There will be a march of

concerned students and faculty

on Saturday, beginning in Y Court, tentatively scheduled

for noon, to honor the late

Dr. King and to protest his

slaying. Further details will

Volume 75, Number 143

be given later.

76 Years of Editorial Freedom

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1968

King Services

Student Body President Bob Travis announced that plans are being prepared to hold a memorial service in conjunction with the funeral of Dr. King. Details will be given

Founded February 23, 1893

## His Stand Not Dictated By Safety

people.

By BILL AMLONG

of The Daily Tar Heel Staff "There comes a time when one must take a stand that is neither safe, political nor popular, but which his conscience tells him is right."

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was standing on a windbuffetted balcony of a Fire Island, N.Y., summer home, giving a sermon of sorts to the 1,000 persons who sat shivering in the sand dunes

That was Saturday night, Sept. 2, 1967.

King is dead. He is dead because he

devoted his life to taking stands which were neither safe, political or popular, but which his conscience told him were right. He died taking one of those

I MET DR. KING that Saturday-and I knew then that I was meeting one of the greatest men of this cen-

Sitting beside him during the ferry ride from Long Island to Fire Island, I could not help but become aware that I was in the presence of someone who was great.

His strength-his immense strength, fortified by love of mankind-shone through his humility.

And Dr. King was a humble

Humble, but determined. He knew where his people had to go, and he knew that he must lead them. And he had faith that he and his people would win.

"If the irreparable cruelties of slavery couldn't stop us, the difficulties we now face won't make us fail," he said.

By RICK GRAY

of The Daily Tar Heel Staff

Student participation in the

withdrawn Thursday night at

Student Legislature by Student

Body President Robert M.

ment to an appointment bill

which supported the action

Until the policy is adhered to by the administration,

Travis said, "I have directed

the attorney general that all cases involving the sale,

transfer or administration of

drugs by students will be in-

vestigated and tried before

student courts under the drug

The 1966 act specifically ex-

empts possession and use from

consideration by the student

Representative Dick Levy

proposed, and got with

unanimous consent, an amend-

ment supporting Travis'

taken by Travis.

law of 1966."

judiciary.

stand.

drug policy was

"We are going to get our

Dr. King was speaking from the balcony, his deep, mellow voice rolling over the crowd. He was speaking to rich white

BUT IT WAS the same kind of statement that Dr. King had made in Montgomery and Selma, Ala., to Black people, telling them that they were going to get that freedom.

And everybody would start singing, "We Shall Overcome," and the churches would swell with their voices, and even the state troopers with their Now, eight months later, Dr. billy clubs, cattle prods and police dogs couldn't stop what Dr. King had started.

Dr. King won that time. Later, during the summers of 1966 and 1967, he was grieved by the riots that broke out in major cities across the nation-much like the riots that broke out across the country Thursday night as the Negroes got word of his

Even so, he kept faith in his nonviolent methods, and faith that extremists from neither side could keep the Negro from getting his due from society.

"I CAN STILL sing 'We Shall Overcome,' even though some of you don't remember the words," he said, "I still believe in it."

Dr. King was very deeply hurt by those persons who called him an Uncle Tom.

"I don't see how one can call another an Uncle Tom who has devoted so much of his life to militant and unpopular stands to confront the power structure," he said.

"Such a statement would only be made by someone who didn't know what he was talking about, or who was trying to be left over everything."

The amendment read:

"The Student Legislature en-

dorses the action of Student

Body President Bob Travis in

suspending student participa-

tion in the enforcement of BJ

44-26 (the drug act) until such

time as procedures guaran-

Travis asked that the ad-

ministration's policy on drugs

'be, in reality, one of medical

rehabilitation and not one of

Calling the recent arrest and

trial of several students for

drug use and possession a

violation of the drug policy,

Travis said, "The time has

come when we can no longer

talk . . . we have to stand

up for what we believe in."

toward the offender."

**Travis Withdraws** 

Drug Act Support

Following Travis' address, teeing student rights are

ministration."

the body attached an amend- agreed to by the ad-

## Civil Rights Leader Slain In Memphis By Sniper

By CHARLES ROND

the Nobel Peace Prize winner who repeatedly walked in the shadow of death in his fight to bring integration to America, was slain by a white sniper Thursday night when away from the violence that he stepped onto the balcony of his hotel.

Police issued a bulletin for a young white man in dark clothes who dashed out of a building across the street from throughout the land," the

the hotel. They said he dropped MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)- a Browning automatic rifle, -Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., fitted with a scope, onto the sidewalk and fled in a car.

President Johnson appeared on nationwide television two hours after the shot was fired to "ask every citizen to stay struck Dr. King."

"I know every American of good will joins me in mourning the death of his leader and in praying for understanding

President said. He said he was postponing his trip to Honolulu because of the assassination.

The 39-year-old Nobel Peace prize winner died at 8 p.m. EST in the emergency room of St. Joseph's Hospital, shot through the neck.

Mayor Henry Loeb immediately clamped a curfew on the city and Sheriff William Morris said "an emergency situation does exist at this time."

Unrest immediately broke

out in the Negro district where King's march last Thursday erupted into violence. Window smashing was reported and there was a report of a shooting.

President Johnson said the shooting death of Dr. King "shocked and saddened" the

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

King." "We can achieve nothing by

violence-it is only by joining together and working together that we can continue to move toward full equality for all of our people."

In a nationwide television and radio broadcast, the President said that the United States "can achieve nothing by lawlessness and violen-

> Johnson expressed hope that the nation might learn from the tragic death of King that "only by working together and joining together can we find

"I and all citizens of Memphis deeply regret the murder today of Dr. Martin Luthur 1962 King," said Police Chief Frank Holloman.

King was rushed to the hospital emergency room with a bullet wound in the neck.

The Rev. Andrew Young, King's top lieutenant, said the Nobel Peace Prize winner was standing on the balcony outside his room when he fell with a wound in the neck. Young in the room at the time.

Police threw a cordon around a five-block area of the Negro district that contained the Lorraine Hotel, where King was slain, Two white men wearing dark clothing were hustled into the Memphis Police Station.

legal adviser, sobbed outside the emergency room when word came out of King's

He said it "ought to have a shocking effect on the whole on the street when King strollworld. A man full of life,full of love, and he was shot.

"He had always lived with that evpectation (of assassination) but nobody ever expected it to happen."

standing in the stret when the civil rights leader strolled onto the balcony and ordered him to start the car and take him to dinner.

"He had been looking directly at the man," the driver, Solomon Jones Jr., said. He said a police squad car with four officers in it had driven down the street only moments before.

After the shot, Jones said, he saw a man "with something white on his face" creep away from a thicket across the

street. Half an hour after the shooting, police reported they were pursuing a white, late model car and that a civilian car-carrying a radio on which he could communicate with police-had closed on the white

automobile and opened fire. Police issued no further reports on the car but Arkansas State police, across the Mississippi River from Memphis, were alerted for a white car driven by a white man, dark-haired and dressed in a dark suit.

In Atlanta, Mayor Ivan Allen rushed to King's home and drove his wife to the airport. She was in the terminal awaiting a flight to Memphis

King returned to Memphis Wednesday to try to prove he could lead a massive march peacefully. He was at the head of the march last Thursday which erupted into violence and that left one dead and

62 injured. His critics immediately stepped up attacks on his planned "Poor People's Campaign" on

Washington this month, claiming he could not keep the massive demonstration from turning to violence. King's aides said he felt he

had to lead another demonstration here-and keep it nonviolent-to prove them wrong. The march- with 6,000 persons, many of them labor

leaders and union men-was planned for Monday. King had vowed to defy a federal court. injunction banning the march if he could not get the judge to lift it.

King died in the same emergency room where James Meredith was rushed in June, 1965, after he was shot down in ambush a few miles south of here at Hernando, Miss. Meredith, however, was not seriously injured.

King was the first major civil rights leader to be slain since the ambush killing of Medgor Evers outside his home in Jackson, Miss., in

Outside the emergency room a Negro woman clasped her hands to her face, sobbed, and ran away.

Mayor Henry Loeb, who had clapped on the curfew after last week's riots and then lifted it earlier this week, said "After the tragedy which has happened in Memphis tonight, for the protection of all our said he and other aides were citiens, we are putting the curfew back in effect. All movement is restricted except for health or emergency reasons.'

Chief Holloman said every resource of the Memphis Police Department, the Shelby County Sheriff's Department and the Tennessee Highway Chauncey Eskridge, King's Patrol is committed and dedicated to identify and apprehend the person or persons

responsible." Solomon Jones Jr., King's driver, said he was standing ed out onto the second-floor balcony, moments before he was to leave for dinner at the home of the Rev. Billy

Kyles, a Negro minister. Jones said King "Told me King's driver said he was to start the car, he was ready to go to dinner. I said 'It's cold outside, Dr. King. Put your topcoat on,' and he said 'Okay, I will' and smiled. Those were his last words.

> "I heard the gun. Dr. King fell on his back. He had been looking directly at the man." King, a broad-shouldered

man with skin the color of burnished mahogany, won his first major battle in the war on segregation in Montgomery, Ala., the cradle of the Confederacy.

The point of no return for the stocky young Negro came in Montgomery, in 1956. King organized and led the

famed Montgomery bus boycott, a campaign that led to integrated seating on city buses in the deep south Alabama capital.

It was a victory that many Southerners found difficult to believe and launched King on an integrationist campaign that made him the best-known civil rights leader in the world.

Montgomery's Negroes walked and used car pools for a full year before segregation signs were removed from the buses.

King, then pastor at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church one when she was told her husband block from the Alabama State Capitol, was unquestionably the driving dorce behind the bus boycott that led to one of the most significant victories in the surging civil rights movement of the fif-

> He kept up the hopes of the Negroes with weekly mass meetings in Negro churches for the entire year of the boycott.

With the winning of the bus

boycott King left Montgomery. came to Atlanta as Associate Pastor of his father's Ebeneezer Baptist Church and organized the Southern Christian Leadership Confedence (SCLC), the movement that began spearheading militant

racial programs in the South.



The Late Dr. Martin Luther King. Jr. ... in an interview with DTH Editor Bill Amlong in the summer of 1967

## King Death Elicits National Reaction automatic punitive action

By United Press International He also condemned the actions of the office of the Dean Reactions to the assassinaof Men in "turning the residention of Dr. Martin Luther King ce advisors into an arm of varied from shock to outrage any law enforcement agen-

to spontaneous violence throughout the country. In Raleigh, a group of 35

Negroes from Shaw University clashed with police in downtown Fayetteville Street. Several store windows were smashed and at least three persons were arrested.

circuits were "burning up."

There were reports of rockthrowing and minor looting in other southern cities, among them Birmingham, Ala., where King first became known to Raleigh police also used an the world, and Miami, Fla.

he had "no intention" of telling Powell of the shooting until morning.

Former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, perhaps King's greatest single enemy, called the assassination

of disturbances in Winston-Salem. Police were also put

on alert in Charlotte.

Dr. Reginald Hawkins said in Charlotte that the shooting (Continued on Page 6)

tragic act." Trouble was also reported "brewing" in Durham and there were undisclosed reports

"senseless, regrettable and aerosol gas on at least one Adam Clayton Powell, confined in a Durham hospital, In Memphis, a telephone was not told of the assassinaoperator said that phone tion and his doctor said that