

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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~~RICKET STREET~~

INVESTIGATION

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SECTION 23

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SERIALS 2326-2440
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SUBJECT - Martin Luther King Jr
 FILE # - *Murkin*

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

ANALYST - *Harp*
 EXT - *5715*
 TEAM # - *C*

JTH 259 Pag
 118 Document

b(2) b 7(C)(D)

Section 23

FILE #	SERIAL/ENC OR DATE	DESCRIPTION	XEROX INSTR.	# OF ACT.	PAGES REL.	EXEMPTIONS											REMARKS
						b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER	
44-38861	2326	MOBILE AT		5	5				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2327	LOS ANGELES AT		3	3				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2328	INTERNAL MEMORANDUM		2	2				✓								<i>Ref. Sec. 10A</i>
	2329	CF & LEGAT, MEXICO CITY		2	2				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2330	LEGAT, MEXICO CITY AT		5	5				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2331	TIT TO SAN ANTONIO		5	5				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2332	BIRMINGHAM TIT		1	1				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2333	MIAMI TIT		2	2				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2334	SAN FRANCISCO TIT		1	1				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2335	SAN FRANCISCO TIT		1	1				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2336	LOS ANGELES TIT		1	0				✓	✓							<i>Open</i>
	2337	KANSAS CITY TIT		2	2			✓	✓								<i>Open</i>
	2338	BIRMINGHAM AT		3	3				✓								<i>Open</i>
	2339	TAMPA AT		1	1												
	2340	SAN ANTONIO AT		2	2			✓	✓								
	2341	CIA TIT		3													REFER TO CIA FILE 9/20/64
	2342	KNOXVILLE TIT		2	2				✓								RELEASE

REMOVED BY _____ DATE _____

XEROXED BY _____ DATE _____

REFILED BY _____ DATE _____

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

SUBJECT - Martin Luther King Jr.
FILE # - Martin

ANALYST - Harg
EXT - 5775
TEAM # - C

FILE #	SERIAL/ENC OR DATE	DESCRIPTION	XEROX INSTR.	# OF ACT.	PAGES REL.	b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER	REMARKS
44-38861	2343	ALBANY LETTER		1	1												
	2344	MEMPHIS TIT		2	2												
	2345	MINNEAPOLIS TIT		3	3				✓								Open
	2346	ATLANTA TIT		1	1				✓								Open
	2347	PHOENIX TIT		1	1		✓										RELEASE
	2348	WASH TIT		1	1				✓								Open
	2349	ST. LOUIS TIT		1	0				✓								Open
	2350	DETROIT TIT		1	1				✓								Open
	2351	INDIANAPOLIS TIT		1	1		✓		✓								RELEASE
	2352	RICHMOND TIT		1	1				✓								Open
	2353	DALLAS TIT		2	2				✓	✓							EXCISE
	2354	OMAHA TIT		1	1												
	2355	MEMPHIS TIT		1	1				✓								Open
	2356	MEMPHIS TIT		2	2				✓								Open
	2357	ST. LOUIS TIT		2	2		✓		✓								EXCISE
	2358	LOUISVILLE TIT		3	3												
	2359	OKLAHOMA CITY AT		3	3												RELEASE

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FILE # - Martin

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EXT - 5775
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44-38861	2360	SAN FRANCISCO AT		1	1												
	2361	OMAHA TIT		1	1				✓								See
	2362	MEMPHIS AT		1	1												VTI 5-10-68
	2363	WASH AT		1	1												
	2364	MEXICO CITY TIT		3	3				✓	✓							Byler
	2365	ATLANTA AT		3	3				✓								By
	2366	AT TO LOS ANGELES		1	1		✓		✓								By
	2367	TIT TO LOS ANGELES		1	1				✓								EXCISE
	2368	KANSAS CITY AT		3	3				✓								By
	2369	ALBANY TIT		1	1				✓								By
	2370	MEMPHIS TIT		1	1												
	2371	ATLANTA TIT		2	2				✓								By
	2372	PHOENIX TIT		3	3				✓								By
	2373	HOUSTON TIT		2	2				✓								By
	2374	RICHMOND TIT		1	1				✓	✓							EXCISE
	2375	LITTLE ROCK TIT		2	2				✓								EXCISE
	2376	NEWARK TIT		2	0				✓	✓							File

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SUBJECT - Martin Luther King Jr.
 FILE # - *Murkin*

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

ANALYST - *Harp*
 EXT - *5725*
 TEAM # - *C*

FILE #	SERIAL/ENC OR DATE	DESCRIPTION	XEROX INSTR.	# OF ACT.	PAGES REL.	b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER	REMARKS
44-38861	2377	NEW ORLEANS TIT		1	1												<i>2</i>
	2378	ST. LOUIS TIT		5	5												<i>1/2</i>
	2379	TAMPA TIT		2	2												<i>1/2</i>
	2380	CHICAGO TIT		1	1												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
	2381	BIRMINGHAM TIT		1	1												
	2382	KANSAS CITY TIT		1	1												
	2383	NEW ORLEANS TIT		7	0												RELEASE
	2384	ST. LOUIS TIT		1	1												
	2385	TAMPA TIT		2	2												<i>1/2</i>
	2386	LOS ANGELES TIT		2	2												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
	<i>Unrecorded Serial</i>	CHICAGO AT		3	3												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
	2387	WASH TIT		2	2												<i>1/2</i>
	2388	CP & WHIT, MEXICO CITY		1	1												<i>1/2</i>
	2389 IC	LETTER FROM CITIZEN		1	1												<i>1/2</i>
	2389 OB	LETTER TO CITIZEN		1	1												<i>1/2</i>
	2390	TIT TO NEW YORK		2	2												<i>1/2</i>
	2391	REPORT TO MEMPHIS		4	4												<i>1/2</i>

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Section 23

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						b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER		
44-38861	2392	REPORT TO ATLANTA		2	2													
	2393 IC	ATLANTA AT		2	2													
	2393 OC	AT TO ATLANTA		1	1													
	2394	AT TO MEMPHIS		1	1				✓									RELEASE
	2395	AT TO NEW HAVEN		1	1													
	2396	AT TO LOS ANGELES		1	1				✓									8 mm
	2397	AT TO NEW HAVEN		1	1				✓									CP
	2398 IC	NEW ORLEANS TIT		11	11				✓									CP
	2398 OC	REPORT TO NEW ORLEANS		2	2				✓									CP
	2399 IC	ATLANTA TIT		1	1			✓	✓									EXCISE
	2399 OC	AT TO ATLANTA		1	1			✓	✓									EXCISE
	2400	INTERNAL MEMORANDUM		1	1			✓	✓									EXCISE
	2401	LETTER FROM CITIZEN		5	5				✓									RELEASE 1/14/54
	2402	CLEVELAND AT		3	3				✓									RELEASE 1/14/54
	2403	ATLANTA AT		21	21													
	2404	INTERNAL MEMORANDUM		1	1			✓			b3, b6							EXCISE/REFER MFR 12/29/53
	2405	BALTIMORE AT		2	2			✓										RELEASE 1/14/54

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REMOVED BY _____ DATE _____

XEROXED BY _____ DATE _____

REFILED BY _____ DATE _____

WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

SUBJECT - Martin Luther King Jr.
FILE # - Murkin

ANALYST - Harp
EXT - 5775
TEAM # - C

FILE #	SERIAL/ENC OR DATE	DESCRIPTION	XEROX INSTR.	# OF ACT.	PAGES REL.	EXEMPTIONS												REMARKS
						b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER		
44-38861	2406	INTERNAL MEMORANDUM		3	3				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2407	BALTIMORE TIT		2	2				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2408	BUFFALO TIT		1	1													PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/14/04
	2409	BIRMINGHAM TIT		1	1													PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/14/04
	2410	LETTER TO NEWARK		1	1													PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/14/04
	2411	NEW ORLEANS TIT		11	11				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2412	KNOXVILLE AT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2413	DALLAS AT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2414 IC	CINCINNATI TIT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2414 OG	CR TO DEPT OTTAWA		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2415	HOUSTON AT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2416	ST. LOUIS TIT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2417	KANSAS CITY TIT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2418	LOS ANGELES TIT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2419	LOS ANGELES TIT		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2420	AT TO SAN FRANCISCO		1	1				✓									RELEASE MFM 6/14/04
	2421	AT TO WASH		1	1													PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/14/04

REMOVED BY _____ DATE _____

XEROXED BY _____ DATE _____

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WORK SHEET - XEROX REQUEST

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FILE # - Murbir

ANALYST - Harg
EXT - 5775
TEAM - C

FILE #	SERIAL/ENC OR DATE	DESCRIPTION	XEROX INSTR.	# OF ACT.	PAGES REL.	b1	2	5	7C	D	OTHER	k1	2	5	6	OTHER	REMARKS
44-38861	2422	AT TO LOUISVILLE		2	2		✓		✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2423	REPORT TO MEMPHIS		2	2				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2424 IC	ATLANTA TIT		1	1												RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2424 CB	AT TO MEMPHIS		1	1				✓	✓							EXCISE MFM 6/4/04
	2425	KANSAS CITY TIT		2	2				✓	✓							7/04
	2426	LOS ANGELES TIT		1	1												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/4/04
	2427	CHICAGO TIT		1	1												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/4/04
	2428	TIT TO NEW YORK		2	2												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/4/04
	2429	REPORT TO MEMPHIS		2	2												PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/4/04
	2430	REPORT TO MEMPHIS		6	6				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2431	REPORT TO MEMPHIS		2	2				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2432	MINNEAPOLIS TIT		2	2				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2433 IC	LETTER TO PRESIDENT		3	3				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2433 CB	AT TO MEMPHIS		1	1				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04
	2434	LOS ANGELES AT		3	3				✓								PREVIOUSLY RELEASED MFM 6/4/04
	2435	ATLANTA AT		9	9				✓								EXCISE MFM 6/4/04
	2436	LOS ANGELES AT		1	1				✓								RELEASE MFM 6/4/04

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SUBJECT - Martin, Luther King Jr.
FILE # - 44-38861-1000

ANALYST - Harp
EXT - 5725
TEAM # - C

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Reproduction of Material Form
Congressional Inquiry Unit
6-

Date

12/28/76

The following material has been reproduced
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File No.

44-38861

Section

23

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2326

through

2440

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Date: 4/24/68

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN
CR
(OO: MEMPHIS)

Get [unclear] Long

2/2
Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper clippings taken from Atlanta newspapers, 3/24/68 - 4/4/68. These clippings concern the activities of KING, and the articles JAMES EARL RAY, aka Eric Starvo Galt could have read in the Atlanta newspapers which would indicate the travels and activities of KING during the pertinent period before his assassination on 4/4/68.

J

copy placed in envelope
~~ENCLOSURE~~
3 - Bureau (Encs. 18) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
CSH:rjb
(5)

J

EX 104

REC 3

44-38861-2403

16 APR 25 1968

C. C. = Bishop

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Special Agent in Charge

mc [unclear]

67 MAY 5 - 1968

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows]

RE: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows]

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4/24/68

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-38861)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (44-2386) (P)
SUBJECT: MURKIN
CR
(OO: MEMPHIS)

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③ - Bureau (Encs. 18) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
CSH:rjb
(5)

Copy

44-38861-2403

1966
1 JAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peace Group Plans To March With King

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, founder of the Women Strike for Peace organization, said here Monday her group will assist in Dr. Martin Luther King's poor people's marches on Washington this spring.

Mrs. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., said this decision was made because the "peace and freedom movements are basically the same thing."

She said women in her organization will assist poor people's marchers in obtaining shelter and accommodations during their stays in Washington.

She said words of caution have been sent to Washington police who are prone to arm themselves during such demonstrations.

Mrs. Wilson said the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam and American troops are in that country in violation of Geneva agreements.

FREE ELECTIONS should have been held in Vietnam in 1956 and all foreign troops pulled out, she continued.

A way to peace, she offered, would be to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and wait for negotiations so American forces could be pulled out.

If this means a Communist

takeover, she said, "that is their business and their problem."

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. was scheduled to appear during the press conference but was unable to attend.

Mrs. Wilson had a speaking engagement at Emory University at 8 p.m. Monday, Georgia State College at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Spelman College at 3:30 p.m. Thursday and Unitarian Church on Cliff Valley Way at 8 p.m. Thursday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2 -A
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 3-25-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Powell Predicts Youth Assault On White Power Structure

NEW YORK (AP) — Deposed Congressman Adam Clayton Powell predicts "civil war" by young people over the nation's race situation.

Powell, back from an 18-month self-imposed exile in Bimini, the Bahamas, roared an emphatic "no!" when asked at a news conference Sunday if he envisioned a race war this summer.

But, Powell added, he believed that both white and black

youths would join in battling the "white power" structure.

The 59-year-old Powell, who returned Friday night to a tumultuous welcome in Harlem, said he came home to purge his district of "Uncle Toms."

Meanwhile the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said at a news conference in Harlem Sunday that he is still committed to nonviolence "and I think the vast majority of Negroes think that way."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner

said he was reluctant to predict riots this summer because "predicting them is like inviting them."

Powell also delivered a short sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, where he has been pastor for many years.

Powell, a Democrat, was ousted from Congress on charges of misusing public funds, and charged with contempt in defying New York courts over full payment of a libel judgment against him. When he returned to New York, he was released on parole pending appeal of his conviction. He promised a judge he would obey all future court orders.

Powell, when asked whom he supports for the presidency, replied, "Only A.C.P." — meaning himself.

King spoke at the New Canaan Baptist Church of Christ in Harlem, where he attended ceremonies marking the installation of the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker as pastor. Walker formerly served with King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

King criticized President Johnson's Vietnam policy, saying Johnson was "so emotionally involved in the war and so concerned about saving face that we're going to have a change of administration."

Discussing Johnson's Democratic challengers, New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy, King said they "represent the kind of competence, dedication and relevant thinking of the basic issues that affect us today."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8-A
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 3-25-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL,
Race War? 'No!'



MARTIN LUTHER KING
Critical of LBJ

UPI Telephotos

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 3-25-68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: MURKIN

Character: CR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL
Race War? 'No!'



UPI Telephotos
MARTIN LUTHER KING
Critical of LBJ

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3,000 Poor Predicted for King's Drive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A planner for Martin Luther King's "poor people's campaign" estimates some 3,000 participants will join in building a city of tents, trailers and shacks in Washington next month and will stay here for "days, months or years."

Tony Henry, District of Columbia coordinator for the demonstration, scheduled to begin April 22, the day Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess, told a news conference that the demonstrators' "city of hope" will be built in sight of the Capitol.

HE SAID a site had not been selected from several considered, but the structures may be erected on the Mall, which runs from the Washington Monument to the Capitol.

Henry said the demonstrators would seek whatever permits are required, but he evaded questions about what they would do if forbidden to carry out their plans.

A pamphlet published by King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), sponsor of the demonstration, said of the campaign:

"We will stay (in Washington) until the government responds, building up the pressure for action by calling for thousands upon thousands of people, rich and poor, to come to Washington or stand up and be counted in demonstrations in their home communities."

BUT HENRY said the participants would be limited to 3,000 in order to keep the demonstration nonviolent.

"We will proceed all the way through to a nonviolent conclusion," he said.

The demonstrators will be limited to the "impoverished" he said, and the number of participants from each region of the country will have to be limited because of the "overwhelming response," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2-B
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 3-24-68
Edition: Sunday
Author:
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MURKIN

Character: CR
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Social Circle Negroes Planning Night March

King to Join Later, Aide Says; Protest Till Victory Vowed

By MORRIS SHELTON
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga.—Civil rights leaders here announced they will lead a "nonviolent protest march" Wednesday night and vowed demonstrations will continue until their demands are met.

A Tuesday night march resulted in the arrest of some 70 demonstrators who protested conditions at an all-Negro vocational training school here.

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was planning strategy with Negro community leaders Wednesday, said Dr.

Martin Luther King Jr. intends to join the demonstrators Friday or Saturday.

Willie Bolden, a SCLC leader, said, "Dr. King is very disturbed about what happened here last night."

He said he hopes Dr. King's presence will "open the hearts and minds of the people in charge" of Social Circle and Walton County.

DEMONSTRATIONS in the small milling town began about a month ago in protest of what was termed "deplorable" conditions at the Social Circle Training School.

Mr. Bolden said demonstrations will continue until local officials reinstate three teachers who were fired for participating in the earlier demonstrations.

He said local neighborhood leaders have also requested that the school principal, C. C. Carr, be dismissed.

Wednesday's march is to begin at 8 p.m. at a Negro church near the heart of Social Circle. From there the demonstrators will march to City Hall, where they will again present their grievances.

Mr. Bolden said the demonstrators who were taken into custody Tuesday night were "unjustly arrested."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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King, leader of the SCLC, said he personally prefers Sens. Robert F. Kennedy or Eugene J. McCarthy.

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"I HAVE followed a policy of not endorsing candidates, and that has been the policy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference because it is a nonpartisan organization King said.

"However, I do think the issues in the election are so crucial that it would be impossible for us to absolutely follow the past policy. I think that the voters of our nation need an alternative in the 1968 election, and I think that we are in bad shape finding an alternative with simply Johnson on the one hand and Nixon on the other.

"I don't see any alternative there," he added.

King said he thought highly of McCarthy and Kennedy, both of whom are challenging Johnson for the Democratic nomination.

"I think they are both competent men and I think they are both relevant to the issues which are close to our hearts, and I think they are both dedicated men. So I would settle for either man being nominated."

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King Expected to Lead Memphis March Friday

MEMPHIS (P) — The Memphis Negro community has announced plans for a massive march Friday in support of the lengthy city garbage strike, with leaders saying it will be led by Dr. Martin Luther-King.

A similar event headed by King was postponed last Friday when Memphis was socked by a 17-inch snowfall, the second worst snowstorm in the city's history.

Dr. H. Ralph Jackson, chief of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's minimum salary department, announced the new schedule.

Reached in Atlanta, Mrs. King said she was unsure of the date her husband intended to return to Memphis. King's secretary in Atlanta confirmed the civil rights leader plans a Memphis march, but also was unable to give a date.

In a Memphis appearance on March 18, King addressed a gathering of some 12,000 persons and asked the Negro community to go on a holiday from jobs and classes on March 22.

HE PROMISED then to return that day and lead them on a downtown parade in support of some 1,300 city sanitation workers — 98 per cent of them Negro — who went off the job Feb. 12.

Meanwhile, settlement of the seven - week - old strike still seemed distant.

Former federal mediator Frank M. Miles, agreed upon by both sides to supervise negotiations, said there is no clear indications when sessions will resume.

A team of city attorneys and union officials met briefly Saturday, but the discussions ended when the city representatives charged the union panel was not legally able to enter into talks.

The city questioned right of three members of the union delegation to negotiate since the trio was convicted earlier in the walkout of contempt of a court injunction prohibiting the strike.

Miles said he was uncertain how the question of seating of the men can be resolved.

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Peace Group Plans To March With King

Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, founder of the Women Strike for Peace organization, said here Monday her group will assist in Dr. Martin Luther King's poor people's marches on Washington this spring.

Mrs. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., said this decision was made because the "peace and freedom movements are basically the same thing."

She said women in her organization will assist poor people's marchers in obtaining shelter and accommodations during their stays in Washington.

She said words of caution have been sent to Washington police who are prone to arm themselves during such demonstrations.

Mrs. Wilson said the United States is the aggressor in Vietnam and American troops are in that country in violation of Geneva agreements.

FREE ELECTIONS should have been held in Vietnam in 1956 and all foreign troops pulled out, she continued.

A way to peace, she offered, would be to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and wait for negotiations so American forces could be pulled out.

If this means a Communist

takeover, she said, "that is their business and their problem."

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. was scheduled to appear during the press conference but was unable to attend.

Mrs. Wilson had a speaking engagement at Emory University at 8 p.m. Monday, Georgia State College at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Spelman College at 3:30 p.m. Thursday and Unitarian Church on Cliff Valley Way at 8 p.m. Thursday.

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King Memphis March Erupts in Violence

Stores Are Looted, Policeman Beaten Before Mob Is Dispersed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Hundreds of Negro demonstrators got out of hand Thursday during a protest march led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., looting stores, breaking windows and, in at least one instance, beating a policeman.

The march leaders, using bullhorns, shouted to the crowd, "The march is over, the march is over," Dr. King returned immediately to the church where the demonstration began.

But the looting and violence continued, despite police use of tear gas. Finally, the crowd gave way before officers armed with shotguns and rifles, who formed a blockade of squad cars and motorcycles to push the mob out of the downtown area.

Virtually every store window on historic Beale Street was smashed by the marchers, and many on Main Street also were shattered.

Earlier, some Negro pupils gathered in front of a high school and answered police at-

tempts to disperse them with a volley of bricks and bottles.

THE MARCHERS, lined up curb to curb, swept down Beale Street where some of them hurled rocks and other missiles through store windows.

One store was broken into and demonstrators picked up shoes and clothing and hurled them out into the street.

Dr. King joined the march after a flight from New York.

The march and general work stoppage by the city's Negro population were called by Dr. King in support of a 7-week-old strike. Most of the strikers are Negroes.

Police Chief J. C. MacDonald said other Negro groups were forming in various sections of

the city to join the King march. He said they were arming themselves with bricks and other missiles.

"It doesn't look good," MacDonald said.

King called for the march and at the same time urged a one-day general strike today by the city's Negro population.

Portions of two major downtown streets were blocked off to traffic, and beefed-up police patrols were on duty early today in preparation for the march in support of garbage collectors, most of them Negro, who have been on strike since Feb. 12.

A King lieutenant, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, cheering Negroes at a pre-march rally Wednesday night that the effort was designed to get Mayor Hen-

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Abernathy's declaration came after the striking American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees broke off mediation efforts after three days of closed-door meetings, charging "bad faith shown by the executive branch of the city government."

"They couldn't do anything but repeat the stand taken by the mayor," said William Lucy.

The sanitation workers are demanding higher pay, city recognition of their union and payroll deductions of union dues.

Loeb, who terms the strike illegal, has said repeatedly he will not agree to recognition of the union or the dues checkoff. He also announced that he was cutting off city payments for federal food stamps provided the strikers, effective today.

Pay for the garbage collectors ranges from \$1.65 to \$2.10 an hour.

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Social Circle Negroes Planning Night March

King to Join Later, Aide Says; Protest Till Victory Vowed

By MORRIS SHELTON
Atlanta Journal Staff Writer

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga.—Civil rights leaders here announced they will lead a "nonviolent protest march" Wednesday night and vowed demonstrations will continue until their demands are met.

A Tuesday night march resulted in the arrest of some 70 demonstrators who protested conditions at an all-Negro vocational training school here.

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was planning strategy with Negro community leaders Wednesday, said Dr.

Martin Luther King Jr. intends to join the demonstrators Friday or Saturday.

Willie Bolden, a SCLC leader, said, "Dr. King is very disturbed about what happened here last night."

He said he hopes Dr. King's presence will "open the hearts and minds of the people in charge" of Social Circle and Walton County.

DEMONSTRATIONS in the small milling town began about a month ago in protest of what was termed "deplorable" conditions at the Social Circle Training School.

Mr. Bolden said demonstrations will continue until local officials reinstate three teachers who were fired for participating in the earlier demonstrations.

He said local neighborhood leaders have also requested that the school principal, C. C. Carr, be dismissed.

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Guard and Police Keep Edgy Memphis Quiet

Curfew Is Lifted at Dawn; Negroes Planning New March

MEMPHIS (AP)—Troop-protected firetrucks and stringent police patrols kept guard on Memphis Friday, but fires flickered sporadically in the wreckage left by a riot which claimed one life.

The violence began on historic Beale Street Thursday morning when a march by 6,000 Negroes led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in support of striking garbage collectors turned into a riot and continued through the day and night despite a tightly enforced curfew.

The curfew was lifted at 5 a.m., and traffic began moving normally again. Guardsmen, troopers and police continued to be very much in evidence, as residents stepped gingerly from

MEMPHIS (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., blaming rioting in Memphis Thursday on a "small group of young militants," said Friday he will stage another mass demonstration in the city, possibly as early as next week.

their homes and began heading for work.

Officials said the curfew, in effect not only in Memphis but in suburban areas as well, will be reimposed tonight "if necessary."

Another possible confrontation between marchers and police was expected today with Negro leaders saying they would stage another march—this one limited to sidewalks like those held almost daily since the city's sanitation workers struck Feb. 12.

Only police, state trooper and National Guard vehicles moved on the major streets during the night, but the alleys and back streets were alive with youths darting forth to set fires and stone firetrucks.

At midnight, a fire department spokesman said 148 fire alarms had been turned in in the downtown area.

National Guardsmen, riding on the firetrucks, prevented serious interference, however, and firefighters had most of the blazes out in short order.

A more serious threat was a sniping incident when five shots were fired at police officers stationed at the intersection of Beale Street and Hernando Avenue, the day's main trouble spot.

Policemen put on bulletproof vests, and National Guardsmen with sniperscopes moved into the areas. Police elected not to press the search for the sniper.

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Block King's March, 2 Urge

Capital Protest Would Build 'Powder Keg,' Solons Contend

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Two senators Friday urged federal action to block the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s planned "poor people's march" on the nation's capital. Sen. Edward Brooke, the nation's highest Negro officeholder, said King would have a tough time keeping the march nonviolent.

—Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., chairman of the Senate District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee, and Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., warned in Senate speeches that King intends to "build a powder keg" in Washington when he leads demonstrators here next month.

Brooke, in an interview, said the rioting which broke out in Memphis Thursday during a "nonviolent" march led by King pointed up the risks the Nobel Peace Prize winner is running by organizing thousands of Negroes to demonstrate here in April.

"HOW DO you avoid assembling that many people under the present inflammable conditions that exist today, where one little spark — some irresponsible kid — could set it off?" Brooke asked. "How do you keep the looters out?"

"He (King) has a difficult task to keep it nonviolent," Brooke said. "I don't believe that riots and looting like we had in Memphis will serve the cause of civil rights."

Byrd said "if this self-seeking rabble-rouser is allowed to go through with his plans here, Washington may well be treated to the same kind of violence, destruction, looting and bloodshed" as Memphis.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., said, "Washington would do well to study the Memphis riots."

STENNIS said King should be allowed to lead only a small

delegation of his "poor marchers" to Capitol Hill to "symbolically present their case."

King and his supporters have talked in terms of bringing tens of thousands of demonstrators to Washington. The campaign has been scheduled to begin April 22.

Byrd said the government should seek a court order to block the march.

Stennis said past experience has shown it is best to "stop marchers at the city limits."

Byrd termed the Memphis violence "a shameful and totally uncalled-for outburst of lawlessness, undoubtedly encouraged to some considerable degree, at least, by (King's) words and actions, and his presence."

The West Virginia lawmaker said King "intends to build a powder keg village and then plead that no one play with matches nearby lest destruction occur."

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Senator Grills Kerner On Blame for Riots

WASHINGTON (AP) — Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, nominated by President Johnson for a judgeship, has appeared before a Senate panel for a confirmation hearing but spent most of his time arguing with a Southern senator about the report of the riot commission which he headed.

"You really think white racism caused these riots?" asked Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., at the Thursday hearing.

"This had a great deal to do with these riots—the feeling of repression by many Negroes who allegedly felt there is a barrier against them," Kerner answered.

Thurmond said Negro civil rights leaders Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "have gone from city to city and in their wake have followed the riots."

Kerner said that would be possible.

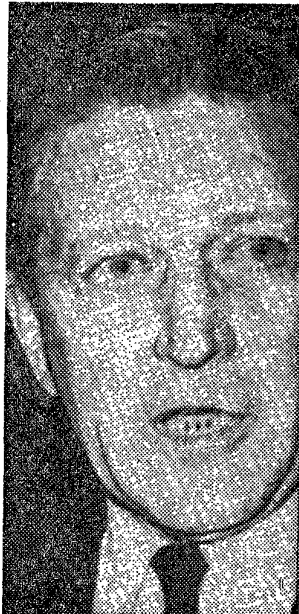
"Then why blame the white people?" Thurmond countered.

"This attitude has developed over a period of time," said Kerner, who was chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"For many years the Negro has been kept in certain areas and not allowed to move, intentionally or unintentionally because of white people," Kerner added.

Illinois Sens. Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy, both Republicans, endorsed the President's nomination of the Democratic governor to be a judge on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Senate will vote on confirmation.

The President was quoted Thursday in a Negro magazine as saying the Kerner commission's report was "the most important report that has been made to me since I've been President" but that remedies it



UPI Telephoto
GOV. OTTO KERNER
Debates Report

calls for would cost \$80 billion.

"I can't get that," Johnson was quoted as saying by Jet Magazine. The magazine said the quotes stemmed from a conference between Johnson and Negro publishers March 15 at the White House.

"Congress won't vote me \$80 billion and there is no point of disillusioning and hold hope," the President said in the Jet article.

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MEMPHIS QUIET

Continued from Page 1A

and no further shots were reported.

Thursday's march began as a peaceful demonstration, and both its leaders and police authorities said the violence was the work of a splinter group of Negro youths.

Frank Holloman, Memphis police director, said the trouble started when 200 youths separated from the main group and went on a window breaking and looting binge. Police retaliated with clubs and riot gas.

In the struggle that followed and continued through the night, a 16-year-old Negro, Larry Payne, was shot to death, more than 150 arrests were made, and at least 50 persons were injured—including five shot and one stabbed.

Police said Payne was shot and killed sometime after the march was broken up. Holloman said he was told Payne was shot after charging an officer with a butcher knife when the youth was caught looting.

The stabbing victim was an unidentified city bus driver, leading the Memphis transit authority to halt all bus service.

Acting under a state law rushed through the legislature during the day, Mayor Henry Loeb imposed a curfew from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m. Police allowed only persons going to and from work to be on the streets, under threat of arrest.

Gov. Buford Ellington ordered in 4,000 riot-trained National Guardsmen and put another 8,000 on alert.

The march broke apart less than half an hour after it started as Negro youths throwing clubs and rocks smashed windows in downtown stores and began grabbing out the merchandise on display. Police said five persons were shot when caught looting.

King, assisted by his aides,

pushed his way through the milling, shouting mob and was driven away in a car as soon as the violence erupted. In a news conference later he blamed the trouble on youngsters on the sidelines and not a part of the march itself.

Later, King canceled a series of meetings in Washington today and said he would stay to deal with the situation here.

The riot had taken its toll. Shattered glass from the windows of pawn shops, clothing stores and even a book shop, littered two full blocks of the street. Store windows were blocked in with boards where the glass used to be.

Mutilated manikins were strewn on the sidewalks. An up-ended trunk sat outside a looted store. Negro citizens stood in small groups and talked in whispered tones about the police and National Guardsmen who stood by to prevent looting. The officers stared back.

Those were the final vestiges of an hour of destruction on Beale Street, where a multimillion-dollar revitalization plan already is on the drawing boards.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Guard and Police Keep Edgy Memphis Quiet

Curfew Is Lifted at Dawn; Negroes Planning New March

MEMPHIS (P)—Troop-protected firetrucks and stringent police patrols kept guard on Memphis Friday, but fires flickered sporadically in the wreckage left by a riot which claimed one life.

The violence began on historic Beale Street Thursday morning when a march by 6,000 Negroes led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in support of striking garbage collectors turned into a riot and continued through the day and night despite a tightly enforced curfew.

The curfew was lifted at 5 a.m., and traffic began moving normally again. Guardsmen, troopers and police continued to be very much in evidence, as residents stepped gingerly from

MEMPHIS (P)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., blaming rioting in Memphis Thursday on a "small group of young militants," said Friday he will stage another mass demonstration in the city, possibly as early as next week.

their homes and began heading for work.

Officials said the curfew, in effect not only in Memphis but in suburban areas as well, will be reimposed tonight "if necessary."

Another possible confrontation between marchers and police was expected today with Negro leaders saying they would stage another march—this one limited to sidewalks like those held almost daily since the city's sanitation workers struck Feb. 12.

Only police, state trooper and National Guard vehicles moved on the major streets during the night, but the alleys and back streets were alive with youths darting forth to set fires and stone firetrucks.

At midnight, a fire department spokesman said 148 fire alarms had been turned in in the downtown area.

National Guardsmen, riding on the firetrucks, prevented serious interference, however, and firefighters had most of the blazes out in short order.

A more serious threat was a sniping incident when five shots were fired at police officers stationed at the intersection of Beale Street and Hernando Avenue, the day's main trouble spot.

Policemen put on bulletproof vests, and National Guardsmen with sniperscopes moved into the areas. Police elected not to press the search for the sniper,

—Turn to Page 16A, Column 5

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Pages 1 & 16-A
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MEMPHIS QUIET

Continued from Page 1A

and no further shots were reported.

Thursday's march began as a peaceful demonstration, and both its leaders and police authorities said the violence was the work of a splinter group of Negro youths.

Frank Holloman, Memphis police director, said the trouble started when 200 youths separated from the main group and went on a window breaking and looting binge. Police retaliated with clubs and riot gas.

In the struggle that followed and continued through the night, a 16-year-old Negro, Larry Payne, was shot to death, more than 150 arrests were made, and at least 50 persons were injured including five shot and one stabbed.

Police said Payne was shot and killed sometime after the march was broken up. Holloman said he was told Payne was shot after charging an officer with a butcher knife when the youth was caught looting.

The stabbing victim was an unidentified city bus driver, leading the Memphis transit authority to halt all bus service.

Acting under a state law rushed through the legislature during the day, Mayor Henry Loeb imposed a curfew from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m. Police allowed only persons going to and from work to be on the streets, under threat of arrest.

Gov. Buford Ellington ordered in 4,000 riot-trained National Guardsmen and put another 8,000 on alert.

The march broke apart less than half an hour after it started as Negro youths throwing clubs and rocks smashed windows in downtown stores and began grabbing out the merchandise on display. Police said five persons were shot when caught looting.

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pushed his way through the milling, shouting mob and was driven away in a car as soon as the violence erupted. In a news conference later he blamed the trouble on youngsters on the sidelines and not a part of the march itself.

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Senator Grills Kerner On Blame for Riots

WASHINGTON (AP) — Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, nominated by President Johnson for a judgeship, has appeared before a Senate panel for a confirmation hearing but spent most of his time arguing with a Southern senator about the report of the riot commission which he headed.

"You really think white racism caused these riots?" asked Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., at the Thursday hearing.

"This had a great deal to do with these riots—the feeling of repression by many Negroes who allegedly felt there is a barrier against them," Kerner answered.

Thurmond said Negro civil rights leaders Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "have gone from city to city and in their wake have followed the riots."

Kerner said that would be possible.

"Then why blame the white people?" Thurmond countered.

"This attitude has developed over a period of time," said Kerner, who was chairman of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"For many years the Negro has been kept in certain areas and not allowed to move, intentionally or unintentionally because of white people," Kerner added.

Illinois Sens. Everett M. Dirksen and Charles H. Percy, both Republicans, endorsed the President's nomination of the Democratic governor to be a judge on the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. The Senate will vote on confirmation.

The President was quoted Thursday in a Negro magazine as saying the Kerner commission's report was "the most important report that has been made to me since I've been President" but that remedies it



UPI Telephoto
GOV. OTTO KERNER
Debates Report

calls for would cost \$80 billion.

"I can't get that," Johnson was quoted as saying by Jet Magazine. The magazine said the quotes stemmed from a conference between Johnson and Negro publishers March 15 at the White House.

"Congress won't vote me \$80 billion and there is no point of disillusioning and hold hope," the President said in the Jet article.

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Memphis Facing Another King Rally

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (P) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whose march in support of striking sanitation workers erupted into rioting Thursday, set the stage Friday for another mass demonstration next week.

"We can't allow the city to feel there will be any retreat," King told a news conference as 4,000 National Guard troops maintained an uneasy peace in ravaged sections of the city, where 40 per cent of the 700,000 population is Negro.

King said he has cleared his calendar of all other commitments except planning for his Poor People's March on Washington April 22, and would call on other national civil rights figures to join him in what he called his upcoming Memphis "unity meeting."

As King spoke, the striking sanitation workers—98 per cent of them Negroes—prepared to hold another "sidewalk" demonstration much like those they have staged almost daily since their strike for higher wages, recognition by the city of their union and dues checkoff began Feb. 12. The temperature in early afternoon reached 81 degrees.

King said he would not partic-

ipate in Friday's demonstration, but would return to Atlanta to map plans and return here "in three or four days." He indicated the mass demonstration would take place late next week but gave no specific date.

He said the outbreak of violence Thursday, which left one Negro youth dead, at least 60 injured and 282 persons arrested, was "a mistake." He blamed the rioting on a "small group of young militants."

"We came in here cold; our intelligence was nil," King said. "I wouldn't have come if I had known the outbreak of violence was possible. I would have held up the march."

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The protests continued but on a smaller scale than the march of 6,000 which shattered into violence and brought one death, injury to 60 and 300 arrests.

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Another effort is expected today on the order of the march Friday by 600 strikers and sympathizers.

Because of the rioting and the curfew and anxiety which have followed, business in the normally bustling downtown shopping district of this city of 700,000 has been curtailed severely.

Ronday Baber, chairman of the Downtown Association of Memphis, said the crisis had "hurt business terribly."

Soldiers and steel-tracked armored vehicles took the place of what normally would have been Saturday shoppers, swelled in number this time of year by residents of the nearby cotton country who annually come to Memphis for their spring buying.

Two teen-age boys staying at a downtown hotel asked, "Where can we go for some fun?" And a policeman an-

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Liquor sales have been stopped throughout Memphis and Shelby County and in neighboring DeSoto County, Miss., and Crittenden County, Ark.

Driving downtown is risky much of the pavement of Main Street is chewed up by treads of armored personnel carriers.

One resident observed that Handy Park, named for W. C. Handy, father of blues music, "looks like a Saigon battle scene."

Historic Beale Street, which bore the brunt of the rioting, was a plywood-front wasteland for 10 blocks, and troopers allowed no traffic through the area.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Akin, adjutant general of the Tennessee National Guard, said the troops would stay "as long as necessary."

The 48-day-old garbage strike over union recognition, higher wages and payroll deduction of union dues remained far from

settlement despite four closed-door sessions of the City Council.

"I had hoped that we could resolve this thing," said Councilman Fred Davis. "But we reached a stalemate, and I'm sorry about that."

King said he would return in "three or four days" to plan another mass demonstration sometime next week.

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Some disagreement between King and Negro ministers who have been leading the strikers' protests crept into the picture Friday.

King talked of "lack of communications" between the ministerial group and the militant young Negroes who were blamed for initiating the violence.

"I don't accept that," replied the Rev. James M. Lawson Jr., a former King lieutenant who had invited the civil rights leader here. "There has been communication."

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King, Aides Map Strategy; His Leadership Under Study

By DAVID NORDAN

Dr. Martin Luther King huddled in Atlanta Saturday with hastily called aides from across the nation to assess his strategic withdrawal from Memphis and the effect the rioting there would have on his "poor people's" march on Washington.

But, some observers felt that the very future of Dr. King as a nonviolent leader of the civil rights movement was the underlying issue as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference SCLC leaders conferred throughout the day.

A top King aide conceded, in fact, that the outcome of the Washington march would depend to a great extent on the course of events in Memphis where the SCLC was scheduled to return Tuesday. Dr. King has placed his philosophy of non-violence on the line in the Washington campaign.

THE SCLC WAS to take over the Memphis protest which started more than two months ago as a sanitation workers' strike, but rocked into violence as young militants broke away from a march led by Dr. King Thursday.

At least 60 persons were injured and 280 arrested in the melee that followed. A 16-year-old Negro boy was killed.

Top SCLC representatives began to arrive in Atlanta Saturday morning from New York, Washington, the deep South and other sections of the nation. Among them were SCLC Vice President Ralph Abernathy of Atlanta and Dr. King's man in Washington, the Rev. Walter R. Ransom, vice chairman of the

District of Columbia City Council.

The atmosphere was tense as the group of at least a dozen SCLC leaders went behind closed doors to attempt to perfect their Memphis strategy. Their task is to prove to the nation that Dr. King can lead a massive non-violent demonstration.

If they fail, the Washington march could be the final victim. Dr. King reportedly has staked everything on the April "poor people's campaign" and if it degenerates into violence, his position of leadership and his nonviolent philosophy would be in serious trouble.

DR. KING AND some of his aides have declared that the Memphis outbreak was carefully planned by a group of young militants who wanted to embarrass him.

Hosea Williams, an Atlanta SCLC official, claims the militants wanted to discredit Dr. King as a leader of Negroes and hoped to prove he could not control his own demonstrators.

Dr. King has blamed the Memphis fiasco on poor intelli-

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His chief aide, Andy Young, said in Atlanta Saturday that "if we made a mistake, it was in going to Memphis at all."

"IN A SOCIETY that wages war all over the world," he said, "it is almost too much to expect a group of black ministers to be 100 per cent totally successful in keeping a group nonviolent."

The ministers he spoke of, who have led the protest efforts in Memphis, warned three weeks ago that they might not be able to keep violence out of the protest much longer.

Despite the fact that the warning was publicized, Dr. King insisted that if he had had any idea the march would become violent he would not have gone to Memphis.

It was the first time in the long career of the civil rights leader that any activity he had lent his name to had strayed from nonviolence.

The fact that he fled the scene hastily Thursday was explained by Mr. Young.

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King Threatens Demonstration At Conventions

By LAWRENCE L. KNUDSON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday that if his planned poor people's demonstration in Washington does not produce results in Congress, he may stage mass protests at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

King, an ordained Baptist minister, commented minutes after preaching to a predominantly white congregation that filled all 4,000 seats in Washington's prestigious Episcopal cathedral and spilled onto the steps and lawns outside.

"We're not coming to tear Washington apart," King told the congregation. "We're coming to demand to know if the government will address itself to the problems of poverty."

At his news conference, King said his Washington demonstrations will start April 22 with 200 to 300 persons who will talk with congressional leaders. They will be followed later in the week by 3,000 to 4,000 selected demonstrators who will build a shantytown at some still unchosen site inside the city, he said.

King said he expects a mass march, tentatively set for June 15th, will bring hundreds of thousands of demonstrators to the city to confront what he called "the goliath of opposition" to racial progress.

A demonstration which King led in Memphis last week erupted into riotous looting but he said his Washington demonstrators will be "trained in the technique of nonviolence."

In Atlanta, Dr. King's office said King plans to return to Memphis Tuesday where he will likely lead another march and organize some economic actions against discrimination there.

Four top SCLC aides were sent to Memphis to meet Sunday with local leadership from "all elements." The four — Hosea Williams, the Rev. James Bevel, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and James Orange — met with church, labor, business and militant leaders to

work with them on "the issue of action for poverty," a SCLC spokesman said.

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Funeral for Victim of Riot Keeps Memphis on Edge

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — Riot-trained state troopers and National Guardsmen maintained their vigil over this racially troubled Mississippi River metropolis today. Authorities were

"apprehensive" about plans to hold a two-hour wake for a 16-year-old Negro killed by police in last week's rioting.

"We're worried, but what can you do about a funeral?" said

Assistant Police Chief W. E. Routt.

Routt said the city, where one person was killed, 62 were injured and almost 300 were jailed in racial violence Thursday, was "mostly quiet" Sunday. However, police officials predicted "tension will build again" today when civil rights leaders and the city's Negro community join in a wake for Larry Payne.

Adding to the fears was a report that Dr. Martin Luther King had sent four of his closest aides to Memphis to meet with local Negro leaders planning "massive nonviolent demonstrations" in support of the city's 1,300 striking sanitation workers.

King led the Thursday march which touched off the worst racial incident in the historic city's history. The Nobel Peace Prize winner plans to return Tuesday to lead more marches and his involvement here may postpone his publicized April 22 "poor people's campaign" in the nation's capital.

A Justice Department investigation into the slaying of Payne began Sunday. Police said the youth was caught carrying a television from a looted store and attacked patrolman L. J. Jones with a knife.

Jones, 25, said the youth attacked him "with the biggest knife I ever saw." The stocky officer said he was "very sorry it happened. I didn't want to kill him."

The service for Payne was scheduled for the Clayborn Temple AME Church.

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U.S. Judge Bars March In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A federal judge issued an order Wednesday barring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from holding a massive 6,000-man march in Memphis next Monday, but the integration leader promptly announced he would ignore it.

"We are not going to be stopped by mace, chemical gas or injunctions or any other method that the city plans to use," King said.

King, who was to address a rally here later Wednesday night, claimed the injunction, or temporary restraining order, was a "basic denial of First Amendment privileges."

City officials sought the injunction in view of the violence that flared last Thursday when King led an earlier march. One person was killed, 62 injured and 276 arrested in the aftermath of that demonstration.

National labor leaders and hundreds of other outsiders were expected to join the Monday march.

In issuing his temporary restraining order, U.S. District Court Judge Bailey Brown barred King, his aides, and "all non-residents acting in concert" with them from "organizing or engaging in a massive parade or march in the city of Memphis, Tenn."

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Judge Bars March In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A federal judge issued an order Wednesday barring Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from holding a massive 6,000-man march in Memphis next Monday, but the integration leader promptly announced he would ignore it.

"We are not going to be stopped by mace (chemical disabling gas) or injunctions or any other method that the city plans to use," King said.

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he said, "if he were killed by a policeman all hell, wholesale violence, would break loose in the country."

MEANWHILE, Dr. King continued to insist that he would return to Memphis and that the Washington march would be held as planned.

His aides have publicly noted the importance of both campaigns to the future of Dr. King and the entire civil rights movement. z

King's aides said he had no choice after the Memphis riot except to return this week to try a peaceful mass march. If he stays away, they say, he is saddled with the stigma of Thursday's failure.

This time, as in his Washington plans, King will meet the militant youths and ask them to join him as parade marshals responsible for maintaining non-violence.

"We are eminently qualified to deal with this sort of situation," King said. "We have fellows on the staff that are big enough to control it."

Yet King adds, "I cannot guarantee that our demonstrations will not be violent. Riots are here. Riots are now a part of our society."

"I don't want to put myself in the position of God, but I am convinced we can hold a non-violent march in Memphis and Washington."

Since the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of 1956, King has followed the nonviolent philosophy and tactics of India's late Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Monday March Planned To Force Memphis Issues

NEW YORK (UPI) — A civil rights leader and a labor leader announced Wednesday the two forces would join together for the first time for a massive "March on Memphis" Monday to support 1,300 sanitation men striking for union recognition.

Bayard Rustin, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and organizer of the 1964 civil rights march on Washington,

and Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said they expected more than 6,000 persons from throughout the United States to converge on Memphis and march from Claiborne church to city hall at noon Monday.

Memphis was the scene of racial disorders just last week when civil rights leader Martin Luther King led another march in support of the striking sanitation men, who are 98 per cent Negro.

KING HAD planned a second march for Friday, but Rustin and Gotbaum said he had canceled it in deference to the Monday march and that King would take part.

Gotbaum said he expected more than 1,000 persons from New York alone, and that others would come from every major city in the United States.

"We are confident that this march will be massive and non-violent and completely successful," Gotbaum said.

Rustin said, "The working poor in the South have not been able to organize and this is the first attempt to get the working poor to organize."

He said that, instead of piecemeal antipoverty programs, poor workers in the South should pull themselves out of the poverty level through labor organization.

"As Montgomery (Ala.) was the beginning of the struggle for equality in public accommodation," Rustin said, "Memphis is the beginning of the struggle for economic equality through trade union development."

GOTBAUM SAID that only through national solidarity and a "national thrust" by the labor movement would the striking sanitation men succeed against what he described as the "anti-union" mayor of Memphis.

He said other New York or national labor leaders who would march included Harry Van Arsdale, head of the New York Labor Council, and Paul Hall, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and head of the Seafarers International Union.

Rustin said representatives of the marchers were applying to the city of Memphis for march

permits but "this march will take place whether there is a license or not."

Gotbaum said the New York labor groups had chartered two aircraft to make the trip to Memphis and that a third probably would be needed. Other workers and civil rights activists would drive to Memphis.

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