and Congress.

APPENDIX II

THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY HISTORY OF MAJOR LEGISLATIVE EVENTS

1968

April 8. U. S. Representative John Conyers of Michigan introduces legislation four days after the assassination of Dr. King. Rep. Conyers seeks to have January 15th, Dr. King's birthday, declared as a Federal Holiday. The bill fails to reach the House floor.

August. At the annual Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) convention, Representative Conyers receives SCLC support for the establishment of the King Holiday.

1969

SCLC, (under the leadership of Reverend Ralph Abernathy), starts a petition to President Richard Nixon and to Congress.

September. Rep. Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill in the House. The bill, once again, fails to reach the House floor.

United States Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts introduces his version of the Holiday Bill in the Senate. The bill fails to reach the Senate floor.

October. A bill is introduced in the Oregon State Legislature to make January 15th a day of commemoration.

1970

September. Rep. Conyers, in collaboration with 24 House members, lobbies 65 mayors to initiate and support activities honoring Dr. King.

October. New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and New York City Mayor John Lindsay proclaims January 15th as "Martin Luther King Day." The Governor of Maine issues a similar proclamation.

November. 30,000 members of the National Distributive Workers Union in New York received authorization to take January 15th off to attend a memorial service for Dr. King. The time off was considered a part of the workers' annual leave. Other unions held similar memorials in Los Angeles and Minneapolis.

1971

January 5. The Mayor of Atlanta designates January 15th as a paid holiday for City employees.

Spring. Reverend Ralph Abernathy arrives at the U.S. Capitol by mule train with a second petition of 3 million signatures.

The Mayor of St. Louis signs a bill that establishes January 15th as a City holiday.

March. A second bill is introduced by the Oregon legislature supporting commemoration. The bill dies in committee.

1973

Illinois passes legislation sponsored by State Representative Harold Washington. Illinois becomes the first state to declare January 15th a statewide holiday.

The Oregon State Legislature introduces a "King Holiday Bill", which would establish Dr. King's birthday as a legal holiday. The bill dies in committee.

1974

Massachusetts becomes the second state to legally honor Dr. King.

August. The council of the District of Columbia passes the "King Birthday Act", (D.C. Law No. 1-11). The Act designates Dr. King's birthday as an official holiday.

The New Jersey State Employer's Association and the New Jersey Civil Service Association used the court system to compel their unions to give them paid leave for the King Holiday.

Fall. The State of Oregon introduces a second "King Holiday Bill". This bill also fails to get out of committee.

1977

September. Representative Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill. The Bill fails to get substantial support.

The Oregon State Legislature introduces a third "King Holiday Bill". This bill also dies in committee.

1978

Coretta Scott King publicly voices her "discomfort" at the Carter Administration's lack of support for a King Holiday.

1979

Spring. Senator Kennedy announces his support for the King Federal Holiday during a speech at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Senator Kennedy and Senator Strom Thurmond debate the issue on the Senate floor.

November. Rep. Conyers reintroduces the Holiday Bill. The bill is rejected by the House; however, the bill did receive 133 votes, which is the most votes received for the King Holiday bill.

1981

January 6. The mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, Richard Arrington, declares MLK's birthday as an official City holiday.

January 12. The City of Cleveland, Ohio passes legislation declaring MLK's birthday a holiday for all City employees.

Spring. Stevie Wonder releases his record, "Happy Birthday", in honor of Dr. King.

Steve Klein of the King Center produces and distributes a petition appealing for the passage of the Holiday bill. The petition eventually garners over seven million signatures.

September 3. California Governor Jerry Brown signs a measure declaring Dr. King's birthday an official holiday.

1983

January. Both houses of the State Legislature in the State of Washington introduce bills to support celebration of Dr. King's birthday. Both bills fail to gain adequate support.

The Portland, Oregon Public School District closes all public schools on January 15th in honor of Dr. King.

January 12. The city of Omaha, Nebraska, declares January 15th as Martin Luther King Day.

June. Rep. Katie Hall introduces a bill in subcommittee that would have Dr. King's Holiday celebrated on every third Monday in January, instead of on January 15th.

July 3. The subcommittee passes the bill and it goes to the full committee for approval. Committee approves the bill and it goes to the House for vote.

August. The House votes 338 to 90 in favor of the third Monday in January as the King Holiday.

August 28. More than 500,000 persons participate in the 20th Anniversary March on Washington. The King Holiday was the number one legislative priority of the marchers.

October 19. Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina attempts to block the bill from passage in the Senate by a filibuster. The Senate votes to end the filibuster. The bill passes in the Senate by a vote of 78 to 22.

November 2. President Ronald Reagan signs the legislation into law.

1984

Mrs. Coretta Scott King requests that Congress establish a Federal Commission to assist with the first Holiday observance. Rep. Katie Hall introduces legislation to establish a King Holiday Federal Commission.

August 27. President Ronald Reagan signs legislation creating the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

1986

January 20. The first King Holiday observance. Over 100 nations participate worldwide.

May 1. Legislation passes that extends the Federal Holiday Commission until April 20, 1989.

1989

May 17. President George Bush signs legislation extending the Federal Holiday Commission through April 20, 1994. The legislation authorizes an annual appropriation of \$300,000.

1993

United States Senator Harris Wofford and Representative John Lewis introduce legislation to extend the King Commission, with the same level of federal appropriations, until "terminated by law". The legislation would also make the King Holiday an occasion for national and community service.

APPENDIX III

SIX STEPS FOR NONVIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE

The Six Steps for Nonviolent Social Change are based on Dr. King's nonviolent campaigns and teachings which emphasize love in action. Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence, as reviewed in the Six principles of Nonviolence, guide these steps for social and interpersonal change.

1. **INFORMATION GATHERING:** To understand and articulate an issue, problem or injustice facing a person, community, or institution, you must do research. You must investigate and gather all vital information from all sides of the argument or issue so as to increase your understanding of the problem. You must become an expert on your opponent's position. Some of the many sources from which you can gather information are past and present newspaper and magazine articles, radio and television (including the archives of radio and television stations). Many organizations often have expertise in some aspect of the issue, these organizations should be asked to help. The public library, personal discussions and interviews, the more than 4,000 electronic data bases can also be used.

2. **EDUCATION:** It is essential to inform others, including your opposition, about your issue. This minimizes misunderstandings and gains you support and sympathy. You can write articles for newspapers and magazines. You can appear on radio and television talk programs. You can hold seminars, workshops and build coalitions on the issue. You can conduct mass rallies. You can write statements for pastors, priests and rabbis to include in their sermons.

3. **PERSONAL COMMITMENT:** Daily check and affirm your faith in the philosophy and methods of nonviolence. Eliminate hidden motives and prepare yourself to accept suffering, if necessary, in your work for justice.

4. **NEGOTIATIONS:** Using grace, humor and intelligence, confront the other party with a list of injustices and a plan for addressing and resolving these injustices. Look for what is positive in every action and statement the opposition makes. Do not seek to humiliate the opponent, but call forth the good in the opponent. Look for ways in which the opponent can also win.

5. **DIRECT ACTION:** These are actions taken to get the opponent to work with you in resolving the injustices. Direct action imposes a "creative tension" into the conflict. There are over 250 different direct action tactics, including: boycotts, marches, rallies, rent strikes, work slowdowns, letter-writing and petition campaigns, bank-ins, property occupancy, financial withdrawal, and political denial through the ballot. Direct action is most effective when it illustrates the injustice it seeks to correct.

6. **RECONCILIATION:** Nonviolence seeks friendship and understanding with the opponent. Nonviolence does not seek to defeat the opponent. Nonviolence is directed against evil systems, forces, oppressive policies, evil and unjust acts, not against persons. Reconciliation includes the opponent being able to "save face". Through reasoned compromise, both sides resolve the injustice with a plan of action. Each act of reconciliation is one step closer to the "Beloved Community." Not only are individuals empowered, but so is the entire community. With that comes new struggles for justice and a new beginning.

Derived from "Letter from Birmingham Jail," in Why We Can't Wait, NY: Penguin Books 1963

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APPENDIX IV

SIX PRINCIPLES OF NONVIOLENCE

PRINCIPLE ONE:

Nonviolence is a way of life for courageous people.

- o It is active nonviolent resistance to evil.
- o It is aggressive spiritually, mentally and emotionally.
- o It is always persuading the opponent of the righteousness of your cause.
- o It is only passive in its non-aggression towards its enemy.

PRINCIPLE TWO:

Nonviolence seeks to win friendship and understanding.

- o The end result of nonviolence is redemption and reconciliation.
- o The purpose of nonviolence is the creation of the Beloved Community.

PRINCIPLE THREE:

Nonviolence seeks to defeat injustice not people.

- o Nonviolence recognizes that evil doers are also victims and are not evil people.
- o The nonviolent resister seeks to defeat evil not people.

PRINCIPLE FOUR:

Nonviolence holds that suffering can educate and transform.

- o Nonviolence accepts suffering without retaliation.
- o Nonviolence accepts violence if necessary, but will never inflict it.
- o Nonviolence willingly accepts the consequences of its acts.
- o Unearned suffering is redemptive and has tremendous educational and transforming possibilities.
- o Suffering has the power to convert the enemy when reason fails.

PRINCIPLE FIVE:

Nonviolence chooses love instead of hate.

- o Nonviolence resists violence of the spirit as well as the body.
- o Nonviolent love is spontaneous, unmotivated, unselfish and creative.
- o Nonviolent love gives willingly, knowing that the return might be hostility.
- o Nonviolent love is active, not passive.
- o Nonviolent love is un-ending in its ability to forgive in order to restore community.
- o Nonviolent love does not sink to the level of the hater.
- o Love for the enemy is how we demonstrate love for ourselves.
- o Love restores community and resists injustice.
- o Nonviolence recognizes the fact that all life is interrelated.

PRINCIPLE SIX:

Nonviolence believes that the universe is on the side of justice.

- o The Nonviolent resister has deep faith that justice will eventually win.
- o Nonviolence believes that God is a God of justice.

Derived from "Pilgrimage to Nonviolence" in Dr. King's Stride Toward Freedom, Harper & Row.
1958

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