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Nannie Mitchell Turner

Dr. King and John Kennedy

MY FIRST REACTION on hearing of the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was to think of President John F. Kennedy.

I felt no shock or surprise. Surely, the martyr's role was a daily reality in the life of this brave man.



Nannie Mitchell Turner

The deaths of the two are somewhat parallel. Not just that both were young and leaders but that each held out the hand of friendship and love and a message of brotherhood and challenged others to do likewise. The answer came in the form of a bullet.

The death of each was an incident of our times. Simply put it was one man killing another. It happens often, in many different ways, in this world and little note is taken. One man shooting another man.

But how symbolic, what a startling commentary on our society.

Martin Luther King stood at the very center of the civil rights spectrum. He was neither patient conservative nor angry militant.

His will was the very personification of our determination to win through, finally and now, to full equality in this, our land. No one, no one had greater faith in America, in Americans than did Dr. King. He believed in the fulfillment of America's promise as the land of the free.

He had a steel-bound determination to achieve full justice for the Negro and with it the realization of the highest ideals of Christianity and democracy for the white man.

Did the bullet snuff out more than his life? Did it take with it the promise of his unfulfilled dreams?

We shall see what men will make of this.

THE DEATH of Dr. King and the frightful circumstances of its happening cannot obscure his real message to our nation.

His message was one of Christian brotherhood and the righteousness of demanding and actively seeking full and equal rights.

What did he ask when first he came to public prominence? Do you remember? It was the Birmingham bus strike. Mrs. Rosa Parks, coming home from work, tired, took a seat on a bus. When the bus filled up the driver ordered her to give her seat to a white. She refused. This was the lever that catapulted Martin Luther King to center forefront on the nation's stage and to world renown.

His demands were so clear and simple. That whites should come into the buses and seat from the front toward the back and Negroes should take the back seats first, then toward the front and that no seats be restricted. Also, there was the request that drivers treat passengers with courtesy (which many, undoubtedly, did) and that the bus company hire Negro drivers, particularly on those routes most heavily traveled by the black community.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Was that all? Yes! Unbelievably it took 382 days and a federal court order to achieve this.

Since Dr. King's death the phones at the St. Louis Argus have rung constantly. Many of the messages are the same. A white caller wanting to express his or her sharing of our sorrow, to show that the act was not representative, not knowing whom to say this to, called the Argus to say, simply, that he is sorry. He asked us to express this thought to our readers.

There have been hundreds of such calls.

I HAVE SAID before that simply put the assassination was one man shooting another. It happens oftener than we like to think.

What captures us all is the symbolism. Dr. King as the personification of the Negro's determination to win full equality, now; the killer a symbol of the white racism to these legitimate and long overdue rights.

Are there many of these white vigilantes poised to use this rupture of all decent action to precipitate race wars? How many blacks sincerely believe that the time has come to take to the streets?

Do not both groups use Dr. King's death as an excuse? You know the pollsters underestimated the strength of a good man, Eugene McCarthy. They tremendously overestimated the actual vote that George Wallace received in both New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

Dr. Martin Luther King's life was purposeful and positive. It brooked no thesis other than that the Negro must emerge, fully and now, and that the huge majority of whites felt a deep sympathy and agreement with these desires and that they should stand and be counted.

Neither vigilante nor revolutionary can obscure his dream for us.

"I had a dream," he cried out. We shall not let it die.

Mrs. Turner is the president of the newspaper, the St. Louis Argus.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Honoring Dr. King

St. Louis honored itself in the solemnity and dignity with which it paid tribute Sunday to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. There were church services throughout the city and a march of many thousands from the Gateway Arch to Forest Park. Negroes and white persons participated without reserve in this expression of fellowship, which augurs well for the future of the community. The observance throughout was the way Dr. King would have wanted it, and we feel sure the experience will contribute to a greater measure of understanding, and justice for the dispossessed in St. Louis.

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Memorial Services Here Stir Outpouring of Grief

By DONALD E. FRANKLIN
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

There were tears, moans and wailing in churches and at other memorial services yesterday in the Negro community as thousands of worshipers mourned the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the Pleasant Green Baptist Church, 4570 Page boulevard, men cried and women, overcome with emotion, jumped to their feet, raised their arms and screamed, "Oh Lord!" as the 100 members of the mass choir sang "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," followed by a special arrangement of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Scores of worshipers, overcome with grief, shouted and wailed as the Rev. C. L. Backus, a visiting evangelist from Helena, Ark., put aside the regular Palm Sunday service and likened the Rev. Dr. King's death to that of the Apostle Paul, who he said also met a martyr's death more than 1900 years ago.

Two Shout Praises

Two choir members shouted praises to the Rev. Dr. King. They lost consciousness and were carried from the choir stand by ushers. One deacon, in his middle forties, screamed, "Oh, no!" and started a frenzied dance below the pulpit and in front of the weeping congregation that numbered nearly 1000.

In his sermon entitled, "Fight on to the Finish," the Rev. Mr. Backus urged Negroes to continue the fight that the Rev. Dr. King started, but "fight in a Godly way . . . not with violence, looting or bloodshed but with prayer and meditation."

"You may have tears in your eyes now," he said, "but fight on anyway."

Later yesterday, at Powell Hall, 718 North Grand boulevard, about 500 mourners listened in silence as the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra played in tribute to the Rev. Dr. King.

Opening with a selection from

Mozart's Masonic Funeral Music, the orchestra played before a predominantly white audience. The audience appeared moved as the orchestra played the reverent strains from Dvorak's "From a New World."

The last selection was "Marcia Funebre" from Beethoven's "Eroica," which the composer had dedicated to Napoleon, but later changed the dedication "to celebrate the memory of a great man."

Free Concert

The free concert was made possible through arrangements made with the American Federation of Musicians, Local 2.

After the concert, the mourners joined others at the nearby site of the Grandel Square urban renewal project.

Led by the Rev. R. James Glasco, pastor of the Bethel Baptist church, they heard speakers recall the life and works of the Rev. Dr. King. Bishop P. L. Scott, pastor of the Lively Stone Church of God, and the Rev. Earle N. Nance, a former classmate of the Rev. Dr. King and pastor of Greater Mount Carmel Baptist Church, participated.

The Rev. Cleophus Robinson, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, sang the hymn "How Great Thou Art" in the musical part of the brief memorial service, which about 1000 attended.

Miss Freida Grimes, a biology student at Lincoln University in Jefferson City and daughter of Detective Sgt. Fred J. Grimes of the St. Louis Police Department, read a poem entitled, "The King is Dead." Miss Grimes' recitation ended with:

"There will come a time when prejudice will pass

"And black and white will stand together and say, 'Freedom at last!'"

The services ended with the mourners reading in unison seven of the nonviolent principles that the Rev. Dr. King followed.

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Group Declares Old Firehouse King Memorial

A group of civil rights activists today proclaimed the old firehouse at 3934 Enright avenue "the Martin Luther King Memorial Recreation Center." The only problem is that the building is now used by the Human Development Corporation, which has shown no inclination to give it up.

Negro organizations have been trying for months to get the city to turn the building into a recreation center for neighborhood children. However, the city decided to lend the structure to the HDC, which needed it for storage.

William Bailey, chairman of the Mid-City Community Congress, said his group and the Committee on Racial Equality would "take further action" to see that the building was used as a recreation center after the funeral of the Rev. Dr. King tomorrow.

The group left peacefully after nailing up a sign dedicating the building to the memory of the Rev. Dr. King. There was no interference from employees of the city or HDC.

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Civil Rights Leaders Praise Police Here

The St. Louis Police Department's police community relations program was praised today by a panel of civil rights leaders.

The police received strongest praise for their co-operation and conduct in yesterday's mass march in memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King: Complaint-handling procedures were criticized, however.

The occasion was a press conference called by the American Jewish Committee to discuss a new booklet on police-community relations published today by its Institute of Human Relations Press. The 90-page booklet, entitled "The Police on the Urban Frontier," is by Judge George Edwards of the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. He is a former Detroit police commissioner.

Peaceful March

Participants were Virgil Border, executive director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews here; the Rev. Edward O'Donnell, associate director of the Catholic Archdiocesan Commission on Human Rights; Norman Seay, police relations chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here; Robert Barton, police-community relations director of the police department, and Morton W. Ryweck, area director of the American Jewish Committee.

Benjamin Uchitelle, modera-

tor and vice chairman of the Jewish Committee's St. Louis chapter, and others commended the police on the way the peaceful march was handled.

"The longer I was in the march yesterday," Border said, "the more I experienced its unity, the more I felt it was also a tribute to St. Louis, its people and the police."

"The march showed what we can do together," Barton said. "The police are proud of the citizens of St. Louis."

The Board of Police Commissioners today issued a statement congratulating the city "for its demeanor." The board also thanked the policemen for "a fine job."

Several at the conference pointed out that most of Judge Edward's recommendations had already been adopted here. Most of the criticism centered on complaint investigation and review.

Father O'Donnell called for creation of a "meaningful and viable civilian review board" to recommend action on police misconduct. Seay said complaints should not be investigated by policemen, but by a special staff outside the department.

'Review Board'

Barton replied that the department has essentially met Judge Edward's recommendations for review by the highest civilian police authority and staff investigations. The police com-

missioners are, in effect, a civilian review board, he said.

Regarding racial integration, Seay pointed out that there is only one Negro policeman in one South Side district, none in another and none in many offices at police headquarters.

Barton said that 28 per cent of last year's recruits were Negro, and the department was making great efforts to recruit more.

Father O'Donnell said another area needing attention was a policy for the use of firearms against persons fleeing from the scene of a crime. Barton replied that the published policy clearly restricts their use to "serious crimes."

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Busses To Atlanta Chartered

Many St. Louisans are planning to travel to Atlanta to attend funeral services tomorrow for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Six chartered busses for the mourners will leave at 6 p.m. today from the St. Louis Committee on Racial Equality headquarters, 1502 Union boulevard. Two hundred persons have said they will ride the busses. Solomon Rooks, CORE chairman, said he expected 300 to make the trip.

"We're going as brothers and sisters — not as white and black," said Rooks.

The busses will return Wednesday to St. Louis.

CORE, the Mid-City Community Congress and other civil rights groups are chartering the busses.

Attorney Morris Hatchett, president of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Alderman Joseph W. B. Clark, NAACP first vice president here; the Rev. Arthur Marshall, second vice president; Harold Antoine, St. Louis NAACP treasurer, and Evelyn H. Roberts, a member of the national NAACP board, are among those planning to fly from St. Louis to Atlanta for the services.

Hatchett asked that all persons unable to attend the funeral for the Rev. Dr. King be present at interfaith services tomorrow at the St. Louis Cathedral at 9:30 a.m.

Memorial services for the civil rights leader were today at the East St. Louis center of Southern Illinois University. Mayor Alvin G. Fields of East St. Louis and other political and civil leaders attended the service.

The St. Louis NAACP president announced that a special fund has been established to aid the striking Memphis sanitation workers, some of whom he said were still jailed and face fines. Contributions should be mailed to the NAACP headquarters at 1259 North Kingshighway, Room 215. Hatchett said the money would be sent immediately to Memphis.

Several businesses, many in the Negro areas, planned to close tomorrow in respect for the Rev. Dr. King. Distributors for the two largest St. Louis breweries announced that no deliveries would be made tomorrow.

William S. Bailey, chairman of the Mid-City Community Congress, said that he and Rooks had asked that all St. Louis stores close until 1 p.m. tomorrow.

"If this is done, Solomon Rooks of CORE and I will go on record and not ask for a boycott of all the stores," said Bailey. "We are taking into consideration the co-operation given to us Friday when stores on Franklin avenue and in Wellston were closed."

Jack Samuel, executive secretary of the Wellston Chamber of Commerce, said stores there would be closed until 1 p.m. tomorrow in honor of the Rev. Dr. King.

All 13 branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Louis and St. Louis county plus the YMCA Youth Outreach program will be closed until 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Classes will be canceled and offices will be closed at St. Louis University. The school medical center will remain open however, because of health services performed there. Morning classes at the University of Missouri at St. Louis will be suspended.

Members of the Associated Retailers of St. Louis were asked to set aside an appropriate moment of silence or prayer for the Rev. Dr. King, said William H. Semsrott, president of the organization.

Frederic M. Peirce, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, said the Chamber would leave it to individual members to decide if there would be any observance of the funeral. He noted that yesterday was the official day of mourning for the Rev. Dr. King.

The Most Rev. John J. Carberry, archbishop of the St. Louis Roman Catholic Archdiocese, suggested that a concelebrated mass for the Rev. Dr. King be held tomorrow in all diocesan schools.

An interfaith church service will be held at noon tomorrow in the Pruitt-Igoe Community Center, 2401 Dickson street. Henry Armstrong, a former professional boxing champion, and Archie Blaine, an assistant to Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes, planned to attend this service, a St. Louis Housing Authority spokesman said.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver R. Harms, president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, will speak at a memorial service at 6 p.m. today in Transfiguration, Lutheran Church, 1807 Biddle street.

The Right Rev. George L. Cadigan, Episcopal bishop of Missouri, will take part in the church's Service for the Burial of the Dead at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church 1400 Park avenue. Passages from the Rev. Dr. King's writings will be read.

Members of the East St. Louis City Council today adopted a resolution of condolences for the Rev. Dr. King's family today.

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Cervantes And Roos Join Trek

Column Is Formed At Gateway Arch in Honor of Dr. King

By JERRY W. VENTERS
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Tens of thousands of Negro and white St. Louisans marched peacefully nearly the width of the city yesterday in memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the assassinated champion of racial unity, equality and peace.

Thousands more somber mourners joined the foot-sore marchers for a short memorial service on the grass in Forest Park at the end of the nonviolent demonstration. The four-hour march had begun at the Gateway Arch on the St. Louis riverfront.

The column more than quadrupled in size as it proceeded along the route through the Negro community. It took a marcher who walked the entire distance two and one half hours to reach the park.

Coalition of Leaders

The mass march, which stretched at one point for 20 blocks, was organized and supervised by a coalition of civil rights leaders working in concert with the St. Louis Police Department. It was the biggest undertaking by the divergent civil rights groups in recent years.

Negroes led the march and made up about 60 percent of its participants. Whites generally made up the last half of the procession.

St. Louis Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes walked several blocks, accompanied by his brother, Father Lucius Cervantes S.J., Alderman Joseph P. Roddy (Dem.), Seventeenth ward, and Harold J. Gibbons, president of the Teamsters Joint Council. St. Louis County Supervisor Lawrence K. Roos also took part.

Youths Removed

Leaders of several civil rights organizations acted as parade marshals and controled the crowd throughout the march. They worked swiftly and forcefully in removing unruly youths from the body of marchers at many points. Keeping the line orderly was a constant task.

Several hundred policemen were scattered along the route, diverting cross-street traffic and keeping a watchful eye on the marchers. Policemen generally remained in the background, though, and left control of the crowd to the marshals.

Several thousand persons began the march at 1:33 p.m. at the Arch parking area after taps were sounded. They followed a hearse bearing an empty bronze casket, symbolizing the assassination last Thursday of the Rev. Dr. King, leader of the nonviolent civil rights movement and a Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Twenty Negro clergymen and civic leaders, walking in two

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Thousands Here March in Tribute to the Rev. Dr. King

FROM PAGE ONE

rows with arms linked, walked immediately behind the hearse. After them came the 42-member St. Louis Cadet Drum and Bugle Corps, about 30 members of Medina Shrine 39 and the green-and-white clad Memorial Lancers Drum and Bugle Corps.

Many more persons stood in scattered groups, lined the curbs or sat on their porches to watch the march as it wound west in Washington avenue to Fourth street and then west in Franklin and Enright avenues to Union boulevard. Beyond downtown the ranks of marchers began to swell, with most new marchers attaching themselves to the end of the column. When the leading elements of the march reached the 2800 block of Franklin, the end stretched back as far as Sixth street and was followed by as many as 50 to 75 automobiles.

Anthem Sung

Isolated groups of marchers broke into the song "We Shall Overcome," the anthem of the civil rights movement, as they passed through the rundown area of small factories and row apartment houses along Franklin. Many shed their coats in the warm, windy weather. Ice cream trucks along the route did a brisk business among younger marchers and watchers.

A large number of priests and nuns took part in the march. Some marchers carried transis-

tor radios tuned to programs of spiritual music and church services also being conducted in memory of the Rev. Dr. King. Others carried strips of palm fronds in observance of Palm Sunday.

The marchers often talked animatedly among themselves and shouted encouragement to bystanders to join the procession. However, their mood appeared to be a somber one brightened only by the warm sunshine and a feeling of comradeship. A few were seen crying.

Few Signs

There were few signs carried by the marchers. One proclaimed, "Let his dream come true." Another showed a rising sun on a red cloth background, with a black hand blotting out part of the sun. It bore no caption.

The largest crowd of viewers watched along the last hard-surfaced stretch, down Union, and many followed the marchers into Forest Park. As weary walkers removed their shoes to rest their feet in the soft grass, they met others who had waited on the cricket field at Union and Governor drive for the concluding services.

There were only minor incidents of vandalism to mar the peaceful demonstration. Police reported some window smashing on the march's route. Some youths were reported to have jumped on automobiles parked along Union.

As march leaders attempted

to pull the crowd together in the park, a band of teen-agers pursued a 15-year-old white boy around the edge of the gathering. The boy was struck in the face but escaped when police moved in to halt the chase. He was not injured.

Some marchers and marshals quickly stopped another minor fight between Negro and white youths. "Cool it, man," said a white man who stepped between the fighters. They did and both groups dispersed.

As the memorial services began, a youth climbed into a sycamore tree near the speakers' platform with a sign declaring "Freedom Now."

Called Justice March

The Rev. Vinton R. Anderson called the march "a march for freedom, justice and truth" and said, "We are convinced that we shall overcome, that we shall have freedom."

"We have agreed that any overt act of violence would alter and mar the memory of the Rev. Dr. King and the things which he preached," the Rev. Mr. Anderson said. He said that the Rev. Dr. King had come "clothed in immortality" to stir the consciences of the people to solve their problems and fulfill his hopes that men would be judged by their abilities and not by the color of their skin.

"Martin Luther King was a man who died for the cause," he said. "Hail to the King." The Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor of St. Paul's A.M.E. Church, was interrupted numerous

times by vigorous applause.

The Rev. Cleophus Robinson, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, sang "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," one of the Rev. Dr. King's favorite songs. The Rev. Mr. Robinson was emotionally overcome and had to be helped to an ambulance.

Singing "We Shall Overcome," many marchers made their way to busses to return to the Negro neighborhoods. The 33 busses were provided by the Human Development Corporation, the Mayor's office and Steamfitters Union Local 562.

Norman Seay, one of the march leaders, hailed it as a "terribly pleasing" demonstration of nonviolence. "This was the first time that the civil rights organizations and the Police Department have worked together as a unit to plan a major action of this sort," Seay said.

"This tells me that if we can work together on these major things, then we can make some gains in other areas."

Several members of ACTION, a civil rights group, picketed

the Missouri Athletic Club during the march. They called for an end to its racial policies. The group has called on Mayor Cervantes and other white persons who participated in the march to cancel their memberships in the MAC.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



By Post-Dispatch Photographers

Marchers in yesterday's memorial to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King walking west in Enright avenue near Taylor avenue. Tens of thousands

of Negro and white St. Louisans joined in the subdued tribute to the assassinated nonviolent champion of civil rights.



By a Post-Dispatch Photographer

Memorial Services for Dr. King

Marchers pausing at the end of their Gateway Arch-to-Forest Park trek for a short memorial service for the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. The

Rev. Vinton A. Anderson and the Rev. Cleophus Robinson spoke at the tribute to the civil rights leader.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Man on Run' Sought In King's Slaying

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Ramsey Clark said Sunday federal investigators are on the trail of "one man on the run" in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and they are hoping for an early arrest.

"We have a name we're working on," Mr. Clark said. "Whether it proves to be the right name remains to be seen."

Mr. Clark said there is no evidence, so far, that more than one individual was involved in the fatal shooting last Thursday in Memphis of Dr. King, leader of the drive to attain civil rights through nonviolent action.

Dr. King, in Memphis to lead demonstrations on behalf of demands by the city's striking sanitation workers, was killed by a single bullet which struck him in the neck and jaw as he stood on the balcony of his motel room.

A rifle was found abandoned nearby, and Mr. Clark hinted Sunday it may have been identified as the murder weapon.

Asked if ballistic tests had established such a connection, he responded, "Ballistic tests have been made and such evidence as they give will be used in court."

Mr. Clark discussed progress of the investigation in a tv interview.

Since Friday, when Mr. Clark held a news conference in Memphis, additional evidence has been gathered, and "the trail has lengthened" that leads to Mr. King's killer, the attorney general said.

"We know quite a bit more than we did two days ago," he added. But he declined to specify the places where the trail leads.

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Solemn, Orderly Procession Here in Honor of Dr. King

30,000 Join 8-Mile Walk From Gateway Arch to Forest Park

By AL DELUGACH
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

St. Louisans by the tens of thousands rendered homage Sunday to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. with a massive and dignified march from the Gateway Arch to Forest Park eight miles away.

Police said nothing occurred to mar the solemnity of the march. However, several minor disturbances were reported inside the park.

The procession honoring Dr. King had swelled to about 30,000 persons by the time it reached the end, according to police estimate.

Several thousand more persons had gathered at the park for the concluding prayer service.

For four hours, beginning at 1:30 p.m., a biracial throng downtown and West End streets wound through downtown and West End streets in a solemn but fervent tribute to the greatest martyr of the civil rights movement in America.

MARCHERS SING

As they marched hand-in-hand, the participants of all ages sometimes broke into ringing renditions of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "We Shall Overcome."

Those in the vanguard cheered as they arrived at the cricket field at Union boulevard and Governor drive in Forest Park after the long march.

The procession numbered an estimated 7000 at the start, but it grew like a river in flood tide as it progressed. Thousands of the spectators along the route joined the march along Franklin and Enright avenues and it spread to cover all six lanes in the final stretch south on Union.

20-BLOCK PARADE

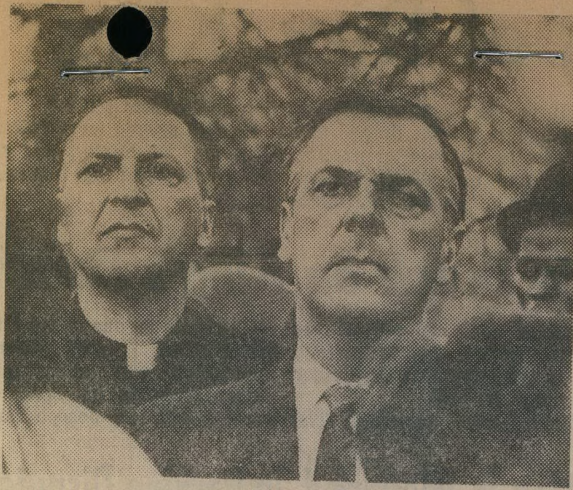
Marchers were strung out for at least 20 blocks and were followed by a long line of autos as the procession continued under sunny skies in the mid-70s, accompanied by gusty winds.

The massive crowd overflowed the cricket field into the nearby park drives.

Black armbands were worn by most of the white and Negro policemen who accompanied the march. In response to a request by civil rights leaders, many motorists had their headlights turned on as tribute to the slain Dr. King.

Near the end of the route of march, five white children stood

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Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes and his brother, the Rev. Lucius Cervantes, S.J., at prayer service for Dr. King in Forest Park Sunday.

—Globe-Democrat Photo by Ken Winn

Orderly March Here In Honor of Dr. King

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along Union holding signs bearing such messages as:

"Your loss is ours, too"; "Pray for Martin King"; "His spirit will never die" and "Remember Martin Luther King as a great man."

Funeral music was played over loudspeakers mounted on trucks near the park as the procession arrived.

A conspicuously large number of white persons took part in the march.

In a keynote of the concluding memorial service, the Rev. Vinton R. Anderson of St. Paul AME Church noted the march was planned by Negroes of views ranging from conservative to radical.

"We are here," he said, "because the one thing on which we agreed is that we should honor the memory of the great apostle of freedom, justice and love, by expressing our grief and protest in a manner which reflects the style and philosophy which Martin Luther King espoused . . . We have lived up to our commitment, to demonstrate in an orderly and non-violent manner."

The crowd was openly emotional as gospel songs were sung. The ceremony concluded with a prayer for peace and another rendition of "We Shall Overcome." Large numbers of participants were taken from the park by cars.

PROMINENT FIGURES

Political, religious and civic figures, both white and Negro, were participants during at least part of the long walk.

Among them were Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes and County Supervisor Lawrence K. Roos. Others included:

The Rev. Lucius Cervantes, S.J., the Mayor's brother; Episcopal Bishop George L. Cadigan, the Rev. Herman O. Graham, executive director of the Freedom of Residence Committee; William S. Bailey, head of the Mid-City Community Congress; Solomon Rooks, CORE chairman; William L. Clay, Norman Seay, Richard J. Childress, associate dean of St. Louis University Law School, and Aldermen Joseph W. Martino, Nathaniel Rivers and Fred Haag.

The marchers began assembling an hour ahead of time at the Gateway Arch parking lot, 200 Washington ave.

At first they were in small family-type groups, including

children that had to be carried or pushed in strollers.

Closer to starting time, large groups began arriving in buses from churches and in a stream of private automobiles.

Winds of more than 30-mile-an-hour (gusts even higher) whipped flags, banners and plumes on the hats of the St. Louis Cadets, a drum-and-bugle group.

Traditional palm leaves for Palm Sunday were carried by some of the more than two score of nuns who were marchers.

The playing of taps on a bugle signaled the beginning of the solemn march shortly after 1:30 p.m.

SYMBOLIC CASKET

A hearse bearing an empty casket symbolic of the martyred Dr. King was followed by a single line of Negro leaders of the march.

Walking somberly to the slow cadence of drumbeats, men, women and children were in ranks of about five abreast in the initial stage — but grew to 10 or more abreast at some points.

A woman was pushed in a wheelchair in the early part of the march. Many of the hundreds of white participants were back toward the rear of the serpentine procession, which stretched out more than a mile.

JOIN THE MARCH

Many persons joined the march as it passed westward through the downtown area, while some spectators remained on the sidelines. At one point on Franklin avenue near Grand boulevard, some youth taunted some young people in the march to get out.

The procession passed some pickets at the Missouri Athletic Club, 405 Washington bl., whose signs criticized its racial practices. It also passed a sign on the Bel-Air East motel nearby stating: "Our Deepest Sympathy."



MARCHERS HONORING DR. KING ON UNION BOULEVARD HEADED FOR FOREST PARK

—Globe-Democrat Photo

Violence Hits Negro Areas Across Nation

By Associated Press

In a convulsive reaction to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., groups of Negroes roamed streets of a dozen cities, smashing windows, looting, setting fires and throwing rocks and bottles.

The most violent outbursts erupted in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Boston.

As word of Dr. King's death spread through Memphis, Negroes in scattered areas looted stores, stoned police and fire trucks and threw fire bombs. The violence continued today.

National Guard troops were rushed back to Memphis after having been pulled out only Wednesday. Troops also were sped into Nashville, where violence flared shortly after the shooting.

There were disturbances in Hartford, Conn., Tallahassee, Fla., and Monticello and Greensboro, N.Y.

GUARD ALERTED

North Carolina Gov. Dan Moore alerted National Guardsmen as a precaution against trouble in Greensboro and Raleigh.

Scattered gunshots were reported by Raleigh police.

There were no reported injuries.

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay rushed to the Harlem area, where he has walked the streets in efforts to prevent violence, but was hustled into a car by aides and returned to his home after encountering unruly crowds.

Police officials ordered 7000 men to remain on duty during the night on the New York streets.

The disturbances broke out first in Harlem, then spread to Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section and nearby Crown Point and Fulton Street areas, and to East New York.

VANDALS IN CAPITAL

Widespread looting was reported in a Negro section of the nation's capital, where stores were broken into along a six-block section of 14th Street in the Northwest section.

Walter Washington, Negro mayor of the city, said there was "some property damage," but that the situation appeared under control. The police tactical squad—eight squad cars and a bus load of helmeted policemen—was sent to the area.

A crowd of Negroes threw stones at six police cruisers near a Negro housing project in Boston's Roxbury section. Cars carrying newsmen were stoned later by angry bands of youths in Roxbury.

One fireman and five other persons was reported injured by flying stones. Police reinforcements were sent into the area and blocked off two main thoroughfares.

IN MISSISSIPPI

Young Negroes smashed car windows and burned a newsman's car in the Jackson State College area of Jackson, Miss.

Trouble broke out after Charles Evers, state field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he received a threatening telephone call.

Police set up barricades along the perimeter of the college area and campus police sealed off a main road through the campus.

Episodes of window breaking and looting flared in sections of Hartford and police closed five to six blocks of North Main Street to traffic. Several automobiles were stoned.

About 100 persons demonstrated and some threw rocks on the campus of Florida A&M University in Tallahassee. Windows were broken and cars damaged by rocks. Two house trailers in a mobile home display were burned.

ARKANSAS ALERT

In Little Rock, Ark., an aide to Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller said the governor had alerted the 175-man National Guard unit at West Memphis. Thirty Arkansas state troopers were dispatched to Memphis at the request of Tennessee authorities and were to be deputized.

Chicago police officials canceled all days off for Chicago police until further notice "as a precautionary measure only." Some marches in Negro neigh-

borhoods were broken up by police without incident.

About 50 Negroes broke some store windows in Monticello, a resort town in New York State's Catskill's Mountains, village police said.

A furniture store in a Negro area of Houston, Tex., was heavily damaged by a fire police said was ignited by a fire bomb.

Rocks and bottles were thrown at two police cars in Tyler, Tex., as the policemen answered a disturbance call in a Negro neighborhood.

Police in Greensboro, N.C., said troops were alerted only as a precaution and reported only minor incidents.

Raleigh police encircled the campus of predominantly Negro Shaw University after a march toward the Capitol turned into a window-smashing, rock-throwing outburst. Rocks and bricks were hurled at passing automobiles.

More than 200 young Negroes marched in downtown Austin, Tex., and gathered in front of the state Capitol, but there were no incidents. The young men and women, most of them apparently students at Houston-Tillotson College, sang civil rights songs and knelt in prayer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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