

Memphis Approves a Memorial Parade; Clergy and Teachers Assail Mayor

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS
Special to The New York Times
MEMPHIS, April 5—The

city administration made cautious efforts today to ease relations with a Negro community deeply embittered over yesterday's slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mayor Henry Loeb announced this morning that "in view of the tragic circumstances" the city had told the Federal District Court here that it had no objection to a mass memorial march here on Monday in Dr. King's memory.

Earlier, the city had gained a court injunction banning a march that Dr. King had planned to lead.

Mr. Loeb also announced that he had asked for a meeting with a mediator in the eight-week-old strike of the city's predominantly Negro sanitationmen. The strike formed the background of the recent violence here.

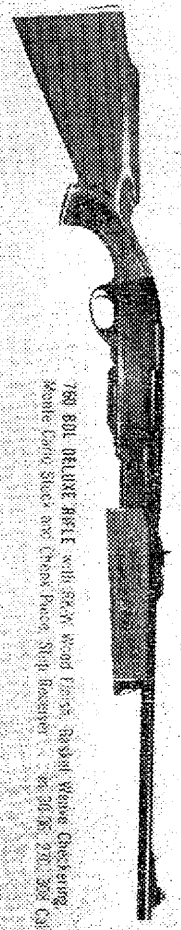
Bitterness Still Shown

The Mayor said he was acting in response to a phone call this morning from Gov. Buford Ellington. He told Negroes at City Hall that he would make all efforts to "get this thing behind us and find a solution to our differences."

However, in two emotion-drenched meetings at City Hall—the first with 144 Negro and white clergymen and the second with nine Negro school teachers—it appeared that the gulf between the Negro community and Mr. Loeb's administration was even deeper than it was before Mr. King's death.

By the end of the day, these differences were symbolized by five demonstrators—a white Roman Catholic priest, a white nun, two Negro ministers and a white riverboat worker—who were on a six-in hunger strike in the Mayor's outer office. They said they would refuse to

30.06 Hunting Rifle Was Believed Used in Slaying



30.06 REMINGTON RIFLE with 5-CARTRIDGE IRON SIGHTS, MODEL 223, WHICH HAS A FIVE-CARTRIDGE CLIP. The rifle has simple iron sights—a blade atop the muzzle and a notch on top of the breach. In taking aim, the object is to line up the target, sighting through the notch and blade. It is possible to attach telescopic sights to the weapon.

A Remington rifle of the type believed to have been used in slaying. Its range is limited.

The weapon believed to have been used in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is a 30.06-caliber Remington pump rifle. It may have been one of several stolen from a Memphis sporting goods store a week ago.

A spokesman for the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn., said yesterday that the weapon was "a standard game rifle used by people to hunt such things as deer, bear, mountain lions and moose." To maintain ac-

curacy, hunters cannot expect to use it at more than 200 yards.

The 30.06 is a popular rifle that retails for \$139.95 to \$159.95, depending on how fancy a finish on the stock and metal surfaces the purchaser wants.

When it is fired, the rifle ejects a spent empty case on the rear move and automatically shifts a fresh round into firing position in the chamber. This occurs on the forward move. All models of the 30.06 have capacity for

four or to eat until the sanitation men's demands were met.

The city's streets, on which sporadic violence occurred last night after Dr. King's death, were nearly deserted today. Occasional rifle shots were still heard, however.

For the second night, the city was under a 7 P.M. to 5 A.M. curfew.

Meanwhile, in a singing, weeping union meeting, 700 striking sanitation workers vowed to continue their struggle.

Mayor Loeb's meeting with the clergymen followed a silent seven-block march through the center of the city from St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral.

At the church, the clergy-men held a memorial service

for Dr. King and then adopted a resolution demanding that the Mayor take steps to end "racial prejudice and arrogant paternalism" in Memphis.

The march was led by Dean William Demnick of St. Mary's, who carried a large processional cross rigidly before him.

The Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen walked two by two along the sidewalk. In many cases a Negro minister strode beside a white colleague.

Three police cars, filled with white helmeted patrolmen and sheriff's deputies carrying shotguns, rolled silently beside the procession. They passed eleven men in full battle gear who had taken up positions in front of public buildings and at main intersections.

A few Negroes along the route joined the end of the procession. Several whites, standing in doorways or on street corners, watched the integrated procession, which included 112 white and 32 Negro ministers.

After the procession reached the Mayor's office, the Rev. John Williams Aldrich, chairman of the Christian Relations Committee of the Memphis Presbytery, read the resolution. It expressed "a sense of unspeakable loss" at Dr. King's murder.

the four-cartridge clip except one, Model 223, which has a five-cartridge clip.

The Memphis police found a new 30.06 two doors away from the rooming house from which the fatal shot is believed to have been fired.

the Mayor and many of the ministers clearly thought that it ended the session, but the Rev. H. Ralph Jackson, Negro minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke up in the most emotional statement of the meeting.

"You would not hear before our beloved Dr. King's death," he said. "And you will not hear us now."

"We plead with you. We beg you, do not send us away from here again without an affirmation. If you had given it to us weeks ago we would never have needed to call in Dr. King and this awful thing would not have happened."

Mayor Loeb again assured the ministers that "we are going to do our best to sit down as men and get this thing behind us."

Just then a voice rose from the back of the room: "We have heard this before and it gets us nowhere. I, for one, have had enough of it."

With that, the speaker began his sit-in, which was joined by the four others. The speaker identified himself as the Rev. Dick Moon, Presbyterian coun-

sel to students at Memphis State University.

The Mayor then received nine Negro teachers.

They said they were "hurt and horrified by the National Guardsmen with their bayonets who kept us away from our dear Dr. King's body" and they protested because the Mayor had not been at the airport to pay homage to Dr. King.

While the meetings were going on at City Hall today, policemen reported that sporadic violence continued. Shots were fired in several sections, including one volley that missed a police helicopter. Looting continued, the police said, but on a much diminished scale.

Latest reports said that more than 30 persons were injured here last night. Dozens of stores were looted. Three major fires and several minor ones broke out.

After the city withdrew its objection to Monday's memorial march for Dr. King, Judge Bailey Brown ruled that the march would be permitted according to plans submitted to the court yesterday by attorneys for Dr. King.

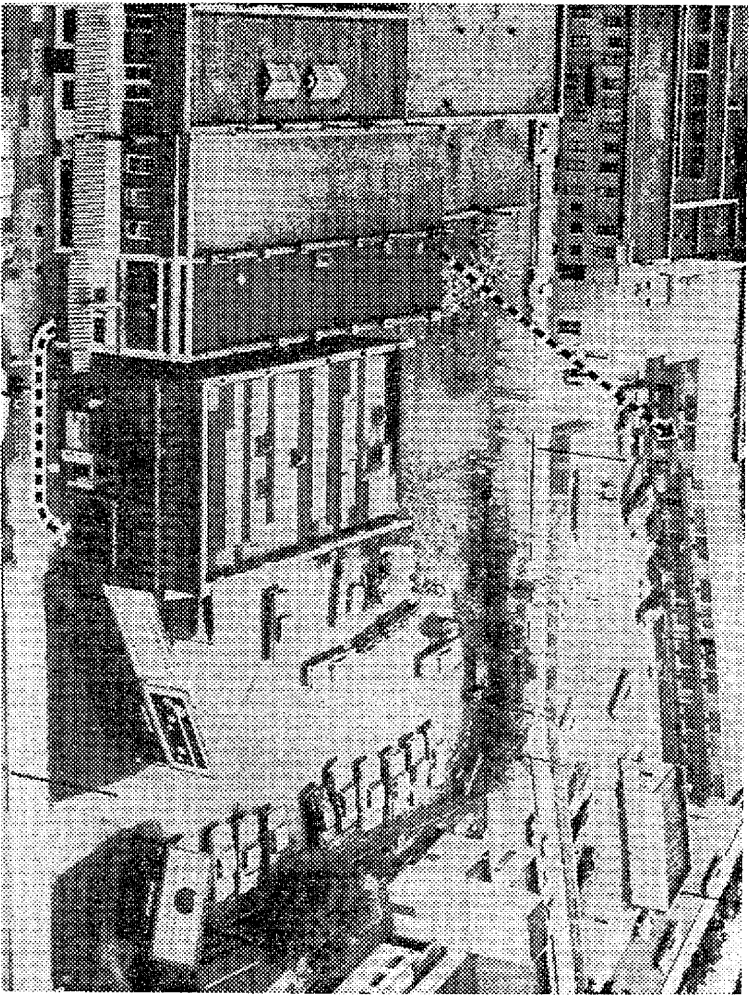
By the end of the day, Mayor Loeb apparently had still not met with the mediator in the strike. The mediator, appointed several weeks ago, is Frank Miles, industrial relations manager for the E. I. Bruce lumber company in Memphis.

Unionist Asks Loeb to Quit

MEMPHIS, April 6 (AP)—The top official of Memphis's organized labor today blamed Mayor Loeb for the outbreak of violence across the nation since the assassination of Dr. King.

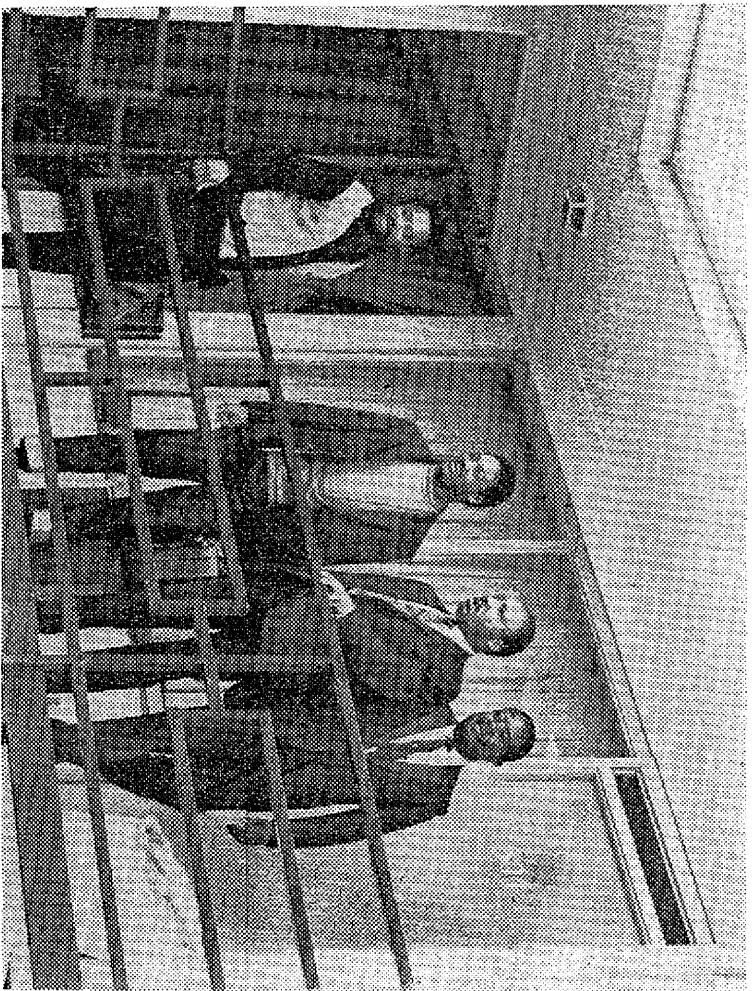
"We have called for the Mayor to resign," said Tommy Powell, president of the 35,000-member Memphis Labor Coun-

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HOW KILLER STRUCK: Broken line at top marks path of bullet that killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as he stood on motel balcony. Assassin shot from window opposite motel. Line at bottom shows where he left building and, at X, dropped his rifle.

Associated Press



ARRIVING IN MEMPHIS: Dr. King, at center in group, flanked by Jesse Jackson, left, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy on balcony of Lorraine Motel on Wednesday. It was near this spot that Dr. King was shot on Thursday, while talking with Mr. Jackson.

Associated Press

