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NYT

## Dr. King 3d Negro to Get Nobel Prize

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the 14th American, the 3d Negro, and the youngest man to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

When he accepted the prize in Oslo, Norway, on Dec. 10, 1964, on behalf of the civil rights movement he said he was doing so for "all men who love peace and brotherhood."

At the presentation ceremony at Oslo University, Dr. King, then 35 years old, said that the award had come "at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice."

Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who established the prizes, stipulated in his will that one of the prizes to be awarded annually in his name should go to:

"The person who shall have done most to promote the fraternity of nations and the abolition or diminution of standing armies and the formation or increase of peace congresses."

However, the Nobel Peace Prize has taken on a broader interpretation of "peace" since the first one was awarded in 1901.

Emphasis in recent years has been placed upon brotherhood.

### Was Deeply Moved

When it was announced on Oct. 14, 1964, in Oslo that Dr. King would be awarded the prize, the civil rights leader said in Atlanta that he was deeply moved by the honor. He also said then that "every penny" of the prize money, about \$54,000, would be given to the civil rights movement.



Associated Press

Dr. King being congratulated by King Olav V of Norway after the presentation of the peace prize in Oslo, 1964.

Among those who were present at the presentation ceremony three months later were King Olav V of Norway, Government and diplomatic leaders, members of Dr. King's family and his associates in the civil rights movement. The ceremony was televised throughout Europe.

Dr. King was hailed at the time by Dr. Gunnar Jahn, the chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, as an "undaunted champion of peace" and the "first person in

the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence."

The two Negroes to previously receive the award were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who was awarded the prize in 1950 for his work as Under Secretary of the United Nations, and Zulu Chief Albert J. Lutuli of South Africa, who in 1960 received the award for advocating non-violence in the solution of apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial segregation.