

# The Aftermath: At Least 20 Die As Racial Conflicts Heighten In Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit

By United Press International  
New waves of fire-bombings, looting and racial attacks hit Chicago, Washington and Pittsburgh Saturday. Heavy troop reinforcements poured into riot-stricken Chicago and the nation's capital.

Lesser racial outbursts erupted in several other cities across the troubled nation. But in many the tide of violence ebbed and order appeared restored.

Paratroops and Marines moved into Washington and 12,000 troops were expected to be patrolling the streets by nightfall. The force of national guardsmen trying to restore peace to Chicago climbed to 7,500.

Chicago Mayor Richard J.

Daley imposed a partial curfew on Chicago. Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph M. Barr ordered all bars and liquor stores in his city closed until Wednesday.

The toll of dead across the country reached at least 20. Chicago had 10 dead, Washington 5, the Detroit metropolitan area 2, and Minneapolis, Memphis and Tallahassee, Fla., 1 each.

Seventeen of the victims were Negroes.

In the bitter wave of violence that followed the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., more than 1,000 persons had been injured and at least 4,200 arrested in about 50 cities across the nation.

A determined show of force

by Guardsmen and police forces working around the clock restored order to dozens of cities that had been hit by disorders Thursday night and Friday.

In contrast to the rioting in Chicago and Washington, police in Los Angeles reported that "nothing is happening at all" in the Watts area, scene of violent rioting in 1965.

By midafternoon Saturday, Washington police counted 2,530 arrests and Chicago reported nearly 800 had been taken into custody. More than 730 persons had been injured in Washington, more than 200 in Chicago.

As Daley issued clamp-down orders, fresh fires blazed on Chicago's northwest side.

Snipers shot four persons, including a policeman. Guardsmen traded gunfire with snipers perched in tall buildings.

Daley ordered that all persons under 21 be barred from the streets from 7 p.m. until 6 a.m. CST, closed taverns in all troubled spots and banned all sales of firearms and ammunition.

Twenty-five white persons, most of them hippie types, were arrested when 350 persons tried to stage a "teach-in" at the National Guard Armory where the guard operations are headquartered. Guardsmen repelled them with a show of fixed bayonets and a chemical spray. The reinforced troops and

police sealed off the worst ravaged areas of Washington. Military patrols turned back cars attempting to enter the city at the Maryland line.

A get-off-the-streets deadline was moved up from 5:30 to 4 p.m. EST. Tear gas canisters were fired into crowds that were slow to give way before policemen.

In the fresh outburst in Pittsburgh at least four business establishments were firebombed. Windows were smashed at a big supermarket and eight other stores of the Chateau Plaza Shopping Center. Looting followed.

Chicago warmed up under sunny skies and restless crowds took to the streets early. Nine new fires erupted on

the charred West and Southwest Sides. Billowing smoke spread across the near North Side.

Marauding bands of looters roamed streets to the southwest, west and northwest of the Loop. A policeman was shot in the leg. Snipers fired on firemen.

Brig. Gen. Richard T. Dunn, commander of 6,000 guardsmen called in Friday, asked for 1,500 additional troops for "an early show of strength."

Chicago's riot dead included a 10-month-old boy burned to death in his crib in a fire set by arsonists.

More than 2,000 paratroops of the 82nd Airborne Division, including many veterans of

last summer's Detroit riot flew into Washington and were deployed to trouble spots. A Marine unit moved in to guard the Capitol which, with the Library of Congress, was closed to visitors.

Looting and arson grew after an all-night curfew ended. Shortly before noon a police official said "the situation remains serious."

Michigan Gov. George Romney extended his state of emergency and curfew orders in the Detroit area at least through Sunday night.

Thousands of Michigan National Guardsmen, the 4,200-man Detroit police force and hundreds of state police sought to maintain order. Two alleged looters were shot and killed Friday, at least nine persons were injured, and 330 arrested.

RALEIGH—The mayors of Raleigh and Greensboro imposed curfews and banned all forms of marching Saturday to counter racial disturbances which flared in the cities for the past three nights.

Duke University students held a memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. About 300 persons conducted a peaceful march in Charlotte where city officials proclaimed a three-day mourning period for King.

Gov. Dan K. Moore's statewide ban on all sales of firearms in effect.

At least 92 persons had been arrested and 19 injured during disturbances throughout the State. Raleigh Police said 27 were arrested for curfew violations Friday night.

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## Nation Prepares For King Funeral

### LBJ May Send Humphrey To Nobel Winner's Rites

ATLANTA (UPI)—The nation marks a day of mourning Sunday for slain integration leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whose funeral will be attended by dignitaries from across the land, including presidential hopeful Sen. Robert J. Kennedy.

The body of the 39-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner will lie in state, available for viewing day and night by his thousands of followers, until final burial Tuesday in Southview Cemetery.

Kennedy, who supplied King's widow with a 74-seat prop-jet to fly to Memphis and return the body of her murdered husband, cancelled all his campaigning until after the funeral, and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey likewise postponed all political trips.

There has been speculation that President Johnson, who proclaimed the national day of mourning Friday, may assign Humphrey to represent him at the funeral.

King's body arrived back in Atlanta Friday afternoon and was taken to Hanley's Funeral Home, in a Negro district, where it was kept in seclusion until funeral plans could be finalized. It was to be taken by hearse later Saturday to Spelman College, a predominantly Negro girls' school, where it will lie in state in Sister's Chapel.

Monday the body will be moved to King's Ebenezer Baptist Church, and the following day the casket will be escorted by marchers through the heart of Atlanta to Morehouse College, where funeral services will be held.

In planning the funeral, family sources said, King's widow, Coretta, and his father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., tried to symbolize the three most important aspects of King's life: religion, education and marches.

Two phones rang almost constantly through the morning and until mid-afternoon in the green-walled reception room of Hanley's, while the body lay in private in the basement.

The receptionist, Mrs. Pinkie Johnson, kept saying into a telephone: "Yes, he's here, but he won't be viewed until four o'clock... no, ma'am, not till four."

Dusky-faced children stood under the arched stucco entrance to the three-story brick building and peered through venetian blinds of the front windows, gazing past the red-and-white soft drink machine and the water cooler of the reception room to the flower-laden pews of the chapel beyond.

One Negro woman approached a reporter and said: "They wouldn't let me see his body. I've got to go back to work tonight. I thought maybe they'd let you white folks in to see him and maybe you could take me..."

As recently as the first week in February, King told the congregation at Ebenezer that "every now and then I think about my own death and I think about my own funeral."

King said at the time he didn't want "a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy tell him not to talk too long."

The minister went on to say,

"Tell him not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize—that isn't important. Tell him not to mention that I have 300 or 400 other awards—that's not important. Tell him not to mention where I went to school." Then King said:

"I'd like somebody to mention that day that Martin Luther King Jr. tried to give his life serving others. I'd just like for somebody to mention that day that Martin Luther King Jr. tried to love somebody."

### Nothing Hurt Him As Did Violence, Says Mrs. King

By HENRY P. LEIFERMAN  
ATLANTA (UPI)—The widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Saturday her husband died in pursuit of non-violence and begged those "who loved and admired him to join us in fulfilling his dream."

In a clear, soft voice, Coretta King said her assassinated husband "knew this was a sick society, totally infested with racism and violence. Nothing hurt him more than violence," she said.

Sources in King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference said the White House asked Mrs. King to make a plea for an end to the violence that has wracked the country following her husband's killing in Memphis.

But she did not specifically ask for an end to the rioting in her brief statement, made in the sanctuary of Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King often preached.

"I have consented to appear publicly because thousands of people have asked how they could carry on my husband's work."

She said King "gave his life for the poor of the world, the garbage workers of Memphis and the peasants of Vietnam. Nothing hurt him more than that men could attempt no way to solve problems except through violence."

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

"We intend to go on in search of that way," she said.

"The day that the Negro people and others in bondage are truly free, I know my husband will rest in a long-deserved peace."

She said King "knew that at any moment his physical life could be cut short, and we faced this possibility squarely and honestly. My husband faced the possibility of death not with bitterness or hatred. He knew that this was a sick society, totally infested with racism and violence that questioned his integrity, maligned his motives and distorted his views, which would ultimately lead to his death, and he struggled with every ounce of his energy to save that society from itself."

Dressed in black, seated on a worn wooden chair before

a thick woken cross with a flickering orange light bulb over it, Mrs. King gazed at the television cameras and said "our children say calmly 'Daddy is not dead. He may be physically dead but his spirit will never die.'"

She praised the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded King at the helm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"My husband always said that if anything ever happened to him, he would like for Ralph Abernathy to take his place," she said.

Abernathy, sitting beside her, looked into the cameras and said "Even though you may have been able to stop the heartbeat of Martin Luther King, you cannot stop the movement he led."

### Mourning Pro Sports Postponed

By United Press International  
American sports, acting in deference to the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., moved Saturday to cut activity sharply from Sunday through Tuesday by postponing or cancelling a majority of the scheduled pro events.

For the first time in history, the start of the major league baseball season was pushed back a full 48 hours from Monday to Wednesday. Not even two world wars had forced the delay that baseball voluntarily made in order not to conflict with Dr. King's funeral in Atlanta on Tuesday morning.

In addition, the National Basketball Association and National Hockey League announced plans to move back their playoffs.

Among the events scheduled to be held Sunday were the final 3 holes of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament and an exhibition baseball game between the Los Angeles Dodgers and Cleveland Indians at San Diego. The nine other scheduled exhibitions were cancelled.

The Washington Senators announced Saturday morning that the presidential opener against Minnesota will now be played Wednesday, but still be



A small child expressed a grief she may or may not completely understand during mourning vigil held on Franklin Street Saturday for the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

### Mourning Pro Sports Postponed

The Philadelphia 76er's game against the Celtics in Boston has been postponed from Sunday to Wednesday night as has the San Francisco Warriors game in Los Angeles against the Lakers.

The American Basketball Association postponed the season opener.

National League President Warren Giles also announced that the Pittsburgh game at Houston Monday night will be pushed back two days to Wednesday night. Earlier Giles had announced that the National League opener between the Chicago Cubs and the Reds in Cincinnati was being moved back 48 hours to Wednesday afternoon.

The Baltimore Orioles announced their opening baseball game, scheduled for Tuesday against the Oakland Athletics, will be played Wednesday.

Frank Cashen, Oriole president, said it would be "inappropriate" to play on Tuesday due to the funeral of Dr. King.

In a statement from its New York offices, the NHL announced that the second game of the Eastern Division playoffs between the New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks will be played Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden rather than Sunday.

Pittsburgh-Minnesota and New Orleans-Dallas playoff games scheduled for Sunday, but continued to hold emergency meetings Saturday afternoon to fix revised dates for the best of seven Eastern and Western Division eliminations.

Brick Miller, editor of the N.C. State University Technician, interviewed Shaw University President James Cheek Thursday night. Here is his story.

By BRICK MILLER  
Special to The Daily Tar Heel

RALEIGH—They had been asked not to go," Dr. James Cheek, President of Shaw University said, "but their emotion was such that they went anyway. It was a peaceful march."

Dr. Cheek was talking about Thursday night's clash between Shaw students and Raleigh police. He was relating the Shaw side of the story as it was told to him by Bill Jones, Shaw's student body president, who took part in the march, and as he himself witnessed the later events.

According to Cheek, when Dr. King's death was announced Thursday night, about

### 'King's Murder Will Put Spur To Congress'

By TODD COHEN  
of The Daily Tar Heel Staff  
"The racial problem today stems from a lack of communication between the races at the basic levels."

"What is needed is a massive program of social reorganization."

This interpretation was given yesterday in an interview with Kelly Alexander, Jr., Vice-president of the youth division of the state chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Alexander feels the violent response to the assassination of Martin Luther King "isn't the way to alleviate the problem."

He said the American Negro comprises only a small fraction of the population of the United States and it would be "physically impossible for this faction to take over."

He explained the violence as an outlet for the people "who just wanted to react in some way."

"People aren't thinking now, they're reacting, feeling. If you don't have the empathy, you can't understand," he added.

Alexander further said "more immediately, people are thinking about keeping the peace."

"It takes an act of senseless violence, such as the murders of John F. Kennedy, or Martin Luther King, to galvanize the American consciousness and the Congress into immediate action," he said.

Alexander compared the civil rights legislation subsequent to the Kennedy assassination to the special meeting of Congress called for Monday by President Johnson as a result of Thursday's slaying of Dr. King.

The NCAACP leader believes "dramatic steps" by Congress, as well as state Legislatures, and municipal governments.

He called for passage of such legislation as guaranteed minimum income, a federal job placement service, and integration from the grass roots level.

"It takes a federal level effort and a universal program to alleviate the problem," he said.

Alexander said legislation will require money, and questions the unwillingness of Congress to provide the necessary funds which comprise only "a fraction of the money being poured into the Viet war."

Regarding the Socialist Worker Party's platform advocating "black control for black communities," Alexander said, "I'm all in favor of Negro police and not forcing people to live with people with whom they don't wish to live."

"But isolated all-black communities don't bring the necessary communication," he added.

Following word of the assassination, Alexander said his first reaction was "shock and surprise."

"But then I realized this represented a turning point. I can't think of one leader who can take Dr. King's place; he was a symbol and symbol's are difficult to replace," he said.

Alexander said he is doing his "bit to contribute to the stability, but so is everyone."

He spent Friday interviewing people in Raleigh for a WMO radio broadcast to "inform Morrison's residents of the situation."

### 'Police At Fault'—Shaw President

25 to 30 Shaw students started in a sympathy march to the Capitol building, at the other end of Fayetteville Street.

"They were stopped on Federal Street by about fifteen policemen and told they were in a riot area," Cheek continued.

The policemen were wearing riot helmets; they called for reinforcements.

The students and police talked for several minutes. Then the police handcuffed an unidentified student.

At that point fighting broke out between the two groups; the students retreated back to the campus.

"There was no riot at that point," Cheek said. "The students gathered at the north end of the campus—they were being intimidated by police across the street. Cheek asked the police to withdraw and took the students to the gym

to try to calm them. As they left the gym, they heard shots from the police; a car was seen on fire on the street.

Cheek claims that "people" in the parking lot of Memorial Auditorium started "sporadic sniping" onto the Shaw campus. Cheek was unable to say whether the snipers were whites or Negroes.

One student was reported by Cheek to have suffered a minor flesh wound. There was no confirmation of this incident by authorities.

Cheek places the blame for the incidents on the police.

"I think I have had fairly good cooperation from the police chief and his two assistants," Cheek said, "but I can't say the same for the rest of the police force."

"If we had a riot in Raleigh it was because of the police. They tried to prevent Shaw students from doing

anything—not students from outside the campus from doing anything to Shaw."

Cheek also claimed that the Shaw incidents have been blown out of proportion by the press.

"The daily press is trying to make these acts seem to be those of Shaw students," Cheek said. "I feel that close investigation will show students from off campus doing most of the rioting."

Cheek feels that the continued presence of police and National Guardsmen in Raleigh will keep the situation tense.

He also feels that the death of Martin Luther King was not the cause but the catalyst for the nation-wide disturbances.

"The decision-makers must make redresses for the grievances of the Negroes or save