

外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

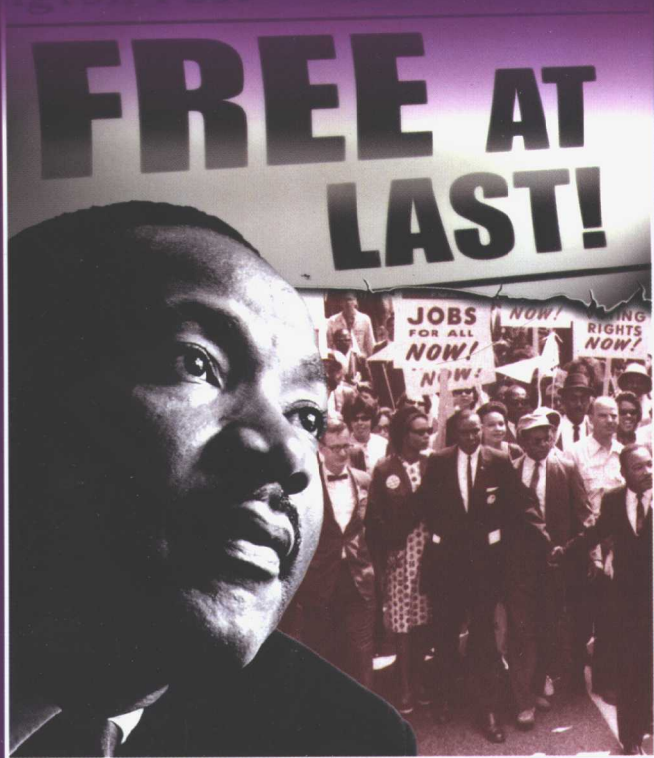
UPPER INTERMEDIATE 中高级

# 马丁·路德·金

## MARTIN LUTHER KING

### KING

Caroline Laidlaw (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



英国 DORLING KINDERSLEY 公司

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# 致读者

欢迎阅读外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物！这是第一套专门为非英语国家学习者编写的非小说类读物。这些缤纷多彩的读物揭示了我们周围世界的各个侧面：历史、地理、科技、体育……还有许许多多其他的事情。它们还为我们展示了现在和过去人们各种各样的生活方式。

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丛书的编排也颇具特色，书中图文穿插，彩色印刷，逼真的视觉效果将使您拥有更加美妙的阅读感受。

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## 外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物(第二辑)

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Martin Luther King 马丁·路德·金	中高级	2000

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### Family home

Although his grandparents had been slaves on a farm, King grew up in a comfortable house in the state of Georgia.

### 家族的故乡

虽然马丁·路德·金的祖母曾是农场里的农奴，但他却是在佐治亚州一座舒适的房子里长大的。



### Christian hero

Martin Luther was a German monk. He thought people had forgotten the true teachings of Jesus, so he started a new church called the Lutherans.

### 基督教的英雄

马丁·路德是一个德国教士。他认为人们已经忘记了耶稣的真正教义，因此他开创了一种叫做路德教的新教会。

## Black in a white world

One afternoon in 1934, in a black neighbourhood of Atlanta, a young boy stood in front of a mirror. Although he was only five, he was filled with a sense of pride and honour. Earlier that day, he had been baptized and given a new name – Martin Luther King Junior.

Like his father before him, the boy had originally been named Michael King. Now he would bear the name of a great hero of the Christian faith. It was an important day for the child, although he could never have guessed that one day the whole world would know his name.

The boy's baptism had been carried out by his father, Martin Luther King Senior. He was the pastor of the Ebenezer Street Baptist Church, and an influential member of the black community. The family lived in a two-storey house in Auburn Avenue, which belonged to young Martin's grandparents.

In this prosperous black neighbourhood, many of the residents worked for banks, insurance companies and newspapers. But not all blacks in Atlanta lived in streets like Auburn Avenue, enjoying a good standard of living. By contrast, the majority lived in city ghettos where life was hard and brutal, and food was hard to find.

Despite these great differences in income and lifestyle, however, neither group could escape the terrible racism in the southern United States. The two groups of blacks may have been divided by wealth, but they had one thing in common – the colour of their skin.

## 白人世界中的黑人

1934年的一个下午，在亚特兰大的一个黑人社区里，一个小男孩站在镜子前。尽管才只有5岁，但他满怀自豪和荣誉感，因为在这一天的早些时候，他接受了洗礼并有了一个新名字——小马丁·路德·金。

像爸爸先前那样，他的原名叫迈克尔·金。现在，他将拥有那位为基督教信仰而战的伟大英雄的名字。对于小男孩来说，这一天非同寻常，尽管他无法想像将来他的名字会享誉全球。

男孩的洗礼是他的爸爸——老马丁·路德·金做的，他是埃比尼泽大街施洗者教堂的牧师，也是这个黑人社区中很有影响力的人物。这一家人住在奥本大街一座双层的房子里，房子的主人是小马丁的祖父母。

在这个富庶的黑人社区里，许多居民在银行、保险公司及报社中工作。但是在亚特兰大，并非所有的黑人都能像奥本大街的黑人那样过着像样的生活。相反，大多数黑人住在城市的贫民窟里，食不果腹，生活极其艰难。

尽管在收入和生活方式上与大多数黑人有着很大的不同，这个社区的黑人却同样无法摆脱美国南部种族歧视的可怕命运。这两个黑人团体或许可以用贫富划分开档次，但有一点他们却是相同的——肤色。



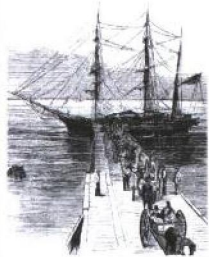


## Slave ships

Many slaves died on the journey to America. They were chained and crowded below deck.

### 运奴船

许多奴隶死在去往美国的路上。在甲板下，他们被铁链子拴在一起，拥挤不堪。



## For sale

The slaves were sold at markets. Families were separated when members were sold to different owners.

### 供出售

在市场上，奴隶作为商品进行买卖。许多家庭成员因被不同人买走而骨肉分离。



Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929. In those days it was difficult being black in America, especially in the southern states where the King family lived. White people thought they were superior to black people.

Only seventy years earlier, there had been black slaves in the South. Their ancestors had been captured and forced to leave their villages in Africa. Crowded into ships and forced to travel in terrible conditions, many thousands died on the journey to America. The survivors were sold to white people to work on their farms. They never saw their homeland or their families again. They had no rights, because they were slaves.

Writing from prison in 1963, King spoke of the debt owed to black Americans:

“For more than two centuries our foreparents laboured in this country without wages; they made cotton king; and they built the homes of their masters in the midst of brutal injustice and shameful humiliation – and yet out of a bottomless vitality they continued to thrive and develop.”

As a child, King experienced the racism that was part of life in the South. The “Whites only” signs were everywhere. There were swimming pools and playgrounds that blacks could not go into, and seats in cinemas and buses in which they could not sit. They were not allowed to play in the same parks or eat in the same restaurants. They could not use the same shops, snack bars, public toilets, or even churches. In other words, black people were segregated from whites.

1929年1月15日，小马丁·路德·金出生于佐治亚州亚特兰大市。那时，美国黑人的处境艰难，尤其是小马丁家居住的南部地区。白人认为他们高黑人一等。

仅在7年前，在南部还有黑奴存在。他们的祖先被捕之后，被迫离开了非洲的家乡。他们被成群结队地装运上船，被迫在恶劣的条件下远行，成千上万的人死在去往美洲的路上。其中的幸存者则被卖给了白人，被迫在农场里干活。他们从未回过故乡，再也没有见到过亲人。他们没有权利，只因他们是奴隶。

1963年，马丁·路德·金谈到所欠美国黑人的血债，他在狱中写道：

“两个多世纪以来，我们的先辈为这个国家辛勤劳作却没有任何报酬；他们造就了棉花大王，而且他们在惨无人道和衣不蔽体的岁月中为主人修宅建院——然而，凭借着无尽的生命力，他们生生不息，繁荣昌盛起来。”

作为一个小孩，金同样经历着在南部生活中的一部分种族歧视。“只限白人”的标志到处皆是。黑人不得进入游泳池、运动场，电影院、巴士的位子黑人不准坐。不允许黑人和白人在同一个公园玩，不允许黑人和白人在同一个饭店就餐。黑人不准使用和白人相同的商店、小吃店、公共厕所，甚至教堂。换句话说，就是将黑人从白人中隔离出来。



The southern states of the US are shown in dark green. Some people in the bordering states, such as Virginia, also supported slavery. This map also shows places of importance in King's life.

深绿色表示美国的南部地区。一些人在靠边境的州居住，如弗吉尼亚，那里仍然支持奴隶制度。这张地图也表明了金一生中的重要地点。

When King was six, his friendship with two white boys was ended by their parents. King's mother said to him at the time, "Don't let it make you feel you're not as good as white people. You're as good as anyone else, and don't you forget it!"

Segregation was part of everyday life in southern towns. Despite the fact that slavery had been abolished in the southern states in 1865, white people still treated the black population as inferior human beings.

On one occasion, however, when King was a teenager, he worked in the North on a tobacco farm during the summer vacation. For the first time in his life, he felt a great sense of freedom because there was no segregation.

在金六岁时，他与两个白人男孩儿之间的友谊由于他们的父母从中阻挠而终断了。当时，金的妈妈对他说：“不要觉得你比白人差。永远要记住，你同其他任何人一样优秀！”

在南部城镇，种族隔离在日常生活中司空见惯。尽管早在1865年美国南部实际上已经废除了奴隶制度，但白人依旧将黑人视为劣等人种来对待。

然而，在金十几岁的时候，他有一次在暑假期间到北部一个烟草农场里做工。在那里没有种族隔离，金生平第一次强烈地感受到自由的伟大意义所在。

**Freedom for all**  
President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. This led to the abolition of slavery in the US.

**解放全部黑人**  
亚伯拉罕·林肯总统在1863年签署了解放宣言。它标志着美国奴隶制的废除。



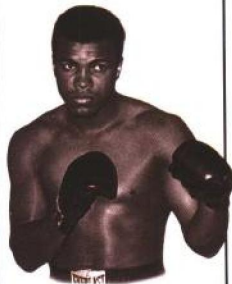


### Church leader

King's father was the pastor of the Ebenezer Street Baptist Church in Atlanta. More black Americans belong to the Baptist church than any other.

### 教堂领导者

金的父亲是亚特兰大埃比尼泽大街施洗者教堂的牧师。施洗者教堂的美国黑人比其他教堂的要多。



### Top fighter

Cassius Clay was one of the most famous black boxers of all time, and was heavy-weight champion of the world. He changed his name to Muhammad Ali.

### 第一斗士

卡修斯·克莱是有史以来最著名的黑人拳击手之一。他是世界重量级拳击冠军。他后来改名为穆罕默德·阿里。

The young Martin Luther King started elementary school at the age of six. He worked hard and always got good marks. At the age of eight, he got a job delivering newspapers early in the morning. By thirteen, he was the youngest assistant manager of an *Atlanta Journal* delivery station. Then, in 1942, he became a student at the Booker T. Washington High School.

All through these early years, King thought about the future and what he might do. He was determined to have a successful career. Maybe he could get to the top by becoming a boxer. After all, he was extremely strong, even though he was not very tall. Black men often achieved success through boxing.

King was also very good at speaking in public. He had a strong voice that made people listen. While at high school, he took part in a public speaking competition and won first prize. In his speech about "The Negro and the Constitution", he impressed the judges with his skilful use of language.

After the competition, King was feeling proud and happy. On the way home, he and his teacher got on a bus and sat down on some empty seats. Gradually the bus filled up with passengers, until there were no seats left. When the white driver saw the black boy and his teacher, he ordered them to get up. At first, King refused, but the teacher whispered in his ear, "Remember, whites before blacks." King got up. Years later he said, "That night I was the angriest I've ever been in my life!" The experience strengthened his determination to fight against injustice.

小马丁·路德·金6岁开始进入小学读书。他学习努力且一直成绩优秀。8岁时，他开始干起了清晨送报的工作。到13岁，他已是当地一个《亚特兰大杂志》递送站最年轻的经理助理了。后来，他于1942年进入布克·华盛顿中学学习。

在早些年的岁月中，金一直在思考着自己的未来，思考着自己将来能够做些什么。他下定决心要有所作为。也许他可以通过做一名拳击手来出人头地。虽然他个子不太高，但身体却十分强壮。黑人经常通过拳击之道来实现成功。

金还非常善于在公众面前演讲。他谈吐不凡，引人入胜。在中学时，他参加演讲公开赛并获得了第一名。当时他演讲的题目为《黑人和宪法》，评委对他从容驾驭语言的能力印象颇深。

演讲比赛之后，金感到既高兴又自豪。在回家的路上，他和他的老师搭乘一辆巴士，并坐在空位子上。汽车渐渐载满了乘客，直到没有空座位了。此时，白人司机看到了金和他的老师，便命令他们站起来。起先，金拒绝起身，但金的老师在他的耳边低声告诫说：“别忘了，白人比黑人优先。”金站了起来。数年之后，金回忆道：“那天晚上，我愤怒程度之深一生再未有过。”此次经历愈加坚定了会同不平等进行斗争的决心。



Most of all, however, King wanted a job that would improve the lives of black people. He thought about becoming a lawyer or a doctor. Then he began to understand the important part religion played in black American life. The church could comfort people in their suffering, and help them feel part of a caring community.

When he entered Morehouse College, Atlanta, King began to see his future more clearly. It was 1944 and he was only fifteen. Morehouse was an all-black, all-male college, known as “the Negro Harvard”.

Now, for the first time, he could freely discuss segregation and its effects on black Americans. After four years of study, in February 1948, he became an assistant pastor to his father at Ebenezer Street Baptist Church.

然而，首要问题是，金想找到一份能够改善黑人生活的工作。他曾考虑过当律师或医生。后来，他开始意识到宗教在美国黑人生活中所扮演的重要角色。教堂能够给遭受不幸的人们以慰藉，使他们感受到自己是这一友爱集体中的一员。

在进入亚特兰大的默豪斯大学学习时，金对自己的未来之路更加清晰。当时是1944年，他年仅15岁。默豪斯大学是一所只招男性黑人学生的大学，素有“黑人哈佛”之称。

这个时候，他才第一次能够不受约束地谈论种族隔离问题及其对美国黑人民众的影响。四年学习之后，他于1948年2月追随父亲，成为了埃比尼泽大街施洗者教堂的一名助理牧师。

### Second best

Black people had to give way to whites throughout life. Paul Robeson was a lawyer, but his colour lost him work. So he became an actor, instead.

### 顶多是第二

黑人必须终生为白人让路。保罗·罗伯逊曾是一名律师，但他的肤色使他失去了律师的工作。后来，他成为了一名演员。



## Christianity

All Christians believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ. But there are different types of Christianity. About 25 per cent are Protestants. The Baptists are one of many Protestant churches.

## 基督教

所有的基督教徒都信仰耶稣基督的教义。但是，基督教形式不一，类型各异。其中，新教徒大约占整个基督教徒的25%左右。施洗者教堂则是众多新教教堂中的一所。

Some universities accepted black and white students.

一些大学招收黑人和白人学生。

In September 1948, King won a scholarship to Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania. A third of his class black, but the rest of the students were white. This was his first experience of being a student in an integrated environment. King developed fast. He studied Christian ethics, social philosophy and the psychology of religion. He rose to the top of his class, and became the first black elected president of the student organization.

While at Crozer College King was introduced to the idea of the "social gospel" in a book called *Christianity and the Social Crisis*, by Walter Rauschenbusch. It was all about social justice and how religion could help improve people's lives. This book was very important to King.

1948年9月，金获得了一份进入克罗泽神学院深造的奖学金，这所神学院位于宾夕法尼亚州切斯特市。金所在的班级三分之一是黑人，其余的三分之二则是白人。这是他作为学生，第一次置身于肤色混杂的环境中。金进步很快。他刻苦钻研基督教伦理学、社会哲学和宗教心理学。他学业优异位居班级前列，并成为首位经选举产生的黑人学生会主席。

在克罗泽学院期间，金接触到了“社会信仰”思想，这种思想来自于一本名为《基督教与社会危机》的书，书的作者是沃尔特·劳申布施。全书论述了社会公平以及宗教是怎样帮助改善人们生活的。这本书对金来说意义重大。



Another likely influence on King at this time was the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. It is certainly true that King thought deeply about the Indian politician's belief in "passive resistance". Gandhi had shown it was possible to fight against injustice with non-violent methods. He had led the struggle for Indian independence from Britain, by refusing to fight.

Gandhi's ideas appealed to King when he was at Crozer College, which was mainly for Gandhi's peaceful approach would be the best way to fight racism. His fellow students generally liked him, although he still met with a lot of discrimination. This meant that when he met white people, they treated him as if he was inferior.

In June 1951, King graduated from Crozer College as a Bachelor of Divinity, taking first prize as the best student of his year. His father showed how pleased he was by giving him a car. Then, in September of that year, King entered Boston University, where he began work for a doctoral degree in theology.

While studying in Boston, King met his future wife, Coretta Scott. She came from a wealthy family in Alabama, and was studying to become a concert singer. The couple were married on 18 June, 1953.

After finishing his studies, King decided to look for a job as a preacher. Coretta wanted to live in the North to escape segregation, but her husband felt he should stay in the South. So, in October 1954, King became pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

当时,对金具有类似影响力的另一件事情是圣雄甘地的生活和工作。毋庸置疑,关于这位印度政治家所信仰的“消极抵抗”,金对此曾进行过深入的思考。甘地表明以非暴力的方式同不平等做斗争是可行的。在拒绝发动战争的情况下,他领导了印度从英殖民统治下独立出来的斗争。

在白人占多数的克罗泽大学,甘地的思想对金颇具吸引力。他开始认为甘地的和平方式将是同种族歧视斗争的最好途径。尽管金的大多数同学都很喜欢,他仍受到了许多歧视。也就是说,当他遇到白人时,他们把他作为下人看待。

1951年6月,金取得神学学士学位后从克罗泽大学毕业,作为年级里最优秀的学生,他获得了一等奖。他的父亲非常高兴,送给金一辆汽车作为奖励。随后,当年9月,金进入了波士顿大学攻读神学博士学位。

在波士顿读书期间,金遇到了他后来的妻子——科雷塔·斯科特。她出身于阿拉巴马州一个富足的家庭,来此学习声乐,想成为一名歌唱家。两人于1953年6月18日结为伉俪。

完成学业之后,金决定找一份传教士的工作。科雷塔不愿面对种族隔离的境地,想定居在美国北部,但金却认为他应当留在南部。故此,在1954年10月,金做了德克斯特街施洗者教堂的牧师,这座教堂位于阿拉巴马州蒙哥马利郡内。



Mahatma Gandhi  
(Mahatma means  
"great soul").

圣雄甘地("Mahatma"的意思  
是"伟大的灵魂")。

### Independent

The flag of India shows a spinning wheel. It was Gandhi's symbol of personal independence—if everyone could spin, he thought, they could look after themselves.

### 独立

印度国旗的图案是一个手纺车。它是甘地时代个人独立的象征——甘地认为,如果每一个人都会纺纱的话,那么他们则能自力更生。

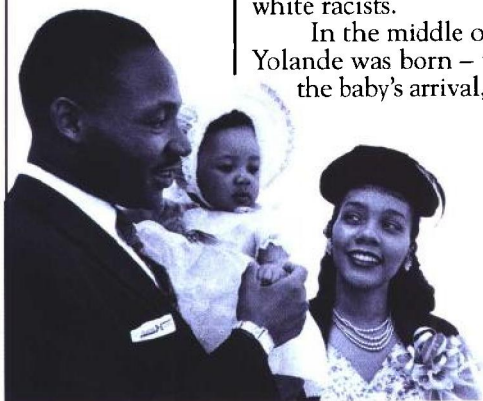


## Coretta Scott

This country girl from Alabama was training to be a shinger when she met Martin Luther King Jr.

### 科雷塔·斯科特

遇到小马丁·路德·金时，这位来自阿拉巴马州的乡村女孩儿，正在接受训练准备成为一名歌唱家。



### 家庭生活

Martin and Coretta married in 1953. After their wedding, they stayed with a friend because hotels did not take black couples. They were married for 15 years and had four children

### 家庭生活

马丁和科雷塔于1953年结婚。由于旅店不接纳黑人夫妇住宿，举行婚礼后，他们住在一位朋友家里。他们结婚15年中生了4个孩子。

## Bus ride to fame

King settled down happily in Montgomery, making new friends and finding out how he could serve the black community. He joined the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), knowing that this organization might play a central role in the Civil Rights Movement.

As King was a pastor, he had to give sermons. This regular practice in public speaking was making him an even better orator than before. In his preaching, he encouraged people to imagine how life might be in a fairer, more equal society. But the world was far from equal. If anything, life was getting more and more difficult for black communities in southern America. All over the South, in the summer of 1955, black people were being attacked by groups of white racists.

In the middle of all this unrest, in November 1955, Yolande was born – the Kings' first child. But, just after the baby's arrival, something happened in Montgomery that marked the beginning of King's involvement in the "Civil Rights Movement": the bus boycott.

The cause of the boycott was segregation on buses. Unlike whites, black people did not have automatic rights to seats on buses. Despite the fact that more than three quarters of all passengers were black, they still had to give up their seats to white people.

## 为名誉乘坐巴士

金在蒙哥马利幸福地定居了。他广交朋友，苦心寻求为黑人社区服务的各种途径。他加入了全国有色人种协进会蒙哥马利分会，他明白这个组织在推动民权运动方面至关重要。

作为一名牧师，他必须向教徒布道，这项例行的公众演讲工作使他的口才比以往更加优秀了。在讲道过程中，他鼓励人们去向往更平等、更公正的社会生活美景。但是，这个世界是多么的不平等！对于美国南部黑人社区，即便是有，生活也只有每况愈下甚至举步艰难。就在1955年夏季里，全南部的黑人都遭受了白人种族主义分子组织的袭击。

在动荡不安的局势中，1955年11月，金的长子——约朗德出生。就在孩子出生后不久，在蒙哥马利发生了一件标志性事件（译者注：即罗沙·帕克斯事件），使金开始正式投入到“民权运动”中，这就是联合抵制巴士运动。

运动的起因是由于巴士上的种族隔离行为。与白人不同，黑人无权随意坐在巴士的座位上。尽管事实上三分之二以上的乘客是黑人，他们仍旧不得不给白人让座。

White passengers had special seats at the front of buses, but blacks sat at the back, or had to stand if the white places were full.

On 1 December, 1955, a woman called Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. She was tired and her feet ached. She simply didn't see why she should stand just because of the colour of her skin. The driver called the police, who arrested her for breaking the segregation laws.

Rosa was charged with breaking "whites first" bus laws. It was a definite charge to fight against, instead of the usual "disorderly conduct" (*bad behaviour*) when blacks refused to give up their seats.

白人在巴士前部有专座，黑人只能坐在后部。如果白人的座位不够用了，黑人还必须站起来让座。

1955年12月1日，一名叫罗沙·帕克斯的黑人妇女拒绝给白人让座。当时她非常疲惫，脚也很疼。她就是不明白为什么仅仅因为她的肤色她就得站起来，司机叫来了警察，以破坏种族隔离法的罪名将其逮捕。

罗沙被控告破坏了“白人优先”的巴士法。无疑，黑人拒绝让座的行为被视为是一种对法律的公然对抗，而不是通常视为“举止不端”的行为。



### "Whites first"

The segregation laws kept blacks and whites apart on buses. They were very unfair, as there were more black passengers than white, and there were often not enough seats for them.

### "白人优先"

种族隔离法规定在巴士上黑人和白人必须分开坐。这很不公平，巴士上大多是黑人，他们经常座位不够用。

Rosa Parks  
罗沙·帕克斯







### On the buses

Before the boycott, 70 per cent of bus passengers were black, but there were no black bus drivers.

### 在巴士上

在联合抵制之前，巴士上70%的乘客是黑人，却没有一名黑人巴士司机。



### Men at the top

The Civil Rights Movement had other leaders who worked with King. These included the Reverend Ralph Abernathy, King's main supporter and friend.

### 弄潮儿

民权运动中，还有一些领导人同金并肩作战，其中包括拉尔夫·阿伯内西牧师。他是金的主要支持者和好朋友。

When the black community heard about Rosa Parks, they were enraged. Already some black people were collecting weapons to fight against whites. But King knew that violence was not the answer.

King had a lot of sympathy for Rosa Parks. Her arrest reminded him of the time when a driver had forced him to stand on the night he won his speaking prize. Knowing how she must have felt, he called a meeting at his church. "People must reject violence," he said. "They should simply refuse to use the buses." If this strategy worked, the bus company would lose money. Perhaps then they would change the "whites first" policy.

The black leaders at the meeting called for a one-day bus boycott on Monday, 5 December. They asked the bus company to end segregation on buses, and to stop racist abuse from drivers. In addition, because all the drivers were white, they asked the bus company to employ black drivers.

King and others distributed thousands of leaflets about the boycott, asking people to support it. They also organized cars with black drivers to provide transport for black passengers. Even a few whites gave lifts to their black workers.

On the Monday morning, King and his wife watched from their window as the buses passed. They were empty, apart from a few white passengers. The boycott seemed to be working. Over 17,500 people were supporting the action.

Later that day, the boycott leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), and they elected King as president.

当黑人们听说罗沙·帕克斯事件后，他们愤怒了。甚至一些黑人已经开始收集武器，准备同白人决一死战。然而金认为暴力并非解决问题的办法。

金非常同情罗沙·帕克斯的遭遇。她的被捕使金回想起自己获得演讲赛头名的那个夜晚，白人司机命令他站起来的一幕。由于非常理解她当时的感受，他在教堂里召开了一次集会。“民众应当放弃使用暴力，”他说，“他们只需拒绝乘坐巴士就行。”如果这个策略奏效的话，汽车公司就会赚不到钱。那时巴士公司多半会改变“白人优先”的政策。

此次集会的领导者们呼吁在12月5日星期一那天举行为期一天的联合抵制巴士运动。他们要求汽车公司解决巴士上的种族隔离问题，黑人要求禁止司机中种族主义分子辱骂歧视他人行为。另外，由于当时所有的巴士司机都是白人，他们要求巴士公司雇用黑人司机。

金和其他人将成千上万张宣传联合抵制的传单分发出去，以请求得到公众的支持。他们还专门组织了黑人驾驶的小汽车为黑人的出行提供运送服务。甚至一些白人也友好地邀请他们的黑人工人搭乘自己的汽车。

星期一早上，巴士从门前经过时，金和妻子向窗外望去。除零星的几个白人之外，车上空荡荡的。看来联合抵制是有效的。超过17,500人支持了这次运动。

那天的晚些时候，联合抵制运动的领导者们成立了蒙哥马利进步同盟会，并推选金作为同盟会的主席。