

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

one off the streets in front of the march. At 11:25AM Helicopter 401, reported a group breaking windows at Main & Mc Call. At 11:27AM Mobs were reported breaking windows and looting York Arms Company, 162 S. Main. At 11:27AM Asst. Chief Henry Lux reported that the march seemed to have no leaders at this point as the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. had asked for a Police Car to take them from the area. At 11:28AM Chief J. C. Macdonald, ordered the march broken up after officers at the scene had requested permission to disperse the crowd. Most of the main group were at this time returning to Clayborn Temple. ²⁷¹⁾

At approx. 11:12AM when it became apparent that a disorder had started on Beale Street, MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., who had joined the march at Hernando and Beale, along with the Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, and others of his staff who were still at the head of the march, remarked that he had to get out of there. He (MARTIN LUTHER KING) and some of his associates ran ahead and jumped into an old Pontiac automobile on Front Street somewhere between McCall and Gayoso and were escorted away from the March by motorcycle Lieutenant M. E. Nichols, to the Rivermont Motel, operated by Holidays Inns of America. King left the march at approx. 11:15AM and checked in to the Rivermont Hotel at 11:24AM. It is still not known who owned this Pontiac, and drove it with DR KING to the Rivermont. ²⁷²⁾

At 11:30AM Officers at Main & Beale were calling for assistance, and the looting of the stores at 3rd and Beale began. The Pawnshops on Beale Street were hit. At 11:32AM Director Frank C. Holloman, requested Mayor Henry Loeb to contact Governor Buford Ellington and to call in the National Guard. At 11:35AM Officers at Main and Beale were harassed by the mob. One officer stranded and surrounded by the crowd was picked up by two women in a Cadillac and driven from the area, and an ambulance at this time was ordered to Beale and Hernando. At 11:40AM there was another call for help by the officers at Beale and Hernando. At 11:41AM ambulance was called to Second and Beale. At 11:43AM Disturbances were reported in the area of Clayborn Temple, and the area was ordered cleared. At 11:45AM Permission was asked to use tear gas at Clayborn Temple. At 11:46AM windows were reported being broken in the area of Fourth and Vance. At 11:48 AM groups in front of Clayborn Temple were reported to be throwing rocks at the officers. At 11:51AM an officer was reported being hurt at Hernando and Vance and an ambulance was en route. At 11:55AM Lt. Col. James Brown of the Tennessee National Guards announced to Director Frank Holloman that the National Guard had been alerted. At 11:56AM the disturbance around Clayborn Temple was reported to be intensifying. At 12:04P. the Officers at Clayborn Temple were calling for help. At 12:03PM Chief J. C. Mac Donald ordered the Officers at Clayborn Temple to try to get the women and children out of the Temple.

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At 12:13PM Officers found a crowd of approx. 250 in front of Clayborn Temple interfering with their attempts to get the women and children out of the temple. At 12:18PM Director Frank C. Holloman asked that the Temple be closed. At 12:19PM REV. H. RALPH JACKSON said that people would leave the temple if the Police left the area. At ~~12:22PM~~ 12:22PM Firemen answering a Fire call to Fourth and Vance found 50 to 75 youths interfering with them. At 12:23PM A public address system was ordered to Clayborn Temple. At 12:24PM Chief J. C. MacDonald ordered officers at Clayborn Temple to give people plenty of time to leave. At 12:25PM Burglary & Looting was reported in the area of Mississippi and Walker, and Mississippi and Vance. At 12:45PM Looting was reported at Sears at 900 S. Third, and groups at Hernando and Linden were reported breaking windows. At 12:51PM Police were ordered away from Clayborn Temple as the people there were harassing the officers., and an officer was injured at 243 Hernando, and an ambulance was called. At 12:52PM Larry Payne, a young Male Negro looter, was shot fatally at 900 S. Fourth, after he drew a knife and attacked an officer. At 12:54PM Looting was reported at 906 S. Third. At 12:59PM groups leaving Clayborn Temple started throwing rocks at the officers in the area. 273)

At 1:01PM March 28, 1968 assistance was sent to the officers at Clayborn Temple, and at 1:02PM the officers asked permission to use tear gas IN FRONT of Clayborn Temple, where unruly crowds were blocking their entry to the Temple. At 1:06PM Governor Ellington authorized a curfew for the City of Memphis. This followed the request by Director Frank Holloman to Mayor Loeb that a curfew be placed.

At 1:06PM the Cleaners at Mississippi and Georgia reported they were being looted. At 1:11PM A Police car called for assistance at Lauderdale & Porter, at 1:13PM Looting was reported at 345 Vance; and at 1:16PM Officers were accused of invading Clayborn Temple and using tear gas. However, the officers at the scene denied this. At 1:20PM Busx service was discontinued. At 1:20PM 20 -30 were arrested at Booker T. Washington High School. At 1:26PM Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON requested that Mr. Evans Holloman come to Clayborn Temple. At 1:30PM Looting was reported at Fourth and Vance, and at 1:45PM Negro Youths were reported starting fires at Hernando & Fourth. At 1:51PM Looting was reported at Decatur and Ayers, and at 2:02PM Police Helicopter #421, observed broken windows at Lane and Ayers and Lane & Decatur., and at 2:03PM a Molotov cocktail was reported thrown, starting a fire at 4th and Vance. At 2:05PM a looter was apprehended at Vance and Hernando, and at 2:08PM tear gas was used to disperse a group at Linden and Danny Thomas. And at the same time a disturbance was reported at 1333 Florida, and at 2:09PM a crowd had to be dispersed at Fourth and Beale. 274)

MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued

Anticipating possible trouble 3/28/68 and realizing the limitations of local police man power, preparations had been made prior to 3/28/68 for the formation of Tactical Units to control possibly disorderly crowds. These units were formed on March 28, 1968 after the march broke into a Disorder, and between 11:30AM and 2:30PM succeeded in dispersing the crowd and moving it back in the direction of Clayborn Temple. There was much disorder during this period and tear gas was used to restore order.

At 4:04PM Chief Macdonald's office announced that there would be a curfew in the City between 7PM and 5AM. At 4:17PM this curfew was broadcast to all Police Units. (275)

At approx. 6PM, 3500 National Guardsmen arrived in the City and joined the Tactical Units in their patrol of the City. (276)

The planned mass meeting at Mason Temple where Dr. Martin Luther King was to have been the principal speaker was cancelled, and Martin Luther King remained at the Rivermont Hotel, where he held a press conference in the afternoon. During the afternoon the Tennessee State Legislature passed a statute empowering Memphis Mayor Henry Loeb to apply a curfew, which was ordered to begin at 7PM March 28, 1968. (277)

Inspector G. P. Tines, head of the Memphis Police Department's Intelligence Unit, reports between 9AM 3/28/68 and 12 Noon 3/29/68 150 fires were set, approx. 30 being caused by Molotov Cocktails, approx. 300 arrests were made for Violation of Curfew, Looting and Disorderly Conduct, Arson and related Offenses. Approximately 60 individuals received medical attention for various injuries, and over 300 cases of Looting and Major vandalism were reported, 5 officers were hospitalized, and scores of others received minor injuries, 4 looters were shot, one being fatally shot. (278)

The Press Scimitar, Memphis Newspaper, issue of 3/29/68 carried a story by Clark Porteous, a staff writer who observed portions of the disturbance on Beale Street where a major portion of the early looting occurred, which stated that he saw the Memphis Police take an awful lot off the looters in the way of bricks and bottles and that he heard some reports of police being rough to citizens but he did not see any Police Brutality. He stated that many officers were taking a lot and doing it bravely. (279)

Another story in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 by staff reporter Jim R. Reid, described the rampant window breaking and looting which occurred in the South Main Street area around Beale Street, East on Beale to Hernando, and pointed out that Memphis Police Officers formed a line (the Tactical Unit operation) in an effort to move the crowd back, and that they gave ample warning. The story reported that many of the crowd instead of moving back glowered at the officers, and when the officers pushed against the crowd, the crowd

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MA/RCU 28, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

resisted. Reid reported that he saw once officer there jelled in the melee, and that the crowd was then out of control with many of the crowd having long wooden sticks. He stated that Police officers with megaphones asked the crowd to move and stated, "For your safety, move back." 280)

One article in the Press Scimitar of 3/28/68 was captioned PORTIONS OF BEALE, MAIN IN SHAMBLES. Another article in the Press Scimitar by Roy Hamilton, captioned THERE WAS HORROR ON HERNANDO cites what he described as incidents of Police Brutality. However, he does qualify his statements with the remark, "This is no blanket condemnation of methods used by the Police to put down the ~~order~~ disorder. They had a job to do, and they did it. There were policemen who went about their business, coolly, calmly, efficiently, but there were some who may have shown poor judgement and used needless force." 281)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 by Pugh Moore, captioned: DAMAGE ESTIMATE: \$400,000., the writer quotes the Insurance Council of Memphis as estimating riot damage excluding any caused by fire, would total around \$400,000.00. This same issue of the Press Scimitar carried another article captioned AT LEAST 60 INJURED IN RIOTING, apparently secured its information from Memphis Hospital Records. 282)

In evaluating the disorder of March 26, 1968 which got National News coverage throughout the Nation, & the widely published photograph of Martin Luther King, showing his very apparent fear as he fled from the disorderly crowd (which was shown in the newspapers of the Nation as well as on National Television, Senator Howard Baker, of Tennessee stated, "I fully support the efforts of local officers to prevent a recurrence of this incident and to maintain Law and Order." 283)

In an editorial in the Press Scimitar of 3/29/68 captioned: "Non-violence in Memphis" the following conclusions are drawn, "Looking at the City map we can see that the violence was restricted to comparatively small areas. Looking at the population figures we can see that most of Memphis, 200,000 Negroes spent yesterday in their homes or going about their business, taking no part whatsoever in the downtown march or in the violence.

"What was learned from the rioting?"

"Memphis learned that it can happen here--in spite of its splendid record in race relations.

MARCE 26, 1968 (Thursday) continued

The Negro leadership learned that it cannot control its own demonstrations. Within minutes after Dr. Martin Luther King took his place as leader of the march the crowd was beyond discipline.

We devoutly hope that the union leaders and the group of Negro ministers and other Negro leaders who have been inflaming emotions over the sanitation strike have learned this lesson:

that racial feelings cannot be tampered with in this manner without arousing destructive forces which once unleashed, cannot easily be controlled. Immature youth is all too ready to take the inflammatory shouting of elders as license to commit violence.

"We are sorry the lesson had to be learned at the expense of the steadily improving racial relations for which Memphis has been known. It should have been learned from the experience of many other riot-stricken cities." 284)

King in his interview with the Press at the Rivermont Hotel in Memphis stated that youngsters started the riot 3/28/68 and that "we have talked to them, and they said they would help us organize (a massive non-violent march in Memphis). He further added, 'we have been trying to find alternatives to riots. They don't pay-off frankly. When asked if he thought his visit to Memphis on March 28, 1968 was untimely he said: "I was completely caught with a miscalculation." 285)

In an article in the Los Angeles Times, of 3/29/68 by Nicholas C. Chriss, captioned: 'Dr. King's March Turns into Riot,' Mr. Chriss reports, 'Young militants jostled and pushed Dr. King, whose face clouded with apparent fear. They jeered and yelled and began tossing stones.' 286)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 3/30/68 captioned NAACP OFFICIAL BLAMES KING, Alfred Baker Lewis National treasurer for the NAACP is quoted as saying at an NAACP membership rally in Lynchburg, Va., 'The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., must bear the blame for racial rioting in Memphis, Tennessee because he exerts no discipline over his followers. Albert Baker Lewis further stated, 'King is a charismatic leader in the Civil Rights movement, a leader without a plan, and he has no organization, so that when he gets a group, he has no discipline like we do. He also has a lot of trouble makers, and probable juvenile delinquents. This is evident by what happened in Memphis.' 287)

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MARCH 28, 1968 (Thursday) continue

In an Article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/1/68 captioned: *King Sees Fascist America If Riot Conditions Continue* Martin LUTHER KING JR., admitted that the rioting in Memphis on March 28, 1968 forced a delay in his planned poor people's march on Washington. 288)

On short the effect of the March 28, 1968 disorders on the career of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., as a Negro leader was negative; and criticism of his behavior and practices as a leader kept coming in from both the black and white communities following the Memphis Disorders.

In the Press Schmiter of 3/29/68, Bill Evans in a story captioned: *A Dark Night in Memphis Filled with Fires and Looting*, summarizes the events of March 28, 1968. He quotes Asst. Chief U. T. Bartholomew, a 25 yr. Veteran with the Memphis Police Department as saying, "It was probably the worst night since I have been on the Police Force." He reports too, approximately 150 fires. He also reports on the effectiveness of the Tactical Units patrolling the City, and notes that Liquor stores seemed to be one of the favorite targets of the looters. Many arrests were made and the effectiveness of Tactical Unit Patrol was perceptible even on the night of March 28, 1968. 289)

MARCH 29, 1968(Friday)

Instances of threats, vandalism and harassment continued to come into the Police Department at an increased rate through the day of 3/29/68. At 9:45AM 3/29/68 a Police car was shot at in front of 2090 Ryals. 290)

Intelligence sources reported that there was a plan on the part of Demonstrators to use ammonia as a counter measure against the Police for their use of Mace during the riots. 291)

At 12:10PM 3/29/68 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. held a press conference at the Rivermont Hotel, in which he announced that he planned to return to Memphis April 3, 1968, and that there would be a massive march in the City which would be peaceful. He further announced that the sidewalk marches and protests would be continued until then. He blamed the Police for the Disorder on Beale Street., He left Memphis via Eastern Airlines for Atlanta at 3:20PM 3/29/68. 292)

MARCH 29, 1968 (Friday) continued

The curfew remained in effect throughout the day and night of March 29, 1968.

MARCH 30, 1968 (Saturday)

On March 30, 1968 aid from President Lyndon B. Johnson in quelling the disorders in Memphis, and aid from George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO Unions in settling the Sanitation Strike was formally declined by Mayor Henry Loeb. 294)

Marches and demonstrations were held in Downtown Memphis, and at the Highland Shopping Center, which were led by REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, REV. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, REV. HENRY LOGAN STARKS, and the REV. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK. Marchers under 18 years of age were not permitted by Director of Fire and Police Frank C. Holloman to march. 295)

The massive march to be led by the Rev. T. F. Franklin of Detroit, father of blues singer, Aretha Franklin, was cancelled as well as the mass meeting he was to address at Mason Temple.

Intelligence sources revealed that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., had met with the Invaders, the most active group of Black Militants in Memphis for more than 30 minutes before he left the Rivermont Hotel on March 29, 1968. This meeting with the Invaders was on the invitation of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., and was not instigated by the Invaders. 297)

There was a slight reduction of reported instances of strike oriented vandalism, threats, arson, harassment, etc., only 19 being reported on March 30, 1968. This doubtless resulted from the curfew imposed on the City, and the presence of the National Guard, who continued to assist the Tactical Units of the Memphis Police Department. 297)

Director Frank Holloman reports that he and Chief Henry E. Lux, attended a meeting at the First Methodist Church in Memphis called by Rev. FRANK MAC RAE, who is the District Supt. of the Methodist Church in the Memphis Area in the hope that better communications might be set up between the Negro Community and the Police Department.

Director Holloman reports that despite attempts on the part of CORNELIA CRENSHAW, and VASCO SMITH, vice president of the local Chapter of the NAACP to disrupt the meeting with emotional reactions that some communication and co-operation was established with the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, and other ministers who were present. 298)

Franklin does not include this. Why would he not cite this? Perhaps needs to cite an interview with M.C. ...

MARCH 31, 1968 (Sunday)

Strike oriented vandalism showed a marked decline on Sunday March 31, 1968 with only 9 instances being reported. There was however, a threat on Mayor Henry Loeb's life, and against the National Guard Helicopter which had been used so effectively in the Patrol of the troubled areas of the City. (299)

Intelligence sources however, revealed that the Invaders and other Black Power groups would continue to try to make trouble at the schools, and the Invaders were circulating circulars showing how to prepare Molotov cocktails. (300)

By the evening of Sunday March 31, 1968 there were only 1000 National Guardsmen remaining in the City. (301)

On the evening of March 31, 1968 REV. JAMES BEVELL, REV. HOSHA WILLIAMS, REV. JAMES JACKS, and REV. JAMES ORANGE, all of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.'s staff arrived in Memphis ostensibly to plan for the massive march which MARTIN LUTHER KING was to lead between April 3, and 5, 1968 in Memphis. (302)

George Bryan, Commercial Appeal Staff writer, carried a story in the Commercial Appeal of 3/31/68 captioned: 119 RIOT CASES FILL TWO COURTS. He reported that on Saturday March 30, 1968 in City Courts there were 119 riot cases. He reported that 13 persons were held to the State; 66 cases were continued, 6 persons were released after paying City Fines, and 34 persons were dismissed. (303)

Another story in the Commercial Appeal of 3/31/68 was carried under the caption: NEW MEDIATION EFFORT SUGGESTED BY 3 TOP CLERGYMEN. This story stated that new efforts toward mediation of the Sanitation Strike were being suggested by Roman Catholic Bishop of Tennessee JOSEPH DUHICK, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, JOHN AVANDER HORST, and Methodist Bishop of Tennessee, ELLIS RINGER. (304)

APRIL 1, 1968 (Monday)

On April 1, 1968 Mayor HENRY LOEB, ordered the curfew lifted at 12 Midnight, and a City spokesman stated the City was studying a series of steps to be taken in the jace of a promised second march by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. Several of KING'S aides were in town planning the March. 305)

MR. FRANK HOLLOMAN reports that on Monday April 1, 1968 at 10AM a meeting was called in the conference room at Central Police Headquarters, with MAYOR HENRY LOEB, DIRECTOR HOLLOMAN, CHIEF HENRY E. LUX, MR FRANK GIANOTTI, MR. ED COOK, MR. WALTER ARMSTRONG, MR. JOHN HEISKELL, MR. SOL. BLUM, former COMMISSIONER CLAUDE A. ARMOUR, and COL. GILL of the Tennessee National Guard in attendance, and it was agreed at this meeting that the City seek an injunction in Federal Court against the the S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and MARTIN LUTHER KING in an effort to prevent the proposed massive march and demonstration in Memphis. 306)

Reports of vandalism, harassment etc., continued to increase over those reported for the previous night. 307)

There were more threats reported against the life of Mayor HENRY LOEB from members of Negro Juvenile gangs. ~~XXX~~ 308)

At 2PM 4/1/68 an agent of the local FBI Office reported that HELEN PERKINS, of the American Airlines office stated she had received a telephone call from a middle aged Male White (or someone who sounded like one) who stated: "Your airlines brought KING to Memphis, and when he comes again a bomb will go off and he will be assassnated." 309)

Intelligence information was that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S Lieutenants were being called to Memphis from all over the country. 310)

At 1:30PM there were 1200 National Guardsmen left in the City, and by nightfall, not more than 400 were expected to be left in the City. 311)

The March which started at 3:40PM April 1, 1968 involved between 400 and 500 demonstrators. 312)

APRIL 1, 1968(Monday) continued

Threats against the Memphis Police came in from a number of sources between 3/30/68 and 4/1/68. And on one occasion, U. S. Civil Rights Commission worker, ROSETTA MILLER, who had been participating in the Demonstrations since the start of the Sanitation Strike told Detective E. E. REDDITT, of the Memphis Police Department that they were going to get him, and if she had a gun herself, she would shoot him herself. This remark was made no doubt, because it was known that Detective E. E. REDDITT was returning information from the meetings he attended to the Memphis Police Department. 313)

On April 1, 1968 LARRY PAYNE, a male negro teenager, who had been shot during the riots, after he had been found looting, and pulled a knife on a Police Officer, was laying in state at Clayborn Temple. 314)

APRIL 2, 1968 (Tuesday)

The Press Scimitar of 4/2/68 in a story captioned: MEMPHIS HAS QUIET NIGHT, quotes Asst. Chief Bill Price as reporting that activity during the night of April 1, 1968 had been no greater than usual. 315)

The Commercial Appeal carried a story under the caption: KUYKENDALL ACCUSES KING OF SPARKING MEMPHIS CLASH, in which it is reported that Tennessee Congressman, Dan Kuykendall, on the House Floor in Washington publicly accused DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. of agitating destruction and hatred in Memphis. 316)

In another story in the Commercial Appeal under the caption: CITY STUDIES COUNTER STEPS TO THREAT OF MASS MARCH, it was reported that Mayor HENRY LOEB was studying what legal steps could be taken to prevent another mass march, and among the remedies considered were: Court Injunctions against Leaders; Resumption of the Curfew; and the Placing of Leaders under Peace and Financial Responsibility Bonds. This was the result of the meeting called by the Director of Fire and Police, Mr. Frank C. Holloman, at Police Headquarters on April 1, 1968 which was attended by Law Enforcement Officials and Civic Leaders as well. 317)

In a story in the Press Scimitar of 4/2/68 under the caption: COUNCIL TAKING NEW STRIKE ROLE, it was reported that the City Council was calling for a resumption of the mediation talks with the Garbage Strikers. 318)

APRIL 2, 1968(TUESDAY) continued.

C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) held a strategy meeting at Clayborn Temple at 10AM 4/2/68 in which the ministers associated with C. O. M. E. explored the possibility of securing U. E. O. (Office of Economic Opportunity) and W. O. P. C. (War on Poverty Committee) money to pay for an office for them and their operations. At another meeting of the C. O. M. E. leaders at the Lorraine Motel 6PM 4/2/68, some of the Members asked for the removal of James Morris Lawson, Jr., as leader of C. O. M. E. 319)

The body of LARRY PAYNE who had been shot during the rioting of 3/28/68 which had been laying in State at Clayborn Temple since 4/1/68 was viewed by thousands of strikers and Strike Sympathizers. The Funeral was held in the Temple in the afternoon with the Rev. B. T. Dumas officiating. Interment was in the New Park Cemetery on Horn Lake Road. No incidents were reported during the Funeral. 320)

BAYARD RUSTIM of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, and VICTOR GOTBAUM, Executive Director of the District Council #37, of the AFSCME (American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees) Union announced that 6000 persons from all over the U. S. would converge on Memphis to march. Local rumors were that 30,000 people would be in Memphis for the Nationwide march to be led by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. 321)

Intelligence Sources revealed that CHARLES CABBAGE, EDWINA HARRELL, JOHN B. SMITH and other Invader leaders were meeting in Room 315 of the Lorraine Motel with other Black activists and King aides, and that another meeting between them and MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., was being planned for 4/3/68. They held two meetings at 6PM and 9PM 4/2/68 in re: the funding of the Invaders by National Organizations. 322)

April 2, 1968 a MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL of 3546 Aurora Circle called stating that he had received a telephone call from Columbus, Ohio from a former business associate who was a reliable man, who stated that if KING returned to Memphis Airport for his March, he would be killed by a Negro and that a Memphis Policeman would be blamed for it. MR. CAMPBELL's friend would not reveal where he had received this information. 323)

April 2, 1968 at a Press Conference at Clayborn Temple, REV. SAMUEL KYLES and REV. JESSE JACKSON, and S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) members announced mass meetings would be resumed 4/3/68. REV. KYLES, also announced that he was soliciting all alleged Police Brutality Complaints. REV. JESSE JACKSON called for boycotts citing four Memphis targets: Coca Cola Bottling Co.; Harts Bread Co.; Wonder Bread Co.; and Seal Test Dairy Products. He accused white racism for the trouble in Memphis. 324)

APRIL 2, 1968 (Tuesday) continued

In an interview with Inspector G. P. TINES on 4/2/68 the REV. DEWITT ALCORN, a local Negro Minister accused the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR and REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, of allowing the riot of 3/28/68 to occur. He also accused LAWSON of being a Communist. He further indicated that he felt that VASCO and MAXINE SMITH, and JESSE TURNER of the local chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. could no longer maintain effective leadership of the Negro Community in Memphis. 325)

Spokesmen for the Negro Ministers involved in the strike stated that they would ignore any injunction against holding a Mass March in Memphis. There were only four reported instances of harassment and vandalism on 4/2/68. 326)

APRIL 3, 1968 (Wednesday)

Director Frank C. Holloman states that on April 3, 1968 he was asked to attend a meeting in City Attorney FRANK GIANOTTI'S office with LUCIUS BURCH, DAVID CAYWOOD and Attorney WM MICHAEL CODY, who were attempting to persuade the City to drop the injunction against MARTIN LUTHER KING, and S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) leaders and permit the March. 327)

Furthermore on April 3, 1968 Director Holloman received from Philip A. Perel, a memo, and a copy of a handbill which was being circulated by local black activists. It was addressed to the Rev. LAWSON, FRANK HOLLoman, the COMMERCIAL APPEAL, and PHIL PEREL and was entitled: "Yellow Thursday" and read as follows:

"MARTIN LUTHER KING has proven himself to be a yellow uncle Tom. YELLOW instead of BLACK. Now BLACK POWER will have to finish what the YELLOW KING could not. We are going to find out just how good--How Big and Brave The Police Department is. Sure they are big enough to beat old people and Brave enough to shotgun innocent kids- But can they stop a march during the Rich White Man's Party ? Cotton Carnival. A party the negro has never been invited to. Just told to go on down to Beale Street Boy . You have your party down there.

This Cotton Carnival- Whitey we will be on Main St. Where We Belong Baby you will wish you hadn't spent all that money on tinsel and pretty light bulbs. You should have given it to the Sanitation Workers- or if that should be settled on Negro Ghetos.

APRIL 3, 1968(Wednesday) continued

" If we can not get RAP BROWN in person to attend your Rich Opry Party, he will be here in spirit. In the words of Link LOEB, "what has to be done will be done."

" We are going to make Memphis famous the World over--Something your two bit carnival never could, ~~yo~~ and you will Burn Baby Burn." 328)

Under the caption of: DAY OF DECISIONS, the Press Scimitar of 4/3/68 carried a picture of Mayor HENRY LOEB, and Director of Fire and Police, FRANK C. HULLOMAN, entering the Federal Building seeking an injunction against the planned Nationwide March to be led in Memphis by DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. The same story shows a picture of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. arriving at the Memphis Airport with his aides. 329)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/3/68 under the caption: MARCH SPOKESMAN VOWS TO IGNORE ANY COURT BANS, carried a story quoting the REV. SAMUEL B. KYLES stating, " such things as injunctions ~~and~~ or a peace bond would have no effect on the march. " 330)

The headlines of the Press Scimitar of 4/3/68 were JUDGE FORBID BIG MARCH PLANNED LED BY KING, UNION MEN, and the story accompanying it reports that Federal Judge BAILLY BROWN had at the request of Mayor HENRY LOEB and other City Officials issued a temporary order restraining DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. , and any of his followers from leading a March in Memphis. 331)

In another story in the Commercial Appeal by Jefferson Riker, under the caption: Union In Sanitation Strike Working Hospital Workers, it was reported that the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) was recruiting kitchen, laundry and maintenance employees and Licensed Practical Nurses at the City Hospitals. 332)

On April 3, 1968 there were seven reports of harassment, threats or vandalism, as well as a threat on the life of Mayor Loeb, and two threats against Police Officers, and there were rumors abroad that there would be retaliation on the part of the Black Power groups against the Policeman who shot LARRY PAYNE, the young Negro who was shot while looting 3/28/68. 334)

Intelligence Sources revealed that Black Power leaders were at all the schools urging the students and teachers to stay away from school for the planned March, and a significant number of persons from out of town were arriving apparently to participate in the march. 334)

APRIL 3, 1968 (Wednesday) continued.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. deplaned in Memphis at 10:33AM April 3, 1968. He was met by local S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) leaders JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and MRS. THOMAS MATTHEWS, who were approached by the Security Detail sent to the airport by the Memphis Police department, and MRS THOMAS MATTHEWS told Lt. G. K. Davis of the Security Detail, when he asked her if she had made the arrangements to transport Dr. King wherever he wanted to go, "we have not invited no police if that is what you mean" inferring that the Security Detail was not welcome, and at no time would she tell Detective Lt. Davis what her plans were, or what they were going to do.

Later while following MRS. MATTHEWS and the REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. down the hallway to Mrs. Matthews car, Lt. Davis overheard MRS MATTHEWS tell DR. KING, "we are just not receiving any Police cooperation." and DR. KING was overheard making the answer, "Well, as soon as I get time, I will see what I can do about it." (35)

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., held a short Press Conference at the Airport after which he started for the main lobby from Gate #17 where he had deplaned, and while he was walking down the Hall way, INSPECTOR DON. H. SMITH, who was in charge of the Security Detail approached REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and after identifying himself, asked REV. LAWSON where they were going after leaving the airport, to which Rev. James Morris Lawson Jr., answered. "We have not fully made up our minds." (36)

At no time was police protection asked for by DR. KING'S group, and the Security Detail simply followed the automobiles carrying DR. KING, and his party to the Lorraine Motel. The detail secured all entrances to the Lorraine Motel staying there until he left the Lorraine Motel at 12:05PM to go to a meeting at the Centenary Methodist Church, and after this meeting returned following Dr. King's party which returned to the Lorraine Motel. (37)

At the time INSPECTOR DON. H. SMITH, spoke with REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., at the Municipal Airport, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was right beside Rev. Lawson, and Inspector Smith explained to him at that time that he was in charge of a Security Detail sent there by the Memphis Police Department for the purpose of protecting Dr. King. (38)

APRIL 3, 1968 (Wednesday) continued

Members of the Invaders (local Black activist group) were noted around the Lorraine Motel between 1:25PM and 6:30PM April 3, 1968. (At 2:25PM Federal Officers were noted around the Lorraine Motel, and at 2:48PM Federal Marshalls served the injunction restraining DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING from Marching in Memphis. At 2:50PM American Civil Liberties Union Lawyers, LUCIUS BURCH, DAVID CAYWOOD, et al. arrived at the Lorraine Motel along with REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., and REV. SAMUEL KYLES and JESSE EPPS and at 3:17PM there was a Black Power meeting at the Motel. 339)

At the mass meeting at Mason Temple for April 3, 1968 in speeches preceding those of X DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING to an audience of approx. 2000, the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., stated that the shooting of LARRY PAYNE (who was shot during the looting 3/28/68) was cold blooded murder, and pointed out the Policemen in the audience at which time Detective E. E. Redditt, and Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond left the audience. Threats against the life of both of these officers were made on April 3, 1968. MRS. THOMAS (TARLEASE) MATTHEWS had threatened Detective Redditt when he was there in the Security Detail on the Arrival of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. in Memphis 4/3/68. 340)

In a speech at the Mass Meeting at Mason Temple April 3, 1968 Dr. Martin Luther King addressed about 2000 persons, and pleaded for unity. He stated that the injunction would not stop the march, and made an address which many regard as his own obituary for his own death. 341)

APRIL 4, 1968(Thursday)

At 9:40AM April 4, 1968 Memphis Police Department received information through Intelligence Sources that the Ku Klux Klan would not come to Memphis 4/4/68 for fear that they might be blamed for anything which might happen, and any Klansman in Memphis on 4/4/68 was here without the approval of the Klan officials. 342)

At 1:45PM April 4, 1968 there was a rumor abroad that Stokeley Carmichael had arrived in Memphis but this was not verified. 343)

At approx. 3:30PM Intelligence information was received that there was a plot abroad to kill Detective E. E. Redditt. He had been called at the Fire House, where he was maintaining surveillance on the activities of Martin LUTHER KING, and his party, at 12:45PM by a Female Colored, who indicated that she knew he was there, and said his spying was an offense against his people. After receiving this information Detective Redditt was removed from his post at the Fire Station for his own safety, and Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond remained at the Firestation keeping Surveillance on the Lorraine Motel and DR. KING'S party. 344)

Mr. Frank C. Holloman relates that on April 4, 1968 he, and Chief H. E. Lux, and Chief J. C. Macdonald, were in Federal Court, where they testified in connection with the injunction that the City was seeking. ANDREW YOUNG, and others testified for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At 4PM the Court took the case under advisement, and a temporary restraining order was issued against MARTIN LUTHER KING and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

At 5PM a confidential report from outside Memphis arrived advising that R. A. M. (Revolutionary Action Movement) had plans to assassinate Detective E. E. Redditt, who had been active throughout the strike providing the Police Department with Intelligence Information and a security plan was laid out for him. 345)

Detective Redditt's report for 4/4/68 indicates from 10:30AM on there was considerable activity at the Lorraine Motel, and almost continuous meetings between, S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) officials, local C. O. M. E. (Community on the Move for Equality) officials and the local black activists known as the Invaders. Of this latter group, JOHN HENRY FERGUSON, THEODORE MANUAL, CHARLES CABBAGE, JOHN B. SMITH, MILTON MACK and others were observed coming and going from Room

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APRIL 4, 1968 (Thursday) continued

315 which was their Headquarters at the Lorraine Motel. 340)

Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond's log, which continues after Detective E. E. Redditt was removed from his post at the Fire House reflects somewhat of a lull in the activities at the Lorraine Motel until about 5:50PM when all of the Invaders were observed to leave Room 315, Bag and Baggage. 347)

At approximately 5:55PM REV. SAMUEL KYLES was observed to go to the room of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and DR. KING was observed speaking with REV. KYLES at the doorway to his room. 348)

At approximately 5:58PM a car arrived in the courtyard of the Lorraine Motel and REV. JAMES ORANGE, and REV. JAMES BEVEL of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were observed to disembark from it along with a Female Negro known as CLARA ESTES. 349)

At approximately 6PM DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING came from his room and leaned over the handrail speaking to some of the S. C. L. C. group standing in the driveway when a sharp retort was heard, and DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING fell backward on the floor of the balcony. 350)

At 6:01PM Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond telephoned the Intelligence Office of the Memphis Police Department and reported that DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. had been shot. 351)

Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond reported that there were approximately 10 Male Negroes in the Parking Lot of the Lorraine Motel at the time DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was shot. 352)

A review of the Dictograph tapes of the radio transmissions between 6PM and 6:20PM April 4, 1968 reflect that Tact 10 which was at the Lorraine Motel at the time of the shooting was the first to report the Assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. at 6:03PM. At 6:05PM a Signal Q order was put out, and all tact Units were advised to form a ring around the Lorraine Motel, and allow no one to enter or leave, and to stop all traffic, motor and pedestrian.

At 6:06PM Tact 10 advised that the shot had been fired from a brick building directly across from the Lorraine Motel. At 6:06PM the order was put out to seal the whole area around the Lorraine Motel.

At 6:07PM the weapon was located in front of 424 S. Main, and a suspect

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APRIL 4, 1968 (Thursday) continued

was reported to have been seen running South on Main., from 424 S. Main. The description of the suspect that he was a young white male, well dressed, with dark hair, wearing dark colored clothes. At 6:09PM the radio log reflects that MARTIN LUTHER KING was being carried to St. Joseph Hospital in a Fire Department ambulance, with Ptlmn. Wolfe in the ambulance with him. 6:10PM Tact 10 reported that suspect had left scene in white Mustang driving North on Main. 353)

Richard Lentz, in the Commercial Appeal of 4/5/68 reporting on the events in Memphis following the official announcement of the death of Martin Luther King at 7:05PM, writes:

"Looting, arson and shooting began minutes after the death of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., last night, and in hours Tennessee National Guardsmen arrived to take over street patrols in riot-torn Memphis. Negroes began swarming into streets, smashing windows and setting fires shortly after the announcement of the Civil Right's leaders death at 7:05PM.

"In Memphis police had arrested 80 persons by 1AM. There were at least 28 persons reported hurt and a steady flow of injured was being treated in hospitals. No one had been reported killed in the turmoil."

"A general curfew was ordered until 5AM April 5, 1968., with travel allowed only for emergency or health reasons. Schools, shops and businesses were ordered closed."

"At the biggest fire of the night, policemen armed with submachine guns and riot guns guarded firemen who were battling flames that arched 100 feet into the air, at O. W. Ferrell Co., 1001 North Second. Within minutes 14 pieces of fire equipment were at the scene. There were no incidents.

"Tennessee Highway Patrolmen were reported moving in force toward Memphis. Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller sent ~~sen~~ Arkansas State Troopers to Memphis to observe the rioting. Last week he ordered 175 Arkansas guardsmen called for duty in West Memphis."

"A store on Firestone Blvd. was burned so completely it could not be immediately identified."

"Governor Ellington speaking after the news of Dr. King's death stated, "I can fully appreciate the feelings and emotions which this crime has aroused. But for the benefit of everyone, all of our citizens must exercise caution and good judgement."

APRIL 4, 1968(continues) Thursday

"The curfew immediately closed all liquor stores and establishments selling beer, fire arms or ammunition.

Shooting began at 7:17PM when shots were reported in the vicinity of Tillman and Johnson. The worst sniping appeared to be in the Springdale Howell area, where two police officers were reported wounded at 8:30PM by a gunman shooting from around the corner of a building. At 9:20PM Police cars were still under fire in the same area. (The officers wounds were not serious.)

"Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman said, 'Rioting and looting is rampant in the City. Listening to calls from Police radio bands, and reports from the field, Mr. Holloman reported that his 35 tactical units had the situation fairly well under control by about 9:15PM, and that looting and other violent incidents had subsided somewhat. He advised citizens, 'Remain off the streets, ~~keep~~ keep your children at home and remain calm. We are doing everything we can do. I call upon all citizens of Memphis to cooperate fully with officers as they do the tasks they must perform at this terrible time.'"

354)

During the day of April 4, 1968 prior to the Assassination of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Mr. CATO ELLIS, U. S. Federal Marshall, advised that Federal marshalls were guarding the homes of Federal District Attorney, TOM. ROBINSON, Federal Judge MACRAE, and Federal Judge BAILEY BROWN

35.

Intelligence sources further report that at the meetings between Southern Christian Leadership Conference(S. C. L. C) and the Invaders at the Lorraine Motel, Southern Christian Leadership Conference leaders were endeavoring to secure the services of the Invaders as parade marshalls, for the massive march planned for April 8, 1968. Furthermore at one of these meetings the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. was overheard to have made the remark, "Thank God for the riot of last week, for without it we would never have gotten all this outside help." 356)

It is worthy of note that four tact units were working near the Lorraine Motel at the time DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING was shot, along with six additional cars manned with four men each, all of whom along with Homicide and Intelligence Officers were dispatched to the scene to guard it, and assist in the search for the Assassin of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. (The Tact Units consisted of from 12 to 16 men each.) 357)

APRIL 4, 1968 (Thursday) continued.

April 4, 1968 a curfew was declared between 7PM and 5AM and Memphis City Schools were ordered closed for 4/5/68. Governor BUFORD ELLINGTON ordered the National Guard to Memphis, and at 12 Midnight Lt. Arkin of the Police Department Intelligence reported 800 Law Enforcement Officers on duty consisting of Memphis Policemen, Tennessee Highway Patrolmen, and Sheriff's Deputies, and by Midnight 3800 National Guardsmen had arrived in the City. 358)

At 11:40PM the rumor was abroad that Bernie Lansky, a Beale Street merchant who had suffered in the riot of 3/28/68 had hired the assassin of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. 359)

APRIL 5, 1968 (Friday)

The assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., received nationwide news coverage for several days following his death, the Memorial March for him in Memphis on April 8, 1968 and his funeral. 360)

On Friday April 5, and Saturday April 6, 1968 City Attorney FRANK GIANOTTI returned to Judge MAC RAE seeking an injunction against the massive march, but though the permit for the Massive march and demonstration was not signed until April 8, 1968, the feeling was that in view of the Assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and the national feeling aroused over the assassination, the march would be permitted. 361)

In Memphis April 5, 1968 was a day of arson and looting, as reported on the editorial page of the Commercial Appeal of 4/5/68, which showed pictures of the burning of the Ferrell Lumber Co, at 1001 North Second, above an editorial captioned: MEMPHIS NEEDS CALM, which went on to say:

'The death of DR. KING does not solve any problems in Memphis or in the nation. Indeed, it aggravates the existing problems and makes more urgent the need for settlement of the Memphis dispute that precipitated the assassination.' 362)

In the Press Scimitar of 4/5/68 in a story under the caption: DAYLIGHT VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT AFTER BUSY NIGHT FOR POLICE, 116 arrests were reported as well as sporadic instances of shots being fired at officers, arsons and looting of stores. The story reported as well that the curfew would continue for the night of April 5, 1968, and that bus service would be discontinued at 6:15PM.

APRIL 5, 1968(Friday) continued)

On April 5, 1968 there was a mass march of Memphis Ministers against City Hall, and RABBI WAX as spokesman for the group addressed MAYOR HENRY LOEB in a highly emotional and demanding way, demanding the expediting of the Sanitation Strike settlement. 364)

On April 5, 1968 there were 36 reported instances of harassments, and either actual or threats of arson and vandalism etc. A number of calls were received as well naming various persons as suspects in the assassination of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING. 365)

Reports were received from Law Enforcement agencies in other cities to the effect that large groups of people were converging on Memphis from all over the Nation for the Massive Memorial March planned for April 8, 1968. 366)

APRIL 6, 1968(Saturday)

The Press Scimitar, Memphis Newspaper of 4/6/68 carried a story under the headlines, 20,000 to 40,000 PERSONS EXPECTED FOR KING MEMORIAL MARCH MONDAY. This article listed some of the notables expected to participate in the March of April 8, 1968. 367)

Saturday April 6, 1968 and Sunday April 7, 1968 in Meetings at the Clardige Hotel with Director of Fire and Police Frank Holloman, Chief J. C. Macdonald and A Then Asst. Chief Henry E. Lux and ANDREW YOUNG, and JAMES BEVEL of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, BAYARD RUSTIN, REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, and some of the Invaders including JOHN B. SMITH, the groundwork was laid for the massive march, the routes established, the time of the march set, and the agreement reached that all marchers would be off the street by 5PM. These meetings were held in the Ballroom at the Hotel Claridge.

At these meetings the Demonstrators insisted that a high platform be built in front of the City Hall by the Park Commission, and it was agreed that TV coverage would be made by NBC only. Chief Lux estimates that there were 10,000 National Guardsmen in the City at that time, and it was agreed in meetings with the commanders of the National Guard, that they would guard the march, and the Memphis Police Department would form in Tact Units at the outskirts of the actual demonstrations to handle any disorder which might erupt in other areas. 368)

APRIL 6, 1968 (Saturday) continued.

In another article in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 a story was written by Press Scimitar Reporter, Charles Brown under the caption: LBJ's AIDE TAKING PART, reports that a resumption of the Sanitation Strike it lks had started and that Undersecretary of Labor, JAMES REYNOLDS would participate in them. 369)

In still another story printed in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 under the caption: INDICTMENT UNDER NEW RIOT LAW it was reported that the Shelby County Grand Jury had indicted RANDOLPH WILLIAMS JR. 22 of 391 Hernando for Participating in a Riot, and for Assault to Murder. Maximum punishment under the new law is from 1 to 5 years. 370)

And Barnes Carr another Press Scimitar Reporter carried a story in the Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 under the caption: 4 WHITE MEN STILL FASTING IN SUPPORT OF STRIKERS, and showed a picture of JIMMY GAGES, REV. RICHARD MOON, EDWARD CARTER, and RICHARD GELLER who were staging a hunger strike in City Hall until the Sanitation Strike was settled. 371)

The Press Scimitar of 4/6/68 also carried a story by Wayne Chastain, Press Scimitar reporter under the caption: SUSPECTED LOOTER DIES, and reports the death of ELLIS TATE, Male Negro of 86 East Utah. TATE is reported to have fired on Police Officers when they were investigating a Liquor Store Looting at Trigg and Adelaide. TATE is listed as the third fatality since the violence began, the first having been LARRY PAYNE, and the second DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. 372)

On April 6, 1968, 12 incidents of threats, harassment or actual strike oriented arson and vandalism were reported. 373)

On April 6, 1968 Strike meetings continued and JERRY WURF, International President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) indicated at this meeting the Union would accept a package put together by Federal mediators. 374)

Names of suspects of the KING killer continued to come in on April 6, 1968, and threats against the life of Memphis Mayor, HENRY LOEB continued. 375)

APRIL 7, 1968(Sunday)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 carried a feature story under the caption of MEMPHIS CARES, and announced the Mass Memorial Meeting sponsored by the Memphis Ministerial Association to be held in Crump Stadium that day. 376)

In another feature article written by Roger Samsot under the caption NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FIND MEMPHIS TO BE HOME OF GOOD ABODE, the co-operation between the National Guard and the Citizens of Memphis and Memphis business people were cited. 377)

In still another story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 under the caption: MARCHERS MAP MODIFIED PLANS, it was reported that 20 members of a March strategy Committee had met at the Claridge Hotel to discuss the route and rules for the Mass Memorial March of 4/8/68 with Director of Fire and Police Frank C. Holloman. Mr. Holloman announced that no traffic would be allowed in the March area after 8AM Monday, and that no one would be allowed on roofs or marquees on Main Street. Rules for newsmen were also outlined. Mr. Holloman felt that the march could be peacefully conducted. 378)

On April 7, 1968 Attorney General of the United States RAMSAY CLARK, and Agent DeLoach of the FBI met in the office of Director Holloman, but their concern seemed to be exclusively with the conduct of the National Guard. Mr. Clark sought to have the National Guard Federalized, but Governor Ellington contacted President Johnson in Washington, and the National Guard was not Federalized.

However, it was decided that no Policemen would be on Main Street at the time of the Massive march, and the Streets were guarded by the National Guard, as it was felt that the appearance of the Police might provoke an incident. 379)

Many letters to the editor published in the Commercial Appeal of 4/7/68 cheered the Police for their firm stand during the troubled times in the City. 380)

Reporting on the Assassination, Commercial Appeal Reporter, Wm. Sorrells, wrote an article under the caption: POLICE SEEKING DEFINITE SUSPECT, in which he outlined the progress of the Martin Luther King murder investigation. 381)

APRIL 7, 1968 (Sunday) continued

On April 7, 1968, ABC, CBS, and NBC set up their operations on Main Street to make Monday, April 8, 1968's Memorial March in Memphis a Television Extravaganza. 382)

Intelligence Sources reported on 4/7/68 that members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) from Philadelphia as well as Black Nationalist Leaders from California, Kansas City, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville were alleged to be headed to Memphis for the Memorial March. Intelligence sources reported as well that a workshop for Parade Marshalls was conducted at Clayborn Temple, April 7, 1968, and the plan was for 8 persons to march abreast, with women and children on the inside and men on the outside, and with a ~~pph~~ parade marshall for each line of marchers. 383)

On April 7, 1968 REV. JAMES ORANGE, one of the late DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S staff appeared on a radio panel over WDIA with NAT WILLIAMS and he blamed DR. KING'S death on his Poor People's Campaign, stating that anyone mobilizing for the purpose of improving the economy of the poor will be killed also. 384)

At a Mass meeting at Mason Temple, REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, pastor of Clayborn Temple and one of the leaders of the Ministerial group supporting the Sanitation Strike stated that the Mass Meeting held earlier that date in Crump Stadium had not been in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., but simply to save face for the City of Memphis. 385)

On April 7, 1968 there were 14 reported incidents involving strike oriented threats, arsons & vandalism. 386)

APRIL 8, 1968 (Monday)

In the Press Scimitar of 4/8/68, a story under the headlines: MRS. KING LEADS SILENT MARCH IN MEMPHIS TRIBUTE TO HUSBAND, the story reports that while making a speech in front of City Hall she stated: "Those of you who believe in what Martin Luther King stood for, I would challenge you today to see that his spirit never dies." The crowd at City Hall was estimated by Press Scimitar reporters to be 14,000. 387)

This same story reports that WALTER REUTHER, President of the United Auto Workers, spoke as well, stating that his Union was presenting \$50,000.00 to the Memphis Garbagemen, and in addressing the crowd he made this statement: "MAYOR LOEB, before all this is over we are going to drag you into the 20th Century." 388)

APRIL 8, 1968 (Monday) continued

HARRY BELLA FONTE also addressed the crowd stating, "America was founded on, and maintained by violence-- violence visited on persons who were colored by persons who were white." 359)

Sidestreets of Main Street and the line of march were sealed off by armed National Guardsmen, and Guardsmen on top of downtown buildings kept surveillance of the march. 390)

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/8/68 under the caption: Mediator Silent On Strike Talks, the deadlock in the Garbage Strike was outlined.

In another article in the Press Scimitar of 4/8/68 under the caption: Fire Bombings, Vandallism Continues in Memphis, a report was made on the continuing arson & vandallism going on in the City. 392)

10 instances of threats, arson and vandallism were reported to the Police Department on 4/8/68, as well as another threat on the life of Mayor Loeb, ~~more persons were threatened~~ 393)

Intelligence sources verified that Stokely Carmichael was in Richmond, Virginia on April 8, 1968 arranging bond for H. RAY BROWN and not in Memphis as had been rumored. 394)

Buses were being chartered by various groups in Memphis on April 8, 1968 to go to the Funeral of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., in Atlanta on April 9, 1968. 395)

The Memorial March of April 8, 1968 started at Clayborn Temple at 11AM April 8, 1968, and proceeded North on Hernando to Linden from Pontotoc West on Linden to Main Street and North on Main Street to City Hall Plaza where the march stopped for a period of prayer and speeches about DR. KING. At the conclusion of these speeches, the March then continued North on Main Street to Poplar, East on Poplar to Second, and South on second to Linden, then East on Linden to Hernando and South on Hernando to Clayborn Temple where the march disbanded. Police Department estimate of the number of marchers was 10,000. The group was comprised of approximately 80% Negroes and 20% White both males and females. 396)

APRIL 8, 1968 (Monday) continued

Some of those identified in the March were the REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, new head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; WALTER REUTHER, of the Union of Auto Workers, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, MRS. CORETTA KING., REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., HARRY BELAFONTE, JERRY WURF, President of the American Federation of State County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME); REV. JOSEPH A DURICK, Roman Catholic Bishop of Tennessee; REV. H. RALPH JACKSON, BAYARD RUSTIN, BILL CROSBY, ROBERT CUEP, PERCY SUTTON, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and other Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Community on the Move for Equality C. O. M. E officials. 397)

It is further worthy of note, that pursuant to an order from Director Frank C. Holloman, there were no Uniform Police Officers within sight of the line of march. And all streets were sealed off by National Guardsmen. This was done to eliminate any possible incident between the local police and the marchers. A security detail was assigned to MRS. KING, and REV. RALPH ABERNATHY and their party while in Memphis April 8, 1968. 398)

APRIL 9, 1968 (Tuesday)

In the Commercial Appeal of 4/9/68 an article commenting on the Memorial March of April 8, 1968 under the caption: PEACE PHILOSOPHY EXEMPLIFIED, BUT SPEECHES BETRAY IMPATIENCE, reported the number of marchers as 19,000, and quoted the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. as pledging no more violence in the City's black neighborhoods, but spoke against the curfew which he said operated only against Negroes. 399)

In another article by Larry Scroggs in the Commercial Appeal of 4/9/68 under the caption: STRIDING CHIEF WAS SYMBOL OF CONTROL, CALM IN MARCH, tells how then Asst. Chief Henry Lux paced off the steps of the March toward City Hall. 400)

In still another article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/9/68 under the caption: ARREST RECORD PINS BLAME OF LOOTING ON GROWNUPS, figures on the arrests for looting were printed and they reflected that of the 103 arrests for looting, only 39 of those arrested were under 17 years of age, and the average age of the looter was 24 years. 401)

APRIL 9, 1968 (Tuesday) continued.

Still another article in the Commercial Appeal carried a story under the caption: **STRIKE TALKS RESUME TONIGHT**, and a new spirit of harmony was reported among the bargainers in the strike talks, and a settlement was foreseen. 402)

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 4/9/68 under the caption **CURFEW EASED**, it reported that Director Frank Holloman would allow persons on the streets who had legitimate reasons for being there. However, the sale of alcoholic beverages including beer was still prohibited. School children however, resumed their classes. 403)

April 9, 1968 there were 8 reports of threats, arson and vandalism reported, including a threat against the life of Mr. E. C. Stimbart, Supt. of Schools, and another threat against the life of Mayor Loeb. 404)

APRIL 10, 1968 (Wednesday)

April 10, 1968 was a relatively quiet day in Memphis with only 8 threats, arsons and vandalism incidents reported. There was however, one threat against Mayor Loeb's life, and 5 threats that the City would be torn apart when the National Guardsmen left the City. 405)

At 3PM April 10, 1968 there was a march of strikers and strike sympathizers numbering between 450 and 500 people from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, but it was a peaceful march and no incidents were reported. 406)

The Commercial Appeal of 4/10/68 carries a story by Joseph Sweat under the caption: **HOPE BRIGHTENS TODAY'S SESSIONS OF STRIKE TALKS**, ~~in which it was reported that mediators had stated that both sides had done considerable giving and taking on the major issues involved.~~ 407)

The Press Scimitar of 4/10/68 carried the story: **SOLUTION TO STRIKE MAY BE IMMINENT**, reporting as well on the change in temper of the strike talks, and on the editorial page it carried the announcement: **CURFEW IS LIFTED**, advising that the curfew had been lifted that date. 408)

APRIL 11, 1968 (Thursday)

April 11, 1968 was another quiet day in the City with no more than normal activity in the area of arson, looting, and vandalism. There was one rumor abroad, that a riot might start in the Southend this date, but it was without foundation. 409)

At 2:50PM the REVEREND MALCOLM BLACKBURN led a march of 450 or more strikers and strike sympathizers from Clayborn Temple to City Hall, but it was an orderly march and there were no incidents. 410)

Don McKee, in an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/11/68, reporting from Atlanta, Ga., after the formal election of Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY as successor to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S. C. L. C.) quotes Dr. ABERNATHY as stating: 'We shall continue our assault on the poverty and injustice in Memphis.' He is further quoted as stating he would return to Memphis within the next two weeks, and that the planned Poor People's March on Washington would be delayed approx. 2 weeks beyond April 29, 1968 the date announced for the beginning of this nationwide demonstration. 411)

APRIL 12, 1968 (Friday)

At a Memorial Service for DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., held at 8:15AM at Clayborn Temple, a call was made for 1000 women to picket downtown stores, 4/13/68. 412)

The rumor was abroad on 4/12/68 that JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., H. RALPH JACKSON, & SAMUEL B. KYLES would be the next to be killed, as it was apparent that they were running the show in the Garbage Strike. Rumors were also abroad that H. RALPH JACKSON had enough explosives stored in Clayborn Temple to blow up the City. Another rumor was to the effect that MAYOR LOEB had gotten the Injunction against DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING in order to delay his departure from the City long enough for the Assassin to shoot him. 413)

APRIL 12, 1968 (Friday) continued

At 12 Noon in a meeting of the Strikers at Clayborn Temple, American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees Union (AFSCME) leader JESSE EPPS, sneeringly referring to the Union's non-violent intentions stated that the Garbage Strikers would have to stop the Garbage trucks if they intended to force a settlement of the garbage strike. 414)

Intelligence sources further reported that REV. EZEKIEL BELL was asking his congregation to visit a white church that Sunday in protest of the information that two or three of the white ministers who had participated in the Garbage Strike were being asked to resign by their congregations due to their involvement in the Garbage Strike. 415)

The Big News of April 12, 1968 however was that a suspect in the King Assassination by the name of ERIC STARVO GALT had been named by the FBI, and that the FBI had found the White Mustang involved in the Assassination plot in Atlanta. This was reported in the Press Scimitar of 4/12/68 under the caption: FBI IMPOUNDS WHITE MUSTANG. 416)

Canadian
Galt
for him
long?

APRIL 13, 1968 (Saturday)

In an article in the Commercial Appeal of 4/13/68 under the caption: MEDIATORS PUSH SANITATION TALKS, END RECESS PLANS, Commercial Appeal Reporter Joseph Sweat reported that the Easter Recess planned in the Sanitation Strike talks had been cancelled by mediators FRANK MILES, and Under Secretary of Labor, JAMES REYNOLDS. REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. stated 4/13/68 according to reporter Sweat, that the focus would be taken off the strike soon, and placed on Police Brutality Complaints that had been received. Director Frank Holloman announced that all such complaints would be thoroughly investigated. 417)

An article by Kay Pittman Black, Press Scimitar reporter in the Press Scimitar of 4/13/68 under the caption: BEALE MERCHANTS SING THE BLUES, "WE FEEL BETRAYED NOT BITTER." carries a survey made by Mrs. Black of the Merchants on Beale Street whose businesses had been damaged by the events of 3/29/68. The article reports that business seems to be returning to normal on Beale Street despite the broken windows everywhere. 418)

FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 419) Tines, G. P. Insp., Report 4/12/68 re: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Information from Informer Concerning Activities of Sanitation Workers,
et. al., Sanitation Book VI, pp. 121-122.
- 420) Cox & Johnson, memo 4/13/68 re: Harassment of Christine Morris by John
Henry Ferguson, Threat Book IV, p. 172.
Cox, Memo 4/13/68 re: Harassment of Hank's Lounge by John Ferguson,
Threat Book IV, p. 173.
Gilligan, B. E., Capt., Memo, 4/13/68, re: Information on Looting, Thr. Bk
Craven, W. J. Capt. " " re: Threat to Mayor Loeb, Threat Book IV, p.
Craven, W. J. Capt., " " re: FBI info subj. looking for Mayor's Office ' p.
Crawley, " " re: Harassment of Andrea Louzone, " p.
Wilson & Neal " " re: Threat to grocer, 1534 Elliston, " p.
Wilkinson, Capt. " " re: Loeb's Barbecue, 2451 Jackson, " p.
Jones, M. S. Capt. & Ferguson, R. E., re: Threat to burn Collins Groc. ' p.
Cole, C. H. Insp., Report 4/13/68 re: 54 businesses dropping Sealtest Prod
Threat Book IV, p. 183-184.
Haire & Dixon, Vandalism, 4/13/68, 885 Porter, Threat Book IV, p. 185.
Burke & Sanson, " " 3841 Jackson, #1, " p. 186.
Lamberth & Shelby " " 272 Poplar " p. 187
Wilson & Neal, " " 1539 Elliston " p. 188
- 421) Gilligan, B. E. Capt., Memo 4/14/68 re: Threat to Bail Bond Co., 84 N. 2nd
Sanitation Book VI, p. 189.
Gilligan, B. E., Capt., Memo, 4/14/68, re: Threat to Burn Pic Pac, 2425
S. Bellevue, Sanitation Book VI, p. 190.
- 422) Riker, Jefferson, in Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68, article captioned:
Rain Preceded Sanitation Men's Flood of Complaints, in News Accounts
4/10/68-5/5/68, p. 29.
- 423) Commercial Appeal, 4/14/68, Letters to editor, in News Accounts 4/10/
5/5/68, pp. 32, 33, 34, 35.
- 424) Commercial Appeal, 4/15/68, article captioned: Recess Called in Negotia
in News Accounts 4/10/68-5/5/68 p. 37.
- 425) Porteous, Clark, in Press Scimitar, 4/15/68, article captioned: Netters U;
Council to Probe Curfew Conduct of Police, in News Accounts, 4/10/68-5/
p. 40.

APRIL 13, 1968 (Saturday) continued.

Intelligence information on April 13, 1968 was that REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, of S. C. L. C. (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) would return to Memphis April 15, 1968 for a Mass Meeting at Clayborn Temple. 419)

On April 13, 1968 threats continued against the life of Mayor HENRY LOEB, and threats, harassment & vandalism continued in the City but at a reduced rate. 420)

APRIL 14, 1968 (Sunday)

Easter Sunday, April 14, 1968 was a relatively quiet Sunday in Memphis with no more than normal reports of arson, and vandalism being reported to the Memphis Police Department. 421)

In a story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68, Commercial Appeal reporter, Jefferson Riker, under the caption: RAIN PRECEDED SANITATION MEN'S FLOOD OF COMPLAINTS, wrote an article outlining events leading up to and following the Sanitation Men's Strike on April 12, 1968, tracing the beginning of the complaints back to a rain on January 30, 1968 which kept 21 or 22 Sewer and Drain Department employees from working. 422)

Letters to the editor in the Commercial Appeal of 4/14/68 reflect that the Riots and the Sanitation Strike were much on the minds of the citizens, but that there were a variety of views and feelings reflected in the letters. 423)

APRIL 15, 1968 (Monday)

In a story in the Commercial Appeal of 4/15/68 under the caption: RECESS CALLED ON NEGOTIATIONS, it was reported that mediators would not comment on the progress of negotiations. The article also reported that Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) President, RALPH ABERNATHY and his staff were expected to return to Memphis and remain until the strike was settled. 424)

APRIL 15, 1968 (Monday) continued

In an article in the Press Scimitar of 4/15/68 by Clark Forteous, Press Scimitar reporter, under the caption: **NETTERS URGES COUNCIL PROBE OF CURFEW CONDUCT OF POLICE**, Councilman Netters is quoted as saying that though Director Holloman had promised to investigate complaints of misconduct during the curfew, he felt citizens should be shown that the City Council was interested in this matter as well. 425)

On April 15/1968 the Local FBI Office received information from a Washington source that the life of the REV. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR. would be the next to be taken in the Negro Community. 426)

On April 15, 1968 a security detail under the command of Inspector Don. H. Smith was formed for REV. RALPH ABERNATHY, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and his party who were expected to arrive in Memphis on Delta Flight 557, April 16, 1968. He actually arrived at 8:40PM April 15, 1968 and spoke at Metropolitan Baptist Church in this City, giving a very vitriolic, bitter speech. 427)

Bomb threats were received April 15, 1968 by the Shelby County Court House, and the LeMoyné College library. But neither of these places were bombed. Arson and burglary continued in the City, with the Negro community in the South end of town being the area hit heaviest. 428)

APRIL 16, 1968 (Tuesday)

In a story in the Press Scimitar of April 16, 1968 under the caption: **COUNCILMAN'S CALL FOR PROBE OF POLICE SETS OFF DEBATE**, a report is made of the debate in the Council which followed Councilman Netters and Davis proposal that a police probe was necessary as the Negro Community "has no confidence in the Mayor or the Police, and is looking to the Council for action." 429)

APRIL 16, 1968 (Tuesday) continued

At meetings held April 15, 1968 REV. RALPH ABERNATHY made a very vitriolic speech, stating that he saw Security being provided him by the Memphis Police Department which should be out looking for the murderer of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and stating that the Poor People's Campaign should start in Memphis, and people should be willing to give up their children for a year to let them live as a protest in Resurrection City in Washington. (430))

JAMES MORRIS LAWSON JR., local Negro Minister and activist admitted his interest in the Sanitation Strike since December of 1967, and spoke to the effect that it was his belief that even the settlement of the strike would not settle the Sanitation workers problem or other poor people's problems in Memphis, and asked for a continued boycott of the newspapers even if the strike were settled. (431)

In the Press Seminar of April 16, 1968 under the caption: UNION, COUNCIL RALPH PACT, the end of the Sanitation strike was announced by the Mediators and the agreement was accepted by the Garbage Strikers with a standing vote at Clayborn Temple at 1:05 PM April 16, 1968, and the approval of the City Council was given to the settlement at its meeting at 2:45 PM April 16, 1968. Labor leaders cheered the agreement as a triumph for the Negro-Labor Coalition. (432)

S U M M A R Y

In reviewing the events between February 12, 1968 and April 16, 1968 it is apparent that Memphis had been chosen as a Target City, not only by the Unions but also by Civil Rights leaders to be used as a proving ground for their own interests. The coalition of Union leaders and Local Negro Ministers cannot be regarded as an accident, but was rather the result of much previous planning.

Between February 12, 1968 and April 16, 1968 we are also reviewing a chapter in the History of the Memphis Police Department unlike any previously experienced by the Department. Never before in its history had such demands been made on the individual officers or on Police leadership.

All days off were cancelled between February 15, 1968 through April 13, 1968. Uniform Units were on 12 hour shifts from March 28, 1968 through April 16, 1968.

The following is a total itemized emergency cost listing of all expenditures to date as a result of the Sanitation Strike:

<u>Item of Expenditure</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date Through</u>
Equipment:	\$122,631.14	4/12/68
Services:	367.50	4/12/68
Gasoline & Oil:	11,491.61	3/31/68
Overtime:	475,752.28	4/22/68
Total:	<u>\$610,242.53</u>	

(Equipment included the purchase of riot helmets, radios, mace, and weapons.)

(Services included the rental of a Helicopter.)

(Gasoline & Oil-- involved the servicing of units operating in the field, including those of all outside assisting agencies.)

It is estimated that one million dollars insured property losses were sustained during the riot. (Information from General Adjustment Bureau). It is also estimated that there was a million dollars in business losses.)

S U M M A R Y (continued)

An analysis of arrests made during the riots with a break down as to charges reflects:

PERSONS ARRESTED

March	1968	502
April 1-14	1968	<u>395</u>
Total:		897

PERSONS ARRESTED BUT RELEASED

March	1968	13
April 1-14	1968	<u>16</u>
Total:		29

In April one person who was caught in the act of looting, was shot by a Police Officer. This person subsequently expired, however, an arrest record was submitted, which shows a charge of abatement by death.

Below is a listing of the specific number and specific type charges placed against persons arrested:

<u>Charge</u>	<u>City Only</u>	<u>State Only</u>	<u>City & State</u>
Arson	2	15	3
Assault & Battery	3	3	3
Assault & Battery on Police Officer	1	1	
Attempt Arson		1	
Attempt Burglary Third Degree		4	
Attempt Larceny		1	
Burglary Third Degree		79	
Carrying a Dangerous Weapon	10	2	23
Carrying a Pistol			22
Conspiring to Interfer with Public Health Trade & Commerce		6	
Disorderly Conduct	91	53	383
Driving without Lights	1		
Drunk	30		
Escapee		1	
Gaming	3		

SUMMARY (continued)

<u>Charge</u>	<u>City Only</u>	<u>State Only</u>	<u>City & State</u>
Intimidating a Citizen TCA 39-2806		2	
Larceny		11	
Loitering	2		
Looting		184	
Lunacy	1		
Malicious Mischief	6		
Nightriding	2	16	
No Driver's License	3		
No City Tag	1		
Operating a Disorderly House	1		
Possession of Beer (Minor)	1		
Possession of Firecrackers	1		
Possession of Marijuana		1	
Possession of Stolen Merchandise			2
Possession of Untaxed Liquor	7		
Prowling	8		
Receiving Stolen Property		3	
Reckless Driving	2		
Resisting Arrest	16	2	2
Shooting Inside City Limits	4		
Speeding	3		
Threatening Breach of Peace	130	10	2
Throwing Missile in an Occupied Vehicle TCA 39-1203		4	2
Truancy	9		
Violation Curfew Law	18		82
Violating Statute of Overloading Vehicle 1			
Total Charges:	355	399	521 434)

In one of his public statements Director Frank C. Holloman stated in essence, that he was glad to be able to report and to report with considerable pride that the Memphis Policemen had stood tall during the troubles that visited the City.

S U M M A R Y (continued)

It is worthy of note that the events from February 12, 1968 to April 16, 1968 were:

1) The first real test of the value of advance intelligence information which proved invaluable.

2) The first real test of the use of special Tactical Units to control unruly crowds, and these units proved both mobile and efficient.

3) Proof that co-ordination of communications between the Police Department, other Law Enforcement Agencies and the National Guard, by the Police Department, kept the Department in control of the situation, and made for the maximum effectiveness of the deployment of the various Tactical Units.

4) Proof that the helicopter was the most valuable, available surveillance instrument in troubled areas.

5) Proof that the use of the curfew, & the co-operation given during the curfew by business people and the general public did more to bring an end to the period of violence than any other factor.

6) Proof that the backing of the Police Department and other Law Enforcement agencies by the general public was a great morale sustainer for the Police Department.

7) Proof that Mace and other chemical agents which were used could disperse large angry crowds. However, in areas where Mace and Tear gas was used, this posed a problem as well to Law Enforcement men, and policemen engaged in the action.

The experience of the Memphis Police Department has been that when disorders occur there is no alternative but to restore order by firm police action backed up by the City itself.

As reported in an editorial in the Press Scimitar of 4/17/68, neither the strikers nor the city government "conquered" the other in the settlement that sent Memphis sanitation men back to work. As Mayor Loeb said after the agreement was ratified: 'this is not a victory for anyone except the entire community.' 435)

FOOTNOTES:-

- 1) **MEMPHIS ECONOMIC PROFILE**, Industrial development department, Memphis Light Gas & Water Division & Economic development department, Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce, p. 4
- 2) **POPULATIONS**, U. S. Census prepared by Marvin Carter, Memphis & Shelby County Health Department, representing U. S. Census locally, (Xerox Copy)
- 3) **MEMPHIS CITY DIRECTORY**, 1967, R. L. Polk Co., p. VII-VIII
- 4) **HOLLOMAN, FRANK C.**, Civil Disorders-Where to Now, ms. speech delivered 14th Annual Seminar, American Society for Industrial Security, p. 6.
- 5) **TRI-STATE DEFENDER**, Vol. XVI, No. 47, Saturday September 30, 1967 (Memphis Negro-Weekly Newspaper)
- 6) **AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS**, 14 pp.
- 7) **ARKIN, E. H.**, Summary of Militant Activities in Memphis (Subversive) Report 8/6/68.
- 8) **AFRO AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD SPEAKS**, Black Thesis, Black Power, Vol. I, No. VII, March, 1968.
- 9) **PRESS SCIMITAR** pFeb. 13, 1968, in Newspaper Articles 2/12/-3/25/68, p. 1.
Sanitation Strike Book #1, p. 2-Memo: Lt. E. H. Arkin re: Sanitation Strike & Union Activities, dated 2/12/68.
Memo: Lt. J. T. Morgan, re: Sanitation Strike 2/22/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 3.
Memo: Lt. D. W. Williams, re: Sanitation Strike 2/12/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 5
Memo: Insp. Sam Evans, re: Meeting Strikers, Firestone Union Hall, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book, #1, p. 6.
Memo: Insp. Sam Evans & Capt. Molnar, re: Meeting Maynard Stiles Office, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book, #1, p. 8.
Letter, Lt. J. R. Marshall, re: Strike, 2/12/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 7.
- 10) **SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1**,
Letter, Capt. Glenn Moore, re: Incidents at City Dumps, San. Strike Book #1, p. 11, 12.
Letter, Lt. M. T. York, re: Incident -Sub Station 309 Scott, 2/13/68, San. Strike Book #1, p. 13-14.
- 11) **SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1**
Report E. E. Redditt, 2/13/68 re: Union Hall Meeting, San. Book #1, p. 17 -18.
- 12) **SANITATION STRIKE BOOK, No. 1**
Report E. E. Redditt, 2/13/68 re: Meeting Council Chambers & Auditorium., p. 10
Report, E. H. Arkin, 2/13/68, re: Meeting Council Chambers & Auditorium, p. 15, 16.
13. **Ibid.**

Footnotes (continued)

- 14) Ibid p. 16
- 15) Memo Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/14/68, re: Incident at 7th & Chelsea where a Garbage Truck was attacked by 8 men. Sanitation Book #1, p. 25.
- 16) Report, E. E. Redditt, 2/14/68, re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 20-22.
- 17) Memo, Capt. Glenn Moore, 2/14/68, re: Planned Boycott of Schools by NAACP, Sanitation Book #1, p. 23.
- 18) Memo, Ptlmn. Cain & Roby, 2/15/68- re: Garbage Truck being attacked by man with a pistol, Sanitation Book #1, p. 33.
Memo, Capt. Davis, 2/15/68, re: Lt. Duffee hearing they would not let any trucks out of Bellevue Dump, 2/16/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 35.
Memo, Ptlmn. Ellis & Goolsby, re: Garbage Worker Herbert Shaw Male Negro, 56 having his clothes torn off, Sanitation Book I, p. 36, Threat Book I, p. 1.
- 19) Report E. E. Redditt, 2/16/68, re: Garbage Strike Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book I, p. 27-30.
- 20) Macdonald, J. C. Chief, Order Re: Days Off, 2/14/68 (Xerox Copy)
- 21) THREAT BOOK #1.
Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/16/68, re: Note from Mr. Tata (San. Dept.) reporting threat to Frank Carpenter, Lucius Vessel, San. Dept. Employees, Threat Book #1, p. 3-4.
Memo, Ptlmn. Miller & Young, 2/16/68, re: Threatening note to Guss Cook Male Negro 68, Threat Book #1, p. 5-6.
Letter, Ptlmn. Massengill & Fugh, 2/16/68, re: Threatening phone calls to Sanitation Workers: Chester Bryant, Robert Price, Ervin Pinson, Eugene Terry, and Riley Gant, Threat Book #1, p. 7-14.
- 22) PRESS SCIMITAR, 2/16/68, under caption: Action Set for Monday in Memphis, Newspaper Articles, 2/12/68 - 3/25/68, p. 5.
- 23) Ibid.
- 24) COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/16/68, under caption: Protesters Plan City Phone In, in re: NAACP threat of phone-in to Police & Fire Dept., Newspaper Articles, 2/12/68 -- 3/25/68, p. 14.
- 25) Report E. E. Redditt, 2/16/68, re: Garbage Strikers Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 39-41.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 26) Letter, W. O. Tolleson, M. McCollough, 2/17/68 re: Sanitation Truck #331 being shot at. Threat Book #1, p. 15.
- 27) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey 2/17/68 re: LUCIUS VESSEL, LEVERN WATKINS & VERNON MITCHELL being told by FRANK CARPENTER & CHARLES WRIGHT, that the NAACP was going to burn their houses down. Threat Book #1, p. 16-17.
- 28) Memo, Norwood & Carter, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 52.
- 29) Memo, Capt. Glenn Moore, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 53.
- 30) Report, Redditt & Richmond, 2/17/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 47-49.
- 31) Memo, W. A. Owens, R. P. Goldsby, 2/18/68 re: Fires in Garbage Trucks, Sanitation Book #1, p. 54.
Memo, Overall & Gooch, 2/18/68 re: Fire in Garbage Trucks, Sanitation Book #1, p. 55.
- 32) Report, Capt. J. G. Ray, 2/18/68 re: Meeting of Mayor Loeb & P. J. Clampa at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sanitation Book #1, p. 58-59.
- 33) Report, Redditt & Richmond, 2/19/68 re: Meeting Union Hall with Jerry Wurf et al., Sanitation Book #1, p. 61-63.
- 34) Report, Capt. J. G. Ray, 2/20/68 re: All Night Vigil sponsored by Memphis Ministerial Association, Sanitation Book #1, p. 69-70.
- 35) Ibid.
- 36) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/20/68 re: NAACP Strike Vigil at Mayor Loeb's Home, 365 Colonial, Sanitation Book #1, p. 77.
- 37) Memo, Lt. D. W. Williams 2/20/68 re: Threat to Airways Bakery, Threat Book #1, p. 26.
Memo, Inspector G. P. Tines, 2/20/68 re: Threat to Atty. Art Shea's family, Sanitation Book #1, p. 71-74.
- 38) Report, Richmond and Redditt, 2/20/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 71-74.
- 39) Memo, Lt. W. L. Dickey, 2/21/68 re: NAACP Strike vigil at Mayor Loeb's Home, Sanitation Book #1, p. 89.
- 40) Report, Richmond & Redditt, 2/21/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 86-88.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 41) Arkin, E. H. Memo 2/22/68, Sanitation Book #1, p. 93. re: Public Meeting of Strikers & City Council Committee.
- 42) Brown, Charles A., MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR, under caption, 1000 Strikers at City Hall Vow to Stay until Action Taken.
- 43) Cappleman, P. E., Memo, 2/22/68 re: Garbage Dumped in Street 734 Walker, Sanitation Book #1, p. 102.
- 44) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, Det. E. E. Redditt, 2/22/68, re: Garbage Strikers Meet at City Hall, Sanitation Book #1, pp. 103-105.
- 45) Memo, Lt. Zelinski, 2/22/68 re: Coffee pot & Sandwiches being brought to City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book, No. 1, p. 94-96.
- 46) Memo, Lt. G. E. Feathers, 2/22/68, re: Activities City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book #1, p. 98.
- 47) Memo, Lt. Zelinski, 2/2/68 re: Activities City Council Chambers, Sanitation Book #1, p. 94.
- 48) Memo, Lt. E. N. Lenville, 2/23/68, re: Threat to Refuse Removal Systems Inc., Threat Book #1, p. 28.
- 49) Memo, Det. G. S. Willis, 2/23/68, re: Bomb Threats Mayor Loeb's home, and to City Hall, Threat Book #1, p. 29.
Letter, Lt. J. D. Hamby, and N. L. Harvey, 2/23/68, Threat Book, #1, p. 30.
- 50) Memo, Lt. J. L. Harrison, 2/23/68, re: Threat to burn Clothing Store at 144 N. Avalon, Threat Book, #1, p. 31.
- 51) Memo, Lt. G. E. Feathers, 2/23/68, re: John B. Smith & Invaders possibly causing trouble at Owens College, Sanitation Book #1, p. 106.
- 52) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, 2/23/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book, #1, p. 109.
- 53) Ibid, p. 109-110
- 54) Ibid, p. 110,
COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/23/68, Editorial Page (Cartoon) in News Accounts 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 36.
- 55) Report, Ptlmn. W. B. Richmond, 2/23/68 re: Meeting at Union Hall, Sanitation Book #1, p. 110.
- 56) Ibid, p. 111.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

57) Ibid, p. 111.

58) Notes, Interview with Lt. E. H. Arkin, 11/19/68.

59) COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 2/24/68, News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68, p. 38.

60) Report, W. B. Richmond, 2/23/68, Sanitation Book, #1, p. 112.

61) Ibid.

62) Ibid.

63) Ibid.

64) Ibid.

65) Ibid.

66) Ibid.

67) Ibid.

68) Ibid.

69) Ibid.

70) Ibid.

71) Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.

Statements: Ptlmn. David Leon Fussell, Case File #366.

Ptlmn. Jimmy Carol Kellum, Case File #366

Ptlmn. Billy Dewayne Kemp, Case File #366

Ptlmn. Joseph Russell Kent Jr., Case File #366.

Ptlmn. Harry Eugene Randle, Case File #366.

Lt. Frank Levern Robbins, Case File #366

Paul Barnett, Newsman, WREC Radio-TV. Case File #366.

Don Stevens, News Director, WHBQ, Case File #366

Ptlmn. James Ward Smith, Case File #366.

72) Statement: Jimmy Carol Kellum, Case File #366.

73) Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.

74) Ibid.

75) Statement: Ptlmn. Harry Eugene Randle, Case File #366.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

76) *Dictagraph Tape, Radio Transmissions, for 2/23/68.*

77) *Ibid,*
Molnar, J. F., Moore, Glenn, and Ray, J. G. Cpts. CRITIQUE of EVENTS LEADING UP TO, and INCLUDING THE CIVIL DISORDER at MAIN & GAYOSO, in Reports of Meetings of Strikers.

78) *Dictagraph Tapes of Radio Transmissions 2/23/68.*

79) *News Accounts, 2/12/68 to 3/25/68 (bound)*

80) *Wilmore, Jacques, Allegations, Case File #366, Internal Security Bureau, Case Files numbered.*

81) *Commercial Appeal, 2/24/68, in News Accounts, 2/12/68-3/25/68 p. 38.*

82) *HOLLOMAN, Frank C., Interview, 12/3/68--Notes in manuscript taken by Lt. E. H. Arkin.*

FOOTNOTES (continued)

- 96) Arkin, E. H. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68 Re: Meeting Clayborn Temple, 2/26/68. Sanitation Book, II, p. 21.
- 97) Smith, D. F. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68, Re: Threat of Burning homes of Scabs, Sanitation Book II, p. 23.
Williams, W. O. Ptlmn., Memo, 2/27/68, Re: Fire 392 Carpenter, Sanitation Book II, p. 24.
Feathers, G. E. Lt., Memo, 2/27/68 re: King, Carmichael & Rap Brown, Sanitation Book ~~MMX~~ II, p. 25.
Lewis, & Morris, Ptlmn. Memo re: Vandalism to home of Henry Lee Robertson, Sanitation Book II, p. 27.
- 98) Molnar, J. F. Capt., Memo 2/28/68, re: Marches Sanitation Strike Sympathisers 2/27/68, Sanitation Book II, p. 3.
- 99) Press-Scimitar, 2/27/68 under caption: INJUNCTION VIOLATED, COURT TOLL News Accounts, 2/12/68--3/25/68, p. 53.
- 100) Redditt, E. E., Report 2/28/68, re: Protest Marchers & City Council Meeting, 2/27/68, Sanitation Book II, pp 41-43.
- 101) *ibid*, pp. 42-43.
- 102) Richmond, W. B., Ptlmn. Report, 2/28/68, re: Meeting, St. Paul's Baptist Church on 2/27/68, Sanitation Book, II, pp. 44-47.
- 103) *Ibid*, p. 45.
- 104) *Ibid*, p. 46.
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