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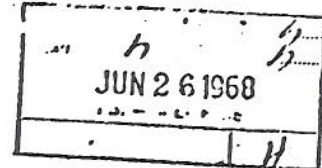
The following investigation was conducted by SA  
WALTER H. LAMMERS on April 15 and 16, 1968 at Memphis,  
Tennessee:

Two newspapers are printed and circulated from  
Memphis, Tennessee, namely the Commercial Appeal and  
Memphis Press-Scimitar. The Commercial Appeal is a daily  
newspaper and the Press-Scimitar is printed daily except  
Sunday.

A review of issues of these two newspapers for  
the period March 18, 1968 through April 4, 1968, failed  
to reveal where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. was a guest  
during his visits to Memphis except through inference.

The Memphis Press-Scimitar, final edition, for  
March 28, 1968, furnished a number of articles regarding  
the occurrences of looting and violence in Memphis on  
March 28, 1968. On Page 6x the second sub-heading in column  
one entitled "Dr. KING Meets With Pastors" the following  
appears: "Dr. KING, after he gave up the march at Main and  
Mc Call went to the Holiday Inn Rivermont and then to a  
meeting with Memphis ministers, his assistant BERNARD LEE  
told the Press Scimitar from KING's room at the Rivermont."  
This item continues in question and answer form but does  
not reveal any further information regarding Dr. KING being  
a guest at the Rivermont.

On Page 4, the editorial page, of this paper of  
March 30, 1968, the following brief comment which probably  
refers to the above-mentioned item appears. The item is  
entitled "Dr. KING's Suite" and reads as follows: "When  
Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was in Memphis this week he and his  
party occupied a suite at one of the city's best-known  
hotels. There was nothing unusual about this, because for  
a number of years all of Memphis' hotel and restaurant  
facilities have been open to customers of all races - a  
change from former customs that was brought about without  
the prodding of a demonstration. We hope Dr. KING was  
aware of that fact."



44-1987-Sub-23

44-1987

The Commercial Appeal for April 3, 1968, contains an article on page 1 entitled "March Spokesman Vows to Ignore Any Court Ban". This article points out that a spokesman for ministers backing the sanitation workers strike said that they would disregard any court orders which the city may obtain to block another march. Later in this article it is indicated "the new march tentatively is set for Friday," (April 5, 1968).

The Commercial Appeal is printed and ready for distribution at approximately 9:00 P.M. but carries the following day's date.

The Commercial Appeal dated April 4, 1968, on page 1 carries an item entitled "King Challenges Court Restrict, Vows to March." This article reveals that a restraining order signed by U. S. District Judge BAILEY BROWN was furnished to U. S. Marshals minutes after it was signed and that the marshals "sped across town to serve Negro leaders with copies of the order." They found Dr. KING and four other defendants named in the injunction, MOSES WILLIAMS, the Reverend JAMES CRANGE, RALPH D. ABERNATHY and BERNARD LEE, eating lunch at the Lorraine Motel. Dr. KING greeted the Federal officers, Marshal CITO ELLIS and Deputy Marshal WILLIE DURHAM, in the driveway of the motel and the defendants accepted service of the order. The order in question was to restrain Dr. KING and others against "any mass march here".

It should be noted that the above item was in the newspaper dated April 4, 1968, which issue was available on the night of April 3, 1968 at approximately 9:00 p.m.

The Commercial Appeal for Sunday, April 14, 1968, in an item written by ROBERT WELLSPT entitled "Site of Slaying Becomes Shrine", reveals the following comment: "The Lorraine, where Dr. King and other prominent Negro leaders often stayed during 'their visits o' Memphis, is located at 406 Mulberry, in an area of old buildings that house mostly wholesale and distributing companies and warehouses. It is a block east of South Main."