



ROBERT KENNEDY inspects damage along 14th Street in Washington D.C. after violence sparked by assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. Kennedy attended a predominately Negro church, then walked through 22-blocks of ruins. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GIs At War View Dr. King's Murder With Mix Of Fear, Anger, Confusion

Copyright 1968, NY Times News Service

SAIGON — The flag at the United States Embassy hung limply at half-staff on this hot, windless day in Saigon. From a transistor radio near a guard post facing the street, the words crackled into the air: "Racial violence spreads . . . Army troops ordered into Chicago . . . Dr. King buried Tuesday."

Sgt. Robert Baer, a husky, blue-eyed Marine from Evansville, Ind., stared at one pedicab moving by. "I'd like to be back there. It's a time when everyone should be back there. We shouldn't have weapons, nothing like that, but they need everybody back there because things seem to be falling apart."

The death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis on Thursday and the wave of riots in American cities that followed has stirred a blend of anger, fear and confusion among many American servicemen in Vietnam. "You know most of us in this unit are leaving in June," said

one Marine corporal at the embassy. "Honestly, we're kind of worried about going back to the states."

Throughout the weekend, the armed forces radio canceled most of its programs — predominantly rock and roll music — and broadcast the soft music of Morton Gould, Mantovani and Andre Kostelanetz. Each hour, the radio detailed the grim news from Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago and Detroit.

For many Negro servicemen, King's death appeared to have a chilling poignance. "That was a man we believed in, we trusted in," said Sp-4 Reginald Daniels of New Orleans. "If anybody was the liberator, he was the man."

Standing on Nguyen Hue, a street in the heart of Saigon, the 21-year-old soldier shook his head. "We all got to dig in and fight for our race now," he said. "We all got to help our people."

"If I can come over here

and try to liberate these people, I sure as hell can help liberate my own people."

Nearby, a 26-year-old Negro United States AID employee stood chatting with another Negro. "I expected this to happen," he said. "He was almost like a messiah. He died like a messiah."

"The white people I work with came over and said they were sorry," said the government worker, who declined to give his name. "They didn't talk about King's death or the riots because they're kind of embarrassed to be around me and talk about it. Most of them, I suppose, are sympathetic."

For many white soldiers, however, King's murder appeared to arouse uneasiness but also a lack of sympathy. "We feel sorry they got King. He's a martyr now and his people will probably follow the Rap Browns and Stokely Carmichaels," said one military policeman in a comment that was repeated through the day.

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

14
THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

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Mixed Couple To Quit Suburb

WARREN, Mich. (AP) — A racially mixed couple who moved into the Detroit suburb of Warren last summer is moving out because of opposition from their white neighbors.

A red, white and blue "for sale" sign has been posted on the front lawn of the Corado Bailey family home. Bricks were tossed through windows, and crowds gathered on the street when the Baileys first arrived. Bailey is Negro and his wife is white.

Mrs. Bailey said the main reason they had decided to move out was because of continual harrassment which affected their 8-year-old daughter, Pamela.

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

14
THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fires Linked To Disorders

JOLIET, Ill. (AP) — A block-long complex of three warehouses was burned to the ground Sunday night as firemen fought a rash of fires on Joliet's south side.

"These fires were the result of civil disobedience," said Fire Chief Harold Rasmussen when asked if the fires were set deliberately.

The owner of one of the three warehouses estimated damage to the contents of the building at \$100,000. Estimates of the total loss were not available immediately.

Three unoccupied homes which were scheduled to be demolished also were hit by fire, and sparks from the fires ignited a construction shed at the Will County courthouse, which is under construction.

Rasmussen said firemen were delayed for half an hour while trying to reach the warehouse fire by some 500 Negroes who lay on the road in front of fire equipment. Police finally cleared the way, Rasmussen said.

Mayor Maurice Berlinsky imposed for the second night a general curfew in the city from 8 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. in the face of continued disturbances.

State police reported that snipers fired at vehicles on Illinois 171 between Joliet and Lockport.

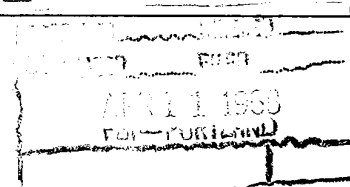
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15 THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4/8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated



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March Turns Into Violence

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — A march of sorrow for slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King degenerated into a tense night of sporadic violence and occasional clashes between police and Negroes Sunday.

Police said at least six fires had been started by fire bombs in predominantly Negro areas of the city, a number of windows were smashed in business establishments and cars were damaged by thrown bricks. A total of 23 persons had been arrested.

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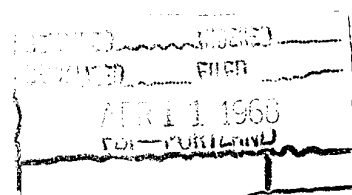
11 THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Events Stall LBJ Talk To Congress

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — With hourly reports arriving of further Negro rioting in major cities, President Johnson made no further decision Sunday on when to address a joint session of Congress or how much to ask of the legislators when he does.

The President, his eyes red and his face drawn from a lack of sleep, spent most of the day in discussions with his top foreign policy advisers, interrupting them periodically to check on the state of the cities and to send federal troops into action as needed.

He had no plans, as of Sunday evening, to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in Atlanta on Tuesday.

No new date has been set for his appearance before Congress which on Friday he had urgently requested for no later than Monday evening after a conference with moderate Negro leaders. The White House announced the postponement of the speech Saturday.

LBJ Shocked

Both the slaying of King and the rioting that it has ignited have deeply shocked the President. Finding them equally unjustifiable, the President appears eager to assess the mood of the country and of the Congress before planning his next move.

Johnson has sent letters to influential legislators urging prompt passage of a civil rights law, including the open housing measure already approved by the Senate. He plans to send other letters to spur action on his program to aid local law enforcement agencies and institutions, for his low-cost housing program and the long-stalled tax bill needed to reduce the budget deficit.

The President hoped for action on some of these measures Monday and Tuesday. But Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House Republican leader who has been holding up the civil rights bill, said he had not decided whether to let the House vote on the pending Senate measure or whether to remit the entire problem to a committee of House and Senate conferees.

Ford Hints Shifts On Rights Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan indicated Sunday he may drop his insistence that the Senate-passed civil rights bill be worked over in a House-Senate conference committee.

Ford said he favors passage of such a bill, containing strong open-housing provisions, but thinks it has defects that should be worked out in conference before the House acts.

However, since the assassination of Dr. King and the ensuing riots in the cities, moves to bring the bill to an early House vote without risking another Senate filibuster have been gaining strength.

"I will say this," Ford commented, "that in the light of these developments, I am intending and am right now in the process of assessing all aspects of the circumstances and I probably won't make a final decision until sometime Monday, on what my recommended course of action will be."

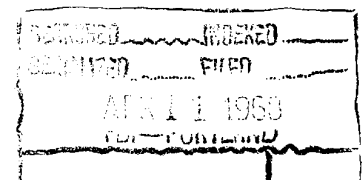
On Ford's recommendation, Republican members of the House Rules Committee joined Southern Democrats in a 8-7 committee vote that kept the bill bottled up. But a new test is due this week and sponsors expect to reverse this result.

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

△ - THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREG.

Date: 4-5-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated



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Troops Alerted In Florida City

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP) — Florida Gov. Claude Kirk placed National Guard troops on alert in Gainesville Sunday night where one store was burned and police reported roving bands stoned businesses and passing cars.

The governor's office said the order came at the request of Alachua County Sheriff Joe Crevasse Jr.; some 75 troops were put on standby status at the city's armory.

The action came after a Gainesville grocery store was set afire and 21 demonstrators were arrested following a quiet memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King.

Police said the fire that damaged a grocery store in the city's Negro district was "definitely arson" although officers refused to give details.

The fire and bombardment of a liquor store and oil dealer's office windows with stones and bottles followed the arrest of 21 persons, including nine women, who staged a sit-down at a downtown intersection.

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

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 1/10/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Rites Well Attended Across Washington State

By The Associated Press

Thousands of Washington citizens of all races and creeds joined in churches and arenas throughout the state Sunday for memorial services for the slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Special church services began early in the morning at some places and continued throughout the day and into the night with state and local officials taking part.

In Seattle, thousands of people—black and white—gathered first at churches in or near the city's central area, donned black arm bands and marched silently to the Seattle Center Memorial Stadium.

Mayor Dorm Braman, who earlier declared Sunday a "day of civic mourning and remembrance," and Gov. Dan Evans took part in the Arena memorial, sponsored by the city's Central Area Civil Rights Committee.

Tribute Sought

The Rev. Dr. John H. Adams, committee chairman, asked "all citizens of the area to join with the sponsoring organization to make this a massive peaceful tribute to Dr. King and a mandate to our society to implement the dream Dr. King expressed so eloquently in Washington, D.C., in 1963."

At that time King said: "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."

Dr. A. G. Feldman, president of the Washington State Council of Churches, and the Rev. Everett J. Jensen, council general secretary, asked all creeds in the state to make Sunday a day of memory for the civil rights leader who died from an assassin's bullet Thursday.

Racism Condemned

Both churchmen condemned "the white racism that has kept the races separated" and called "all godly persons to a time of confession and contribution in their houses of worship, in their homes and throughout the communities of this state."

Meanwhile, Seattle police reported the rash of fire bombing and hoodlumism that followed Dr. King's death eased off Saturday night.

Fire bombs were thrown at four buildings in the Central Area, but Police said damage was minor. Five adults and one 17-year-old youth were arrested in connection with one incident.

Damage from more widespread fire bombings and other incidents Friday night is expected to run more than \$18,000.

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

12 THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - PORTLAND	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Most Areas Calm

Death Count Reaches 29

From AP, UPI Reports

Calm returned today to most of the more than four score American cities wracked by violence following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., but looting and burning continued in Baltimore and accounted for another death.

About 1,900 more federal troops began moving into Baltimore to help put down widespread looting, arson and violence now in its third day.

The statistics for the period since the Thursday night assassination in Memphis, including the national day of mourning Sunday proclaimed by President Johnson, showed:

Dead: At least 29.

Injured: More than 2,000.

Arrested: 8,879.

Troops: 19,900 federal, 30,100 National Guard.

A looter was fatally shot in Baltimore this morning when looting and burning broke out again after curfew was lifted at 6 a.m., bringing to five the number who have died there since racial disturbances erupted Saturday night. Some 1,900 federal troops and 5,500 Guardsmen were patrolling the city's Negro ghettos.

Authorities said there have been more than 600 separate lootings and more than 320 persons injured in the looting and rioting which began Saturday night, continued Sunday and broke out again Monday.

Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro and Gov. Spiro T. Agnew ordered a 4 p.m. curfew reimposed today and said the curfew would extend until 7 a.m. Tuesday.

Most city businesses and all schools were closed.

In embattled Washington where 13,000 federal troops remained on duty, normalcy returned with dawn and troops were ordered to remove bayonets from their rifles. But government workers were being sent home early this afternoon, the curfew was continued although shortened by two hours, and there was no indication that the troops would be removed.

"We're not out of the woods yet, but we're hopeful the current encouraging trend will continue," said former deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus R. Vance, the President's trouble-shooter during the violence which began last Friday night.

While demolition cranes swung against tottering walls along burned-out 7th Street, Washington officials pushed plans to aid the hungry and homeless from Negro areas pillaged and burned since Thursday night.

Traffic was its normal jumbled self by midmorning as schools, stores and offices opened.

Police blamed six deaths and 1,029 injuries on the rioting. They reported 5,395 arrests and 814 fire calls in the city since the violence began.

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

Ltugen Register

Date: *4-8-68*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - BALTIMORE	

A tense peace settled over Chicago this morning after a three-day outburst which left entire blocks on the West Side gutted by fire. Some 12,000 Army and National Guard troops remained on duty.

Pittsburgh Public Safety Director David W. Craig declared the situation there "under control" of 1,500 rifle-carrying National Guard troops this morning. Firemen fought the last of 189 fires set in three days of terror which devastated large sections of a 20-square-block area.

Damage ran into countless millions. Fire destruction in Chicago and Washington alone totaled at least \$10 million each; other cities assessed wreckage in many millions more.

Chicago had 11 riot-related deaths, Washington 8, Baltimore 5, Detroit 2 and Minneapolis, Memphis, Tallahassee and Oakland 1 each.

Washington had more than half the arrests and two-thirds of more than 13,000 federal troops.

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Authorities Say Assassin "on Run"

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said Sunday the assassination of Martin Luther King was apparently carried out by a single gunman, whom police now have "on the run."

Clark made the statement on nationwide television.

"We have a name we are working on," Clark said. "Whether it is the right name, we'll have to see."

The attorney general, interviewed on Meet the Press-NBC, said "the trail has lengthened" since Friday when he told newsmen the probe had spread several hundred miles beyond Memphis where King was felled by a sniper's bullet.

He said the bulk of the evidence points to the assumption that the assassination was a one-man job. "There is no evi-

dence that more were involved," Clark said.

"We have a substantial amount of evidence and I hope we can have an early and successful conclusion," he added.

Frank L. Holloman, director of the Memphis Fire and Police Department, said Sunday:

"We have no further comment to make at this time regarding the investigation except to say that the investigation is continuing at an intensified pace in full cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies.

"As far as we know there are no suspects under arrest anywhere in connection with the slaying."

Holloman also said he had not yet received a report from the FBI laboratory in Washington where the Remington pump action rifle, believed used in the crime, was sent.

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

*Memphis Register-
Guard*

Date: *4-8-68*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or

Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LBJ Surveys Washington Ruined Area

L. A. Times — Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Weary and watchful after three days of burning and looting here, city officials were not yet ready Sunday to say that the violence had been totally quelled.

More than 13,000 troops, a larger force than was moved in to quell rioting in Detroit last year, stood by to prevent further outbreaks.

By Sunday night, the rioting here had resulted in at least six deaths, 961 injuries, 851 fires and 4352 arrests.

Fires still burned and smoldered in various parts of the city Sunday, but no major new fires were reported. Isolated looting also continued, but the rate of incidents and looting arrests was far below that of the previous two days.

President Johnson surveyed the city's devastated areas by helicopter, while accompanying Gen. William C. Westmoreland and from Andrews Air Force Base. His reaction was not disclosed, but a spokesman said the President's party could see "very little" because of black smoke rising from the debris.

Violence Tapers Off

Cyrus R. Vance, the former Defense Department official who is coordinating antiriot strategy here, commented Sunday afternoon:

"The whole day has been quiet compared with the previous two days . . . it is still too early to say whether we've passed the crest."

At a press conference Sunday night, Mayor Walter E. Washington said the city seemed to be "settling down." He said the "serious civil disturbance" was "well in hand" but some problems remained. He did not rule out the possibility of further trouble.

Washington said the city faced many difficulties finding food, shelter, cash and satisfying other needs of people displaced by the riot.

Serling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League, told the same press conference that it was still impossible to know how many people were displaced by the riot.

Another night-long curfew went back into effect at 4 p.m. Sunday and will be reimposed at 6 p.m. Monday.

Good Friday Theme Used

Many pastors related the Good Friday theme to the slaying Thursday night of Dr. Martin Luther King and the subsequent rioting here and in other cities across the country.

One who did so was the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, vice chairman of Washington's city council and local representative of the late Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In his sermon at New Bethel Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Fauntroy recalled a telephone conversation with Dr. King 10 days ago in which the slain civil rights leader remarked, "I'm afraid, Walter, this country just isn't ready for nonviolence."

Discovery early Sunday of the body of a fire victim restored the city's riot-linked death total to six. Earlier the number was reduced to five, when police decided that the death of George Fletcher, 28 — stabbed to death Thursday night during an encounter with a couple of Negro youths — could not definitely be attributed to the riot.

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

11 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 11-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rocky Urges King Tribute

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller appealed to the New York State Legislature Sunday to enact a wide variety of social legislation swiftly as a tribute to the memory of the assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

"We cannot honor him merely by our tears," the governor said. "We must honor him — and the principles for which he died — by our actions."

The governor made his plea in a special message that will be read in the Senate and Assembly when the legislature reconvenes Monday afternoon.

Memorials to King are planned in both houses.

Rockefeller called for action on six major program measures, including his plan to set up a state agency with broad powers in financing to rebuild city slum areas. He also pleaded for restoration of 24 items — carrying appropriations totaling \$90 million — that had been cut from his budget. Generally they involved special education programs for the underprivileged.

"I urge you to enact these programs as testimony that this martyred American's belief in his nation has not been in vain," Rockefeller said.

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

14 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 11-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Scores Looting, Burning As Against Teachings Of King

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. died in vain unless the nation turns away from violence and racial injustice, city leaders told 7,000 Negroes and whites Sunday at an hour-long tribute to King.

"I call on Negroes everywhere to respect the memory of Martin Luther King," said Judge Ben Hooks, first Negro to preside over a Tennessee court of record.

"He would not have wanted burning, looting, stealing. In his name we cannot do it. We make profane all he stood for when we burn and rob and loot."

"It is so, it is so," screamed a Negro woman seated high in Crump Stadium.

At the same time, Hooks said, "it is senseless to keep calling for law and order unless we first have justice."

The memorial service, one of many on a day proclaimed by President Johnson as one of national mourning, came less than 24 hours before a downtown march by possibly 40,000.

Leaders Attracted

March sponsors said a large contingent of national labor, religious and entertainment leaders will participate.

A young girl dressed in white and carrying a wreath will march in the front rank where King would have walked.

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said King's widow would fly here to take part in the march.

Gov. Buford Ellington ordered an additional 1,000 Tennessee National Guardsmen into the city to help the 4,000 guardsmen here maintain order.

Except for scattered incidents, the city has been calm but tense since King's death Thursday night.

Law enforcement agencies pressed a nationwide manhunt for the killer. U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said federal agents are on the trail of "one man on the run" and are hoping for an early arrest.

"We have a name we're working on," Clark said.

King had come here to lead Monday's march by striking Memphis garbage collectors — most of them Negroes.

"Today's news will be tomorrow's history," said Tommy Powell, president of the Memphis Labor Council. "It is for us the living today, to prove, especially in Memphis, that he did not die in vain. For it was to Memphis he came—to the people in need—because he believed that no man should be denied what is rightfully his."

"It is past time. But today each of us must recognize the rights of all—that black men

have the same rights as white men; that working men have the right to form a recognized union as do businessmen have the right to form a recognized chamber of commerce." Powell is white.

"Within five years, this country has executed two of its finest sons," said the Rev. James Lawson, a Memphis Negro and close friend of King. He referred to King and President John F. Kennedy.

The minister called for national repentance and said, "Memphis will be known as the place where Martin Luther King was crucified. Turn your life down another road... from looting and killing to peace and understanding."

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

12 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated



ELDERLY NEGRO men weep during Sunday memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis, Tenn. At playing of National Anthem, Walter Bradin, 66, right, said, "I love him (King), I love that song." (AP)

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Testimonials Over Globe Salute King

By The Associated Press

From St. Peter's Basilica in Rome to a steel hut in Da Nang, Vietnam, and from New York's Central Park to the Baptist church in Atlanta where he preached, quiet tribute was paid Sunday to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Thousands, Negro and white, heard King eulogized during Palm Sunday church services. Others paid homage at outdoor interfaith memorials. Still others participated in marches and peaceful demonstrations.

At home, President Johnson had declared a national day of mourning. Abroad, several world's leaders paused to pay their respects.

Pope Paul VI, during Palm Sunday Mass, compared the shooting of the civil rights leader to the sufferings of Christ.

"We shall associate this memory with that of the tragic story of the Passion of Christ which we have just heard," Pope Paul told a crowd of thousands.

The pontiff also expressed hope that King's death not lead to "hatred or vendetta," but to "a new common purpose of pardon, of peace, of reconciliation."

In Da Nang, 70 Negro and six white Marines attended a memorial service in the steel hut that serves as a chapel. Recreational facilities in the area were closed, U.S. flags flew at half staff and the U.S. armed forces radio and television networks cancelled regular entertainment programs.

U.N. Secretary-General U Thant told an audience of 2,500 at The Hague, "I share the deep sense of shock with you." The memorial ceremony, organized by Dutch religious and political groups, was held in front of the Peace Palace, seat of the International Court of Justice.

At home, some 12,000 Negro and white mourners, including Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor John V. Lindsay, gathered in Central Park for an interfaith memorial service. One of King's former aides, the Rev. Wyatt Walker, said, "In his memory today, take up the palm branch. We will open the eyes blinded with hate and prejudice."

The crowd included about 3,000 persons who had marched four miles through Harlem and down to the Central Park bandshell.

Bishop Horace W. B. Donegan, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, told a special service King's death "has strengthened in us . . . the determination to fulfill his dream."

Religious leaders in San Francisco sponsored an interfaith memorial service of penance at Grace Episcopal Cathedral, followed by a procession through the Nob Hill area.

In the cathedral service before the interfaith ceremonies, Bishop C. Kilmer Myers, head of the Episcopal Diocese of California, said, "America has a black saint. The blood of the black saint will join us together, black and white, in the common family for which Christ died."

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

14 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pope Terms Slaying Cowardly, Atrocious

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

ROME — Pope Paul VI deplored Sunday the "cowardly and atrocious killing" of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and appealed for an "effective victory over racial struggles."

In a Palm Sunday sermon delivered in St. Peter's Basilica, the Pope said he associated the memory of King's death "with that of the tragic story of the passion of Christ."

He also deplored the "violent and disorderly reactions provoked by this sad event" that has made "our sorrow more fearful."

But he expressed the hope that this "execrable crime" would be taken "as a sacrifice" to a "new common purpose of pardon, of peace of reconciliation" and not cause the deepening and increase "of hatred or vendetta or a new abyss between the citizens of the same great and noble country."

During the celebration of the Mass that followed the benediction of the palms, the Pope called upon the faithful to pray "that the sacrifice of Martin Luther King will not have been in vain; that, thanks to it, the spirits of all men will open more widely to pardon and reconciliation and a more profound, common purpose of peace will take the place of unjust discrimination and the present strife."

Later, at noon, before giving

ing to the crowd in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said the "bloody" wounds of peace showed there was still suffering in the world—in Vietnam, the Middle East, in Africa and in the United States—"where the killing of a defenseless and Christian prophet of racial integration, Martin Luther King, reveals a deep and almost implacable conflict of souls and interests."

Then, with a clear reference to Vietnam peace moves, the Pope said: "But the olive branch is still green, even more, it seems to open to a springtime of aspirations and promise, which lets us still hope today perhaps more than ever, in the victory of peace."

Signs of this victory "are not lacking; we await it, we invoke it," the Pope said.

Unlike previous elaborate Palm Sunday ceremonies, the Pope limited himself to blessing the palms in a side chapel of the basilica, and distributing them to cardinals, members of the papal household and to representatives of Catholic youth organizations.

Then, in line with the recent reform of the papal court, the Pope moved in simple procession to the papal altar in the central nave of the basilica.

Absent were the princes assistant to the throne, the noble guards, the costumed chamberlains of honor, the custodian of the papal crown, the apostolic doormen and other such dignitaries.

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

14 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

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Let's Prove Dr. King Right

The trouble with trying to settle an issue through violence is that logic and justice are thereby eliminated as factors in the settlement. When one is engaged in a fight, his fortune in battle takes precedence over the righteousness of his cause in his thinking and in his actions.

That Martin Luther King was keenly aware of this has been clearly shown in the backward look at the career of the martyred civil rights leader which has followed his death last Thursday by an assassin's bullet. It was the reason back of his insistence upon nonviolence in his unremitting effort to have the same basic definitions for the words "justice" and "equality" made applicable for all Americans, regardless of race.

Dr. King recognized nonviolence — along with continual confrontation and protest, regardless of consequences — as a tactic essential to the success of his crusade. Also, of course, it was consistent with the Christian faith which he preached to his followers.

For a man to organize mass protest and mass resistance to aspects of society which he deems unjust, and thus seem to invite violence while advocating nonviolence, can be hard to comprehend. Thus the motives, actions and statements of Dr. King must often have been misunderstood by members of both races.

But it is vitally important that he be understood now.

Dr. King knew that the tactics of the militants within his race would be

fatal to their cause. Yet his death plays into their hands.

The status of race relations made the emotional reaction of the residents of the big cities' black ghettos expectable. But the so-called "reprisals," featured by indiscriminate burning and shooting, are as futile as they are tragic. Dr. King, along with other responsible civil rights leaders, had realized that American Negroes could not possibly win a racial war. The manner of his death may well have convinced many blacks who had faith in him and his program that they cannot win by other means.

But white America, too, must act with restraint. It must realize that the mere putting down by force of a black uprising, if such should occur, will leave the racial problem unsolved. Fighting in the streets, regardless of the outcome, will settle no issues.

It will be an ironic and tragic whim of fate if the martyrdom of Dr. King should harm, rather than benefit, the cause for which he had knowingly risked death or should delay the victory for his people which King and others were slowly but surely winning.

Helpful now would be a convincing showing that Dr. King was right and that the majority of white Americans are sincere, if lethargic, advocates of racial justice.

President Johnson's request to Congress for quick action was a recognition of the crisis which the nation faces. The delay caused by the week-end recess was unfortunate. The resulting action, one must hope, will be prompt, well considered and effective.

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

16 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1968	
FBI - PORTLAND	

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Curfew Kept As Troops Hunt Snipers

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

CHICAGO — Federal troops patrolled the streets of Chicago's South Side Sunday to help the police put down sporadic incidents of burning, looting and sniper fire.

The Negro West Side enjoyed a day of relative peace after two days of violence following the murder in Memphis Thursday night of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. As many blocks of West Madison Street and Roosevelt Road on the West Side lay in smoldering ruins Sunday, a massive show of force kept new incidents to a minimum.

In addition to the 1,800 federal troops patrolling the South Side, up to 3,800 more soldiers from Fort Hood, Tex., and Fort Carson, Colo., were bivouacked in Jackson Park on the South side or on call at O'Hare Airport and nearby Glenview Naval Air Base.

President Johnson ordered about 5,000 troops to Chicago Saturday night at the request of Mayor Richard J. Daley to help put down what Lt. Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro, in relaying the call for help, called an insurrection.

Also on duty are 6,700 Illinois National Guardsmen and 10,500 Chicago policemen, with half of the police force on the streets at a time.

Curfew Kept

A 7 p.m. curfew imposed by the mayor Saturday night remained in effect. Taverns were closed. The sale of guns and ammunition and flammable materials was banned.

The police listed 11 dead Sunday, seven in the rioting or related to it. All were Negroes. All of the seven were young men, aged 18 to 32. Six of the seven were shot, presumably by the police, in the chest, heart, neck or head. The seventh was stabbed.

Of the others, two were burned to death. One was shot and the fifth suffered a skull fracture.

The injured mounted to more than 500, including many cut by flying glass.

The police said about 1,250 persons had been arrested, about 1,000 of them adults.

Courts operated in three shifts without let-up to book the prisoners, most of them Negroes. They were charged with looting, resisting arrest, assaulting policemen, curfew violations, arson or carrying fire bombs.

The courts heard none of the charges, taking time only to set bail. In one court none pleaded guilty. Many said they had just "happened to be walking" in the neighborhood of a disorder.

Jails Fill Quickly

Bonds were set at \$500 to \$5,000. Many could not raise the money. Available jail space quickly filled. Police and court officials made plans to put the overflow in jail corridors, day rooms and a tunnel in the criminal courts building.

Small groups of Negroes, mostly women, gathered at the central police headquarters, trying to learn what had happened to relatives.

Damage to 210 buildings set afire in the rioting was put at \$10 million by insurance adjusters. Looting, loss of business and a vast amount of other damage will increase the total by many millions.

Walter Ditmer, regional manager of the Insurance Information Institute, said he did not believe insurance companies would refuse to honor claims because insurrection exclusions had been given validity by the wording of the official request for federal troops. He said companies paid more than \$30 million in claims after similar rioting in Detroit last year.

On West Madison Street Sunday, rubbish was piled high around crumpled buildings gutted by fire. Twisted steel arched crazily toward the sky. City workmen swept glass and debris from the devastated street.

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

THE OREGONIAN
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-5-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

Massive Show Of Force Curbs Chicago Violence



ILLINOIS NATIONAL Guardsman and 5-year-old Joe Blain stand guard on West Madison Street, scene of many numerous fires in Chicago's racial disorder. (AP)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McCall, Schrunk Join 1,000 In Tribute To Dr. King

By **BILL ROBERTSON**
Journal Staff Writer

"We honor him best when we follow his dream", says an inscription under a picture of Dr. Martin Luther King in Vancouver Ave. First Baptist Church.

The church was site of a memorial service Sunday for the slain civil rights leader. More than 1,000 people gathered in or around the church to hear clergy, Gov. Tom McCall, Mayor Terry Schrunk and civil rights leaders Thomas Vickers and E. Shelton Hill pay tribute to King.

The service was preceded by a memorial march led by Vickers. A processional more than three blocks long followed him from the corner of N. Graham St. and Williams Ave., up Williams to Fremont Street, across on Fremont to N. Vancouver Avenue, and two blocks back to the church. The march was made in almost complete silence.

Approximately three-fourths of the marchers squeezed into the church, which holds about 1,000. Others pressed close to the doors of the building in an effort to hear. Nearly half of those allowed inside the church were housed in the basement where they heard the service via loud speaker.

Hill, executive director of Portland's Urban League, spoke first. "The world is sad today at having lost one of its great citizens," he said.

"It's not what happens in the next couple of days that really concerns me. It is what happens after Wednesday. Will we go back to the same practices of discriminating and hating? We must get involved in solving the problems Dr. King sought to solve."

In concluding, Hill quoted King: "We must all learn to live together like friends, or we'll die together like fools."

Vickers, president of the Portland chapter of the NAACP, also invoked those present to "pick up the torch and carry on." He issued a challenge to government, church, and civic organizations to "put into practice that which Dr. King preached." He noted that "even now, with most of the nation in mourning, Klamath County refuses to fly their flags at half mast. It is this type of bigotry we must fight."

Dr. William B. Cate, executive secretary of the Greater Portland Council of Churches, and the Rev. Bertram Griffin of the Archdiocese of Portland, compared the spirit of Dr. King to that of Jesus, and referred to his non-violent marches as being in the tradition of Jesus' Palm Sunday ride through Jerusalem.

Rabbi Emanuel Rose of Temple Beth Israel said, "The death of Dr. King is not a Negro tragedy. It is an American tragedy, just as discrimination and injustice are American tragedies."

Rose said, "Dr. King exemplified the significance of the individual and respected the lives of all. In his honor, we must devote ourselves to the things most precious to him."

"Today, we are saying farewell to one of God's anointed," added Gov. McCall. "May we, through prayer and resolution, pledge to carry on his work."

Mayor Schrunk said, "we must make certain fear and violence are not realized if we are to honor Dr. King's memory." He also proposed a new park, near completion in the Albina area, be named "Dr. Martin Luther King Park."

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

4 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-8-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

157-227-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1968	
FBI-PORTLAND	



SOMBER memorial service for slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King was held at Vancouver Ave. First Baptist Church Sunday. Among those paying tribute were,

from left, Gov. Tom McCall, Rev. John H. Jackson, Rev. O. B. Williams and Mayor Terry D. Schunk. (Journal photos by Jonathan Block)



MARCHING on N. Williams Avenue in Sunday tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King were more than 1,000 people, according to police estimate.

Leader was president of Portland chapter of NAACP Thomas Vickers, wearing black armband.

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Martin Luther King Expressed 'Dream' Of Negroes Eloquently

(The eloquent oratory of Dr. Martin Luther King lit the fire of hope in millions of black Americans. The following excerpts from two of his most stirring appeals show that the goals he sought for his people are the things that most white Americans take for granted. —The Editor.)

By STEVEN GERSTEL
WASHINGTON (UPI) —
"I have a dream today."

The rich, resonant voice of Martin Luther King poured from the top steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Behind him, steeped in the shadows, was the brooding statue of Lincoln.

Facing him were more than 200,000 persons — black and white — who in an almost unreal silence listened to their dream — a dream only Martin Luther King could put into words. It was Aug. 28, 1963, the day of the historic "March on Washington."

"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 heat of 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. I have a dream today.

"I have a dream — that one day in Alabama . . . one day right there in Alabama, little black boys and little black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and little white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today.

"I HAVE a dream — that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope."

For Martin Luther King,

the dream has ended. But it was King who created the climate for passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Even more important, it was his refusal to be goaded into violence which led to a slow, gradual acceptance of Negro rights in the South.

The Negro revolution, however, frustrated by his nonviolence, began to leave him behind. The militants, who courted and sometimes provoked violence, were taking over. Nonetheless, his eloquence remained. As he said almost five years ago:

"LET FREEDOM ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia; let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain in Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill in Mississippi. From every mountainside let freedom ring.

"And when this happens, when we allow freedom's ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city — will we be able to speed up the day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the Negro spiritual:

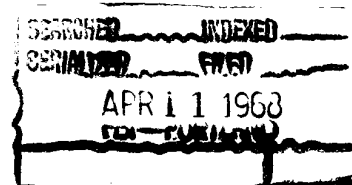
"Free at last — free at last — thank God almighty, we are free at last."

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

12 THE OREGON JOURNAL
PORTLAND, OREGON

Date: 4-7-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Slaying May Spur Civil Rights Action

The "terribly saddening event in Memphis" could be the spark that ignites Congress to implement needed civil rights legislation and the Kerner Report on civil disorder, Congressman John Dellenback, R-Ore., said in Eugene Friday.

Dellenback commented in a news conference on the assassination Thursday of Martin Luther King in Memphis by saying that King's death "will make some reluctant congressmen more aware of the need to implement these desperately needed reforms."

The Fourth District congressman said King's death made the civil rights movement "an open question now."

"The Negro community is in a terrible state of division. There are those who will now think violent action is the only way they can gain justice and equality, but there are also those who will see that what King stood for, the non-violent message, gets across," Dellenback said.

Turning to the current civil rights bill, which includes the "open housing" provision, now before the House, Dellenback said "Enactment of the bill passed by the Senate is imperative." Each additional delay increases the possibility that this long-overdue reform cannot be enacted this year."

He said if the House votes the bill into either the House Judiciary Committee or into a House-Senate conference committee, "it will mean the death of civil rights legislation this year."

Dellenback said he had joined with 20 other Republican Congressmen in signing a letter which was sent Thursday to all House members, urging them to pass the Senate version of the bill.

"If modifications are needed on the bill," he said, "we can make them later on, but it is imperative we pass a bill now."

Meanwhile, Dellenback's probable Democratic opponent in the November election, State Sen. Edward Fadeley of Eugene, said Friday he had sent a telegram to President Johnson urging immediate implementation and Presidential support for the Kerner Report.

Fadeley said his wife read:

"To the President: Urge immediate implementation of the Kerner Report and a public statement of support therefor. The Oregon Democratic Platform Convention three weeks ago strongly endorsed the report and requested action. This would be your best sincere response to Reverend King's assassination."

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

4D Eugene Register
Guard

Date: 4-7-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - TULSA	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Riots at a Glance

From AP, UPI Reports

MEMPHIS—Authorities put a lid on information about the hunt for Martin Luther King Jr.'s killer. President Johnson sends a representative to try to settle the sanitation strike that brought King to Memphis.

WASHINGTON—Mayor Walter E. Washington says late Saturday night "the streets are calm," but almost 12,000 federal troops remain in the city to prevent a recurrence of violence which left four dead, 750 injured and more than 3,000 arrested. Damage is in the millions.

BALTIMORE—Gov. Spiro T. Agnew orders 6,000 National Guardsmen into the city to quell looting and disorder. One man is dead, but it is not certain the killing is related to the violence. Agnew also bans the sale of liquor and firearms, and imposes an 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew.

PITTSBURGH—Three National Guard battalions—1,000 men—are on standby alert after reports of firebombings, looting, window-smashing and vandalism in the Negro district.

DETROIT—National Guardsmen patrol streets and a curfew remains in effect after scattered incidents of rock throwing and window breaking. The violence leaves two dead. Police say one death was accidental.

NEW YORK—New York City remained in an uneasy racial calm, broken only by minor incidents of looting and fighting in Negro areas. Police, who arrested 109 persons in Manhattan and Brooklyn Friday night and early Saturday, termed the situation "incomparably better."

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Police fought a one-hour gun battle with Negroes barricaded in a night club, climaxing a night of arson so severe that Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller called out National Guardsmen to patrol streets.

RALEIGH, N.C.—Mayor Travis Tomlinson imposed a curfew and banned all forms of marching to counter racial disturbance. Gov. Dan K. Moore's statewide ban on all sales of liquor remained in effect.

LOS ANGELES—Police report "nothing is happening at all" in the Watts area—scene of rioting in 1965—or elsewhere in the city.

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

Eugene Register
March

Date: *4-7-66*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 17 1966	
FBI - OREGON	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

5,000 U.S. Troops Sent Into Riot- Scarred Chicago

Washington Riots Reported Quelled

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Federal troops arrived in riot-torn Chicago Saturday night where Illinois National Guardsmen and police battled snipers and looters for the second straight night.

President Johnson ordered 5,000 regular Army troops to the city at the request of Lt. Gov. Samuel H. Shapiro of Illinois, who termed widespread disturbances in the city an insurrection. Shapiro acted in the absence of Gov. Otto Kerner, who was in Florida.

Nationally the three-day death toll in the violence that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. stood at 18, with nine of them in Chicago. There was an additional death in Baltimore, but the circumstances were not clear.

Snipers battled police for several hours on the near Chicago North Side Saturday night. Police said four persons—including one policeman—were wounded by a sniper firing from the roof of a 20-story public housing building.

Snipers shot out lights in the area and police were ordered not to use lights on squad cars. The exchange of gunfire continued in the dark, but by 10 p.m. the area was quiet.

Police sent squads armed with shotguns and carbines to the scene of a fire on the South Side. Heavy sniper fire pinned down police and firemen attempting to extinguish the blaze in a furniture store.

The federal troops were sent to nearby Glenview Naval Air Station, where they were to be billeted until needed in the city.

Troops Bolster Police, Guard

Federal troops will bolster some 11,500 city policemen and 6,900 guardsmen who have battled snipers and looters since Friday night. Nine Negro men have been killed during the riot and more than 1,100 have been arrested.

Meanwhile looting and burning in Washington, D.C., were quelled after three days by 11,600 federal troops brought in to aid local police.

During the day all entrances to the White House were sealed save one, and stationed there was a soldier in battle dress with bayonet fixed to his rifle—lonely symbol of a nation in anguished turmoil.

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

Engle Register
Journal

Date: *4-7-68*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1968	
FBI - PORTLAND	

Federal troop strength in and around Washington was escalated to 12,500, more than have been holding Khe Sahn near the demilitarized zone in Vietnam. Violence all but cleared the capital's streets of Palm Sunday tourists and shoppers.

Many visitors left Washington and hotel reservations were canceled by droves of others. The death list in the capital was reduced to four, as authorities removed the name of a Negro whose throat was cut in an incident apparently unrelated to the rioting.

Police said a confirmed case of sniping occurred a block from the Justice Department, midway between the White House and the Capital.

One Killed in Baltimore

But in Baltimore, five hours of widespread looting and fires brought the mobilization of 6,000 National Guardsmen.

Several buildings were aflame in East Baltimore, three stores were fire-bombed, store windows were smashed and stores looted. Bands of youths roamed the area.

One man was killed in the city, about 40—including seven policemen—were injured and about 50 persons, most of them Negro youths, were arrested.

At one fire, snipers were reported shooting at firemen, but no one was reported hit.

Gov. Spiro Agnew also ordered State Police into the city, imposed a curfew and closed all bars.

In four other states, National Guardsmen were on duty, and in two additional ones they were on standby alert.

A Negro college area and the Tennessee state capitol building in Nashville were surrounded by National Guardsmen as a precaution against disorders there. Tear gas and masks were at hand if needed.

A midafternoon fire bombing led Mayor Joseph M. Barr to close Pittsburgh taverns and liquor stores. Detroit, although outwardly calm, was buttoned up in a tight curfew by Gov. George Romney.

Pennsylvania alerted 1,000 National Guardsmen in the face of growing Negro violence in Pittsburgh. Police reported 19 firebombings in a four-hour period. A policeman was shot in the leg in front of a police station in a Negro district.

Detroit police said late Saturday that arrests and fire reports were lessening, with only two confirmed instances of sniping.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1968	
FBI - PITTSBURGH	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Public Memorial Service 3 P.M. at McArthur Court

A public memorial service honoring slain civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon at McArthur Court on the University of Oregon campus.

And a "silent march" to the services will begin at 2 p.m. in the downtown park blocks.

Arrangements for the service are being made by the Rev. Norman Pott, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, on behalf of the Eugene-Springfield Fellowship of Churches.

The Eugene Ministerial Association has made arrangements for persons representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths to be on hand to lead prayers.

A group of citizens arranged the march preceding the services.

"We're just a bunch of ordinary citizens very hard hit by this and concerned with

making some kind of statement to the world over Mr. King's cause," said a spokesman for the group, Charlotte Charters, of 615 E. 39th Pl., Eugene.

"We're anxious that everybody join us who wants to do it," she said.

The group will leave the park blocks at 2 o'clock and walk down Eighth Avenue to Pearl Street, down Pearl to 13th Avenue, down 13th to University Street and along University to McArthur Court.

Eugene police said a permit for the march has been issued.

The Rev. Pott said he "encouraged" the group when some of its members approached him.

Today's memorial service will be the second in Eugene for the Rev. King. An estimated 5,000 persons attended an earlier U of O memorial service Friday afternoon.

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

*Eugene Register-
Guardian*

Date: *4-7-68*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 7 1968	
FBI - PORTLAND	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rites Planned Across U.S.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

With memorial services, with marches and with a national day of mourning, declared by President Johnson, Americans will pay tribute today to Martin Luther King Jr.

In New York, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where King was to have preached a special service May 19, Bishop Horace W. B. Donegan, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, will hold a special 11 a.m. memorial service.

Later, the clergy of upper Manhattan will lead a memorial march through Harlem. The march will end with an ecumenical service in Central Park. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mayor John V. Lindsay are expected to attend.

Archbishop Terence Cooke, head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, led a special mass Saturday in a small Harlem church in tribute to King and called for special prayers in all the city's churches during regular Sunday services.

Negro leaders in Miami plan a "March of Mourning" through the heart of the city.

An interfaith memorial service will be held in the afternoon in front of the Louisville, Ky., courthouse.

John F. Anderson Jr., executive secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Ministries, wrote to pastors of all Presbyterian churches in the United States asking them to hold services of "penance and dedication."

A mass interracial, interdenomination service is planned on the campus of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. The service will be similar to one held after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Detroit, John F. Darden, said formal prayers would be offered at all masses in the 1.5-million member archdiocese. He also said he plans a special announcement Sunday "concerning action to achieve goals for which Rev. King laid down his life."

The Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis is sponsoring a public memorial service at the Christ Church Cathedral.

Other memorials are planned for Monday. The major march will be in Memphis where King was slain. The march originally was planned as another demonstration in support of striking garbage workers and was to have been led by King.

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

*1 Eugene Register
Guarar*

Date: *4-7-68*
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 10 1968	
FBI - PORTLAND	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mrs. King Looks To Better Day

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mrs. Martin Luther King lovingly helped arrange the coffin in a college chapel in Atlanta Saturday. She, her family and friends viewed the body in private for a few moments, then the crowd gathered outside was permitted to start streaming past.

"The day that the Negro people and others in bondage are truly free, on the day hate is abolished, on the day war is no more—on that day I know my husband will rest in a long deserved peace," she said before entering the chapel.

Mrs. King said her husband often told her children, "If a man had nothing that was worth dying for, then he was not fit to live."

"I am surprised and pleased at the success of his teaching," she said, "for our children say calmly, 'Daddy is not dead. He may be physically dead, but his spirit will never die.'"

Inside the chapel, an organist played Bach's "O, Man, Bewail Thy Grievous Fall." Flowers from sympathizers and friends around the country lined the stage behind the bier. Mrs. King requested Saturday that well-wishers send funds for continuation of Dr. King's work in lieu of flowers.

Mourners moved by the coffin in small groups in a procession which quickly increased to a steady flow. Frequent sobs and sometimes loud wails rose from the mourners. Tears glistened on black cheeks.

One middle-aged woman, with a great outcry, collapsed to the floor. She was assisted to a pew and lay there for several moments sobbing. Another woman cried, "I don't



MRS. KING

believe it. No!" and left the chapel sobbing.

Dr. King's body was removed Saturday afternoon from the Atlanta funeral home where it was brought after he was felled by a sniper bullet Thursday in Memphis.

The body will lie in repose until Monday in Sisters' Chapel at Spelman College near the campus of Morehouse College where he first shaped his doctrine of peaceful dissent.

Mrs. King said her husband had faced the possibility of death without bitterness or hatred.

"Nothing hurt him more than that man could attempt no way to solve problems except through violence," she said.

"He gave his life in search of a more excellent way, a more effective way, a creative rather than a destructive way."

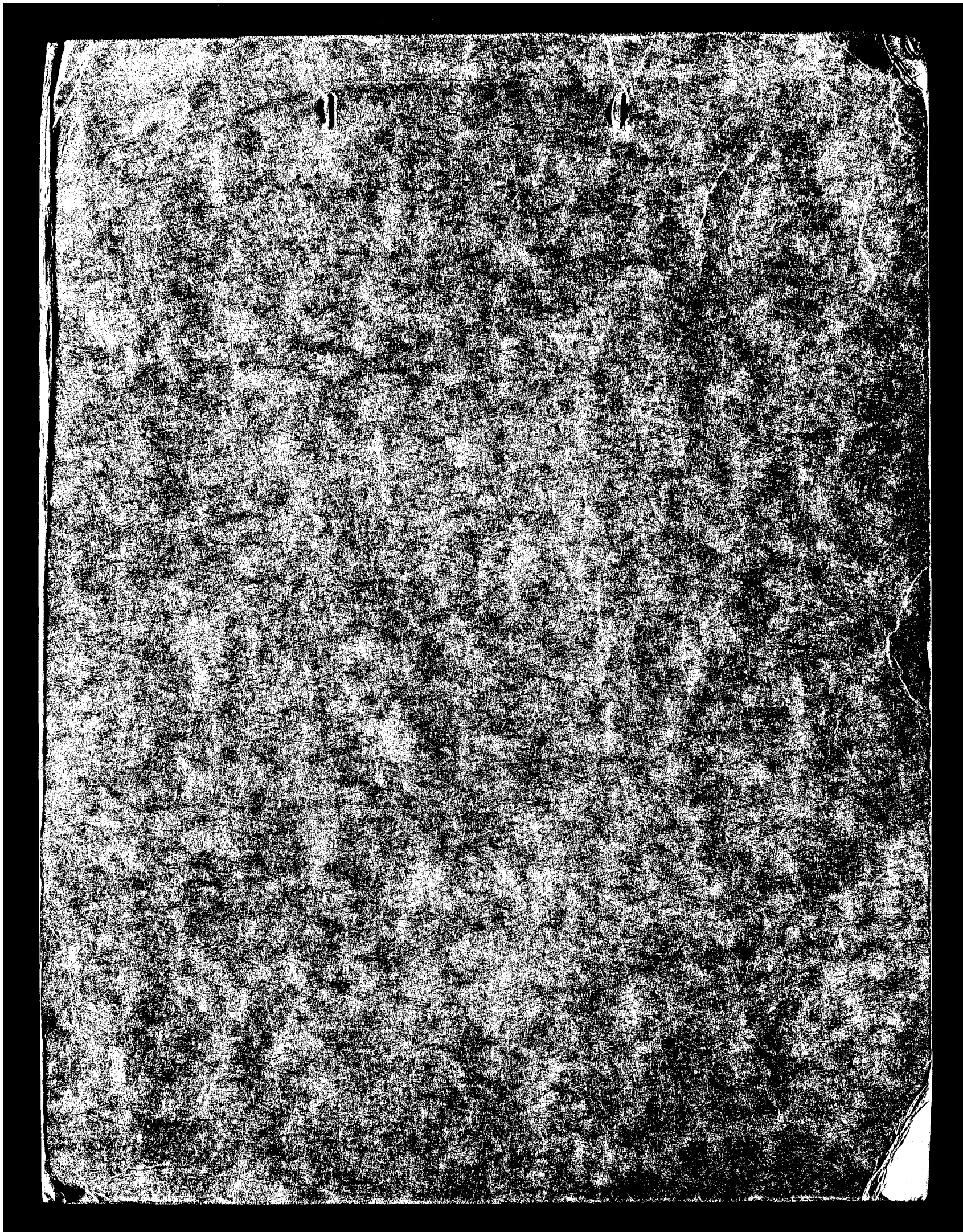
(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

318 Eugene Register
Suva

Date: 4-7-68
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1968	
FBI - SUVA	



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176