

King Links Race Hatred To Low Income Whites

Washington, Aug. 22—(AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., says lower income groups are the principal source among Northern whites of a "massive outpouring of hatred" against Negroes.

King said these whites "have grown up believing in certain stereotypes, whether it is the stereotype of the Negroes as lazy, or inherently inferior, or whether it is the myth that Negroes depreciate property values when they move into a community."

King appeared yesterday with five other Negroes prominent in civil rights affairs on a special "Meet the Press," program on NBC radio and television.

He took part in the program from a Chicago television studio, leaving before it ended to lead another open-housing march in Chicago. The other panelists were in a Washington studio.

'Latent Hostilities'

The Chicago demonstrations, King said, have brought into the open "many latent hostilities already existing within certain white groups in the North."

Asked whether perhaps the majority of white people in the nation don't want a Negro for a neighbor, the rights leader agreed there are some whites against open housing. But he added that "this does not mean that we don't go all out to end housing discrimination."

He said that in the south, whites opposed integrating lunch counters and motels but that this did not prevent passage of civil rights legislation to bar segregation. "The same thing must happen in housing," he said.

"When the law makes it clear, and is vigorously enforced, we will see that people will not only adjust but . . . attitudes will also change."

Others on the program included James H. Meredith, who became the first known Negro at the University of Mississippi and was shot from ambush on a voter registration drive in Mississippi last June.

Vigilantes Proposed

During questioning, Meredith advocated organizing vigilante groups to hunt down untried killers of Negroes. Asked if he meant that Negroes should "take the law into their own

hands," Meredith replied: "That's exactly what I'm saying."

"Nonviolence is incompatible with American ideas," he added. "This is a military-minded nation."

Meredith said Negroes "cannot continue to tolerate this. If the law doesn't take these men then we got to stop this."

Later he said, however, that "the Negro has never entertained the idea of taking up arms against (all) the whites."

The other panelists were Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Floyd B. McKissick, director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

The six indicated agreement that what King called the "tragic gulf between promise and fulfillment" for Negroes is growing worse at some points. In general, they said, the civil rights movement is not accomplishing enough fast enough.

War Is Attacked

Carmichael again attacked the Viet Nam war, saying Negro soldiers there are black mercenaries.

"A mercenary is a hired killer and I think that when this country says to black youths . . . their only chance to a decent living is when you join the Army . . . it's saying to that black man his only chance to a decent life is to become a hired killer," he said.

"I would not fight in Viet Nam, absolutely not," Carmichael said. "I urge every black man in this country not to fight in Viet Nam."

Wilkins, discussing the future of the civil rights movement, said "progress is being made . . . despite the fact that great masses of people cannot count the difference between today's living and what they had two years ago."

But McKissick disagreed. "Things have not progressed tremendously for the masses of the people," he said. There has been some progress for some Negroes, he added, but "the average black man in the ghetto has not profited within the last 10 years."

Black Power Defined

McKissick also defined "black power" in terms of six ingredients: "One, political power. Two, economic power. Three, an improved self-image of the black man himself. Four, the development of young militant leadership. Five, the enforcement of federal laws, abolition of police brutality. Six, the development of a black consumer bloc."

Young attacked those employers who say they are willing to hire more Negroes but either none apply or few are qualified. Calling those excuses feeble, he said, "We have in this country in the corporate circles the most creative minds, the most imaginative people. . . . Any type of worker they really want to employ or train, they can do it."