

REGARD NOT HIGH

Sen. J. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., speaking at a symposium on conflict at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Va., had this to say: "I do not favor violence of any kind. I hesitate to say anything bad about the dead, but I do not share a high regard for Dr. King. He pretended to be nonviolent."

Thurmond predicted militants would take over the civil rights movement and said, "People of Rapp Brown's character will have to be watched."

"It is a terrible, inexcusable, awful thing," said Sen. Howard W. Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

"America mourns for Martin Luther King," said Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, D-Tex., "and she mourns for herself — that her land is stained by the blood of this martyr and her good name sullied by a new act of violence against a great public figure."

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J., said "a coward's bullet" killed King and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, Mich., said the act "should make all Americans feel ashamed because it is a travesty of everything America stands for."



—United Press International Telephoto

SOMBER STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT
Addressing the nation soon after Dr. King's murder.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The King Assassination

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a leader who preached the non-violence, the passive resistance and the eternal persistence of the late Mahatma Gandhi of India.

Yet the cause he championed was a natural breeder of emotions, as so many of the great public issues have been. While the cause had the sympathy or understanding of the overriding majority of Americans, it unavoidably drew into both sides of the arena the fanatics, the extremists, the hate-mongers.

While granting him complete sincerity as to non-violent purpose, The Press-Scimitar has felt—and warned many times—that his methods tended to produce violence, both sympathetic and antagonistic. This was due to the highly emotional nature of his speeches. The record of his visits to many cities, and at last Memphis, all too starkly bore out this warning.

★ ★ ★

Thus it was that Dr. King, evangelist of civil rights, was cut down—and deplorably in Memphis, one of the cities which has been moving most steadily toward the goals he advocated—by the force he preached against: the violence of extremism.

In the history of classic causes, this often has been the story. But in an enlightened America, in a day of moderation and at a moment of high progress for Dr. King's cause—recognition of the rights and needs of Negroes and poor people—it is bewildering and senseless that the witlessness of the Dark Ages should be repeated.

As President Johnson said when he heard the news, nothing is gained by such wanton violence.

If the murderer was opposed to Dr. King's cause, his act will impel it to prosper more than ever. In such a case, the cause is never diminished by the loss of its leader—quite the opposite.

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

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If the assassin was after Dr. King personally, for whatever motive, his act was a frightful disservice to the country, and an especially stunning blow to Memphis. The murderer has succeeded in inflaming tensions (as today's news amply demonstrates). He has stained the nation and our city in the eyes of much of the world—for Dr. King, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, was the most noted of all civil rights leaders.

And the assassin, perhaps worst of all, has given stature to those other fanatics who cry, "Burn, Baby, Burn." Among those to whom Dr. King was a symbol of peace, the message of violence now will seem less extreme.

Bigots, no matter what direction their blindness has taken them, have caused all the notable martyrdoms of history. Tolerant men, whatever their dissent from a cause, do not resort to assassination—and may the day yet come when that tolerance is universal!

★ ★ ★

Today, and from now on, Memphians of both races must — more than ever before in the city's history — restrain all violent impulses.

It must be remembered that, just as the violence that broke up Dr. King's March 28 march was the action of only a few of our more than 200,000 Negro population, this new tragic act of violence by one white man is in no way condoned by the white community.

Let us be calm, restrain any violently inclined members of either race, and concentrate more seriously than ever on improving communication and understanding between the races — and on removing the causes of friction.

Let us all, of both races, support the city, county and state law enforcement officers — and let each and every one of those officers be both firm and fair in carrying out their difficult duties.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Leaders Send Sympathy

World leaders including the Swedish king who presented Dr. King with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 joined today in mourning his murder.

King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden and Premier Tage Erlander sent messages of condolence to President Johnson. Messages to Johnson and to Mrs. King in Atlanta came from Queen Juliana of The Netherlands, from Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, and West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt.

In Brisbane, American evangelist Billy Graham said the murder "indicates the sickness of the American society." Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general secretary of the World Council of Churches in Geneva; Dr. Andre Appel, head of the Lutheran World Federation, and Dr. Marcel Pradevand, head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, joined in calling King a "first citizen of the world."

Memorial services were held throughout West Europe as church and other leaders likened the murder to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Mohandas K. Gandhi, the leader of India's nonviolent struggle for freedom.

There were predictions the murder of King would have greater repercussions in the United States than that of Kennedy.

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Evers Stills Crowd After Firebombing

JACKSON, Miss. — (AP) — A white-owned supermarket in a Negro section was firebombed today despite a plea from Charles Evers, Negro leader, for nonviolence in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Firemen quickly controlled the blaze in the New Deal Grocery. No one was injured.

Evers joined city police last night to quell scattered violence. A force of 50 policemen, armed with shotguns and carbines and wearing riot gear, swept four-lane Lynch Street clear of groups of Negroes.

Police fired tear gas grenades from a shotgun launcher at groups of Negroes gathered on Jackson State College Campus.

Trucks carrying National Guardsmen headed toward armories after they were called up.

Evers, Mississippi NAACP field director, called a meeting last night at a Masonic Temple a block from the intersection on the edge of the Jackson State Campus.

As he spoke to about 300 Negroes inside, a crowd of less than two dozen youthful Negroes outside overturned a white newsman's car, which was parked at the curb nearby. Gasoline coming from the tank burned about two hours. Windows were broken in other passing cars.

Police said there were no injuries and no arrests.

After Evers' meeting broke up, he moved ahead of police lines, quieting groups of milling, shouting Negroes, urging them to go home. Later, policemen put on gas masks and moved in to disperse stragglers.

Medgar Evers, his brother, was assassinated here in 1963. Like King, he was shot from ambush.

Earlier in the night, Evers said he had been threatened by telephone shortly after King was shot in Memphis. Saddened by the death of Dr. King, Evers announced he would not make another race for Congress this year, but would remain on the job as state field secretary of NAACP "where I'm needed and can do the most good."

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March at Itta Bena Erupts in Gunfire

ITTA BENA, Miss. (AP)—Highway patrolmen wounded two students with shotgun pellets last night after being fired upon from about 300 students of all-Negro Mississippi Valley State College, the Patrol said today.

Patrol spokesman Richard Campbell said the shooting came after two patrolmen halted a band of students marching toward Itta Bena from the school on the town's outskirts at about 11 p.m.

No bullets struck the officers, the Patrol said.

The wounded students were not in critical condition, the Patrol said. They were Robert Flowers of Montgomery, Ala., hit in the right leg, and James Cooper of West Point, Miss., hit in the left leg and thigh.

Flowers and Cooper were admitted to Greenwood-Le-flore Hospital in Greenwood.

The patrolmen had ordered students to halt as they marched down U.S. 82 near the college, but marchers re-

fused and advanced on the officers, Campbell said.

"The officers then fired warning shots over their heads. The crowd retreated about 100 feet, then some began firing at the officers," Campbell said.

"The officers returned the fire, Campbell said.

The students then returned to the campus, and the area became quiet.

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

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King's Death Disrupts Politics, Could Spur Congress on Rights

WASHINGTON. — (AP) — The violent death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. disrupted the 1968 political campaign and some politicians say it could remain a factor through the November elections.

Political leaders, expressing shock and sorrow, also stressed the assassination could spur Congress to pass a pending Civil Rights bill.

Others viewed the assassination as one more indication of a society too often prone to resort to violence rather than lawful means to settle deep problems.

The immediate plans of the several presidential contenders were not clear but it seemed likely campaigning would be halted for a time.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., proposed a week of national mourning.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey gave news of the assassination Thursday night to 2,700 people attending the biggest Democratic fundraising dinner of the year and the affair here was abruptly called off.

President Johnson can-

celed a scheduled appearance at the dinner.

King's assassination dwarfed the biggest political news of the day, which occurred hours before the slaying: Humphrey's near announcement in Pittsburgh that he would seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

The vice president told an audience of labor leaders: "If we stick together a little longer, we will be together a lot longer."

But Humphrey indicated he was withholding his an-

nouncement until after Johnson's Vietnam talks in Hawaii.

King's death appeared certain to bring renewed demands for House passage of a Senate-approved civil rights bill which contains a strong open-housing provision affecting most of the nation's housing. Several senators and congressmen urged action on the bill in their statements on the civil rights leader's death.

"The thing that is needed now is some positive action," said one of them, Sen.

Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., California Gov. Ronald Reagan, considered a potential contender for the Republican presidential nomination, said King's death was "a shocking act of violence that solves none of the nation's problems."

Reagan added the assassination is more evidence of what he termed a moral sickness affecting the nation.

A Democrat agreed. "We are steeped in violence," said Sen. Frank Church of Idaho. "It is the curse of the land."

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'Lay Hatred Aside'- RFK Points to JFK

BY SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

INDIANAPOLIS. — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, with tears in his eyes and his voice breaking, implored a crowd of Negroes last night in the name of his assassinated brother, John F. Kennedy, to turn to prayer instead of revenge for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Many of the 500 Negroes who waited for Kennedy to make a presidential campaign speech at an outdoor rally did not know that Dr. King had died an hour earlier of a bullet wound in Memphis.

"I have some very sad news," Kennedy said, "for you and for all our citizens who love peace. Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight."

There were screams of anguish from the crowd.

REFERENCE TO JFK

Kennedy looked at them and said there was evidence that "there were white men who were responsible" for the slaying. He went on:

"For those of you who are black and filled with hatred and distrust and a desire for revenge against the injustice of such an act, I say to you I also feel in my heart that same kind of feeling. A member of my own family was killed by a white man."

His hair blowing in the wind and with a few notes he had scribbled on learning of the death, Kennedy pleaded with the crowd in the racially mixed neighborhood to lay hatred aside.

"What we need in the United States is not division and violence and lawlessness, but a feeling of love and compassion," he said.

"So I ask you to return home and say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, and more important, a prayer for our country."

Kennedy spoke only a few minutes. The crowd was quiet, by usual Kennedy crowd standards. Kennedy canceled an earlier campaign speech at his headquarters here.

His press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, said Kennedy will cancel whatever campaigning is necessary to attend King's funeral. Kennedy was scheduled to be in Alaska tomorrow and Sunday and in South Dakota Monday.

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[B] Calls Sunday Day of Mourning

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press International White House Reporter

WASHINGTON. — President Johnson today proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning for Dr. Martin Luther King and asked Congress to call a special meeting Monday night to hear his "constructive recommendations" for easing racial tensions.

Johnson, addressing the nation on radio and television "in this hour of national need," vowed that "America shall not be ruled by the bullet."

"I did not understate the case Sunday when I spoke of the divisiveness that is tearing this nation," Johnson said.

The President noted that Congress would be in adjournment over the weekend but he hoped that a joint meeting of the House and Senate could be called no later than Monday at 9 p.m. EST.

The President met with top Negro and government leaders earlier.

He had hastily arranged the meeting after Negroes took to the streets in more than a dozen big city ghettos.

His declaration served as an answer to black power militant Stokely Carmichael, who had told newsmen less than an hour earlier only a matter of blocks away, that Negroes "will have to get guns," and take to the streets to avenge King's assassination.

Johnson called on men of "all races, all regions and all religions . . . to deny violence its victory in this sorrowful time and all time to come."

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Memorial March Monday Approved

U.S. District Judge Bailey Brown removed today all legal obstacles to a massive, silent march at 11 a.m. Monday in memory of slain Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The issuance of an order dissolved a temporary restraining order against the march leaders.

This action came after Mayor Henry Loeb and City Council Chairman Downing Pryor issued this joint statement:

"In view of the tragic circumstances, the Mayor and City Council have instructed our legal department to state to the Federal Court that the city joins in and agrees with the procedures requested by Dr. King's lawyers for a memorial march Monday."

Judge Brown's order provided that the march could be conducted according to a plan submitted to the court yesterday by attorneys for the late Dr. King.

The march plan provides for marchers four abreast, originating at Clayborn Temple, Hernando and Pontotoc. The march would proceed north on Hernando to Linden, west to Main, north to

Poplar, east to Second, south to Linden, west to Hernando and south to the Temple.

Judge Brown said he had determined after yesterday's hearing that he would permit a march with restrictions suggested by the defense attorneys, but that he postponed his decision until this morning in the hope that the city might withdraw its objections.

The order added two other provisions to the proposed march plan. School age marchers would be "evenly interspersed with older marchers to the extent reasonably possible," and marchers will not carry objects that could be used to damage persons or property, Judge Brown said.

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Racial Flareup at Nashville

NASHVILLE. —(UPI)— About 4,000 National Guardsmen remained on an alert basis here today after moving into the Negro areas of North Nashville to quell a disturbance.

Police said that at least six persons were arrested and 12 injured after several hours of window breaking, looting and rock throwing last night. Two fires were also reported in the area but were quickly extinguished.

Guard units moved swiftly in from Middle Tennessee after a plea by Mayor Beverly Briley of Nashville for assistance.

Among those injured was John Sorace, assistant police chief, who received a head wound from a brick thrown at him. Sorace was not seriously injured.

The most serious incident occurred after two policemen called for help after being involved in a shootout. When extra units were called out about 200 Negroes gathered in the street and began throwing rocks at passing cars. A police gunbattle ensued.

The trouble was first concentrated near the campus of Fisk University and Tennessee A & I State University. The disturbance quickly spread to other areas of north Nashville.

Guard units patrolled the

areas in armored personnel carriers and tanks were stationed at strategic locations. After several hours the units were pulled back to station areas.

Helmeted police still patrolled the areas in unmarked cars early today.

A Guard spokesman said the units would remain in Nashville "until further notice."

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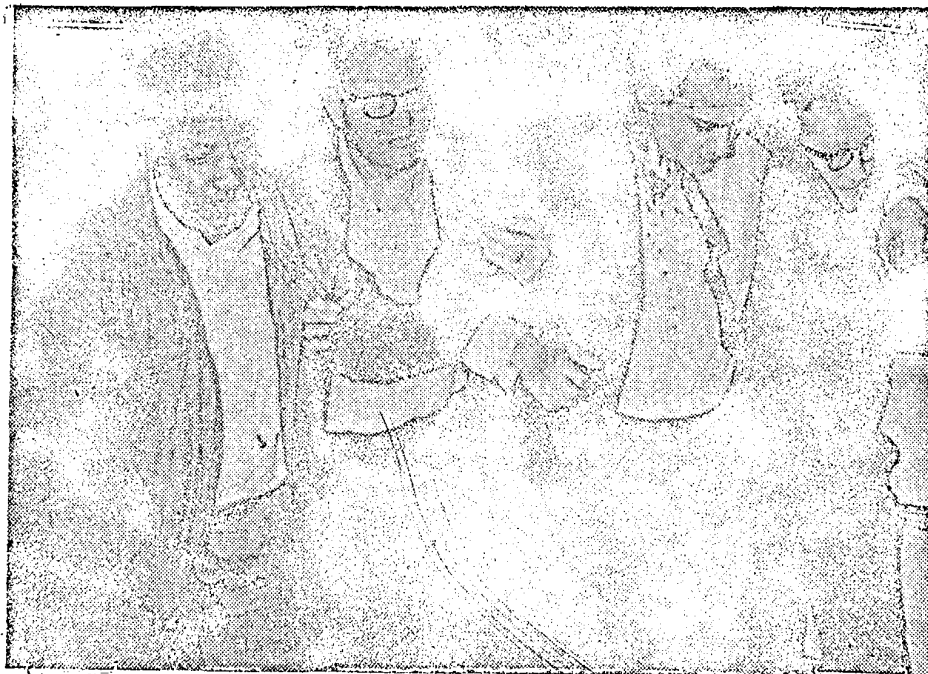
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POLICEMAN JOHN SORACE IS HELPED INTO NASHVILLE HOSPITAL

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Sorrow's Knife Cuts Deep Through a Happy Gathering

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON. — Like the sick, fitful breeze that heralds a thunderstorm it came, passing from table to table, interrupting the small talk of the powerful, stalking the leaders of the nation as they sat in the splendid wax-works of a dais where shortly the President was to have spoken to the party faithful.

"He's dead," someone said to a young Negro waitress. Carefully she laid down the silver knife she'd been using to portion an ice cream cake into eight precise portions.

She shrugged and shook her head. The movement bespoke the terrible resignation of two centuries of oppression. She picked up the silver knife and with a terrible weariness began to lift the white wedges of cake into plates.

THE GRAY LOOK

On the dais the vice president, a man implacably ebullient and ruddy with optimism, turned gray-faced in the lights that are so artfully contrived to make old, tired men look fresh and capable.

He closed his eyes and placed his hands over his face. Then he lifted a goblet half filled with red wine and tried to find strength in a deep swallow. He leaned toward his wife, Muriel, and shook his head. For a small, terrible moment there was an electric thread that ran from the carefully groomed,

of the ballroom crowded with \$250-a-plate Democratic fund-raisers to the worn figure of the waitress. The white and the black, the powerful and the humble, were joined in an unutterably savage instant of sick disbelief that is the first dreadful intimation of terror.

COMPARISON

The cavernous ballroom of the Washington Hilton came under a spell that could be duplicated only at a zoo full of school children on a sunny afternoon when someone, chalky with fear, announces there is a tiger loose among them.

The vice president said another word to his wife and moved three steps to his right where two microphones sprouted from a lectern like black fingers returning an indictment. The awful urgency of his announcement had not waited — the hum from the tables already had faltered and died.

"I'm sure you know that a great tragedy has taken place in America tonight," Humphrey said, and two hard-faced young men whose lapel buttons explained that they were of the Secret Service moved across the foot of the dais and stood in front of him.

"One of the nation's most renowned and respected leaders in civil rights has been stricken down by an assassin's bullet."

Humphrey's voice had the quality of the one strong friend of the family whose natural chemistry automatically elects him to break the bad news.

"Martin Luther King has been shot . . ." the vice president's voice stopped, not for the false theatrics of a dramatic pause, but simply because he is a good and kind man and he knew what his words were going to mean to America. "... And he is dead."

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Dr. King Had a Premonition That His Career Was Ending

"If you allow me to live just a few years in the second half of the 20th century, I will be happy."

But, "I have been to the mountain top . . . I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land."

Those words came from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Wednesday night. It was to be the last of many eloquent speeches during his 39-year lifetime. Ironically, he was explaining why he was glad to be alive at this time.

MASON TEMPLE

The scene was Mason Temple Church of God in Christ. He had arrived in Memphis only 10 hours earlier from Atlanta, planning to lead a new march in behalf of the city's striking sanitation workers.

"If I was standing at the beginning of time with the possibility of taking a kind of general and panoramic view of the whole of human history up to now and the Almighty said to me, 'Martin Luther King, at which age would you like to live in?'"

"Strangely enough, I would turn to the Almighty and say, 'If You allow me to live just a few more years in the second half of the 20th century, I will be happy.'"

NATION SICK

"Now that's a strange statement to make because the world is all messed up . . . the nation is sick . . . trouble is in the land . . . confusion all around . . . that's a strange statement.

see God working in this period of the 20th century in a way that men in some strange way are responding. Something is happening in our world . . . the masses of people are rising up wherever they are assembled today."

King continued: "Now I'm just happy that God has allowed me to live in this period to see what is unfolding and I'm happy that he's allowed me to live in Memphis."

RIGHT TO PROTEST

"If I lived in China or even Russia or any totalitarian country, maybe I could understand some of these illegal injunctions, maybe I could understand the denial of basic First Amendment privileges because they have not permitted themselves that over there."

"But somewhere I read of the freedom of assembly . . . somewhere I read of the freedom of speech, somewhere I read of the freedom of press, somewhere I read that the greatness of America is the right to protest for right."

In New York last year, King talked with Scripps-Howard Staff Writer Richard Starnes about the danger he had known.

King and his followers were also aware of the possibilities of violence against him during the Poor People's March on Washington, scheduled to begin later this month. It was reported that an arm of the SCLC called Deacons for Defense had been trained as a bodyguard for King.

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STABBING

The 39-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner also spoke of an incident 10 years ago when he was stabbed in Harlem.

He told of being in a book store in Harlem Sept. 20, 1958, autographing his first book, "Why We Can't Wait," when a Negro woman came

up and asked him if he was Martin Luther King.

"I answered her without looking up and the next minute I felt something beating on my chest. Before I knew it, I had been stabbed by this demented woman.

"I was rushed to a Harlem hospital. X-rays revealed that the tip of the blade was on the edge of my main artery and once it's punctured, you drown in your own blood: that's the end of you.

SNEEZE AWAY

"The next morning, the New York Times said if I had merely sneezed, I would have died.

"Four days after the operation, they allowed me to read some of the mail which had come in from all over the world. I read several but there was one I will never forget.

A young girl who was a student at White Plains High School, White Plains, N.Y., said: 'I am a ninth grader at White Plains High School and while it should not matter, I would like to mention I'm a white girl.'

"I read in the paper of your misfortune and your suffering. The article said if you merely sneezed you would have died. I'm simply writing you to say I'm so happy you didn't sneeze."

Dr. King said, "If I had sneezed, I wouldn't have been able to be a part of the sweeping movement which has helped to bring equality to the Negro."

Criminal Court Judge Ben Hooks later remarked that he hadn't heard Dr. King speak of the incident in several years. Judge Hooks is a national officer of the SCLC and has been with the civil rights leader for several years.

As he spoke Wednesday night to the crowd, thunder and lightning danced outside the vast temple. A tornado struck in Millington, about 20 miles away.

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Atty. Gen. Clark

Confident Of Capturing King's Slayer

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Riot Quelled But Sniping Continues

Atty. Gen. Ramsay Clark said in Memphis today he is "extremely confident" that the sniper assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King will soon be caught.

Clark made the statement at Metropolitan Airport shortly after expressing sympathy to Mrs. King.

The civil rights leader's widow came to Memphis in a chartered airliner to take her husband's body home to Atlanta. She never left the American Airlines Electra, which took off to Atlanta shortly after 11 a.m.

Scattered violence continued in the city today in the aftermath of the slaying, which triggered the worst outbreak of rioting, looting and arson in Memphis history last night.

CURFEW IN EFFECT

Mayor Loeb said the strict curfew he imposed last night between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. will continue daily until further notice. The mayor declared a three-day period of public mourning in honor of Dr. King.

Loeb himself was under guard today after several threats on his life.

Gov. Ellington called on both the city of Memphis and union officials to bring in a federal mediator to settle the sanitation workers strike. He asked both sides to "launch an immediate effort to settle the strike."

TROOPS RETURN

At the request of the mayor, Ellington ordered the return of about 4,000 National Guard troops to Memphis. The troops, first called to Memphis after Dr. King's march in support of the strikers last Thursday exploded into a riot, had been pulled out Tuesday.



Ramsey Clark

KING'S SUCCESSOR

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's top lieutenant in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, took over the leadership of SCLC and said the scheduled march in Memphis at 11 a.m. Monday will be held. "It will be a silent march in his (Dr. King's) memory," Abernathy said. He also called for silent marches Sunday around the country in honor of Dr. King.

The Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council and Baxton Bryant, executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, today called on Mayor Loeb to resign. Bryant demanded the resignation in the interest of "peace, justice and tranquility."

MANHUNT

Police launched a massive man hunt throughout the Mid-South for the assassin,

described as a young white man, 26 to 32 years old, 6 feet tall, dark-haired and wearing a dark suit.

A reward fund started for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer grew rapidly today. The Scripps-Howard Newspapers added a \$25,000 reward to the \$25,000 announced by The Commercial Appeal. Councilman Lewis Donelson said the City Council is expected to vote to guarantee a pledge of \$50,000 to the fund at the afternoon meeting. A citizen brought \$1,000 in cash to The Press-Scimitar to add to the fund. A Greenwich, Conn., man offered \$5,000 in reward money.

SCHOOLS CLOSE

All city and county schools and colleges were closed today and parents were urged to keep children off the streets. Memphis Transit Authority buses were running regular schedules during the day but the last buses were scheduled to leave the ends of the line at 6 tonight. Frank Ragsdale, MTA president, said 56 buses were damaged in the outbreaks of violence last night.

King, 39, was hit in the jaw and neck by a rifle bullet at 6:01 last night as he stood on the third floor balcony outside his room at the Lorraine Hotel at 406 Mulberry, a block east of Main.

He died at 7:05 p.m. in the emergency room of St. Joseph Hospital.

News of the tragedy sent Negro mobs spilling into the streets of Memphis, Nashville, Miami, Jackson, Miss.,

Harlem and other cities on a rampage of terror and violence last night.

Shooting and vandalism were widespread in Memphis. Police reported 116 persons arrested, including two juveniles and 14 women. Thirty-eight were unjured, including two policemen cut by glass when a gunman shot out the rear window of their squad car.

SNIPER FIRE

Police and firemen braved sniper fire and a hail of bricks and bottles to combat Negroes throwing firebombs and looting stores in scattered sections of the city.

No deaths were reported, but Ellis Tate, 26, Negro, 86 E. Oliver, was listed in serious condition at John Gaston Hospital with several gunshot wounds. Police said he started shooting at officers when they caught him looting a liquor store and he was wounded when they returned his fire.

Frank Holloman, Fire and Police Director, announced the situation was under control shortly after midnight. The city, however, remained tense and fearful under a state of emergency called by Mayor Loeb.

The suspected killer was seen running from a "flop-house" across the street from the motel moments after the shooting.

A Remington 30.06 pump rifle with a telescopic sight, believed to be the murder weapon, was found in front of Canipe Amusement Co., 424 S. Main.

REPORT OF CHASE

There were reports that a white Mustang was seen being driven away from this location immediately after the shooting by a man fitting the description of the ambusher.

There was a later report of a high-speed chase on Austin Peay Highway in which shots were exchanged between a white Mustang and a blue Pontiac.

The curfew imposed by Mayor Loeb last night will be effective between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. daily until further notice. The curfew, much stricter than the one ordered after last week's rioting, prohibits all movement during those hours "except for health or emergency reasons." Liquor stores and night clubs are closed and sales of liquor, beer and firearms are forbidden.

Holloman held several press conferences during the night in which he gave details of the rioting and the slaying of Dr. King as more information became available.

HIS PLEDGE

Taking personal charge of the investigation, Holloman said city, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies were "committed and dedicated to identifying and apprehending the person and persons responsible."

King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, returned to Memphis Wednesday to make plans for a second downtown march in support of striking Negro sanitation workers.

His first march — on March 28 — erupted in violence, leaving one dead, scores injured and almost a half million dollars in property damage. It was said by many that King hoped to show that he could lead a peaceful demonstration and

counteract increasing opposition to his planned Poor People's March in Washington.

COURT FIGHT

Lawyers for King spent most of yesterday in Federal Judge Bailey Brown's court contesting a temporary restraining order obtained by the city for bidding the march to take place as scheduled Monday.

Brown today lifted his order and said he would allow the march to be held if certain restrictions were observed. The city government withdrew its objection.

King did not go to court himself. He was to have dinner with the Rev. Samuel B. Kyles, pastor of Monumental Baptist Church and a strike leader, and then address a mass meeting at Mason Temple last night.

King had just stepped onto the balcony outside his room when he was shot. Access to the room is via the balcony in the motel-type structure.

LAST WORDS

Dr. Jesse Jackson, an SCLC executive, was with King. He said King called down to Ben Branch, his organist who was standing in the parking lot below, to play one of his favorite spirituals, "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," at the rally.

Branch, a former Memphian who now lives in Chicago, said King's last words to him were: "Ben, play it real pretty."

King's chauffeur, Solomon Jones Jr., said he went out to start the car.

"I yelled up at him it was cool out," said Jones. "I told him he better put on his topcoat. He said, 'O.K., I will.' He smiled and then I heard the shot."

GAPING WOUND

His aides said King moaned, "Oh," as he fell to the concrete walkway, bleeding profusely from a gaping wound in the right side of the face, near the jaw.

Police were on the scene within minutes and cordoned off the area. A Fire Department ambulance rushed the mortally wounded leader to St. Joseph Hospital.

LOEB GETS WORD

Mayor Loeb had left his office to drive to Ole Miss to make a speech, shortly after 6 last night. He saw the car of Sheriff William N. Morris, who had called him earlier, and stopped to ask him about the call. Morris told him King had been shot, and Loeb immediately returned to City Hall.

He spent the night at his office, going for a while to Holloman's office at police headquarters, and to make TV appearances.

Inspector Hiram Soule and Lt. B. R. McCarver kept a close watch over Loeb all night. They didn't want him to leave his office, but he insisted on making TV appearances. He also stopped at the National Guard Armory on Central.

Several of Loeb's close friends and advisors went to City Hall, including Frank Gianotti, city attorney; Myron Halle, assistant city attorney, and Walter P. Armstrong Jr. and John M. Heiskell, attorneys.

King's body lay in state at R. S. Lewis & Sons Funeral Home, 374 Vance, for a short time this morning, and hundreds of Negroes filed past to view it. Then the body, in a copper and bronze casket, was taken to Metropolitan Airport where the chartered airplane was waiting with Mrs. King aboard. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy chartered the plane to bring Mrs. King to Memphis from Atlanta.

APPEAL BY LEADERS

Judge Ben L. Hooks of Criminal Court, who is also pastor of Middle Baptist Church, and Rev. James M. Lawson, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church and leader of the Memphis sanitation strike marches, were among Negro leaders who went on TV and radio and called for the Negro community remain calm and avoid violence.

Judge Hooks broke a silence he had kept because of his judicial position. Lawson, who has known King intimately since 1957, said Dr. King had always stood for non-violence and had accomplished much of what he wanted to do, and would not want his death to result in violence.

LOEB'S STATEMENT

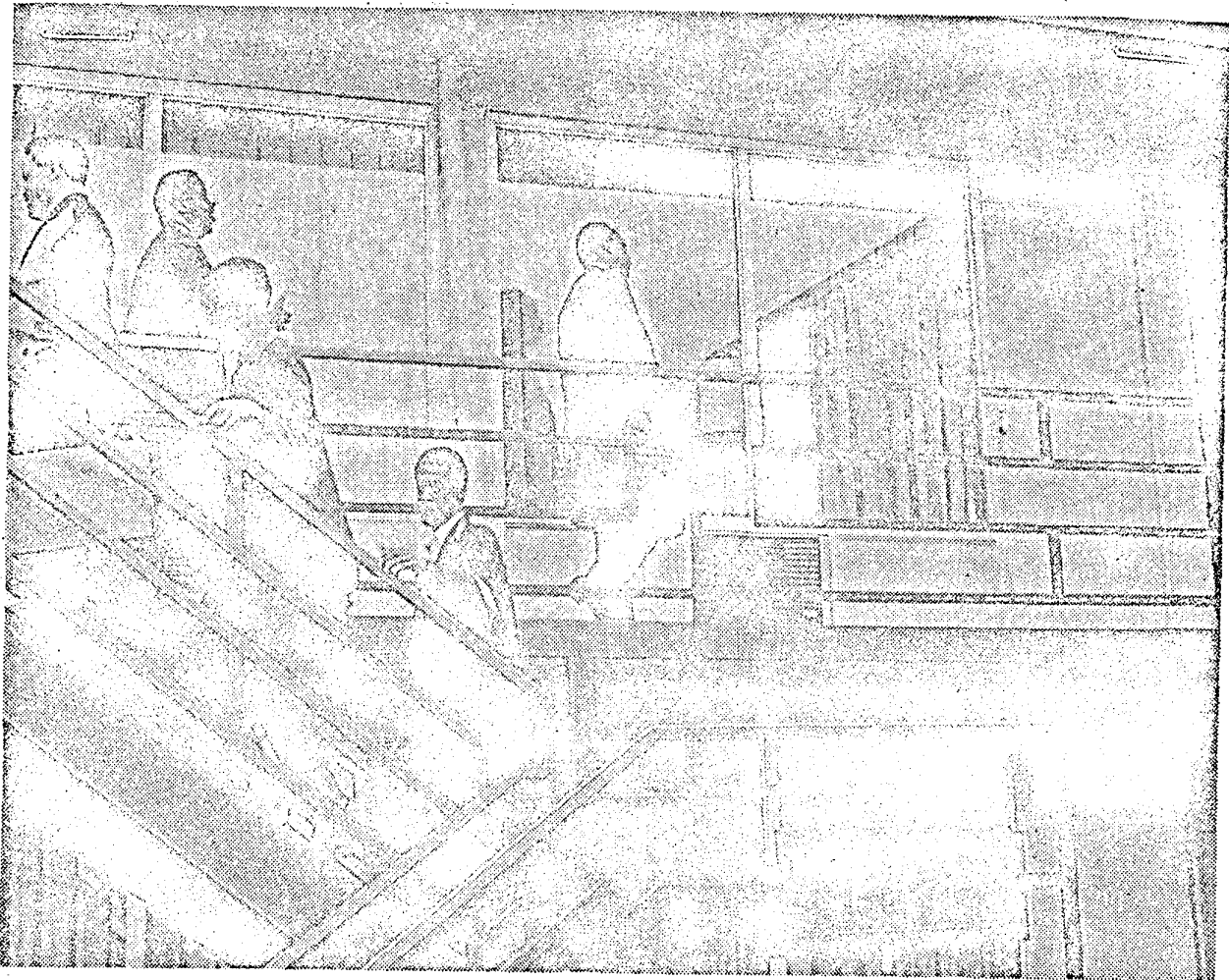
Mayor Loeb made the following statement today with regard to the King slaying:

"We of Memphis are deeply saddened by the tragic event which has just occurred in our city, and we extend our deepest sympathies to Dr. King's family.

"Every conceivable effort is being made to apprehend his assassin. Meanwhile, we call upon all citizens of our community — as Dr. King would have wished — to maintain peace and order.

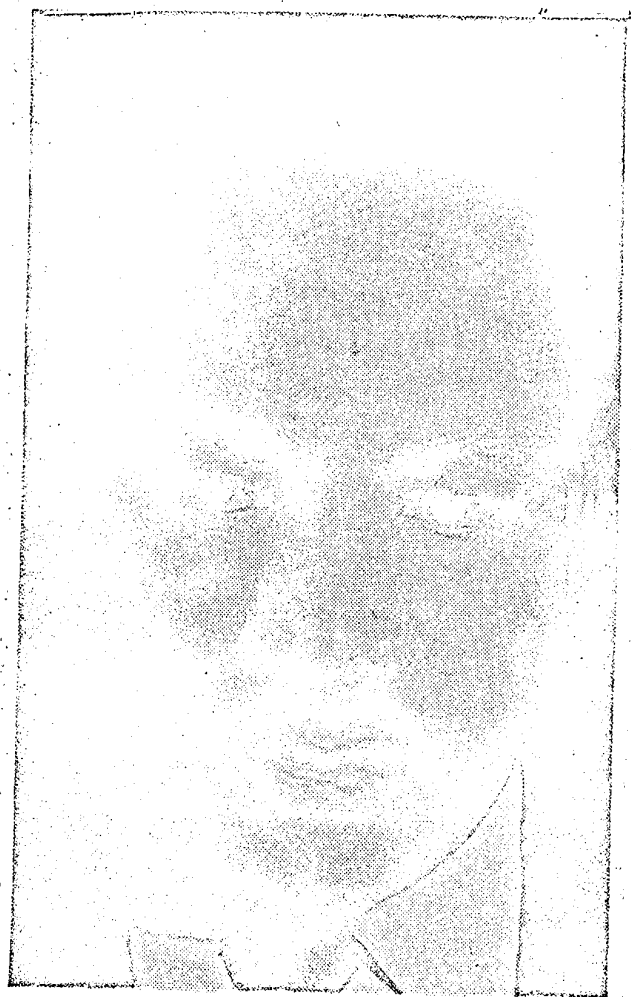
"It is hereby proclaimed that Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 5, 6 and 7, will be days of community mourning for the tragic event which has occurred.

"All flags will be lowered with other appropriate observances."



SCENE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING'S ASSASSINATION

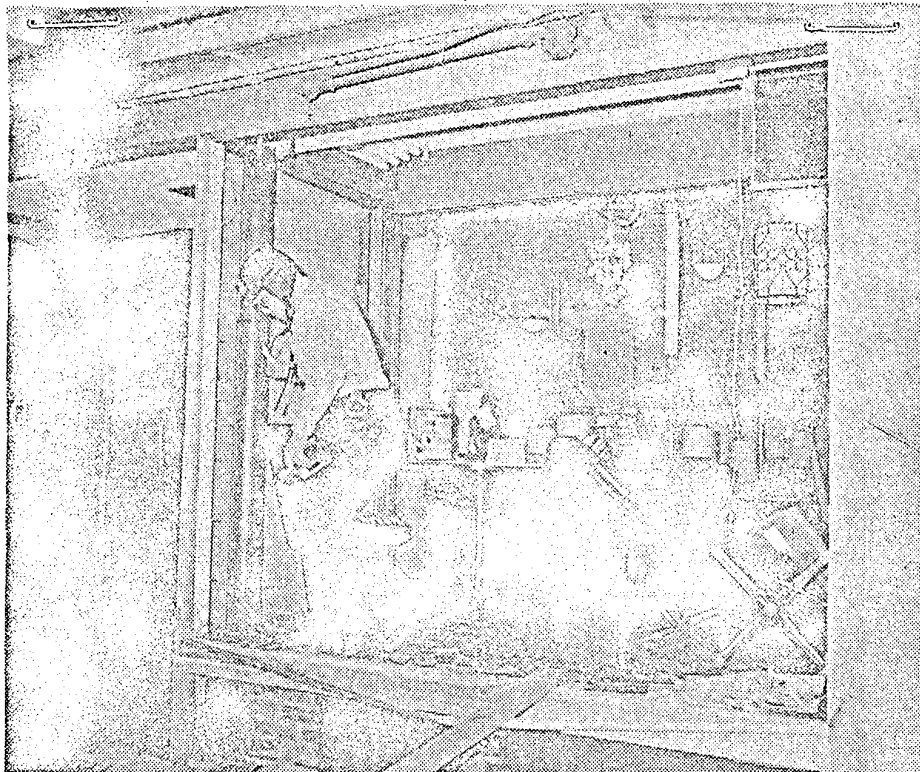
Dr. King, top right, is shown as he went to his room at the Lorraine Hotel Wednesday afternoon.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

One of the last photographs taken of him this week.

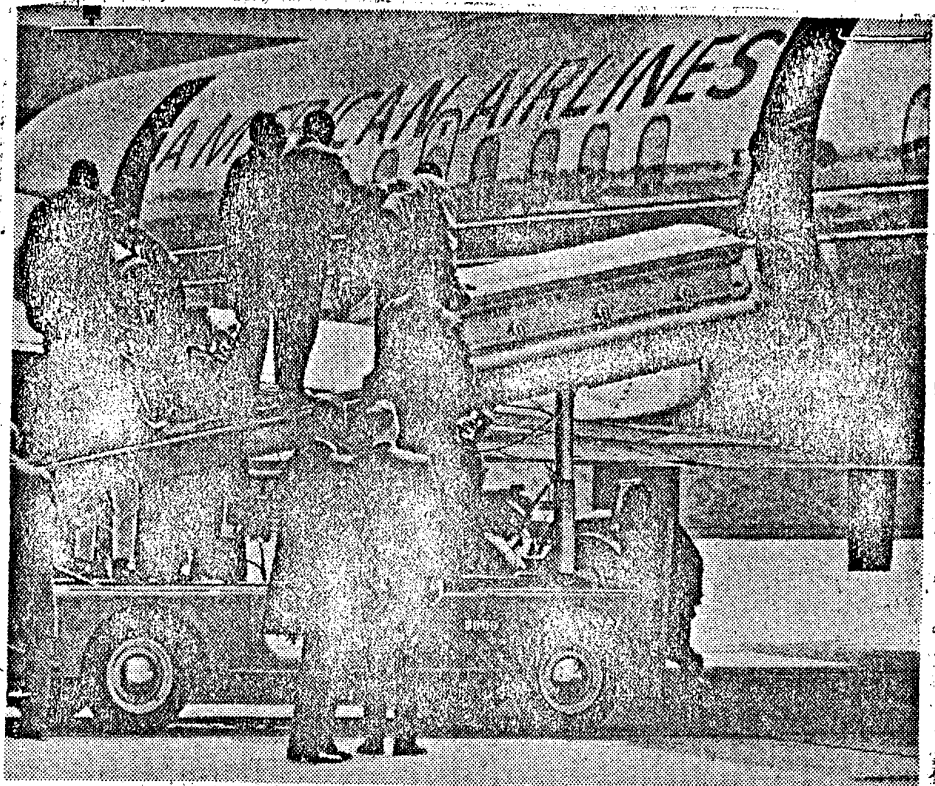
—Press-Schmitt Staff Photo by William Schmitt



—Press-Scimitar Staff Photo by Ken Ross

OFFICER CHECKS SMASHED STORE FRONT ON THOMAS

Flashlight search of the interior revealed no intruders.



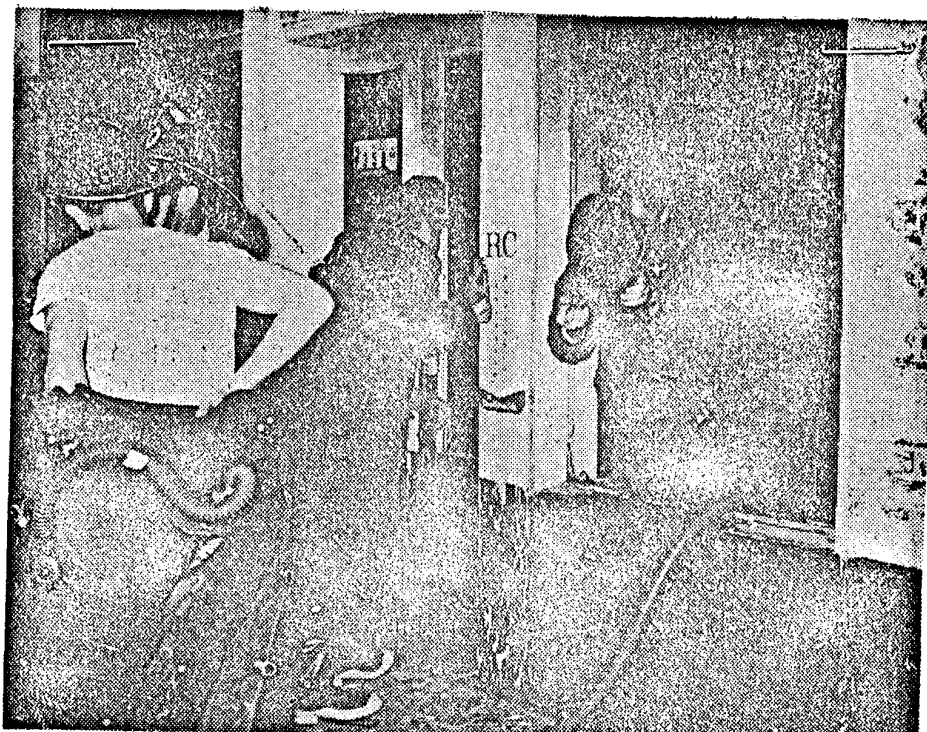
CASKET AT THE AIRPORT

The gray casket containing the body of Dr. Martin Luther King is loaded onto a chartered jet with Mrs. King aboard, for the flight to Atlanta.



ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVES TO MEET MRS. KING

U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsay Clark, center, escorted by aides of the late Dr. King, police and FBI agents, walks to plane to speak with Mrs. King.



—Press-Scimitar Staff Photo by James R. Reid

STORE HIT BY MOLOTOV COCKTAIL

Store at Beale and Fourth suffered smoke and flame damage

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Settle Strike,' Ministers Urge

White and Negro ministers—preceded by the Right Rev. William Dimmick, dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, who carried a cross—walked two by two in a long procession from the Cathedral to City Hall today with a statement urging Mayor Loeb and the City Council to settle the sanitation strike.

The "walk" followed a memorial service for the slain Dr. Martin Luther King at the Cathedral at 10 a.m.

The ministers—members of the Memphis Ministers Association and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance—joined in a statement calling on Mayor Henry Loeb and the City Council "to address themselves with swift dispatch" in working out an agreement on union recognition and a dues checkoff with striking sanitation workers.

After the statement was read, Father Nicholas Vieron, minister of the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church, stood before a Negro minister and said: "I want to kneel before my black brother and ask forgiveness, and I want to walk hand-in-hand with you."

After the group met mayor Loeb at City Hall, the Rev. Richard Moon, Memphis State University Presbyterian campus minister, declared that he was going to remain in the Mayor's office on a sit-down hunger strike until he gets word that the sanitation workers are satisfied with an offer by the city.

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

PAGE 12

MEMPHIS PRESS-
SCIMITAR

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

CHAS. H.
SCHNEIDER

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Submitting Office:

MEMPHIS

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEWSPAPERS OFFER \$50,000 REWARD

A \$25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King was announced today by Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Jack R. Howard, president of Scripps-Howard, phoned The Press-Scimitar from New York to announce the offer.

The \$25,000 offer, made in behalf of the nationwide organization of newspapers which includes The Press-Scimitar, will be added to the \$25,000 reward offer announced this morning by the Commercial Appeal, making a total reward offer of \$50,000.

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

PAGE 1

MEMPHIS PRESS-
SCIMITAR

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68
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Roving Bands, Police Clash In More Than Dozen Cities

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Bands of Negroes, enraged over the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, burned, looted and clashed with police in more than a dozen American cities Thursday night.

National Guard troops were summoned in Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., and Raleigh and Greensboro, N.C. Cities where the demonstrations were especially violent were New York's Harlem ghetto, Washington, Tallahassee, Fla., and Nashville.

ELSEWHERE

Scattered violence also was reported in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, New Bern and Wilmington, N.C.; Hartford, Conn.; Detroit; Itta Bena and Jackson, Miss.; Tampa, Fla.; and Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

In some areas, there was firebombing and looting. In others, young Negroes clashed with police, using rocks, guns, and, when ammunition gave out in Tallahassee, even bows and arrows.

In the South, most of the violence broke out in towns with Negro colleges. Dozens were injured in the South alone, and in New York, police reported more than 100 arrests as young Negroes turned Lenox Avenue in the heart of Harlem into a wasteland of looted stores and burned out buildings.

EXCEPTION

Despite statements from officials that Memphis was "under attack," the city where King was slain by a sniper appeared less hard hit than others. Shock rather than rage seemed the mood in the Mississippi River city. ~~Two policemen were shot~~

~~by snipers in Detroit a mile from the scene of last summer's riot.~~

In New York City, Mayor John Lindsay wandered through the streets of Harlem offering condolences to Negroes. Gangs ran wild in the big city, smashing windows and looting in Harlem and Brooklyn.

Whites and Negroes alike chanted and sang as they ~~marched through Times Square, along Fifth Avenue~~

and elsewhere in the heart of Manhattan.

The worst outbreak was in Harlem. Negroes hurled rocks and bottles through the windshields of police and fire vehicles, smashed store windows, ripped down iron burglar grates guarding store fronts and looted almost at will.

In Washington, small mobs roamed the downtown area, ~~breaking store windows~~

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

PAGE 1

MEMPHIS PRESS-
SCIMITAR

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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☐ Being Investigated

APR 11 1968

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vandalizing property and looting businesses.

Most of the damage was done to the area near King's Washington headquarters. The civil rights leader was to have led a march of thousands in Washington later this month to demonstrate to help gain congressional aid for the nation's impoverished.

BEATEN

A United Press International reporter, William W. Greenwood, 26, was beaten and robbed by one group. His wallet and tape recorder were stolen.

Much of the damage and the disturbances came from Negro colleges in the South where large numbers of students chanted and sang through the streets, throwing rocks and causing widespread damage.

IN FLORIDA

Negro students enraged by the slaying of Dr. King went on a rampage of shooting and burning at Tallahassee, Fla., early today, killing a white youth and injuring at least 14 persons.

Gov. Claude Kirk rushed back to the capitol from an out-of-state speaking tour to direct police converging on the sprawling campus of predominantly Negro Florida A&M. Negroes fired on them with bullets and arrows.

Police said Travis Crow, 19, suffocated early today when a molotov cocktail was hurled through the window of the small grocery his family owned a few blocks from the campus.

The fire swept to an apartment behind the store where the family lived. Crow's parents fled to safety.

Violence also broke out in Tampa, and there was a flurry of rock-throwing in Miami.

ORDER

Kirk ordered Tallahassee police to keep their dogs in their cars and remain "as inconspicuous as possible."

Police said 30 to 40 of their squad cars were stoned. Most of the school's 3,000 students gathered at the entrance to the campus.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shock, Concern Across the World

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The world reacted with shock and sadness today to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. America's friends expressed concern that more violence would follow and her critics linked his death with the Vietnam war.

VATICAN CITY: Pope Paul VI is "profoundly saddened" and hopes that "sad consequences will not come from his death," Vatican sources said. They said the pontiff went to his chapel to pray for a man he considered "an apostle of just desegregation" of the races.

NEW DELHI: Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi said the death was "a setback to mankind's search for light . . . violence has removed one of the world's great men." King often said he modelled his life on that of Mohandus K. Gandhi, the leader of India's nonviolent struggle for independence who was also slain by an assassin.

MOSCOW: The Soviet news agency Tass said the gun which killed King "is undoubtedly associated with the guns wielded against the people of Vietnam." It added he was killed "by the racists."

GENEVA: U.N. Secretary General U Thant, told of the assassination as he stepped from a plane that brought him from New York, said it was "a terrible shock to me . . . it is a dreadful thing."

OTTAWA: Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada, visibly shocked, said the death was a "terrible and sad tragedy."

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

PAGE 7

MEMPHIS PRESS-
SCIMITAR

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-5-68

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Title: CHAS. H.
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OSLO: The newspaper Verdens Gang in Norway, where King was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize, said the consequences of his death "may become more fatal than the consequences of the assassination of President Kennedy."

STOCKHOLM: Premier Tage Erlander of Sweden said he regarded King's death "with despair . . . but we must hope there are other leaders in the ranks of the nonviolent movement who can pick up where King ended."

LONDON: The morning Sun predicted that "his death may well bring on a summer of the most catastrophic riots America has ever seen."

COPENHAGEN: Foreign Minister Poul Hartling of Denmark said King's death "will create sorrow and indignation far beyond America's borders."

BRUSSELS: The assassination "is an abominable crime . . . it is the brutal conclusion of an escalation in racial extremism of which the American people will be the victim," said Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants.

MANILA: Foreign Secretary Narcisco Ramon said King was "a victim of the violence that in life he had shunned."

LONDON: Conservative Party Leader Edward Heath said it was "a great tragedy" that "cannot do anything but make racial problems more difficult in the United States."

BONN: An official spokesman said the West German government mourns a man "whose brave and moving words during his visit to West Germany and West Berlin in 1965 will never be forgotten."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Extends Hunt For Killer Into Mexico

The search for the slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. may have spread beyond the borders of this country.

A Mexican police spokesman told United Press International that the FBI had asked for its help in tracking down a suspect. The spokesman said in Mexico City that a Mexican police artist had drawn a sketch from information supplied by American authorities. It was being distributed throughout Mexico, including to law enforcement personnel at border crossing points.

In an apparent coincidence, information about a man who obtained a tourist card here the day before the shooting has been turned over to the FBI office here.

Rolando Velez, the Mexican consul here, said the man came in last Wednesday. He reported the case to police on Saturday after noting a resemblance between the man and a sketch which appeared in The Commercial Appeal. A further check showed that the Chicago address and telephone number he gave on the application were bogus.

Robert Gunnar Jensen, special agent in charge of the Memphis FBI office, declined any comment on the development last night.

It was learned that Memphis laundries were checked as to their laundry marks over the weekend, indicating agents may have a garment the killer left behind.

*Martin
file*

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

PAGE 10

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Date: 4-9-68

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Negro Leader's Violent Death Brings Shock, Grief Reactions

By JOHN MEMPHILL

The slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis last night brought expressions of grief and shock from civil rights, religious and government leaders here and across the nation.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey, pointing out that "an apostle of nonviolence has been the victim of violence," said the killing "brings shame to our country."

SUCH NATIONAL figures as Humphrey, Sens. Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Ken-

nedey and former Vice President Nixon were unanimous in their tributes to the slain Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Several leaders, Humphrey included, said that King's death will ultimately work to further the cause the Negro leader fought for—the attainment of equality for Negroes through nonviolence.

Both Tennessee senators, Democrat Albert Gore and Republican Howard Baker Jr., expressed regret and sorrow.

U.S. Rep. Richard Fulton of Nashville called the killing "deplorable and wanton."

"Our society cannot survive when our citizens, white or black, walk the streets in fear or sit in their homes with doubtful safety," Fulton said. "Reason, understanding and a sincere willingness to work toward logical, needed solutions to our multitude of problems is mandatory."

"AS THOSE OF good faith work together, those of minds filled with hate, violence and lawlessness must be dealt with firmly. Law and order must prevail while we pursue

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

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the often-denied full freedom of citizenship to which each is entitled."

Kennedy, moved close to tears by King's death, told a streetcorner rally of Negroes last night that they must strive for love, wisdom, understanding and compassion toward all men.

The senator begged those in his audience not to meet violence with violence.

KENNEDY SAID, "Those of you who are black can be filled with hatred, with bitterness and a desire for revenge. We can move toward further polarization. Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand to reconcile ourselves and to love."

Speaking to 500 to 600 Negroes, Kennedy said he could feel "in my own heart" what many of them must be feeling.

"I had a member of my family killed," The senator said, his voice trembling with emotion. "He was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States—an effort to understand."

McCARTHY campaigning in California for the Democratic presidential nomination, issued a statement through his Washington office:

"The death of Dr. Martin Luther King is a tragedy for all Americans. Not only have his people lost a noble and great leader but all people—especially Americans—have lost a man of peace. We can only grieve."

Nashville Mayor Beverly Briley asked the people of this city to respect Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence. As trouble developed here last night, however, the mayor warned that for those who insisted on violence—"we will take care of their violence."

While expressions of sympathy poured in to King's family, Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington urged calm and sent the National Guard back into Memphis, scene last week of rioting.

"For the second time in recent days I most honestly ask the people of Memphis and Shelby County to remain calm," Ellington said. "I do so again tonight in the face of this most regrettable incident."

"EVERY POSSIBLE action is being taken to apprehend the person or persons responsible for committing this act."

"We are also taking precautionary steps to prevent any acts of disorder."

"I can fully appreciate the feelings and emotions which this crime has aroused, but for the benefit of everyone, all our citizens must exercise restraint, caution and good judgment."

EDWARD SHEA, executive vice president of the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce, paid tribute to King as a "man dedicated to his church and his people, a man who made the supreme sacrifice." His death is "a tremendous loss to the world," Shea said.

The chamber executive said the slaying pointed up America's need to "remove ethnic leadership and move forward."

to not allow this tragic sequence of assassinations year after year to continue.

The Rev. Andrew White, president of the Nashville branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, said King's death "is a desperate blow to the domestic peace and tranquility for which he worked so hard, for which he died."

"THE COWARDLY sniper who committed the brutal act was encouraged by the barbaric display of repressive force" by the National Guardsmen and police. "But the real snipers and murderers are those elected officials who by their stubbornness and heartlessness and lack of human concern create the conditions that breed tension, that set brother against brother, black against white and rich against poor."

Mansfield Douglas, Nashville NAACP president, called the killing "a national tragedy and a personal loss to every individual who longs for the achievement of justice, equality and the transformation of poverty and despair into prosperity and friendliness."

"AS IMPASSIONATELY as I may," Douglas said, "I feel a necessity to appeal to the sense of the community. No one knows the longing for justice and equality and equal opportunity of the Negro as does the Negro, and how his heart is fired by the acts of injustice, violence and repression suffered by him day to day."

"We all know that we desire freedom from dictatorship, the opportunity to provide for ourselves and families, and the absence of tyranny so prevalent in our community today. We must acknowledge that the way to accomplish this kind of civil and social order is by adhering to the constitutional guarantee of our rights as citizens and working together to strengthen our system of economics, to support our society by providing a place for all of our citizens."

A NATIONAL spokesman for the NAACP said he was "shocked and grieved by this wanton murder of a peace-loving man, a dedicated courageous man. This murder certainly does not solve anything and it will be deeply resented by Negroes throughout the country and by other people who believe in non-violence."

In Nashville the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, called the shooting "an example of the extremes to which racism can carry some people."

"Fortunately, Dr. King has given himself to a cause which will not die with his death," Smith said. The pastor said "we must now work toward the fulfillment of the great American dream he talked about and worked for so much of his life." Smith also announced a 30-45 minute service "of thanksgiving for the life and work of Dr. King" will be held at his church beginning at 7 p.m. today.

DR. EDWIN Mitchell of the Human Relations Commission said the slaying "attests to the validity of the Kerner Commission report that white racism is a basic ill of our society. Men who speak for the

...rights of all become targets of the system which the Kerney Commission clarifies.

NAACP's Roy Wilkins said that "Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington made the wrong move tonight" in calling back the National Guard into Memphis.

"Somebody gave him a bum steer," he said.

Wilkins explained, "He put 4,000 men in Memphis, soldiers with rifles. Now this doesn't say to the Negro community that we know you're sorrowful and sad, and that you've lost a great man, and that we, too, have lost a great man."

"This says, 'we're gonna put 4,000 soldiers there to see that you behave yourself.' This is the wrong psychological move."

AMONG ABEA religious leaders expressing sorrow were Bishop Charles Golden of the Methodist Church, Catholic Bishop Joseph Durick and Rabbi Randall Falk of The Temple.

"I find myself almost without words at this tragic situation for our country," said Bishop Golden. "I wonder what are the implications for those people who are supporters of violence. This man has literally given his life for nonviolence."

"It seems to suggest his approach is not workable in our culture. I would like to think this is not a real test of nonviolence — but instead some indic-

malady that has taken hold of our society."

BISHOP DURICK called King "truly a prophetic leader of the Negro people, an outstanding American and world citizen." He said King "literally spent his life and his life's blood not only for the spiritual and material uplift of the consciences of all people who believe in the dignity of every man under God."

"May the God of consolation bestow His loving graces upon his wife and family in this hour of lonely grief."

Rabbi Falk said that "all Americans of every race and creed share heavy hearts" at the tragedy. "His contribution to the cause of justice and equality for all men has been one of the glorious chapters of the 20th century struggle for freedom."

"WE EXTEND our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, even as we seek to console ourselves on the loss we have sustained."

Matthew Lynch, president of the State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, described the slain rights leader as a man who "achieved a measure of greatness and paid a high price."

"I sincerely hope his tragic death will result in the dispute in Memphis being taken to the conference table. All of us must be concerned tonight and resolved that better race relations can grow out of this death, that we can avoid a spread of violence over the nation," Lynch said.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Saddened LBJ Delays Trip

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON, April 4 — President Johnson said last night the shooting death of Dr. Martin Luther King "shocked and saddened" the nation.

Out of deference to King, Johnson delayed until today the start of his trip to Honolulu where he was to confer with leading U.S. officials in South Vietnam.

IN A BRIEF television appearance last night, the President said:

"America is shocked and saddened by the brutal slaying tonight of Dr. Martin Luther King. I ask every citizen to stay away from violence that struck Dr. King."

"I know every American of good will joins me in mourning the death of this leader and in praying for understanding throughout the land."

"We can achieve nothing by violence — it is only by joining together and working together that we can continue to move toward full equality for all of our people."

IN A nationwide television and radio broadcast, the President said that the United States "can achieve nothing by lawlessness and violence."

"I pray that his family can find comfort in the memory of all that he tried to do for the people he loved."

Johnson conveyed the sympathy

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

PAGE /

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN

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Mrs. Johnson and myself to Mrs. King.

"It's only by joining together and only by working together that we can continue to move toward fulfillment for all of our people. I hope that all Americans tonight will search their hearts . . .," Johnson said.

Johnson's plans were left hanging in the wake of King's death. He had planned to stay in Honolulu until Monday.

A White House press aide said the President remarked

late last night, "We'll get up tomorrow (this) morning and make a decision on departure."

YESTERDAY, the President visited Sec. Gen. U Thant at the United Nations and was to confer with former President Eisenhower today on his way to Hawaii. Plans for the meeting with Eisenhower were temporarily canceled.

Johnson's spur-of-the-moment discussion with Thant lasted one hour and 16 minutes and dealt with new peace initiatives in Southeast Asia. It also was learned that the

President's curtailment of air and sea shelling of North Vietnam was discussed.

Afterwards, the President told newsmen it was a "good meeting" and that Thant was "very helpful and constructive."

THEN THE President headed back to the White House from New York, where he had flown at midday for a Roman Catholic ceremony, to confer with his two chief peace negotiators, W. Averell Harriman and Llewellyn E. Thompson.

Johnson went to New York to attend the installation of Archbishop Terence J. Cooke as head of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

The President delayed his return to Washington at Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg's

suggestion that he see Thant at U.N. headquarters.

The two leaders were joined in Thant's 39th floor suite by Goldberg and Undersecretary General Ralph Bunche. A statement issued after the meeting said Johnson and Thant discussed "peace in Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

THANT HAS long argued that peace talks could begin within days if the United States ended the bombing raids completely. He is reported in some accounts to have urged Hanoi to respond to Johnson's declaration Sunday night of a limitation in the bombing.

The President seemed to be in a good mood but a bit fatigued as he returned to Washington aboard Air Force One.

He indicated he plans to ask

Thant, who last saw him Feb. 21 at the White House, to come to Washington for further talks with him.

He said Thant "thought Sunday was quite a day . . . that it was the day he had been waiting for."

Thant, he reported, "gave me his assessment on the situation that developed since Sunday night and the attitude of the U.N. diplomatic missions as well as his own." He said Thant was "encouraged" by developments of the past few days.

U.S. OFFICIALS stressed that the Honolulu conferences, which will include Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. commander, and Adm. Ulysses S. G. Sharp, U.S. Pacific commander, would be primarily military—not over-all

policy—and were unrelated to the possibility of U.S. peace discussions with North Vietnam which suddenly developed this week.

The White House said the Honolulu meetings were scheduled before Hanoi signaled its willingness to start talks about conditions for possible

peace negotiations.

The administration evidently sought to allay fears in the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu that South Vietnam's views might not be considered in any such talks, which Hanoi proposed to hold only with the United States.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Services Set Here for King

A group of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders announced last night an ecumenical service to honor the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will be held beginning at 1 p.m. today at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Fifth and Charlotte Avenues.

A number of other services for King are also scheduled in Nashville, including:

A 30-45 MINUTE "service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Dr. King," scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. today at the First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill.

Dr. James Lawson, Fisk University president, said an 11 a.m. memorial service will

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be held at Fisk Memorial Chapel today. He said the school's executive committee will meet at 8:30 a.m. to work with students to plan appropriate forms of expression for the service.

Prayer services will be held at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. today at the Upper Room Chapel, according to Dr. Kermit Long, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Evangelism, and the Rev. W. Maurice King, dean of the chapel.

The services, as well as the chapel during the day, will be open to any who "wish to join" in expressing sympathy, Dr. Long said.

Mansfield Douglas, Nashville NAACP chapter president, said a memorial service will be held "concurrently with Dr. King's funeral," and that it would be "both interfaith and interracial."

MEMORIAL services will also be held at 12:30 p.m. today at Lee Chapel, AME Church, 18th Avenue and Scovel Street, according to the Rev. Andrew White of the Nashville SCLC branch.

The Interdenominational fellowship of Nashville-Davidson County will meet at 9 a.m. today at Howard Congregational Church, 28th and Buchanan Sts.

Nat Williams, executive director of the Metro Action Commission, said the agency will be closed today out of respect for King.

The group sponsoring the St. Mary's service issued this statement:

"Martin Luther King, Jr. stood as a giant among men of little faith. He preached, he prayed, he marched, and then he died; in order that the truth might yet set all men free.

"He took our violence upon himself.

this message. He spoke it in the language of nonviolence, his weapon was love and his strategy was truth, and we acknowledge our deep debt to him for his witness.

"We are judged by this outrageous act, and by the callousness with which so many white Americans have received the news. We stand penitent before God, and before America's Negro community for our neglect, timidity and exploitation.

"As an act of penitence and sorrow, we call this community to join us in an expression of love and tribute for Martin Luther King, Jr. We intend this service to symbolize our commitment to end the dark night of racism in America."

The statement was signed by:

Bishop Joseph Durick, Nashville Catholic diocese; Bishop Ellis Finger, Nashville area of Methodist Church; the Rev. William Barnes, Edgehill Methodist Church; Dr. Walter Harrelson, dean, Vanderbilt Divinity School; Dr. T. Watson Street, executive secretary, Board of World Missions, The Presbyterian Church; Dr. Foy Valentine, executive secretary, Christian Faith and Life Commission; The Rev. Beverly Asbury, chaplain, Vanderbilt University; The Rev. David Stroh, associate chaplain, Vanderbilt University; The Rev. B. J. Stiles, editor, motive magazine; The Rev. John Anderson, Brookmeade Congregational Church; The Rev. Fred Cloud, associate director, Metropolitan Human Relations Commission; The Rev. Will Campbell, executive secretary, Committee of Southern Churchmen; The Rev. Lane Denson, Christ Episcopal Church; Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum, West End Synagogue; Rabbi Randall Falk, The Temple; Dr. Bill Sherman, Woodmont Baptist Church; The Rev. Robert Palmer, First Presbyterian Church; The Rev. Tom Baker, executive secretary, Tennessee Council of Churches; The Rev. Charles L. ... Episcopal Church.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angry Negroes Crowd Streets

FROM WIRE REPORTS

Angry Negroes spilled into the streets in many cities throughout the nation last night in a violent reaction to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at Memphis.

Sporadic looting and rock-throwing broke out in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, New York City's two largest Negro areas as news of the killing spread. Looters set fire in one store and battled firemen trying to put it out.

MAYOR JOHN V. Lindsay sped to Harlem to help calm angry youths as police pushed reinforcements to the area. Bars shut down with patrons locked inside and stores which usually stay open late shuttered quickly. Police ordered 7,000 men, due to go off duty at midnight, to remain on the city's streets.

In Boston, a large crowd of Negroes stoned six police cruisers near a Negro housing project. One person was taken to a hospital. Police said some persons carried clubs and lengths of chains.

In Raleigh, N.C. city police clashed with a group of about 30 young Negroes on a main downtown street, after several store windows were shattered. The incident occurred after Negroes marched within two blocks of the State Capitol on a rock-throwing spree. At least three persons were arrested and one demonstrator was injured as police converged on the trouble area.

NEGRO STUDENTS at Jackson State College in Jackson, Miss., hurled bottles at traffic along a four-lane thoroughfare that cuts through the campus. A newsmen was injured when hit by a rock. Several students were injured by the police.

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tion also broke out on the campus of Florida A. and M. University at Tallahassee, Fla. Police reported several cars were damaged and two house trailers were burned in a mobile home display area near the campus. Police blocked off the area quickly and patrolled through the night.

In Washington, D.C. crowds of Negroes gathered in a predominately Negro shopping area and looting broke out. Stores along a six-block area were broken into. Glass littered the streets and Negroes cluttered at the corners hooting "Whitey" at passing whites in cars. A police spokesman said, "It is not what we call a major disturbance."

A GROUP OF about 20 Negroes looted a furniture store in Miami and hauled off four or five television sets. Police cars were pelted with rocks when they arrived, but order was quickly restored.

Cars were bombarded by rocks at Birmingham and garbage cans were scattered in the streets of a Negro district. There was "nothing major" in the way of violence, police said.

There also were reports of disturbances in Winston-Salem, Charlotte and Durham in North Carolina. State highway police were dispatched to Winston-Salem to help city police.

In Austin, Tex., more than 200 young Negroes of college age marched in downtown Austin and gathered in front of the Texas capitol.

THERE WAS no hint of incidents of any kind. The young men and women apparently most of them students from nearby Huston-Tillotson College, sang civil rights songs and occasionally kneeled in apparent prayer.

A gang of youths hurled stones at cars on a street in Oakland, Calif. Police, who said they received a few calls threatening violence, beefed up by calling in the midnight shift a few hours early.

Episodes of window-breaking and looting broke out in Hartford, Conn., and police closed several blocks to traffic downtown. Police said vandalism also broke out in a racially integrated section of the city. Rocks and bottles were thrown at passing cars. Police mobilized all available manpower and called in senior officers.

In Brooklyn some 75 helmeted policemen charged noisy crowds and used their nightsticks and prods to break them up. Bottles flew through the air and looters were seen everywhere. About a dozen stores had broken windows. One pawn shop lost an estimated two dozen wrist watches from a window display and one clothing store was stripped almost clean.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

White Slaves Killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

By RALPH MCGILL

WHITE slaves killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

At the moment the trigger man fired, Martin Luther King was the free man.

Behind

The

News

The white killer, (for killers), was a slave to fear, a slave to his own sense of inferiority, slave to hatred, a slave to all the bloody instincts that surge in a brain when a human being decides to become a beast.

★ ★ ★
In the wake of this disaster in Memphis, a great many such slaves must consider if they wish to continue serving their masters of fear, hate, inferiority, and beastliness. It is something of an irony

that Dr. King was free and was hated by so many slaves.



Dr. King
Killed by slave

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perhaps too much to hope, but much of the violent reaction to this bloody murder could be blunted if in every city and town there would now be a resolve to remove what remains of injustice and racial prejudice from schools, from training and job opportunities, from housing and community life in general.

Dr. King's voice was the last one arguing for non-violence. The young militants respected him enough to pledge him they would accept his leadership in the summer ahead.

And now? The old ghost of John Brown spers out of the by-gone years. He was a white man and a violent one, he was hanged after his foolish foray at Harper's Ferry, Va., in the

autumn of 1859.

Brown was the martyr. His death was a catalyst. His soul became a cutting edge that broke hearts and walls as the great war came on with a rush. One frets with that memory.

There are other effects of martyrdoms.

Dr. King would not want his death to be an emotion that brought on what he had all his life opposed—violence and death.

Atlanta's Mayor Ivan Allen, who drove his car through a rain-swept city to the home of Dr. King and took the stunned wife to the airport where she learned that death had come in Memphis, was another symbol of the South.

He, too, was a free man. He was not a slave to hate and fear. His city is not a

slave city bound by such terrible chains as held the killers in Memphis.

That city, which allowed a strike of Negro garbage workers to grow into a protest against all the many remaining forms of racist prejudice, did not meet a necessary test. And so Memphis, across the border from Mississippi, became the site of a slave uprising where death and hate opposed freedom.

The Memphis killer and his associates have done their own race a grave and hideous injustice.

They have made it possible for blind violence to be loosed.

They have elevated the beast in man.

They may have imperiled

the Negro. They may have imperiled the white. They may have imperiled the war-torn South.

The Negro is only a beast.

The white is only a beast.

The war-torn South is only a beast.

In injustice and inhumanity, racist prejudices and criminalities now have targets of all races and colors. Dr. King's death has brought about what he fought for himself: his America is a country.

If this does not happen then the slaves will be masters of their own fate. Evil will have triumphed over mercy and justice.

Out of martyrdom will come the righteousness.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King a Prophet to His Race

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

The New York Times News Service

To many millions of American Negroes, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the prophet of their crusade for racial equality.

He was their voice of anguish, their eloquence in humiliation, their battle cry for human dignity. He forged for them the weapons of non-violence that withstood and blunted the ferocity of segregation.

AND TO MANY millions of American whites, he was one of a group of educated Negroes who preserved the bridge of communication between races when racial warfare threatened the United States in the 1960s, as Negroes sought the full emancipation pledged to them a century before by Abraham Lincoln.

To the world Dr. King had the stature that accrued to a winner of the Nobel Peace prize; a man with access to the White House and the Vatican; a veritable hero in the African states that were just emerging from colonialism.

In his determined dedication to nonviolence, Dr. King was caught in the crossfire between white and Negro extremists as the racial tensions erupted into arson, gunfire and looting in many of the nation's cities during the summer of 1967.

MILITANT NEGROES, with the cry of, "burn, baby burn," argued that only by violence and segregation could the Negro attain self-respect, dignity and real equality in the U.S. and white extremists, not bothering to make distinctions between degrees of Negro militancy, looked upon Dr. King as one of their chief enemies.

At times, in recent months, efforts by Dr. King to utilize nonviolent methods exploded into violence. On March 28, when he led a massive protest march through downtown Memphis in support of the city's striking sanitation workers—mostly Negro—a group of Negro youths suddenly began breaking store windows and looting and one Negro was shot to death.

Two days later, however, the minister said he would stage another demonstration and blamed the violence on his own "miscalculation."

AT THE TIME he was assassinated in Memphis, Dr. King was involved on a plan to dramatize the plight of the poor and stir Congress to help Negroes. He called this venture the "Poor People's campaign." It was to be a huge "camp-in" either in Washington or in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention.

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In one of his last public announcements Dr. King told an audience in a Harlem church March 26: "We need an alternative to riots and to timid supplication. Nonviolence is our most potent weapon."

His strong beliefs in civil rights and in nonviolence made him one of the leading opponents of American participation in the war in Vietnam. To him the war was unjust and it diverted vast sums that he believed would have been much better spent to alleviate the condition of the Negro poor in this country. He called the conflict "one of history's

most cruel and senseless wars."

INEVITABLY, AS a symbol of integration, he became the object of unrelenting attacks and vilification. His home was bombed. He was spat upon and mocked. He was struck and kicked. He was stabbed, almost fatally, by a deranged Negro woman. He was frequently thrown into jail. Through it all he adhered to the creed of passive disobedience that infuriated segregationists.

The adulation that was heaped upon him eventually irritated even some Negroes in the civil rights movement who worked hard, but in relative obscurity. They pointed out—and Dr. King admitted—that he was a poor administrator. They noted that Dr. King's successes were built on the labors of many who had gone before him.

The Negro extremists he criticized were contemptuous of Dr. King. They dismissed his passion for nonviolence as another form of servility to white people. They called him an "Uncle Tom," and charged that he was moderating the Negro struggle for equality.

DR. KING'S belief in nonviolence was subjected to intense pressure in 1966, when some Negro groups adopted the slogan "Black Power" in the aftermath of civil rights marches, into Mississippi and race riots in northern cities.

At the root of his civil rights convictions was profound faith in the basic goodness of man and the great potential of American democracy.

Scores of millions of Americans—white as well as Negro—who sat before television sets in the summer of 1963 to watch the march of some 200,000 Negroes on Washington were deeply stirred when Dr. King, in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, said:

"EVEN THOUGH we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"

And all over the world, men were moved as they read his words Dec. 10, 1964, when he became the third member of his race to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

"I refuse to accept the idea that man is mere flotsam and jetsam in the river of life which surrounds him," he said. "I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality."

FOR THE POOR and unlettered of his own race, Dr. King spoke differently. There he embraced the rhythm and passion of the revivalist and evangelist.