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Dr. King's Assassination Triggers Violence; LBJ Sets Day To Mourn, Asks Racial Peace

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

THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Killer Just 'Fades Away'

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — The body of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the martyred prophet of the nonviolent civil rights movement, was carried in a bronze and copper casket to the Memphis airport Friday for the journey home.

Police said the white assassin who killed the 39-year-old Nobel peace prize winner with a single rifle bullet Thursday had "simply faded."

The American Airlines Electra returning King's body from Memphis landed at 1:26 p.m. EST at a section of the Atlanta Airport reserved for visiting dignitaries.

MEMPHIS Police Chief Frank Holloman announced early Friday that "certain evidence had been found which we believe will be helpful in apprehending the suspect."

The killer blew a gaping hole in King's neck with a round from a .30-06 Remington pump rifle with a telescopic sight. It was fired 205 feet and three inches from the window of a communal bathroom in a flophouse to the balcony of King's motel across the street.

King whirled and fell on his back in a pool of blood on the Lorraine Hotel balcony.

King's body lay for half an hour in an open casket at R. S. Lewis & Sons Funeral Home early Friday before it was placed in a white hearse to be taken to the airport.

Mrs. King, in a 74-seat jet chartered for her by presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, was flying from Atlanta to bring home her husband's body.

ABOUT 100 Negroes filed past the body at the Memphis funeral home when word spread that it was on view. King lay on satin lining, wearing a dark blue suit and tie with a white shirt. The wound that killed him was barely visible.

Several Portland area memorial services have been scheduled to mourn the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Reports on the services and several school and court closures are given on Page 4, Main News.

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While the casket was en route to the airport, King's chief aide, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, assumed leadership of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He promised to conduct the mass march Monday that King had come here for—"It will be a silent march in his memory." And he vowed that he would carry through King's planned "poor people's campaign" on Washington.

He called for "silent memorial marches" around the nation on Sunday.

Abernathy stood on the pavement beneath the balcony where his leader was shot and said, "No man can fill King's shoes."

King was shot at about 6 p.m. (CST). He died an hour later.

"FROM EVIDENCE we have at this time, only one man was involved," said Holloman. The assassin was described as a white man, 6 feet tall, 165-175 pounds, between 26 and 32 years old.

He fled from the flophouse, dropping the rifle and a suitcase in the doorway before he leaped into a late model car and sped away. Holloman refused to divulge the contents of the suitcase.

But he said the assassin had bought a pair of binoculars in the city Thursday.

Shock waves spread across the world. President Johnson appeared on nationwide television two hours after the killing and urged citizens to "reject the blind violence that has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence."

KING WAS in Memphis as a proving ground for his massive "poor people's campaign" on Washington later this month. When the march he led here last week burst into a riot, his friends and critics alike expressed doubt that he could keep the Washington demonstration nonviolent.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shot Kills Martin King In Memphis Johnson Delays Trip To Hawaii Death Shocks U.S., LBJ Says

Caution Growing In Washington Regarding Peace Moves Progress

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson, preparing for a weekend Vietnam strategy conference in Honolulu, delayed his departure overnight Thursday because of the assassination in Memphis of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

The President went before television cameras and radio microphones to declare America is "shocked and saddened" by the tragedy. He condemned violence, lawlessness and divisiveness.

Johnson goes to Honolulu amid growing caution here about the prospects of preliminary peace talks.

The White House did not indicate whether Johnson would change his earlier plan to meet at March Air Force Base, Calif., to talk with former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

White House press secretary George Christian said "We'll get up tomorrow and make a decision on departure."

Possible Delay Seen

However, there was speculation that in view of the situation Johnson might not go to Hawaii at this time.

When Johnson received the news of the shooting of King, he was conferring in his office with Llewellyn Thompson, ambassador to Moscow who is designated as an envoy in any Vietnamese peace talks.

The original plan called for Johnson also to meet in Hawaii Sunday with South Korea's president, Chung Hee Park.

Earlier in the day, Hanoi charged that American planes bombed a North Vietnamese town northwest of the country's capital — deep inside the territory the President had declared off limits to U.S. air raiders.

The Pentagon quickly disavowed any "present knowledge of any such U.S. attack since the President's speech, Sunday night" in which he proclaimed the curtailment of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Investigation Ordered

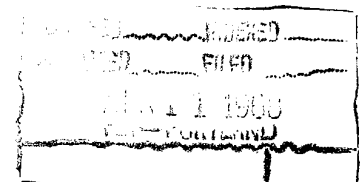
"Nonetheless an immediate investigation has been ordered," Asst. Secretary Phil G. Boulding, said in issuing the defense Department statement.

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The Honolulu meeting of the President with his top Washington and Saigon advisers follows Johnson's pattern for such get-togethers every half year or so for an across-the-board review of the Southeast Asian conflict. Such sessions have been held before in Hawaii, Guam and Washington.

But this week's spectacular developments toward direct negotiations with Hanoi have greatly heightened the potential of this weekend's parley.

This time the U.S. strategists must weigh what shifts may be necessary in the conduct of the war to accompany possible developments on the diplomatic front.

White House sources indicated, too, that the choice of successor to the U.S. commander in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, would be on the agenda.

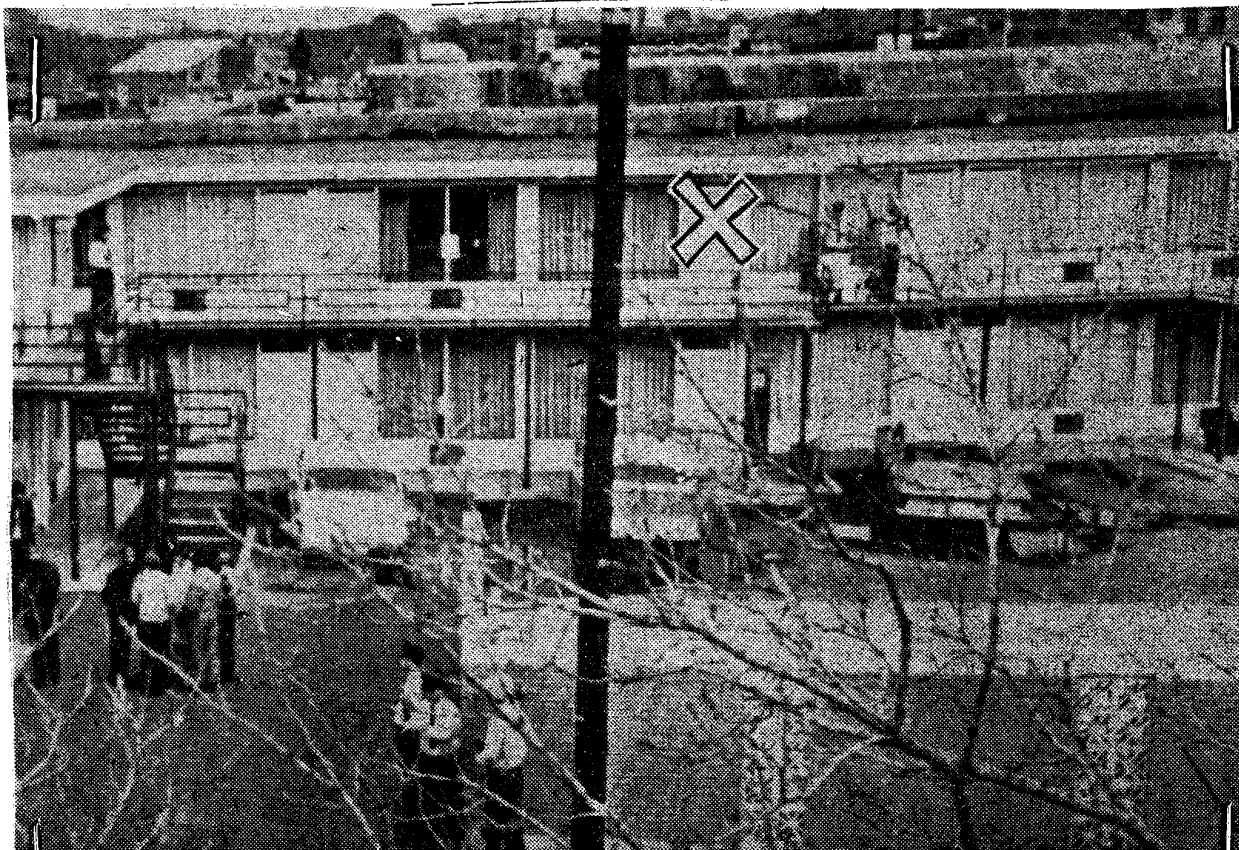
After four years at Saigon, Westmoreland is returning to Washington to become Army chief of staff in July. The U.S. commander in the Pacific, Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, also is due for replacement by July.

Westmoreland and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker will be in the U.S. contingent from Saigon. Flying out from Washington are Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of

Staff, and William P. Bundy, assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs.

Arriving at Honolulu Saturday night from a foreign ministers' meeting in New Zealand is Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Administration authorities took some pains to divorce Park's trip to Honolulu from the all-U.S. meetings which will precede his arrival. This was to avoid pressure from other allied leaders to attend the conference too.



SPOT WHERE SHOT HIT Dr. Martin Luther King is Memphis, Tenn., when hit by bullet from young, white assassin. Police guarded area later. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Civil Rights Champion Hit In Neck

Victim Standing On Motel Balcony;
Tennessee Governor Calls Out Guard

See Picture Page Also

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Nobel Laureate Martin Luther King Jr., father of nonviolence in the American civil rights movement, was killed by an assassin's bullet Thursday night.

King, 39, was hit in the neck by a bullet as he stood on the balcony of a motel here. He died less than an hour later in St. Joseph Hospital.

Gov. Buford Ellington immediately ordered 4,000 National Guard troops back into the city. A curfew which

More pictures and stories on assassination of King are on pages 12, 13, 14, including an obituary and local and national reactions.

was clamped on Memphis after a King-led march turned into a riot a week ago was reimposed.

Police said incidents of violence, including several fire bombings, were reported following King's death.

The 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner was standing on the balcony of his motel here, where he had come to lead protests in behalf of the city's 1900 striking garbage workers, most of them Negroes, when he was shot.

Two Arrested

Two unidentified men were arrested several blocks from the motel but were released.

Police also said they found a .30-06 rifle on Main Street about one block from the motel, but it was not confirmed whether this was the weapon that killed King.

An aide who was standing nearby said the shot hit King in the neck and lower right part of his face.

"Martin Luther King is dead," said Asst. Police Chief Henry Lux, the first word of the death.

Assistant hospital administrator Paul Hess confirmed later that King died at 7 p.m. of a bullet wound in the neck.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson said he and others in the King party were getting ready to go to dinner when the shooting occurred.

"King was on the second floor balcony of the motel," Jackson said. "He had just bent over. If he had been standing up, he wouldn't have been hit in the face."

Shot Rings Out

King had just told Ben Branch: "My man, be sure to sing 'Blessed Lord' tonight and sing it well."

A shot then rang out, Jackson said.

Jackson said the only sound King uttered after that was: "Oh!"

"I knocked him down," he said. "When I turned around, I saw police coming from everywhere. They said 'Behind you.' The police were coming from where the shot came."

Branch, another member of the King party, said: "The bullet exploded in his face. It knocked him off his feet."

Solomon Jones, King's chauffeur, said he saw a "man in white clothes" running from the scene.

King had returned to Memphis Wednesday to lead another massive protest march next Monday in support of the garbage strikers. Sympathizers from other parts of the country had announced they would join, and as many as 10,000 or more were expected for the march.

Violence Erupts Again

A similar march March 28 of about 6,000 erupted into the first violence in Memphis since the beginning of the civil rights movement. Police and march leaders, alike, blamed the outburst on Negro youths on the fringe of the march.

One 17-year-old Negro youth was killed in the violence after the march, and his funeral Tuesday was attended by several thousand mourners.

Violence erupted again shortly after King was shot. Police reported snipers firing on police and National Guard units and several persons were reported hit by the shots.

Several firebombings and other acts of vandalism also were reported.

A bomb threat was telephoned to Methodist Hospital and police were rushed to the scene.

Armed guards were immediately posted at St. Joseph Hospital where King died.

Holloman said early investigation indicated the assassin was a white male, who was "50 to 100 yards away in a flophouse." He said police had no definite leads, but that two persons were in custody.

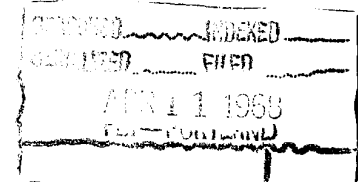
The city's garbage collectors, about 93 per cent of them Negroes, struck Feb. 12 for union recognition, payroll deduction of dues and pay increases.

Mayor Henry Loeb had declared the strike was illegal and said repeatedly he would not grant a written contract or the dues check-off.

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The strike, which drew its racial overtones from the large proportion of Negroes among the strikers, quickly took on a civil rights character.

In a speech here, King had said the strike symbolized a new phase of the civil rights movement, "The Negroes' fight for economic equality."

Injunction Issued

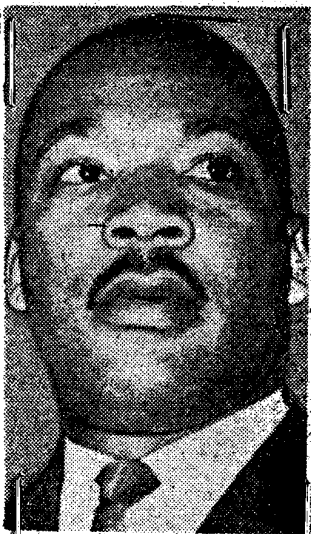
A federal district judge issued an injunction against Monday's planned march, after city officials said they feared it might bring more violence. King's attorneys argued against the move, and U.S. Dist. Court Judge Bailey Brown took the case under advisement Thursday.

King had told a rally Wednesday night that the march would proceed, regardless of injunctions.

Gov. Ellington announced after the slaying that the state was taking necessary steps to prevent disorder.

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

"Every possible action is being taken to apprehend the person or persons responsible for committing this act," Ellington said.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rights Leader Fatalistic**Frequent Threats On Life Shrugged Off****By JAY BOWLES**

Associated Press Writer

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — "It really doesn't matter what happens now. I've been to the mountaintop."

The speaker was Martin Luther King Jr. His audience was a cheering crowd of some 2,000 supporters. It was Wednesday night.

Less than 24 hours later, the nation's foremost apostle of nonviolence was dead — the victim of an assassin's bullet — as he stood on the threshold of the biggest test of the theories he espoused.

King said Wednesday night that he was aware threats had been made on his life. But he said he had seen the fulfillment of his goals of nonviolence, and did not worry about the future.

He said his flight to Memphis from Atlanta Tuesday had been delayed because of a baggage search which airlines

officials said resulted from threats to him.

"And there have been some threats around here," he added.

"We've got some difficult days ahead, but it really doesn't matter now," King said. "Because I've been to the mountaintop."

Massive March Planned

And Andrew Young, executive vice president of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said he had heard King make similar remarks only once before — at Demopolis, Ala., during his 1964 Selma march.

"I don't know whether it was premonition or not," Young said as he stood in the door of the emergency room where the Nobel Peace Prize winner had been taken after he was felled by the bullet.

The supreme test of the theory of nonviolence was to have come next Monday,

when King planned to lead a massive march down the path where violence broke out last week.

It was the first time in King's long history of civil rights activity that one of his drives had erupted into violence. He was clearly disturbed.

Young, testifying at a federal court hearing six hours before King was shot, was asked by U.S. Dist. Judge Bailey Brown what effect violence in the upcoming march would have on King.

"I would say that Dr. King would consider it a repudiation of his philosophy and his whole way of life," Young replied. "I don't know when I've seen him as discouraged and depressed."

"Let us stand with greater determination" he said. "Let us move on in these days of challenge to make America what it ought to be."

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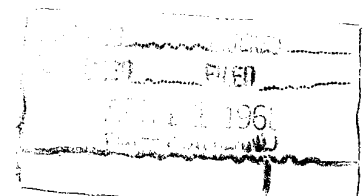
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Speech Filled With Hope On 1961 Portland Visit

The Jefferson High School Choir sang and Gov. Mark O. Hatfield and Mayor Terry D. Schrunk brought greetings when Dr. Martin Luther King appeared on the stage of the Portland Public Auditorium in November, 1961.

"There must be people in this nation with a sort of divine content . . . it is no longer a choice between non violence or violence; it is a choice between non violence or non existence," the Baptist minister, then 32, told an audience of 3,500 who gathered to hear him.

Dr. King visited Portland then as principal speaker at the Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day program.

While here, he took time out to talk to college students and met with the Albina Ministerial Alliance at Vancouver Avenue First Baptist Church.

His appearance at Portland State College was part of that institution's commemoration of the Civil War. His talk was part of a schedule that also included a concert of Civil War music and discussion of the battles of Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Shiloh.

Voice Full Of Hope

His voice was filled with hope when he spoke to Portlanders on that day in 1961:

"We are on the border of the promised land of integration."

But, he continued, challenges remained . . . — "Americans must rise above the narrow confines of their individualistic concerns to the broader concerns of all humanity" . . .

"They must rid themselves of the notion that there are superior and inferior races."

He said he strongly believed there would be true integra-

tion of the races before the turn of the century.

Portland church officials Thursday announced various memorial services for the Rev. Mr. King.

A memorial service will be held at 7:30 p.m. Friday at 1st Unitarian Church, 1011 SW 12th Ave.

An inter-denominational service will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday at First Congregational Church, 1126 SW Park Ave.

Portland Negroes Protest

When King was arrested for seeking service at a Birmingham, Ala., lunch counter in 1963, Portland Negroes protested by picketing five stores.

King's wife, Coretta, presented a "Freedom Concert" in Portland March 10, 1965. She said in an interview that she was used to fear.

"We have had threats since the beginning of the struggle, but I have learned to live with it," she said.

"My husband has no fear of death. He has said it does not matter how long you live, but how well . . . if you have to do this for a great cause . . . you are doing right.

"I have tried to prepare myself for whatever comes, because somehow I have felt all along that what we were doing is right. If you believe in your convictions, you must stand up for them. If you really believe in a cause enough, you are willing to die for that cause."

STUDENTS HURL BOTTLES

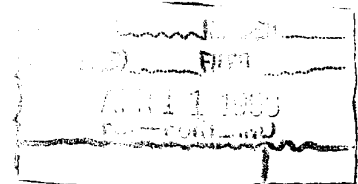
JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Negro students at Jackson State College began sporadic bottle-throwing and window smashing Thursday night after they heard of the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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Friend Reports Rights Goals

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — Dr. Reginald Hawkins, Negro candidate for governor of North Carolina, said Thursday night he had been advised by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King that "nonviolence is on trial in Memphis."

King had planned to accompany Hawkins, a Charlotte dentist, on a campaign swing through North Carolina Thursday but canceled the visit, saying he would be unable to participate because of the situation in Memphis.

"I talked to him yesterday (Wednesday) on the phone and he said he had to be in Memphis because nonviolence is on trial there," said Hawkins. "We knew there were many forces at work there to destroy nonviolence as a civil rights philosophy."

Hawkins said he personally still believes in nonviolence as a means to Negro civil rights goals, but he said young Negroes are disillusioned.

"We'll have to do a whole lot of soul preaching now to our young people . . . when they see what happened to President Kennedy who was interested in the welfare of people and now what happened to Martin," Hawkins said.

Hawkins, his voice choked with emotion, said he had known King personally for 12 years.

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'You Feel Like Flying . . . From This Damned Cruel World'

Citizens Black and White Stunned

NEW YORK (AP) — Black and white, famous and unknown, Americans reacted to the news of Martin Luther King's assassination Thursday night with shock, sorrow and prayers that the violence of his death would not overshadow the nonviolence he preached.

President Johnson, addressing the nation on radio and television, said, "we have been saddened. I ask every citizen to reject the blind violence that has struck Martin Luther King who lived by non-violence."

Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to play major league baseball, said, "Oh my God, I'm frightened. I pray to God this doesn't end up in the streets."

Mrs. Joanna Ryan of Harlem said, "You feel like flying away from this damned cruel world."

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., a Negro, said, "He changed the world. He changed it enduringly, far beyond the power of hatred to rescind."

Leontyne Price, Metropolitan Opera soprano, a Negro, said, "What Martin Luther King stood for and was can never be killed with a bullet."

James Farmer, former national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said, "He hated bloodshed. His own blood must not now trigger more blood letting."

Mrs. Bennie Mae Fowler, of Harlem said, "I shed all my tears. I don't know what we're going to do now."

Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, said, "We can only grieve."

Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, said, "We pray that he has not died in vain."

Floyd McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, said "It is truly American racism."

Lt. Gov. Francis W. Sargent of Massachusetts, said, "It is our tragic irony that a man who lived in the face on non-violence died in the senselessness of a violent act."

New York Sen. Robert F.

Kennedy, breaking the news to a predominantly Negro audience in Indianapolis, said, "He dedicated himself to justice and love between his fellow human beings. It's up to those of us who are here to carry out that dream."

James Meredith, who was shot during a 1966-voter-registration march in Mississippi, said "This is America's answer to the peaceful, nonviolent way of obtaining rights in this country."

Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said, "This country is no longer the same."

Dick Gregory, Negro comedian, said, "The weapon was always left behind. He was a sweet and honorable man."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon urged Americans "to try a new spirit of reconciliation to redeem this terrible act."

The newly installed Archbishop of New York, Terrance

J. Cooke, said, "America can't survive with its house divided. We need the justice and love he died for."

A soldier in Saigon, a white master sergeant, said, "There's going to be a lot of trouble at home."

Texas Gov. John B. Connally said, "King contributed much to the chaos and turbulence in this country, but he did not deserve this fate."

Mrs. Rosa Parks of Detroit, who led the 1955 bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said, "I can't talk now. I just can't talk."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said, "His doctrine of nonviolence will overcome."

The Rev. James Groppi, the white priest who led open housing marches in Milwaukee, said, "We are thinking the king is dead. We are sad, bitter."

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., called for a week of national mourning and said, "Dr. King was apparently the victim of a mad man as was another great American four years ago."

Calvin Craig, grand dragon of the United Klans of America, said, "... the worst thing that could have happened to the nation."

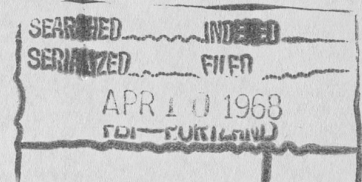
Stokely Carmichael, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in a Havana Radio broadcast monitored in Miami, urged Negroes to stay away from their jobs to protest the slaying and "make the white racist Americans understand that Negroes have the necessary force to set right the outrages which have been made against Negroes in the United States."

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(AP Wirephotos)

King, Wife Coretta, and Three of Their Children



Civil Rights Leader With President Johnson
Whitney Young of the Urban League Accompanied King to the 1964 Meeting

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Trek Set Here

A march through downtown Portland in tribute to Martin Luther King will begin at 1 p.m. Saturday in the SW Park Blocks opposite College Center at Portland State College.

The march is sponsored by Portland Peace Mobilization in recognition of Dr. King's ~~opposition~~ to the Vietnam War.

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Dr. King's Death Shocks World Capitals

By The Associated Press

Expressions of sorrow at the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. mingled across the world Friday with expressions of concern about what his assassination and the reaction to it might mean for the United States.

Expressions of sorrow came from kings, emperors, and statesmen. Communist governments castigated the United States and the Soviet Union's official newspaper, Izvestia, used its largest headlines to proclaim: "USA is a country of violence and racism."

Pope Paul VI, who had met King at the Vatican in 1964, appealed for calm and respect of the principle of "brotherly love." Told of the civil rights leader's slaying just after he woke, the pontiff said he was "profoundly grieved."

In Australia, evangelist Billy Graham said his friend's death was "dreadful" and expressed fear it would lead to anarchy and civil war in the

United States. Without a spiritual awakening, he said, democracy in America is doomed.

In Africa, where King was a hero, his death brought a prediction of violence in U.S. cities from Ghana radio. Among the continent's leaders, President Hamani Diori of Niger said he hoped "King's sacrifice was not in vain, bringing more peace and quiet to his race."

From Dakar, Senegal, West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt said: "His death must be an appeal for consideration and must not trigger another phase of force."

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, in Tehran, Iran, had no comment. But one of his hosts, Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abass Hoveida called the crime "another catastrophe for the United States."

Izvestia saw similarities in King's murder and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. "The killing must

have had a political motivation," it said, and implied that American government officials were indirectly responsible.

French reaction was summed up by the nation's largest newspaper, France-Soir. It said: "America is a brutal country. Now she is afraid."

In Geneva, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant sent a cable to Mrs. King, expressing his deep shock and condolences. He also designated U.N. Undersecretary-General Ralph Bunche as his representative at King's funeral. Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, issued a statement terming King's death "a national disaster, a profound American tragedy."

One message of sympathy to Mrs. King was sent by King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden, who gave Dr. King the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.

"This will increase the feeling of powerlessness which has gripped so many," said

Sweden's premier, Tage Erlander.

The World Council of Churches in Geneva said "By international consensus Dr. King was a first citizen of the world. In the United States he was a main hope for a tormented nation. Any consequent violence will only invoke violence, and his kind of peacemaker will finally have to make the peace."

President Giuseppe Saragat of Italy commented: "I join in the mourning of free America for the loss of its great son ... victim of a barbarous assassination."

Britain's parliament expressed horror at this "brutal and senseless murder."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said: "I am certain the government of the United States will punish whoever is guilty. I trust they will not spare efforts and any one in the search of justice."

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Memphis Events Leading Up To King's Assassination

Here is a day-by-day account of events in Memphis leading up to the assassination Thursday night of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.:

Feb. 12 — 1,300 sanitation department workers, 98 per cent of them Negro, go on strike demanding higher wages and settlement of grievances.

Feb. 13 — Strikers demand that Mayor Henry Loeb recognize the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, and provide a dues checkoff demand which later became the prime issue in the walkout. Loeb refuses.

Feb. 15 — City begins trying to hire replacements; garbage pileup tops 10,000 tons.

Feb. 18 — Union officials again demand recognition; Loeb again refuses.

Feb. 22 — More than 1,000 strikers march on the city council chambers where a meeting designed to end strike was being held. The meeting adjourns in an uproar.

Feb. 23 — Strikers clash with police in downtown area, use spray gas.

Feb. 24 — Chancellor issues injunction preventing strike activity, marches and other demonstrations.

March 5 — City council chamber sit-in brings arrests of 116 strikers and sympathizers on disorderly conduct charges.

March 8 — Strike supporters picket garbage truck station for first time; fires in trash piles and garbage cans across city.

March 13 — Nine demonstrators arrested after officers said they shout at and threaten shoppers.

March 14 — Six strike supporters arrested after blocking entrance to sanitation depot. Roy Wilkins, executive director of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tells 10,000 that firm but peaceful protest is road to strike success.

March 15 — Grand jury indicts eight arrested in Feb. 23 demonstration when police car rocked.

March 18 — King calls for Negro workers and pupils to take a "holiday" March 22 and march downtown with him.

March 22 — Snowfall cancels march plans. City and union accept mediation.

March 28 — King returns to lead massive march which erupts into rioting. General curfew clamped on city. National Guard called.

March 29 — King announces he will pursue the Memphis campaign, returning in a week to lead another mass march.

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April 3 — City obtains federal court restraining order against march, saying they would be unable to control it.

April 4 — King aides tell federal judge that violence on second march, now scheduled for April 9, would be viewed by King as a "repudiation" of his non-violent policy.

April 4 — Sniper's bullet strikes King in the neck outside his room at the Lorraine Motel at 6:05 p.m.

April 4 — King pronounced dead at St. Joseph's Hospital at 7:05 p.m. (CST).



Mrs. King Leaves Atlanta Home En Route to Flight for Memphis

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Stokely Urges Retaliation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Black power advocate Stokely Carmichael urged Negroes today to arm themselves with guns and take to the streets in retaliation for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Carmichael told a news conference he wants black America to "kill off the real enemy."

He said there would be executions in the streets.

"When white America killed Dr. King she opened the eyes of every black man in this country," Carmichael said.

Carmichael blamed President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N. Y., along with the rest of the nation's white population for the death of the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

"Bobby Kennedy pulled that trigger as much as anyone else," Carmichael said, charging the senator had failed to push for prosecution of slayers of Negro civil rights workers when he was attorney general.

The militant Black Power leader declared that violence that erupted in city after city across the nation after King was shot in Memphis is "just light stuff" when compared with "what will happen."

"We have to retaliate," he added.

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Assassination Reaction

Jackie Issues Plaintive Plea

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mrs. John F. Kennedy issued an emotional appeal to the nation today to let the assassination of Martin Luther King "make room in people's hearts for love, not hate."

Mrs. Kennedy, herself widowed by an assassin's bullet, issued the following statement from her apartment here:

"I weep for Mrs. King and for her children for this senseless, senseless act of hate which took away a man who preached love and hope.

"When will our country learn that to live by the sword is to perish by the sword?

"I pray that with the price he paid — his life — he will make room in people's hearts for love, not hate.

"Some people would never kill — but even to speak of another with hatred is the same and causes death.

"In the agonizing months that lie ahead, I pray that everyone will look into his heart and try to find more room for love and justice there.

"And for the people Dr. King led, who have suffered so much and who have so much still to hope for, I pray that his sacrifice will help to bring them all that they deserve."

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(Ap Wirephoto)

Shaken

Senator Robert Kennedy, campaigning in Indiana Thursday, was shaken as he informed an audience in a Negro section of Indianapolis, "Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight." Kennedy learned of the death when his plane landed in Indianapolis.

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Manhunt Widens For Killer

**\$155,000 Reward
Posted for Capture
Of King's Assassin**

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A massive federal manhunt spread through the South today for the assassin who killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and plunged the nation into mourning.

It appeared that the sandy-haired, sharp-nosed rifleman had fled Tennessee with a \$155,000 price on his head. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the investigation has "spread several hundred miles from the borders of Tennessee."

FBI agents, he said, were following leads in "several parts of the country."

Clark announced Friday that "we are very close to making an arrest." But a day and a half after the 39-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner fell dying on the balcony of his hotel room, his spinal cord severed by a bullet, there had been no arrest.

King's body was to lie in state at a women's college in Atlanta today until the funeral Tuesday at Ebenezer Baptist Church, where the civil rights leader and his father were copastors.

Flags Lowered

Federal flags were ordered flown at half staff but in nearly 50 cities across the nation mourning turned to violence.

Rewards totaling \$155,000 were posted in Memphis for King's killer. This much was known about him:

About three hours before King was shot, a clean-shaven, sharp-nosed white man checked into a "flophouse" across from the Lorraine, King's hotel. He was neatly dressed in a black suit, white shirt and narrow, dark tie.

"He registered under the name of John Willard and had a silly smile," said Mrs. Bessie Brewer, 44, the blonde landlady of the rooming house.

"He paid his \$8.50 week's rent in cash, with a \$20 bill and two quarters," she said. He took Room 5, an 8-by-12 foot cubicle with a window that had an angled view of the Lorraine. The killer then apparently waited for King to show himself.

Clearer View

At around 5:30 p.m., the man, described as having "a square chin, and thick hair at the front, receding on the sides," went into the bathroom—a walk of about 13 steps from his room. It gave him a clearer view of the Lorraine. He stayed in the bathroom about 25 or 30 minutes.

Around 6 p.m., King came onto the balcony of the hotel and told his chauffeur on the street below to get ready to drive him to dinner.

At 6:01, as he leaned over to say something to an aide below, there was "a sound like a fire-cracker." King reeled to the floor in a pool of blood, a gaping wound in his neck.

In the confusion, the killer dashed from the rooming house and later dropped a suitcase and a rifle in an amusement center several doors away. At about the same time, witnesses saw a white Ford Mustang speed away.

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Police Swarm Over Memphis Motel After King Assassination

Slain Negro Leader Was Standing on Balcony When Fatal Shot Was Fired



Blaze Starts in New York After News of King's Death Is Announced

The Burning Furniture Store Is Located at 125th Street in New York's Negro Section Known as Harlem

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Most Potent Weapon His Doctrine of Nonviolence

ATLANTA, Ga. — When the mantle of Negro leadership fell on the shoulders of Martin Luther King Jr., death fell in behind him to dog his steps until a bullet found its mark 13 years later. King long before had learned to live with the threat of death.

"Don't stop singing," he had exhorted Negroes at a church rally in Birmingham, Ala., only a few weeks before he was killed.

"Let's have a quality even in the midst of our suffering," he said. King had the quality of being gentle, with courage to speak his convictions.

"We have a weapon so powerful they just don't know what to do with it," he once said of nonviolence. "Even if they kill us, we have power."

King received many honors, climaxed with the Nobel Peace Prize of 1964; he influenced presidents, met with heads of state, yet could arouse the field hands, the masses. He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Boston University in 1955, the year he began the boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala.

Award He Most Wanted

But the award King wanted most for his efforts was the end of discrimination and deprivation. In 1962, he was saying, "I will not be satisfied until segregation is dead in America."

In 1968, he said, "the plant of freedom has grown only a bud and not a flower . . . The last three decades didn't remove racism."

As a boy, King learned of racism in Atlanta where he was born Jan. 15, 1929. He had two white playmates, until their mother learned of the association.

When he was 15 King was returning by bus from the state finals of an oratorical contest at Valdosta, Ga. The driver ordered him to move to the back of the bus and King stood up all the way to Atlanta.

"That was the beginning of my determination to lead a bus boycott," he said later. The boycott came in 1955 to Montgomery. It catapulted the young Baptist preacher into world prominence and was a year-long prelude to court-ordered desegregation of the buses. King went to jail in that struggle.

In Albany, Ga., in 1962, when Negro crowds hurled bottles and bricks at policemen, King suspended his marches and called a day of penance, going through the poolrooms collecting knives and other weapons.

"We cannot win this struggle with bottles and bricks," he said.

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Mrs. King visited him in jail at Albany one Sunday. Yolanda, oldest of the four children, was six then and she had been told her father was in jail trying to win the rights of his people. She sent this message:

"Tell daddy to stay there 'til we can go to Fun Town." That was an amusement park in Atlanta.

King returned to Alabama for his 1963 Birmingham campaign, symbolized by the use of police dogs and fire hoses on demonstrators' leading to enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that opened places of public accommodations. In 1964, he led a drive in St. Augustine, Fla.

Police Dog Liked His Face

Arrested in the Florida campaign, King was hauled away in a police car with a fierce-looking dog beside him. Later he was asked if the dog bothered him. King laughed. "He licked my face."

In 1965, King led the voting rights drive in Selma, Ala., that produced another national law and thousands of new voters in the South.

He moved north a year later with the ill-fated Chicago campaign that by his admission failed to win the goal of open housing.

King reminisced a few weeks ago during a flight from Jackson, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala., on a trip to get support for his most ambitious undertaking — the poor people's campaign in Washington, D.C.

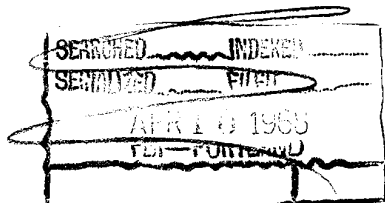
Twice, King recalled, he had been actually fearful of dying. "You remember when we were stopped by Jim Clark in Selma," he said to an associate. "He said, 'don't take another step.' I believe if I had taken another step, he would have killed me. He was trembling."

The other time he felt scared, King said, was in Cicero, Ill., a Chicago suburb, when he and a line of open housing marchers walked between hostile mobs, with heavy police escorts.

King went ahead with plans for the Washington poor people's campaign despite the same kind of predictions he heard from both friends and enemies when he proposed the 1963 drive in Birmingham and the 1965 Selma push—both of which brought new laws.

King said in 1963, "we are tired of living in the dungeons of poverty, ignorance and want. We have come to the day when a piece of freedom is not enough for us as human beings . . .

"If the inexpressible cruelties of slavery could not extinguish our existence, the opposition we now face will surely fail. We feel that we are the conscience of America . . ."



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Presidential Statement**'America Shocked, Saddened'**

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

The text of the statement made Thursday night by President Johnson:

"America is shocked and saddened by the brutal slaying tonight of Dr. Martin Luther King.

"I ask every citizen to reject the blind violence that has struck Dr. King, who lived by nonviolence.

"I pray that his family can find comfort in the memory of all he tried to do for the land he loved so well. I have just conveyed the sympathy of Mrs. Johnson and myself to his widow, Mrs. King.

"I know that every American of good will joins me in mourning the death of this out-

standing leader and in praying for peace and understanding throughout this land.

"We can achieve nothing by lawlessness and divisiveness among the American people. It is only by joining together and only by working together can we continue to move toward equality and fulfillment for all of our people.

"I hope that all Americans tonight will search their hearts as they ponder this most tragic incident.

"I have canceled my plans for the evening. I am postponing my trip to Hawaii until tomorrow.

"Thank you."

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FBI Trails King Slayer

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Law enforcement officers remained tight-lipped Tuesday about their search for a man they say is "on the run"—the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Federal authorities have taken complete charge of the case, refusing all comment except to say that the necessary manpower has been committed to the investigation.

Police Chief J. C. MacDonald, reporting that local officers no longer have jurisdiction over the case, said, "I don't know any more about it than you do."

Rolando Velez, the Mexican consul here, said FBI agents questioned him Tuesday morning about a man who had obtained a tourist card, giving a false address and telephone number, the day before King was shot last Thursday. Velez had contacted authorities after reporting a resemblance between the man and a sketch carried Saturday by a local newspaper.

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King Honored In Services From Harlem To Moscow

By The Associated Press

In Central Park and in Harlem, in Surinam and Moscow, people of the world paused Tuesday to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as he was laid to rest in Atlanta.

Across the United States, an estimated 120 million persons watched all or parts of the funeral on television.

The sound of grieving voices and mournful music filled Central Park in New York as some 5,000 persons, mostly

white, listened to the American Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski, in a musical tribute.

They heard Brahms, Bach, Beethoven and spirituals.

Farther uptown, the usually busy streets of Harlem were virtually deserted during the day. Most businesses were closed.

Police lounged in front of stores that were damaged in looting Thursday night and Friday morning after the assassination of Dr. King in Memphis.

In Paramaribo, Surinam, residents marched in a silent procession honoring Dr. King and laid a wreath at a statue of Mohandas K. Gandhi. The flag flew at half-mast.

Prime Minister Johan A. Pengel said in a radio and television speech that a statue of Dr. King will be placed in Paramaribo and a street in the capital city named after him.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said representatives of government-controlled organizations held a meeting in Dr. King's memory in Moscow. A minute of silence was observed, Tass said.

In Toronto, school children, housewives, union and civic officials and civil rights leaders marched to the cenotaph in front of the old city hall to place a wreath after an interfaith service at St. James Anglican Cathedral.

Schools were closed in New York City, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Providence, Houston, Cincinnati and numerous other cities in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

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Assassination Saddens Portland Leaders; Fuel For Advocates Of Violence Feared

By JACK BERRY

Staff Writer, The Oregonian

"This is probably Good Friday moved up about a week, really. It is about like nonviolent Jesus being crucified. It moves me deeply; this is awful."

This response to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Nobel Peace Prize-winning civil rights leader who was shot down in Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, was characteristic of the shock registered by Portland civic leaders, over the event.

It was made by the Rev. Royald V. Caldwell, president of the Greater Portland Council of Churches and minister of the First Congregational Church, who added the hope "that people might be inspired to let this man's example be a kind of memorial for us all."

About what that memorial would stand for, the consequences of the assassination in terms of the nation's racial climate, white leaders were apprehensive or noncommittal and most black leaders pessimistic.

Several black community leaders related the death of King to that of John F. Kennedy and Medgar Evers as indicative of the nation's compulsion to destroy its most positive advocates of change.

"I wonder what we must look like to other nations with our habit of killing off this sort of man," said Mayfield Webb, executive director of Portland's Metropolitan Steering Committee.

"I don't know if I can put it in terms of the black commun-

ity. What do you do when you lose a man who is able in a few words to capture the imagination of vast numbers of people; who can step in?

"As the nonviolent voices are stilled again and again are they not opening the door to other voices? I think we are rapidly reaching the point that democracy itself is at stake. They can call it an individual criminal act but this man was a symbol and the way he was killed is also a symbol."

Rozell Gilmore of the Albina Neighborhood Service Center was more blunt. "They've killed the real crusader for nonviolence. The possibility of violence has increased tremendously."

"King was the one man who could have calmed this country down this summer," said Thomas Vickers, president of the Portland NAACP Chapter. "I hope this will help Portland try to alleviate racial tension and strife by getting to their causes," he said, instead of simply arming to suppress disturbances. He proposed application to the problem of employment and development of summer camps.

Al Batiste, an early participant in developing participation in the Model Cities program and Negro candidate for the Portland School Board, talked about the damaging effect the King assassination must have on his children.

But the lives of King, Evers and Kennedy, he felt, give "America a great legacy. It's all our struggle to make the dream of Martin Luther King come true."

Rabbi Emanuel Rose of the Beth Israel Congregation feared the event "will only add fuel to the arguments of that segment of the population which does not believe in the nonviolent approach. Dr. King will probably be used as a symbol of the failure of that approach rather than as a symbol of its success. That is the tragedy."

Rabbi Rose declared: "We all in white America share the burden of this tragic moment in our history. It is incumbent upon us to once and for all stop stalling as a solution to the racial problem in this lence — to the bullet of the assassin."

"I will request Secretary of State Clay Myers to fly the Capitol flags at half mast Friday as a symbol of the error of human violence and in respect to Dr. King."

"I fervently hope that those inclined toward violence in the streets of America will respond to his martyrdom."

"This can best be done, in the long summer ahead, by seeking the path he followed — that of amity and brotherhood between races and men."

Mayor Terry D. Schrunk expressed the hope that the person or persons responsible for the killing "would be brought speedily to justice."

Victim Admired

He said he admired Dr. King as "a well grounded leader of moderation and progress" and added: "I would hope that people of all races would recognize this as an act of violence that cannot be tolerated in this nation and that black and white citizens will not use this tragedy as an excuse for additional acts of violence."

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Schrunk expressed the hope that "people of good faith and good will will rededicate themselves to resolving problems that exist in America through orderly means."

Said **M. James Gleason**, chairman of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners: "This loss is a personal injury to every citizen in the nation. It is horrible in every sense of the word, completely senseless and unnecessary." He said the Dr. King slaying, coupled with the assassination of President Kennedy, "shows the instability of a certain segment of the public."

Multnomah County Sheriff James C. Holzman declared: "In my view, assassination is the most dastardly of all crimes." He declined to predict what the event's consequences might be but agreed with others about "the tragedy that a renowned representative of a non-violent movement should be assassinated."

To the **Rev. Paul Schulze**, director of the Portland Model Cities program, the assassination "reflects a sickness abroad in our land, much of it the result of the separate society that we've been building."

"If we continue to resist the efforts of the black people to claim their stake in our land we will be headed for self-destruction as a nation."

As to the immediate consequences of the assassination, the **Rev. Mr. Schulze** predicted they would be varied.

"There are those who will refuse to react violently because they do not want to copy the violence that is a characteristic of our white society," he said.

"Others will react just as violently perhaps, with the same blindness that motivated the assassin. I would hope that this event would help people to realize the truths of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorder, that racism is abroad in our land and sad to say there are many people that have that sickness and don't know it."

South Changed

Hill, who said he became a close friend of Dr. King after bringing him to Portland for a speaking engagement, expressed a belief that "America will never return to the conditions which existed prior to Martin Luther King. I think that it was extremely fortunate that a man like King lived and worked as he did. Without him, I don't know what would have happened. He changed the whole pattern of the South."

The Rev. G. E. Carter Jr., of the Christian Methodist Church and longtime War on Poverty official in the Albina district, expressed concern about a possible "chain reaction" to the King assassination. "In death a person who may not have been great to all the people becomes a martyr to the cause and it changes the picture altogether."

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Oregonians React With Hope, Fear

By LLOYD BASEMAN
Of the Register-Guard

Expressions of hope, fear, bitterness and urgency were circulating throughout Oregon and the Emerald Empire Friday over the Thursday night slaying of civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

Gov. Tom McCall had the Capitol flags in Salem placed at half staff Friday as a "symbol of the error of human violence," and expressed hope that "those inclined toward violence in the streets of America will respond to his (King's) martyrdom."

He suggested that this "can best be done, in the long summer ahead, by seeking the path he followed—that of amity and brotherhood between races and men."

A public memorial service has been scheduled for 3 p.m. Sunday in McArthur Court on the University of Oregon campus. Arrangements are being made by the Rev. Norman Pott of the Central Presbyterian Church in behalf of the Eugene-Springfield Fellowship of Churches.

The Eugene Ministerial Association has arranged to have members of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish communities present to lead prayers for members of their faiths.

At the U of O, classes were cancelled Friday afternoon in order that faculty and students could attend a memorial service for King, scheduled for 1 p.m. in McArthur Court.

U of O President Arthur Flemming, who arranged the service at the request of the campus Black Students Union (BSU), will speak. Flemming also ordered all university

flags to be flown at half staff for the next 30 days.

The BSU released a statement Thursday night, following the announcement of King's death, calling the killing a "brutal, wasteful, racist slaying."

The statement expressed concern that King's "cause" of "non-violence . . . no longer holds relevance in the land of the free," and said the responsibility for his death must be borne by the "conspiracy" of "white America."

Flemming, who is also current president of the National Council of Churches, called King "one of our truly great leaders" and said, "in the midst of our sorrow, we should resolve to dedicate our lives to the attainment of the objectives for which he has given his life."

The Rev. Lemuel McKinnie, a member of the Eugene Human Rights Commission and minister of St. Mark's CME Church in Eugene, which has an all-Negro congregation, said he didn't feel King's slaying would worsen white-black relations because "he was a man dedicated to a cause that was not only for Negroes but for all people."

McKinnie said he believed King's death "will cause greater cooperation between people, because many people are now concerned and asking 'What can I do now?'"

Clyde DeBerry, director of the Desegregation Institute at the University of Oregon and Western regional chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, called King's death "a tragedy and horror to black Americans."

"That . . . the apostle of non-violence should be gunned down in the heart of an American city is a dismal indication of basic racism in our society today," DeBerry said in a prepared statement.

"King was the last apostle of non-violence and with his death the philosophy of non-violence died," DeBerry said.

"We issue no warning, make no predictions, but black people will no longer stand stoic and docile and witness the wanton killing of our leaders, our heroes, our people, our black brothers, and our black sisters."

Other expressions of regret locally came from the Lane County Democratic Executive Committee, which Thursday night paid tribute to King by observing a minute of silence.

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Powell 'Visibly Shaken'

DURHAM, N. C. (AP) — Adam Clayton Powell, who was hospitalized Monday at Duke Hospital left Durham today on a return flight to Bimini in the Bahamas.

Powell had no comment on the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but observers said he appeared "visibly shaken."

The former Democratic representative of New York's Harlem district was hospitalized for what doctors described as symptoms of exhaustion after he failed to appear for a scheduled speech at Duke University.

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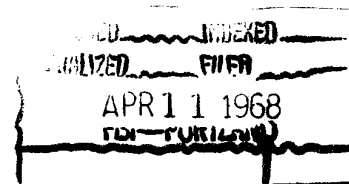
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Kennedy Calls for Unity

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Senator Robert F. Kennedy, campaigning in Indiana, brought the news to a predominantly Negro group in a playground here: "Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight."

The New York Democrat said Thursday night: "For those of you who are black, and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust in the injustice of such an act, I only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man."

Screams followed the announcement. In a moving speech Kennedy urged the Negroes to strike toward unity in the country rather than seek revenge.

The Senator learned of the slaying of the civil rights leader, with whom he frequently worked as attorney general, when his plane landed here from Muncie.

Then Kennedy rode in a police-escorted motorcade to the playground where several hundred Negroes had been waiting in the cold. Apparently not all, if any, had heard the news, as their screams at his announcement indicated.

But they listened in hushed respect as Kennedy urged them to forsake the temptation to revenge. "Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort," he said.

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He Had a Dream

Following are excerpts from Dr. Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech at the rally, Aug. 28, 1963, climaxing the civil rights march on Washington.

"Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all God's children.

"There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

"And that is something that I must say to my people who stand on the threshold which leads to the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds.

"Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

"We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

"We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating 'for whites only.' We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and the Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

"No, we are not satisfied and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream.

"Continue to work with the faith that honor in suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities knowing that somehow the situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

"Now, I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American 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.'

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

"I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the people's injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

"This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with—with this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope."

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Violence Rocks Capital After King's Death

President Calls In Federal Troops

From AP, UPI Reports

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson Friday proclaimed a "condition of domestic violence and disorder" in the nation's capital, and regular Army troops quickly were deployed in the downtown area.

The violence was triggered by the sniper slaying of integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis Tenn., Thursday night.

Johnson, in his proclamation, said violence in the District of Columbia was "endangering life and property and obstructing execution of the laws."

He said local police forces were unable to cope with the situation.

Looting, disorder and arson in broad daylight spread after a morning lull. Police fired tear gas in an effort to quell the growing violence.

Further away toward the main Negro district, a large section of a two-block area was in flames.

The Washington Senators postponed baseball's annual Presidential Opener Monday because of the assassination. The Senators announced the opener against the Minnesota Twins was being moved back one day to Tuesday afternoon.

In Michigan, Gov. George Romney ordered 9,000 members of the National Guard to mobilize on a stand-by basis because of unrest in Detroit and other cities.

Earlier in Memphis, Tenn., Attorney General Ramsey Clark said he was hopeful King's slayer would be apprehended soon. Clark, who rushed here from Washington, had gone aboard very hopeful."

held on the ramp of Memphis airport as King's casket was being loaded aboard a chartered airliner to be flown home to Atlanta.

Clark who rushed here from Washington had gone aboard the plane earlier to express to King's widow "the very deep regret of President Johnson and all the Cabinet at the tragic loss of this great American."

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In Washington, Johnson met with the nation's civil rights leaders and later issued a statement calling on men of "all races, all regions and all religions . . . to deny violence its victory in this sorrowful time and all time to come."

"Men who are white—men who are black—must and will join together now, as never in the past, to let all the forces of division know that America shall not be ruled by bullet but only by the ballot," Johnson declared.

The President proclaimed Sunday a national day of mourning for King.

Clark was asked whether any progress was being made toward identifying and capturing the youthful white assassin who killed King Thursday night with a single rifle shot as the civil rights leader stood on the balcony of a motel.

"Yes, real progress is being made. Substantial evidence has been discovered. I'm fully confident this crime will be solved," the attorney general said.

Asked whether an arrest is imminent, Clark said, "We are very hopeful."

To a question whether the suspect has been definitely identified, Clark responded:

"We are getting very close."

He said there is no indication of any conspiracy.

"All the evidence we have is that this is the work of a single person."

He said FBI director J. Edgar Hoover is personally supervising federal participation in the search for the killer and he, Clark, would remain in Memphis the rest of the day for conferences with the governor, mayor and police authorities.

The killer blew a gaping hole in King's neck with a single round from a .30-06 Remington pump rifle Thursday while the 39-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was on the balcony of his motel in the Negro district.

King whirled and fell on his back in a pool of blood on the Lorraine Hotel balcony.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was standing beside King, said the civil rights leader's only utterance after the shot was, "Oh!"

"The bullet exploded in his face," said Ben Branch. "It knocked him off his feet."

Solomon Jones, King's chauffeur, said a "man in white clothes" ran from the scene.

Sheriff William Morris said the fatal shot was apparently fired from a "flop-house" facing the front of the motel. Police said a .30-06 Remington rifle and a suitcase were found in the doorway of a building adjacent to the rooming house.

"The back window of this flop-house faced the front of the motel in which Dr. King was staying," Sheriff Morris said.

King was rushed from the motel to St. Joseph Hospital where he was wheeled into the emergency room at 6:16 p.m. His head was wrapped in a towel and an oxygen mask was over his face.

The official announcement came at 7:30 p.m. when Paul Hess, assistant hospital administrator, read this statement: "At 7 p.m. Dr. Martin Luther King expired in the emergency room of a gunshot wound in the neck."

Despite pleas by President Johnson and civil rights leaders, violence erupted in the ghettos of Harlem, Memphis, Nashville, Tallahassee, Fla., and Raleigh, N.C. At least three persons died in the outburst.

In New York, the city's 28,000 man police force was ordered on emergency duty this morning after a night of serious looting, arson and sniping.

The 74-seat jet that brought Mrs. King to Memphis to pick up her husband's body was chartered for her by Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OREGON LEADERS SADDENED BY ASSASSINATION

**King's Death Considered Blow To
Nonviolent Movement****By NELSON PICKETT**
Journal Staff Writer

Residents of Portland's Negro community, quizzed on their reaction to Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination, predicted that his movement to advance the Negro will not be slowed, but that the militants will now have a stronger voice throughout the nation.

Thomas R. Vickers, president of the Portland chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said America is a violent nation.

"IT HAS been violent all through its accomplishments from President Lincoln through President Kennedy," he said. "Black people will continue to fight in this country as long as they have to pay taxes and as long as they are not considered first class citizens."

He said King's movement will continue just as other movements will continue to give Negroes equal status in America.

Tom Wilson, an employment counselor at the Albina Neighborhood Service Center, predicted violence in the aftermath of King's death.

"THIS IS one of the most dastardly tricks in history, second only to President Kenne-

dy's death," he said.

"This is the spark that will set America on fire like a box of matches.

"The militants will take over now," he said.

Wilson said King had used nonviolent methods in his campaign for years.

"And for this they kill him," said Wilson.

He continued:

"THE BLACK man will not stand still and be shot like pigs in a pig pen . . . I don't believe in violence, but I believe in meeting force with force."

A loan officer for the First National Bank of Oregon, Larry Lakey, said he was "still in a state of shock."

"I think now that without Dr. King's influence, the movement will become mili-

tant," Lakey said. "His dynamic personality was a great factor in keeping the radicals in place."

THERE WILL be attempts made to keep his movement nonviolent, Lakey said. "But I don't see anyone in the non-violent camp that could exert the strong nonviolent leadership as he did," Lakey added.

Mayfield Webb, director of the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, said the nonviolent movement has "suffered a terrible blow.

"It seems as though the voices that should be heard are being stilled, and other voices are taking their places," Webb said. "I think the President's riot commission report has pointed out what exists in this country."

WEBB SAID America must



Wilson



Schulze



Vickers



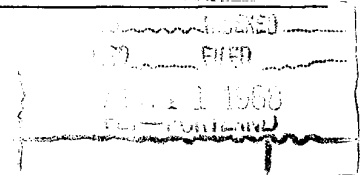
Schrunk

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have a confrontation with itself on whether it is a democracy or will put up with racism.

"There is no speaker who advocated nonviolence who was as powerful as King," Webb said. "And now who is left to speak?"

Jimmy (Bang Bang) Walker, editor of the Clarion Defender newspaper, said as a result of Dr. King's death there will be "another long, hot summer" in the ghettos.

He said King's march on Washington will probably continue, but "it will get out of hand because it will be too emotional."

Bob Hughes, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said he will continue to organize Portlanders to march on Washington.

"IF I don't get response from the community, then I will go alone," he said.

Portland Mayor Terry D. Schrunk said Dr. King had been one of the great disciples of nonviolence and moderation.

"I hope that his march on Washington will be stopped," the mayor said. "Dr. King himself couldn't have controlled that march. It only takes a limited few to cause violence.

There is no place in America for that type of action."

SCHRUNK added that he hoped that those responsible for King's death will be brought to justice as soon as possible.

The chairman of the Multnomah County Commission, M. James Gleason, said it's a sad commentary on America when public figures are subjected to such extreme views and actions that they are not safe on the streets of the United States.

"His death is certainly a tragic loss of a moderate leader," he added.

The Rev. Paul Schulze, director of the Model Cities Program said one of America's most gifted voices has been silenced.

"IT WILL be difficult now for moderation to be upheld in the solving of our race problems. I only hope that the white society will move more energetically now to redress the wrongs of the past decades and to rid itself of its own sickness of racism and violence," the Rev. Mr. Schulze said.

He said if there will now be violence from an embittered Negro minority they will have only learned it from events like this.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. Martin King In Crossfire From White Negro Extremists

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

(C) 1968 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 nonviolence 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.

Violence Erupts

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. 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, Tenn., 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 in 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.

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

War Called Senseless

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 hindering the Negro struggle for equality.

Pressure Increases

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

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watch the ~~match~~ 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 on 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."

Names Changed

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.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born Jan. 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Ga., on Auburn Avenue. As a child his name was Michael Luther King and so was his father's. His father changed both their names legally to Martin Luther King in honor of the Protestant reformer.

Auburn Avenue is one of the nation's most widely known Negro sections. Many successful Negro business or professional men have lived there. The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. was pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church at Jackson Street and Auburn Avenue.

Young Martin went to Atlanta's Morehouse College, a Negro institution whose students acquired what was sometimes called the "Morehouse Swank." The president of Morehouse, Dr. B. E. Mays, took a special interest in Martin, who had decided, in his junior year, to be a clergyman.

He was ordained a minister in his father's church in 1947. It was in this church he was to say, some years later:

"America, you've strayed away. You've trampled over 19 million of your brethren. All men are created equal. Not some men. Not white men. All men. America, rise up and come home."

First To Head Class

Before Dr. King had his own church he pursued his studies in the integrated Crozier Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa. He became the first Negro class president. He was named the outstanding student and won a fellowship to study for a doctorate. The young man enrolled at Boston College in 1951.

For his doctoral thesis he sought to resolve the differences between the Harvard theologian Paul Tillich and the neo-naturalist philosopher Henry Nelson Wieman. During this period he also took courses at Harvard.

While he was working on his doctorate he met Coretta Scott, a graduate at Antioch College, who was doing graduate work in music. He married the singer in 1953. They had two children, Yolanda Denise, known as "Yoki," was born in 1955, and Martin Luther King 3rd in 1957.

In 1954, Dr. King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala. At that time few of

Montgomery's white residents saw any reason for a major dispute with the city's 50,000 Negroes. They did not seem to realize how deeply the Negroes resented segregated seating on buses, for instance.

On Dec. 1, 1955, they learned, almost by accident Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, refused to comply with a bus driver's order to give up her seat to a white passenger. She was tired, she said. Her feet hurt from a day of shopping.

Mrs. Parks had been a local secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She was arrested, convicted of refusing to obey the bus conductor and fined \$10 and costs, a total of \$14. Almost as spontaneous as Mrs. Parks' act was the rallying of many Negro leaders in the city to help her.

From a protest begun over a Negro woman's tired feet, Dr. King began his public career.

Fame Grows

In 1959 Dr. King and his family moved back to Atlanta, where he became a co-pastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

As his fame increased, public interest in his beliefs led him to write books. It was while he was autographing one of these books, "Stride Toward Freedom," in a Harlem department store that he was stabbed by a Negro woman.

Dr. King had a way of reducing complex issues to terms that anyone could understand.

Thus, in the summer of 1965, when there was widespread discontent among Negroes about their struggle for equality of employment, he declared:

"What good does it do to be able to eat at a lunch counter if you can't buy a hamburger?"

The enormous impact of Dr. King's words was one of the reasons he was in the President's rooms in the Capitol on Aug. 6, 1965, when President Johnson signed the voting rights act that struck down literacy tests, provided federal registrars to assure the ballot to unregistered Negroes and marked the growth of the Negro as a political force in the South.

Dr. King's effectiveness was enhanced and given continuity by the fact that he had an organization behind him. Formed in 1960, with headquarters in Atlanta, it was called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, familiarly known as Slick. Allied with it was another organization formed under Dr. King's sponsorship, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, often referred to as Snick.

Strength In South

These two organizations reached the country, though their basic strength was in the South. They brought together Negro clergymen, businessmen, professional men and students. They raised the money and planned the sit-ins, the campaigns for Negro vote registration, the demonstrations by which Negroes hacked away at segregationist resistance.

There was little of the rabble-rouser in his oratory. He was not prone to extravagant gestures or loud peroration. He did not have the flamboyance of a Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., or the cool strategic brilliance of Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

What Dr. King did have was

an instinct for the right moment to make his moves. Some critics looked upon this as pure opportunism. Nevertheless it was this sense of timing that raised him in 1955 from a newly arrived minister in Montgomery, Ala., with his first church, to a figure of national prominence.

Negroes in that city had begun a boycott of buses to win the right to sit where they pleased instead of being forced to move to the rear.

The 381-day boycott by Negroes was already under way when the young pastor was placed in charge of the campaign.

However, it was Dr. King who dramatized the boycott with his decision to make it the testing ground, before the eyes of the nation, of his belief in the civil disobedience teachings of Thoreau and Gandhi.

Crowd Pacified

Even more dramatic, in some ways, was his reaction to the bombing of his home during the boycott. When he reached the modest house, more than a thousand Negroes had already gathered and were in an ugly mood. The police were jittery. Quickly, Dr. King pacified the crowd and there was no trouble.

Dr. King was even more impressive during the "big push" in Birmingham that began in April, 1963. With the minister in the limelight, Negroes there began a campaign of sit-ins at lunch counters, picketing and protest marches. Hundreds of children, used in the campaign, were jailed.

The entire world was stirred when the police turned dogs on the demonstrators. Dr. King was jailed for five days. While he was in prison he issued a 9,000-word letter that created controversy among white people, alienating some sympathizers who thought Dr. King was being too aggressive.

In the letter he wrote:

"I have almost reached the regrettable conclusion that the Negro's great stumbling block in the stride toward freedom is not the white citizens council or the Ku Klux Klanner, but the white moderate who is more devoted to order than to justice; who prefers a negative peace, which is the absence of tension, to a positive peace, which is the presence of justice."

Stature Bolstered

Some critics of Dr. King said that one reason for this letter was to answer Negro intellectuals, such as the writer James Baldwin, who were impatient with Dr. King's belief in brotherhood. Whatever the reasons, the role of Dr. King in Birmingham added to his stature.

In Albany, Ga., after four Negro girls were killed in the bombing of a church, Dr. King said at the funeral: "In spite of the darkness of this hour, we must not despair. We must not lose faith in our white brothers."

As Dr. King's words grew more potent and he was invited to the White House by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, some critics — Negroes as well as white — noted that sometimes, despite all the publicity he attracted, he left campaigns unfinished or else failed to attain his goals.

Dr. King was aware of this, but he pointed out, in 1964 in St. Augustine, Fla., one of the toughest civil rights battlegrounds, that there were important intangibles.

"Even if we do not get all we should," he said, "movements such as this tend more and more to give a Negro the sense of self-respect that he needs. It tends to generate courage in Negroes outside the movement. It brings intangible results outside the community where it is carried out."

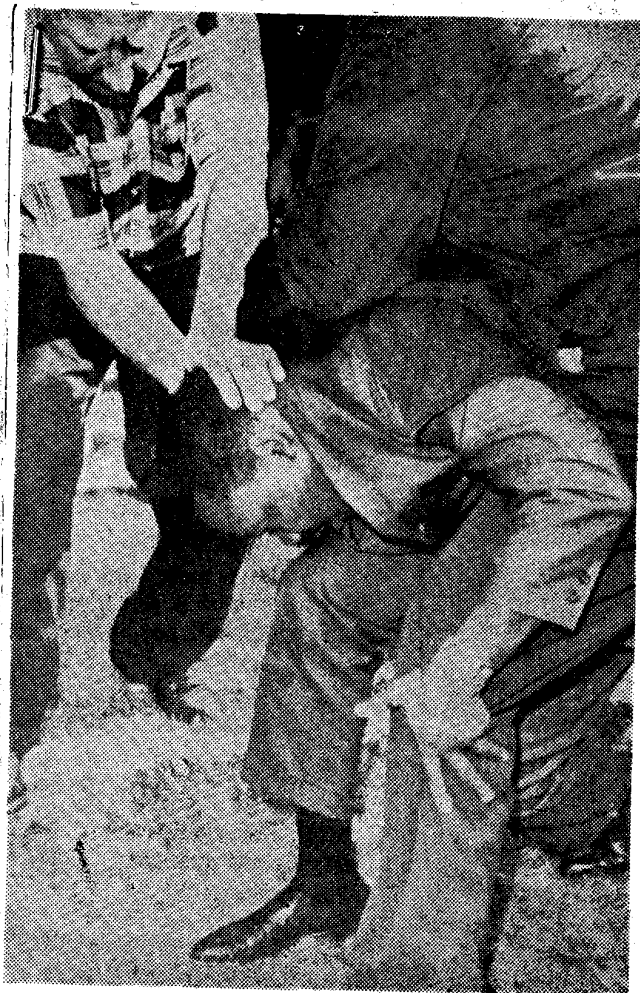
There was ~~no false~~ modesty in Dr. King's self-appraisal of his role in the civil rights movement.

"History," he said, "has thrust me into this position. It would be both immoral and a sign of ingratitude if I did not face my moral responsibility to do what I can in this struggle."

The enormous influence of Dr. King's voice in the turbulent racial conflict reached into New York in 1964. In the summer of that year, racial rioting exploded in New York and in other Northern cities with large Negro populations.

At this point Dr. King became one of the major intermediaries in restoring order. He conferred with Mayor Robert F. Wagner and with Negro leaders. A statement was issued, of which he was one of the signers, calling for "a broad curtailment if not total moratorium on mass demonstrations until after presidential elections."

The following year, Dr. King was once more in the headlines and on television — this time leading a drive for Negro voter registration in Selma, Ala.



HIT BY ROCK, Dr. Martin Luther King bends over in August, 1966. He was leading civil rights march through south side Chicago at time. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Death News Brings Tears

NEW YORK (AP) — There was horror in Harlem as news spread through the huge Negro community of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Men and women stood with bowed heads listening to reports blaring from store front radios along 125th Street.

Many persons in the streets were crying. Others moved listlessly and appeared stunned by the death of the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

"He really didn't have to go back down there," said Miss Stephanie Pinder, 19. "Maybe he wanted to prove something."

"I couldn't explain what I felt," said Daniel Harrison, 20.

Henry Moon, spokesman for the National Association of Colored People, said he "was distressed and dismayed at the news."

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Congress Requested To Meet

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Johnson Friday 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 9 p.m. Monday.

The President met with top Negro and government leaders earlier.

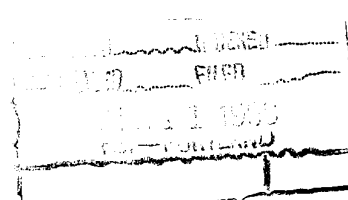
He had hastily arranged the meeting after Negroes took to the streets in more than a dozen big city ghettos, smashing windows, looting and hurling bricks.

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Emotional Plea Aired By Jackie

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mrs. John F. Kennedy issued an emotional appeal to the nation Friday to let the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King "make room in people's hearts for love, not hate."

Mrs. Kennedy, herself widowed by an assassin's bullet, issued the following statement from her apartment here:

"I weep for Mrs. King and for her children for this senseless, senseless act of hate which took away a man who preached love and hope.

"When will our country learn that to live by the sword is to perish by the sword?

"I pray that with the price he paid — his life — he will make room in people's hearts for love, not hate.

"Some people would never kill — but even to speak of another with hatred is the same and causes death.

"In the agonizing months that lie ahead, I pray that everyone will look into his heart and try to find more room for love and justice there.

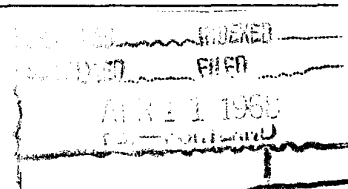
"And for the people Dr. King led, who have suffered so much and who have so much still to hope for, I pray that his sacrifice will help to bring them all that they deserve."

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L.A. Begins Integration

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — The Board of Education took the first steps toward integration of the Los Angeles School System Thursday, after its only Negro member announced the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and then stalked out of the meeting.

The Rev. James Jones electrified the meeting during discussion of a plan to bus some students from two virtually all-Negro junior high schools to Caucasian schools a few miles away.

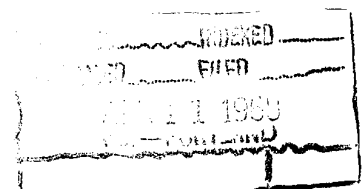
"This basic misconception, so evident in Los Angeles towards integration, has been responsible for a great tragedy today," the Rev. Mr. Jones said. "One hour ago, Dr. Martin Luther King was shot in Memphis and killed." He then left.

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Rights Bill Gets Push In House

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Martin Luther King's murder, like John F. Kennedy's, may pass a civil rights bill. It prompted key House Republicans Friday to release ahead of schedule a plea for passage of stalled open housing legislation.

The GOP members warned that rioting in the wake of King's assassination could jeopardize the measure, now stuck in the House Rules Committee.

Rep. William M. McCulloch, R-Ohio, senior Republican on the Judiciary Committee and long a party leader on rights legislation, led the GOP push as President Johnson called Negro leaders to a White House conference to consider action in the wake of King's assassination. McCulloch was among the participants in the White House talks.

The Republican members had prepared their statement for Monday publication, but decided to release it immediately because of King's death. Among the signers is Rep. John R. Dellenback of Oregon.

The GOP stand appeared to bolster administration hopes of passing the Senate bill and sending it to the White House next week.

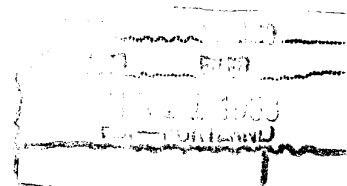
Speaker John W. McCormack and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford have agreed to hold off the congressional Easter recess, due to start April 11, until there has been a vote to either accept the Senate bill or send it to conference.

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Peaceful Civil Rights Fight Feared 'Killed'

By United Press International

The violent death of Dr. Martin Luther King, a modern Moses who challenged the sea of segregation with nonviolence, raised some fear for the nation's future and some hope that Americans might at last embrace the brotherhood for which he died.

"What Martin Luther King stood for and died for can never be killed with a bullet," said Metropolitan Opera star Leontyne Price, like King a Negro.

The night of his murder resounded with cries of grief and bitterness. The tears flowed for an ideal as well as for the velvet-voiced man of peace who espoused it. Some mourners likened him to India's late Mohandas K. Gandhi. A few, hostile to his cause, declared he "reaped what he sowed—violence disguised as nonviolence."

THERE WERE fears his nonviolent civil rights movement died with him.

"The philosophy of nonviolence died with Dr. King, the last prince of nonviolence, the symbol of nonviolence, the epitome of nonviolence," warned Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE.

"Black Americans will no longer tolerate this killing of their males," he said with the tears welling in his eyes. "No other man in the country is capable of carrying on the philosophy of nonviolence."

Some saw hope in the murder's gloom.

"Martin Luther King was the American Gandhi," said Rep. Bob Eckhardt of Houston. "When Gandhi was murdered, the cause of love became stronger. When King was murdered, the cause of love became a stronger cause."

"I know it would be his wish that no violence occur in the wake of his death," said the

Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, who with Dr. King helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

KING'S DEATH hit America square in its national conscience with an impact unseen since Nov. 22, 1964, when President Kennedy was slain.

Black and white alike broke into tears on a hundred streets in a hundred cities and towns.

Thousands flocked to churches to pray. Thousands of others rioted in an expression of fury. President Johnson urged all Americans to "search their hearts and realize nothing can be achieved by lawlessness and divisiveness."

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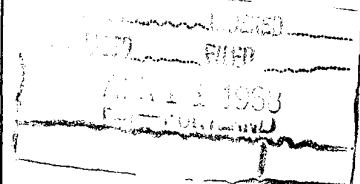
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Aides Of Dead Leader Must Decide Future Of Poor People's Campaign

By WILLIAM RASPBERRY
L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It will be no easy decision that the followers of the slain Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will have to make: Whether or not to go ahead with the poor people's campaign here.

It would well be understandable if the Rev. Andrew Young and others of Dr. King's closest advisers opted to cancel it in their grief over the death of their leader.

But they could well feel that the campaign must and should go ahead, for Dr. King might have wanted it that way.

They could also feel that the slaying of Dr. King could become meaningful, as a symbol of the anguish that so many of America's Negroes feel. It could be all the more persuasive on members of Congress, perhaps meld them into action on the proposals that Dr. King had offered.

Dr. King's followers knew that the planned poor people's campaign, set to begin on April 22, the day Congress reconvenes after its Easter vacation, was no mere whim in their leader's mind — he intended it as an all-out campaign.

Post March Recalled

He had hoped it would rival the 1963 march on Washington in importance, a march that largely became a coalition of whites and blacks, a coalition he was hoping to recreate in support of the campaign here this spring.

Up until the bullet crashed into Dr. King's neck Thursday night, the Congress of the United States was all but ignoring the goals of the campaign. Instead, all the talk in Congress and elsewhere cen-

tered on the campaign's potential for violence.

Even Dr. King himself had been spending less and less time talking about his specific goals and more and more time offering reassurances that the campaign would be nonviolent — in large measure because we in the press wouldn't let him talk about anything else.

While it is natural enough for citizens to be concerned about keeping the demonstration peaceful, it is not very encouraging when members of Congress — Dr. King's target — were focusing their efforts in the same direction saying nothing about the possibility — or desirability — of meeting the campaign's demands.

Dr. King said he would accept as a reasonable satisfaction of his demands passage of a bill introduced by Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-Mich.).

Bill Ignored

But aside from Conyers and his nine co-sponsors, nobody on the hill has paid the slightest bit of attention to the bill.

The bill, in its present form, has about a snowball's chance — not because its provisions don't make sense, but because too many members of Congress are apt to consider them radical.

Its key provisions include:

—Creating 3 million sub-professional jobs in health, education, recreation and conservation. This modern-day WPA would funnel government grants to public and nonprofit agencies to create these jobs, which would be tied to education and job-training opportunities.

—Raising the minimum wage to \$2 an hour and exempting virtually no one except servicemen from its coverage.

—Arm the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with enforcement powers, with a stipulation that the government not be merely neutral but work positively for equal opportunity.

—Payment of family allowances of \$10 a month per child under age 18. The allowance would be paid to all families without regard to income, so long as the children remain in school, and it would be taxable.

Housing Included

The bill also provides for a million units a year of low- and moderate-income housing and calls for a national fair housing law. It would also improve slum schools and make it easier for children of poor families to go to college.

Total cost of the measure would be \$30 billion a year for at least 10 years.

This may or may not be too big a dose for Congress to swallow. But certainly important segments of the proposal could be — and should be — enacted.

The Conyers measure is not the only approach to solving the problems to which Dr. King addressed his life. The point here is that Congress has done nothing at all about the campaign, except to worry about the possibility of violence.

Now that Dr. King is himself victim of the ultimate in violence, the Congress may be shocked into bestirring itself and getting on with what has to be done.

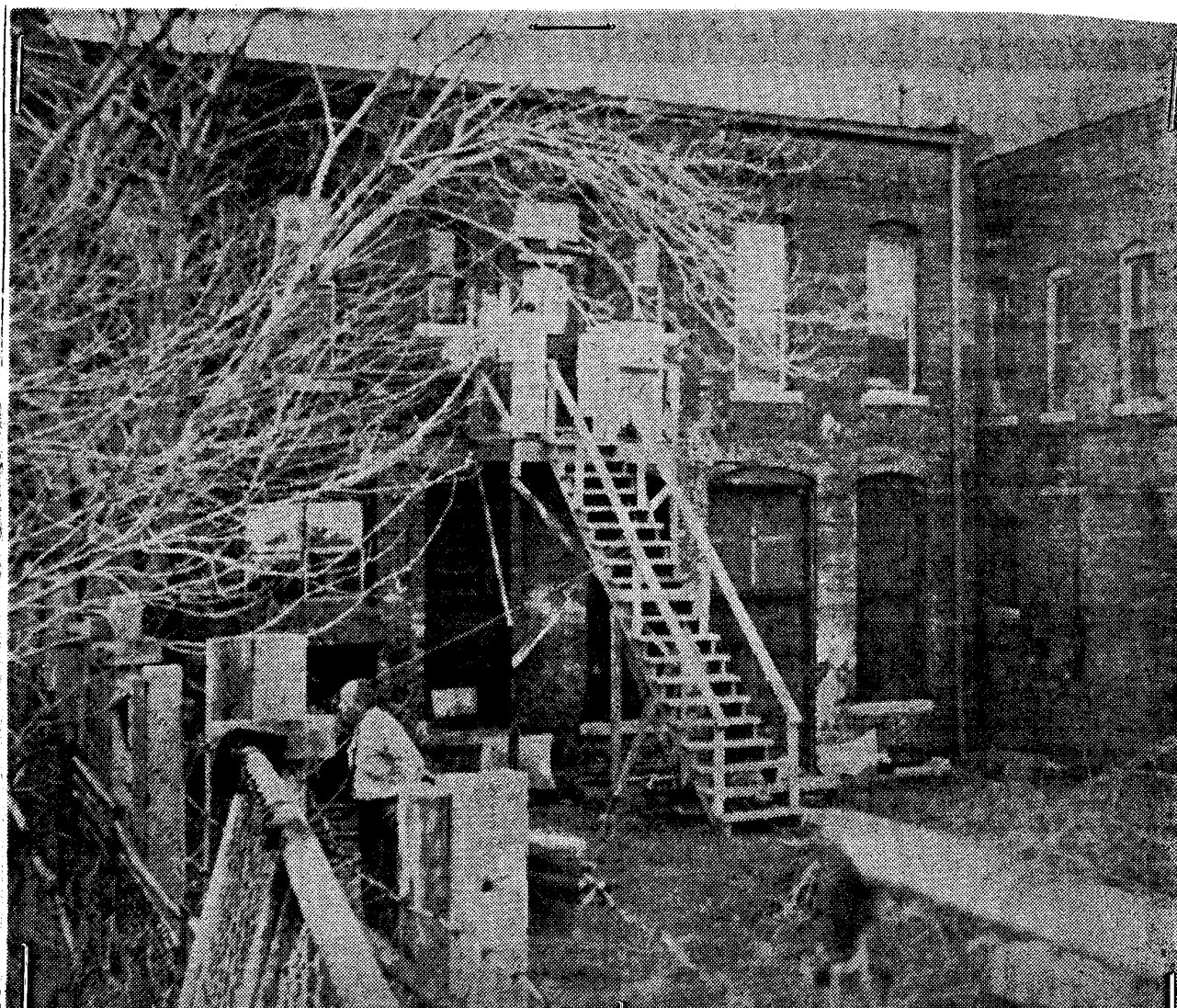
Pray God it does. It will take the best efforts of us all, the Congress included, to make certain that the death of Dr. King doesn't also mean the death of nonviolence — and the death of the America we dreamed could be.

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ASSASSIN'S LAIR WAS said by Memphis police to be open window to right of stairway at back of old hotel

across the street and overlooking Lorraine Motel where Dr. Martin Luther King was staying. (AP)