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Memphis Search for Meaning Committee records

Title: Memphis Search for Meaning Committee records
Collection No: MSS.178
Extent: 87 cubic feet
Inclusive Dates: 1960-2020 (Bulk Dates: 1968-1972)

Abstract: The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee records document the strike in Memphis by the city's sanitation workers from February to April 1968, the activities of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis prior to his assassination, and the aftermath. The collection consists of newspaper clippings, publications, documents, correspondence, ephemera, oral interviews, and film and videotape footage.

Processed by: David G. and Carol Lynn Yellin, 1968-1974; Gerald Chaudron, 2013-2021.

Access: Open to all researchers.

Language: English

Preferred Citation: Memphis Search for Meaning Committee records, Special Collections Department, University Libraries, University of Memphis.

Publication date: 2021 September

Administrative information

The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, Inc. was created as an outgrowth of an April 11, 1968, meeting of Save Our City, a temporary (mostly white) citizens' group, whose members believed the major newspaper coverage of the Memphis sanitation workers' strike was inadequate. Constituted on May 8, 1968, the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, Inc. sought to collect copies of media reports, interviews and recollections of persons associated with or knowledgeable of the recent events surrounding the strike and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The committee was led by David G. Yellin, a professor of speech and drama at Memphis State University (now the University of Memphis), and his wife Carol Lynn Yellin, a former editor at *Reader's Digest* magazine. Upon receipt of a National Endowment of the Humanities (NEH) Grant effective September 1, 1971, the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, Inc. became the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project. As part of the NEH grant, it was agreed to deposit the materials collected by the project with the Special Collections Department of Memphis State University. The project was completed in 1974 and a report authored by the Yellins was submitted to NEH: *The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project: The 1968 sanitation workers' strike, final report to the National Endowment for the Humanities*. Most of the project materials were transferred to Memphis State University Libraries at that time but some additional material came later.

Scope and contents

Administrative files include correspondence, membership rolls, minutes of meetings, financial records, mailings, and other correspondence, university forms, budget sheets, project records, and other records pertaining to the NEH grant; contracts, letters of agreement, release forms, and other legal documents; and catalog and index notebooks describing the collection. The Documents and artifacts file (ca. 4000 items) includes court hearing transcripts and pleadings, hospital reports, school surveys, memoranda, poems, church bulletins, handbills, bumper stickers, picket signs, and other official reports, writings, and memorabilia. Audiotapes file contains 364 pages of oral history interviews with typewritten transcripts, untranscribed tapes of local public meetings, local and national news and public affairs broadcasts, newscast scripts, and speeches. Biographical information file contains clippings and information on each person interviewed for the project. Book, magazine, and newspaper files contain complete issues and clippings (some on microfilm) from local, national, and international publications, with newspaper index and analysis notebooks. Anecdote file (347 items) contains comments, jokes, first-person accounts, overheard by committee members and assembled during the summer of 1968. Photograph and film files include broadcast and outtake footage from the major commercial television networks and their local affiliates.

The finding aid includes a copy of the project report, with notes on any changes to the original inventory since 1974, and an inventory of the additions. It also includes a videotape log which contains information on the film footage reformatted onto VHS tapes.

Arrangement

Series I. Administrative file.

Series II. Documents & artifacts file.

Series III. Audiotapes file.

Series IV. Biographical information file.

Series V. Magazine file.

Series VI. Book file.

Series VII. Newspaper file.

Series VIII. Anecdote file.

Series IX. Photograph file.

Series X. Film file.

Additions.

Related materials

Memphis Search for Meaning Committee Vertical File, Amistad Research Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Subject terms

SUBJECTS:

African American labor union members -- Tennessee -- Memphis -- Sources.

American newspapers -- Objectivity -- Tennessee -- Memphis.

Civil rights demonstrations -- Tennessee -- Memphis -- Press coverage -- Sources.

Commercial appeal (Memphis, Tenn.)

King, Martin Luther, Jr., 1929-1968 -- Assassination.
Mass media and race relations -- Tennessee -- Memphis -- Sources.
Memphis (Tenn.) -- Officials and employees -- Sources.
Memphis (Tenn.) -- Race relations.
Race relations.
Sanitation workers -- Tennessee -- Memphis -- Sources.
Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis, Tenn., 1968 -- Sources.
Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis, Tenn., 1968 -- Photographs.
Sanitation Workers Strike, Memphis, Tenn., 1968 -- Press coverage -- Sources.
Television broadcasting of news -- Objectivity -- United States.

NAMES:

Ciampa, P.J.
Epps, Jesse.
Holloman, Frank.
Jones, T.O.
King, Martin Luther, Jr., 1929-1968.
Kyles, S.B.
Lawson, James M., Jr.
Loeb, Henry.
Lux, Henry.
Memphis Search for Meaning Committee.
Wax, James.
Wurf, Jerry.
Yellin, David G.
Yellin, Carol Lynn.

Chronology of Events – Memphis, 1968

Monday, Jan. 1 - Henry Loeb is sworn into office as mayor.

Wednesday, Jan. 31 - Rain sends black sewer workers home without pay.

Thursday, Feb. 1 - Two sanitation workers are killed in an accident on a city truck.

Monday, Feb. 12 - Memphis sanitation and public employees strike after last-minute attempts to resolve grievances fail. Newspapers claim 200 workers of 1,300 remain on the job but only 38 of 180 trucks move. Mayor Loeb says strike is illegal but says "this office stands ready... to talk to anyone about his legitimate questions at any time."

Tuesday, Feb. 13 - An International Union official, P. J. Ciampa, flies in from Washington to meet with the mayor. He calls for union recognition, dues checkoff and negotiations to resolve the workers' grievances. The Mayor says he'll hire new workers unless the strikers return to their jobs.

Wednesday, Feb. 14 - The Mayor delivers a back-to-work ultimatum for 7 a.m. Feb. 15. Police escort the few garbage trucks in operation. Negotiations between the city and the union break off. Newspapers say more than 10,000 tons of garbage is piled up.

Friday, Feb. 16 - Union leaders urge the city council to intervene. The council supports the Mayor. Memphis NAACP members endorse the strike.

Sunday, Feb. 18 - AFSCME International President Jerry Wurf arrives and says the strike can end only when the workers' demands are met. The Ministerial Association arranges a meeting between the Mayor and union leaders moderated by a Memphis rabbi. It goes until 5 a.m.

Monday, Feb. 19 - NAACP and others stage all-night vigil and picketing at city hall.

Tuesday, Feb. 20 - The union and the NAACP call for a citywide boycott of downtown merchants.

Thursday, Feb. 22 - City Council sub-committee headed by Councilman Fred Davis urges that the city recognize the union, in rowdy meeting with council chambers packed by more than 1,000 strikers and supporters. Meeting adjourns without action.

Friday, Feb. 23 - The Council refuses to recognize the union. Police attack strikers during a march on Main Street, using mace.

Saturday, Feb. 24 - Black leaders and ministers form citywide organization to support the strike and the boycott. City obtains court injunction to keep union from staging demonstrations or picketing.

Sunday, Feb. 25 - Ministers call on their congregations to boycott and march.

Monday, Feb. 26 - Daily marches begin, amid rumors that a compromise has been received by the Mayor.

Tuesday, Feb. 27 - The Mayor backs down on the compromise. Hundreds demonstrate at city hall. Courts cite 23 union members for contempt of court.

Thursday, Feb. 29 - Mayor Loeb sends each striker a letter inviting him back to work without union recognition. Two strike leaders arrested for jaywalking. Union files suit in federal court.

Friday, March 1 - Mayor meets with black ministers. Windows at his home are broken and he blames the strikers. Federal judge rejects union's suit.

Sunday, March 3 - Eight-hour gospel singing marathon at Mason Temple raises money for strikers and shows community support.

Monday, March 4 - State Sen. Frank White proposes bill to create state mediation board to resolve impasse. Mayor opposes it.

Tuesday, March 5 - Ministers announce the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will come to Memphis, as 116 strikers and supporters are arrested for sitting in at city hall.

Wednesday, March 6 - Seven union leaders given 10-day sentences and fines for contempt of court. Strikers stage a mock funeral at city hall, lamenting the death of freedom in Memphis.

Thursday, March 7 - City Council votes against dues checkoff proposal.

Friday, March 8 - Trash fires in South Memphis are blamed on strike supporters.

Saturday, March 9 - At Mayor's suggestion, National Guard begins holding riot drills.

Monday, March 11 - Students skip high school to participate in march, led by black ministers. Two students arrested.

Wednesday, March 13 - Nine demonstrators arrested at Main and McCall. Police claim they threatened shoppers.

Thursday, March 14 - National NAACP leader Roy Wilkins addresses meeting of 10,000 or more and expresses support for a firm, peaceful protest. Six pickets are arrested and charged with blocking the Democrat Road sanitation depot entrance.

Saturday, March 16 - Mayor says entire city should vote on dues checkoff questions in August. Union says no.

Monday, March 18 - Newspapers claim strike is failing as scabs operate 90 garbage trucks. But 17,000 Memphians attend rally where Dr. King calls for a citywide march on March 22.

Wednesday, March 20 - Mayor restates his opposition to union demands.

Friday, March 22 - Record snowstorm blocks Dr. King's return. March is cancelled. City and union agree to mediation. Round-the-clock meetings begin.

Wednesday, March 27 - SCLC leader Ralph David Abernathy addresses rally in support of strikers. Mediation talks collapse.

Thursday, March 28 - March from Clayborn Temple, led by Dr. King, is interrupted by window breaking. Police move into crowds with nightsticks, mace, tear gas and gunfire. A 16-year old boy, Larry Payne, is shot to death. Police arrest 280, report about 60 injured, mostly blacks. State legislature authorizes 7 p.m. curfew and 4,000 National Guardsmen move in.

Friday, March 29 - Some 300 sanitation workers and ministers, march peacefully and silently from Clayborn Temple to City Hall — escorted by five armored personnel carriers, five jeeps, three huge military trucks and dozens of guardsmen with bayonets fixed. President Johnson and AFL-CIO President George Meany offer assistance in resolving the dispute. Mayor Loeb turns them down.

Sunday, March 31 - Ministers urge restraint. Dr. King cancels trip to Africa and plans return to Memphis to lead peaceful march. Attempts to renew mediation of strike fail.

Monday, April 1 - Curfew is lifted.

Tuesday, April 2 - Hundreds attend funeral for Larry Payne. National Guard withdrawn.

Wednesday, April 3 - Dr. King returns to Memphis and addresses rally, delivering his "I've been to the Mountaintop" address.

Thursday, April 4 - A sniper, later captured and identified as James Earl Ray, assassinates Dr. King as he stands on the balcony outside his room at the Lorraine Motel.

Friday, April 5 - Federal troops and Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark are in Memphis as FBI begins international manhunt for assassin. President Johnson instructs Undersecretary of Labor James Reynolds to take charge of mediation to settle the strike.

Saturday, April 6 - Reynolds meets with Mayor Loeb in the first of a long string of meetings—first with one side, then the other, rarely together.

Monday, April 8 - Mrs. King and dozens of national figures lead a peaceful memorial march through downtown in tribute to Dr. King and in support of the strike.

Tuesday, April 9 - Funeral services are held in Atlanta for Dr. King.

Wednesday, April 10 - Reynolds steps up meetings with city and union officials, most without publicity.

Tuesday, April 16 - AFSCME leaders announce that agreement has been reached. The strikers vote to accept it. The strike is over.

Source: AFSCME Local 1733 pamphlet

J.W. BRISTER LIBRARY MONOGRAPH SERIES 2



The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project
The 1968 Sanitation Workers' Strike

THE MEMPHIS MULTI-MEDIA ARCHIVAL PROJECT

THE 1968 SANITATION WORKERS' STRIKE

Final Report

To

The National Endowment for the Humanities

Prepared by

David G. Yellin, Project Director

Carol Lynn Yellin, Project Editor

May 31, 1974

MEMPHIS MULTI-MEDIA ARCHIVAL PROJECT

THE 1968 SANITATION WORKERS' STRIKE

Final Report

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Preface

The original grant application for this archival project, dated January 26, 1971, was made by The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee, a bi-racial, volunteer, non-profit, community research and study group which had spontaneously banded together immediately after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Conscious that, as Memphis citizens, we had been both witnesses to and participants in history, we had, for almost three years, been collecting material and information in an effort to achieve and communicate a fuller understanding of what had happened in our city and why it had happened. Specifically, The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee was concerned with study of the period from February 12 through April 16, 1968, encompassing the sanitation workers' strike with its escalating community tensions and racial polarizations, and culminating in the killing of Dr. King who had come to Memphis to lend support to the strikers. "Our objective," the Committee's Statement of Intent of May 10, 1968,* had declared, "is to look from our special on-the-scene vantage point at both the causes and effects of the events of those fifty-three days, and our purpose is to understand them and, if possible, put them into perspective."

It should be understood at the outset that the main focus of our attention, first, last, and always, has been our own city and how it was affected by the strike of its garbage collectors who marched down Memphis streets daily for many weeks wearing signs that proclaimed, "I Am A Man."

* See Appendix A, p.51

This, in itself, we believe is a human drama of enduring and perhaps universal significance. Only peripherally did our research touch upon Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s activities or, for that matter, on any questions concerning the guilt or innocence of his subsequently convicted assassin, James Earl Ray, or the possibility that the murder was connected with any kind of conspiracy. But we have always been aware that our quest might inadvertently reveal both direct and indirect information of specific historical value about the circumstances surrounding and perhaps leading to the death of one of the leading world figures of the Twentieth Century. And we have tried throughout to weigh our responsibilities and our priorities accordingly.

In this report, as background information to place our Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project in proper context, we will trace the evolution of our everexpanding concept of our own objectives, before, during, and after the period of our grant application to the National Endowment for the Humanities. We will in rather full detail review the stages of this commitment -- our early recognition that the limited scope of our volunteer committee's original goal must be extended; our natural eagerness, once we became immersed in our research and began to see current social usefulness in our findings, to present these findings to the general public as quickly as possible; our growing awareness of the permanent value of the research collection in and of itself, and of the need to safeguard its integrity and guarantee its continuing accessibility; and our eventual decision, most particularly under the auspices of the National Endowment, to give highest priority to enlarging, consolidating, and completing every aspect of the archival phase of our work, and to postpone efforts to disseminate our findings until this was done.

Background

The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee got started, almost by accident, as an ad hoc, on-the-spot outgrowth of an April 11, 1968 meeting of a temporary citizens' group --mostly white-- known as Save Our City which, for several weeks prior to the assassination, had been seeking in an unstructured, do-whatever-you-can-however-you-can way to exert pressure on both the City of Memphis and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the sanitation workers' union, to end the strike. At the same time, Save Our City had been trying to head off a catastrophic racial confrontation which seemed to be in the making in Memphis, by the demonstration of some support and sympathy in the white community for the 1,300 strikers who were, almost without exception, black. Now, with Dr. King dead and the strike still going on, a Save Our City meeting had been called to propose a possible memorial to him, and also to consider what follow-up actions might be feasible and appropriate.

Some 20 to 25 of the approximately 150 men and women present at that post-assassination Save Our City meeting found that we shared, above all other agitations, a common concern about the way the media in Memphis had been covering the strike and related events. In particular, we felt that the two influential Scripps-Howard newspapers the morning Commercial Appeal and the afternoon Memphis Press-Scimitar --the only daily papers in town, had reported this ongoing story inadequately. Some felt, further, that the papers had exhibited a perhaps unconscious bias that had caused

them, in effect, to violate tenets of responsible journalism in the interest of what the newspapers editorially construed to be the best interests of the community. In any case, it was generally agreed that because of some sort of media failure, an uninformed or even misinformed Memphis public had acquiesced in the dangerous black-white polarization that accompanied the strike, thus making a speedy negotiated settlement of the labor crisis difficult if not impossible; and even, according to a few, making tragedy inevitable.

All of this, however, was merely a "feeling." Someone suggested during the meeting that a careful and responsible documentation of exactly how the newspapers had reported crisis events was needed. Someone else said, "I'd like to work on that." Others followed suit. And so an impromptu media study group, with Carol Lynn Yellin, a former Reader's Digest associate editor, as temporary co-ordinator volunteered that night, just one week after Dr. King's death, to carry out a concerted analysis of the strike news coverage in Memphis during February, March, and April, 1968. The initial thrust of the study was to be a day-by-day, page-by-page scrutiny of the newspapers, to be followed, if possible, by similar documentation of any available scripts, tapes, or films of local radio and TV news coverage and editorial comment on the strike. And, as an afterthought, it was suggested that it also might be interesting to try to collect some of the picket signs and church bulletins and "hate sheets" that had been circulating, and maybe even some of the "sick" jokes and the wild rumors that we had been hearing.

That we were thereby making a commitment to history was something none of us then could have envisioned. But very soon such a conclusion began to emerge.

Work on this media analysis project, with some 40 volunteers participating, began at once, after a follow-up planning session on April 14th at the Yellin home. (David Yellin, Director of Broadcasting and Film at Memphis State University, had left Save Our City's April 11th meeting early to attend another of the many "What-can-we-do-now?" conferences being held all over Memphis during those troubled post-assassination days. But like his wife, Carol Lynn, he was now and henceforth totally committed to the media study project -- and all that ensued therefrom -- as something that could and must be done.) Now, from garages, attics, and storage rooms where uncollected trash had been piling up during the garbage strike, several complete sets of the daily copies of Memphis papers as far back as the first of February were rounded up. Each volunteer then was assigned two or three days' issues to examine, study, index, analyze, clip; written reports were turned in.

But at the end of two weeks, though we had assembled an impressive amount of information (and newsprint), we realized that the scope of our efforts must be broadened. If our research was to have validity, we should not only study what was reported by the media and how; we must also uncover what was not reported and why. "We need to document sins of omission as well as sins of commission," was the way one volunteer put it. And by coincidence -- almost by design, it seemed -- one of the best and most obvious ways of doing that seemed to suggest itself at just that point.

A local city official (she happened to be Mrs. Gwen Awsumb, the only woman member of the Memphis City Council) agreed on April 26, at the invitation of one of our volunteers, to talk with M.S.U. history professor, Dr. Anne Trotter, and Carol Lynn and David Yellin about her own experiences during the crisis period. She further agreed that this conversation might

be recorded on audiotape.

This proved to be a crucial turning point in the media study group's evolution. The fact that the antique tape recorder we used that day failed to record the last hour of the interview and that the city councilwoman had to come back several days later to re-record was of no matter. What mattered was our discovery of the value of this informal interview technique, and our realization that people who had just lived through the crisis and had, indeed, been involved in the events officially, might be not only willing but eager to talk about it. And, most important, our recognition of the urgency of having them do so while the recollection was still fresh and clear in their minds.

So we immediately began setting up other similar interviews. And, mostly because no one else was doing it and we could see very clearly how much it needed doing, we resolved to undertake nothing less than a comprehensive re-creation of the background and events of the strike and crisis period in Memphis. Through audiotaped interviews with principals in, and observers of, the crisis events, we would gather as many facts and opinions as possible, before time blunted, blurred or altered them. By requests for donations of any relevant papers or documents our interviewees might have, we would gather as much of the perishable "primary source" historical evidence as possible before it got lost, discarded, or filed and forgotten. We would, in short, not only become Oral Historians, but also on-the-spot multi-media documentarians.

Obviously, however, this would not be a traditional Oral History project with scholarly and detached experts recapturing the often distant past through well-planned, copiously-researched interviews. But it was possible our somewhat unacademic credentials and methodology might work

in our favor. We would be working very close in time to the events, almost in the "historical present" as someone put it. More than that, we had all of us -- interviewers no less than interviewees -- lived through those events, either as participants or as citizen spectators. The Memphis political leaders, government officials, civil rights advocates, clergymen, policemen, labor negotiators, union organizers, "establishment" business leaders, young black militants and others whom we would ask to tell of their involvement in our community's season of crisis were part of this "historical moment." But so were the Memphis volunteers in our group who would be talking with them, asking questions. Quite possibly some unique insights could be developed in these conversations.

And so it turned out. For most of our taped interviews have an unusual shared-remembrance intimacy; some of them include a kind of neighbor-to-neighbor exchange of experiences which, we are assured, will be of no small value to future researchers and historians.

Thus, by early May, one month after the assassination, our hastily-organized media study project had evolved into something far larger, more complex, than originally envisioned. We were now, in name as well as in fact, The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee, Inc. At the first official meeting of the Committee on May 8, 1968, the following officers were elected by acclamation: David Yellin, President; Carol Lynn Yellin, Vice-President; Jerry Davidson Viar (now Thomas), Treasurer; Ronald S. Borod, Secretary (and legal counsel). Members of an Executive Council elected shortly thereafter included Judith Schulz (now Sullivan), Dewey Pruett, Dorothy Evans, Henry Mitchell, Harry Thompson, Frieda Marr, William Nunn, Churchill Roberts III and Anne Trotter. We were not

abandoning our media study project, but, as indicated by our Statement of Intent adopted shortly after our incorporation as a non-profit organization, we now planned to do more. We intended "to report our findings to the general public in whatever media we consider congenial to our purpose." Profits from such activities were to be "donated to one or more organizations devoted to furtherance of human understanding." In other words, we now hoped not only to assemble and preserve information, but to disseminate it as well. In fact, discussions of how this might be accomplished were underway -- a matter we shall return to shortly.

Of more immediate consequence to the Committee's objectives, Dr. C. C. Humphreys, President, Memphis State University, early in May, made a suite of offices in a University-owned building just off-campus available to us on a month-to-month, free lease basis, and the University furnished the office with some used filing cabinets, tables, desks, and chairs. This meant we could move our burgeoning files out of the Yellins' tiny, one-room, office-behind-the-garage which had been our original headquarters. Such welcome evidence of University support and confidence in our research efforts was, in some measure, a response to the Committee's unanimously-voted decision to deposit all of our collected material ultimately in the University's Mississippi Valley Collection archives. (Another incidental fringe benefit of this decision was that now the University library permitted us to use its Xerox facilities for any necessary copying of material loaned rather than donated to our collection -- an important consideration during this hectic period of rapid expansion and feverish acquisition.)

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As our comprehension of the depth and significance of what we were into increased, so also did our Committee's membership -- eventually to some 80 members. Diverse and always loosely organized, our bi-racial membership included, among others, the editor of a local magazine, a corporation lawyer, the office manager of a national food processing company, Memphis State University's Episcopal chaplain and his wife, a medical student, the owner of a women's dress shop, a tax lawyer, an advertising woman, a jewelry sales representative, a retired department store executive, an insurance company executive, many housewives, a medical technician, a National Cotton Council public relations representative, a nurse, several secretaries, several free lance writers and former reporters, several nuns, city school teachers, private and parochial school teachers, a librarian, university faculty members and college students from Memphis State, Southwestern, LeMoyne, and Christian Brothers College.

Most of the Committee members worked actively throughout the late spring and into the summer of 1968. We were still gathering, sorting, clipping, analyzing and indexing newspapers; we were collecting myriad documents and artifacts -- correspondence, pamphlets, relevant socio-economic reports, placards worn by pickets, etc.; we wrote up brief anecdotes and eyewitness accounts of various occurrences. We began to assemble collections of crisis-related material from national newspapers, magazines, books. We sought out professional and amateur photographs, including negatives where possible. In our zeal to amass anything and everything that would explain and re-create the above- and below-the-surface climate of Memphis, particularly as it existed in the first

months of 1968, we were, for the most part, avowedly amateurs. Often we invented our own ways of doing things when simple techniques had already been perfected by scholars, researchers or archivists of long experience. Yet, as in the case of our Oral History interviews, we believed then -- and we are convinced even more so today -- that our very amateurism has given a special genuineness and credibility to our material; a distinctive home-cooked flavor, a hand-crafted quality characterizes our entire collection.

Soon a valiant corps of Committee volunteers were busy with the long and arduous job of typing rough transcripts or synopses of the taped interviews -- which during this period were being recorded at the rate of one, two, sometimes even three a day. And again we were struck by the magnitude of the job we had undertaken -- not only because of the endless hours tape transcription seemed to require, but more so by the information revealed in the interviews themselves. These first-person accounts now began to fit together and indicate how the snowballing events of the strike and its aftermath had touched every aspect of our city's life, involving all of its citizens, and raising disturbing and pervasive questions on labor, religion, race, government, social structure, housing, education, employment, sports, crime, law enforcement, welfare, entertainment, politics, health.

Some of these questions raised in the material we were amassing seemed somehow basic to the strength and the effective functioning of democracy in Memphis and elsewhere: What are the rights of employees in the public sector and what are the rights of the public they serve? Do underlying racial attitudes control surface events, even when those attitudes are not consciously recognized? How much progress had blacks

actually made in Memphis and in America by the spring of 1968? In the persistence of popularly accepted job classification by race, as evidenced by the Memphis sanitation workers, were there possible echoes of the free labor vs. slave labor conflicts of the distant past? How important in the overall picture was the commitment of several strong black leaders in Memphis to philosophical nonviolence? Was the alliance of labor and civil rights moving from theory to actuality in the South? Had the Memphis strike perhaps marked the last great episode in the Southern "Movement?" What real influence did clergymen, black and white, have on the course of events during the crisis period? How had Memphis achieved its reputation of being a racially progressive city? Were there factors that made Memphis different from other Southern municipalities? Why did almost complete racial polarization surface in so short a time? Why were the forces of interracial harmony, legality, or simple expediency unable to stem the Memphis crisis as it mounted? Wherein lay the failure of men of reason and good will? What is the responsibility of the media in such a crisis? How much can realistically be expected of the media in resolving such a crisis?

All during this period all of us working for the Committee felt most urgently the need to "tell the world" about the questions being raised, the answers being proposed. Although we recognized that, necessarily, the first stages of our efforts would be research-oriented, we were convinced that the ultimate and essential stage was dissemination, as widespread as possible and preferably multi-media, which would include magazine use, one or more books, and some kind of television and radio programming via film, tape and cassette. The world needed to know what we wanted to tell. And the sooner the better.

Now, in retrospect, we realize that at least part of this urgency to rush into print and electronics was based on a plain, old-fashioned fear of being "scooped." Memphis was swarming with authors, journalists, TV newsmen and film-makers that spring and summer of 1968, each trying to lay claim to a piece of the big King-assassination-James Earl Ray story. Competition was keen; stakes were high; rewards promised to be astronomical. And the book contracts signed at that time were to provide the basis for several future lawsuits.

No wonder, then, that we were convinced we held what could be a winning ticket in this big journalistic sweepstakes -- no one else would or could tell our version of the Memphis story. And we wanted to be on hand when the drawing was held. For money, too, figured in it, and for two reasons. We were idealists and as our non-profit incorporation indicates, we were much taken by the idea of our collective efforts earning big royalties which would be invested in local projects of social value. But we were also pragmatists. And we were beginning to wonder how we could finish the task we had set for ourselves without some incidental income to cover expenses -- such simple items as stamps, stationery, telephone, paper clips, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, Scotch tape and filing folders. Not to mention other mundane matters such as babysitters, bus fares or gasoline allowances for some of our volunteer typists, indexers and tape transcribers.

Yet then, as always, we were wary of any source of funding which might directly or indirectly jeopardize the independence of our operations, or cast suspicion on the validity of our findings. We never considered, for instance, asking or accepting any local Memphis funds, public or private. Nor did we ever consider seeking or accepting help from funding

sources associated with the A.F.S.C.M.E. public employees' union or with labor unions in general. What we wanted was "neutral" funding.

Thus, it was in pursuit of our ultimate objective of dissemination and the more immediate objective of meeting our operating expenses that, in the last week of May, 1968, following a visit to Memphis by a Reader's Digest book editor to survey our activities, we entered into an agreement that still remains in effect. And it is important to the background of the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project to detail briefly the consequences of this association. For the money we soon received from Reader's Digest quite literally kept The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee "in business" and operating at full capacity for the entire summer of 1968.

It was agreed that for an initial advance of \$5,000 (towards a possible full payment of up to \$25,000, with further installments available as the work progressed)Reader's Digest was to have first refusal on magazine and book condensation rights to any publishable manuscript reporting our findings in book form which would come out of our activity, A portion of this Digest advance was used for office supplies and expenses as indicated above; we even invested in some "luxuries," such as the rental of additional tape recorders (we had been using borrowed ones belonging to Committee members)with foot-pedal rewind attachments for the convenience of our tape transcribers. But primarily, the Digest advance went to pay the salary equivalent of a writer-interviewer, William Thomas, who in June of 1968 took three months leave of absence from his job as a staff writer on the Memphis Commercial Appeal's Sunday "Mid-South" Magazine to begin work on a book. Several Committee research

assistants -- most notably Joan Beifuss, a former Chicago Sun-Times reporter, and Tom Beckner, a high school math teacher who would be returning to University of Tennessee's Medical School in the fall -- worked with Bill Thomas on this assignment.

It was our estimate at the time we accepted the Digest advance that a rough draft of this cooperatively-produced book would be ready to submit to a book publisher (and to the Digest) by January, 1969. For the first but surely not the last time we were wildly over-optimistic in setting deadlines for our work and estimating costs of carrying it out. Three months later, at the end of August, 1968, we would not have dreamed of making such a prediction.

For during that summer of intensive Committee activity we had collected a thoroughly unmanageable mass of material. We had, for instance, almost 100 taped interviews ranging in length from one hour to as much as five hours (of which only a fraction had been transcribed.) We had gathered from local television stations thousands of feet of newsfilm (most of which was in mag stripe and therefore incompatible with the optical projector, the only projector available us). We had accumulated a bulk of related documents (the cataloging and indexing of which had only begun). Each day brought new material to be processed, and each day we fell further behind in our housekeeping chores. We were, by training, very much the getters rather than the storers; we were, by inclination, more acquisitive (and inquisitive) than methodical. And the more material we gathered, the more we came to realize how much more there was to be gotten. Only our newspaper analysis work, which by its very nature was containable, was anywhere near completion.

Yet, day by day, our belief grew stronger that this untidy, mushrooming collection of print, audio, and visual materials had the potential for putting into historical context the turmoil of an American city in the decade of the turbulent 'Sixties. Indeed, we began to see our Memphis story as the story in microcosm of every community in the nation involved with the intertwined problems of black-white, violence-nonviolence, justice-law and order, labor-management, rich-poor, unity-diversity -- the entire spectrum of the civic responsibility of and for all citizens in a democracy.

And, at the same time, we realized that we were confronted with a hard but unavoidable fact of democratic life: our own sense of responsibility to all this material.

Summer was over. Bill Thomas had to return to his job at the Commercial Appeal. By now all of us -- and Bill Thomas first of all -- knew that this Memphis story could not be written on short order, nights and week-ends, between interviews, from rough notes and untranscribed tapes and a jumble of still-to-be-catalogued research materials. It was just too broad, too deep; and most of all, it was too soon.

So now we had come to another important turning point in the history of our project. We, The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee, had to make a choice. We had to define ourselves, identify our ultimate goal. Were we the advocacy of journalism, with its present-day potential for effecting change? Were we the perspective of history, with its enduring potential for creating understanding?

Upon reflection, all of us (including the practicing journalists among our number, and there were several) opted for history. We agreed that "our book" and other media conceptions would come only when and if

we felt we had all possible information collected in accurate, fair and complete detail; and only if and when we felt that we ourselves had achieved sufficient perspective and detachment to report our findings without favor, fear, or -- considering our original newspaper criticism bias, either conscious or unconscious.

Thus, in the fall of 1968, we informed the Reader's Digest that a book based on our research would take longer to develop than we had at first estimated and, accordingly, we would request no more advance monies until prospects for early completion of such a manuscript improved. (As far as we are concerned, this agreement is still in effect.)

Although for the next two years and some months we were financially impoverished and, understandably, many Committee members were diverted to other concerns and causes, work on our collection continued, at a much slower pace, of course. But it did continue, thanks directly to the aggregate activity of half a dozen dedicated volunteer members of The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee, plus the support of Memphis State University, its administration and several of its departments: in particular, the Speech and Drama Department; the Oral History division of the History Department and its director, Dr. Charles W. Crawford; and the Mississippi Valley Collection of the John Williard Brister Library and its director, Dewey Pruett.

Our work and storage space was moved to the basement of the library. With funding supplied by the Mississippi Valley Collection, some tapes were transcribed by typists from the University's secretarial pool and also by work-study student typists; the latter also participated with Committee volunteers in continuing the reading, marking, clipping and

indexing of newspapers, and in cataloging random information and acquisitions resulting from the continuing tape interviews. Most notably, Joan Beifuss, as a labor of love, persevered throughout those two years with the task of indexing information on the taped interviews, and working with other research materials to put together, in narrative-outline form, an account of the events in Memphis in the spring of 1968. Her purpose was to set forth what had happened to a great many different people on any particular day in approximately chronological fashion, for we all agreed that this would be a most useful way to assess what we had in our collection. No one person had sat in on all the interviews; no one had as yet reviewed in its entirety our mass of related material to see where one thing fitted with another. Joan's comprehensive narrative-outline became our main guide in looking for gaps in our research, and in framing the essential questions still to be asked in the sporadic interviews we were continuing to conduct.

We found something interesting during this period of relative inactivity and uncertainty. It became clear that our project had reached the stage where it was, to a certain extent, self-perpetuating. At least in the matter of acquisitions, and particularly acquisitions for our Documents & Artifacts File. By now, we had talked to enough people who were supportive of what we were attempting to do that we began to get unsolicited contributions. Our interviewees would get in touch with us to say they had just run across something while cleaning out their files that they thought we might like to have. More important, people we had never talked with began to seek us out, wanting to tell their stories or make donations of material to the archives.

Among our most valuable holdings are works of art donated by two widely-known Memphis artists who had gone to their studios to vent their own feelings of despair and frustration and horror and incomprehension on the night of April 4, 1968 and on into that first week following the assassination of Dr. King. Not until two years later did either of them learn of our efforts to assemble material relating to the crisis period in Memphis. Both of these artists called us to say that they wished their paintings, prints, collages which date to that period to be part of our Memphis Search for Meaning Committee collection. And one of the artists, Dolph Smith, volunteered to talk about his work and how it came into being in an audiotaped interview also in our files.

Nevertheless, it must be stated for the record that many times during 1969-1970, those few of us still involved in this project became discouraged. Philosophical and procedural questions nagged at us: If, as we had determined, our foremost obligation was as resource conservators and contributors to an historical moment in the story of our time; if, as we had agreed, we were to collect for tomorrow's researchers before we disseminated for today's readers; if, as we had resolved, we were to continue to maintain our independence of decision and integrity of purpose, then where would our financial support come from to sustain this long-range plan? Could we hold out physically and emotionally? Were we, perhaps being too precious about our responsibility to the historical imperative? Shouldn't we after all, think about a book again? A film? Wouldn't it be better if we realized something tangible out of all our efforts? Said something significant about our findings before everybody forgets what happened in Memphis to the sanitation workers who had declared their manhood, and to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

• • •

Enter now The National Endowment for the Humanities.

The National Endowment's entry into our life and consciousness was casual, low-key, and even accidental. One day when David Yellin was idling in his office at the University, waiting for his wife to drive him home after class, he picked up from his desk a brochure from a pile of papers about to be tossed into the wastebasket. It was from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He read it, giving it but scant attention until he came to this passage that quoted a statement adopted by the National Council on the Humanities in 1968:

"The present crisis of American society leads the National Council on the Humanities to reaffirm that the humanities ideally are always relevant to the condition of man, and of man's society. It therefore wishes to encourage, in addition to significant studies and works in the familiar humanistic tradition of pure scholarship and general knowledge, appropriate project proposals within the various fields of the humanities which are concerned with values as they bear on urbanization, minority problems, war, peace, and foreign policy; problems of governmental decision, civil liberties, and the wider application of humanistic knowledge and insights to the general public interest....."

Professor Yellin felt he had every reason to shout "Eureka!" There it all was -- the archives, the book, the film documentary. His wife, and subsequently Joan Beifuss and the few other still-active members of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee agreed that the National Council's statement was surely describing us, our concept, our activities, in both letter and spirit. Accordingly, and with cautious confidence, in January of 1971 we applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a Research Grant.

But once again, we were over-optimistic in our under-estimation. When we made that initial application to the Division of Research Grants, we were

not yet cognizant of the scope of the Endowment's concerns and capabilities, nor were we fully aware of the extent and intensity of archival attention that we would inevitably have to give to both the material we had then on hand and that which remained to be collected. Therefore, in our innocence-cum-ignorance, we succeeded in making our original application proposal simultaneously too modest and too ambitious.

In the name of The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, we proposed that for a total sum of \$27,563 and in the space of nine months, we could complete our archival activities while simultaneously preparing for multimedia dissemination "a publishable book manuscript and a comprehensive audiovisual presentation...."

In due and proper course the Endowment's Director of the Division of Research Grants, William R. Emerson, replied, telling us, in essence: "We like what you want to do, but we are not quite satisfied with how you intend to go about it." We were soon visited by an Endowment representative, Gerald George, who spent two intensive days inspecting our material and us.

We found Gerry George's interest and curiosity concerning our work informative, even exhilarating. Presumably, he went away from Memphis favorably impressed with the potential of our project and encouraged that we were capable of carrying it out -- if certain changes were made in procedure and scope. There then followed several extended and further enlightening (to us) phone talks with William Emerson, as well as an in-person conversation-lunch in Washington with him, and with the then Acting Chairman of the Endowment, Wallace R. Edgerton.

All of this, together with a letter of understanding from us, dated July 26, 1971, resulted in some realistic changes in our project proposal: (1) increasing its funding to \$44,278; (2) reassigning its responsibility to

Memphis State University which, as had been The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee's intention from inception, would become the collection's custodian in perpetuity; and (3)redefining its scope by separating the archival and dissemination aspects and delimiting this grant project to the archival only.

Although no commitment was either requested by us or implied to us by the Endowment's representatives, it was mutually contemplated that at some future time, and possibly even through yet another Endowment grant, we or others might undertake the second phase of our original concept-- multi-media dissemination. However, for the duration of this endeavor, our concentration and our energies were to be directed toward creating archives at Memphis State University which would be properly accessible and could be easily utilized by scholars and researchers. And, accordingly, when we became operative under a National Endowment for the Humanities grant which, with extensions would continue in effect from September 1, 1971 through February 28, 1974, we became and remained, in name and in purpose, the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project.

Again, as in the fall of 1968, we had opted for history. And we are grateful, now more than ever, that The National Endowment had the courage of our convictions.

Project Activities

This collection includes all the material assembled by members of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee prior to the time of the N.E.H. grant period, plus an almost equal amount of additional material accumulated during the grant period. To achieve uniformity of style, presentation, and accessibility, the entire collection including pre-grant as well as grant period acquisitions was either processed or reprocessed as a part of our Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project activities. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, no distinctions will be made with regard to the time of acquisition.

Material in the collection is divided into ten categories, as outlined below. We shall describe briefly the methods used and the steps involved in processing the various types of material handled within each of these ten categories:

I. Administrative File: This includes, first of all, the Catalog and Index Notebooks which serve as a descriptive guide to the entire collection. In addition, there are these three further classifications: (A) Correspondence, membership rolls, minutes of meetings, mailings, financial records, and other official papers of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee; (B) Correspondence, records, university forms, budget sheets, progress reports and other official papers covering the administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities grant; and (C) Legal records, including particularly contracts, letters of agreement and signed release forms[•] from those we have interviewed on tape or those

[•] See Appendix A, pp. 52-54

who have donated material to the archives. Filed in numbered folders, alphabetically by topic, the Administrative File is in Containers 1 through 4 of the collection.

II. Documents and Artifacts File: This is an assortment of miscellany -- handbills, poems, church bulletins, "hate mail," court hearing transcripts and pleadings, bumper stickers, picket signs, newsletters, memoranda., school surveys, hospital reports, etc., etc. -- dating from and/or related to the events of the crisis period in Memphis. This collected material represents, among other things, one of the major achievements resulting from the cooperative efforts of the 80-some members of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, and the variety and scope of material included reflects, among other things, the collective perceptions and concerns of our diverse membership as they responded to the early calls that went out in April of 1968 for collection of documents, artifacts and miscellaneous research material. •

An estimated 4,000 items (with some of the individual items being lengthy reports, manuscripts, official records which run as long as several hundred pages) make up this Documents and Artifacts File. Processing for each item included the following steps: (A) Annotating -- to indicate source or donor of each item when possible, to provide necessary description or explanation, and to indicate any restrictions on use outlined in Documents and Artifacts release forms or in conditions detailed by donors during taped interviews; (B) Categorizing and numbering; (C) Filing in permanent preserving folders, envelopes and boxes; (D) Listing in index-summary form the numbered items in each categorized folder. Two copies of each index-summary listing were made with one

• See Appendix A, p. 55

being filed in the folder itself as a folder contents description, and another filed in a notebook (Container 1, Notebook 2) to form a detailed catalog of the complete Documents and Artifact File. This material is in Containers 5 through 18 of the collection.

III. Audiotapes File: This consists of our interview tapes, all with verified verbatim transcripts; plus a collection of untranscribed tapes of local public meetings, local and national news or public affairs broadcasts, speeches, etc.; and finally, a collection of scripts for newscasts not in our audiotape collection, and a few first draft (unverified) transcripts of miscellaneous programs, speeches, etc.

The interview tapes are the heart of our collection, and more time and effort went into the recording and transcribing of these tapes than into all the other project activities combined. Simply to arrange, conduct and successfully record a one- or two-hour interview proved to be taxing and time-consuming. But it was the tape transcriptions that were almost our undoing. In 1968, when Memphis Search for Meaning Committee volunteers first began transcribing our interview tapes few people anywhere, as far as we know, had any notion of the immensely complicated job it is, not only physically to safeguard such tapes, but also to arrive at verified, uniformly punctuated, properly annotated and indexed transcripts for a multi-source collection of audiotapes, and especially if, as in our case, the tapes are being handled by a number of relatively individualistic individuals. We found out the hard way -- a subject to which we shall return later -- and in an appendix to this report, some illustrations and examples of methods we developed to accomplish this task will be presented.●

● See Appendix A, pp.56-68

Suffice it to say, "at this point in time," that we have in our collection a total of 364 audiotapes --listening time: an estimated 300 hours. Verified transcripts of the 262 interview tapes total 8,000 pages, or an estimated 2,400,000 words, and most of these transcripts went through three separate typings.

Specifically, the processing of material in our Audiotapes File included the following: (A) Interview tapes were numbered and duplicated, and duplicates of the original tapes were stored for safekeeping in the Oral History offices in the History Building of Memphis State University. Signed release forms were obtained from interviewees, and the tapes were then indexed, filed and transcribed. Next, these first draft transcripts were verified by at least two editors in turn, check-listening and making corrections to assure the transcript's verbatim accuracy. Sometimes, because of the variable quality of the recording, a single phrase or sentence had to be listened to over and over again -- five, ten, or more times-- to catch the correct wording, or to determine with assurance to which speaker the remark should be attributed. Often, during this stage of the processing, a retyping of the first draft transcript was necessary, particularly in the case of early transcripts done by volunteer or student typists, according to no set style or format. Under such conditions we found that omissions abounded, and all of these had to be filled in by retranscribing or retyping. Whenever possible, one of the editing-verifications was done by someone who had been present at the interview, for in the case of esoteric or out-of-context references we found that only someone who was there could supply the correct wording. This editing-verification process also included the insertion of cross-reference annotations, and the preparation of a summary or synopsis of

the interview on a standard one-page Tape Summary Form* which served as an index, in semi-narrative style, to the main subjects covered in the interview and indicated the sequence **in** which these topics were discussed. Finally, the edited-verified transcripts were again retyped, proofread, corrected on final copy, and filed in alphabetical order by interviewee's name.

(B) The processing of untranscribed tapes involved numbering, duplicating, indexing, filing, cross-referencing, and writing up a brief outline or description of the tape's content and significance on a standard one-page Tape Summary Form.** (The Tape Summary Form for untranscribed tapes was printed on yellow paper; a white Tape Summary Form was used for transcribed interview tapes.) Two copies were made of each Audiotape Summary, for transcribed and untranscribed tapes alike. In the case of transcribed interview tapes, one copy of the summary was filed as a title page for the final copy transcript; a folder containing all summaries of untranscribed tapes was also filed with the tape transcripts. The second copy of the Audiotape Summaries, transcribed and untranscribed tapes alike, was filed in numerical order according to tape number in the two notebooks (Container 1, Notebooks 3 and 4) which serve as a comprehensive index to the entire Audiotape and Audiotape Transcript Files.

(C) Scripts for the newscasts not in our tape collection, and the rough (unverified) transcripts of other miscellaneous programs were filed in numbered and lettered folders, and indexed in the collection catalog.

The Audiotapes File includes an audiotape recorder, purchased through funds from this grant, which is capable of playing back any and all tapes in the collection. The Audiotapes File is in Container 19 (the tape cabinet), and the Audiotape Transcripts and miscellaneous Newscast Scripts are in Containers 20

• See Appendix A, p. 69

•• See Appendix A, p. 70

through 25 of the collection.

IV. Biographical Information File: This, in Journalistic terms, is our "morgue," our collection of clippings and other relevant biographical information about each person interviewed in our Audiotapes File. Also included is information about other persons, not interviewed, who figured prominently in the crisis events; and about active members of our Memphis Search for Meaning Committee involved in assembling material for this collection. Work on this clipping collection has gone on with some regularity from 1968 through 1974, and the information available includes cross-references to the Film File to indicate on which reels in our film collection the person may be seen. This material is in individually numbered preserving envelopes, filed in alphabetical order according to the person's name, in Container 26 of the collection.

V. Magazine File: In this category are two divisions of material: They are (A) 144 copies, unclipped, of complete issues of magazines, containing 236 marked articles concerning or related to crisis events in Memphis in 1968; and (B) 24 preserving envelopes containing 70 clipped or Xeroxed copies of magazine articles concerning or related to the crisis events.

The decision to preserve complete issues of magazines wherever possible rather than clipping or Xeroxing the relevant articles was a considered one. It was based on our belief that the general but unrelated information in these contemporary publications (some of which are already extinct) will be of significant value to those who, in the years to come, are interpreting and placing in context the events we have documented in this archival project. The magazines included

represent a wide variety of specialized national and international publications, in addition to such well-known and popular journals as Harper's, Atlantic, Ebony, Life, Look, Jet, New Yorker, Newsweek, Time, etc.

All magazines and clipped articles are annotated, listed in index-summary form, and filed in numbered folders (or envelopes in the case of magazine clippings) in alphabetical order according to source (name of publication). The Magazine File is in Containers 27 through 29 in the collection.

VI. Book File: No concerted attempt was made in the course of the project activities to assemble all relevant material which has been published in book form. This was clearly beyond our capabilities or our intent. And it might be said that the John Willard Brister Library at Memphis State University is itself the repository of our Book File. However, by a simple process of natural accumulation, a number of books which, it appeared, might be of special interest to future researchers using the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project material, found their way into the collection. They include 23 titles, nine in hard-cover editions, and 14 in paperback editions. They have been numbered in alphabetical order according to author's name, listed in index form, cross-referenced into the Audiotape Transcripts File when necessary, and filed in Container 30 of the collection.

VII. Newspaper File: This category, which includes collections of complete and unclipped newspapers, a series or Newspaper Index and Newspaper Analysis Notebooks, and extensive chronological Newspaper Clipping Files, comprises the bulkiest portion of the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Collection. Processing for material in each area included the following:

(A) The Newspaper Master Files are complete sets of unclipped papers assembled at the outset through cooperative efforts of The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee members. And here, again, as in the case of the Magazine File and for the same reasons, it was determined that we would save complete issues of the newspapers collected. There are microfilm copies of all issues of the two Memphis dailies, The Commercial Appeal and Memphis Press-Scimitar, published during the crisis period, in the Memphis State University library. But we wanted to make available to future researchers that special consciousness of historical reality, the sense of "being there," which one gets by handling actual newspapers. Thus, the Newspaper File includes as its basic component, a complete, unclipped "Master File" of every issue of both Memphis newspapers (and sometimes several succeeding editions of a single day's issues) for the crisis months of early 1968, plus a similar "Master File" of the New York Times for early 1968.

In addition, there are sizable crisis-period collections of other specialized Memphis newspapers such as the two Memphis weeklies published for black readers, the Tri-State Defender, and the Memphis World; local college newspapers; local neighborhood shopping papers; and local and national religious newspapers. The Newspaper File also includes collections of widely-read dailies and weeklies such as the Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor, National Observer, as well as single or scattered issues of a variety of other out-of-town newspapers, national and (a few) foreign, which contain relevant stories. Processing of the unclipped issues in our newspaper collection included annotating, chemical treatment to retard deterioration (carried out under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Collections curator, Dewey Pruett), and filing

in chronological order in filing cabinets.

{B) The Newspaper Index Notebooks containing one-sentence summaries of each relevant story or item in each issue of both Memphis newspapers for a 14-month period -- February, 1968 through April, 1969 -- are arranged in chronological order, as are the Newspaper Analysis Notebooks containing a detailed, one-page, descriptive analysis of each individual story, cartoon, editorial, photo, etc. that is noted in the Newspaper Index. Much of the work on both these projects was done by Memphis Search for Meaning Committee volunteers in the summer of 1968, using survey forms distributed at that time. • But completion of all unfinished index and analysis assignments, plus a prodigious amount of necessary checking, filing, retyping and copying, were done during the grant period.

(C) The Newspaper Clipping Files -- in which are collected and filed chronologically in permanent, individually-dated, preserving envelopes, one for each issue of both Memphis newspapers, a clipping of each crisis-related news story or other relevant item -- were assembled almost entirely during the grant period. They are complete for the same 14-month period covered by the Newspaper Index Notebooks, that is, February, 1968, through April, 1969. Also included are much less comprehensive collections of clippings for earlier dates, and for the succeeding years, up to 1974.

Finally, the Newspaper File collection includes almost complete unclipped files of the two daily Memphis newspapers for the years 1969, 1970, 1971 with many issues marked for clipping. Hopefully, work on the chronological Newspaper Index Notebooks and the Newspaper Clipping Files can be continued in the future, in order to cover these years more fully. The Newspaper File collections

• See Appendix A, pp. 71-86

of unclipped issues are in Containers 31 through 34; the Newspaper Index Notebooks are in Containers 35 through 38; the Newspaper Clipping Files are in Containers 39 through 42; special filings of Memphis, out-of-town, national and international newspapers and newspaper clippings are in Containers 43 through 50 of the collection.

VIII. Anecdote File: This is a collection of comments, overheard remarks, "sick jokes," eyewitness reports of incidents, and first-person accounts of experiences that occurred before, during, or soon after (but are always relevant to) the period we are documenting. This file is made up entirely of contributions from members of The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee which were assembled during the early work on our project in the summer of 1968.* The anecdotes are titled, numbered, indexed, and filed on typed index cards. There are 347 anecdotes in this file, and it is in Container 51 of the collection.

IX. Photograph File: This file is comprised of glossy prints (mostly 8x10) and contact prints (mostly with corresponding negatives) of photographs of crisis events, or of people involved in those events. It includes the work of 16 photographers, local and out-of-town, amateur and professional. Meanwhile, it should be mentioned that we have another excellent source for possible still photos in our Film File (Category X, below) which contains more than 2 million frames of movie film, any one of which can be processed into a still photo. For this reason, we have not concentrated our main collecting efforts on this aspect of our archives.

The Photograph File including glossy prints, contact prints and negatives, all numbered, annotated, indexed and filed in numbered folders, is in Container

• See Appendix A, p. 87

51 of the collection.

X. Film File: Some 125 reels of crisis coverage news film and other crisis-related programming or background information, including much outtake footage which has never been shown on television, is included in this category. This film has been donated to our collection -- none has had to be purchased by the three local television stations, WMC-TV, WHBQ-TV, and WREC-TV. In addition, both the NBC-TV network and the CBS-TV network have presented us with, in each case, several thousand feet of film concerning the Memphis crisis and related events.

Our collection includes a projector, purchased through funds from this grant, which is compatible with all of the film in our files. Processing for this material included the numbering and timing of each reel, plus the summarizing of content (listing event, place, date and people involved) for each reel of film. In addition, cross-indexing was done to indicate where film footage showed the people in our Biographical Information File (Category IV, above). And wherever possible, we have re-edited the film to put the events in approximately chronological order.

The Film File includes an estimated 60,000 feet of film; estimated viewing time: 30 hours. The reels are stored in numerical order in Container 52 of the collection, the film cabinet.

Results

The N. E. H. instruction sheet concerning preparation of the final narrative report on grant projects suggests, under Results, that "this portion of the report should be given most careful attention."

We agree.

And we believe the "findings," "accomplishments," and "progress" of the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project -- as well as its nature and character -- are contained and revealed in the annotated Catalog of Holdings entered in this report as Appendix B, pp. 88-185.

We respectfully call it to your close attention.

* * *

We think it applicable also to indicate at this point what uses have already been made of the research resources we have assembled.

As soon as early summer 1968, we began getting requests for the use of our material from several scholars, students, and authors in Memphis and elsewhere around the world, including members of our Memphis Search for Meaning Committee who wished to undertake independent projects. Our initial stance was to allow no use of any of it until the entire collection was completed. For one thing, we did not want the first-use value of the original research material dissipated before it had served the purposes for which The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee members had assembled it. Then, too, we did not want to run the risk of having any piece or part of the collection disappear.

However, it soon became apparent that our resolution of absolute confinement should be somewhat modified. What had happened in Memphis in the

spring of 1968 had too much immediate significance locally, nationally, internationally. Too many good and well-intentioned people were too interested in these events and their aftermaths. And because we had information, data, impressions, recollections that were singular in both quantity and quality, we concluded that to preserve total exclusivity arbitrarily and indefinitely was wasteful. Accordingly, we did permit limited use so long as that use did not interfere with any of our work in progress, and so long as the material did not leave our premises at the Memphis State University library. And each user agreed to contribute to the collection a copy of any works, published or unpublished, which were based in part or in whole on the material we had assembled.

Here is a listing to date of uses on record, including the name of user and purpose or project:

Dr. L. D. Reddick, Historian of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Professor of History at Temple University, Philadelphia: General background, and in particular, the events surrounding Dr. King's speech in Memphis on March 18, 1968.

Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, Sociologist-Historian-Author, now at Fisk University, Nashville: General background material.

Dr. David M. Tucker, Associate Professor of History, Memphis State University: Research for two books, Black Religion in Memphis, 1819-Present, and Memphis Since Crump, 1944-1975, both to be published by Memphis State University Press.

Thelma Crivens, Undergraduate Student, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania: Special project term paper on "Background to the Labor-Civil Rights Coalition in the Memphis Sanitation Strike of 1968."

Dr. Churchill L. Roberts, III, (Member of Memphis Search for Meaning Committee), now Director of Broadcasting, University of West Florida: Compilation of a 26-minute film, "Keep Your Garbage," entirely from our film collection, as a term project for his Ph.D. program at University of Iowa.

British Broadcasting Corporation, London, England: Six-minute film from our footage on the Rev. James M. Lawson, on the

occasion of World Council of Churches meeting in London. Edited for BBC by David G. Yellin, Project Director, and Deborah Griffin, Project Film Editor.

Bob Bailey, Graduate Student in History, Memphis State University: Master's Thesis on "Function of City Council During Sanitation Strike."

Anita McMurty, Graduate Student in Political Science, Memphis State University: Term paper, "Why Nobody Cares Who Murdered Elton Hayes, Jr."

A.F.S.C.M.E. (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) International Headquarters, Washington, D. C.: Data for "Chronology of Strike Events in Memphis," for program booklet, Five Years Later..., distributed during "A Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Sanitation Strikers," held in Memphis on March 31, 1973. Also, as part of the Tribute, there was a showing of a 20-minute film prepared from our film footage by David G. Yellin and Deborah Griffin.

Linda Hassler, Writer-Producer, Canadian Broadcasting Company, Montreal: Research for script and excerpt from our audiotape collection for two-hour radio program, "Soul."

Betsy Vaught, Undergraduate Student, Broadcasting-Film, Memphis State University: Term project using pictorial material on Dr. King from Documents and Artifacts File.

Dr. John Bakke, (Member of Memphis Search for Meaning Committee), research for book project on "A Climate of Violence: A Study of the Rhetoric of the Establishment."

Ronald Scharff, Student, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.: Term paper on speeches in Memphis by Dr. King.

Thomas G. Yellin, Undergraduate Student, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.: Term paper, "Memphis 1968: All The Hambones Were Dead After All," a study of the editorial handling of sanitation workers' strike in Memphis for Social Studies seminar on media and local government.

WMC-TV, Memphis: Each year on or about April 4, this television station uses portions of film and audiotapes, plus selections of photographs, documents, etc., from our collection to compile their annual memorial program on Dr. King.

Thomas W. Collins, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Memphis State University: A paper presented (in collaboration with L. B. Brooks) at the annual meeting of The American Anthropological Association, November 30, 1973, New Orleans, La., "Regional Migration in the South: A Case Analysis of Memphis." Also, an article in Public Affairs Forum, April 1974, published by Institute of Governmental Studies and Research, Memphis State University, "An Analysis of the Memphis Garbage Strike 1968."¹

Selma Lewis, (Member of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee),
Doctoral candidate in History, Memphis State University: Doctoral
dissertation on "Activities of the White Clergy in Memphis During
the Sanitation Workers' Strike."

Dr. Harry R. Mahood, (Member of the Memphis Search for Meaning
Committee), Professor of Political Science, Memphis State Univer-
sity: Paper to be prepared for professional publication on
"Extent of Pressure Group Involvement and Political Objectives
of the Groups During Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike."

Status

Now that we have completed our part of the archiving of the material available to us, we are confident that its use in all areas of the humanities will not only continue, but will surely increase. It is essential therefore that the archives remain an open-ended project.

Although we have burrowed, foraged, and searched with diligence these six years, we know that there is yet a considerable body of relevant material still to be had. We are certain that as the news of this collection spreads and its utilization grows, the collection itself will grow. We have, up to now, evaded rather than sought publicity, locally or nationally, for our work. Even so, word-of-mouth news of these archives has already attracted a number of unsolicited donations of material. With the release of information concerning the completion of this National Endowment for the Humanities grant project, more such acquisitions are in prospect. And, inevitably, new and even as yet unsuspected facts and data will turn up. We have, it would appear, every reason to claim that our multi-media collection is and will always be the central and essential source for any study relating to the Memphis sanitation workers' strike and surrounding events. We seek to preserve this distinction for the archives, not because of any false sense of proprietary pride, but avowedly to assure the continuing integrity of this project.

A repository for scholarship and research requires open access for additions and corrections. We must never consider our search for meaning closed. This project, to maintain its validity, must be kept an ongoing

venture. And we feel positive that the Administration of Memphis State University, cognizant of its responsibility to its own precepts of scholarship and research, as well as its obligation to The National Endowment for the Humanities, and to The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, will do what is proper and necessary to perpetuate and care for the archives.

Specifically, we are urging the University, as soon as possible, to commence making arrangements to house and maintain the collection in such a manner that the scholars, students, researchers, writers, documentarians, and others who come to Memphis to work with this material will find convenient, efficient and conducive conditions for their endeavors.

It would be, looking at it negatively, unseemingly ironic if this collection, centering on the crusade for self-worth by the sanitation workers, were not treated with dignity.

For our part -- those of us who have been dedicated to the purpose of this project -- we look upon the handing over of these archives to Memphis State University less as a personal fait accompli, but more as a public Commencement.

In that spirit, and towards that objective, therefore, we would like in this Status section to offer the following suggestions for the proper future caretaking of the Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project:

1. A private room or a definitely marked-off section of the library be set aside for the collection. Such a room, able to house, accommodate, and even display the collection, should include wall space for posters, paintings, and other artifacts; display cases for documents; space for film viewing (with sound); booths for listening to audiotapes; and typing areas.
2. Appointment of a part-time (to be shared with other collections or duties) but permanent curator who will supervise the maintenance, updating (as necessary), and uses of the collection, and would also be able to travel, if needed, to acquire additional material.

3. Funding for typists, transcribers, film and audio editors, when such services are required for new material.
4. Sufficient provision for funding for maintenance, repair and replacement of equipment such as recorders, film projector, and for duplication of film or audiotapes when necessary.

Anticipated Dissemination of Results

In the Background section of this report, we covered the reasons we put aside our original plans for dissemination and concentrated on making this an archival project. We can now, however, return to considering multi-media dissemination.

As outlined in the preceding Results section, random dissemination based on our material is already going on. By others. Undoubtedly this will continue and accelerate. But our intention in this segment of the report is to make specific suggestions for our own participation in interpreting and disseminating selected contents of the collection. We have two recommendations:

(A) We believe that an overall book, a narrative history, detailing the events in Memphis in 1968 can be created. (We suggest that the material collected by Joan Beifuss -- see p.17 -- could be one splendid source for such a work.) Also, we suggest that in conjunction with or pursuant to such a narrative history could come a television documentary suitable for network presentation, and/or for distribution for school or home use via film, tape, cassette, disk, or whatever mode evolves in the near future. There is, for these uses, considerable source material in the Film, Photograph, Audiotape, Document & Artifact Files in our collection, as well as additional graphic material that we know exists at the national networks, film libraries, and other places.

However, it is the firm conviction of the authors of this report that any attempt to complete any of the above projects should be withheld at this time for the following reasons:

First, because we feel that more time is still needed to give all concerned -- writers and producers, readers and viewers -- the proper historical perspective in regarding the events. And because, as previously indicated, more material will surely come in and much of it will bring new perceptions and revised interpretations. In spite of the already massive store of information in our collection, many questions are still to be answered, many stories are still to be completed, many confusions are still to be cleared, and many of the basic conflicts revealed by this material are still to be resolved.

Second, it has been our (The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee's) contention from the beginning, that the story of what happened in Memphis in the spring of 1968 could best be told -- honestly, effectively, uniquely, perhaps even profoundly -- by those of us who were on the scene, body and soul. We hold that opinion even more strongly now. But we, too -- especially the authors of this report -- need more time. Not only to gain a clearer perspective, but also to overcome battle fatigue after our six-year archival campaign.

A third reason -- and probably the most decisive -- for delaying dissemination at this time is the clear and present indication that the subject matter of this multi-faceted story could not attract a large enough audience today to have much impact. Books about Dr. King, for instance, no matter what the quality of their telling, have not been successful in the quantity of their sales. (Even the author of one such book, Coretta Scott King, has been quoted as saying that it will be 50 years

before the significance of her husband's life and works will come clearly into focus in America). Nor, in our view, is our fragmented society ready to consider the universal social and human drama involved in the simple "I Am A Man" stand of the Memphis garbagemen. We expect, however, that the pendulum of public concern will swing, and the time will be right for these stories to be not only written and told, but also read and heard. When this time does come, and we believe it may be soon -- much sooner than the 50 years Mrs. King has predicted -- our archives will be ready and able. And we will be that much more willing.

(B) However, we think it is not too soon to contemplate a proposal that, in our opinion, could make for the fullest use and the most effective eventual dissemination of our storehouse of material: A series of related books, published over a period of several years by a single publisher, perhaps with partial subsidies or funding by grants from N.E.H. together with private foundations.

These works, volumes of humanistic studies, individually conceived and developed by a diversity of authors, would encompass the various social, historical, psychological, political, economic -- even dramatic, poetic, artistic -- aspects involved in and around the events in Memphis in the spring of 1968. The approach, in dramatic terminology, would be to apply the "Rashomon" technique to the humanities -- with each creative participant, singly or in collaboration, handling the same basic research material from the viewpoint of a different discipline.

Our overriding impression at every turn as we collected and reflected on our reservoir of history was: We are accumulating several stories, each of which is related to all the others, and each of which must be told on and in its own terms if there is ever to be an overall story. This led

to speculation, idle at first, but eventually most serious. What could result if we were able to interest a selected group of writers representing varying humanistic disciplines in the possibility of preparing book-length interpretations of the material in our collection?

For example, when a theologian ponders the participation of the black clergy in the 1968 Memphis sanitation workers' strike, the prism through which he views the events is very different from the prisms of the psychologist and the sociologist. When the labor historian delves into the attitudes of the Memphis white "establishment" towards labor unions, he sees something different from what the economist and political scientist observes. And in both instances, the rhetorician (i.e., Dr. John P. Bakke's book project, "A Climate of Violence: A Study of the Rhetoric of the Establishment," referred to on p.35 as a case in point) sees something different again.

Each area of concern has only a part of the truth. For the whole truth to be revealed, each part must stand side by side with all the others. The 1968 Memphis story needs a conglomerate telling.

Although, we think that here, too, the time is not yet right for the appearance of such a series of books -- and for the same reasons given in (A)above -- **the** concept is of such a magnitude that it might not be amiss to begin soon planning for such a project.

Valediction

We had no model for our project. We therefore, at almost every stage, had to improvise, invent, and often vamp-till-ready.

Sometimes, for our own enlightenment, we wistfully wished there had been a Rome Search for Meaning Committee following the Ides of March in 44 B.C., or a Philadelphia branch during the summer of 1776, or one in Dallas after November 22, 1963....

Possibly, all during mankind's history there had been citizen groups which indeed had wanted to tell it like it was in their communities after great events had taken place. That none had done so was, perhaps, not due to lack of desire, but rather due to absence of modern communications technology.

In the spring of 1968, we of The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee realized that we actually, for the first time, did have on hand and readily available for use by laymen, the technology to become electronic scribes, recorders of Instant History. We could now do just about everything in sight and sound that a pencil, pen, typewriter, and paper could do. We could not only inscribe the spoken words, but hear and preserve the sounds of them, complete with inflection, nuance; we could not only describe action and behavior, but see and save it, complete with the expression of the face, the language of the body.

If the pioneering we have done here encourages other communities to media consciousness, and stimulates them to the intelligent use of all available communications technology in order to capture and preserve

their own confrontations in moments of history -- not only moments of tragedy but also moments of triumph --then our multi-media endeavor has been a worthy one.

But we would like to claim more for our project.

We believe that our collection now, and all the more so as it grows, and it must, has in it much of the stuff of cultural comprehension. It re-creates what happened as a Southern city, a Southern region, and, indeed, all America began altering its life style, its social focus, and began turning itself around.

Our objective, and we feel we achieved it to a respectable degree, was, with the aid of all possible media, to crystallize the moment in history that was Memphis in the spring of 1968, so that other concerned people from all the humanities could better understand the past in its own setting. It is for those others to use such understanding wisely for the future.

Summary

On April 11, 1968, an ad hoc group of some 20 to 25 Memphis citizens banded together in the aftermath of the assassination in their city of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and formed what eventually evolved into The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, a bi-racial, volunteer, non-profit organization. Its primary concern was to study what had happened in Memphis during the period of the sanitation workers' strike, February 12 to April 16, 1968, when the city's garbagemen marched down Main Street almost daily wearing picket signs which summed up their principal grievance: "I Am A Man." This had been a period of relentless escalation of community tensions and racial polarization which had culminated in the assassination of the national civil rights leader who had come to Memphis to lend support to the strikers. The intent of the group, which in a short time grew to 80 members, was "to look from our special on-the-scene vantage point at both the causes and effects of the events of those fifty-three days, and our purpose is to understand them, and if possible, put them into perspective."

The initial thrust was a day-by-day, page-by-page scrutiny of the news and editorial coverage of this community crisis by the two Memphis daily newspapers. But very soon the field of concern was broadened to include conducting comprehensive audiotaped interviews with persons involved in the crisis events; a gathering of scripts, tapes and films of local radio and TV news coverage; the preserving of picket signs, church bulletins, "hate sheets," official documents, correspondence and memoranda, reports of rumors, etc., etc. --an all-encompassing collection of anything in any form that related to the events and to the climate of public opinion before, during, and after the crisis period. The group became not only Oral Historians, but also on-the-spot multi-media documentarians, dedicated in name and in

fact to function as the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee.

Tangible help came quickly from Memphis State University which supplied the Committee with rent-free office space, including office equipment, a phone, Xeroxing, and other necessities of doing-business life.

The Committee was determined at the outset to aim its efforts toward dissemination, preferably multi-media -- magazines, books, television, film. In late May of 1968, Reader's Digest paid an initial advance of \$5,000 (towards a possible eventual total of up to \$25,000) for first refusal on any book the group produced. (This agreement remains in effect.) After three months during which the writer and researchers were paid from the Digest advance, the committee altered its course and requested no more funds from the Digest, for the time being. Instead of trying to rush into print, the group determined to opt for history. Until its collection of material was much, much more substantial, the Committee would not try for dissemination in any form.

And for the next two years, though the number of active members was understandably depleted (to a brave half-dozen or so), the collection continued, at a much slower pace, of course. That it persisted was in large measure because of the continuing support by Memphis State through several of its departments, in continuing to offer space, equipment, and some essential typing, Xeroxing and other services.

Enter now the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Memphis Search for Meaning Committee made its application for an N.E.H. grant in January, 1971, proposing to complete both the archiving and the multi-media dissemination of its collected research material. Changes were made, which included limiting the objectives to archiving only, upping the amount of funding, and making Memphis State University, which was to become the collection's custodian in perpetuity, the principal.

The grant project, now known as The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project, began September 1, 1971, and after three extensions terminated February 28, 1974. The Project Activities involved the processing or reprocessing of all the material collected before 1971, plus an almost equal amount of material added to the collection since 1971. The collection is now indexed, catalogued, annotated, cross-referenced and housed in 52 numbered containers of various sizes and purposes. The collection includes ten categories of materials: I. Administrative File, II. Documents & Artifacts File, III. Audiotapes File (Including Audiotape Transcripts & Audiotape Summaries), IV. Biographical Information File, V. Magazine File (Including Magazine Clippings), VI. Book File, VII. Newspaper File (Including Newspaper Index and Analysis Notebooks, Newspaper Clippings), VIII. Anecdote File, IX. Photograph File, and X. Film File. Some of the statistics are revealing. The project accumulated over 4,000 items in the Documents & Artifacts category; 364 audiotapes with an estimated listening time of 300 hours; 8,000 verified pages of audiotaped interview transcripts totaling some 2,400,000 words; 450 magazine articles; 347 anecdotes; 125 reels of film, or 60,000 feet with an estimated viewing time of 30 hours; hundreds of still photographs and contact prints, many with negatives; and a bulky collection of Memphis newspapers, indexed, analyzed and clipped, plus collections of scattered or single issues and clippings from out-of-town newspaper, national and foreign.

The Results of our project include most particularly a 38-page catalog of working papers which illustrates our methodology (Appendix A), and a 98-page Catalog of Holdings (Appendix B). And to date, under a policy of limited access, 18 uses of the material have been made for book projects, papers, articles and films.

The Status of the project is at present somewhat in limbo, since the Mississippi Valley Collection of Memphis State University's John Willard

Brister Library is now about to take over the archives. However, all indications are that Memphis State University will exercise its responsibility towards the collection in keeping it an open-ended project, and in affording it the proper housing, care, and administration.

Two recommendations are made herewith for Anticipated Dissemination of Results, but with a cautioning that these endeavors be carried out when the time is propitious to achieve wide acceptance and impact: (A) An overall book, a narrative history, detailing the crisis events in Memphis in 1968; and, concurrently, a television documentary for network presentation and/or distribution for school and home use. (B) A series of related books, published over a period of several years by a single publisher; these are to be volumes of individual humanistic studies, with each participant, singly or in collaboration, interpreting the same basic research material, collected in our archives, from the viewpoint of a different discipline.

In the Valediction, this report indicates that we had no model for our project, but because of the first-time availability of modern communications technology we were able to pioneer this multi-media collection. Now, however, other communities may become media-conscious, and through the efforts of their own citizens capture and preserve local confrontations with moments of history. The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project did, the authors believe, crystallize the moment in history that was Memphis in the spring of 1968, and thereby afforded concerned people from all the humanities an opportunity for better understanding of the American experience --by putting that past event in its own setting. It is for those others, the report concludes, to use such understanding wisely for the future.

APPENDIX A

Methodology

for the

Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project

(A Collection of Working Papers)

MEMPHIS SEARCH FOR MEANING COMMITTEE. INC.

Statement of Intent

Aware that we have witnessed and participated in history, we the members of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, Inc., have come together as a private, independent, non-partisan, non-profit, duly-chartered group of volunteers to search for meaning in the events in Memphis that, in fact, began on February 12, 1968, with the advent of the sanitation worker's strike and were climaxed on April 4, 1968, by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Our objective is to look from our special on-the-scene vantage point at both the causes and effects of the events of those fifty-three days, and our purpose is to understand them and, if possible, put them into historical perspective.

We shall deposit all of our collected material in the Mississippi Valley Archives of Memphis State University for scholarly use. In addition, we plan to report our findings to the general public in whatever media we consider congenial to our purpose. The profits from any and all of our activities shall be donated to one or more organizations devoted to the furtherance of human understanding.

It is our belief and hope that by assembling, preserving and disseminating factual information, illustration, documentation, and any other print, film, and broadcast material of literary, educational, or historical value relating to events, attitudes, and opinions of public interest and importance, we shall be contributing to the improvement and general welfare of our city, state, nation, and civilization.

May 10, 1968

Memphis, Tennessee

Documents And Artifacts File Release Form

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
SANITATION STRIKE PROJECT

I, _____, The sole and absolute owner of the following described papers and manuscripts and all literary rights pertaining to

do hereby transfer, give and grant to Memphis State University, its successors and assigns, the above described papers and manuscripts and all literary rights therein. Said papers and manuscripts are to be added to the Mississippi Valley Collection of the University and will be available to qualified persons subject to standard archival practices.

DATE: _____

PLACE: _____

(Donor)

RECEIPT

Received of _____, _____, 19____, The above-described papers and manuscripts.

Memphis State University

By: _____

Audiotapes And Transcripts Files Release Form (Unconditional)

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

SANITATION STRIKE PROJECT

I hereby release all right, title, or interest in and to all of my tape-recorded memoirs to the Mississippi Valley Archives of the John Willard Brister Library of Memphis State University and declare that they may be copyrighted and published by the said Archives, which also may assign said copyright and publication rights to serious research scholars.

PLACE _____

DATE _____

(Interviewee)

(for the Sanitation Strike Project)

Audiotapes And Transcripts Files Release Form (Conditional)

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

SANITATION STRIKE PROJECT

I hereby release all right, title, or interest in and to all or any part of my tape-recorded memoirs to the Mississippi Valley Archives of the John Willard Brister Library of Memphis State University, subject to the following stipulations:

PLACE _____

DATE _____

(Interviewee)

(For the Sanitation Strike Project)

Documents And Artifacts File:

NOTES ON SUBMITTING DOCUMENTS, ARTIFACTS AND
MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH MATERIAL

We are pooling our related research material -- a great variety of miscellany. We would like copies of pamphlets, organization bulletins, strikers' handbills, articles from out-of-town newspapers, copies of letters sent to the mayor or city councilmen and replies to same (we can Xerox these and return originals if you like), also copies of letters received from out of town (anonymity for those, if you desire), copies of special reports done by other groups (such as the Southern Regional Council's report on the strike). Also let us have copies of any hate mail you know to be circulating, as well as material pertaining to constructive efforts (new inter-racial groups, appeals for reconciliation, etc.); also church bulletins, charity appeals, circulars from any organizations working locally in the field of race relations. In other words, send it along if it looks to be related to the strike or the climate of opinion and activity in Memphis today.

Also, we want to compile a collection of specialized newspapers that may have had stories about the crisis; school and college newspapers, Negro newspapers, trade papers from various business firms, etc.

SEND ALL DOCUMENTS, ARTIFACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH MATERIAL TO:

Mrs. David Yellin, 4241 Park Avenue, Memphis, 38117

(This is a continuing assignment. Deadline: Every day.)

Audiotapes File:

HOPEFUL HINTS FOR TAPED INTERVIEWS:

As a working method, the objective in each taped interview should be not to probe but to spur, not to close in on the person being interviewed but to open him up. Your role as interviewer is to encourage the interviewee to say what he has to say, not what you wish he might say, and to be sure he says what he has to say fully, frankly, and forcibly. If our search for meaning is itself to have meaning, it is imperative that you do all you can to give each point of view its most articulate and eloquent expression. If the end we seek is truth, the means must be truthful.

Suggested Steps In The Suggested Following Order:

- A. Explain the objectives of the MSM Committee (use the attached Letter of Intent as a guide.) Point out the purpose of this interview, emphasizing why the interviewee is important to our projected publication. You might also explain your own involvement and dedication to the Search, but with a minimum amount of time, emotion and partisanship. Make clear, too, that this is a person-to-person exchange. Stress that you want not official but personal views in the interview.
- B. Explain as much as necessary about Oral History and have interviewees sign release.
- C. Leave about 60 seconds of blank tape before starting to record.
- D. Before beginning the interview, make sure you test thoroughly the sound level and especially that you are recording. (Have all of those to be involved talk for several seconds and then play back.) Check recording needle periodically during the interview to be certain you are being taped.
- E. Here are the kinds of questions and some samples ideally in the order which they might come up.
 1. Vital Statistics: Where born? Schooling? Parents background? Other members in family? First job? Marriage data? How did he come to present interest and present position?

(The objective here is not only to warm up the interviewee by allowing him to talk on matters on which he is greatest expert in the world, but also to give us this necessary background and to give you reference points for subsequent exchanges.)

2. Facts and Information on Events in Which Interviewee Was Involved Relating to the 65 Days. "When did you first hear about the strike?" "Do you recall who asked you and when you were asked to join the march?"

3. How He Feels About the Events. When you sense that interviewee has confidence in himself and in you (and therefore "with the interview") you can begin to ask "feeling" questions. More than likely he will start in this area on his own, and if so, you and he are with it. "What was your immediate reaction to the news of Dr. King's assassination?" "How did you feel when you read the Mayor's letter?"

4. How Did Others Involved with Him Feel About Events. "Which other Councilmen expressed themselves most forcibly on the attitude of the ministers?" "How did your wife feel when you told her what your boss said?"

5. His Observations on Events and Opinions of Other People. "Do you think that police brutality was Mr. Holloman's fault?" "Which member of the Council was most determined to hold out?" "Which one most in favor of settling?"

6. Philosophical Concerns. "Do you think that Mr. Crump's influence still prevails in Memphis?" "How much do you believe 'hurt pride' has to do with what is now the attitude?"

7. Overview of What Happened and Viewpoint of the Future. Tidy up loose ends, especially as to blame and credit for events. It is possible here to raise speculative question. "Do you believe the events would have been different if the Mayor and others had considered that the strike involved racial considerations?" "Why couldn't Dr. King and his associates in Memphis control the violence?" "Are you pessimistic or optimistic about the future of race relations in Memphis?" "What can be done to improve conditions?"

REMEMBER PLEASE: THESE ARE MERELY SUGGESTIONS. IT IS FAR BETTER TO HAVE LESS RATHER THAN MORE QUESTIONS IN MIND BEFOREHAND. WHAT WILL CARRY THE INTERVIEW IS NOT THE QUANTITY OF QUESTIONS YOU THINK OF BEFORE YOU BEGIN, BUT THE QUALITY OF QUESTIONS THAT BOUNCE OFF WHAT YOU STIMULATE THE INTERVIEWEE TO SAY. IF YOU LISTEN AND RESPOND, IF YOU CONSIDER THE INTERVIEW TO BE HIS FORUM AND NOT YOURS YOU CAN THROW OUT EVERYTHING YOU'VE READ UP TO NOW. THE MOST PRODUCTIVE INGREDIENTS YOU CAN BRING TO THE INTERVIEW ARE YOUR CONCERN AND CURIOSITY. CONSIDER THIS NOT A TEACHING, BUT A LEARNING EXPERIENCE.

CHRONOLOGY FOR USE DURING INTERVIEWS

Monday, February 12 --Sanitation workers walk off jobs.

Wednesday, February 14 -- P.J. Ciampa of A.F.S.C.M.E. Hq. and Mayor Loeb meet each other.

Thursday, February 22 -- Strikers sit in and picnic at city council committee hearing. Councilman Fred Davis unable to control meeting.

Friday, February 23 -- Strikers maced while marching on Main Street.

Saturday, February 24 -- Black ministers become part of COME (Community On the Move for Equality)group. Injunction prevents union leaders from further demonstrations.

Tuesday, March 6 -- 117 leaders arrested for sitting in at city council chamber.

Thursday, March 14 -- Bayard Rustin and Roy Wilkins speak at mass meeting at Mason Temple.

Monday, March 18 -- Dr. King speaks at mass meeting and promises to lead march.

Friday, March 22 -- The Big Snow. King march postponed.

Thursday, March 28 -- King leads march which turns into mini-riot. Larry Payne, alleged looter, is killed, by policeman. Sporadic rioting throughout inner city.

Thursday, April 4 --Dr. King assassinated. Sporadic rioting.

Monday, April 8 -- Memorial march led by Mrs. King.

ABOUT EDITING ORIGINAL TAPE TRANSCRIPTS FOR RETYPING

And how editing differs from transcribing: Transcriber listens to tape sentence by sentence, phrase by phrase, even word by word. Editor must do this, too, often replaying tape three or four times to get typescript verbatim. But editor must also have in mind at all times the total meaning, idea by idea, page by page, even transcript by transcript to make sure meaning is clear and transcript is accurate in context of over-all project. Editor must remember each tape has to make sense all alone, standing by itself. Future researcher may be introduced to entire collection through any one of these transcripts.

Some notes on editing theory and practice

Work with dictionary at hand, and use it whenever in doubt about spelling. Refer to proofreading marks as noted on attached sheet for specifics and fine points when editing. If problems arise, let's confer.

Read through at least one edited typescript, looking at marked copy while listening to tape to see how markings work.

Use soft lead pencil and good eraser, perhaps even an art gum eraser.

If any special instructions to typist seem necessary write in box in margin and mark it "Note to typist:"

In marking for the retype, clarity is the main objective. Clarity and legibility for the typist, that is. Cross out and rewrite as necessary to keep it least confusing for typist. Erase and start over if you don't have space to fit in. Or use margins for longer inserts, or even instruct typist to turn over on reverse side of page to get insert to go into space indicated by markings.

Always question any word in original transcript that does not make sense in context on first read-through. Listen most carefully at that point in tape and correct. (Example: In T.O. Jones tape a phrase read "on the strip of that injunction." It didn't make sense, even though it did sound like that at first listen. It turned out to be "on the strength of that injunction.")

If a sentence doesn't make sense in context as you think about it, even though it would seem sensible standing alone, listen carefully to see what's wrong. (Example: A sentence in another tape said "Could the union have entered the strike any time it wanted to without consulting civil rights leaders?" But at that point in the tape the discussion was all about settling the strike. Sentence, as it turned out, should have read "Could the union have ended the strike....")

If a speaker is interrupted and another speaker talks through while he is finishing sentence or phrase, go ahead and finish first speaker's comment before starting on interrupter's comment if you feel that will make transcript a good deal clearer for the reader.

Always question original transcriber's punctuation if it seems wrong or inadequate. Divide sentences differently, or use other punctuation. This is most important, and it is important that your punctuation marks be legible and distinctive. And here are some general guidelines on punctuation, to standardize our style:

1. For general practice on use of parentheses, brackets, sic, quotation marks, figures, capital letters, names of publications, etc., see typist's notes attached and proofreading sheet.
2. Use semi-colon sparingly. Make two sentences if it seems best.
3. Use colon oftener than you may normally, as it is often indicated in spoken English. (i.e., What I mean is this:....)
4. Leave out "uhs". Use ellipsis (...) to cover most "uhs".
5. Also, use... to indicate short pause, hesitation, self-interruption, repetition. Use ... at the end of trailing-off sentences. Also, can use with a question mark (...?) to indicate the kind of trailing-off question that often appears in our transcripts.
6. Use dash (--) sparingly, but always use it to indicate a sentence that is interrupted. (see proofreading sheet.)
7. Underline sparingly, and only those words strongly emphasized by speaker on tape.
8. When filling in blanks left by original transcriber, always delete underlining.
9. Write in brackets (i.e., [unintelligible word] or [garbled sentence, tape bad] or whatever best describes it when, after repeated listening at various sound levels, you cannot make out a word, phrase or sentence. Do not underline or leave a blank space.
10. Write in parentheses anything unusual you hear on a tape. (i.e., (clock chiming) or (dog barks) or (microphone dropped at this point) or what ever.) Do not underline.

When editing is completed, mark in red ink on first page of transcript as follows: At top left corner "Tape #230" At top right corner "OK to retype" and your initials.

Note: Retyped transcript in final version, will come back to you for proofreading. Mark lightly in pencil all corrections (which will be made later on the typewriter before the transcript goes into archives in final form) Don't forget to mark all brackets -- in ink, however. Typist will have typed them as parentheses (see typist's notes, attached.) If any penciled corrections cannot be made neatly on existing copy, Cheryl will have complete page or pages retyped.

MORE ABOUT EDITING -- AFTERTHOUGHTS AND SUCH

In addition to a dictionary it's also useful to have at hand while editing, I find, any or all of the following:

1969 World Almanac (or any World Almanac since 1968)
1967 Memphis phone book (or any Memphis phone book since 1968)
Strike chronology -- long form
List of interviewees
Any encyclopedia
Any atlas
Dictionary of foreign terms

(I have all of the above. Call me or check and mark in margin in pencil for my attention when doing summaries if any question arises.)

More on editing theory and practice: Small Points Department

Make final transcript read "because" even if speaker seems to be saying "'cause." If he means "because" and says "cause" we would have to include the apostrophe each time we transcribe it that way, and it becomes distracting to reader. Same thing with "until" which can be correctly shortened to "'til" or "till." Let's always use "till" with two l's, unless speaker clearly says "until."

Use exclamation point more often as a good alternative to underlining a word or phrase to indicate emphasis. In transcribing spoken English this is acceptable, even though overuse of exclamation point is avoided in written English.

When you're aware that something is local usage or colloquialism, use bracketed explanation. (Example: The term "U.T." is known to every Tennessean as being [University of Tennessee] but is not widely used outside of the state. "U. of T." would be expected. And, incidentally, "Memphian" falls in that category also. Expected term would be "Memphisite" or even "Memphisian," but Memphian is so generally used and is perfectly clear in meaning, so anyone using the transcripts will understand it and settle easily into local usage.)

Watch for distinctions between "ent" endings and "ant" endings. Maybe look up if unsure.

When writing words or phrases to be inserted as additions to text or as a correction for already typed words or phrases, incorporate any needed punctuation as you write, in pencil. Otherwise, typist may miss a needed comma or period which is hard to pick up from partially crossed-out text.

When replacing words or phrases in typed transcript, it is best and easiest for typist to follow if marked as follows:

This ~~ought~~ ^{is} to be ~~replaced~~ ^{corrected and retyped} in the final copy.

Also, don't forget to make capital letter lower case if you add something before the first word of an existing sentence:

\But/
/\ Then the mayor...

Any time you see or hear a complete sentence, even though it is surrounded by hesitations, "uhs," pauses, etc., punctuate it to read as a complete sentence. Use capital letters for the first word and/or period after the final word. This makes for easier comprehension and quicker scan reading, which should be our first concern or at least one of our concerns -- even though the speaker, on tape, is clearly running his sentences together in headlong fashion. In other words, transcribe the words verbatim, but avoid having a series of complete sentences run on and on in the text, separated only by commas, semi-colons, dashes, dots or whatever, and with no capital letters to guide the reader's eye.

If a word is missing, and obviously missing, no matter how carefully you listen to tape, and if that word is needed for meaning -- or even if explanation would simply clarify -- don't hesitate to add the missing word or words, in brackets, in the midst of the speaker's sentence. To read thusly:

A couple of [school] principals...

Also, use brackets to supply missing first names or titles or other simple identification of people referred to only by last name, and especially those not often spoken of in our tapes. Such as:

When [Congressman George] Grider was elected...

More on our standard forms: Arbitrary Decision Department

The dateline or the lines of introduction appearing in capital letters on the first page of the transcript may be in your own words, or not necessarily verbatim to introduction, if any, included at start of each tape by interviewer. We don't have a standard form, it seems. But in editing, be sure that this always includes, at a minimum, the following information: name of interviewee, names of interviewers, date of interview including the year, and what number it is in series if interview includes more than one tape.





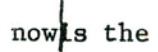
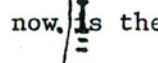


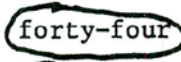
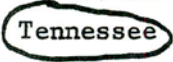


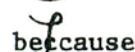
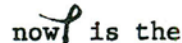
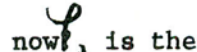
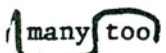

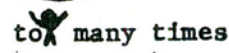
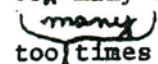
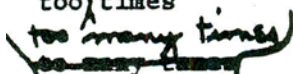

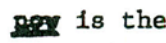

When you come to a place where the tape recorder is shut off, let's standardize the form thusly: Put in parentheses like this (tape recorder shut off) at point where it occurs. Then, even if same person is talking when it is turned back on, use a new speaker identification line, thusly: MR. YELLIN:(resuming)Now you said...

At end of each tape let's include complete information, like:
END OF TAPE #21 (2 of 2) WALTER BAILEY (ATTORNEY) -- except that in most cases name is sufficient. Walter Bailey, attorney, is also listed only to avoid confusion with Walter Bailey, Lorraine Motel owner.

More on proofreading: So We Won't Be Perfectionists Department

To conserve time, energy, and grant money, we'll allow typed insertions or corrections to be made between lines on final transcripts. So if you've been hesitating to add short bracketed notes or explanations that would add to comprehensibility, because you knew it would make retyping of entire page necessary -- don't hesitate any longer.

Proofreading marks commonly used in editing typescripts

	Make letter lower case
	Make letter capital
	Ellipsis (three dots) used to indicate short pause, hesitation in speech, sentence intentionally unfinished or trailing off
	Dash (two hyphens) used to indicate sentence interrupted. Also sometimes used to enclose parenthetical phrase or thought within a sentence
	Space needed between words
	In this case shows new sentence is beginning. Needs period and two spaces, plus capital letter
	Write out figure (four)
	Write out abbreviated word (department)
	Use figures (44)
	Abbreviate (Tenn.)
	Transpose letters (because)
	Close space (because)
	Delete letter and close space (because)
	Delete punctuation (now is the)
	Delete punctuation and substitute other (now, is the)
	Transpose words (too many)
	Transpose words (black and white)
	Insert letter or letters here (too many times)
	Insert word or words here (too many times)
	Substitute for word or words crossed out
	Delete underlining
	Underline
	Okay (write out)

ABOUT RETYPING FINAL VERSIONS OF TAPE TRANSCRIPTS

Tape number and series information (i.e., Tape #80) should be typed in upper right hand corner of first page of transcript.

Use courtesy titles plus last name, all in capitals, for identifying speakers. (i.e., MR. YELLIN: or MRS. AWSUMB:)

If speaker's comment continues on following page use speaker's name again on first line, plus abbreviated form for "continued." (i.e., MR. YELLIN (CONT.):)

Watch for boxes in margins with "Note to Typist:" and follow any special instructions editor may have written.

Consult proofreading marks as noted on attached sheet for interpretation of editor's markings. Ask Cheryl if unclear.

When you finish typing each page, double check before going on to next page to be sure you haven't omitted or put into wrong place any insert written by editor in margin or on reverse side of page.

When typing summary sheets use capitals for all information except block text appearing under "Personal data:" or "Sequence of topics discussed:"

Fuller explanation department on style, form and what's why:

1. Phrases or words in parentheses include something heard on tape, i.e., (laughter) or (long pause)
2. Phrases or words in brackets are insertions made by editor to clarify or explain what is heard on tape: Such as a more complete identification of someone speaker refers to, (i.e., Champ [P.J. Ciampa]); or a correction that is necessary for proper meaning, (i.e., June 2 [means April 2]). Or if editor is not certain whether or not a word is correctly transcribed but lets it stand, it may be followed by [?]. Or when editor knows speaker meant to say something else and reader may think it was typed incorrectly, the Latin word [sic](in brackets and underlined) will be inserted after word or phrase in question. In all these cases where brackets are used, type them as parentheses and editor will mark them as brackets when proofreading.
3. Underlining (as noted by editor in markings) indicates special emphasis by speaker, and should be typed in final version. Also underlined are any foreign words or phrases used by speaker. When words or phrases have been put into blank spaces left in original transcript they may appear to be underlined, but in this case underlining will (should) be deleted. (See proofreading sheet)

4. Phrases or words still unintelligible after editing should be so marked in brackets, no underlining. (i.e., [unintelligible phrase] or [garbled section here] or whatever.)
5. No speaker's comment should be left unpunctuated at end, even though sentence is not complete, and no speaker's comment should end with a comma. (Reader may think something is omitted.) If a sentence is left unfinished by speaker or allowed to trail off at end, the ellipsis (...) will be used. If speaker is interrupted and breaks off sharply, the dash (--) will be used. (See proof-reading sheet.)
6. Double quotation marks (" ") should be used for all reported conversations or statements or dialogue. Single quotation marks (' ') should be used for quotations or comments within another quotation. (i.e., And Mrs. Awsumb told me. "Like the man says, 'You've got to get your head together.'") Also note: punctuation, periods, commas, etc. go inside final or close quotes, whether they belong with quotation or not. This is a fielder's choice, but the above practice is increasingly preferred in America. (I looked it up.)
7. Titles of magazines, newspapers, books, songs, etc. should all be underlined rather than put in caps or in quotation marks. (i.e., Time, or Press-Scimitar, or Mein Kampf, or We Shall Overcome.)
8. Figures below 10 are spelled out. Numbers are used for figures 10 and above. In special cases, however, editor may mark differently: (i.e., "30 million," or "eight, nine hundred.") to indicate more clearly how this was spoken.
9. Standard practices (according to editors' best memory of same) should be followed on capitalization of proper names, titles, institutions, etc. (i.e., "Department of Public Works" or 'Mayor Loeb' when referred to specifically, but when referred to generally or informally, "the department," or our mayor.)

MORE ABOUT RETYPING FINAL VERSIONS OF TAPE TRANSCRIPTS

On the problem of one word, two words or hyphens:

We're now editing transcripts to use hyphens less often, to make many sometimes hyphenated words into a single word, and to make two separated words in cases where dictionaries so decree. Editors will (we hope) be catching most of these before you get to final typing, but do be on the lookout (not look-out) for the following words which are frequently used in our transcripts and should be uniformly typed as one word, without hyphens:

checkoff	desegregation
nonviolence	troublemaker
courthouse	breakup
courtroom	handful
eyewitness	counterpart

Also, watch for often used words that will have hyphens, such as:

mini-riot
so-called
re-elect

And then there are the following which are always two words:

a lot (not alot)
of course (not ofcourse)
all right (not alright)

Add others to these lists as you notice, and if in doubt, ask.

On the problems re: capitalization:

No two people will ever agree on what should or should not be capitalized, and most rules turn out to be arbitrary and also fallible. But here's what we'll try to follow: We will use capitals (like hyphens) less often, and for the most part only when using an official title, name designation. And using it in full. For example:

city council	our student council
the councilman	the Vanderbilt Student Government
Councilman Netters	Association
county commission	the public works committee
Shelby County	the Shelby County Human Relations
Commission	Department
the commissioner	the Memphis Police Department
Commissioner Charles	the public works department
Baker	the chamber of commerce
chairman of the	the temple
county commission	Memphis Chamber of Commerce
the auditorium	Mason Temple
union hall	city hall

Again, please add to these lists, as you notice or feel the need. And a couple of other general rules to be remembered: All religions or religious denominations are capitalized (Buddhist, Christian, Baptist, Seven Day Adventist) as are the words God, Bible, and the pronouns that designate God -- He, His, Him. Also, there is an exception to our rule about writing "the chairman" or "the president" unless using the full title. When you write "the President" you are correctly referring to the President of the United States --with an invariable capital P. Also, political parties are capitalized: Democrat, Democratic party, Republican, the Grand Old Party, Communist, Communist party. But lower case is used if referring to the democratic or republican or communist form of government.

And if you find places where editor has not caught a correction, and there is no question in your mind but that, according to these listings etc. and these rules in general, it should be made -- make it. Or, as always, if in doubt, ask.

On the problems of spelling:

It may be a good idea to work with the list of our interviewees at hand -- Cheryl has copies. The correct spelling of many (most) of the names that appear in the tapes and transcripts is available there. From memory, however, I'd say the following are most frequently misspelled:

Ciampa (not Chiampi)	Clayborn (not Clayborne)
Vasco Smith (not Vascoe)	Centenary (not Centnary)
Ezekiel Bell (not Ezekial)	Monsignor (not Monseigneur)
LeMoyne (not Lemoyne)	

Incidentally, the word marshal, referring to parade marshals has one l only, but the name Marshall, as in John Marshall, has two l's.

Audiotapes And Transcripts Files Summary Form (For Transcribed Tapes)

SANITATION STRIKE ARCHIVAL PROJECT

TAPE NUMBER _____

SUMMARY OF TRANSCRIPT

SERIES _____ OF _____

INTERVIEWEE: _____

INTERVIEWED BY: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

PLACE OF INTERVIEW: _____

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: _____

Personal data:

Sequence of topics discussed:

Audiotapes And Transcripts Files Summary Form (For News, Public Meetings,
Speeches, Etc. -- Tapes Not Transcribed)

SANITATION STRIKE ARCHIVAL PROJECT

TAPE NUMBER _____

NO TAPE TRANSCRIPTION

SERIES _____ OF _____

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

TAPE OBTAINED FROM:

MATERIAL ON TAPE:

Newspaper Index File:

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING NEWSPAPER' INDEX

Please make an index of every story in your assigned issues that is directly concerned with or related to the sanitation strike. Also, index any other stories you believe to have relevance to the overall crisis. Prepare index with one-sentence summary of the story as is done in the daily index of the New York Times. Example, copied from the April 10, 1968 edition is attached. Please type (if possible) your index on 8½ x 11 white typing paper spaced as in the attached sample. This will give us uniformly prepared material to work with, and will make indexing much easier. Please keep a carbon copy of all index sheets you submit.

SEND ALL INDEX MATERIAL TO THE INDEX CHARIMAN, MRS. RAMONA MAHOOD,
264 PATTERSON, MEMPHIS 38111

Newspaper Index File:

INDEX SAMPLE:

Copied from N.Y. Times Daily index, Wednesday, April 10, 1968.

Editor find Hanoi's defenses greatly improved.	Page 3
Enemy trenches at Khesanh found skimpy.	Page 5
Rice Plan is upset in South Vietnam.	Page 7
Indonesian student dead in clash with troops.	Page 7
Kennedy to resume Presidency drive in Indiana.	Page 22
Heavy rain hits part of Louisiana.	Page 29
.Whites in Atlanta ignore Dr. King's funeral.	Page 33
Flags at half-staff despite Maddox protest.	Page 34
Jails in Chicago still jammed with Negroes.	Page 35
"Closed" signs are out all over Washington.	Page 35
Atlanta seemed both distant and close here.	Page 36
A hush grips Harlem's streets during funeral.	Page 36

(etc.)

Please note that every story is condensed to a single sentence. If you wish to make special notes or prepare longer summaries of important stories, please do so. But for indexing purposes, the one sentence method is usually sufficient.

Also, put index of each day on separate page of 8½ x 11 paper, putting name of paper and date of issue at top.

Please keep carbon copy of all index material submitted.

Newspaper Analysis File:

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING NEWSPAPER ANALYSIS REPORTS

Please read your assigned papers with meticulous attention. Memorize them might be a better way of putting it. From now on, if you are able to put your finger on the exact sentence or paragraph or story we are interested in, the replies to the queries that we will be sending out will be no trouble to prepare.

Well, all right -- not too much trouble, anyway.

Specific queries about news coverage in the following categories will be sent to you regularly from now on: Local coverage of strike news; editorials; editorial cartoons; letters to the editor; columnists, local and national; photos; women's news; sports news; business news; entertainment news; national and world news relevant to the crisis in Memphis; and finally, the Hambone cartoon which became so much a point of controversy during the strike.

Please type (if possible) your replies on 8½ x 11 white typing paper, spaced as indicated on the newspaper analysis query sheets you will receive. Please put your name in the upper right hand corner of each report, and keep a carbon copy off all reports submitted.

SEND ALL REPLIES TO NEWSPAPER ANALYSIS QUERIES TO MRS. CAROL LYNN YELLIN,
4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117.

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

LOCAL COVERAGE OF STRIKE AND RELATED NEWS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Column:

Brief summary: (Give fuller account than was provided by your
original one-line summary of local news coverage in index)

Names of people mentioned:

Names of organizations mentioned:

Events discussed:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

EDITORIALS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Brief summary of content and viewpoint: (Begin with headline)

Names of people mentioned:

Names of organizations mentioned:

Events discussed:

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

EDITORIAL CARTOONS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Description of drawing:

Reading, caption or dialog included:

Artist:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

HAMBONE

Date:

Description:

Dialog:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ × 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Column#:

Name, initials or pseudonym of writer:

Address of writer: (Including city, state.)

Brief summary of content and viewpoint: (Begin with headline)

Names of people mentioned:

Names of organizations mentioned:

Events discussed:

Notes on any obvious distortions or inaccuracies:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

COLUMNISTS, LOCAL AND NATIONAL

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Name of column:

Headline:

Summary of column's content and viewpoint and any comment on why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted: (Names, events, issues, etc.)

By-line of columnist:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

PHOTOS

Newspaper:

Date:

Pages:

Column or columns #s:

Headline if used:

Caption: (Copy verbatim, using CAPITAL LETTERS to indicate bold-face type.)

Photo credit:

Is there an accompanying story? (List page and column if so.)

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S PAGE NEWS AND COLUMNS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Headline:

Summary of story explaining why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted: (Names, events, issues plus any indication of local or national attitudes, customs, etc., which are implied in the coverage.)

By-line, if any:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

SPORTS NEWS AND COLUMNS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Headline:

Summary of story explaining why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted: (Names, events, issues, plus any indication of local or national attitudes, customs, etc., which are implied in coverage.)

By-line, if any:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

BUSINESS NEWS AND COVERAGE

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Column:

Summary of story and why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted:

(Names, events, issues, plus any indication of local or national attitudes, customs, etc. which are implied in the coverage.)

By-line, if any:

Original sources:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

ENTERTAINMENT NEWS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Column:

Headline:

Summary of story and why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted: (Names, events, issues, plus any indication of local or national attitudes, customs, etc., which are implied in the coverage.)

By-line:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

NATIONAL AND WORLD NEWS

Newspaper:

Date:

Page:

Headline:

Summary of story and why it is relevant to our research:

Any particular references to be noted: (Names, events, issues, plus placement of story in the paper indicating editorial emphasis or de-emphasis, if this seems important.)

By-line, if any:

Original source:

SEND REPLIES, EACH ON SEPARATE 8½ x 11 PAGE, TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, 4241 PARK AVENUE, MEMPHIS 38117

Final Newspaper Analysis Assignment:

SOME THOUGHTS ON MEMPHIS NEWSPAPERS
(In 25 or 2500 or ???? Words)

This is a request for a brief (or lengthy, if you prefer) personal assessment of the way our Memphis newspapers handled the strike and assassination crisis, as you see it after the careful study entailed in our query assignments. Several of you have already indicated that you have formulated definite opinions -- and sometimes surprising ones. Please get these thoughts on paper in any form you wish, and with any emphasis you wish. If you find you can illustrate your points with specific examples from the three days' issues of papers with which you were working in this news analysis study, so much the better. But general theories and random ideas and references to newspaper handling of other crises in the past will also be welcome, if you feel they are effective in making your points.

SEND REPLIES TO:
MRS. DAVID YELLIN, MEMPHIS SEARCH FOR MEANING COMMITTEE
3677 SOUTHERN AVENUE, MEMPHIS, TENN. 38111

Final Final Assignment. VERY IMPORTANT:
Please return all working copies of your newspapers to our offices
at our new address, 3677 Southern Avenue.

Anecdote File:

SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING ANECDOTES

What the man at the filling station said, what our children ask us, what the bus driver does, how the checker at the supermarket acts, what our employees reported, what our employers state -- all of these seemingly inconsequential things can have significance for our purpose. Singly, these bits of personal things might mean little; but when put together in a sizable collection, such eye-and ear-witness accounts may prove to be something of lasting and moving importance.

Report them as you see and hear 'em. Tell it like it is. Don't try for literary excellence or personal style. Give us the meat and we'll cook and prepare it. Reports may include ANECDOTES; OVERHEARD COMMENTS; REACTIONS OF FRIENDS AND OTHERS; SICK JOKES, DIRTY JOKES, EVEN CLEAN JOKES, RELATING TO DR. KING, THE ASSASSINATION, THE STRIKE, THE MAYOR, AND SO ON.

For purposes of easy handling, filing and use, please write these anecdotes on separate 4 x 6 cards, typed or written legibly. Always note as accurately as possible the exact date, time, and location of the event described. Use names when you can, but if you wish persons mentioned to be anonymous, indicate this. But in all cases, give age, sex, and some identifying indication of social, economic, and intellectual level of people involved. Be as objective as possible in selecting and reporting -- we want the "good" with the "bad," the "con" with the "pro" for we want to tell it like it TRUTHFULLY IS.

SEND ALL ANECDOTE CARDS TO MISS JUDY SCHULTZ, 160 HAYDEN, #8, MEMPHIS
(This is a continuing assignment. Deadline: every day.)

APPENDIX B

Catalog of Holdings

for the

Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project

MEMPHIS MULTI-MEDIA ARCHIVAL PROJECT

Catalog of Holdings

Incorporating material concerning events of the sanitation workers' strike and relating to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis in the spring of 1968, as collected by members of the Memphis Search for Meaning Committee

The material in this collection is divided into ten classifications, as follows:

- I. Administrative File.....Containers 1-4
- II. Documents & Artifacts File.....Containers 5-18
- III. Audiotapes File (Including Audiotape Transcripts & Audiotape Summaries).....Containers 19-25
- IV. Biographical Information File.....Container 26
- V. Magazine File (Including Magazine Clipping File)..... Containers 27-29
- VI. Book File.....Container 30
- VII. Newspaper File (Including Newspaper Analysis Notebooks, Newspaper Index Notebooks & Newspaper Clipping Files)..... Containers 31-50
- VIII. Anecdote File.....Container 51
- IX. Photograph File.....Container 51
- X. Film File.....Container 52

[Note: See also "The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike: A Film and Videotape Record" for detailed listing of video copies of film reels.]

I. ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Container 1: Index Notebooks

Notebook No.	Notebook Title
1.	Index to Complete Collection
2.	Index to Documents & Artifacts File
3.	Index (with Summaries) to Audiotapes File (Tapes 1-200)
4.	Index (with Summaries) to Audiotapes File (Tapes 201-364)
5.	Index to Film File

Container 2: Memphis Search for Meaning Committee Files

Folder No.	Folder Title
1.	Biography of A Committee- Joan Beifuss
2.	Breakdown of Research in Progress
3.	Charter
4.	Chronology - Long, Short
5.	Committees
6.	Correspondence - Ron Borod
7.	Correspondence - Dr. C. C. Humphreys
8.	Correspondence - Incoming
9.	Correspondence - Outgoing
10.	Correspondence - Reader's Digest
11.	Dissemination of Work
12.	Dittoes - Query Assignments
13.	Executive Council Nominee Ballots
14.	Expenditures, Receipts, Bank Statements '68-'71
15.	Future Assignments
16.	Hints for Taped Interviews
17.	Inactive File
18.	Index Assignment Sheets
19.	Index Query Assignments
20.	Indexing-Catalogue for
21.	Interviewers Request for Interviews '68-'69
22.	Interviewers Work List & Notes
23.	Lease Agreement
24.	Letters to Membership 11-16-71, 5-10-69, 9-17-68, 6-7-68, 6-4-68, 5-26-68, 5-17-68, 5-10-68
25.	Membership List - Original, April

26. "Memphis Cares" Meeting Program 4-7-68
27. Minutes & Notes of Meetings
28. News Analysis Books
29. News Clippings on Committee
30. Newspaper File
31. Notes for Submitting Misc. Research Material
32. Oral History Correspondence to Interviewees
33. Oral History Guidelines for Interviews & Release Forms
34. Oral History Record
35. People to Call for Stories
36. Query Assignments - 6-8-68, 5-30-68, 5-12-68, 4-26-68, 4-14-68
37. Ray (James Earl) Trial--Correspondence, press coverage, etc.
38. Request for Items '68-'70
39. Requisition for Office & Supplies
40. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
41. Statement of Intent
42. Suggestions for Preparing Personnel Reports
43. Summer Work Schedule
44. Jerry Viar's File
45. Financial Records, Tax Records, Bank Statements

Container 3: National Endowment for the Humanities Grant & Sanitation Strike Project

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|--------------|
|------------|--------------|

- 20. N.E.H. - Correspondence
- 21. N.E.H. - Guidelines, News & Publications
- 22. Operating Instructions - Olympia
- 23. Oral History & Library Correspondence
- 24. Personnel Forms & Memos
- 25. Preservation of Films, Tapes, Photos (Wayne State)
- 26. Purchase Orders
- 27. Releases - Artifacts, Documents, etc.
- 28. Releases - Conditional
- 29. Releases - Unconditional
- 30. Request for Interviews
- 31. Request for Items - '71-'72

Container 4: National Endowment for the Humanities Grant & Sanitation Strike Project

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 32. | Telephone Bills & Xerox Bills |
| 33. | Time Sheets - Clerical, Professionals |
| 34. | Time Sheets - Students |
| 35. | Transfer Vouchers |
| 36. | Travel Authorizations |
| 37. | Typing Instructions |

II. DOCUMENTS & ARTIFACTS FILE

(Note: For More Detailed Information, See Container 1, Notebook 2)

Container 5:

Folders 1-21

Folder No.	Folder Title
1.	Memphis Churches: Histories and Brochures
2.	Rearing Children of Goodwill Workshops February-March, May, June and November 1968
3.	Community Response Before April 4, 1968: Newsletters, Announcements, Flyers from Memphis Organizations and Businesses
4.	"Save Our City" Before April 4, 1968
5.	Churches' Response to Crisis Before April 4, 1968
6.	Individual Response to Crisis Before April 4, 1968
7.	John T. Fisher: Crisis File of a Memphis Businessman (Use Restricted--see letter attached)
8.	Lewis Donelson: Strike File of a Memphis City Councilman
9.	Dan Kuykendall: Letters, Bills, Speeches of U.S. Congressman
10.	Loeb Correspondence
11.	John Spence Correspondence (U.S. Commission on Civil Rights)
12.	Local 1733 A.F.S.C.M.E. and Other Unions: Activity in Memphis Before April 4, 1968
13.	The Alcoa Case, Other Legal Precedents
14.	Community on the Move for Equality (C.O.M.E.): Handbills, Flyers, Correspondence, Other Data
15.	Bumper Stickers, Poems, Slogans, Parodies, "Pranks" & Other Miscellaneous Crisis Reactions
16.	Police and Civil Disorders (Memphis and National)
17.	Police Brutality Charges
18.	Police Brutality Charges (From N.A.A.C.P.)
19.	Reports from Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University
20.	John Gaston Hospital Records, March 28-April 7, 1968- (From Dr. Glen Clark) (<u>Note: Restrictions on use noted on Tapes 85--names to be deleted.</u>)
21.	Black Students' Militancy and Organizations, Memphis

Container 6:

Folders 22-36

Folder No.	Folder Title
22.	Larry Payne Case: Clippings, Notes and Other Data

- 23. Student Responses, LeMoyné College, March 28-April 1, 1968
- 24. Hate Mail: Copies Provided by Recipients
- 25. Right Wing Material Circulated in Memphis, 1968-1972
- 26. Martin Luther King, Jr.: Derogatory Material
- 27. Highlander Folk School: Material Relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Association with School
- 28. Martin Luther King, Jr.: Biographical Material
- 29. Martin Luther King, Jr.: Speeches, Articles, Writings
- 30. S.C.L.C.: Poor People's Campaign, May-June 1968
- 31. Poor Peoples' March, Memphis, May 1968
- 32. S.C.L.C. Convention, Memphis, August 1968
- 33. S.C.L.C.: Miscellaneous
- 34. Transcript of Injunction Hearing on Martin Luther King March, April 3-4, 1968
- 34a. Transcript of Injunction Hearing on Martin Luther King March, April 3-4, 1968 (photocopy)
- 35. Injunction Documents, Civil #C-68-80, April 3, 4, 5, 1968
- 36. Transcript of City of Memphis Injunction Case Against AFSCME Leaders, March 5-6, 1968

Container 7: Folders 37-50

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|--|
| 37. | Negotiations to End Strike: Marx J. Borod Statement and Documents |
| 38. | Memorandum of Understanding, April 16, 1968 |
| 39. | "Memphis Cares," April 7, 1968 |
| 40. | Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Activities, Memphis |
| 41. | Church Response to Crisis After April 4, 1968 (National and Local) |
| 42. | Community Response After Assassination Crisis: Newsletters, Announcements From Memphis Organizations and Businesses |
| 43. | James McGinnis: Crisis File from Tenn. National Guardsman |
| 44. | Individual Response to Crisis April 4, 1968
(Note 1. <u>No quotations for publication from letters without permission of writers.</u>)
(Note 2. Items 44-14 & 44-15 by Dolph Smith, and 44-16 by Ted Faires, transferred to University of Memphis Art Museum in 1984.)
(Note 3. Item 44-17, a plaster plaque of a bust of Martin Luther King, Jr. by Samuel G. MacAnulty, circa 1968, is in <u>Container 7a.</u>) |
| 45. | How I Heard of Assassination: Replies from M.S.M. Committee Members |
| 46. | Students Responses to Assassination: Memphis State Survey Made in April 1968 |
| 47. | Experiences of Black Track Stars at White High School |
| 48. | Memphis Catholic Council on Human Relations |
| 49. | Tennessee Council on Human Relations |
| 49. | Elementary School Children's Responses to Assassination: |
| 50. | Orleans, Shady Grove, Campus Schools |

Container 8: Folders 51-65

Folder No.	Folder Title
51.	Students' Responses to Assassination: Hamilton High School
52.	Students' Responses to Assassination: Millington High School
53.	Evaluation of Student Speeches on Maids at St. Mary's Episcopal High School for Girls (Tape 179)
54.	Students' Responses to Assassination: Porter Junior H.S.
55.	Memphis Directories, Membership Lists, Maps, etc., Circa 1966-69 (includes oversize items)
56.	National Response After Assassination: Newsletters, Announcements, etc., From National Organizations
57.	Letters from Donors to C.O.M.E. After Assassination
58.	C.O.M.E. Donors' List
59.	Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Activities, General
60.	Case Histories: Letters to the Editor and the Responses
61.	The Newsroom Scene
62.	Memphis Newspapers: History and Background
63.	Some Thoughts on Memphis Newspapers by M.S.M. Committee Members
64.	WDIA Editorials, Promotional Material
65.	Overton Park Expressway Controversy

Container 9: Folders 66-74

Folder No.	Folder Title
66.	"Save Our City" After April 4, 1968
67.	Southern Regional Council Reports, Memphis
68.	Memphis, Race Relations
69.	Posters, Pictures, Placards and Picket Signs. (oversize)
70.	Background Material on Memphis Attitudes
71.	MSU Papers on Crisis-Related Subjects
72.	Bill Ross File on Right Wing: Clippings, Correspondence, Other Data on Extremists, From Memphis Labor Leader
73.	Meredith March, June 1966
74.	Memphis Sesquicentennial Celebration, 1969

Container 10: Folders 75-84

Folder No.	Folder Title
75.	N.A.A.C.P., Local and National
76.	Tennessee Commission for Human Development
77.	Some Relevant Quotations
78.	Memphis, Socio-Economic Data, I
79.	Memphis, Socio-Economic Data, II
80.	Local 1733 A.F.C.M.E. and Other Unions: Activity After Spring 1968
81.	Poverty: Memphis
82.	Memphis: General History, Politics, Government
83.	Architecture Memphis
84.	Poverty: Tennessee

Container 11: Folders 85-90

Folder No.	Folder Title
85.	Poverty: U.S.A.
86.	Food Programs, U.S. Department of Agriculture: School Lunch Programs, Food Stamps
87.	Public Schools: Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee
88.	Multi-Ethnic Textbooks 1968
89.	Strike Coverage, Southwestern College Newspaper, <u>The Sou'Wester</u> : From Bill Casey, an Editor
90.	James Earl Ray and His Trial in Memphis, March 1969

Container 12: Folders 91-111

Folder No.	Folder Title
91.	Tennessee Politics and Government
92.	Teaching Materials on Race and Civil Rights: Religious and Sunday Schools, 1967-68
93.	Southern Regional Council, General
94.	Underground Press: Memphis & Mid-South, 1960's
95.	Elton Hayes Case, October 1971
96.	From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Miscellaneous A.F.S.C.M.E. Papers Re: 1968 Memphis Strike
97.	From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Other Mis- cellaneous Papers Re: 1968 Memphis Strike
98.	From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: On-The-Scene Correspondence, Hate Mail, Telegrams Re: 1968 Memphis Strike
99.	From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Copies of On-The-Scene Rough Drafts, Official Statements & Press Release, City and Union

- 100. From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Xeroxed Copies of Legal Documents
- 101. From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Articles Re: 1968 Memphis Strike and Public Strikes in General
- 102. From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office Files: Some Material Available in A.F.S.C.M.E. Public Relations Dept., Feb. 1972
- 103. From Edward Hunvald, Retired Dept. Store Executive, and Member of Memphis Search for Meaning Committee: Some Correspondence about Crises Period in Memphis
- 104. The Hunvald Files I: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 105. The Hunvald Files II: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 106. The Hunvald Files III: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 107. The Hunvald Files IV: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald.
- 108. The Hunvald Files V: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 109. The Hunvald Files VI: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 110. The Hunvald Files VII: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald
- 111. The Hunvald Files VIII: Relevant Newspaper Clippings Dating as Far Back as 1963, Many with Annotations by Edward Hunvald

Container 13: Folders 112-129

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|---|
| 112. | From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence & Records on City Finances, Memphis Code |
| 113. | From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence & Records on 1968-69 Budget |
| 114. | From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: City of Memphis Budget, 1968-69 (includes oversize item) |
| 115. | From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence & Records on 1969-70 Budget |
| 116. | From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: City of Memphis Budget, 1969-70 (includes oversize item) |

- 117. From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Division of Fire & Police Budgets, 1970-71
- 118. From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence as Chairman of City Council, 1971
- 119. From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence and Records Re: Labor Policy, 1969
- 120. From Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman: Correspondence & Records Re: Sanitation Workers' Strike, 1968
- 121. From Downing Pryor, City Council President, 1968: Correspondence, Records, Miscellaneous Papers Re: P.O.P. (Program of Progress) 1965-67 Campaign for Mayor-Council Government in Memphis
- 122. From Downing Pryor, City Council President, 1968: Rough Drafts, Revisions, and Final Draft of Ordinance to Amend the City Charter Sponsored by P.O.P. (Program of Progress) Campaign, 1966-67
- 123. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records I, Notes Folder
- 124. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records II, Law Folder
- 125. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records III, Disposition of Physical Evidence Folder
- 126. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records IV, Witness Cards Folder
- 127. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records V, Letters Folder
- 128. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records IV, Miscellaneous Reports Folder
- 129. From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records VII, Miscellaneous Evidence Folder

Container 14: Folders 130-141

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|---|
| 130. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records VIII, Depositions Folder #1 |
| 131. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records IX, Depositions Folder #2 |
| 132. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records X, Trial Exhibits Folder(include oversize item) |
| 133. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records XI, Photos and Diagrams Folder |
| 134. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records XII, Larry Payne Folder |
| 135. | From John Thomason, Assistant City Attorney: Larry Payne Case Records XIII, Statements other than Police Folder |
| 136. | From Carol Lynn Yellin: Clippings & Research on Memphis in the Mid-Sixties I |

- 137. From Carol Lynn Yellin: Clippings & Research on Memphis in the Mid-Sixties II
- 138. From Carol Lynn Yellin: Clippings & Research on Memphis in the Mid-Sixties III
- 139. From Carol Lynn Yellin: Clippings & Research on Memphis in the Mid-Sixties IV
- 140. From Carol Lynn Yellin: Clippings & Research on Memphis in the Mid-Sixties V
- 141. Memphis Music and Musicians: Jazz, Blues, Gospel, Soul, Rock Country (**includes oversize items**)

Container 15: Folders 142-154

- | Folder No. | Folder Title |
|------------|--|
| 142. | Copies of Selected Pages from Minute Books of Memphis City Council |
| 143. | Some Correspondence and Records Concerning Tennessee State Legislative Bills and Debates Relevant to Sanitation Strike |
| 144. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files I. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 145. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files II. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 146. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files III. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 147. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files IV. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 148. | From Bill Thomas: Working File V. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 149. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files VI. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 150. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files VII. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 151. | From Bill Thomas: Working File VIII. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 152. | From Bill Thomas: Working Files IX. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 |
| 153. | From Bill Thomas: Working File X. Material Assembled During Summer of 1968 (includes oversize items) |
| 154. | Tape Indexes by Joan Beifuss, I--Indexing of First Draft Transcripts of Taped Interviews |

Container 16: Folders 155-164

Folder No.	Folder Title
155.	Tape Indexes by Joan Beifuss, II--Indexing of First Draft Transcripts of Taped Interviews
156.	Tape Indexes by Joan Beifuss, III--Indexing of First Draft Transcripts of Taped Interviews
157.	Tape Indexes by Joan Beifuss, IV--Indexing of First Draft Transcripts of Taped Interviews
158.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files I--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
159.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files II --Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
160.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files III--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
161.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files IV--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
162.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files V--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
163.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files VI--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
164.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files VII--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript

Container 17: Folders 165-171

Folder No.	Folder Title
165.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files VIII--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
166.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files IX--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
167.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Files X--Research Assembled for Development of Book Manuscript
168.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Copy of Book Manuscript, Part I
169.	From Joan Beifuss: Working Copy of Book Manuscript, Part II
170.	From Joan Beifuss: Retyped First Draft of Book Manuscript, Part I
171.	From Joan Beifuss: Retyped First Draft of Book Manuscript, Part II

Container 18: Folders 172-173

Folder No.	Folder Title
172.	Memphis Search for Meaning Committee Memorabilia Part I
173.	Memphis Search for Meaning Committee Memorabilia Part II

III. AUDIOTAPE FILES (INCLUDING AUDIOTAPE TRANSCRIPTS & AUDIOTAPE SUMMARIES)
 (Note: For More Detailed Information, See Container 1, Notebooks 3 & 4)

Some tapes are restricted to non-commercial use only. Such tapes will have an asterisk before the tape number, e.g. *29.

Container 19: Tape Cabinet -- Audiotapes, Shelf 1

Tape No.	Tape Title	Series
1.	Gwen Awsumb, City Councilwoman	II, 1/2
2.	Gwen Awsumb, City Councilwoman	II, 2/2
3.	Gwen Awsumb, City Councilwoman	I, 1/1
4.	Joseph Sweat, Newspaperman, <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	1/4
5.	Joseph Sweat, Newspaperman, <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	2/4
6.	Joseph Sweat, Newspaperman, <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	3/4
7.	Joseph Sweat, Newspaperman, <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	4/4
8.	W. T. McAdams, City Councilman	1/1
9.	Frank Kallaher, Police Lieutenant	1/5
10.	Frank Kallaher, Police Lieutenant	2/5
11.	Frank Kallaher, Police Lieutenant	3/5
12.	Frank Kallaher, Police Lieutenant	4/5
13.	Frank Kallaher, Police Lieutenant	5/5
14.	Father James Lyke, Franciscan Priest, Roman Catholic	1/2
15.	Father James Lyke, Franciscan Priest, Roman Catholic	2/2
16.	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, Presbyterian, C.O.M.E.	I, 1/2
17.	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, Presbyterian, C.O.M.E.	I, 2/2
18.	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, Presbyterian, C.O.M.E.	II, 1/2
19.	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, Presbyterian, C.O.M.E.	II, 2/2
20.	Walter Bailey, Attorney, Represented Dr. King	1/2
21.	Walter Bailey, Attorney, Represented Dr. King	2/2
22.	Walter Bailey, Lorraine Motel Owner	1/1
23.	Robert James, City Councilman	1/1
24.	John Spence, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	1/2
24-A.	John Spence, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	2/2
25.	Frank Miles, Memphis Labor Mediator	1/4
26.	Frank Miles, Memphis Labor Mediator	2/4
27.	Frank Miles, Memphis Labor Mediator	3/4
28.	Frank Miles, Memphis Labor Mediator	4/4
*29.	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Memphis Speech, ('Mountaintop Speech'), April 3, 1968	1/2
*30.	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Memphis Speech, ('Mountaintop Speech'), April 3, 1968	2/2
31.	Taylor Blair, Memphis Labor Leader (IBEW)	1/1
32.	Jacques Wilmore, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	1/2
33.	Jacques Wilmore, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	2/2
*34.	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Memphis Speech, (at Mason Temple Rally), March 18, 1968	1/1
	[Note: Tape missing, cassette only]	
35.	The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with the Rev. Grant Harvey), Baptist, C.O.M.E. Youth Leader	I, 1/3

36.	The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with The Rev. Grant Harvey), Baptist, C.O.M.E. Youth Leader	I, 2/3
37.	The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with The Rev. Grant Harvey), Baptist, C.O.M.E. Youth Leader	I, 3/3
38.	The Rev. Harold Middlebrook, Baptist, C.O.M.E. Youth Leader	II, 1/2
39.	The Rev. Harold Middlebrook, Baptist, C.O.M.E. Youth Leader	II, 2/2
40.	The Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, (White) Southern Baptist	1/1
41.	- Ben Branch, "Operation Breadbasket" Band Leader & Assassination Eyewitness	1/1
42.	Jesse Neely, Tennessee Commission for Human Development	1/1
43.	James Manire, City Attorney of Memphis	1/1
44.	Lewis Donelson, City Councilman	1/3
44-A.	Lewis Donelson, City Councilman	2/3
45.	Lewis Donelson, City Councilman	3/3
46.	E.C. Stimbert, Memphis School Superintendent	I, 1/1
47.	E.C. Stimbert, Memphis School Superintendent	II, 1/2
48.	E.C. Stimbert, Memphis School Superintendent	II, 2/2
49.	Luella Cook, Domestic Employee (Housekeeper)	1/1
50.	Downing Pryor, Chairman, City Council, 1968	1/2
51.	Downing Pryor, Chairman, City Council, 1968	2/2
52.	Fred Williams, Medical Student on Extern Duty St. Joseph's Hospital, April 4, 1968	1/1

Container 19: Tape Cabinet -- Audiotapes, Shelf 2

Tape No.	Tape Title	
53.	The Rev. Richard Moon, MSU Presbyterian, Chaplain	1/3
54.	The Rev. Richard Moon, MSU Presbyterian, Chaplain	2/3
55.	The Rev. Richard Moon, MSU Presbyterian, Chaplain	3/3
56.	Edward W. (Ned) Cook, Business Leader, President Cook Industries, Inc.	1/2
57.	Edward W. (Ned) Cook, Business Leader, President Cook Industries, Inc.	2/2
58.	Paul Hess, Assistant Administrator, St. Joseph's Hospital (with his assistant, John Mansfield)	1/1
59.	Dr. Frederick Gioia, Neurosurgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital, in Emergency Room, April 4, 1968	1/1
60.	Ed Gillis, Public Works Dept. Employee, One of 1300 Participants in Sanitation Workers' Strike	1/2

61.	Ed Gillis, Public Works Dept. Employee, One of 1300 Participants in Sanitation Workers' Strike	2/2
62.	Billy Hyman, City Councilman	1/2
63.	Billy Hyman, City Councilman	2/2
64.	The Rev. Gilbert Patterson, Church of God in Christ	1/2
65.	The Rev. Gilbert Patterson, Church of God in Christ	2/2
66.	Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman	1/3
67.	Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman	2/3
68.	Jerred Blanchard, City Councilman	3/3
69.	Gladys Carpenter, Part-Time Office Employee, Key Participant in Feb. 23 March Incident	1/1
70.	Lewis Berry, Jr., Eyewitness to Shooting of Alleged Looter by Memphis Policeman, March 28	1/1
71.	Linda Allen and Peggy Jemison, Socially Prominent Wives of Memphis "Establishment" Leaders	1/1
72.	Linda Allen and Peggy Jemison, Socially Prominent Wives of Memphis "Establishment" Leaders	2/2
73.	Charles Blackburn, Director of Division of Public Works (includes Sanitation Dept.)	1/2
74.	Charles Blackburn, Director of Division of Public Works (includes Sanitation Dept.)	2/2
75.	J.O. Patterson, City Councilman & Tennessee State Legislator	1/1
76.	The Rev. Malcolm Blackburn, Pastor (White) of Clayborn Temple, African Methodist Episcopal	I, 1/1
77.	The Rev. Malcolm Blackburn, Pastor (White) of Clayborn Temple, African Methodist Episcopal	II, 1/1
78.	The Rev. William A. Dimmick, Dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral	1/2
79.	The Rev. William A. Dimmick, Dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral	2/2
80.	The Rev. Dr. Darrell Doughty, Asst. Professor of Religion at Southwestern, Presbyterian	1/3
81.	The Rev. Dr. Darrell Doughty, Asst. Professor of Religion at Southwestern, Presbyterian	2/3
82.	The Rev. Dr. Darrell Doughty, Asst. Professor of Religion at Southwestern, Presbyterian	3/3
83.	Gerald Fanion, Director, Shelby County Dept. of Community Relations	1/2
84.	Gerald Fanion, Director, Shelby County Dept. of Community Relations	2/2
85.	Dr. Glen Clark, Chief of Staff, City of Memphis Hospitals	1/2
86.	Dr. Glen Clark, Chief of Staff, City of Memphis Hospitals	2/2
87.	Harry Woodbury, Director, Division of Public Service	1/1

88.	Lucius Burch, Memphis Attorney, Represented Dr. King in April 4 Injunction Hearing	1/1
89.	The Rev. Ben Hooks, Lawyer, Clergyman, Former Judge, Businessman, S.C.L.C. National Board	1/1
90.	James McGinnis, Tennessee National Guardsman	1/1
91.	The Rev. Frank McRae, District Supt., Memphis Inner City District, United Methodist	1/1
92.	T.O. Jones, Organizer and Head of Memphis Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.	I, 1/1
93.	Dan Kuykendall, U.S. Congressman, Tenn. 9th District (now, 8th District)	1/1
94.	Myra Dreifus, Civic Leader, Philanthropist	1/1
95.	Fred Davis, City Councilman	1/1
96.	Thomas Todd, City Councilman	1/1
97.	Joseph Durick, Acting Bishop, Roman Catholic Diocese of Tennessee	1/1
98.	Ignatius MacDonald Essien, Nigerian Student at Southwestern-at-Memphis, 1968	1/1
99.	Jesse Turner, President, Memphis N.A.A.C.P.	1/2
100.	Jesse Turner, President, Memphis N.A.A.C.P.	2/2
101.	Bert Ferguson, President (White) of Black- Oriented Radio Station WDIA	1/1
102.	William Lucy, A.F.S.C.M.E. International Staff	1/3
103.	William Lucy, A.F.S.C.M.E. International Staff	2/3
104.	William Lucy, A.F.S.C.M.E. International Staff	3/3
105.	Memphis Kick-Off Rally, Poor People's Campaign	2/3
106.	Memphis Kick-Off Rally, Poor People's Campaign	1/3

Container 19:

Tape Cabinet -- Audiotapes, Shelf 3

Tape No.	Tape Title	
107.	Memphis Kick-Off Rally, Poor People's Campaign	3/3
108.	The Rev. Al Sampson, S.C.L.C. National Staff	1/1
109.	Bill Ross, Exec. Secy., Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council	I, 1/2
110.	Bill Ross, Exec. Secy., Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council	I, 2/2
111.	Anthony Sabella, Memphis Attorney, Represented A.F.S.C.M.E. in Contempt Hearing	1/1
112.	Bill Ross, Exec. Secy., Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council	II, 1/1
113.	Southwestern Students, Participating in Strike Coverage and Strike Activities	1/2
114.	Southwestern Students, Participating in Strike Coverage and Strike Activities	2/2
115.	Calvin Taylor, Organizer of Black Militants & Later Reporter for <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	1/3

116.	Calvin Taylor, Organizer of Black Militants & Later Reporter for <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	2/3
117.	Calvin Taylor, Organizer of Black Militants & Later Reporter for <u>Commercial Appeal</u>	3/3
118.	Father William Greenspun, Paulist Priest, Roman Catholic	1/2
119.	Father William Greenspun, Paulist Priest, Roman Catholic	2/2
120.	Monsignor Joseph Leppert, Founder, Memphis Catholic Human Relations Council	1/2
121.	Monsignor Joseph Leppert, Founder, Memphis Catholic Human Relations Council	2/2
122.	Arthur Crowns, Sociology Professor, Memphis State Univ. Law Enforcement Education	1/1
123.	Jesse Epps, Field Representative, A.F.S.C.M.E.	I, 1/1
124.	Russell Sugarmon (with Gina Sugarmon), Black Political Leader, Tennessee State Senator	1/3
125.	Russell Sugarmon (with Gina Sugarmon), Black Political Leader, Tennessee State Senator	2/3
126.	Russell Sugarmon (with Gina Sugarmon), Black Political Leader, Tennessee State Senator	3/3
127.	Mose Walker, Assistant Principal, Booker T. Washington High School	1/1
128.	Floyd Newsum, Memphis City Fireman (Black) Assigned to Fire Station #2 Opposite Lorraine Motel, Transferred April 3, 1968	1/2
128-A.	Floyd Newsum, Memphis City Fireman (Black) Assigned to Fire Station #2 Opposite Lorraine Motel, Transferred April 3, 1968	2/2
129.	Philip Perel, City Councilman	1/1
130.	The Rev. Henry Starks, C.O.M.E. Leader, African Methodist Episcopal	1/2
131.	The Rev. Henry Starks, C.O.M.E. Leader, African Methodist Episcopal	2/2
132.	Charles Holmes, Public Relations, Memphis State Univ. and (Volunteer) Memphis Police Dept.	I, 1/2
133.	Charles Holmes, Public Relations, Memphis State Univ. and (Volunteer) Memphis Police Dept.	I, 2/2
134.	Charles Holmes, Public Relations, Memphis State Univ. and (Volunteer) Memphis Police Dept.	II, 1/1
135.	Ministers' Negotiation Meetings, as Taped by The Rev. James Jordan	I, 1/1
136.	Pete Sisson, Former Commissioner of Public Works When Local #1733 A.F.S.C.M.E. Organized	1/1
137.	Pete Sisson, Former Commissioner of Public Works When Local #1733 A.F.S.C.M.E. Organized	2/2
138.	William B. Ingram, Former Mayor (1964-67)	1/3
139.	William B. Ingram, Former Mayor (1964-67)	2/3

140.	William B. Ingram, Former Mayor (1964-67)	3/3
141.	David Caywood, Attorney Involved in Behind- The-Scenes Negotiations To Settle Strike	1/2
142.	David Caywood, Attorney Involved in Behind- The-Scenes Negotiations To Settle Strike	2/2
143.	Mr. & Mrs. L.C. Reed, Sanitation Worker on Strike and Wife, Parents of Pro Football Star, Oscar Reed	1/1
144.	Bobby Doctor, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	1/3
145.	Bobby Doctor, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	2/3
146.	Bobby Doctor, U.S. Civil Rights Commission	3/3
147.	Maxine Smith, Exec. Secy., N.A.A.C.P.	1/2
148.	Maxine Smith, Exec. Secy., N.A.A.C.P.	2/2
149.	Gwen Kyles, (Mrs. Billy Kyles), Was To Have Been Dr. King's Dinner Hostess April 4, 1968	1/1
150.	The Rev. Brooks Ramsey, Memphis Minister3' Assn., in Ministers' March, April 5, Southern Baptist	1/1
151.	Wyeth Chandler, City Councilman	1/3
152.	Wyeth Chandler, City Councilman	2/3
153.	Wyeth Chandler, City Councilman	3/3
154.	The Rev. John William Aldridge, Presbyterian	1/2
155.	The Rev. John William Aldridge, Presbyterian	2/2
156.	John T. Fisher, Businessman, Organizer of "Memphis Cares"	1/3
157.	John T. Fisher, Businessman, Organizer of "Memphis Cares"	2/3
158.	John T. Fisher, Businessman, Organizer of "Memphis Cares"	3/3
159.	Mrs. Margaret Valiant and Peter Cooper, White Persons Long Active in Integration Activities	1/2
160.	Mrs. Margaret Valiant, White Person Long Active in Integration Activities	2/2
161.	Ed Ray, Managing Editor, <u>Memphis Press-Scimitar</u>	1/2

Container 19: Tape Cabinet Audiotapes, Shelf 4

Tape No.	Tape Title	
162.	Ed Ray, Managing Editor, <u>Memphis Press-Scimitar</u>	2/2
163.	Sam Weintraub, Attorney Specializing In Labor Law for City of Memphis	1/4
164.	Sam Weintraub, Attorney Specializing In Labor Law for City of Memphis	2/4
165.	Sam Weintraub, Attorney Specializing In Labor Law for City of Memphis	3/4

166. The Rev. James Jordan, Beale Street Baptist Church, Memphis Ministers' Association 1/2
167. The Rev. James Jordan, Beale Street Baptist Church, Memphis Ministers' Association 2/2
168. N.A.M.E. Volunteers, Project to Study Memphis Attitudes, Summer, 1969 1/2
169. N.A.M.E. Volunteers, Project to Study Memphis Attitudes, Summer, 1969 2/2
170. Ronald Ivy, A Founder of Black Students' Assn. At Memphis State University I, 1/1
171. Ronald Ivy, A Founder of Black Students' Assn. At Memphis State University II, 1/1
172. James & Marjorie Cherry, Newspaper Advertising Director, Past President League of Women Voters 1/3
173. James & Marjorie Cherry, Newspaper Advertising Director, Past President League of Women Voters 2/3
174. James & Marjorie Cherry, Newspaper Advertising Director, Past President League of Women Voters 3/3
175. Eddie Jenkins, An Organizer of Black Students' Assn., Memphis State Univ. I, 1/1
176. Eddie Jenkins, An Organizer of Black Students' Assn., Memphis State Univ. (with Martha Jenkins) II, 1/3
177. Eddie Jenkins, An Organizer of Black Students' Assn., Memphis State Univ. (with Martha Jenkins) II, 2/3
178. Eddie Jenkins, An Organizer of Black Students' Assn., Memphis State Univ. (with Martha Jenkins) II, 3/3
179. St. Mary's Episcopal School for Girls, Speeches on "Maids" Revealing Attitudes, Spring 1968 1/1
180. The Rev. Baxton Bryant, Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations I, 1/1
181. Memorial March Discussion by 13 White Participants in April 4, 1969 March 1/2
182. Memorial March Discussion by 13 White Participants in April 4, 1969 March 2/2
183. Henry Loeb, Mayor of Memphis I, 1/1
184. Henry Loeb, Mayor of Memphis II, 1/1
185. Memorial March Discussion by 8 White Participants in April 8, 1968 March 1/1
186. The Sengstacke Family: Whittier, Sr., Editor of Tri-State Defender, Memphis Black Weekly Newspaper; His Wife, Mattie; Son, Whittier, Jr.; Daughter, Ethel; and Ed Harris, News Photographer for Defender 1/2

187. The Sengstacke Family: Whittier, Sr., Editor of Tri-State Defender, Memphis Black Weekly Newspaper; His Wife, Mattie; Son, Whittier, Jr.; Daughter, Ethel; and Ed Harris, News Photographer for Defender 2/2
188. Audio for Film "Dump Closed," Assembled From Film and Radio Newscasts, For Memphis Search For Meaning Committee Meeting, Summer, 1968 1/3
189. Jesse Epps, Field Representative, A.F.S.C.M.E. II, 1/1
190. Jerrold Moore, Chief Administrative Officer of City of Memphis 1/2
191. Jerrold Moore, Chief Administrative Officer of City of Memphis 2/2
192. Dolph Smith and his wife Jesse Smith, Memphis Artist, Donor of Collages, "And The Veil of The Temple Shall Be Rent From Top to Bottom," (Documents & Artifacts File 44-14) and "The Lion Shall Lie Down With The Lamb" (Documents & Artifacts File 44-15).
(See p.94 note on these 2 works.) 1/1
193. C. Eric Lincoln, Prof. of Sociology & Religion, Union Theological Seminary, Memphis Native, Consultant to Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project 1/1
194. "Death of Bessie Smith" Cast, Group Discussion By Bi-racial Student Cast of Play in Rehearsal at M.S.U. at Time of Dr. King's Assassination 1/1
195. Ministers' Negotiation Meetings, as Taped by The Rev. James Jordan II, 1/2
196. The Rev. Ralph Jackson, Director of A.M.E. Division of Minimum Salary, C.O.M.E. Treasurer 1/2
197. The Rev. Ralph Jackson, Director of A.M.E. Division of Minimum Salary, C.O.M.E. Treasurer 2/2
198. United Press International Radio Press Service Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike Jan. 16-March 28, 1968 I, 1/15
199. United Press International Radio Press Service Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, March 28-April 4, 1968 I, 2/15
200. United Press International Radio Press Service Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April 4-5, 1968 I, 3/15
201. United Press International Radio Press Service Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April 5, 1968 I, 4/15

202. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
5, 1968 I, 5/15
203. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
5, 1968 I, 6/15
204. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
5, 1968, Full Text of Pres. Lyndon Johnson's
Tribute to Dr. King I, 7/15
205. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
6, 1968 I, 8/15
206. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
6, 1968 I, 9/15
207. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike; April
7, 1968 I, 10/15
208. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
8, 1968 I, 11/15
209. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
8, 1968 I, 12/15
210. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
9, 1968 I, 13/15
211. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
10, 1968 I, 14/15
212. United Press International Radio Press Service
Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. &
On Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April
11, 1968 I, 15/15

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|------|---|---------|
| 213. | United Press International Radio Press Service,
Segments of Public Funeral Service for
Dr. King, Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1968,
Morehouse College
[Note: Tape missing] | II, 1/2 |
| 214. | United Press International Radio Press Service
Segments of Public Funeral Service for
Dr. King, Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1968,
Morehouse College | II, 2/2 |
| 215. | Memorial Service & Rally for Poor People's
Campaign at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968 | 1/2 |

Container 19: Tape Cabinet Audiotapes, Shelf 5

- | Tape No. | Tape Title | |
|----------|--|-----|
| 216. | Memorial Service & Rally for Poor People's
Campaign at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968 | 2/2 |
| 217. | WDIA Radio News Reports on Memorial March,
April 8, 1968, Memphis | 1/1 |
| 218. | WDIA Radio News Reports on Rally for Poor
People's Campaign, Marks, Miss., May 5, 1968 | 1/1 |
| 219. | WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of
Television Program "Can You Hear Me Now?"
Broadcast on April 4, 1969, 1st Anniversary
Memorial | 1/1 |
| 220. | WDIA Radio Broadcast of Speech by the Rev.
Ezekiel Bell at S.C.L.C. Recruitment Service
for Poor People's Campaign, May 1, 1968 | 1/1 |
| 221. | WMPS Radio Funeral Service For Dr. Martin Luther
King, Jr., Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.,
April 9, 1968 | 1/2 |
| 222. | WMPS Radio, Funeral Service For Dr. Martin Luther
King, Jr., Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.
April 9, 1968 | 2/2 |
| 223. | WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The
Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by
Memphis Black Community, "Let's Stop
Robbing Public Employees," April 28, 1969 | 1/1 |
| *224. | WMPS Radio, "Memphis Cares" Program, Broadcast
From Crump Stadium, Memphis, April 7, 1968 | 1/2 |
| *225. | WMPS Radio, "Memphis Cares" Program, Broadcast
From Crump Stadium, Memphis, April 7, 1968 | 2/2 |
| 226. | The Rev. James Netters, City Councilman | 1/2 |

227.	The Rev. James Netters, City Councilman	2/2
228.	T.O. Jones, Organizer and Head of Memphis Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.	II, 1/3
229.	T.O. Jones, Organizer and Head of Memphis Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.	II, 2/3
230.	T.O. Jones, Organizer and Head of Memphis Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.	II, 3/3
231.	WDIA Radio, Mason Temple Mass Meeting for Poor People's Campaign, May 1, 1968	1/3
232.	WDIA Radio, Mason Temple Mass Meeting for Poor People's Campaign, May 1, 1968	2/3
233.	WDIA Radio, Mason Temple Mass Meeting for Poor People's Campaign, May 1, 1968	3/3
234.	S.C.L.C. 11th Annual Convention, Memorial Service For Dr. King, Memphis, Aug. 16, 1968	1/3
234-A.	S.C.L.C. 11th Annual Convention, Memorial Service For Dr. King, Memphis, Aug. 16, 1968, Featuring Singer Aretha Franklin & Her Father, Dr. Clarence Franklin of Detroit	2/3
235.	S.C.L.C. 11th Annual Convention, Memorial Service for Dr. King, Memphis, Aug. 16, 1968	3/3
236.	"Evening of Black Art & Culture," S.C.L.C. 11th Annual Convention, Memphis, Aug. 16, 1968	1/1
237.	WHBQ-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of "TV Press Conference," Phil Canale, Attorney General of Shelby County on James Earl Ray Trial, March 16, 1969	1/1
238.	WMPS Radio On-The-Spot Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, March 28-29, 1968	1/5
239.	WMPS Radio On-The-Spot Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, March 29- April 4, 1968	2/5
240.	WMPS Radio On-The-Spot Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April 5, 1968	3/5
241.	WMPS Radio, On-The-Spot Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, April 8-9, 1968	4/5
242.	WMPS Radio On-The-Spot Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. & Memphis Sanitation Workers Strike, April 16, 1968	5/5
243.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	X, 1/2

244. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist X, 2/2
245. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist VIII, 1/2
246. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist VIII, 2/2
247. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist VI, 1/1
248. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist VII, 1/1
249. Mayor Loeb's Open House, July 18, 1968, A Recording of Weekly Event Whereby Citizens Bring Problems to Mayor at City Hall 1/2
250. Mayor Loeb's Open House, July 18, 1968, A Recording of Weekly Event Whereby Citizens Bring Problems to Mayor at City Hall 2/2
251. Myra Dreifus and Selma Lewis, Founder and Co-Worker, of Fund For Needy School Children 1/1
252. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist IX, 2/2
253. Sam Weintraub, Attorney Specializing in Labor Law for City of Memphis 4/4
254. Discussion of "Beatitudes" in East Memphis, Sponsored by Rev. Lawson's Centenary Methodist Church, April 17, 1969 1/2
255. Discussion of "Beatitudes" in East Memphis, Sponsored by Rev. Lawson's Centenary Methodist Church, April 17, 1969 2/2
256. Rabbi James Wax, President of Memphis Ministers' Assn., 1968, Temple Israel, Reform Congregation 1/1
- *257. WDIA Radio, The Rev. James Bevel Recruiting for Poor People's Campaign in Marks, Miss. Late April or Early May, 1968 1/1
258. The Rev. S.B. (Billy) Kyles, S.C.L.C., C.O.M.E., N.A.A.C.P., Eyewitness to Dr. King's Death, Was to Have Been His Dinner Host April 4, 1968 I, 1/2

259.	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, S.C.L.C., C.O.M.E., N.A.A.C.P., Eyewitness to Dr. King's Death, Was to Have Been His Dinner Host April 4, 1968	I, 2/2
260.	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, S.C.L.C., C.O.M.E., N.A.A.C.P., Eyewitness to Dr. King's Death, Was to Have Been His Dinner Host April 4, 1968	II, 1/2
261.	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, S.C.L.C., C.O.M.E., N.A.A.C.P., Eyewitness to Dr. King's Death, Was to Have Been His Dinner Host April 4, 1968	II, 2/2
262.	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations	II, 1/2
263.	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations	II, 2/2
264.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of "Conversa- tions In Black And White" Interview with The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Director of Operation PUSH, June 24, 1973	1/1
265.	Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968	7/11
266.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	II, 1/2
267.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	I, 1/1
268.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading on- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	III, 1/1

Container 19:

Tape Cabinet -- Audiotapes, Shelf 6

Tape No.	Tape Title	
269.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	IV, 1/2
270.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	IV, 2/2

271. Audiotape of Widely Broadcast Confrontation of Rabbi James Wax and Mayor Henry Loeb, After Ministers' March To City Hall, April 5, 1968 1/1
272. Address by The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr. to Memphis Human Relations Council, May 10, 1968 1/1
273. Summary of Rev. Lawson's May 10 Address by Joan Beifuss, & Recording of Address by Lewis Hobson, Principal of Manassas High School to Rearing Children of Good Will Workshop, May, 1968 1/1
274. Richard J. Ryan, An Attorney For James Earl Ray At Student Discussion Program "Snack And Rap," Memphis State University, March 17, 1971 1/1
275. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of "Face To Face" Discussion Program Featuring 3 City Councilmen Reviewing Council's First Four Years, Nov. 28, 1971 1/1
276. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Speech, "The Look To The Future," at 25th Anniversary of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., September, 1957 1/1
277. Memphis Memorial March, Speeches at City Hall, April 8, 1968 1/1
278. Audio for Film "Dump Closed," Assembled From Film And Radio Newscasts, For Memphis Search For Meaning Committee Meeting, Summer, 1968 2/3
279. Audio for Film "Dump Closed," Assembled From Film And Radio Newscasts, For Memphis Search For Meaning Committee Meeting, Summer, 1968 3/3
280. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of Interview with Mayor Henry Loeb on "Close Up" News Conference Program, Sept. 5, 1971 1/1
281. WREC Radio, Newscasts on Strike, Assassination and Capture of James Earl Ray, March-June, 1968 1/1
282. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 2/11
283. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 1/11
284. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of Interview with The Rev. Ben Hooks and The Rev. Billy Kyles Following James Earl Ray Trial, on "Close Up" Program, March 16, 1969 1/1
285. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 4/11

286. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 5/11
287. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 3/11
- *288. WDIA Radio, Memorial Service For Dr. King at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968 1/1
- *289. WDIA Radio, Speeches by The Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., at Mason Temple Kick-Off Rally for Poor People's Campaign, May 1, 1968 1/1
290. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 8/11
291. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 6/11
292. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 10/11
293. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 11/11
294. Home Recordings of Television Coverage of Dr. King's Assassination & Related Events, as Taped by Poppy Karchmer, April 4-8, 1968 9/11
295. Ann Geary and Mary Kay Tolleson, Conversation of 2 White Memphis Women About Their Experiences During March 28th March Led By Dr. King, As Taped by Poppy Karchmer, March 30, 1968 (Note: Only Interview Tape In Collection Which Pre-Dates Assassination) 1/1
296. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr. at Student Discussion Program "Snack And Rap," Memphis State Univ., Discussing "Religion: Trick or Treat," Oct. 20, 1971 1/1
297. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speech to University of Mississippi Breakfast, Oxford, Miss., April 25, 1968 1/1
298. WLOK Radio, Three 60-Second Commercials for Loeb's Laundry, As Used During and Following Sanitation Strike on Black-oriented Station 1/1
299. Home Recording of Audio Portion of Public Broadcasting Laboratory's Television Documentary on The Last Days of Dr. King, As Taped by Bill Thomas, Jan. 15, 1971 1/1
[Note: Tape missing]

300.	Dan Powell, Regional Director for C.O.P.E. (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education)	1/3
301.	Dan Powell, Regional Director for C.O.P.E. (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education)	2/3
302.	Dan Powell, Regional Director for C.O.P.E. (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education)	3/3
303.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	IX, 1/2
304.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	V, 1/1
305.	Jerry Wurf, President, A.F.S.C.M.E. Inter- national	1/4
306.	Jerry Wurf, President, A.F.S.C.M.E. Inter- national	2/4
307.	Jerry Wurf, President, A.F.S.C.M.E. Inter- national	3/4
308.	Jerry Wurf, President, A.F.S.C.M.E. Inter- national	4/4
309.	P.J. Ciampa, Director of Field Staff, A.F.S.C.M.E. International	1/1
310.	James Reynolds, U.S. Under Secretary of Labor Sent To Memphis Following Assassination by President Johnson to Serve as Mediator in Sanitation Workers' Strike	1/1
311.	WMC-TV Audiotape of Sound Portion of April 2, 1972 "Face to Face" Discussion Program With Gerold Frank, Author of <u>An American Death</u> , (Book File: Book No. 4)	1/1
312.	Frank Gianotti, City Attorney for City of Memphis 1968, Chief Negotiator For City	1/2
313.	Frank Gianotti, City Attorney for City of Memphis 1968, Chief Negotiator For City	2/2
314.	Henry Lux, Assistant Chief (Later Chief) of Police, Memphis, 1968	1/3
315.	Henry Lux, Assistant Chief (Later Chief) of Police, Memphis, 1968	2/3
316.	Henry Lux, Assistant Chief (Later Chief) of Police, Memphis, 1968	3/3
317.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non- violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	XI, 1/2

318.	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Leading Non-violent Theoretician, Chairman, C.O.M.E. Strategy Committee, S.C.L.C., United Methodist	XI, 2/2
319.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "The Sanitation Fee," Aug. 9, 1968	1/1
320.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "Jobs, What Jobs?" Aug. 23, 1968	1/1
321.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "A Way Out," July 26, 1968	1/1
322.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "We Propose," July 12, 1968	1/1
323.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "We Accuse," July 5, 1968	1/1

Container 19: Tape Cabinet - Audiotapes, Shelf 7

Tape No.	Tape Title	Series
324.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "Turnkey, Racism and Hope," Sept. 23, 1968	1/1
325.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "Here We Go Again," Oct. 10, 1969	1/1
326.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of <u>The Forty Percent Speaks</u> Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "What is Racism?" Nov. 11, 1968	1/1

327. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of The Forty Percent Speaks Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "New Life for Old People," Aug. 16, 1968; Followed by "Jobs, What Jobs?" Aug. 30, 1968 1/1
328. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of The Forty Percent Speaks Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "Burning Or Soul Force: Is There A Better Way?" Sept. 13, 1968; Followed by "To Bop or Not to Bop," Oct. 7, 1968 1/1
329. WMC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of The Forty Percent Speaks Series Presented by Memphis Black Community, "Mood of Young Blacks," Oct. 18, 1969 1/1
330. WREC Radio, Excerpts from Rostrum Program on "Garbage and Its Environmental Impact," Taped at League of Women Voters Forum June 25, 1972 1/1
331. "Race Relations In The South" Discussion Taped During Student Forum, Question-Answer Program At Memphis State Univ., Nov. 20, 1968 1/3
332. "Race Relations In The South" Discussion Taped During Student Forum, Question-Answer Program At Memphis State Univ., Nov. 20, 1968 2/3
333. "Race Relations In The South" Discussion Taped During Student Forum, Question-Answer Program At Memphis State Univ., Nov. 20, 1968 3/3
334. Frank Ahlgren, Editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal 1/1
335. Paul Barnett, Newsman for WREC-TV and WREC Radio Who Covered & Reported Crisis Events 1968 1/1
336. The Rev. Richard Wells, Professor of Church History, Memphis Theological Seminary, Presbyterian 1/2
337. The Rev. Richard Wells, Professor of Church History, Memphis Theological Seminary, Presbyterian, and His Wife Dodie Wells 2/2
338. Tom Beckner, An Original Member of The Memphis Search For Meaning Committee 1/1
339. WREC Radio, Compilation of Statements & Interviews Following Assassination, April 4, 1968 1/1
340. "So King Came To Memphis: Inquiries Into The Sanitation Strike of 1968," Speech by Joan Beifuss to Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, July 2, 1972. (Side 2 Has Questions, Answers) 1/1

341. "Unionism And Public Employees," Speech
by Leamon Hood, A.F.S.C.M.E., to
Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship, Aug.
10, 1972. (Side 2 Has Questions-Answers) 1/1
342. WREC Radio, Tapes of Paul Barnett, Newsman,
Describing March 28, 1968 Disorders, In-
cluding Talkback Between Barnett & Studio 1/1
343. Edward H. Hunvald, Retired Dept. Store
Executive, An Original Member of The Memphis
Search For Meaning Committee, Donor of Clip-
ping Files 1/3
344. Edward H. Hunvald, Retired Dept. Store
Executive, An Original Member of The Memphis
Search For Meaning Committee, Donor of Clip-
ping Files 2/3
345. Edward H. Hunvald, Retired Dept. Store
Executive, An Original Member of The Memphis
Search For Meaning Committee, Donor of Clip-
ping Files 3/3
346. Home Recording of NBC-TV "Today" Show Inter-
view with David L. Lewis, Author of King:
A Critical Biography (Book File: Book No.
7), As Taped by David Yellin, Jan. 15, 1970 1/1
347. WHBQ-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of
Discussion of State of Racism in North &
South by The Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago
and The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, "Black
Perspective," Program, July 7, 1973 1/1
348. WDIA Radio, Excerpts from Broadcast of Fifth
Anniversary Memorial Service for Dr. King,
Sponsored by Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.,
Ellis Auditorium, Memphis, Mar. 31, 1973 1/1
349. Roy Wilkins, National Executive Director for
N.A.A.C.P., in Memphis for Seidman Lectures,
April 18, 1973 1/2
350. Roy Wilkins, National Executive Director for
N.A.A.C.P., in Memphis for Seidman Lectures,
April 18, 1973 2/2
351. Frank Holloman, Director of Fire & Police in
Memphis During Crisis Period, 1968 I, 1/1
352. "I Can Hear It Now — The Sixties," Excerpts
From Long-Playing Record, Including Portions
Relating to Assassinations, As Taped by
David Yellin 1/1
[Note: Tape missing]
353. Frank Holloman, Director of Fire & Police in
Memphis During Crisis Period, 1968 II, 1/4

354.	Frank Holloman, Director of Fire & Police in Memphis During Crisis Period, 1968	II, 2/4
355.	Frank Holloman, Director of Fire & Police in Memphis During Crisis Period, 1968	II, 3/4
356.	Frank Holloman, Director of Fire & Police in Memphis During Crisis Period, 1968	II, 4/4
357.	Ministers' Negotiation Meetings, as Taped by The Rev. James Jordan	II, 2/2
358.	WMPS Radio, Turner Catledge, Editor, <u>New York Times</u> , Formerly With <u>Commercial Appeal</u> , Interviewed, "Let's Talk It Over," Oct. 25, 1970	1/2
359.	WMPS Radio, Turner Catledge, Editor, <u>New York Times</u> , Formerly With <u>Commercial Appeal</u> , Interviewed, "Let's Talk It Over," Oct. 25, 1970	2/2
360.	WMC-TV, Audiotape of Brief Commentary on Dr. King, on Sixth Anniversary of Assassination, by Myron Lowry, Newsman, April 4, 1974	1/1
361.	WLOK Radio, Series of 30- and 60-Second Commercials and Station Break Announcements, Used in Spring, 1968 [Note: Tape missing]	1/1
362.	University of Iowa Audiotape of Speech by Del Shields, Well-Known Black, "Disk Jockey" To U. of I. Students, Circa 1968-69, Articulating Attitudes Then Prevalent	1/1
363.	WMC-TV, Audiotaped Interview With Food Stamp Recipient (White) Used For Filmed Report In "Face To Face" Thanksgiving Program, 1969	1/1
364.	WREC-TV, Audiotape of Sound Portion of 1973 Fifth Anniversary Observance of Assassination, Panel Discussion by Leaders of Black Community Involved in Crisis & Strike Activities	1/1

Container 20: Transcripts of Audiotapes (With Summaries), Folders 1-49

Folder No. With Tape No.	Transcript Title With Series No.	No. of Pages
1.	334 Frank Ahlgren, 1/1	39
2.	154 The Rev. John W. Aldridge, 1/2	33
3.	155 The Rev. John W. Aldridge, 2/2	28
4.	71 Linda Allen & Peggy Jemison, 1/2	24
5.	72 Linda Allen & Peggy Jemison, 2/2	21

Folder No.	Tape No.	Transcript Title	No. of Pages
6.	3	Gwen Awsumb, I, 1/1	16
7.	1	Gwen Awsumb, II, 1/2	35
8.	2	Gwen Awsumb, II, 2/2	32
9.	20	Walter Bailey, Attorney, 1/2	38
10.	21	Walter Bailey, Attorney, 2/2	31
11.	22	Walter Bailey, Lorraine Motel, 1/1	47
12.	335	Paul Barnett, 1/1	33
13.	338	Tom Beckner, 1/1	60
14.	16	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, I, 1/2	28
15.	17	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, I, 2/2	15
16.	18	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, II, 1/2	39
17.	19	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, II, 2/2	7
18.	70	Lewis Berry, 1/1	32
19.	73	Charles Blackburn, 1/2	23
20.	74	Charles Blackburn, 2/2	21
21.	76	The Rev. Malcolm Blackburn, I, 1/1	36
22.	77	The Rev. Malcolm Blackburn, II, 1/1	49
23.	31	Taylor Blair, 1/1	48
24.	66	Jerred Blanchard, 1/3	25
25.	67	Jerred Blanchard, 2/3	36
26.	68	Jerred Blanchard, 3/3	12
27.	41	Ben Branch, 1/1	36
28.	180	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, I, 1/1	36
29.	262	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, II, 1/2	43
30.	263	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, II, 2/2	17
31.	88	Lucius Burch, 1/1	31
32.	69	Gladys Carpenter, 1/1	13
33.	141	David Caywood, 1/2	34
34.	142	David Caywood, 2/2	31
35.	151	Wyeth Chandler, 1/3	18
36.	152	Wyeth Chandler, 2/3	20
37.	153	Wyeth Chandler, 3/3	20
38.	172	James and Marjorie Cherry, 1/3	41
39.	173	James and Marjorie Cherry, 2/3	20
40.	174	James and Marjorie Cherry, 3/3	18
41.	309	P.J. Ciampa, 1/1	48
42.	85	Dr. Glenn Clark, 1/2	24
43.	86	Dr. Glenn Clark, 2/2	25
44.	56	Edward W. (Ned) Cook, 1/2	32
45.	57	Edward W. (Ned) Cook, 2/2	23
46.	49	Luella Cook, 1/1	25
47.	122	Arthur Crowns, 1/1	67
48.	95	Fred Davis, 1/1	61
49.	194	"Death of Bessie Smith" Cast, 1/1	68

Container 21: Transcripts of Audiotapes (With Summaries),
 Folders 50-107

Folder No. With Tape No.	Transcript Title With Series No.	No. of Pages
50.	78 The Rev. William A. Dimmick, 1/2	42
51.	79 The Rev. William A. Dimmick, 2/2	19
52.	144 Bobby Doctor, 1/3	29
53.	145 Bobby Doctor, 2/3	19
54.	146 Bobby Doctor, 3/3	17
55.	44 Lewis Donelson, 1/3	26
56.	44-A Lewis Donelson, 2/3	32
57.	45 Lewis Donelson, 3/3	9
58.	80 The Rev. Darrell Doughty, 1/3(Corrections attached)	17
59.	81 The Rev. Darrell Doughty, 2/3(Corrections attached)	40
60.	82 The Rev. Darrell Doughty, 3/3(No corrections)	11
61.	94 Myra Dreifus, 1/1	62
62.	251 Myra Dreifus and Selma Lewis, 1/1	58
63.	97 Bishop Joseph Durick, 1/1	28
64.	123 Jesse Epps, I, 1/1	43
65.	189 Jesse Epps, II, 1/1	30
66.	98 Ignatius MacDonald Essien, 1/1	35
67.	83 Gerald Fanion, 1/2	45
68.	84 Gerald Fanion, 2/2	30
69.	101 Bert Ferguson, 1/1	29
70.	156 John T. Fisher, 1/3	36
71.	157 John T. Fisher, 2/3	37
72.	158 John T. Fisher, 3/3	17
73.	295 Ann Geary and Mary Kay Tolleson, 1/1	17
74.	312 Frank Gianocci, 1/2	27
75.	313 Frank Gianotti, 2/2	25
76.	60 Ed Gillis, 1/2	43
77.	61 Ed Gillis, 2/2	49
78.	59 Dr. Frederick Gioia, 1/1	40
79.	118 Father William Greenspun, 1/2	34
80.	119 Father William Greenspun, 2/2	23
81.	58 Paul Hess and John Mansfield, 1/1	31
82.	351 Frank Holloman, I, 1/1	31
83.	353 Frank Holloman, II, 1/4	15
84.	354 Frank Holloman, II, 2/4	14
85.	355 Frank Holloman, II, 3/4	15
86.	356 Frank Holloman, II, 4/4	5
87.	132 Charles Holmes, I, 1/2	16
88.	133 Charles Holmes, I, 2/2	14
89.	134 Charles Holmes, II, 1/1	19
90.	89 The Rev. Ben Hooks, 1/1	13
91.	343 Edward Hunvald, 1/3	43
92.	344 Edward Hunvald, 2/3	43
93.	345 Edward Hunvald, 3/3	26
94.	62 Billy Hyman, 1/2	26
95.	63 Billy Hyman, 2/2	23
96.	138 William B. Ingram, 1/3	23
97.	139 William B. Ingram, 2/3	30

Folder No.	Tape No.	Transcript Title	No. of Pages
98.	140	William B. Ingram, 3/3	21
99.	170	Ronald Ivy, I, 1/1	65
100.	171	Ronald Ivy, I, 1/1	58
101.	196	The Rev. Ralph Jackson, 1/2	31
102.	197	The Rev. Ralph Jackson, 2/2	24
103.	23	Robert James, 1/1	43
104.	175	Eddie Jenkins, I, 1/1	34
105.	176	Eddie Jenkins, II, 1/3	38
106.	177	Eddie Jenkins, II, 2/3	35
107.	178	Eddie Jenkins, II, 3/3	22

Container 22: Transcripts of Audiotapes (With Summaries), Folders 108-156

Folder No. With Tape No.	Transcript Title With Series No.	No. of Pages
108. 92	T.O. Jones, I, 1/1	20
109. 228	T.O. Jones, II, 1/3	42
110. 229	T.O. Jones, II, 2/3	52
111. 230	T.O. Jones, II, 3/3	36
112. 116	The Rev. James A. Jordan, 1/2	37
113. 167	The Rev. James A. Jordan, 2/2	6
114. 9	Frank Kallaher, 1/5	39
	Frank Kallaher, 2/5	53
115. 10	Frank Kallaher, 3/5	22
116. 11	Frank Kallaher, 4/5	25
117. 12	Frank Kallaher, 5/5	25
118. 13	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "Mountaintop"	
119. 29	Speech, April 3, 1968, 1/2	5
	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "Mountaintop"	
120. 30	Speech, April 3, 1968, 2/2	8
	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mason Temple	
121. 34	Speech, March 18, 1968, 1/1	8
122. 93	Dan Kuykendall, 1/1	47
123. 149	Gwen Kyles, 1/1	30
124. 258	The Rev. S.B. (Billy) Kyles (with #258-A)I, 1/2	21
125. 259	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, I, 2/2	29
126. 260	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, II, 1/2	41
127. 261	The Rev. S.B. (Billy)Kyles, II, 2/2	13
128. 267	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., I, 1/1	10
129. 266	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., II, 1/1	40
130. 268	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., III, 1/1	43
131. 269	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., IV, 1/2	25
132. 270	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., IV, 2/2	21
133. 304	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., V,1/1	9

Folder No.	Tape No.	Transcript Title	No. of Pages
134.	247	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., VI, 1/1	25
135.	248	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., VII, 1/1	61
136.	245	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., VIII, 1/2	14
137.	246	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., VIII, 2/2	44
138.	303	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., IX, 1/2	32
139.	252	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., IX, 2/2	31
140.	243	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., X, 1/2	18
141.	244	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., X, 2/2	63
142.	317	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., XI, 1/2	44
143.	318	The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., XI, 2/2	22
144.	120	Monsignor Joseph Leppert, 1/2	26
145.	121	Monsignor Joseph Leppert, 2/2	15
146.	193	C. Eric Lincoln, 1/1	21
147.	183	Henry Loeb, I, 1/1	38
148.	184	Henry Loeb, II, 1/1	17
149.	102	William Lucy, 1/3	35
150.	103	William Lucy, 2/3	37
151.	104	William Lucy, 3/3	29
152.	314	Henry Lux, 1/3	57
153.	315	Henry Lux, 2/3	45
154.	316	Henry Lux, 3/3	38
155.	14	Father James Lyke, 1/2	13
156.	15	Father James Lyke, 2/2	28

Container 23: Transcripts of Audiotapes (With Summaries), Folders 157-210

Folder No. With Tape No.	Transcript Title With Series No.	No. of Pages
157.	43 James Manire, 1/1	51
158.	249 Mayor's Open House, 1/2	59
159.	250 Mayor's Open House, 2/2	44
160.	8 W.T. McAdams, 1/1	47
161.	90 James McGinnis, 1/1	49
162.	91 The Rev. Frank McRae, 1/1	45
163.	185 Memorial March Discussion, 1968, 1/1	77
164.	181 Memorial March Discussion, 1969, 1/2	31
165.	182 Memorial March Discussion, 1969, 2/2	35
166.	35 The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with The Rev. Grant Harvey) I, 1/3	17
167.	36 The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with The Rev. Grant Harvey) I, 2/3	19
168.	37 The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (with The Rev. Grant Harvey) I, 3/3	22
169.	38 The Rev. Harold Middlebrook, II 1/2	47
170.	39 The Rev. Harold Middlebrook, II, 2/2	19
171.	25 Frank Miles, 1/4	43

Folder No.	Tape No.	Transcript Title	No. of Pages
172.	26	Frank Miles, 2/4	35
173.	27	Frank Miles, 3/4	34
174.	28	Frank Miles, 4/4	19
175.	135	Ministers' Negotiations Feb. 16, 1968, I, 1/1	22
176.	195	Ministers' Negotiations Feb. 18-19, 1968, II, 1/2	17
177.	357	Ministers' Negotiations Feb. 18-19, 1968, II, 2/2	9
178.	53	The Rev. Richard Moon, 1/3	33
179.	54	The Rev. Richard Moon, 2/3	33
180.	55	The Rev. Richard Moon, 3/3	14
181.	190	Jerrold Moore, 1/2	30
182.	191	Jerrold Moore, 2/2	3
183.	168	N.A.M.E. Volunteers, 1/2	27
184.	169	N.A.M.E. Volunteers, 2/2	42
185.	42	Jesse Neely, 1/1	41
186.	226	The Rev. James L. Netters, 1/2	30
187.	227	The Rev. James L. Netters, 2/2	8
188.	128	Floyd Newsum, 1/2	23
189.	128-A	Floyd Newsum, 2/2	7
190.	64	The Rev. Gilbert Patterson, 1/2	26
191.	65	The Rev. Gilbert Patterson, 2/2	11
192.	75	J.O. Patterson, Jr., 1/1	41
193.	129	Philip Perel, 1/1	13
194.	40	The Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, 1/1	25
195.	300	Dan Powell, 1/3	23
196.	301	Dan Powell, 2/3	32
197.	302	Dan Powell, 3/3	15
198.	50	Downing Pryor, 1/2	49
199.	51	Downing Pryor, 2/2	24
200.	150	The Rev. Brooks Ramsey, 1/1	35
201.	161	Ed Ray, 1/2	33
202.	162	Ed Ray, 2/2	23
203.	143	Mr. and Mrs. L.C. Reed, 1/1	25
204.	310	James Reynolds, 1/1	40
205.	109	Bill Ross, I, 1/2	24
206.	110	Bill Ross, I, 2/2	24
207.	112	Bill Ross, II, 1/1	34
208.	111	Anthony Sabella, 1/1	15
209.	179	St. Mary's Students Talks on "Maids," 1/1	17
210.	108	The Rev. Al Sampson, 1/1	25

Container 24: Transcripts of Audiotapes (With Summaries), Folders 211-259

Folder No. With Tape No.	Transcript Title With Series No.	No. of Pages
211. 186	The Sengstacke Family & Ed Harris, 1/2	42

Folder No.	Tape No.	Transcript Title	No. of Pages
212.	187	The Sengstacke Family & Ed Harris, 2/2	44
213.	136	Pete Sisson, 1/2	26
214.	137	Pete Sisson, 2/2	13
215.	192	Dolph & Jessie Smith, 1/1	61
216.	147	Maxine Smith, 1/2	61
217.	148	Maxine Smith, 2/2	43
218.	113	Southwestern Students, 1/2	28
219.	114	Southwestern Students, 2/2	38
220.	24	John Spence, 1/2	58
221.	24-A	John Spence, 2/2	23
222.	130	The Rev. Henry Starks, 1/2	43
223.	131	The Rev. Henry Starks, 2/2	16
224.	46	E.C. Stimbert, I, 1/1	32
225.	47	E.C. Stimbert, II, 1/2	34
226.	48	E.C. Stimbert, II, 2/2	21
227.	124	Russell and Gina Sugarmon, 1/3	35
228.	125	Russell and Gina Sugarmon, 2/3	39
229.	126	Russell and Gina Sugarmon, 3/3	36
230.	4	Joe Sweat, 1/4	18
231.	5	Joe Sweat, 2/4	16
232.	6	Joe Sweat, 3/4	17
233.	7	Joe Sweat, 4/4	19
234.	115	Calvin Taylor, 1/3	43
235.	116	Calvin Taylor, 2/3	53
236.	117	Calvin Taylor, 3/3	29
237.	96	Thomas Todd, 1/1	41
238.	99	Jesse Turner, 1/2	35
239.	100	Jesse Turner, 2/2	34
240.	159	Margaret Valiant & Peter Cooper, 1/2	43
241.	160	Margaret Valiant, 2/2	27
242.	127	Mose Walker, 1/1	31
243.	256	Rabbi James Wax, 1/1	28
244.	163	Sam Weintraub, 1/4	45
245.	164	Sam Weintraub, 2/4	34
246.	165	Sam Weintraub, 3/4	31
247.	253	Sam Weintraub, 4/4	13
248.	336	The Rev. Richard C. Wells, 1/2	46
249.	337	The Rev. and Mrs. Richard C. Wells, 2/2	34
250.	349	Roy Wilkins, 1/2	31
251.	350	Roy Wilkins, 2/2	9
252.	52	Fred Williams, 1/1	34
253.	32	Jacques Wilmore, 1/2	33
254.	33	Jacques Wilmore, 2/2	51
255.	87	Harry Woodbury, 1/1	33
256.	305	Jerry Wurf, 1/4	33
257.	306	Jerry Wurf, 2/4	35
258.	307	Jerry Wurf, 3/4	36
259.	308	Jerry Wurf, 4/4	9

Container 25: Other Summaries, Rough Transcripts, Scripts, Etc., (Mostly News Broadcasts)

Folder No.	Folder Title (With Tape Nos. When Applicable)
A.	Summaries of Audiotapes Not Transcribed. (Includes Summaries of All Tapes Other Than Those Listed For Containers 20, 21, 23, 24)
B.	Rough Transcript (Unverified), "Dump Closed," Audio For Film Segments, Tapes #188, 278, 279
C.	Rough Transcripts (Unverified), "Close Up" With Rev. Hooks & Rev. Kyles, Tape #284
D.	Transcript (Unverified), Vice-President Hubert Humphrey Univ. of Mississippi Speech, April 25, 1968, Tape #297
E.	Rough Transcript (Unverified), TV News Coverage, April 4-9, 1968, (Mostly from Karchmer Tapes)
F.	Original Index To U.P.I. Audiotapes, Now Reworked, Tapes #198-214
G.	Script for Loeb's Laundry Commercial, WLOK Radio, Tape #298
1.	Film Record, 1968 (Now Reworked -- See Film Index, Notebook 5, Container 1)
2.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, Feb. 1-15, 1968
3.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, Feb. 16-25, 1968
4.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, Feb. 25-29, 1968
5.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, Feb. 21-29, 1968
6.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 1-11, 1968
7.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 12-21, 1968
8.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 22-29, 1968
9.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 1-10, 1968
10.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 11-20, 1968
11.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, March 21-29, 1968
12.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 1-8, 1968
13.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 9-16, 1968
14.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 17-24, 1968
15.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 25-30, 1968
16.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 1-10, 1968
17.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 11-19, 1968
18.	News Script, Ten O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 20-29, 1968
19.	News Script, Six O'Clock Report, WMC-TV, April 28, 1969
20.	WMC-TV Memorial Program, Martin Luther King, Jr., April 4, 1971. (Transcripts of 19 Filmed Interviews By Craig Leake Talking With Community Leaders, Used In Preparation for Program On Third Anniversary of Assassination) [Note: Some transcripts missing.]
21.	Extracts From WMC-TV News Broadcasts On Sanitation Strike, Feb. 12-April 30, 1968. (Two Copies)

IV. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FILE

Container 26: Biographical Information File For Interviewees, Others
Involved, Memphis Search For Meaning Members

Envelope No.	Envelope Title (Interviewees -- With Tape Nos.)
1.	Frank Ahlgren, Tape #334
2.	The Rev. John W. Aldridge, Tapes #154, 155
3.	Linda Allen & Peggy Jemison, Tapes #71, 72
4.	Gwen Awsumb, Tapes #1, 2, 3
5.	Walter Bailey, Attorney, Tapes #20, 21
6.	Walter Bailey, Lorraine Motel, Tape #22
7.	Paul Barnett, Tape #335
8.	Tom Beckner, Tape #338
9.	The Rev. Ezekiel Bell, Tapes #16, 17, 18, 19
10.	Lewis Berry, Tape #70
11.	Charles Blackburn, Tapes #73, 74
12.	The Rev. Malcolm Blackburn, Tapes #76, 77
13.	Taylor Blair, Tape #31
14.	Jerred Blanchard, Tapes #66, 67, 68
15.	Ben Branch, Tape #41
16.	The Rev. Baxton Bryant, Tapes #180, 262, 263
17.	Lucius Burch, Tape #88
18.	Gladys Carpenter, Tape #69
19.	David Caywood, Tapes #141, 142
20.	Wyeth Chandler, Tapes #151, 152, 153
21.	James and Marjorie Cherry, Tapes #172, 173, 174
22.	P.J. Ciampa, Tape #309
23.	Dr. Glenn Clark, Tapes #85, 86
24.	Edward W. (Ned) Cook, Tapes #56, 57
25.	Luella Cook, Tape #49
26.	Arthur J. Crowns, Tape #122
27.	Fred Davis, Tape #95
28.	"Death of Bessie Smith" Cast, Tape #194
29.	The Rev. William A. Dimmick, Tapes #78, 79
30.	Bobby Doctor, Tapes #144, 145, 146
31.	Lewis Donelson, Tapes #44, 44-A, 45
32.	The Rev. Darrell Doughty, Tapes #80, 81, 82
33.	Myra Dreifus, Tapes #94, 251
34.	Bishop Joseph Durick, Tape #97
35.	Jesse Epps, Tapes #123, 189
36.	Ignatius MacDonald Essien, Tape #98
37.	Gerald Fanion, Tapes #83, 84
38.	Bert Ferguson, Tape #101
39.	John T. Fisher, Tapes #156, 157, 158

40. Ann Geary & Mary Kay Tolleson, Tape #295
41. Frank Gianotti, Tapes #312, 313
42. Ed Gillis, Tapes #60, 61
43. Dr. Frederick Gioia, Tape #59
44. Father William Greenspun, Tapes #118, 119
45. Paul Hess & John Mansfield, Tape #58
46. Frank Holloman, Tapes #351, 353, 354, 355, 356
47. Charles Holmes, Tapes #132, 133, 134
48. The Rev. Ben Hooks, Tape #89
49. Edward Hunvald, Tapes #343, 344, 345
50. Billy Hyman, Tapes #62, 63
51. William B. Ingram, Tapes #138, 139, 140
52. Ronald Ivy, Tapes #170, 171
53. The Rev. Ralph Jackson, Tapes #196, 197
54. Robert James, Tape #23
55. Eddie Jenkins, Tapes #175, 176, 177, 178
56. T.O. Jones, Tapes #92, 228, 229, 230
57. The Rev. James A. Jordan, Tapes #166, 167
58. Frank Kallaher, Tapes #9, 10, 11, 12, 13
59. Congressman Dan Kuykendall, Tape #93
60. Gwen Kyles, Tape #149
61. The Rev. S.B. (Billy) Kyles, Tapes #258, 259, 260, 261
62. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Tapes #243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 252, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 303, 304, 317, 318
63. Monsignor Joseph Leppert, Tapes #120, 212
64. C. Eric Lincoln, Tape #193
65. Henry Loeb, Tapes #183, 184, 249, 250
66. William Lucy, Tapes #120, 103, 104
67. Henry Lux, Tapes #314, 315, 316
68. Father James Lyke, Tapes #14, 15
69. James Manire, Tape #43
70. W.T. McAdams, Tape #8
71. James McGinnis, Tape #90
72. The Rev. Frank McRae, Tape #91
73. The Rev. Harold Middlebrook (and The Rev. Grant Harvey), Tapes #35, 36, 37, 38, 39
74. Frank Miles, Tapes #25, 26, 27, 28
75. The Rev. Richard Moon, Tapes #53, 54, 55
76. Jerrold Moore, Tapes #190, 191
77. Jesse Neely, Tape #42
78. The Rev. James L. Netters, Tapes #226, 227
79. Floyd Newsum, Tapes #128, 128-A
80. The Rev. Gilbert Patterson, Tapes #64, 65
81. J.O. Patterson, Jr., Tape #75
82. Philip Perel, Tape #129
83. The Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, Tape #40
84. Dan Powell, Tapes #300, 301, 302

- 85. Downing Pryor, Tapes #50, 51
- 86. The Rev. Brooks Ramsey, Tape #150
- 87. Ed Ray, Tapes #161, 162
- 88. Mr. and Mrs. L.C. Reed, Tape #143
- 89. James Reynolds, Tape #310
- 90. Bill Ross, Tapes #109, 110, 112
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- 92. St. Mary's Students Talks on "Maids," Tape#179
- 93. The Rev. Al Sampson, Tape #108
- 94. The Sengstacke Family & Ed Harris, Tapes #186, 187
- 95. Pete Sisson, Tapes #136, 137
- 96. Dolph and Jessie Smith, Tape #192
- 97. Maxine Smith, Tapes #147, 148
- 98. Southwestern Students, Tapes #113, 114
- 99. John Spence, Tapes #24, 24-A
- 100. The Rev. Henry Starks, Tapes #130, 131
- 101. E.C. Stimbert, Tapes #46, 47, 48
- 102. Russell and Gina Sugarmon, Tapes #124, 125, 126
- 103. Joe Sweat, Tapes #4, 5, 6, 7
- 104. Calvin Taylor, Tapes #115, 116, 117
- 105. Thomas Todd, Tape #96
- 106. Jesse Turner, Tapes #99, 100
- 107. Margaret Valiant & Peter Cooper, Tapes #159, 160
- 108. Mose Walker, Tape #127
- 109. Rabbi James Wax, Tape #256
- 110. Sam Weintraub, Tapes #163, 164, 165, 253
- 111. The Rev. and Mrs. Richard C. Wells, Tapes #336, 337
- 112. Roy Wilkins, Tapes #349, 350
- 113. Fred Williams, Tapes #52
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- 115. Harry Woodbury, Tape #87
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- | Envelope No. | Envelope Title (Others Involved) |
|--------------|--|
| A. | The Rev. Ralph Abernathy,
S.C.L.C. National Leader |
| B. | Claude Armour, Tennessee Commissioner of Public Safety |
| C. | The Rev. James Bevel, S.C.L.C. National Staff |
| D. | Phil Canale, Shelby County Attorney General |
| E. | Buford Ellington, Governor of Tennessee |
| F. | Edward (Ted) Faires, Artist. (Documents & Artifacts
File: 44-16) |
| G. | Odell Horton, Director of City Hospitals |
| H. | Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Coretta Scott King) |
| I. | Family of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. |
| J. | Major General Hugh B. Mott, Commander of Tennessee
National Guard |
| K. | Others Involved (Miscellaneous) |

Envelope No.	Envelope Title (Memphis Search For Meaning Committee Members)
L.	Joan Turner Beifuss
M.	Bill Thomas
N.	David and Carol Lynn Yellin
O.	Other Memphis Search For Meaning Committee Members

V. MAGAZINE FILE (INCLUDING MAGAZINE CLIPPING FILE)

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|------------|---|
| 1. | <u>Assassination U.S.A.</u>
President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King
...and Now Bobby -- Who's Next As The Cult of
Violence Spreads? Special Edition, No Date |
| 2. | <u>Atlantic Monthly</u>
Why Cops Hate Liberals -- And Vice Versa, by
Seymour Martin Lipset, March, 1969, p. 81
The Government and Martin Luther King, by
Victor S. Navasky, November, 1970, p. 43
Two Workers, by Kenneth Lasson, October, 1970,
p. 78
Memphis (Editorial Report & Comment), November,
1971, p. 24 |
| 3. | <u>Boston Globe Magazine</u>
America's Tragic Confrontation: White Racism Vs.
Black Power, A Special Issue (Articles by
William Worthy, Jack Newfield, Alvin Poussaint,
Truman Nelson, Louis Lomax), April 21, 1968 |
| 4. | <u>Boy's Life</u>
Editorial: Martin Luther King, by Alvain G.
Barber, July, 1968, p. 28 |
| 5. | <u>Chicago Tribune Magazine</u>
James Turner: The Face of Black Power at
Northwestern, by James Turner as told to
Robert Cross, July 14, 1968, p. 22 |
| 6. | <u>Civil Rights Digest</u>
Martin Luther King: 1929-1968, In Memoriam,
Spring, 1968, p. 1
Summary of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, by
David Rubin, Summer, 1968, p. 44 |
| 7. | <u>Columbia Journalism Review</u>
Special Section: Journalism and the Kerner
Report, Fall, 1968, p. 42
Search For The King Assassin and The Fair
Trial Issue, by Richard E. Cohen, Summer,
1969, p. 31 |
| 8. | <u>Delta Review</u>
Special Cotton Issue: The Past and Future of
Cotton, by Charles R. Sayre, May/June, 1967,
p. 60
<u>The Ku Klux Klan In the City, 1915-1930</u> , by
Kenneth T. Jackson, reviewed by Elliott
Jones, March, 1968, p. 12
Eulogy on Dr. Martin Luther King (Editorial)
May, 1968, p. 6
'Where is Home for Willie Morris, by Harriet
C. DeCell, October, 1968, p. 54 |

- Memphis Anniversary Issue...1819-1969, (Entire Issue Celebrates 150th Anniversary of Memphis) February, 1969
The Early Concern of Rabbi Fineshriber, by Dr. Berkley Kalin, June, 1969, p. 42
Linden Street, by John Fergus Ryan, June, 1969, p. 46
9. Ebony (I)
We Have Marched, We Have Cried, We Have Prayed: A Militant's Testimony Before the President's Riot Commission, April, 1968, p. 29
Finally, I've Begun To Live Again: Interview With Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. by Charles L. Sanders, November, 1970, p. 173
10. Ebony (II)
Special Issue: The South Today, (Entire Issue Devoted to Blacks & The South) August, 1971
Five Years After: The Garbage Workers, Memphis and Dr. King, by Jack Slater, April, 1973, p. 46
11. Esquire
How Can We Get The Black People To Cool It?... An Interview With James Baldwin, July, 1968, p. 49
Martin Luther King is Still On The Case, by Garry Wills, August, 1968, p. 98
Are You Sure Who Killed Martin Luther King? by Bynum Shaw, March, 1972, p. 114
12. Harper's Magazine
The Second Coming of Martin Luther King, by David Halberstam, August, 1967, p. 39
Special Issue: The Steps Of The Pentagon, by Norman Mailer, March, 1968, p. 47
Memphis, A Story, by Marianne Leonard, January, 1971, p. 35
13. Holiday Inn Magazine
(Note: No relevant articles; interesting because it was edited and published in Memphis during strike period.) April, 1968
14. I.F. Stone's Weekly
An Army Expert In Guerilla War Sees A New Vietnam Developing in Our Ghettos, A Statement from Col. Robert Rigg in Army Magazine, January, 1968. February 5, 1968, p. 3
In The Lincoln Tradition? --He's Just A Black Power Agitator To These GOP Women, Article From Women's Page of the Washington Post, by Carolyn Wells, February 9, 1968. February 19, 1968, p. 5
Some Glimpses of the Realities Behind the Headlines About Rioting and Snipers, Statement from A Newspaper Editor testifying before the Commission's Poughkeepsie Conference, Chap. 15. March 18, 1968, p. 2

Maybe Somebody Ought To Call the Senator "Boy" and See What Happens, Gov. George Romney of Mich. Before the McClellan Committee, March 19, 1968. April 1, 1968, p. 3

The Fire Has Only Just Begun, by I. F. Stone, April 15, 1968, p. 1

Bitter Last Words It Is Dangerous To Forget, Excerpts From Dr. King's Last Letter Asking Support For His March On Washington, April 15, 1968, p. 1

Medical Profession Warns of Dangers in New Spray For Mob Control --Mace, from the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily, April 4, 1968. April 15, 1968, p. 2

The Fate In Store For All of Us, From Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, April 15, 1967, p. 4

Recipe for Race War, by I. F. Stone, April 29, 1968, p. 1

15.

Jet

Special Issue: Entirely Devoted to Life and Martyrdom of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., With Many Photos, April 25, 1968

Special Issue: Entirely Devoted to Life and Martyrdom of Senator Robert Kennedy, (Note Bill Mauldin cartoon, p. 65) June 20, 1968

Throngs of Blacks Pay Final Tribute to Fallen R. F. Kennedy, June 27, 1968, p. 6

Where Did Ray Get Money? How Did He Manage To Elude Law?, by Chester Higgins, June 27, 1968, p. 14

Ministers Remain In Jail To Protest Repression, January 8, 1970, p. 50

Memphis 5 End Protest, Leave Jail Day After Xmas, January 15, 1970, p. 10

Rev. James Bevel, S.C.L.C. Aide Arrested In Memphis, January 22, 1970, p. 9

Dr. Ralph Bunche's Tribute To Dr. King -- Says U.S. Holiday Would Focus on King's Ideals, by Robert E. Johnson, January 22, 1970, p. 14

What Happened To Dr. King's Dream, by Theophilus Green, January 21, 1971, p. 12

Drive To Memorialize King's Birthday Gains Support, January 21, 1971, p. 10

Atlanta City Council Make King's Birthday A Holiday, January 21, 1971, p. 19

Special Issue: Entirely Devoted To Life and Work of Whitney M. Young, 1921-1971, April 1, 1971

R. S. Lewis, Pioneer in Black Baseball, Dies (R. S. Lewis Funeral Home), December 23, 1971, p. 7

25,000 Travel to Capitol To Protest Cuts For Social Programs, March 8, 1973

16. Life (I)
Special Section: The Cycle of Despair -- The Negro and the City, (Articles by Gordon Parks, Gerald Moore, Jack Newfield, Donald Jackson, John W. Gardner) March 8, 1968, p. 48
It Really Doesn't Matter With Me Now Because I've Been To The Mountaintop --Martin Luther King, Photographs by Joseph Louw, April 12, 1968, p. 74
The Legacy of Martin Luther King, Editorial, April 19, 1968, p. 4
A Man Who Tried To Love Somebody, by Gordon Parks, April 19, 1968, p. 29
How Many Men Must Die? Excerpts From a Speech by Coretta King, April 19, 1968, p. 34
Flash Fires of Frustration Across The Land, And How Police Fought Them, News Report With Pictures, April 19, 1968, p. 36
Murder Clues: Handprints, A Car Chase and A Silly Smile, by Richard Woodbury, April 19, 1968, p. 40

17. Life (II)
A Character Shaped By a Mean Life, by William A. McWhirter, May 3, 1968, p. 20
Special Edition: The Kennedys (With Many Photographs) June, 1968
Ray, Sirhan -- What Possessed Them? by Paul O'Neil, June 21, 1968, p. 25
He Had a Dream (Part I) by Coretta Scott King, September 12, 1969, p. 54
He Had A Dream (Part II) by Coretta Scott King, September 19, 1969, p. 82

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18. Look (I)
A Southerner Appeals To The North: Don't Make Our Mistake! by George B. Leonard, August 11, 1964, p. 15
Police In Crisis, by Fletcher Knebel, February 6, 1968, p. 14
The White Cop and The Black Rebel, by Fletcher Knebel, February 6, 1968, p. 18
A National Disgrace: What Unions Do To Blacks, by Jack Star, November 12, 1968, p. 33
The Story of James Earl Ray and the Plot to Assassinate Martin Luther King (Part I), by William Bradford Huie, November 12, 1968, p. 96
19. Look (II)
The Story of James Earl Ray and the Plot to Assassinate Martin Luther King (Part II), by William Bradford Huie, November 26, 1968, p. 86
Why James Earl Ray Murdered Dr. Martin Luther King, by William Bradford Huie, Percy Foreman and Arthur J. Hanes, April 15, 1969, p. 102

20. Matrix
Negro News --Why Isn't More On Women's Pages?
by Ponchita Pierce, June, 1968, p. 4
21. Memorial -- Martin Luther King
A Special Edition, Entire Book Is Devoted To
Life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to
His Times. No Date
22. Mississippi News and Views
A Call for Responsible Leadership, Letter from
Donald L. Jackson, Reprinted from Jackson
Clarion-Ledger, June 25, 1966. June, 1966, p. 3
23. Nation
Martin Luther King, Editorial, April 15, 1968, p. 490
Beale Street and Points North: Memphis Is Also
America, by Pat Watters, April 22, 1968, p. 529
Reflections on Nonviolence, by Joan V. Bondurant,
May 6, 1968, p. 592
Four Poets on Martin Luther King, June 24, 1968,
p. 831
24. New South (I)
Statement On the Death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
(Issued by the Executive Committee of the Southern
Regional Council, Inc., April 6, 1968) Spring,
1968, p. 1
New South Notes, by Robert E. Anderson, Jr., Summer,
1968, p. 1
In St. Petersburg: A Profile of Failure, by Edwin
Stanfield, Summer, 1968, p. 14
Hear the Music Ringing, by Glyn Thomas, Summer,
1968, p. 37
The Poor People's Campaign, by Warren Pritchard,
Fall, 1968, p. 2
The Poor People's Campaign and Other Lobbies, by
Warren Pritchard, Fall, 1968, p. 21
Black Awareness Vs. Negro Traditions: At the Atlanta
University Center, by Robert L. Terrell, Winter,
1969, p. 72
State of the Southern States, "Tennessee," Excerpts
From the Southern Regional Council Staff and Pro-
fessional Writers, Winter, 1969, p. 72
New South Notes, by Janet Wells, Spring, 1969, p. 1
Going to Memphis, by Vera Rony, Spring, 1969, p. 30
A Little More Memphis, by Will Campbell, Summer,
1969, p. 28
The South and The Nation, by Pat Watters, Fall, 1969,
p. 2
The State of the Southern States, "Tennessee," Excerpts
from the Southern Regional Council Staff and Pro-
fessional Writers, Fall, 1969, p. 102
Hunger in Tennessee, by Robert E. Anderson, Jr.,
Winter, 1970, p. 55
The L. Q. C. Lamar Society, by Thomas Naylor,
Summer, 1970, p. 21

25. New South (II)
The South After Thirty Years: A Talk With Gunnar Myrdal, by William Winn, Winter, 1971, p. 5
Is Martin Luther King, Jr. Irrelevant?, by Samuel Dubois Cook, Spring, 1971, p. 2
Gore's Lost Cause, by Gene Graham, Spring, 1971, p. 26
The Crump BroadSides, by Redding S. Sugg, Jr., Summer, 1971, p. 19
Reflections on the Civil Rights Movement, by Pat Watters, HINTER, 1972, p. 2
The Antifascist Messenger, by Dudley Lynch, Fall, 1972, p. 23
From "Hunger U.S.A. Revisited," Excerpts from a Report by the Citizens' Board of Inquiry Into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States, Fall, 1972, p. 35
A Personal Odyssey, by Hill Leventhal, Fall, 1972, p. 73
26. New South Student
Southern Populism, by Norman Pollack, February, 1968, p. 4
Soul Power, by Andrew Kopkind, February, 1968, p. 8
The Failure of Hope, by Leslie W. Dunbar, February, 1968, p.11
A Continuing Quest, by Anne Braden, February, 1968, p. 13
Riots and Programs, by Arthur I. Waskow, February, 1968, p. 17
Book Review -- Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America, by Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton. Reviewed by Steve Wise, February, 1968, p. 19
On The Wire...Civil Rights, February, 1968, p. 23
The Roots of Southern Radicalism: Interracial Movement, by Clark Foreman, March, 1968, p. 4
On The Wire...Civil Rights, March, 1968, p. 23
27. New York
Bill Buckley: Covert King of Rock Radio, by Richard Reingold, June 14, 1971, p. 32
Solidarity Forever -- The Unions Must Be Curbed, by Richard Reeves, May 29, 1972, p. 35
28. New York Times Magazine
A Southern View of the South, by Harold C. Fleming, April 3, 1960, (A Reprint)
The Cop As Social Scientist, by Saul Braun, August 24, 1969, p. 46
Profession: Concert Singer, Freedom Movement Lecturer, by Henry P. Lieferman, (On Coretta King), November 26, 1972, p. 42
29. New Yorker
The Talk of the Town (Notes and Comments), June 15, 1968, p. 21

30.

Newsweek (I)

Alabama's New Era: The Negro Votes, by Joseph B. Cumming, Jr., Marshall Frady, Gerald C. Lubenow and Peter Goldman, May 16, 1966, p. 25
Hanoi Strengthen's LBJ's Hand: Signs of Erosion, April 10, 1967, p. 32
Which Way for the Negro?, Peter Goldman, Ruth Ross and Martin Kupfer, May 15, 1967, p. 27
The Great Disgrace (Editorial) by Emmet John Huges, August 7, 1967, p. 17
An American Tragedy, 1967 -- Detroit, by James C. Jones and others, August 7, 1967, p. 18
Grapes of Wrath (Editorial) by Kenneth Crawford, August 7, 1967, p. 36
Business and Finance: Detroit's Economic Disaster, August 7, 1967, p. 57
Press: Battlefield Report, August 7, 1967, p. 70
National Affairs: Cleveland: Black Breakthrough, October 16, 1967, p. 30
Special Report: Into the Mind of Nat Turner, by Raymond A. Sokolov, October 16, 1967, p. 65
The War in Vietnam, February 12, 1968, p. 23
International: Ibos of Biafra: "We Shall Overcome," February 12, 1968, p. 49
Memphis: An Ugly New Portent, April 8, 1968, p. 33
National Affairs -- Seven Days In April: A Momentous Week Brings Hope for Peace -- Then National Tragedy, by Peter Goldman and others, (B/W & Color Photos) April 15, 1968, p. 26
Take Everything You Need, Baby; King Is the Man, Oh Lord; I've Been To the Mountaintop -- Excerpts from Speeches by Dr. King from 1955-1968, April 15, 1968, p. 38
Not Since Dallas... (TV-Radio) April 15, 1968, p. 91

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31.

Newsweek (II)

National Affairs -- It May Be A Bell Tolling For Me; King's Last March: We Lost Somebody (Color Photos) Who Killed King?, by Peter Goldman and others, April 22, 1968, p. 23
Mess in Memphis, April 22, 1968, p. 33
National Affairs --Manhunts: Where Is James Earl Ray?, April 29, 1968, p. 21
Memphis: Price of Victory, April 29, 1968, p. 22
National Affairs --Poverty: We're On Our Way, May 13, 1968, p. 33
National Affairs-- Civil Rights: Jitters On The Potomac, May 27, 1968, p. 33B
National Affairs-- Once Again...Once Again, Bobby's Last Longest Day (Color Photos), June 17, 1968, p. 20
Civil Rights: Disarray In The Ranks, June 17, 1968, p. 48

- Crime: They've Caught Him, June 17, 1968, p. 53
National Affairs -- Politics of Caution, September
16, 1968, p. 23
The Races: Black PowWow, September 16, 1968, p. 30
The Assassins: Who Did It-- And Why?, Ray: 99 Years
And a Victory; Sirhan: Tragedy of the Absurd, by
Andrew Jaffee, Robert Shogan, Peter Goldman, Martin
Kasindorf and Paul Zimmerman, March 24, 1969, p. 28
National Affairs --The Widows: Keeper of the Dream,
and The Lady of Hickory Hill, March 24, 1969, p. 38
National Affairs-- Civil Rights: Memphis Blues,
November 24, 1969, p. 38
32. Northwestern Review
Six Weeks On A Mountaintop, by James Biery, Fall,
1968, p. 21
33. Playboy
A Testament Of Hope, by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
(His Last Published Statement) January, 1969, p. 173
34. Presbyterian Life
Fund For Freedom: Sunday June 2, 1968. April 15,
1968, p. 14
A Drum Major For Justice and Peace, Selections From
Sermons, Addresses and Letters of Martin Luther
King, Jr., May 1, 1968, p. 4
Martin Luther King, Jr., 1928-1968, A Tribute,
May 1, 1968, p. 5
Letters, June 1, 1968, p. 6
Don't Just Agonize, ACT, by Janet Harbison, June 1,
1968, p. 10
News: When Welfare Goes Awry, June 1, 1968, p. 22
Movies: A Soul Preacher And His People, May 1,
1970, p. 36
35. Psychology Today
A Conversation With Kenneth B. Clark, by Mary
Harrington Hall, June, 1968, p. 19
The Other Bodies in the River, by Lloyd T. Delany,
June, 1968, p. 26
The Urban Crisis, by Robert W. Glasgow, August,
1968, p. 18
The Lessons of New Haven, The Erstwhile Model City,
by Allen Talbot, August, 1968, p. 23
Racism: And Strategies for Change, by Lloyd T.
Delany, August, 1968, p. 53
A Proposal for A Poor Children's Bill of Rights,
by Theodore Sizer and Phillip Whitten, August,
1968, p. 59
36. Redbook
How To Save Babies For Two Dimes A Day, by Virginia
M. Hardman (On St. Jude's Hospital, Memphis), April
1973, p. 68
37. Saturday Evening Post
Law and Order-- Violence, November 16, 1968, p. 25
Law and Order -- White Cop In the Black Ghetto, by
Trevor Brister, Photos by Bill Bridges, November
16, 1968, p. 27

- Law and Order -- Burn the Mother Down, by Don A. Schanche, November 16, 1968, p. 31
38. Saturday Review
The South's Glowing Horizon-- If....., by Ralph McGill, March 9, 1968, p. 21
The Revolt of the Civil Servants, by A. H. Raskin, December 7, 1968, p. 27
Book Review: Frame-up -- The Martin Luther King/James Earl Ray Case, by Harold Weisberg, Reviewed by Fred J. Cook, April 10, 1971, p. 23
39. Science And Mechanics
Special: Law OR Order (Comments By City Police Chiefs Including Chief Henry Lux of Memphis) February, 1969, p. 62
40. Scripps-Howard News
The A.B.A. Forgets the People Have Rights As Well As Suspects, by Van Pritchartt, Jr., May, 1968, p. 14
1967 Ernie Pyle Award (To Bill Thomas of Memphis), May, 1968, p. 19
41. Sepia
Five Years After: Memories of Martin Luther King, by Alfred Duckett, April, 1973, p. 44
42. South Today
On The Wire: Justice Revisited, December, 1971, p. 2
Textile Walkout: Interracial Effort Typical of New Spirit Among Workers, by Gene Guerrero, Jr., April, 1972, p. 5
Migrants Organize: Chavez Leads Pickers to First Labor Victory, A Report by the Institute for Southern Students, April, 1972, p. 7
Pulpwood Strike: Black, White Join Forces in Mississippi, by Kathy Kahn, April, 1972, p. 8
Long Old Labor Fight: Municipal Workers in Franklin, La., Might Eventually Reach Into Cane Plantations, by Barbara King, December 1972, p. 2
A Man Ain't Nothing But A Man, January-February, 1973, p. 8
Another Garbage Strike, by James Humphreys, January-February, 1973, p. 9
Tennessee: Budget Plans Don't Live Up To Oratory In Behalf of Poor, Kindergarten System Sought, by Dana-Ford Thomas, March, 1973, p. 9
Oral History Movement, by Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, April, 1973, p. 2
View From Rosehill Cemetery: A Tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., by Alice Walker, July, 1973, p. 11
43. Sports Illustrated
Dr. K, Big Cat and Little Tubby, by Curry Kirkpatrick, (Influence of a Basketball team On A Racially Tense City After 1968 -- the story of M.S.U. Tigers in Memphis), February 26, 1973, p. 24
44. Tennessee Magazine
Tennessee's Bluff City, (Color Photos Included), On Memphis, Tennessee Metropolis in the West, October, 1973, p. 12

45. Time Magazine
The Nation: An Hour of Need; The Assassination; A Legacy of Love and Anger (Color Photos); Transcendent Symbol; Visions of the Promised Land, Comments on Various Issues Made by Dr. King; The Man in Room 5, April 12, 1968, p. 17
The Nation: Rampage and Restraint; Avenging What's-His-Name; Shoot-out on 28th Street; Mayhem and Mishap; How They Died; They Came To Mourn (Color Photos); The Moderates' Predicament, April 19, 1968, p. 15
Nation: Widening Search, April 19, 1968, p. 20
Time Essay: Violence and History, April 19, 1968, p. 44
The Press: Newspapers -- Responsibility Amid Emotion, April 19, 1968, p. 60
Television: Newscasting-- In the Aftermath, April 19, 1968, p. 69
Letters --Of King and Memphis, April 26, 1968, p. 1
The Nation: The Thing In the Spring, April 26, 1968, p. 17
The Nation: Posthumous Victory, April 26, 1968, p. 19
The Nation: Who Killed King?, April 26, 1968, p. 20
The Press: Newspapers --Hurt Pride in Memphis, April 26, 196, p. 44
The Nation: On The Brink In Memphis, August 16, 1968, p. 23
Time Essay: What a Year! August 30, 1968, p. 20
Races: Opinion-- Posthumous Pillory, August 17, 1970, p. 12
46. Town And Country
Memphis: Boom Town on the River, by George Cristy, Photos by Cy Gross, May, 1970, p. 71
Memphis Notes -- Highlights of Memphis Tourist Attractions, May, 1970, p. 71
Memphis Notes -- Highlights of Memphis Tourist Attractions, May, 1970, p. 116
Maytime in Memphis: Romantic And Free, May, 1970, p.84
Memphis Sees Top Designer's Collection, May, 1970, p. 40
47. U.S.A.
Special Edition: On Student Subversion, by Alice Widener. No date
48. U.S. News & World Report
March of the Week: Open Housing ... Riot Control-- How the New Law Will Work, April 22, 1968, p. 10
Were the Riots Organized?, April 22, 1968, p. 12
People of the Week: Negro Leaders -- More Militant Now?, April 22, 1968, p. 19
Aftermath of Riots-- What Next?, April 22, 1968, p. 27
As 150,000 Said Farewell to Dr. King (B/W Photos), April 22, 1968, p. 38
Racial Problems Ahead: As Experts See the Trends, April 22, 1968, p. 45
Carmichael's News Conference -- Inciting to Violence? April 22, 1968, p. 49

Now a New Shift in '68 Politics: Who's Helped, Who's Hurt?, April 22, 1968, p. 57
What's Wrong With America, by David Lawrence, April 22, 1968, p. 108
March of the News: "Poor March" Showdown Nears -- Most Demands Still Unmet, June 24, 1968, p. 8
James Earl Ray: Manhunt Ends But Mystery Remains, June 24, 1968, p. 34
U.S. "Guilt" In Assassinations-- Talk and The Facts, June 24, 1968, p. 37
Is The Big-City Problem Hopeless? June 24, 1968, p. 60
What Negro Students Demand -- And What They Get, June 24, 1968, p. 82
March of the News: First Round In King Slaying Case, July 8, 1968, p. 8
Setting A New Course In Meeting Race Violence, July 8, 1968, p. 38
Labor Week: A Strike --Happy World: Growing Demands For More Pay, July 8, 1968, p. 63
Race Trouble --No U. S. Monopoly, July 8, 1968, p. 76
Negro Leaders Shift Strategy: Move Toward A Black Society, July 22, 1968, p. 36
Memphis -- How Assassination Changed a City In Three Years, April 5, 1971, p. 66

Container 29: Magazines (Clipped Articles) Envelopes 1-24

Envelope No.	Envelope Title & Contents (With Issue Date & Page No.)
1.	<u>The Aspen Overcoat and Wireless</u> (Free Local Newsletter) Interview with Saul Alinsky, Organizer of the Poor, taken from <u>Renewal</u> , United Presbyterian Monthly, July 19, 1968, p. 1
2.	<u>Christian Century</u> Memphians Plan For Integration, August 8, 1956. (Xerox copy) No page no. (Reflects community attitudes in 1950's.)
3.	<u>Delta Review</u> Eulogy on Dr. Martin Luther King, May, 1968, p. 6
4.	<u>Ebony</u> The Making of Black America: Part V, The Black Workers, by Lerone Bennett, Jr., November, 1972, p. 150
5.	<u>Esquire</u> Malcolm and Martin, by James Baldwin, April, 1972, p. 94
6.	<u>Great Speckled Bird</u> (Atlanta Cooperative News Project) "Somehow This Madness Must Cease..." Excerpt from <u>Beyond Vietnam</u> , Essays Today 6, 1968, by Martin Luther King, Jr., April 12-15, 1968, p. 2 "I Have A Dream..." The Liberal (im) Posture, by Gene Guerrero, Jr., April 12-15, 1968, p. 2 Southwide Action Southwide: Memphis, April 12-15, 1968, p. 3

- Vine City: Voices - Voices- Voices: How Long?,
by J. Otis Cochran, April 12-15, 1968, p. 5
A Dream, by Lee R. Seabran, April 12-15, 1968, p. 5
Echoes, by Eric Bonner, April 12-15, 1968, p. 6
Zebrapower, by Annis Pratt, April 12-15, 1968, p. 7
7. Harper's Magazine
Reading, Writing, and Television, by David C. Stewart,
June, 1959, p. 58
Notes From the Bottom of the Mountain, by David
Halberstam, June, 1968, p. 40
The Blacks and the Unions, by Bayard Rustin, May,
1971, p. 73
8. Human Events
Ramsey Clark Corrupts The Law, by General Thomas
A. Lane, August 10, 1968, p. 1
Fallacies We Live By: That Negro Education Has Ever
Been "Equal," by Fred G. Clark and Richard S.
Rimanoczy, August 10, 1968, p. 7
Herbert Marcuse: Prophet of Violence, by Donald
Feder, August 10, 1968, p. 10
9. International Journal of Psychiatry
Privacy and Behavioral Research, by the Panel on
Privacy and Behavioral Research, June, 1968, p. 496
10. Look
Dr. King, One Year After; "He Lives, Man!" by George
Goodman, April 15, 1969, p. 29
Why James Earl Ray Murdered Dr. King, by William
Bradford Huie, April 15, 1969, p. 102
The Epic of Garbage, by Frank Trippett, November 4,
1969, p. 66
11. Nation
Beale Street and Points North: Memphis Is Also
America, by Pat Watters, April 22, 1968, p. 529
12. National Review
The Week: I. Dr. King, April 23, 1968, p. 376
Riots and Their Cure: 1. When Law and Order Fail,
by Lionel H. Mitchell; 2. Genesis of a Riot, by
Mark Edelson; 3. Money to Burn, by Ernest Van Der
Haag, July 30, 1968, p. 740 ff.
The World of Sirhan Sirhan: The Assassin in His
Context, by Desmond Steward, July 30, 1968, p. 747
The Media and the Assassinations, by Christopher Emmet,
July 30, 1968, p. 748
Inside the Outsiders: Alienation, Dissent and The
Intellectual, by Will Herberg, July 30, 1968, p. 738
Letters, July 30, 1968, p. 724
13. The New York Review
The Apotheosis of Martin Luther King, by Elizabeth
Hardwick, May 9, 1968, p. 3
Reflections on Racism, Spite, Guilt, and Violence,
by Paul Goodman, May 23, 1968, p. 18
14. New York Times Book Review
Gandhi's Truth: On The Origins of Militant Nonviolence,
by Erik H. Erikson, Reviewed by Christopher Lasch,
September 14, 1969, p. 1

- Why Robert Kennedy Was Killed, by Godfrey Jansen,
Reviewed by J. Anthony Lukas, May 2, 1971, p. 8
Frame-up: The Martin Luther King/James Earl Ray Case,
Containing Suppressed Evidence, by Harold Weisberg,
Reviewed by John Kaplan, May 2, 1971, p. 8
15. New York Times Magazine
Sing No Blues for Memphis, by David L. Cohn, September
4, 1955, p.14
Dr. King's March On Washington, Part II, March 31,
1968, p. 30
The Gunman Needs A Climate of Hate, by Robert Coles,
April 21, 1968, p. 23
16. Newsday
Negro in Viet: Not That Far From the Ghetto, by
Paul Hathaway, May 15, 1968, p. 36
17. Newsweek
Letters: The Aftermath, April 29, 1968, p. 6
Where Are They Now? The Bull and The Dogs, May 6,
1968, p. 20
18. The Progressive
A New Day for Gary, by Donald Janson, April, 1968, p. 30
The Loud, Proud Black Kids, by Miriam Wasserman, April,
1968, p. 35
Martin Luther King, Jr.; He Kept So Plain, by Margaret
Long, May, 1968, p. 20
19. Ramparts
Editorial: A King-Spock Ticket, May, 1967, p. 6
America's Black Guerrillas, by Sol Stern, September,
1967, p.24
Cops: L. A.'s "Black Friday," by Andrew Kopkind,
September, 1967, p. 7
Media: The Press Versus Garrison, by William W. Turner,
September, 1967, p. 33
Some Disturbing Parallels, by William W. Turner, July 13,
1968, p.33
The Execution of Dr. King, by The Editors, May, 1968,
p. 47
Requiem for Nonviolence, by Eldridge Cleaver, May, 1968,
p. 48
Getting Eldridge Cleaver, by Gene Marine, May, 1968,
p. 49
The Land Question, by Eldridge Cleaver, May, 1968, p. 51
20. Recreation
The Playground: For Mentally Handicapped Children, by
Harold W. Perry, (About Memphis Park System) April,
1957, (Xerox Copy, No Page No.)
21. Saturday Review
TV-Radio: The Missing Dimension, by Robert Lewis Shayon,
April 27, 1968, p. 52
Frame-up: The Martin Luther King/James Earl Ray Case,
by Harold Weisberg, Reviewed by Fred J. Cook, April
10, 1971, p. 23
Booked For Travel: Steamin' Up the River -- I: Redbud
Time In Blues Town, by David Butwin, May 29, 1971,
p. 36

22. Science News of the Week
 From the Editor's Desk, by Warren Kornberg, April 20,
 1968, p. 373
 Riot or Rebellion, April 20, 1968, p. 373
 Riots: A Teaching Tool, by Patricia McBroom, June 1,
 1968, p. 529
23. Time
 People: White Looters -- With What Excuse, February
 16, 1968, p. 46
 Time Essay: The Worker's Rights & The Public Weal,
 March 1, 1968, p. 34
 Time Essay: On Being A Contemporary Christian, April
 12, 1968, p. 42
 Opinion: The Assassination According To Capote, May
 10, 1968, p. 65
 Ray's Odd Odyssey, June 21, 1968, p. 22
 Cities: On the Brink In Memphis, August 16, 1968, p. 23
 The Ray Case: Raising a Whirlwind, March 21, 1969, p.
 Lawyers: "There Is No Better Than Me," March 28, 1969,
 p. 39
 The Ray Case: Request for a Reprise, March 28, 1969,
 p. 16
 Time Essay: The Future of Black Leadership, April 4,
 1969, p. 29
 The City: Echoes of Memphis, April 25, 1969, p. 23
24. University: A Princeton Quarterly
 The Message of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "Not Black
 Vs. White, But Justice Vs. Injustice," by Malcolm
 L. Diamond, Summer, 1968, p. 6

VI. BOOK FILE

Container 30:

Hard Cover Books

Book No.	Author, Title & Publisher
1.	Commerce Clearing House, <u>Solutions to 3500 Labor Problems</u> , Commerce Clearing House, 1965, Vol. I
2.	Commerce Clearing House, <u>Solutions to 3500 Labor Problems</u> , Commerce Clearing House, 1965, Vol. II
3.	Editors of <u>Ebony</u> , <u>The White Problem in America</u> , Johnson Publishing Company, 1966
4.	Frank, Gerold, <u>An American Death</u> , Doubleday and Company, 1972, (Reference: Tape 311)
5.	Huie, William Bradford, <u>He Slew the Dreamer</u> , Delacorte Press, 1968
6.	King, Coretta Scott, <u>My Life with Martin Luther King, Jr.</u> , Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969
7.	Lewis, David L., <u>King: A Critical Biography</u> , Praeger Publishers, 1970, (Reference: Tape 346)
8.	Pittsburgh Section of The National Council of Jewish Women under direction of Ailon Shiloh, <u>By Myself, I'm a Book!-An Oral History of the Immigrant Jewish Experience in Pittsburgh</u> , American Jewish Historical Society, 1972
9.	Walsh, Robert E., <u>Sorry... No Government Today</u> , Beacon Press, 1969, (Reference: Tape 313)

Container 30:

Paperback Books

Book No.	Author, Title & Publisher
10.	Blair, Clay Jr., <u>The Strange Case of James E. Ray</u> , Bantam Books, 1969
11.	Clayton, Ed, <u>Martin Luther King: The Peaceful Warrior</u> , Washington Square Press, 1969
12.	Golenpaul, Dan, editor, <u>Information Please Almanac and Yearbook, 1969</u> , Library of Congress, 1968
13.	Grant, Joanne, <u>Black Protest</u> , Fawcett Publications, Greenwich, 1968
14.	Johnson, Haynes and Kotz, Nick, <u>The Unions</u> , Pocket Books, New York, 1972
15.	Kennedy, Robert F., <u>Just Friends and Brave Enemies</u> , Popular Library, New York, 1962
16.	Kerner Commission, <u>Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders</u> , Bantam Books, New York, 1968

17. King, Martin Luther Jr., Why We Can't Wait, Signet Books, New York, 1963
18. Leslie, Warren, Dallas Public and Private, Avon Books, New York, 1964
19. Moynihan, Will. T. ed., Essays Today 6, University of Connecticut, Harcourt, Brace & World Inc., 1968
20. Romero, Patricia, In Black America, United Publishing Corp., Washington, D.C., 1969
21. Williams, John A., The King God Didn't Save, Pocket Books, New York, 1970
22. Wills, Garry, The Second Civil War, New American Library, New York, 1968
23. Wright, Richard, Black Boy, Harper & Row Publication, New York, 1966

VII. NEWSPAPER FILE (INCLUDING NEWSPAPER ANALYSIS NOTEBOOKS, NEWSPAPER NOTEBOOKS & NEWSPAPER CLIPPING FILES)

Note: Containers 31-34 have been discarded. Material on microfilm.

Container 31: New York Times, Master File. (Complete Copies)
January -April, 1968

(Discarded)

Drawer No. Drawer Contents

1. New York Times, January, 1968 (Some Copies Missing)
2. New York Times, February, 1968
3. New York Times, March, 1968
4. New York Times, April, 1968

Container 32: Other Newspapers, Local & National (Complete Copies)
1968-1969

(Discarded)

Drawer No. Drawer Contents

1. Local Black Weekly Newspapers: Tri-State Defender,
Memphis World (Scattered Issues)
2. Miscellaneous Press: College Newspapers (Memphis Statesman, Tiger Rag, The Sou'wester); Religious Newspapers (Tennessee Catholic Register, Louisville Record, Union Avenue Methodist, Our Sunday Visitor, Hebrew Watchman, B'nai B'rith, Woman's World); and East Memphis Shoppers' News, Weekly Neighborhood Throwaway, February - October, 1968
3. Wall Street Journal, February- April, 1968 (Some Copies Clipped); Single Issues, Other Out-Of-Town Newspapers (Louisville Courier; De Soto County, Miss. Times-Promoter; Kansas City Call; Carolina Israelite; The Village Voice; Evansville Press; Chicago Daily News; Chicago Sun-Times; Chicago American; Chicago Tribune; Southern Illinoisan; Skidmore News; Indianapolis Star; Weekend)
4. Christian Science Monitor, National Observer, Atlanta Constitution, Savannah Morning News, Chattanooga Times, Scattered Issues Containing Relevant Stories, 1968-1969; Also Some Memphis Newspapers, Filed by Topic

Container 33: Memphis Commercial Appeal, Master File (Complete Copies)
February-May 1968

(Discarded)

Drawer No. Drawer Contents

1. The Commercial Appeal, February, 1968
2. The Commercial Appeal, March, 1968
3. The Commercial Appeal, April, 1968
4. The Commercial Appeal, May, 1968

Container 34: Memphis Press-Scimitar, Master File (Complete Copies)
February - May, 1968

(Discarded)

Drawer No. Drawer Contents

1. Memphis Press-Scimitar, February, 1968
2. Memphis Press-Scimitar, March, 1968
3. Memphis Press-Scimitar, April, 1968
4. Memphis Press-Scimitar, May, 1968

Container 35: Newspaper Analysis Notebooks, Memphis Newspapers,
Daily & Sunday, February-March, 1968

Notebook No. Notebook Title

1. The Commercial Appeal, February, 1968
2. Memphis Press-Scimitar, February, 1968
3. The Commercial Appeal, March, 1968
4. Memphis Press-Scimitar, March, 1968

Container 36: Newspaper Analysis Notebooks, Memphis Newspapers,
Daily & Sunday, April, 1968

Notebook No. Notebook Title

1. The Commercial Appeal, April 1-17, 1968
2. The Commercial Appeal, April 18-30, 1968
3. Memphis Press-Scimitar, April 1-14, 1968
4. Memphis Press-Scimitar, April 15-21, 1968
5. Memphis Press-Scimitar, April 22-30, 1968

Container 37: Newspaper Analysis Notebooks, Memphis
Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, May, 1968

Notebook No. Notebook Title

1. The Commercial Appeal, May 1-23, 1968
2. The Commercial Appeal, May 24-31, 1968
3. Memphis Press-Scimitar, May 1-23, 1968
4. Memphis Press-Scimitar, May 24-31, 1968

Container 38: News Index Notebooks, Memphis Newspapers,
Daily & Sunday, 1968-1971

Notebook No. Notebook Title

1. Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar, February-March, 1968

2. Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar, April-May, 1968
3. Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar, June-December, 1968
4. Commercial Appeal, January, 1969 (Remaining months of 1969 Incomplete)
5. Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar, January-December, 1970 (Incomplete)
6. Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar, January-March, 1971 (Remaining Months of 1971 Incomplete)

Container 39: Newspaper Clippings, Memphis Newspapers, Daily & Sunday 1967 -April, 1968

Section No.

Section Title

- 1.
2. Both Newspapers, 1967- January, 1968 (Envelopes 1-5)
3. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, February, 1968
4. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, February, 1968
5. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, March, 1968
6. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, March, 1968
6. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, April, 1968

Container 40: Newspaper Clippings, Memphis Newspapers, Daily & Sunday April, 1968 -July, 1968

Section No.

Section Title

1. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, April, 1968
2. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, May, 1968
3. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, May, 1968
4. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, June, 1968
5. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, June, 1968
6. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, July, 1968

Container 41: Newspaper Clippings, Memphis Newspapers, Daily & Sunday July, 1968 - December, 1968

Section No.

Section Title

1. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, July, 1968
2. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, August, 1968
3. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, August, 1968
4. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, September, 1968
5. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, September, 1968
6. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, October, 1968
7. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, October, 1968
8. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, November, 1968
9. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, November, 1968

- 10. Commercial Appeal, Daily & Sunday, December, 1968
- 11. Press-Scimitar, Daily, No Sunday, December, 1968

Container 42: Newspaper Clippings, Memphis Newspapers, Daily & Sunday
1969-1973

Section No.	Section Title
1.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, January, 1969
2.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, February, 1969
3.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, March, 1969
4.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, April, 1969
5.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, May, 1969
6.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, September -December, 1969
7.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, January-December, 1970
8.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, January-December, 1971
9.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, 1972
10.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, 1973
11.	Both Newspapers, Daily & Sunday, No Date

SPECIAL NOTE: INCLUDED IN THE COLLECTION ARE NEARLY COMPLETE FILES OF MEMPHIS DAILY & SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS FOR THE YEARS 1969, 1970, 1971, MANY MARKED FOR CLIPPING AND FILING. HOPEFULLY, UNDER THE MAINTENANCE AND CURATORSHIP OF MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY'S MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COLLECTIONS, THIS WORK CAN BE COMPLETED IN THE FUTURE.

Container 43: The Commercial Appeal, 1967, Scattered Issues, Unclipped

Container 44: The Commercial Appeal, January, 1968, Scattered Issues,
Unclipped

Container 45: Memphis Press-Scimitar, 1967, Scattered Issues, Unclipped

Container 46: Memphis Press-Scimitar, January, 1968, Scattered Issues,
Unclipped

Container 47: Memphis Newspapers, Special Filings

Envelope No.	Envelope Title
1.	Memphis Newspapers & News Clippings on 1964 Presidential Election

2. Memphis Newspapers, Special Sections -- Annual Business & Industrial Review, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1973

Container 48: Out-of-Town Newspapers, Special Filings (Clippings, Xerox Copies, Single Issues)

Envelope No.	Envelope Title
1.	Some Clippings From Out-Of-Town Papers, 1969-1972
2.	<u>Okmulgee (Okla.) Daily Times</u> , April 4, 1968
3.	<u>Arkansas Gazette</u> , April 5, 1969
4.	<u>Chicago Tribune</u> , April 5, 1969
5.	Clippings From Out-Of-Town Papers, Assassination and Strike, 1968
6.	<u>Birmingham News</u> , Xeroxed Clippings, 1968-1969, Re: Strike, Assassination, James Earl Ray, Miscellaneous Related Subjects
7.	Stockholm Newspapers, <u>Rome Daily American</u> --Xeroxed Clippings, 1968-1969, Re: Assassination
8.	London <u>Daily Express</u> , April 5, 6, 1968; London <u>Daily Telegraph</u> (Clipping) July 23, 1968

Container 49: New York Times, Special Filings

Item No.	Description
1.	Notebook: Preliminary Working File, Clippings
2.	Scrapbook: Clippings of Coverage, Strike, Assassination, & Aftermath, 1968
3.	Index: Working File For Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, January 30, 1968- February 28, 1968
4.	Envelope: Clippings Re: Memphis, Assassination, Related Subjects, 1969-1973
5.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, January 30 -February 4, 1968
6.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, February 5 - February 7, 1968
7.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, February 8 - February 12, 1968
8.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, February 13- February 16, 1968
9.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, February 17 -February 20, 1968
10.	Envelope: Clippings Re: New York Sanitation Workers' Strike, February 21- February 28, 1968

Container 50: Christian Science Monitor, Wall Street Journal, Special Filings

Envelope No.	Envelope Title
1.	Index to <u>Christian Science Monitor</u> Coverage of Strike & Assassination, March 27 -April 13, 1968
2.	Clippings, <u>Wall Street Journal</u> , February- September, 1968, November 10, 1972
3.	Xeroxed Clippings, <u>Wall Street Journal</u> , Re: Strike & Assassination, 1968-1969

VIII. ANECDOTES FILE

Container 51a:

Card Index File Box

Card No.	Card Title
1.	Third hand account of National Guard brutality
2.	Unreported deaths?
3.	Police brutality report
4.	A Black Mayor?
5.	Frat Party?
6.	Hate
7.	White Car, Black Foot
8.	Reverse Vista. or Charity begins at home ...
9.	What more...?
10.	A Pure Flame?
11.	At the Supermarket: Some Never Said a Mumbling Word
12.	Memphis Beats Dallas
13.	Rumor Better than Classes
14.	Each Correct in Context
15.	King joke
16.	Verbal Police Brutality
17.	Problems of Negroes
18.	We Take Care of Our Own
19.	A Quiet City
20.	Fourth hand rumor: Police Behavior during riot
21.	Memphian's Feeling of Sorrow
22.	A Waitress' Racism
23.	Church member's attitude: "Real Effectiveness"
24.	Minister's remark: "Real Effectiveness"
25.	Sick joke
26.	Sick joke: King's funeral
27.	Day after murder, church service
28.	Housewives meeting with Loeb
29.	Church member's violent remark before Dr. King's death
30.	Negro militant's remark at Human Relations meeting (1)
31.	Negro militant's remark at Human Relations meeting (2)
32.	A lifelong Memphian's reaction to the killing
33.	Negro lawyer's mistreatment by the police
34.	Integrating housing
35.	These burglars must have been white
36.	Conversation overheard at church
37.	A shotgun on the streets of Memphis, 4-9-68
38.	White children learn to say "nigger"
39.	Does this club practice what it preaches?
40.	Humor of Negro union representative
41.	Violence in white community

42. Prophecy of violent project
43. Whites won't pay Negroes who march
44. Police won't help Negroes
45. Joy at King's death
46. Spell "nigger"
47. Hiding from the Communists
48. Isolation in East Memphis (personal remark)
49. Name-calling
50. Change of heart
51. Violent racist remark
52. Re: Memphis Cares
53. Low-income white speaks
54. Uncle Tom Speaks
55. A cotton broker's racist remark
56. A white mother's racist remark
57. Re: Jim Lawson
58. Brazilian's observations
59. Seeds of polarization
60. King as a Communist
61. Race joke
62. Racist attitude day after murder, April 5
63. Immigrant theory from Jewish lawyer
64. White minister's views on limiting freedoms
65. Feeling about white racist attitude
66. TV coverage, Memorial March
67. Funeral: White racist's comment
68. Sick joke
69. City councilman's attitude during strike
70. First march: Negro teen-ager's comment
71. TV coverage, week after the Memorial March
72. Remarks on Memorial March
73. Open housing?
74. Attitudes of churches toward integration
75. General white Memphis attitudes toward Negroes
76. Comments at church after MLK's death
77. Reactions to death of MLK
78. Memphis Riot: E.P.O.C.
79. Memphis Memorial March to MLK
80. General attitudes toward Negroes
81. General white attitudes toward Negroes (1)
82. General white attitudes toward Negroes (2)
83. General white attitudes toward Negroes (3)
84. General white attitudes toward Negroes (4)
85. General white attitudes toward Negroes (5)
86. General white attitudes toward Negroes (6)
87. Biased news coverage
88. Report from Negro student on BSA coordinating committee
89. Support for the mayor in the strike
90. Wisconsin reaction to Memphis
91. Mayor discloses privileged remarks

92. Definition of an integrationist
93. Resentment for Memphis: reaction to assassination
94. Fear reaction to Dr. King's assassination by white
95. Hiring of Negro workers
96. Threat to burn MSU
97. Reaction to Memphis Cares
98. Personal relations during crlsls: help for Negroes
99. Children's joy at Negro friends
100. Child watching march
101. Rumor: Garbagemen's death not in paper
102. Racist remark directed at Negroes
103. Causes of the strike
104. Sick joke
105. Child's observation of King's death
106. Teachers see King as Communist
107. Student's racism
108. Support for Loeb
109. Suspicion of Communism
110. Negro "getting back" at white
111. William Loeb's party the night of the first riot
112. Boycott of Time magazine issue
113. Attitudes after King assassination
114. Police action towards Negroes on April 4
115. Suspicion of outsiders: Sunday after assassination
116. Fear in Negro neighborhoods: Saturday after mini-riot
117. Mrs. King: She'll get the same
118. Negroes must stick together
119. Surprise at world-wide attention
120. TV coverage
121. Suspects King's own people
122. Ashamed feeling
123. Scared to march
124. Guilt about silence in the past
125. Negro teacher subjected to "jokes"
126. Negro teacher out night of assassination
127. Student wishes King dead
128. Teacher blames King for "running away" from riots
129. Negroes should help pay garbage cost
130. Teacher understands rioting
131. Rioting in East Memphis
132. A sanitation worker's appreciation
133. Women at conference with Loeb
134. Women present at conference with Loeb
135. Rumor: Negroes suspect Loeb of assassination
136. Union man prejudiced against Negroes
137. Negro's expression of racism

138. White's oblivion to racism
139. Negroes' fear after mini-riot
140. Citizens support Loeb
141. Minister deplores racism
142. Strike support: women's attendance at Union Hall
143. Dislike for King
144. Shooting Looters
145. Presence at mini-riot--Eyewitness account
146. Negro aids white in spite of tension
147. Christian curses strike sympathizer
148. "Assassin is a Communist"
149. Crank "King" joke to radio station
150. Negroes fear whites
151. Negroes are "worthless"
152. Doctors suspect Northern Jew-Communist conspiracy
153. Communists inspired assassination
154. Whites happy over assassination
155. Ph.D. considers Negro worthless
156. New Yorker won't participate
157. Worker feels sympathy for strikers
158. White's expression of racism
159. Desire for Negro dignity
160. Outside pressures on liberal attitudes
161. Garbage pickup during strike
162. White women visit strikers at union hall
163. A Baptism at Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church
164. Sick joke: teenager's reaction
165. Teenage rioters at first march
166. Police harassment
167. Reaction to "Memphis Cares"
168. "Red-Neck" told off by well-dressed white
169. Easter protest song
170. Teenager asks parents why they don't march
171. The Rev. Dick Moon's fast and vigil
172. Sick joke
173. Bigotry in white church
174. Prejudiced Avon (cosmetics) saleswoman
175. White woman working for marchers
176. Prejudiced school teacher
177. Lady prays Negro will leave church
178. Negroes not worth higher wages
179. Strikers and lazy Negroes on welfare
180. A used car dealer's guns
181. M.L.K. condemned as coward
182. Heard after the march
183. Heard at a beauty salon

184. Reaction to strike settlement
185. "Red neck" comment to assassination
186. A spectator at the Memorial March, 4-8-68
187. Bayard Rustin on local newspapers
188. Communist?
189. Paint the White House joke
190. King joke
191. Changed attitude -- need to do something
192. A Negro father's comment
193. A Negro girl on looting
194. A white teacher's comment
195. A white teacher condemns rabble-rousers
196. A white principal on law and order
197. A white principal's comment
198. A real estate broker's comment
199. A white mother on fear in the schools
200. A Junior League member's comment
201. A white man's laughter
202. Should the dance be integrated?
203. Telling of King's death
204. Who advises Mayor Loeb?
205. The mayor's mail
206. An elevator man's comment
207. Consensus of the board
208. What the mayor said to the councilman
209. Rabbi Wax: Action and reactions
210. Conversations at an integrated hospital
211. A mind opened
212. No social acceptance for Negro's wife
213. Some comments overheard
214. The rush to buy guns
215. The cook's report: Rumors from the ghetto
216. The status is quo: party talk
217. Dinner party argument about Mayor Loeb
218. Attitudes of white working wives
219. Conversations during the coffee break
220. A welfare mother's reaction to mini-riot
221. A baby-sitter's comments
222. Attitudes of a white housewife
223. House-hunting in Whitehaven
224. Conversations at Democratic Women's Club luncheon
225. A barber comments
226. Why employers don't hire women for night jobs
227. Views of a computer instructor
228. A policeman talks about the mini-riot
229. Conversation in an elevator
230. A shoe store manager comments

- 231. Reported remark by policeman guarding M.L.K.
- 232. "...the King is dead."
- 233. "...but I'm not sorry it happened."
- 234. Fear in Martin, Tenn.
- 235. Fear in Arkansas: A gun on the coffee table
- 236. Bathroom graffiti at Central H.S. (1)
- 237. Graffiti at Central H.S. (2)
- 238. Graffiti at Central H.S. (3)
- 239. Graffiti at Central H.S. (4)
- 240. The Memorial March and Buntyn Presbyterians
- *241. Buntyn Presbyterian: Church in Crisis
- 242. A Yankee viewpoint
- 243. Garbage men's "good deal"
- 244. "...tickled to death it snowed."
- 245. "...the Lord sent the snow."
- 246. A comment on the mini-riot
- 247. Attitudes toward assassination
- 248. Prejudice in her own family
- 249. Mrs. King's courage
- 250. A teacher's comment
- 251. Thumbnail sketch of a councilman
- 252. A teacher and a flag
- 253. Fear of genocide
- 254. A branch manager comments
- 255. Sick joke
- 256. After open housing what?
- 257. School rumor
- 258. The church visitors
- 259. Culture shock: Home to Memphis from Nigeria, Spring '68
- 260. Wrong time
- 261. Why not wait?
- 262. Letter from Loeb
- 263. Integration made easy
- 264. Good intentions
- 265. Prejudice in the first grade
- 266. "Forced" integration
- 267. View from the Arkansas side
- 268. How Negroes get medical attention
- 269. King joke
- 270. Why he's an Uncle Tom
- 271. King joke
- 272. Preachers, Go Home
- 273. On white liberals
- 274. Communist revolution?
- 275. Conversation with policemen
- 276. Trying to integrate the Christmas party
- 277. Black Madonna

*(note attached A & B)

- 278. Give and Take -- or Show and Tell?
- 279. What's in a name?
- 280. On a first name basis
- 281. Conversation about Abernathy and the Poor People
- 282. Fear of Negro voting power
- 283. Anti-union
- 284. Prejudiced campus cop
- 285. Klan preferred to Memphis police
- 286. Negro Communist?
- 287. A gun to protect yourself
- 288. Lock the house
- 289. Mrs. King's grief
- 290. Joke in class
- 291. Southern pronunciation
- 292. Did God send the snowstorm?
- 293. A Negro on the heartbreak of house-hunting
- 294. For a more cultural Memphis
- 295. An insensitive newspaper photographer
- 296. Lucky snowstorm
- 297. White women will not admit Negro can excel
- 298. Reactions to police brutality
- 299. Fears of Whites and Negroes
- 300. How blacks can get along with whites
- 301. Pistols in M.S.U. library
- 302. Mrs. King at home: A story from Atlanta
- 303. Rumors about Coretta King
- 304. Incident in American Opinion Book Store
- 305. White attitude before trouble
- 306. White attitude, 4-13-68
- 307. Theory about assassin
- 308. Celebrities on the Memorial March
- 309. Memorial March
- 310. Assassination Day News on TV
- 311. Conversation during march
- 312. Rumors about Loeb during rioting
- 313. Reaction to shooting
- 314. Conversation with Negro girl at march
- 315. Who's hungry?
- 316. Why did he send a Nigra?
- 317. Reaction to Loeb-Wax on TV
- 318. Reaction to M.L.K.'s "Mountaintop" speech
- 319. Palm Sunday at Mullins Methodist Church
- 320. Anti-union liberal
- 321. The Grand Tour
- 322. They love us in Baton Rouge
- 323. Cause of strike: "N.A.A.C.P. needs members"
- 324. How to understand Negroes
- 325. Why bring race into it?

- 326. Changed attitude
- 327. Prediction about Ralph Abernathy
- 328. A "liberal's" comment on Abernathy
- 329. Comment on mayor in black Baptist minister's sermon
- 330. Black Christians and overcoming hate
- 331. "Black power"
- 332. Attitude of rioter
- 333. A story about the National Guard
- 334. On a black society
- 335. The National Guard: A black view
- 336. Incident in the Rivermont parking lot
- 337. Negro attitude toward white good intentions
- 338. Pickup of garbage after strike ends in Negro area
- 339. A black teacher's methods
- 340. A Memphis family and the Robert Kennedy death
- 341. Impression of Mayor Loeb
- 342. An unreconstructed Yankee
- 343. Protective "stupidity"
- 344. Fringe benefits
- 345. Overheard at the filling station
- 346. Memories of the "troubles", September, 1969
- 347. Mayoral infallibility

IX. PHOTOGRAPH FILE

Container 51: Photographs (Glossy Prints, Contact Prints, Negatives)
Folders 1-9

Folder No. Folder Contents & Source

1. 10 Glossy Prints, 8x10, Commercial-Appeal Photographers, Bob Williams, Barney Sellers, Sam Melhorn
- Police Spraying Marchers on Main Street, February 23, 1968. (**May be Birmingham, not Memphis, by Black Star Publications.**)
 - Pickets on Main Street, circa February 28, 1968, (Rev. Wm. Smith, carrying sign, "Stay Away...")
 - Mayor Henry Loeb, Addressing Sanitation Workers at City Hall, February 14, 1968
 - Policeman with Rifle and Unidentified Black Man on Main Street, March 28, 1968
 - Beale Street From Behind Statue of W. C. Handy, March 28, 1968
 - Two Policemen Out of Police Car With Drawn Guns, Seemingly Stalking Snipers at Window of Apartment, March 28, 1968
 - Four Policemen and One Sheriff's Deputy, Lining Up Two Black Men Against Building on Main St., March 28, 1968
 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Others (Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. Henry Starks to His Left) At Front of March Before It Broke Up In Disorder, March 28, 1968
 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Others (Rev. Ralph Abernathy on King's Left, Bishop Julian Smith on King's Right, Baxton Bryant, in Profile, Two Rows Back) In March of March 28, 1968
 - Police Searching Prostrate Man On Street in Front of Universal Life Bldg., Danny Thomas Blvd., and Linden Ave., March 28, 1968
- 1a. 102 Contact Prints (with Negatives), By Commercial-Appeal Photographer, J. McKnight, February, 1968
- Roll # 1:
 - Frame 15-21a -- Trash on Historic Beale Street
 - Frame 23-24 -- (L. to R.) P. J. Ciampa, Jerry Wurf, Bystander
 - Frame 25-26 --Union Meeting, T. O. Jones, Pres. of Local # 1733, A.F.S.C.M.E.
 - Frame 27-28 --Union Meeting, P. J. Ciampa
 - Frame 29-31 --Union Meeting, Jesse Epps, Union Rep.
 - Frame 32 --Union Meeting, (L. to R.) Wurf, Ciampa
 - Frame 33 -- Union Meeting, Wurf
 - Frame 34 --Union Meeting, Wurf, Epps
 - Frame 35-end -- Union Meeting, Crowd
 - Roll # 2:
 - Frame 2a-3a --Union Meeting, Crowd

Frame 4a -- Union Meeting, Sign in Lobby
Frame 6 -- Union Meeting, Crowd
Frame 7a-14a -- Union Meeting, Jerry Wurf Speaking
to Crowd
Frame 15a-16a --Union Meeting, (L. to R.) Jesse
Epps, P. J. Ciampa, Jerry Wurf, Rev. Malcolm
Blackburn of Clayborn Temple, AME
Frame 17a-18a --Union Meeting, Rev. H. L. Starks,
St. James AME
Frame 19a-20a --Union Meeting, (L. to R.) T. O.
Jones, Ciampa, Wurf
Frame 21a-26a -- Union Meeting, Rev. H.L. Starks
Frame 28a-34a - Ministers' Meeting at Clayborn
Temple
Frame 35a-36a - Ministers' meeting, Rev. James
Lawson Speaking

Roll # 3:

Frame 14-16 --Ministers' Meeting at Clayborn Temple
Frame 18-20 -- March from Clayborn Temple to City
Hall
Frame 21 -- Along Main (L. to R.) Gerald Fanion, Rev.
Lawson, WDIA Radio News Reporter
Frame 26-35 -- March along Main Street
Frame 36-36a -- March with Federal Bldg. in Background

Roll # 4:

Frame 3-4 -- March at Clayborn Temple
Frame 5 -- March on Beale
Frame 6-15 --March along Main Street, Rev. Blackburn (6),
Rev. Lawson (8,9,15)
Frame 16-18 -- March with Federal Bldg. in Background
Frame 19 --March with State and Shelby County Bldgs.
in Background
Frame 20 --March, Federal Bldg. in Back
Frame 21-22 -- March with City Hall in Back
Frame 23-25 --March, Rev. Lawson Spacing Out Marchers
For Return Trip to Clayborn Temple, City Hall and
Federal Bldg. in Back

2. Two Glossy Prints, 8x10, Commercial-Appeal Photographer,
Charles Nicholas
Portrait of Frank Holloman, Memphis Fire and Police
Director, Spring, 1968 (Two Prints)

3. 14 Glossy Prints (Two 5x7, Twelve 8x10) Photographer Mike
Fisher
After Breakup of March, Police with Gas Masks and
Riot Sticks on Beale St., March 28, 1968
After Breakup of March, Police with Gas Masks and
Riot Sticks on Beale St., March 28, 1968
Long Shot of Police Clearing Beale St., After March
Breakup, March 28, 1968
After Breakup of March, Police with Gas Masks and
Riot Sticks on Beale St., March 28, 1968
Police on Beale St. with Gas Masks and Tear Gas Gun
(Note: No Badge on Some Policemen) March 28, 1968

Police Photographer on Beale St., March 28, 1968
Memphis Black Children Standing by Litter in Street,
Probably after March Breakup, March 28, 1968
Memphis Black Man with White-Helmet Lettered "SP",
Identity and Date Unknown
Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop on Beale St., March 28,
1968
Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop (Note: Broken Window)
on Beale St., March 28, 1968
Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop on Beale St., March 28,
1968
Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop on Beale St., March 28,
1968
Two Policemen Standing By At W. C. Handy Park, Before
the Mini-riot, March 28, 1968
Pile of Garbage, Including Posters Announcing March
14th Mass Meeting Featuring Roy Wilkins and Bayard
Rustin as Speakers

4. 23 Glossy Prints, 8x10, Photographer Jack Hurley
First Meeting of Memphis Search for Meaning Committee
Tape Interview & Writers' Committee, at Yellin Home,
4241 Park Av., April 24, 1968 (L. to R.) Harry Thompson
and Carol Lynn Yellin
First Meeting of Memphis Search for Meaning Committee
Tape Interview & Writers' Committee, at Yellin Home,
April 24, 1968 (L. to R.) Henry Mitchell and William
Nunn
Jerry Viar (Thomas) at Memphis Search for Meaning
Committee Offices, 3677 Southern Ave., Summer, 1968
Poor People's Campaign Mule Train, at Lorraine Motel,
May 2, 1968
Poor People's Campaign Rally, Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
Rev. Richard Moon, Presbyterian Chaplain at Memphis State,
(Center) Leads Hunger Fast at City Hall to End Strike.
At His Left is Richard Geller, English Instructor, M.S.U.,
Who Joined Fast; Others Unidentified. After April 5, 1968
Richard Geller, Participant in Hunger Fast at City Hall,
After April 5, 1968
Policeman on Guard Opposite Lorraine Motel, Date Unknown
Memorial March Rally, City Hall, April 8, 1968. Mrs.
Coretta King Addresses Crowd. Front Row (L. to R.)
Unknown, Jerry Wurf, Walter Reuther, Unknown, and (Far
Right) Ralph Abernathy. Center to Back and Left of
Platform, Ralph Jackson, James Lawson, T. O. Jones,
(In Front of Jones) Bayard Rustin, Harold Middlebrook,
Jesse Epps, and (Partly Hidden) Jesse Jackson
National Guard on Parade Route of Memorial March, April
8, 1968
Harry Belafonte Addresses March Rally at City Hall,
Mrs. Coretta King at far right, April 8, 1968
Memorial March, April 8, 1968. Man Carrying Overcoat,
Foreground, Is Dr. Benjamin Spock

Poor People's Campaign Rally at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968. (L. to R.) Mrs. Coretta King, A. D. King (Dr. King's Brother), Rev. Ben Hooks, Unknown Man in White Hat, Rev. Harold Middlebrook
Rev. James Bevel, S.C.L.C. Staff, at Poor People's Rally, Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
Banner Carried by Members of Social Service Employees' Union of New York City, Memorial March, April 8, 1968
Memorial March, April 8, 1968, Godfrey Cambridge, Noted Comedian
Memorial March, April 8, 1968, Unknown.
Young Black Women Holding Placards, "Union Justice Now!" Memorial March, April 8, 1968
T. O. Jones, President of Local #1733, A.F.S.C.M.E., April 8, 1968
Rev. Richard Moon, Memphis State University Presbyterian Chaplain, on Hunger Fast at City Hall, After April 5, 1968
Black People Waiting to March in Memorial March, April 8, 1968
Black Shoe Shine Man's Hands in Action, Close Up, April, 1968
Black man in Back Yard, Date Unknown

5. 20 Glossy Prints, 8x10, Photographers, Ernest Withers, Mike Fisher, and Unknown
National Guard Troops By City Hall Reflecting Pool Near Federal Bldg. During Memphis Curfew Period
Rev. Richard Moon and Unidentified Homan On Daily March, Date Unknown
T. O. Jones at Announcement of Strike Settlement, April 16, 1968
Memorial March, April 8, 1968 (Starting 3rd from L. in Profile) Jerry Wurf, Mrs. Walter Reuther (?), Walter Reuther, AME Minimum Salary Bldg. & Clayborn Temple in background
Mrs. Coretta Scott King Arrives for Memorial March in Memphis, April 8, 1968
Police Car and Policemen outside Camelot Lounge, 214 Hernando, March 28, 1968
Roy Wilkins, National Head of N.A.A.C.P., Speaking at March 14th Mass Rally at Mason Temple
Strike Signs on Garbage Cans Used to Collect Contributions to Strike Fund at March 14 Rally at Mason Temple
Rev. Ralph Abernathy Speaking at Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 1, 1968 (Night)
Singing at a Rally, Date Unknown, (L. Foreground) Rev. Ralph Abernathy, (R. Background) Rev. Ben Hooks, (Top R., Face only) Rev. "Billy" Kyles
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Mass Rally at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968
Jerry Wurf, Speaking at Mass Rally at Mason Temple, (Seated, R.) Rev. Ralph Abernathy, March 18, 1968
Jerry Wurf Speaking at Rally, T. O. Jones (at L.), Date Unknown

Bayard Rustin, Exec. Director of A. Philip Randolph Institute, Speaking at March 14 Mass Rally at Mason Temple

Sign Warning Against Loitering, Over Door To Bath in Rooming House at 422 S. Main St. Where James Earl Ray Stayed on Day of Assassination, Date of Photo Unknown

Jesse Epps of A.F.S.C.M.E. at Rally in Front of City Hall During Period of St. Joseph Hospital Strike, Fall, 1968

A Young Black Girl, Probably Injured in Rioting, March 28, 1968

Police in Helmets and Gas Masks, With Riot Sticks, On Beale St., March 28, 1968 (Note: Many Police Not Wearing Badges)

Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop on Beale St., March 28, 1968

Looting at Paul's Tailor Shop on Beale St., March 28, 1968

- 5a. 12 Contact Prints (No Negatives) by Continental Photographers, Whittier Sengstacke, Jr. & Ed. Harris, March 28, 1968
Top Row -- 1. Rev. Ezekiel Bell and child; 2. Liquor Store with Broken Window; 3. Jesse Turner Directing Marchers; 4. Policeman Coming Up Beale St.
Middle Row -- 1. Unidentified Injured Man Lying Across Hood of Car; 2. Rev. James Lawson With Bullhorn; 3 & 4. Beale Street Scenes
Bottom Row-- 1. Street Scene; 2. Rev. Lawson With Bullhorn; 3. & 4. Street Scenes
6. 20 Glossy Prints, 8x10, by Johnson Publishing Co. Photographers, Roy Lewis & Hal A. Franklin II, Taken During Preparation of Article for Ebony Magazine, April, 1973
A Memphis Sanitation Worker in the A.F.S.C.M.E. Career Ladders Program, Spring, 1973
A Memphis Sanitation Worker in the A.F.S.C.M.E. Career Ladders Program, Spring, 1973
C. G. Carty (White Man, Center) Dispatching Supervisor, and Leamon Hood (Standing R., Hands in Pockets) A.F.S.C.M.E. Memphis Area Director, Addressing Sanitation Workers at Union Hq. about Career Ladders Program, Spring, 1973
Leamon Hood, A.F.S.C.M.E.'s Area Director in Memphis, At His Desk, Spring, 1973
Sanitation Workers (12 of the 13) Enrolled in the A.F.S.C.M.E. Career Ladders Program, Paid for by City of Memphis, Spring, 1973
Local #1733 Members, Spring, 1973
Leamon Hood, Area Director of A.F.S.C.M.E., and Some of the 13 Members Enrolled in Career Ladders Program, Spring, 1973
Garbage Pickup in Memphis, Spring, 1973
Sanitation Worker, Memphis, Spring, 1973
Garbage Pickup, Memphis, Spring, 1973
Garbage Pickup, Memphis, Spring, 1973

- Two Sanitation Workers, Memphis, Spring, 1973
Sanitation Workers at Dispatching Center, Memphis, Spring, 1973
Leamon Hood, Area Director of A.F.S.C.M.E. (Head Shot, Close Up) Memphis, Spring, 1973
Leamon Hood, Area Director of A.F.S.C.M.E. at Blackboard, Union Hq., Memphis; Spring, 1973 (Writing "I Am A Man")
Sign Over Door At A.F.S.C.M.E. Hq. in Memphis "A Union Label Clause In Every Contract," Spring, 1973
William T. (Bill) Ross, Jr., Manpower Representative of AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, Memphis, Spring, 1973
Wyeth Chandler, Mayor of Memphis, Spring, 1973 (In His Office)
Sign on Officially Renamed Interstate Highway 255 which Crosses Memphis, North-South: "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Expressway," Memphis, Spring, 1973
Room 306, Lorraine Motel, Room Occupied by Dr. King on Day of Assassination, Now Glass Enclosed With Plaque, Memphis, Spring, 1973
(Probably) Room 306, Lorraine Motel, Josea Williams (an Assistant of Dr. King), Sitting on Bed Looking at Dr. King's Book, Strength to Love
7. 12 Glossy Prints, 8x10, From A.F.S.C.M.E. Washington Office, by Various Photographers: Sengstacke-Harris, Ernest C. Withers, Richard L. Copley, and Unknown
Mayor Loeb Addressing Sanitation Workers on Strike, At Civic Auditorium, February 14, 1968
Police Move To Stop March on Main Street, February 23, 1968
March Breakup on Main Street, February 23, 1968
Police Using Mace on Memphis Sanitation Workers and Their Sympathizers, At Breakup of March on Main Street, February 23, 1968
Police Macing a Fallen P. J. Ciampa, A.F.S.C.M.E. International Rep., after Breakup of March on Main St., February 23, 1968
"Ciampa Go Home" Sticker, Posted on Trash Can on Front Street, Mid-Strike, Spring, 1968
Jerry Wurf Addresses Mass Rally of Sanitation Workers and Sympathizers, March, 1968
Daily Marchers Move In Front of National Guardsman Standing Shoulder to Shoulder with Fixed Bayonets, March 29, 1968, the Day After "Mini-Riot"
Four Young Black Women Wearing "Union Justice Now!" Signs Sitting At City Hall Plaza, April 8, 1968
Two Sanitation Strikers in Memorial March, Each Wearing A Sign ("I Am A Man," and "Dignity"), April 8, 1968
P. J. Ciampa and T. O. Jones (Standing, Facing Camera, L. to R.) At City Hall under Memphis City Seal, at Memorial March, April 8, 1968
Massed Marchers Before Start of March 28th March, Waiting for Arrival of Dr. King, and Carrying "I Am A Man" Picket Signs

8. 130 Contact Prints (With Negatives) Photographer Edward J. Harris
- Print #1, Frames 1-12: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 -- Rev. Abernathy, Rev. Bevel & Crowd During Poor People's Rally, Mason Temple, May 2, 1968
Frames 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 -- Memorial Meeting At City Hall Plaza, April 8, 1968
- Print #2, Frames 13-24: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 15, 19, 23 -- Lunch With Frank C. Holloman, Memphis Fire & Police Director, and Black Leaders of Memphis and S.C.L.C. Staff, Date & Place Unknown, Probably May, 1968
All Other Frames, Scenes Outside, Preparing to Walk or Take Bus for Poor People's March, May, 1968
- Print #3, Frames 25-36: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 25, 29, 33 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy Addresses Rally for Poor People's Campaign, May 2, 1968
Frames 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36 -- Mrs. King and S.C.L.C. Leaders on Balcony of Lorraine Motel Outside Room 306, Addressing Poor People's Memorial Service, May 2, 1968
Frames 26, 30, 34 -- Crowd Scenes of Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 2, 1968
- Print #4, Frames 37-48: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46 -- Mrs. King and Her Children on Platform at City Hall Plaza, April 8, 1968
Frame 39 -- White Man (Probably Reporter-Photographer) Waiting for Poor People's March to Begin, May 2, 1968
Frames 40, 43, 44, 47 -- Street Scenes on Poor People's Campaign March, May 2, 1968
Frame 48 -- Ed Harris, Photographer, and Mule, May 2, 1968
- Print # 5, Frames 49-60: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 49, 53, 57 -- Rev. James Bevel Speaking at Mason Temple At Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 1, 1968
Frames 50, 51, 54, 58 -- Street Scenes or Poor People's Campaign March, May 2, 1968
Frames 52, 56 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy Driving Mule-Drawn Wagon in Poor People's Campaign March, May 2, 1968
Frames 55, 59 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy (R.), and (L.) A. D. King, (Dr. King's Brother) Leading Poor People's Campaign Marchers, May 2, 1968
Frame 60 -- Rev. Hosea Williams, S.C.L.C., Holding Reins as Rev. Abernathy Climbs on Mule-Drawn Wagon, May 2, 1968
- Print # 6, Frames 61-72: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frame 61 -- A. D. King (C), Alighting from Plane to Take Part in Poor People's Campaign in Memphis, May, 1968
Frames 62, 63, 66, 70 -- Street Scenes During Poor People's Campaign March, May 2, 1968
Frames 64, 68, 72 -- Rev. James Bevel Speaking at Mason Temple During Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 1, 1968
Frames 65, 69 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy Interviewed at Memphis Airport by Newsmen, TV-Radio, May 1, 1968
Frame 67 -- Crowd Inside Mason Temple, May 1, 1968
Frame 71 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy Addressing Poor People's Campaign Rally at Mason Temple, May 1, 1968
- Print # 7, Frames 73-84: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 73-84 -- All Street Scenes Showing People, Mules, Wagons, Cars Taking Part in Poor People's Campaign March, May 2, 1968

Frame 79 --Whittier Sengstacke, Jr. With Mule
Print # 8, Frames 85-96: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 86, 90, 94 --Mrs. Coretta King Arriving at Memphis
Airport For Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 2, 1968
Frame 87 -- Photo of Portrait of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Frames 85, 89, 93 --Four Female Singers At Memphis Mason
Temple, Poor People's Campaign Rally, May 1, 1968
Frames 88, 92, 96 --Mrs. King Addressing Poor People's
Campaign Rally, Mason Temple, May 1, 1968
Frames 91, 95 --Unidentified Black Woman
Print # 9, Frames 97-108: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 97, 100, 105 --Shots of Crowd at Poor People's
Campaign Memorial Service at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
Frames 98, 102, 106 --People on Balcony of Lorraine Motel,
Outside Room 306, May 2, 1968
Frames 99, 103 -- S.C.L.C. Staff, Led by Rev. Abernathy,
Getting off Plane at Memphis Airport, May 1, 1968
Frame 101 --Unidentified Man Addressing Poor People's
Campaign Rally From Lorraine Motel Balcony, May 2, 1968
Frame 107 -- Mrs. King and Unidentified Woman with Jesse
Epps at Memphis Airport, May 2, 1968
Frames 104, 108 --Mrs. King and Children Arriving at City
Hall Plaza for Memorial March, April 8, 1968
Print # 10, Frames 109-120: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 109, 113, 117 -- Mrs. King in Audience At Mason
Temple, May 2, 1968
Frame 110 -- Mrs. King and Unidentified Woman At Memphis
Airport With Jesse Epps, May 2, 1968
Frame 114 -- Mrs. King at Airport, May 2, 1968
Frame 118 -- Mrs. King At Airport, Man Talking to Her is
Rev. Billy Kyles, Behind Him is Rev. Ben Hooks, May 2,
1968
Frames 111, 115, 119 --Portrait of Dr. King
Frame 112 -- Three Women and Photographer on Balcony of
Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
Frames 116, 120 -- Man (Possibly Rev. Hosea Williams)
Outside Room 306, Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968
Print # 11, Frames 121-125: (L., Top to Bottom; R., Top to
Bottom)
Frames 121, 122 --Outside Room 306, Lorraine Motel,
May 2, 1968
Frame 123 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy Talking With People on
Street, May 2, 1968
Frames 124, 125 -- Street Scenes of Crowds, May 2, 1968
Print # 12, Frames 126-130: (L., Top to Bottom; R., Top to
Bottom)
Frame 126 -- Unidentified Man and Woman in Kitchen of
Home (Possibly Friends of Photographer)
Frame 127 --Press Conference, Date Unknown. Seated at
Table (L.) Rev. James Lawson, (Far R.) Maxine Smith
Frame 128 -- Group, Mostly Young Black Children at Place
and Date Unknown
Frames 129, 130 --National Guard Outside of Clayborn
Temple, Probably After April 4, 1968

9. 119 Contact Prints (With Negatives) Photographer Edward J. Harris
- Print# 1, Frames 1-12: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 1, 5, 9 --Police Lined Up At Entrance to City Hall, Date Unknown
Frames 2, 6, 7, 10, 11 --Blacks Picketing To Boycott Main Street Stores, March, 1968
Frame 3 -- Rev. James Lawson Carrying Picket Sign in Front of City Hall, "Only God is King, Henry," Date Unknown
Frame 4 -- Street Scene Showing National Guard in Jeeps With Rifles, and Sheriff's Deputies With Riot Clubs, Probably After March 28, 1968
Frame 8 -- Unidentified White Man Walking in Front of Clayborn Temple Where Sheriff's Deputies With Riot Sticks and Armed National Guardsmen Are Gathered, Probably after March 28, 1968
Frame 12 -- Two Unidentified Black Women Seated In Bedroom of a Home, Date Unknown
- Print# 2, Frames 13-24: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 13, 21 -- C.O.M.E. Youth Marching in Front of City Hall, Early March, 1968
Frame 14 --Two Unidentified Black Women by Coke Machine, Unidentified Location, Date Unknown
Frame 15 Street Scene Showing Police and Newsmen and Others in Front of Goldsmith's on Main St., Date Unknown
Frame 16 --Whittier Sengstacke, Jr. Taking Notes in Unidentified Hall, Probably at End of Meeting, Date Unknown
Frame 17 -- C.O.M.E. Youth "Burying Freedom" in Front of City Hall, Early March, 1968
Frame 18 -- Street Scene Near Warner Theater on Main St. Where "Bonnie And Clyde" Is Playing, Early March, 1968
Frame 19 -- Street Scene in Front of State Theater on Main St., Where "Stay Away Joe" is Playing, Early March, 1968
Frame 20 -- Police Getting in Formation on Unidentified Street, Date Unknown
Frame 22, 23 --Young People Picketing With Signs, Early March, 1968
Frame 24, Rev. Henry Starks, Carrying Sign During a Daily March, Date Unknown
- Print# 3, Frames 25-35: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 25, 29 --National Guard With Rifles, Lined Up in Front of Clayborn Temple, March(29?), 1968
Frames 26, 30 --Jerry Wurf Speaking, Probably to Union Meeting. Also in Frame 26, (L. to R. at Wurf's Left) O. Z. Evers, P. J. Ciampa, Jesse Epps; in Frame 30, (To Wurf's Right) T. O. Jones Is Talking to Police, Probably in February, 1968
Frame 27 --Mayor Loeb (Front, C.) Leaving Minimum Salary Bldg. With Bodyguards, Unidentified Man (on His R.) And Baxton Bryant (On His L.), Probably February, 1968
Frames 28, 32 --Unidentified Persons, Date Unknown
Frame 31 -- Same Group as Frame 27
Frame 33 -- Pickets With Signs Emerging from Clayborn Temple For Daily March, Early March, 1968

Frame 34 -- Rev. Malcolm Blackburn on Platform, and Audience in Clayborn Temple, Date Unknown

Frame 35 --Two pickets and a Sheriff's Deputy with Rifle on Main St., Date Unknown

Print# 4, Frames 36-47: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)

Frames 36, 40 -- Rev. James M. Lawson Speaking at "Memphis Cares" Rally, April 7, 1968

Frames 37, 38, 44, 45 -- Rev. Ben Hooks Speaking at "Memphis Cares" Rally, April 7, 1968

Frame 42 --Tommy Powell, Local Head of AFL-CIO Labor Council, Speaking at "Memphis Cares" Rally, Crump Stadium, April 7, 1968

Frame 46 -- Mary Collier, Melrose High School Teacher, Speaking at "Memphis Cares" Rally, Crump Stadium, April 7, 1968

Frame 41 --Scene Showing Speakers' Platform and Audience in Stadium at "Memphis Cares," with John T. Fisher, (Seated Far L.), April 7, 1968

Frames 39, 43 --Balcony Outside Room 306, Lorraine Motel, Showing Floral Arrangements, April 7, 1968

Frame 47 -- Scene of Crowd in Stands at "Memphis Cares" Rally, Crump Stadium, Standing (Tall Man, C.) Downing Pryor, City Council President; In Wheelchairs (L. to R.) Mary Ann Lee, Press-Scimitar, Janet (Mrs. Downing) Pryor

Print # 5, Frames 48-59: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)

Frames 48, 52, 56 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Speaking at Mason Temple, Introducing Dr. King Before "Mountaintop" Speech, April 3, 1968

Frames 49-51, 53-55, 58, 59-- Street Scenes Showing Police After March Breakup, March 28, 1968

Frame 57-- Street Scene, Rev. Lawson with Bullhorn Urging Marchers to Return to Clayborn Temple After March Breakup March 28, 1968

Print # 6, Frames 60 71: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)

Frames 60,64,Scene Inside Warehouse of MAP-South Food Distribution Center for Strikers' Families, Date Unknown

Frame 65 -- Dr. King, (R. Foreground) Leading March, March 28, 1968

Frame 68 -- Mayor Loeb (Partly Hidden by Hand) Getting Into Car, Date Unknown

Frame 69 -- Rev. Ralph Abernathy (C.) in March, March 28, 1968

Frame 70 -- Inside Mason Temple, Crowd Shot, No Date

All Other Frames -- Street Scenes at City Hall and Elsewhere, Marchers Waiting, Sitting, Standing, and Police, Various Dates

Print# 7, Frames 72-83: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)

Frames 72, 73, 76, 77, 80 --Pickets With Signs on Daily Marches, During March, 1968

Frames 75, 78, 82 -- Strikers Inside City Council Chambers, Dates Unknown, Probably March 1, 1968

Frames 71, 79, 83 -- Scenes Inside Clayborn Temple

Frame 81, Woman With Packages of Food, Probably at MAP-South Food Distribution Center, Date Unknown

Print# 8, Frames 84 95: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frames 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94 --Auditorium Meeting
Preceding Car Rocking/Macing Incident, February 23, 1968
Frame 84, Speaker, Jesse Epps; Frames 90, 94, Speaker,
Dr. Vasco Smith; Frame 92, T. O. Jones With Policeman
Frame 93 -- Pickets with Signs on Daily March, Date Unknown
Frame 86 --Police Cars and Marchers, Probably Before
Car Rocking/Macing Incident February 23, 1968
Frames 87, 91, 95 --Start of Daily March at Clayborn Temple
and Minimum Salary Bldg., Date Unknown
Print# 9, Frames 96-107: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom Rows)
Frame 96 -- T. O. Jones, Date Unknown
Frames 97, 99, 101, 105 --Inside City Hall Lobby, Probably
February 23, 1968
Frames 100, 104 -- Street Scenes in Residential & Housing
Project Area, Probably After Car Rocking/Macing Incident,
February 23, 1968
Frames 98, 102, 106 -- City Council Members at Meeting With
Sanitation Strikers in Auditorium, February 23, 1968;
Frame 102 (L. to R.) Robert James, W. T. McAdams, Rev.
James Netters, J. O. Patterson, Jr., Philip Perel; Frame
98 (At Mike) Thomas Todd
Frames 103, 107 -- Young Blacks in Clayborn Temple
Print# 10, Frames 108-119: (L. to R., Top, Middle, Bottom
Rows)
Frame 108 - T. O. Jones (L.) Accepting Check From Unidenti-
fied Man; At Mike, Rev. Ralph Jackson; Behind (L.) Rev.
Malcolm Blackburn, Date Unknown
Frame 112 -- T. O. Jones (L.) Shaking Hands With Same
Unidentified Man as Frame 108; Behind (C.) Taylor Blair,
Date Unknown
Frame 116 -- T. O. Jones Accepting Check From Another Man;
Seated Behind (L.) Jerry Wurf
Frames 109, 113, 117 -- Crowd Inside Mason Temple, Date
Unknown
Frames 110, 114, 118 Pickets on Daily March, Date
Unknown
Frames 111, 115, 119 -- Street Scenes, Probably Following
March Breakup, March 28, 1968

Additions to Collection

1. 29 Glossy Prints, various sizes, by Black Star Publications
2. 8 Glossy Prints (backed), 9½x14, Photographer, Jack Hurley
3. 16 Glossy Prints, various sizes, Photographer, Jack Hurley
4. 1 Glossy Print, 6½x8, by Associated Press
5. 1 Glossy Print, 7x9, by United Press International
6. 5 Glossy Prints, various sizes, unidentified
7. 1 Glossy Print, 10x8, and a four page biography, of Coretta Scott King
8. Negatives of Jerry Wurf
9. Xeroxes of various Sanitation Strike photographs
10. Folder A, index to Anecdotes File
11. Folder B, index to Photo File
12. Negatives of three Sanitation Strike photographs

X. FILM FILE

(Note: For More Detailed Information, See Container 1, Notebook 5)

Container 52: Film Cabinet -- News Film, On-The-Air & Outtakes

[Note: Films no longer in Container 52.]

Reel No.	Subject and Date	Running Time
1.	William Lucy of union in one of two meetings before white group to explain striking workers' situation, March 19, 1968	11 min., 24 sec.
2.	Union leaders Wurf, Ciampa and Powell at the A.M.E. Minimum Salary Bldg. for meeting with striking workers, March 2, 1968 Trash basket with sign "Ciampa Go Home," Late February, 1968 Mayor's office -- mayor and union leaders, February 14, 1968 Ciampa in interview, February 14, 1968 Mayor meets with striking workers, February 18, 1968	9 min.
3.	Meeting at the St. Mary's Cathedral arranged by Ministerial Association between the union and the city, February 18, 1968 Mayor makes statement for television, February 14, 1968	8 min., 49 sec.
4.	Rev. James Lawson, C.O.M.E., announces economic boycott and nightly mass meetings, February 24, 1968 Mayor Loeb questioned about possibility of court action, February 27, 1968 Sidewalk demonstrations, February 25, 1968 National Alliance of Business voices concern for the economic demonstrations, February 25, 1968	10 min.
5.	Rev. Samuel Kyles makes statement at N.A.A.C.P. headquarters in support of striking workers, February 17, 1968 Maxine Smith, Executive Sec. of local N.A.A.C.P. answers questions, February 17, 1968	7 min., 59 sec.
6.	Mayor announces 1st garbage pick-up areas, Feb. 14 Charles Blackburn, head of Sanitation Department, February 14, 1968 Men picking up garbage with police escorts, February 14, 1968 Rev. Ezekiel Bell with some strikers, February 14, 1968 Troop of Boy Scouts helping pick up garbage, February 14, 1968 Several citizens dumping their own garbage, February 14, 1968	9 min.
7.	Mayor Loeb talks to group on union recognition, February, 1968 Mayor visits Memphis State University campus, February, 1968	7 min.

- Councilman and State Sen. J. O. Patterson states support for dues check-off, March 3, 1968
Union leaders lead mass march of striking workers down Main Street following City Council's refusal to consider union demands--February 23, 1968
8. Union meeting day after macing by police of strikers and marchers. Various speakers, February 24, 1968 6 min., 51 sec.
9. Sanitation workers picketing down Main Street, February 27, 1968 4 min., 29 sec.
Assistant Police Chief Henry Lux discusses privately with the city council law and order during strike, date unknown
Mayor Loeb announces an injunction against the strike has been obtained, March 1, 1968
At union meeting the men and labor leaders express their answer to the injunction, March 3, 1968
10. Councilman James Netters favors a dues check-off, March 5, 1968 5 min., 38 sec.
11. Police anticipating trouble at public session of the city council meeting, enter with demonstrating workers, March 5, 1968, Part 1
Continuation of Reel # 10 with striking workers in council chambers--strikers refuse to leave and are arrested, March 5, 1968, Part 2 10 min., 15 sec.
12. Judge Churchill's chambers, March 6, 1968 5 min., 40 sec.
Out of jail, Rev. Lawson continues sidewalk demonstration, March 7, 1968
13. March 14, 1968--Roy Wilkins of N.A.A.C.P. and Bayard Rustin of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute are main speakers at meeting at Mason Temple (Wilkins' speech begins on Reel # 14), Part 1 3 min.
14. Continuation of Reel #13, Roy Wilkins of N.A.A.C.P. speaks at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968, Part 2 9 min., 21 sec.
15. March 18, 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King speaks at Mason Temple 5 min., 10 sec.
16. Inside Mason Temple at meeting pep talk is given and contributions are solicited, March 18, 1968 8 min., 7 sec.
Post-assassination mediation talks begin, April 9, 1968
17. Pre-assassination mediation talks continue with little progress, March 23, 1968 5 min., 51 sec.
William Lucy of union explains the breakdown in talks, March 27, 1968
18. Students stage walk-out at Hamilton High School, March 28, 1968 9 min. 1 sec.
March 28, 1968, non-violent march down Main Street in disorder
19. Claude Armour, Tenn. Commissioner of Public Safety meets with local law enforcement agencies to discuss law and order during strike, March 28, 1968 11 min., 1 sec.

- National Guard troops arriving at airport,
March 28, 1968
20. City under curfew---March 28, 1968 5 min., 51 sec.
21. March 28, 1968---Leaders of disrupted march
hold news conference, Part 1 8 min., 46 sec.
22. Continuation of reel # 21--Leaders of dis-
rupted march hold news conference, March
28, 1968, Part 2 3 min., 49 sec.
- Dr. Eugene Fowinkle of Health Department
issues statement, March 28, 1968
- Councilman Lewis Donelson places ordinance
in consideration to combat health problem,
March 28, 1968
23. Presence of National Guard troops in Memphis
downtown area; Gen. Akin of Air National
Guard is interviewed, March 29, 1968 8 min., 59 sec.
- Tenn. Congressman Dan Kuykendall speaking at
East High School, March 30, 1968
- Funeral of Larry Payne at Clayborn Temple
Church, April 2, 1 68
- Rev. Lawson has a press conference, April 1,
1968
- Young black marchers at Court Square, date
unknown
- Juvenile Court Judge Kenneth Turner makes
statement, April 1, 1968
24. March 29, 1968--Dr. King in press conference
at Rivermont Hotel (continues on reel
#25), Part 1 10 min., 42
sec.
25. Continuation of reel #24 --Dr. King in press
conference March 29, 1968 at the Rivermont
Hotel (continues on reel #26), Part 2 6 min., 26 sec.
26. March 29th press conference at Rivermont Hotel
(continues on reel #27), Part 3 10 min., 51
sec.
27. March 29th press conference at Rivermont Hotel,
Part 4 7 min., 22 sec.
28. Black ministers hold news conference concerning
disrupted march of March 28, 1968 10 min., 10
sec.
29. Dr. King interviewed at airport upon returning
to Memphis, April 3, 1968 6 min., 3 sec.
- Meeting at Mason Temple, April 3, 1968
- Dr. King's last speech at Mason Temple, April
3, 1968, (continues on reel #30), Part 1
30. Dr. King at Mason Temple, April 3, 1968, Part 2 4 min., 2 sec.
31. Dr. King is dead, April 4, 1 68 4 min., 50 sec.
- Emergency Room at St. Joseph's Hospital, April
4, 1968
- Dr. Abernathy in interview following Dr. King's
death, April 4, 1968
32. Emergency situation in Memphis after Dr. King's
death, April 4, 1968 1 min., 1 sec.
- Gov. Ellington issues statement that troops will
come to Memphis, April 4, 1968
- Troops arriving in Memphis, April 4, 1968

33. National Guard Troops and City Police on patrol in city, April 4, 1968 9 min., 5 sec.
34. Firemen answering calls, April 4, 1968
34. Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark at news conference, April 5, 1968 9 min., 55 sec.
35. Group of Memphis ministers meet Mayor Loeb in his office after death of Dr. King, April 5, 1968 7 min., 5 sec.
36. Councilman Netters offers resolution in favor of equality in city employment, April 5, 1968 10 min., 46 sec.
37. Lorraine Motel, April 5, 1968
April 5, 1968 Rev. Abernathy at Clayborn Temple, Part 1 7 min., 6 sec.
38. Dr. Abernathy continues April 5, 1968 speech at Clayborn Temple, Part 2 7 min., 36 sec.
39. Dr. Abernathy's speech at Clayborn Temple continues, Part 3 11 min., 17 sec.
40. Lorraine Motel, April 7, 1968
Catholic Mass memorializes Dr. King (cont. on reel #41), April 7, 1968, Part 1 5 min., 34 sec.
41. Continuation of Catholic Mass memorializing Dr. King, April 7, 1968, Part 2 8 min., 3 sec.
42. R. S. Lewis Funeral Home where the body of Dr. King lies in state, April 5, 1968
Dr. King's body at airport and Ramsey Clark's arrival, April 5, 1968 8 min., 49 sec.
43. Concerned citizens' group organizes a movement known as "Memphis Cares", April 7, 1968
Interview with John T. Fisher, one of the "Memphis Cares" organizers, April 7, 1968 7 min., 14 sec.
44. Union and city negotiations re-opened following assassination, April 10, 1968 4 min., 35 sec.
45. April 8th memorial march for Dr. King (continues on reel #52), Part 1 10 min., 32 sec.
46. Continuation of April 8th Memorial March for Dr. King, Part 2 10 min., 52 sec.
47. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 3 11 min., 23s.
48. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 4 10 min., 22s.
49. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 5 10 min., 20s.
50. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 6 10 min., 35s.
51. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 7 8 min., 39s.
52. Memorial March of April 8th, Part 8 2 min., 53s.
53. Night meeting at Mason Temple April 8th (continues on reel #54), Part 1 9 min., 35 sec.
54. Continuation of reel #53, Night meeting at Mason Temple April 8th, Part 2 8 min., 12 sec.
55. The funeral of Dr. King in Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1968 3 min., 17 sec.
56. Dr. David Alexander, Pres. of Southwestern, addresses the Rotary Club about the "Memphis Cares" Movement, April 9, 1968
John T. Fisher speaks before the Rotary Club, April 9, 1968 4 min., 20 sec.
57. City Council meeting, date unknown 6 min., 30s.

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| 58. | Mayor Loeb before the Sertoma Club, April 11, 1968 | 9 min., 39 sec. |
| 59. | Union leaders announce terms of the settlement to workers, April 16, 1968 | 6 min., 56 sec. |
| 60. | Interviews of sanitation department workers returning to their jobs, April 17, 1968 | 6 min., 55 sec. |
| 61. | Rev. Abernathy holds press conference, April 19, 1968 | 2 min., 48 sec. |
| 62. | Memorial Service at Lorraine Motel before Poor People's Campaign march to Washington (continued on reel #63), May 2, 1968, Part 1 | 8 min., 38 sec. |
| 63. | Continuation of reel #62, Memorial Service at Lorraine Motel, May 2, 1968, Part 2 | 8 min., 10 sec. |
| 64. | Memorial for Dr. King April 4, 1969 in front of City Hall, Part 1 | 7 min., 57 sec. |
| 65. | Continuation of reel #64, Memorial for Dr. King April 4, 1969, Part 2 | 10 min., 35 sec. |
| 66. | Continuation of Memorial for Dr. King April 4, 1969, Part 3 | 9 min., 23 sec. |
| 67. | Continuation of Memorial for Dr. King, April 4, 1969, Part 4 | 9 min., 13 sec. |
| 68. | The Martin Luther King Confrontation Committee holds press conference at Lorraine Motel, April 4, 1969 | 9 min., 13 sec. |
| 69. | Dr. Abernathy and others view site of assassination one year later, April 4, 1969 | 3 min., 35 sec. |
| 70. | Bayard Rustin speaking at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968 | 10 min., 11 sec. |
| | Roy Wilkins speaking at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968 | |
| | Rev. Ralph Jackson speaking at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968 | |
| | Rev. James Lawson speaking at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968 | |
| | Rev. Lawson leading daily marches, March 15, 1968 | |
| | Dr. King on March 18, at Mason Temple | |
| | March on March 28, 1968 | |
| | March 29, 1968 press conference at the Rivermont Hotel | |
| | Dr. King arriving at Lorraine Motel, April 3, 1968 | |
| | Dr. King enters the Mason Temple, April 3, 1968 | |
| | Lorraine Motel after shooting, April 4, 1968 | |
| | Hospital Emergency Room, April 4, 1968 | |
| | Memorial March on April 8, 1968 | |
| 71. | Cal Alley cartoon in Memphis <u>Commercial Appeal</u> , February 24, 1968 | 6 min., 29 sec. |
| | Reporters, February, 1968 | |
| | Trash piled up in the streets, February, 1968 | |
| | Boy Scouts collecting garbage, February, 1968 | |
| | Sanitation workers and trucks moving out, February, 1968 | |
| | Marchers with signs on Main Street, February 24, 1968 | |
| | O. Z. Evers before striking workers at auditorium, February 24, 1968 | |

- T. O. Jones before striking workers at auditorium, February 24, 1968
- Union President Jerry Wurf before striking workers at auditorium, February 27, 1968
- Mayor before striking workers, February 27, 1968
72. Mayor Loeb on February 14, 1968 5 min. 18 sec.
- Mayor with Rabbi Wax, April 5, 1968
- Mayor on M.S.U. campus, February, 1968
- Police, March 28, 1968
- National Guard, March 28, 1968
- Fire, March 28, 1968
73. Garbage trucks, February 12, 1968 11 min.
- Don Stevens, News Director of WHBQ-TV, February 12, 1968
- Mayor Loeb after meeting with Public Works Commissioner Charles Blackburn, February 12, 1968
- More from Don Stevens of WHBQ-TV, February 12, 1968
- Union leader P. J. Ciampa in interview, February 13, 1968
- Ciampa at Ellis Auditorium, February 13, 1968
- Union leader Bill Lucy at Ellis Auditorium, February 13, 1968
- Loeb issues statement that he will replace workers who don't return, February 14, 1968
- Ciampa in interview at Hotel Peabody, February 14, 1968
- Garbage pile-up, February 14, 1968
- Idle garbage trucks, February 14, 1968
- Citizens bringing their own garbage to dump, February 14, 1968
- Police guarding garbage trucks, February 14, 1968
- Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman issues law and order statement, February 15, 1968
- Ciampa determined to strike, February 15, 1968
74. City Chief Administrator Jerrold Moore, February 15, 1968 11 min.
- City Council chambers, February 15, 1968
- City officials, February 15, 1968
- City Council, February 15, 1968
- Harry Woodbury, February 15, 1968
- City Council Chairman Downing Pryor, February 15, 1968
- Memphis A.F.L.-C.I.O. Labor Council President Tommy Powell, February 15, 1968
- City Councilman Lewis Donelson, February 15, 1968
- City Councilman Billy Hyman, February 15, 1968
- Rev. Billy Kyles makes statement for N.A.A.C.P. February 19, 1968
- Garbage workers with police escort, February 19, 1968
- Marchers with police escort, February 19, 1968
- Striking workers in meeting, February 19, 1968
- A.F.S.C.M.E. President Jerry Wurf before striking workers, February 20, 1968

- Wurf speaks on union demands, February 20, 1968
City Attorney Frank Gianotti on legality of
strike, February 20, 1968
Negotiation session in church, February 21, 1968
Interviews with Memphis citizens, February 21,
1968
75. Baxton Bryant, director of Tennessee Human Relations Council, February 22, 1968 10 min.
City Council session, February 27, 1968
City Councilman Lewis Donelson, February 27,
1968
Jerry Wurf on A.F.S.C.M.E. intentions, February
27, 1968
Councilman Fred Davis in council chambers,
February 27, 1968
Strikers inside City Council chambers, February
27, 1968
Councilman Davis issues statement, February 27,
1968
Bread for sandwiches on council table, February
27) 1968
Councilman Davis intends to present recommenda-
tion, February 27, 1968
Rev. Ezekiel Bell (N.A.A.C.P.) issues ultimatum
to council, February 27, 1968
Mayor Loeb determined to fight, February 23, 1968
Mayor Loeb in interview, February 23, 1968
Rev. James Lawson, Director of C.O.M.E., charges
racism, February 26, 1968
Union leaders in City Council chambers, February
27, 1968
Wurf blasts Loeb, February 27, 1968
Union leaders leaving City Hall, February 27, 1968
Loeb says no to compromise, February 27, 1968
76. Wurf and Loeb entering Chancery Court, 11 min.
March 1, 1968
Union attorney Anthony Sabella issues statement
on strike situation, March 1, 1968
City Attorney Frank Gianotti on agreement as to
choice of judge, March 1, 1968
Union leaders leaving court, March 3, 1968
Strikers and supporters at City Hall and marching,
March 3, 1968
Strikers and supporters are arrested at city
council meetings, March 3, 1968
Councilman Patterson on dues checkoff, March 3,
1968
Union leaders again in Chancery Court, March 6,
1968
Sabella plans appeal in the Court of Appeals in
Jackson, March 6, 1968
Arrested strikers and supporters in City Court
of Judge Ray Churchill, March 6, 1968
Garbage piling up in and around the city, March 7,
1968

77. Charles Blackburn, Public Works Director, on garbage strike, March 11, 1968 10 min.
Mrs. Pugh and a group of women support Loeb, March 13, 1968
Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968
Rev. Lawson collecting money at Mason Temple, March 14, 1968
Memphis State students' group supports the strikers, March 14, 1968
Group of white women shown in Loeb's office March 14, 1968
Labor Council President Tommy Powell offers petition to remove Loeb from office, at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968
Union President Wurf reviews issues at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968
78. Rev. Ralph Jackson collecting money at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968 16 min.
Rev. Lawson introduces Dr. King, March 18, 1968
Dr. King at podium, March 18, 1968
Dr. King speaking before crowd at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968
Councilman Patterson on negotiation sessions, March 21, 1968
Police Director Frank Holloman explains scheduled march route, March 21, 1968
Rev. Lawson says postponed march will be held later; cancelled because of snow, March 21, 1968
Mediation meeting, March 25, 1968
Union ends negotiations, March 25, 1968
Asst. City Attorney Halle gives city's side of the end of the negotiations, March 25, 1968
Mayor and law officers issue statement on the preparations for the second march, March 28, 1968
79. March and riot, March 28, 1968 8 min.
Dr. King in press conference day after disrupted march, March 29, 1968
Rev. Lawson defends the protest and conduct of march, March 29, 1968
Quiet march to city hall, March 29, 1968
80. Rev. Lawson explains the S.C.L.C.'s plans, April 1, 1968 11 min.
Wake for Larry Payne, April 2, 1968
Funeral for Larry Payne, April 2, 1968
Rev. Billy Kyles on planned boycott, April 2, 1968
Rev. Jesse Jackson of S.C.L.C. explains the boycott, April 2, 1968
Councilman Wyeth Chandler on planned boycott, April 2, 1968
Tom Faires, Chamber of Commerce President, discusses boycott, April 3, 1968
Mayor Loeb answers questions at Southwestern, April 2, 1968

81. Rev. Jonathan Rogers call for restraint in the Negro community, April 3, 1968 14 min.
Lorraine Motel night of the shooting of Dr. King, April 4, 1968
Mayor's statement on the night of the King slaying, April 4, 1968
Police making arrests and searching individuals, April 5, 1968
Attorney General Ramsey Clark answers questions on the conspiracy rumors, April 5, 1968
Rooming house on Main Street where shots were fired, April 5, 1968
View of Lorraine Motel from rooming house, April 5, 1968
R. S. Lewis and Son Funeral Home with body of King lying in state, April 5, 1968
King's body leaves Memphis, April 5, 1968
Councilman Chandler offers resolution and reward for information on Dr. King's death, April 5, 1968
82. Councilman Donelson on offer to pay for wages of the strikers, April 5, 1968 14 min.
Minister's march to city hall, April 5, 1968
Rabbi Wax blasts mayor, April 5, 1968
Mayor Loeb replies to ministers, April 5, 1968
Three people go on hunger strike, April 5, 1968
Violence at a Loeb's Laundry, April 5, 1968
Memorial March with Mrs. King, April 8, 1968
Mrs. King speaks at City Hall, April 8, 1968
Rev. Abernathy speaks at City Hall, April 8, 1968
Walter Reuther, President of U.A.W., speaks at City Hall, April 8, 1968
People downtown, April 8, 1968
Councilman Donelson on the strike, April 9, 1968
83. Holloman on curfew, April 9, 1968 18 min.
Negotiating teams entering the session, April 10, 1968
Beale Street shops re-opening, April 11, 1968
Rev. Lawson on police brutality, April 12, 1968
Police Director Holloman charges the accusations of police brutality are false, April 13, 1968
Union leader Bill Lucy at settlement meeting at Clayborn Temple, April 16, 1968
Ciampa at union settlement meeting, April 16, 1968
T. O. Jones calls for votes, April 16, 1968
The council approves the settlement, April 16, 1968
Councilman Chandler states why he voted for settlement, April 16, 1968
Flowers at Lorraine Motel, April 8, 1968
84. King Memorial March of April 8, 1968 5 min.
85. Dr. Martin Luther King's speech at Mason Temple, March 18, 1968 9 min., 13 sec.
86. 1969 -One year after Dr. King's death 7 min.
Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana and Rev. Abernathy at a press conference, April, 1969

- Bill Lucy and Joe Paisley of the A.F.S.C.M.E.,
April, 1969
- Roy Wilkins of N.A.A.C.P. speaking at Sheraton-
Peabody, May 22, 1969
- Rev. Abernathy at a press conference, before
April 4, 1969
- Rev. Lawson recipient of Catholic Council on
Human Relations award, April 9, 1969
- Roy Wilkins at a press conference, May 22, 1969
- King Memorial at Hamilton High School, April 4,
1969
- Hamilton High School student Carolyn Broomfield
recounts history of Dr. King, April 4, 1969
- Hamilton chorus sing unidentifiable song, April
4, 1969
- Speaker tells of Dr. King's philosophy, April 4,
1969
- Speaker recounts the purpose of the occasion,
April 4, 1969
87. Police at Hamilton High School, March 28, 1968 22 min.
- Revs. Lawson, King and Abernathy at press con-
ference, March 29, 1968
- Revs. Abernathy and Young, day after death of
Dr. King at press conference, April 5, 1968
- R. S. Lewis and Son's Funeral Home, April 5, 1968
- Ramsey Clark, Attorney General (U.S.), Clifford
Alexander of Equal Opportunity Commission and
Roger Wilkins, Director of Community Relations,
at press conference, April 5, 1968
- Ministers call upon City Hall, April 5, 1968
- Dr. King's body lying in state at R. S. Lewis and
Sons, April 5, 1968
- King's coffin being boarded airplane, April 5,
1968
- City agrees to dues check-off, April 16, 1968
- Jesse Epps on city's position and reason for
not negotiating, no date
88. Assorted scenes of downtown Memphis after the 17 min.
riot and arrival of troops, March 29, 1968
- Garbage trucks with police escorts, February,
1968
- Inside City Council chambers, February, 1968
- Garbage as a reflection of Memphis dietary taste,
garbage pile-ups around city, various dates,
February-March, 1968
- Night scenes on night of March 28, 1968
- Chief Henry Lux with walkie-talkie checking unit
positions, March 28, 1968
89. Coby Smith of the Invaders (black militant group) 33 min.,
in interview, March 29, 1968 8 sec.
- Rev. Baxton Bryant, Director of Tennessee Human
Relations Council in interview, March 29, 1968
- Councilman Patterson at council meeting, March 21,
1968
- Councilman Fred Davis at council meeting, March
21, 1968

- Councilman Downing Pryor at council meeting,
March 21, 1968
Councilman Patterson again at council meeting,
March 21, 1968
Fires and firemen, March 28, 1968
Memorial marchers in downtown Atlanta, April
9, 1968
90. Random Memphis scenes, filmed for use as cut-
away shots, mostly undated. They are edited
together at random and cover activities dur-
ing February, March, April of 1968 in Memphis.
In sequence, as follows: 29 min.
- Memphis skyline from Riverside Drive; Larry
Payne funeral, outside of Clayborn Temple
(April 2); people walking down Main Street;
scenes of downtown; Union Planters Bank build-
ing; Main Street; traffic on Union Avenue,
east and west; close-ups of buildings; black
neighborhoods and mid-town; marchers on Main
Street; National Guardsmen in a truck; Mayor
Loeb signing letters at desk; housing project;
Rev. Henry Starks shaking hands with daily
marchers; Rev. William Smith spacing marchers
on Main Street; Memphis skyline from Riverside
Drive; daily marchers on Main Street; Union
Avenue; marchers walking; police escorting gar-
bage trucks; black neighborhoods; Larry Payne
funeral (April 2); store owners cleaning up
after "mini-riot" of March 28; Dr. King at
press conference at Rivermont (March 29); Mayor
Loeb with press; police on motorcycles down
Main Street; Mayor Loeb at desk again. (Final
shots of Vietnamese on motor bikes -- not rele-
vant)
91. Mayor Loeb interview, March 30, 1968 12 min.
NBC-TV reporter being photographed for editing
purposes, March 29, 1968
Dr. King at Rivermont press conference, March 29,
1968
Police officers running with billy sticks, March
28, 1968
Mayor Loeb addressing striking workers at Ellis
Auditorium, February 18, 1968
Mayor in interview, March 30, 1968
Conference arranged by ministers between union and
city, March 2, 1968
Baxton Bryant in interview, date unknown
Continuance of Mayor's address to striking workers at
Ellis Auditorium, February 18, 1968
Mayor in interview, March 30, 1968
Minister's conference for union and city, March 2,
1968
Baxton Bryant, March 29, 1968
Mayor Loeb on what brought on grievances, March 30,
1968

- Baxton Bryant being filmed for editing purposes, Nov. 29, 1969
Mayor at Ellis Auditorium, Feb. 18, 1968
(Clark Clifford -- totally irrelevant)
92. Frank Holloman at Civitan Club in Memphis at the Sheraton-Peabody, Sept. 17, 1968 8½ min.
Strike Settlement, April 16, 1968
Jesse Epps on City Hospital strike negotiations, Summer, 1968
93. Art Gilliam four-part series on poverty in Memphis -- Washington Butler, Director of War on Poverty in Memphis and city councilman Reverend James L. Netters in an interview, date unknown 10 min.
Ed Goetz of WMC-TV interview of unidentified man (probably head of ADC), date unknown
94. Bayard Rustin speech at Mason Temple out-takes, March 14, 1968 5½ min.
95. "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front." Summer 1969. Scenes in playgrounds, community centers, and other places depicting the activities of the War on Poverty Committee. Also shots of Memphis streets, swimming pools, and meetings of concerned groups throughout the city. Voice Over taken from taped interviews. This film was produced by students of Broadcasting and Film at Memphis State University under a Grant obtained by The War on Poverty Committee in Memphis. 26 min.
96. Percy Foreman, James Earl Ray's attorney is interviewed about Ray, Nov. 10, 1968 11 min.
Hanes, ex-Ray attorney is interviewed, Nov. 10, 1968
Don Stevens, WHBQ-TV news director preparing report, Nov. 10, 1968
Attorney Foreman again, Nov. 10, 1968
Attorney Hanes again in interview, Nov. 10, 1968
Attorney Foreman again, Nov. 10, 1968
97. Riverside Drive skyline, date unknown 17 min.
Ed Harris of WHBQ-TV interviews sanitation worker, April 1, 1973
Funeral
School bus
Rev. James Lawson interviewed by Carol Hall of WHBQ-TV
Lewis Donelson interviewed by Don Stevens of WHBQ-TV in front of City Hall
Rev. Lawson
Donelson on race relations
Rev. Lawson discuss death of Elton Hayes and busing
Donelson on death of Elton Hayes in comparison to community feelings at Dr. King's death
Lawson on busing
Donelson predicts continual progress
School board meeting

98.	"War on Poverty: The Memphis Front" outtakes, Summer 1969.	45 min.
99.	"War on Poverty: The Memphis Front" outtakes, Summer 1969.	45 min.
100.	"War on Poverty: The Memphis Front" outtakes, Summer 1969.	43 min.
101.	"War on Poverty: The Memphis Front" outtakes, Summer 1969.	42 min.
102.	"Keep Your Trash," Feb.-April 1968 A film consisting of film in this collection, put together with a VO commentary by Churchill Roberts for a Doctoral course at University of Iowa.	26 min.
103.	"Summer Rerun," a film produced by WHBQ-TV in April, 1969, consisting of news film made by the station during the strike and the aftermath. All of this film is now in this collection.	11 min.
104.	"NBC SPECIAL REPORT" produced by NBC News at midnight, April 5, 1968, containing news film of life of Dr. King, with a few shots in Memphis.	
105.	Special film made by Multi-Media Project for AFSCME "Tribute to Dr. King and Sanitation Workers," March 31, 1973. Film is from this collection and consists of footage taken during Feb.-April, 1968	20 min.
106.-125.	From WMC-TV, Channel 5, Memphis Craig Leake talks with community leaders for WMC-TV show on third anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. Transcripts of 19 filmed interviews (20 reels) done in preparation for program on Memphis, three years after the assassination. Interviews conducted in March, 1971. Program aired April 4, 1971. Producer, Director, Interviewer was Craig Leake.	

<u>Reel No.</u>	<u>Interviewee</u>	<u>Running Time</u>
106.	Odell Horton	30 min.
107.	Charles Dinkins	30 min.
108.	Jerred Blanchard	30 min.
109.	Ben Hooks	20 min.
110.	John T. Fisher	30 min.
111.	Edgar Bailey	45 min.
112.	Otis Higgs	14 min.
113.	Otis Higgs	12 min.
114.	Henry Lux	20 min.
115.	Tom Todd	25 min.
116.	Rev. S.B. Kyles	32 min.
117.	Mrs. Maxine Smith	30 min.
118.	Lewis McKee	30 min.
119.	Fred Davis	25 min.
120.	Mrs. Frank A. ("Happy") Jones	24 min.
121.	Henry Loeb	30 min.
122.	Rev. Robert Troutman	30 min.
123.	Allen Morgan	10 min.
124.	Mrs. Callie Stevens	20 min.
125.	Jesse Turner	20 min.

Additions

Transcripts (first draft):

Box 52 A-CL.

Box 53 CO-GR.

Box 54 H-K.

Box 55 L-MO.

Box 56 MO-SP.

Box 57 ST-WU.

Box 58

Folder

- 1 Legal documents: affidavits, petitions re: strike, march, 1966, 1968.
- 2 Miscellany, 1: "The Human Government Forever, The Tennessee Position: The Conditions for Liberation", The Montgomery to Memphis-Memphis to Liberation Movement, undated; MMCC Comprehensive membership, 1971; copies of clippings, 1964-1968.
- 3 Miscellany, 2: clippings; Memphis Community Television Foundation Annual Report 1967-68; Key Memphis Hotel and Motel Greeter Guide, June 1967; Annual Report: Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County 1973; Juvenile Court Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring 1974; River City Blues Festival flyer, 1973; Poem: "Stretching Us Back Into Time", by William Page; promotional literature for National Urban League, Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change; NEH News #47B, June 28, 1973; clipping, Rome Daily American, 1968 June 6, re: M. L. King, Jr. assassination; "Statement from Charles Blackburn, Director of Public Works, Monday, February 12, 1968"; telegram: P.J. Ciampa to Henry Loeb,? /? /1968, re: 9 demands; clippings: Commercial Appeal, 1969 April 9

& Tri-State Defender, 1970 January 24, re: Rev. James Lawson; Commercial Appeal, 1973 August 23, Re: Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr.

4 Miscellany, 3: narratives, chronologies, forms, clippings, stationery.

5 Program: 'Memphis Revisited', Washington D.C. Public Library, 1976 March 30.

unfolded Envelopes:

Miscellaneous clippings, 1971-1975: re: unions, Martin Luther King, Jr. & King family; Memphis politics; police; race relations.

"Rough Transcripts of Poverty Hearings, May 1969".

Yellin, Tom, "Memphis 1968: All The Hambones Were Dead After All",
Harvard College paper, 1974.

unfolded Publications:

A Suggested Guide for Integrating Black History into the American History Curriculum, Grades 7-12, 2 vols., Department of Instruction, Memphis City Schools, September 1970.

Mad magazine, No. 118, 1968 April.

Newsweek, Vol. 84, No. 6, 1974 August 5. Article on oral history, pp. 74-75.

Saturday Review, 1968 January 13. "American Forecast: Tomorrow's Leaders View the Problems of the Next 25 Years" issue.

The Reporter, Vol. 38, No. 5, 1968 March 7. Article: Rich, Marvin, "Civil-Rights Progress Out of the Spotlight", pp. 25-27.

New South, Vol. 28, No. 4, 1973 Fall. Article by David E. Whisnant.

Reader's Digest, 1968 April. Article: Schulz, William, "Martin Luther King's March On Washington", pp. 65-69.

Anderson, Robert E. & Morgan, Susan, Comprehensive Health Care: A Southern View, Southern Regional Council, 1973 August.

South Today, Vol. 3, No. 8, 9 (2 copies), 10, 11; Vol. 4, No. 1, 2, 3, 8, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1972-1973; Authors' index, Vol. II, 1972.

Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense, In Time of Emergency: A Citizen's Handbook on – Nuclear Attack –Nuclear Disasters, H-14, 1968 March.

“Knowing Your Newspaper”, Commercial Appeal, undated.

Tiger Rag, Vol. 35, No. 51, 1972 April 11.

Project files:

- 6 Index Working File—Scope & Content Notes.
- 7 Sister Phyllis working file.
- 8 News analysis sheets, 1.
- 9 News analysis sheets, 2.
- 10 News analysis sheets, 3.

unfolded Envelopes:

Transcript notes.

MSU – Bi-weekly Sheets & Authorization for Visitor Travel and to Hire Personal Services, 1973-1974.

Payroll Forms – Sanitation Strike Project, 1973-1974.

Keys.

White Station PTA, 1967-1968.

Box: Typescript: The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project: The 1968 Sanitation Workers' Strike, Final Report to National Endowment for the Humanities.

- 11 Draft project plan: Hammond, Grant T., “1968: The Way We Were, Rhodes College, Spring 1988”, undated.
- 12 Ishida, Keiko, “Up Against The Wall: The Official Handbook to Organizing an Anniversary Exhibit”, Rhodes College, 1988 April 25.

Box 59

- 1 Clippings: "25 Years Later", Commercial Appeal, Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination, 1993 April; sanitation workers' strike, 1993 February-March.
- 2 Clippings: Commercial Appeal anniversary sections: Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination, 1988 April 4; 1968, 1988 February 14; National Civil Rights Museum, 1991 June 30. (2)
- 3 Clippings, copies, 1988-1990. Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.; sanitation workers' strike; race relations.
- 4 City of Memphis, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1977 July. Article: Beifuss, Joan, "The Night Martin Luther King Was Killed", pp. 26-33.
- 5 Clippings: Articles on Joan Beifuss book At The River I Stand, 1985.
- 6 "At The River I Stand" documentary materials, 1993 & undated. Preview script, WKNO magazine, 1993 April.
- 7 Miscellaneous materials related to Martin Luther King, Jr., sanitation workers' strike, and civil rights, 1978-1994.
- 8 Photograph: Print of Martin Luther King, Jr. lying on balcony of Lorraine Motel with people pointing at source of gunshot, 1968.
- 9 Memphis State University Human Rights Award, 1988. Awarded to Carol Lynn and David Yellin.
- unfoldered "1968: The Way We Were" course readings, Rhodes College, 1988.
- 10 "1968: The Way We Were", Carol Yellin teaching materials, Rhodes College, 1988.
- 11 "Dilemma 1988" program, Rhodes College, 1988 February 22.
Project files:
- 12 Video log drafts.

- 13 Video log draft.
Envelope: Index cards for Video log.
- 14 Interesting items from working papers. Mostly quotations.
- 15 Administrative files, correspondence, 1974.
- 16 Editing and typing notes (for transcript processing), 1968, 1972 and undated.
- 17 From archives (Xeroxes of special items). Mostly clippings.
- 18 Material to be quoted, saved, refiled. Correspondence, clippings, miscellany,
1968- 1979 and undated.
- 19 File titled "Larry Payne (Dec'd) vs. L.D. Jones". Contains miscellaneous
project material including correspondence, notes, brochures, clippings, and
folders related to transcription.
- 20 Transcript draft: Ministers talking with P.J. Ciampa.
- 21 Transcript: James Lawson, series 6-8 (copy).
- 22 Transcript: James Lawson, series 9-11 (copy).
- 23 Miscellaneous correspondence, 1968, 1988, 1990.
- 24 Log: Summer 1968 Film Project, "Memphis in Motion", MSU graduate class in
film and radio. David Yellin, instructor.

Box 60

Index cards: Commercial Appeal and Press Scimitar, 1968 June-September.

1968 calendar refill. Appointments re: project.

Publications:

Historic Black Memphians, Exhibit publication, Memphis Pink Palace Museum
Foundation, undated. (5)

Memphis, Vol. 4, No. 8, 1979 November; No. 9, 1979 December.

"The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project: The 1968 Sanitation Workers'

Strike”, J. W. Brister Library Monograph Series 2, Memphis State University,
1986 reprint.

Newspapers (complete editions):

Memphis Press-Scimitar, 1968 March 28, 1978 April 4, 1980 October 28
(Centennial edition).

Commercial Appeal, 1968 March 29; April 2, 4, 5, 22.

Newspaper supplements:

“Answer Book: Guide to the Metropolitan Area of Memphis, 1983/84”,

Commercial Appeal.

“Black Heritage”, Commercial Appeal, 1981 February 10.

Large envelope: Pre- and post-crisis clippings, 1964-1983.

Box 61

unfolded

Binder: Newspaper clipping photocopies, 1968. Commercial Appeal and Memphis Press-Scimitar newspapers.

Bakke, John P., A Climate of Violence: The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers’ Strike (A Case Study in the Rhetoric of the Establishment), Memphis State University, 1970.

- 1 Osborn, Michael and John Bakke, The Melodramas of Memphis: Contending Narratives During the Sanitation Strike of 1968, Southern Communication Journal, Vol. 63, No. 3, 1998 Spring, pp.220-234.
- 2 Sokol, Jason, The Dialectic of Leadership and the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Strike, Honors thesis, Oberlin College, 1999.

AV

Reel-to-reel audio tapes:

Lincoln, C. Eric, 1971 November 30. (2: original and duplicate).

Hooks, Benjamin, Black Journal (TV program), 1973 February 3 & 4. (1)

Weintraub, Sam. (3)

“Is the Mountain Too High”. Radio documentary on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by Memphis State University broadcasting students, 1969 April. (1)

Henry Lux interview (duplicate). (10)

Ministers talks recorded by Rev. James Jordan (duplicates). (3)

Copy of tape no. 195, Ministers’ talks. Dubbed poorly.

Audio cassettes:

National Public Radio, “Morning Edition”, 1988 April 4. Segment on sanitation strike archives featuring David and Carol Lynn Yellin and Joan Beifuss. (2)

Audio tapes:

Copies of audio tapes 1-29, 1-30, 1-199 and 1-239 on 10½ inch reels from Instant Recall, April 1, 1991.

- 1-365. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Mountain Top speech, 1968 April 3, 1 of 2 reels. (from 1-29)
- 1-366. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Mountain Top speech, 1968 April 3, 2 of 2 reels. (from 1-30)
- 1-367. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Mountain Top speech, 1968 April 3, 1 of 2 reels. (from 1-29)
- 1-368. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Mountain Top speech, 1968 April 3, 2 of 2 reels. (From 1-30)
- 1-369. United Press International Radio Press Service. Newscasts on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and sanitation worker’s strike. (from 1-199)
- 1-370. WMPS Radio newscasts, 1968 March 28-April 16, on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and sanitation worker’s strike. 1 of 2 reels. (from 1-239)
- 1-371. WMPS Radio newscasts, 1968 March 28-April 16, on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and sanitation worker’s strike. 2 of 2 reels. (from 1-239)

Videotapes:

Videotapes of selected film reels in collection donated by Paul Stekler, Blackside, Inc., Boston, MA. He had this film reproduced by Motion Picture Labs of Memphis to use in an “Eyes on the Prize” television documentary. The videotape copies have time lines. 1989 May.

- 1-36. Film reels 1, 2, 3, 6
- 1-37. Film reels 10, 11, 12, 13
- 1-38. Film reels 8, 9, 10, 11
- 1-39. Film reels 14, 15, 18, 19
- 1-40. Film reels 25, 26, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31
- 1-41. Film reels 20, 22, 27, 28
- 1-42. Film reels 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
- 1-43. Film reels 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 54, 58, 62, 75
- 1-44. Film reels 62, 75

Addition, 2017

- AV** Video: MLK Papers - Words That Changed a Nation, CNN, 2007. Betacam cassette, VHS cassette (2), DVD (2).
 Video: Eyewitness to Murder: The King Assassination, CNN, 2007. DVD (2).
 Video: "Our Darkest Hour: The Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.", Tom Leatherwood, Register of Deeds, 2007.
 Video: "Assassinated: The Last Days of Kennedy and King", Half Court Pictures, 1998. VHS cassette.
 Video: "Martin Luther King's Last Speech, Press Conference, Blackside, Inc. Betacam cassette.
 Video: "MLK: The Assassination Tapes", Smithsonian Channel, 2011. DVD.
 Audio: "King's Last March", American RadioWorks, 2008. CD. Also CDs of digitized material.

Addition, 2018

- AV** Video: "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., His College Years and Assassination: Reflections of Maxine Smith", Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change, 2018. DVD.
 Video: "Who Killed Martin Luther King?", Otmoor Productions, London, UK, 1989. VHS cassette.
 Video: "The Century: Memphis Dreams, Part 2: Searching for the Promised Land", ABC News, 1999. Re: Martin Luther King, Jr. VHS cassette. (Note: Part 1: "Innocence in Rebellion" on Elvis Presley is in MSS. 136.)
 "33 Letters and a Tragedy of Historic Proportions: Bonnie Blair", AFL-CIO, 2018. Available at <https://www.youtube.com/aflcio>

Box 61

- unfoldered Beifuss, Joan Turner, *At the River I Stand: Memphis, the 1968 Strike and Martin Luther King*, Memphis: B & W Books, 1985. Inscribed by Beifuss.

Addition, 2021

Box 61

- 3 1. Watters, Pat, with J. Edwin Stanfield, *In Memphis: One Year Later*, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., 1969 April 4.
 2. Robles, Francisco E., "Transformation and Generation: Preliminary Notes on the Poetics of the Memphis Sanitation Strike", *Post45*, Issue 5: Formalism Unbound, Part 1, 2020December 14 <https://post45.org/2020/12/robles-transformation-and-generation/>
- 4 "The Voice of the Ridge", Forrest City, Ark., Vol. 1, No. 2A, 1968 March 21. Charges agitators influencing in Memphis sanitation workers strike, including Rev. James Lawson.
 Centenary Methodist Church newsletter, 584 East McLemore Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., 1968 March 3-April 7 (copy). Rev. James Lawson was pastor.
- 5 Collins, Thomas W., "An Analysis of the Memphis Garbage Strike of 1968", *Public Affairs Forum*, Institute of Governmental Studies and Research, Memphis State University, Vol. 3, No. 6, 1974 April.
- OS** Honey, Michael K., "Strike That Changed a Nation", *Union Register: Official Publication of the Carpenters Industrial Council*, Vol. 70, No. 2, 2017 Spring. p.6.

6 “The Memphis Garbage Story Nobody Told”, *Jet*, Vol. 34, No. 4, 1968 May 2, pp.20-27.

The Memphis Multi-Media Archival Project

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike:

A Film and Videotape Record

Supplement to the Original Catalog
(Revised: September, 1988)

Carol Lynn Yellin, Project Editor
David G. Yellin, Project Director

NOTES FOR USERS

This supplement to the original catalog of the Memphis Multi-Media Sanitation Strike Archival Project is a revised and expanded catalog of film and videotape holdings-- 120 reels of 16 mm film, and 34 3/4" videotapes on which the film reels have been duplicated. The film in the collection has been rearranged in roughly chronological order. The reels have been renumbered in sequence and, for easier access and viewing, are duplicated on videotape. Reel and Videotape numbers in the Catalog Listing that follows refer to the material as it is now archived.

The Catalog Listing is also a table of contents for this supplement, indicating beginning page number for descriptive notes of each videotape, and the reels included on each. Videotape counter numbers for each film reel in the Catalog Listing and in the descriptive catalog notes, are approximate, not exact. The "Original Film Reel Numbers" given in the descriptive catalog notes are for reference only. They correspond to the now obsolete reel numbers in the Film File of the original catalog. [See the J. W. Brister Library Monograph Series 2, pp. 173-185.] The timings given in the descriptive catalog notes for each segment within each reel are also approximate, and some segments are undated. Wherever possible, such discrepancies are noted in the descriptions, or in annotations [bracketed] appearing at the end of the descriptions. These notes provide information on variations in sound or image on film and tape, and, in a few cases, designate segments which are not in chronological order. They also indicate when and where there are duplicate or related versions of the same event. Since the film was given to the collection by several news organizations, local and national, such duplications and repetitions are to be expected.

The names, as available, of persons seen in each film segment are printed in CAPS in the descriptive notes. An alphabetical index of identified persons shown in the films, with reel numbers in which they appear, is provided at the end of this catalog.

CATALOG LISTING

Videotapes and Corresponding Film Reels

(Includes page numbers for supplement's descriptive notes
and counter numbers for location of each reel on videotape)

VIDEOTAPE I 9

Reel #1	000-185
Reel #2	186-382
Reel #3	383-540
Reel #4	541-604
Reel #5	605-702
Reel #6	703-817
Reel #7	818-895 (continued on VIDEOTAPE II)

VIDEOTAPE II 18

Reel #7	000-054 (continued from VIDEOTAPE I)
Reel #8	055-212
Reel #9	213-417
Reel #10	418-539
Reel #11	540-657
Reel #12	658-819
Reel #13	820-897 (end)

VIDEOTAPE III. 27

Reel #14	000-211
Reel #15	212-419
Reel #16	420-508
Reel #17	509-632
Reel #18	633-717
Reel #19	718-812
Reel #20	813-892 (continued on VIDEOTAPE IV)

VIDEOTAPE IV. 36

Note: Videotape 4a has partial reels #20, #25, #27.

Reel #20	000-045 (continued from VIDEOTAPE III)
Reel #21	046-267
Reel #22	268-458
Reel #23	459-612
Reel #24	613-692
Reel #25	693-789
Reel #26	790-885 (end)

VIDEOTAPE V. 44

Reel #27	000-260
Reel #28	261 -391
Reel #29	392-527
Reel #30	528-664
Reel #31	665-789
Reel #32	790-897 (end)

VIDEOTAPE VI. 53

Reel #33	000-287
Reel #34	288-440
Reel #35	441 - 589
Reel #36	590-643
Reel #37	644-768
Reel #38	769-847
Reel #39	848- 900 (continued on VIDEOTAPE VII)

VIDEOTAPE VII. 64

Videotape 1-7a has partial reels #39, #42, #43.

Reel #39	000-125 (continued from VIDEOTAPE VI)
Reel #40	126-354
Reel #41	355-508
Reel #42	509-605
Reel #43	606-718
Reel #44	719-845
Reel #45	846-897 (continued on VIDEOTAPE VIII)

VIDEOTAPE VIII.77

Reel #45	000-186 (continued from VIDEOTAPE VII)
Reel #46	187-354
Reel #47	355-506
Reel #48	507-633
Reel #49	634 -716
Reel #50	717- 831
Reel #51	832- 897 (continued on VIDEOTAPE IX)

VIDEOTAPE IX86

Reel #51	000- 036 (continued from VIDEOTAPE VIII)
Reel #52	037-212
Reel #53	213-410
Reel #54	411-780
Reel #55	781-896 (end)

VIDEOTAPE X.92

Reel #56	000-159
Reel #57	160-265
Reel #58	266-429
Reel #59	430-530
Reel #60	531-638
Reel #61	639-727
Reel #62	728-840 (end)

VIDEOTAPE XI. **99**

Reel #63 000-207
 Reel #64 208-409
 Reel #65 410-560
 Reel #66 561 -689
 Reel #67 690-805
 Reel #68 806-895 (end)

VIDEOTAPE XII. **106**

Reel #69 000-244
 Reel #70 245-307
 Reel #71 308-462
 Reel #72 463-611
 Reel #73 612-741
 Reel #74 742-840
 Reel #75 841-902 (continued on VIDEOTAPE XIII)

VIDEOTAPE XIII. **114**

Reel #75 000-272 (continued from VIDEOTAPE XII)
 Reel #76 273-454
 Reel #77 455-570
 Reel #78 571-711
 Reel #79 712-829
 Reel #80 830-897 (continued on VIDEOTAPE XIV)

VIDEOTAPE XIV. **122**

Reel #80 000- 075 (continued from VIDEOTAPE XIII)
 Reel #81 076-252
 Reel #82 253-295
 Reel #83 296-447
 Reel #84 448-562
 Reel #85 563-690
 Reel #86 691-792
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The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE I -- Film Reels #1 through #7

Reel # 1: Feb. 12-13, 1968 000- 185

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #73)

<p>SILENT 2/12/68 36 sec.</p>	<p>Garbage trucks are idle at dump site. Sign stating "No collectors allowed."</p>
<p>SOF 2/12/68 39 sec.</p>	<p>DON STEVENS, News Director of WHBQ-TV, standup on location. Says strike leaders not available for comment about the workers' morning meeting. Some of the striking men came out of the meeting but are not talking. Union leaders from Washington are flying in to Memphis. Appears that strike will not end in a few days.</p>
<p>SOF 2/12/68 1 min.</p>	<p>Mayor HENRY LOEB makes statement to press after meeting with Public Works Director Charles Blackburn. Says both of them are aware of the problem with striking employees and are working on the situation. Question of how the new form of city government will handle</p>

the problem. States that this is not New York. Nothing will be gained by ignoring city and state laws.

SOF
2/13/68
1 min.
21 sec.

National AFSCME leader P. J. CIAMPA in interview after meeting with mayor. Says he and mayor talked all morning and the mayor said nothing. The question now is "Will the mayor say anything?" Mayor's attitude seems to be one of "I won't discuss the city's situation with these out-of-towners, and I am not going to recognize the union." Reporter asks if the men will go back to work if the union gets recognized and Ciampa says "The men are making decisions, not I."

SOF
2/13/68
1 min.

CIAMPA, speaking at the Ellis Auditorium to striking workers. Says in meeting with the mayor, Loeb advised that the strike was in violation of the law. Ciampa feels that no law in Tennessee says a man has to work in indentured servitude. Says no recommendations have been made, that the men are making their own decisions. [Another version of this repeated on Reel #3.]

SOF
2/13/68
34sec.

CIAMPA speaking to newsmen. Answers questions on further meetings, marches, dues check-off, union recognition.

SOF
2/13/68
25 sec.

Statement to newsmen by union leader BILL LUCY from AFSCME Washington office. On need to face issues and participate in good faith negotiations, and the city's unwillingness to sit down and agree on points of discussion. The union is ready to work on all issues.

Reel # 2: Feb. 14, 1968 186-382
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBO-TV film (From Orig. Reels #2, #73)

SILENT
2/14/68
1 min.
28 sec.

Shot of trash basket with sign "Ciampa Go Home." Shots inside mayor's office with conversation between P. J. CIAMPA, Mayor LOEB and Tennessee state AFSCME representative JOE PAISLEY. Also seen here are BILL LUCY,

local strike leader T.O. JONES, Mayor Loeb's bodyguards.
[Repeated on Reel #3.]

- SOF
2/14/68
30 sec. Excerpt of LOEB'S remarks to workers at Ellis Auditorium. Recalls days when he was Commissioner of Public Works. (Cutaway shots of T. O. JONES. Sound of men booing. Film somewhat dark.)
- SOF
2/14/68
1 min.
27 sec. Mayor LOEB statement for TV: Says city will not talk until workers return to work. Threatens to hire new workers. (Ends with abrupt cut to silent shot of mayor in white shirt.)
- SOF
2/14/68
53 sec. P.J. CIAMPA interviewed by DAVE PATTERSON of WMC-TV News. Denies dues check-off issue is the major problem. Mentions lack of grievance procedures. Calls union recognition the major issue.
- SOF
2/14/68
1 min.
37 sec. Sanitation workers' meeting at Ellis Auditorium. Mayor LOEB pleads with men to return to work. (Workers laugh.) CIAMPA urges workers to hold out for better wages and working conditions. (Workers applaud.) Ciampa mentions inequality between Negro and white workers. Lists union's demands on six issues. (Cutaway shots, close-ups of sanitation workers listening.) [Occasional sound and picture trouble on videotape but not on original film. Longer excerpt of mayor's remarks on Reel #6.]
- SOF
2/14/68
1 min.
21 sec. At the Hotel Peabody, CIAMPA reacts to Loeb's statement. Says he is available for talks. Responds to reporter's question on health problems. Says issues are mainly dues check-off and union's right to represent the men in a bi-lateral discussion. Says mayor does not want this and will not give an inch because he knows that without payroll deductions no union can exist. Says men will move dues check-off to top of list of issues. City can expect garbage to pile up if conditions are not rectified. Union and men willing to resolve matter but can't do it alone.

SILENT Shots of idle garbage trucks, garbage pile-up, police cars
2/14/68 guarding garbage trucks.
40 sec.

Reel # 3: Feb. 14, 1968 383-540

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #6, #72, #72)

SOF Mayor LOEB announces first garbage pick-up areas during
2/14/68 strike. Asks residents to place their garbage at the curb.
1 min.

SOF Garbage trucks manned by replacement workers making
2/14/68 pick-ups at curbside with police escort.
1 min.

SILENT Various scenes of replacement workers collecting garbage
Undated with police escorts. Troops of Boy Scouts help pick up
6 min. garbage. Do-it-yourself garbage removal -- scenes of
 citizens taking their own garbage to city dump. More police
 cars. Scenes of pickets marching. Public Works Director
 CHARLES BLACKBURN who heads up sanitation department is
 shown. Rev. EZEKIEL BELL talks with some of the strikers.

SOF More shots of garbage pick-ups. Sound includes compression
Undated unit. Shots show some of replacement workers are white.
45 sec.

SOF CIAMPA reviews talks with mayor for workers at Ellis
2/14/68 Auditorium. [Repeat from Reel #1.]
56 sec.

SILENT Inside Mayor Loeb's office -- a LOEB-CIAMPA confrontation.
10 sec. [Repeat from Reel #2.]

SOF CIAMPA outside mayor's office. Talks to reporters about
2/14/68 stalemate: "May the better man come out on top."
10 sec.

Reel # 4: Feb. 15, 1968**541-604**

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #74)

- SILENT
2/15/68
35 sec. City Chief Administrator JERROLD MOORE addressing City Council in council chambers. Among members seen listening are Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR, and Councilman TOM TODD. More shots of city officials addressing council, including Public Works Director CHARLES BLACKBURN, Public Service Director HARRY WOODBURY, Fire and Police Director FRANK HOLLOMAN. Other council members seen include Rev. JAMES NETTERS, W. T. MCADAMS.
- SOF
2/15/68
1 min.
4 sec. City Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR interviewed by WHBQ-TV newsman DON STEVENS. Says "problem belongs to mayor" under new form of city government. Council is not the bargaining agent. If the city does have such an agent it is the mayor. Council members have met with out-of-town union people, but can take no official action.
- SOF
2/15/68
1 min.
4sec. Memphis Labor Council leader TOMMY POWELL interviewed. Says city's labor problems are not new. Unions have never had any formal signed agreements with city, and city has failed to recognize unions in signed agreements. All agreements are word-of-mouth. That is the crux of the problem.
- SOF
2/15/68
33 sec. City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON charges that the union wants to negotiate in a crisis situation. It should have men return to work, negotiate in a friendly atmosphere, then have right to go out on strike again if nothing is decided.
- SOF
2/15/68
52 sec. City Councilman BILLY HYMAN feels that the men have been put in an "unfortunate situation" and expresses concern that they aren't working. Says councilmen have had calls from frightened families of strikers worried about money. Says men aren't qualified for any other work, haven't worked steadily at any other job, and this is only work many of them can get.

SOF
2/15/68
38 sec.

Fire and Police Director FRANK HOLLOMAN makes statement for TV: The police department is not concerning itself with the negotiations between city and sanitation employees, but only maintaining law and order in the city. Police Department is taking steps to prevent injuries to city employees now working on garbage trucks, and to protect the citizens of the community.

Reel # 5: Feb. 17, 1968 605-702

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel # 5)

SOF
2/17/68
7 min.
59 sec.

Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES, minister and civil rights leader, and MAXINE SMITH, Executive Secy. of local NAACP, hold press conference at NAACP headquarters. Rev. Kyles announces NAACP support for striking sanitation workers. Men have no job security. Tells of plans for all-night vigil around city hall on Monday, Feb. 19, and of plans to tie up city hall phone lines as form of protest. Further plans to block movement of sanitation trucks. Concerned about use of welfare recipients and Neighborhood Youth Corps workers as strikebreakers for garbage pick-ups. Responds to reporter's questions. Maxine Smith, seated with Rev. Kyles, also answers questions. Reviews long-standing problems of Negro sanitation workers. Says they existed even during time when Loeb, the present mayor, was Public Works Commissioner. Says that feeling is high in the Negro community. She cannot predict what will happen.
[Shorter version of this segment is on Reel #7.]

Reel # 6: Feb. 18, 1968 703 - 817

Optical & Mag Stripe, NBC-TV & WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #3, #91)

SOF
2/14/68
1 min.
4sec.

T. O. JONES listens to Mayor Loeb (off camera) at Ellis Auditorium, speaking of the right he has to talk to the men. LOEB shown addressing the sanitation workers, urging them to return to work. He promises that the city is working on a raise and says it had been before strike began. He feels that

men have lost a lot already and would not like to see them lose more. Seen on stage as Loeb speaks are BILL LUCY, P. J. CIAMPA, JOE PAISLEY, others. [This segment not in chronological order. Repeats some from Reel # 2.]

SILENT
2/18/68
15 sec.

LOEB and others -- city officials, union representatives, clergymen, white and black, arriving for talks at St. Mary's Cathedral.

SOF
2/18/68
8 min.
7 sec.

A meeting in basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, arranged by the Ministerial Association between the union and the city. Those attending Included the clergy -- Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. FRANK MACRAE, Rev. JAMES JORDAN, Dr. FRANK TUDOR JONES, Father NICHOLAS VIERON, Rabbi JAMES WAX, others; representing the city-- Mayor HENRY LOEB, City Attorneys FRANK GIANOTTI, MYRON HALLE, others; representing the union -- P. J. CIAMPA, BILL LUCY, JOE PAISLEY. Rabbi Wax moderating; sits at head of table with other clergymen. City and union representatives face each other across table. Ciampa asks what are legal restrictions on city talking with union. Gianotti says city will talk if men will go back to work. Mayor Loeb comments on union exclusivity. Says that the problem is an executive matter and has to be handled by executive branch --the mayor-- not the council. Says sanitation workers may talk with him any time in his office. Lucy asks about city bargaining with other unions. Dr. Jones questions Ciampa about exclusive bargaining representation and Ciampa replies. (Ends in abrupt cut.) [Fuller recording of these discussions available on audiotape: Audiotapes #113, #195, #357.]

Reel # 7: Feb. 19-22, 1968, 818 – cont'd on Videotape II
Mag stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #74, #75)

SOF
2/17/68
55 sec.

Rev. KYLES announces that Memphis branch of NAACP plans to continue marches. Calls for downtown all-night vigil around city hall Feb. 19-20. Also plans for tie-up of city

hall phones, for continued picketing, for boycotting, and for blocking garbage trucks. [Not in chronological order. Repeats part from Reel #5, another version.]

- SILENT
2/19/68
38 sec. Footage of garbage workers with police escort. Footage of marchers (NAACP) w1th police escort.
- SILENT
2/20/68
35 sec. Brief shots of negotiating session in a church. Probably at St. Mary's Cathedral on early morning of Feb. 20. AFSCME National President JERRY WURF, has joined P. J. CIAMPA and BILL LUCY on union side of table.
- SOF
2/20/68
1 min.
30 sec. JERRY WURF addressing strikers. Promises men full support of 375,000 members of AFSCME nationally. Says if mayor reaches an agreement with union, all dues for one year, amounting to \$1,500 will be returned to Memphis to be distributed by the mayor and clergymen to charities serving the poor in Memphis. [Full statement on film. Part is cut out on this videotape.]
- SOF
2/20/68
23 sec. In negotiating session, WURF says union is willing to submit demands of union to proper court. LUCY, organizer JESSE EPPS, others, seen here on union side of table.
- SOF
2/20/68
2 min.
56 sec. City Attorney FRANK GIANOTTI, in negotiating session, says strike is illegal, and the very minute city and union go to court, they stop talking. (Segment includes some angry words.)
- SOF
2/21/68
1 min. Interviews with Memphis citizens conducted by WHBQ-TV. Varied responses to question "Do you think the mayor is doing the right thing?"
- SOF
2/22/68
44 sec. Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, Director of Tennessee Human Relations Council, in statement to press, calls for racial harmony to come out of strike or it will become a disaster for the city. Says strike is a race issue since it involves 1300 black employees.

- SOF
2/14/68
21 sec. Mayor LOEB announces he will replace workers not returning to work by 7 a.m. with other workers, in the interest of public health. [This segment out of chronological order.]
- SOF
2/24/68
44 sec. Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Director of Community on the Move for Equality (COME) at group's first press conference, with Bishop J. O. PATTERSON, Rev. HENRY STARKS, and Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH. Says when a public official orders workers back to work before agreeing to talk it's racism. "Racism has been obvious from the beginning" of strike. Defines racism as denial of human dignity that says, "A man is not a man, a person is not a person." [Segment out of chronological order. Fuller version on Reel #9, Videotape II.]
- SILENT
2/22/68
12 sec. City council in session. Seen in audience are WURF, CIAMPA, other union and black leaders.
- SOF
2/22/68
26sec. City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON says union insistence on written contract is what is blocking settlement. City Council member GWEN AWSUMB is seen in background.
- SILENT
2/22/68
6 sec. In city council chambers. WURF, others, going to front of council chambers to speak at podium.
- SOF
2/22/68
35 sec. WURF at podium says union will back workers until demands are met. Strike will go on as long as people of Memphis want it to go on. National AFSCME union will continue to support the men as long as they want support. (Workers in audience cheer.) [Several cuts in this segment. Part is repeated on Reel #11, Videotape II.]
- SOF
2/22/68
45 sec. Councilman FRED DAVIS is presiding. Tries to calm crowd. Says, "I will preside" and "Don't force me not to represent you well in this position here." [Reel #7 continued on Videotape II.]

(End of Videotape I)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE II -- Film Reels # 7 through #13

Reel # 7(cont'd from Videotape I): **Feb. 22, 1968** **000-054**
Mag Stripe, WHBO-TV film (From Orig. Reel #75)

SILENT Shots of garbage trucks. "No Collections" sign.
undated
10 sec.

SOF City Councilman FRED DAVIS presiding at meeting of
2/22/68 council's Public Works sub-committee meeting. "I will
35 sec. preside," segment. [Repeat from end of Videotape I.]

SILENT Scene in city council chambers; men are bringing in bread
2/22/68 for sandwiches, piling it on table in council chambers.
19 sec. P. J. CIAMPA, other strike leaders are seen in crowd.

SOF Councilman DAVIS announces that the sub-committee will
2/22/68 recommend recognition of the union and dues check-off.
26 sec. (Cheers are heard.)

SILENT Bread is shown on a table.
2/22/68
4 sec.

SOF Councilman DAVIS says he will present recommendation to the
2/22/68 council and men in the South Hall of the Auditorium
16 sec.

SOF Rev. EZEKIEL BELL of NAACP states he is willing to take a
2/22/68 brother's word for possible action to be taken. But he'll
22 sec. bring his garbage downtown in his car tomorrow, and also a
sleeping bag. If nothing comes of recommendations he will
have a sleep-in in council chambers until action is taken.

Reel #8: Feb. 23, 1968 055 - 212
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #7, #75)

SOF Mayor HENRY LOEB speaking to civic luncheon group. Says he
undated has agreed to union recognition, but not exclusive
54 sec. recognition. He opposes dues check-off.

SOF Mayor LOEB visits Memphis State University with two
undated bodyguards. Talks on street with students protesting in
1 min. support of strikers. Invites students to come to a Thursday
17 sec. open house in his office to discuss matter. [Sound bad,
picture flutters on videotape. Film OK.]

SOF City Councilman and State Senator J.O. PATTERSON, JR.
undated states that he supports dues check-off. Says that city bus
56 sec. drivers already have it in their agreement with city. [Sound
bad, picture flutters on videotape. Film OK.]

SILENT Action shots of events following city council meeting where
2/23/68 city refused to consider union demands. Mass march of
3 min. strikers and their supporters down Main Street from city
48 sec. hall back to Clayborn Temple where strike meetings were
being held. AFSCME leaders WURF and CIAMPA, organizer

JESSE EPPS, local leader T. O. JONES are seen. Police cars follow alongside the marchers. Some shots of police carrying rifles and billyclubs. Some of disorders around Goldsmith's department store.

SOF
2/23/68
1 min.
12 sec.

Mayor LOEB, in statement to media, promises to fight the good fight now that council has delegated duty of settling the strike to him. Will do it with fairness and firmness. Says Memphis will not tolerate civil disorder. Questions about events in council chambers and steps to be taken on issues. Mayor says no one likes this kind of event. Says he's an optimist.

Reel #9: Feb.24,1968 213-417

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #4, #71)

SOF
2/24/68
5 min.
2 sec.

The Rev. JAMES LAWSON, announces formation of new group (which will become known as COME) at press conference with Bishop J. O. PATTERSON, Rev. HENRY STARKS, and Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH. Says group formed by more than 100 Negro ministers and leaders in response to crisis. Aims are justice for sanitation workers, more jobs for Negroes in government and private sectors. Announces boycott of downtown businesses, including businesses of councilmen, and those bearing name "Loeb," until strike is settled. Motto: "No new clothes for Easter." Also a newspaper boycott, because of cartoons such as "Hambone" and because of blatant racism on editorial pages of Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar. Says there will be nightly meetings at Clayborn Temple A.M.E. church, beginning Monday, Feb. 26. Calls for demonstrations and marches. Lawson and others answer questions. Bishop PATTERSON says "outsiders" are not running their plans. Says violence was not anticipated. Says citizens of Memphis, including whites, are not kept informed of events. Some questions on city's injunction. [Sound bad on part of videotape, OK on film. Shorter version on Reel #7, Videotape I.]

- SILENT
2/24/68
11 sec. Close-up of editorial cartoon by Cal Alley, from morning edition of Commercial Appeal, entitled "Beyond The Bounds Of Tolerance." Depicts a black man sitting on a garbage can with fumes rising from the garbage to form the words "Threat of Anarchy."
- SILENT
undated
5 sec. Scene with reporters just standing around. (None are identified.)
- SILENT
undated
32 sec. Scenes of trash piled up in the streets and on the sidewalks. Shots of a sign at the city dump stating "No Dumping: Dump Closed by the Orders of the Mayor and Commissioners." Scenes of Boy Scouts doing their good deeds, helping to remove trash from some neighborhoods.
- SOF
undated
2 min.
17 sec. Scenes of sanitation workers --mostly black, middle-aged. Sanitation department trucks moving out. Men at work collecting garbage, emptying it into trucks, riding on back of trucks. (Several freeze frames here.)
- SILENT
2/24/68
1 min.
3 sec. Marchers carrying signs on Main Street . . . "Keep Your Money In Your Pocket," "Jim Crow Must Go" and "Watts Also Too Late." In the crowd are Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, and Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Director of Minimum Salary Division of A.M. E. church. [Some flutters on videotape. Some cuts in film.]

Reel #10: Feb. 24-25, 1968 418 - 539
Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV and WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #8, #34, #71)

- SOF
2/24/68
37 sec. Union meeting on day after marchers maced on Main Street. O. Z. EVERS, black political worker, at podium addressing strikers and their supporters. Says he has pleaded to keep movement in labor, pleaded with hotheads to keep cool -- and see what's happened. Now wants to bring militants H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael to Memphis. (Applause.)

- SOF
2/24/68
33 sec. T.O. JONES, addressing crowd, says they have been insulted by the Memphis Police Department. He is very angry. Seen on stage in background are JESSE EPPS, P. J. CIAMPA, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, others.
- SOF
2/24/68
1 min.
11 sec. AFSCME President JERRY WURF tells striking workers that the mayor and city council did not give them an honest council meeting: "They lied to me and they lied to you." (Applause from crowd.) Mentions offensive "Threat of Anarchy" editorial cartoon in Commercial Appeal. Says he wants conditions of employment in writing when he speaks at council meeting. Seen in the background are P. J. CIAMPA, O. Z. EVERS, Rev. HENRY STARKS, and black Democratic leader O. W. PICKETT.
- SOF
2/24/68
5 min.
40 sec. Others shown speaking at meeting: Attorney A. W. WILLIS, former Tennessee State assemblyman, black Democratic leader and mayoral candidate, says "We will fight them in the courts," and that the city is going "to give us justice." Memphis labor leader TOMMY POWELL of AFL-CIO says council broke its promises; mayor and city council are at fault if violence continues. Says it's "no longer a union matter-- a sad day." O. Z. EVERS, saying he wants to call in Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, compares Memphis to Mississippi --but says in Mississippi the white folks have enough nerve to tell you what they think. Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, urges crowd to boycott stores, saying "Hold your money. Money talks." JESSE TURNER, banker and former head of Memphis NAACP says "We ought to bring our garbage down to Main Street." Seen in background are civil rights leader and dentist, Dr. VASCO SMITH, Rev. MALCOLM BLACKBURN, pastor of Clayborn Temple church, others. P. J. CIAMPA is the last speaker seen.
- SOF
2/25/68
2 min.
50 sec. THOMAS FAIRES, president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, GEORGE HOUSTON, chairman of the Memphis branch of The National Alliance of Businessmen, and one other unidentified man, at a press conference. Thomas

Faires voices concern over the demonstrations. Urges businessmen to hire more blacks. Says "We don't believe enough being done for hard-core unemployed." George Houston says NAB has made efforts in that regard that pre-dated present crisis. But businessmen can't do government's job, he says.

Reel #11: Feb. 27-March 3, 1968 540 - 657

Mag Stripe & Optical, WMC-TV, WHBQ-TV & NBC-TV film (from Orig. Reels #2, #4, #9, #75, #76, #91)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>SILENT
2/27/68
8 sec.</p> | <p>Sanitation workers picketing and carrying signs on Main Street in front of city hall.</p> |
| <p>SILENT
2/27/68
2 min.
23 sec.</p> | <p>Inside city hall, the city council, in private session, discusses maintenance of law and order during the strike with Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX. Segment includes shots of City Council President DOWNING PRYOR, council members W.T. MCADAMS, JERRED BLANCHARD, TOM TODD, LEWIS DONELSON, FRED DAVIS, ROBERT JAMES. Good close-ups of council members GWEN AWSUMB, Rev. JAMES NETTERS. [Some flutter on videotape. Film OK.]</p> |
| <p>SOF
2/27/68
44 sec.</p> | <p>JERRY WURF blasts Mayor Loeb for not allowing dues check-off for sanitation workers, yet he allows city employees to check off dues for Memphis Credit Union.</p> |
| <p>SILENT
2/27/68
23 sec.</p> | <p>Union leaders are shown leaving city hall. Group includes WURF, P. J. CIAMPA, BILL LUCY, and union's Memphis attorney ANTHONY SABELLA.</p> |
| <p>SOF
2/27/68
29 sec.</p> | <p>Mayor HENRY LOEB comments on news reports he is agreeing to a "compromise." Says that from the beginning he has said there can be no compromise on two issues, a dues check-off and a signed agreement with the union -- these are matters of principle. Therefore, he says, the "news of a compromise is news to me."</p> |

- SOF
2/27/68
1 min.
7 sec. Mayor LOEB is questioned about possibility of going to court. Refuses comment. Assures Memphians that law and order will prevail. Says that Nashville, meaning the governor's office, is being kept informed.
- SILENT
3/1/68
22 sec. WURF, LUCY enter Chancery Court. Also seen in this segment is T. O. JONES.
- SOF
3/1/68
37 sec. Union attorney ANTHONY SABELLA talks to news reporters about his request for continuance in Judge Robert McRae's court. Says there is conflict between scheduled hearings in two different courts.
- SILENT
3/1/68
25 sec. Union leaders shown leaving court -- T. O. JONES, CIAMPA, WURF, attorney SABELLA.
- SILENT
3/2/68
28 sec. Scenes outside A.M. E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Minimum Salary Building; Leaders and men are talking before a union meeting --JERRY WURF, P.J. CIAMPA, TOMMY POWELL, BILL LUCY, ANTHONY SABELLA are seen here.
- SOF
2/22/68
20 sec. WURF, addressing city council --on putting it in writing. Can't see why council or mayor can't write a letter of agreement. [This segment not in chronological order. Repeats some of segment on Reel #7, Videotape I.]
- SOF
2/18/68
20 sec. In a conference arranged by the ministers between union and city officials, the mayor is responding to remarks by Rev. FRANK MCRAE. LOEB says lots of ears are listening, which to him is beside the point. Says he has offered union same status offered to others. (Abrupt cut.) Among others seen at meeting are FRANK GIANOTTI, BILL LUCY, P. J. CIAMPA, JOE PAISLEY, Rabbi JAMES WAX, others. [This segment not in chronological order. Sound is optical sound-- good on film, bad on videotape.]

SILENT
3/3/68
50 sec. Strikers and supporters seen marching to city hall. Police and marchers are shown entering city hall. Damaged store, close-ups of broken windows are shown.

Reel #12: March 5, 1968 658 - 819

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV & WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reels #10, #11, #76)

SOF
3/5/68
2 min.
25 sec. During an impassioned speech by Rev. EZEKIEL BELL, a meeting of the city council is adjourned by Council President DOWNING PRYOR. Councilmen start to leave chambers. Strikers refuse to leave. Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX requests they go. Crowd starts to leave, singing "Leaning On The Everlasting Arms." [Longer version of this event later on this reel.]

SILENT
3/5/68
30 sec. Outside city hall, shots of high school kids demonstrating. Brief shots of bookings at city jail of Rev. EZEKIEL BELL, Rev. MALCOLM BLACKBURN.

SOF
3/5/68
1 min.
46 sec. City Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. makes statement. Reads ordinance which could possibly provide workable means of dues check-off. [Statement repeated in part on Reel #13.]

SOF
3/5/68
7 min.
15 sec. Rev. BELL speaking as Council President DOWNING PRYOR asks for motion to adjourn city council meeting. Voice vote taken, Councilman JERRED BLANCHARD votes "No." After meeting adjourned, sanitation workers and supporters remain, are asked to leave by Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX. No one leaves. Rev. JAMES LAWSON speaks. Says they twice left meetings voluntarily and nothing happened. Says situation moving to crisis. Lux announces they are now under arrest. Allowed to walk across street to the jail. Demonstrators begin to leave, start singing "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms." Shown in crowd are Memphis State Presbyterian chaplain Rev. RICHARD MOON, MAXINE SMITH of the NAACP, and Rev. MALCOLM BLACKBURN. In empty council

chambers plainclothesmen gather discarded picket signs.
[Another version of segment seen earlier in this reel.]

Reel #13: March 5, 1968

820- 897

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #10)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>SILENT
3/5/68
1 min.</p> | <p>Scene outside city hall as strikers and supporters walk across street to city jail. Young demonstrators from a black city high school are demonstrating in support. Shots of those arrested being booked.</p> |
| <p>SILENT
3/5/68
1 min.
20 sec.</p> | <p>Scene outside city hall shortly before city council's public session began. Good shots of picketing sanitation workers arriving at city hall and entering. Police anticipating trouble at the public session, enter city hall with the demonstrating workers. [This segment covers events that preceded the segments shot inside city hall on same date.]</p> |
| <p>SOF
3/5/68
1 min.
48 sec.</p> | <p>City Councilman Rev. JAMES NETTERS is interviewed by WMC-TV reporter DAVE PATTERSON. Rev. Netters says he favors a dues check-off, but is not taking leadership. Says he feels "we are very close to a settlement."</p> |
| <p>SOF
3/5/68
2 min.
35 sec.</p> | <p>Inside city council chambers, DOWNING PRYOR is presiding at council meeting. Says strike cannot be legally settled by the council. Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. says it's purely a question of a dues check-off, moves to place matter on the agenda for next weekly meeting. Councilman TOM TODD is seen in foreground while Patterson speaks. Todd speaks, saying council should leave matter to the mayor. [Repeats some information from segments on Reel #12.]</p> |

(End of Videotape II)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE III-- Film Reels #14 through #20

Reel #14: March 6, 1968 000- 211

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (from Orig. Reels #9, #12, #76)

SOF Mayor LOEB announces that an injunction against the strike
3/6/68 has been obtained in Chancery Court from Chancellor Robert
1 min. Hoffman. Loeb says grievances will be discussed when men
4 sec. return to work.

SOF At a union meeting the men and labor leaders express their
3/6/68 feelings concerning the strike injunction. T.O. JONES says
54 sec. they will meet at South Hall tomorrow. Rev. EZEKIEL BELL
 says fight isn't over. Tomorrow he will bring sleeping bag
 and will not leave city hall until strike is settled.
 Photographer ERNEST WITHERS is seen taking pictures.

SILENT Union leaders again in Chancery Court. P. J. CIAMPA, JERRY
3/6/68 WURF are shown.
26 sec.

- SOF
3/6/68
41 sec. Union attorney ANTHONY SABELLA says an appeal of Chancellor Hoffman's ruling that strike is illegal is planned to the Court of Appeals in Jackson, TN.
- SILENT
3/6/68
42 sec. Arrested strikers and supporters in hearing in city court of Judge RAY CHURCHILL. Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX is shown.
- SOF
3/6/68
1 min.
55 sec. In Judge CHURCHILL'S court, attorney OTIS HIGGS is making an appeal for arrested men. Judge Churchill says law will be enforced, but he will also protect rights of citizens. Citizens have right to protest and petition for redress of grievances. Releases those who were arrested. No bonds posted, cases continued for 60 days on terms of good conduct. Standing, l. to r., before Judge Churchill are attorney OTIS HIGGS, an unidentified man, Assistant City Attorney FRIERSON GRAVES, and Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX.
- SILENT
(undated)
3 min.
45 sec. Miscellaneous street and crowd scenes: Outside Clayborn Temple, police keep watch as marchers arrive with picket signs. Police helicopter is overhead. Marchers are shown on Main Street and at Court Square. Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. JAMES LAWSON are with marchers. More Clayborn Temple shots. P. J. CIAMPA shown here. [Segment is jumpy on videotape. Better on film.]
- Reel #15:** March 11-14, 1968 212 - 419
Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels # 70, #77, #87)
- SOF
3/11/68
53 sec. Public Works Director CHARLES BLACKBURN commenting on strike. Says people of Memphis are cooperating; 90 per cent of people are setting their garbage at the curb. Says "We want to get back to work." [Sound growly on videotape.]

- SOF
3/13/68
1 min.
8 sec. A Memphis matron, MRS. PUGH, speaking for a group of housewives supporting Mayor Loeb in his stand, says group believes that the sanitation workers are "cannon fodder" being exploited by outsiders who are not concerned about the city's welfare-- "or the country's." [Sound growly on videotape.]
- SOF
3/14/68
35 sec. BAYARD RUSTIN, of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, speaking in support of strikers at mass meeting at Mason Temple, Church of God in Christ. Says Memphis newspapers don't report fully on the strike or on what's going on in Memphis. [Another excerpt from Rustin's speech later on this reel. Fuller version on Reel #16.]
- SOF
3/14/68
39 sec. ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of national NAACP, speaking at mass meeting at Mason Temple, says workers can't give any more, they have no more to give. Discusses wage increase city promises for July and says they can't wait till July. [Some flutters on videotape, film OK. Fuller version of Wilkins' speech on Reel #17.]
- SOF
3/14/68
17 sec. Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON speaking at mass meeting at Mason Temple. Money for strikers is being collected in garbage can labeled with Mayor Loeb's name.
- SOF
3/14/68
1 min.
35 sec. Rev. JAMES LAWSON speaking at the mass meeting at Mason Temple. Pleads for unity to fight racism and injustice. Says strike is about "justice, manhood, racism, power." Says there is no freedom without dignity, and no dignity without justice and manhood.
- SOF
3/14/68
2 min.
52 sec. Civil rights leader BAYARD RUSTIN speaking at Mason Temple. Says federal government is not sincere in its dealings with problems of the cities until the government will recognize the people who work in the cities as human beings and deal with their problems. States that when Negroes are involved in a real struggle, they stick together and fight. Says Negro people must get together and support

the boycott in Memphis -- give what would be spent to the strikers. In Memphis, the trade unions and black people stand together, man to man. [Videotape flutters. Film OK. Another excerpt from speech earlier on this reel. Fuller version on Reel #16.]

- SILENT
3/14/68
1 min.
2 sec. Rev. LAWSON is shown collecting money in garbage cans after a speech. Signs on cans read "Dump Loeb Not Garbage" and "Where Do We Dump It?" On platform are ROY WILKINS, BAYARD RUSTIN, T.O. JONES, and Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON.
- SILENT
3/14/68
15 sec. Meeting of students at Memphis State in support of strikers, a mixed-race but predominantly black group. Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK is seen speaking to group.
- SILENT
3/14/68
14 sec. In Mayor LOEB'S office, a group of white women are gathered to express their support of his stand in strike. Unidentified woman is reading statement to mayor and for the media.
- SOF
undated
20 sec. Union organizer JESSE EPPS in a statement about the city's position. Says mayor flatly refuses to negotiate directly with the union, insists on delegating subordinates to represent him. Calls on people in the community to try to bring about change in attitudes because the union is prepared for action. (Ends in abrupt cut.)

Reel #16: March 14, 1968 420-508

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #13, #94)

- SOF
3/14/68
5 min.
40 sec. (Opening is silent for a few seconds. There are many cuts throughout this segment.) BAYARD RUSTIN is speaking in support of Memphis sanitation workers at mass meeting at Mason Temple. Asks how you can get rid of poverty if working men don't get decent wages. Says these men don't need Head Start or Job Corps. Need to make enough money to educate their own children. Says things are different in New York where he comes from. In New York, "nothing's happening," and the black people are struggling among

themselves about inconsequential --hair styles, whether to call themselves Negroes or African-Americans or Blacks, what is "soul food." In Memphis there is a fight going on-- a real fight that obscures foolishness. Says that every church, every white organization in Memphis is debating the [Kerner] report on riots. Rustin says he wants to tell the "white ministers who are not in this hall" and the "hypocrites who use the name of God in vain" a few things. Says they can learn from the scriptures. They don't need to take another survey. The scripture lesson is: "Where there is justice, order will prevail; where there is injustice, disorder is inevitable." Says that's the only riot report you need. (At end, about 15 seconds with no sound-- cutaway shots of audience.) [Picture not as good on videotape as on film. Other excerpts from speech available on Reel #15, and later on this reel.]

- SILENT
3/14/68
2 min. Good crowd shots of mass meeting at Mason Temple where Roy Wilkins and Bayard Rustin are main speakers. Brief shots of Rev. JAMES LAWSON and BILL LUCY speaking.
- SOF
3/14/68
25 sec. BAYARD RUSTIN speaking: "I am sure your papers do not report and debate the truth of what's happening here.... You are not alone. People who believe in democracy and justice are behind you."
- SILENT
3/14/68
45 sec. Good crowd shots of mass meeting at Mason Temple, as garbage can is passed around to collect money for strikers.

Reel #17: March 14, 1968

509-632

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #14)

- SOF
3/14/68
9 min.
21 sec. ROY WILKINS of the NAACP, speaking at Mason Temple. Talks of low wages, use of mace, police over-reaction. Says he can't believe the mayor ordered the macing, believes it was spontaneous "squirting" by police. "Mace is to curb a riot, people running wild. Mace is not made to be used on orderly

people marching down the street in an orderly fashion." Says he is not making threats, but warns that those who pick on peaceful people are building for trouble. Says that good colored people "know how rotten the system is." But how can they win change? Tells crowd they have 37 per cent of the voters in Shelby County. They must use that political influence. Says Memphis has got to make a clean break with the past. Some things are improved, yes, but not enough. Acknowledges that change is hard -- for whites and for blacks, too. But says there must be new pay scales, new security, new decency, new life for the people-- a new deal. "The Negro population of Memphis is united on this. It can be done." Says rebirth must come from inside. (There are a number of cuts and interruptions throughout this segment. Ends with some crowd shots.) [A brief excerpt from this speech is on Reel #15.]

Reel #18: March 18, 1968 633-717

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBO-TV film (From Orig. Reels #16, #70, #77)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>SILENT
3/15/68
10 sec.</p> | <p>Rev. JAMES LAWSON, with Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, leading daily marchers down Main Street. Lawson wears hand-lettered sign reading "King Henry, We Will Not Turn Back." [This segment is not in chronological order.]</p> |
| <p>SOF
3/18/68
54 sec.</p> | <p>Memphis Labor Council president TOMMY POWELL, at rally at Mason Temple where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is to be featured speaker, announces there is a petition to remove Mayor Loeb from office. Predicts that in three or four weeks, the signatures of over 50,000 qualified Memphis voters who want Loeb to be impeached can be collected. (Crowd cheers.)</p> |
| <p>SOF
3/18/68
2 min.
40 sec.</p> | <p>Union president JERRY WURF speaking at rally at Mason Temple: Reviews the issues at stake in strike which started seven weeks ago with an incident involving the sewer workers. (A cut here, and several other cuts throughout this segment.) Says city takes money out of</p> |

paychecks for debt collectors. Says workers want the union to be able to help themselves. For their dignity. They want to be men. "The men are not giving up," Wurf says." This may be their only chance."

SOF
3/18/68
3 min.
10 sec.

At mass rally at Mason Temple, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON delivers a vigorous talk to strikers and their supporters. Asks for office volunteers to do clerical work and answer phones, for volunteers to march and picket downtown. Says volunteers should sign up, indicating when they are available. Calls for funds to support strikers, garbage cans are passed. Printed sign on can: "Garbage Is Not The Problem. Loeb Is." Crowd sings (excerpts only) "We Shall Not Be Moved," and "We Shall Overcome." (Some cuts in the segment, some repeats.) [Another version of this segment is on Reel #19.]

Reel #19: March 18, 1968

718- 812

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #15, #78)

SOF
3/18/68
2 min.
14 sec.

Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, at rally at Mason Temple where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will speak, says the preachers have been carrying this fight too long. Calls for help of some of the black professional people "who make their living off black folks." Tells doctors and dentists, barbers and beauty shop folks, the teachers, to "come on and march." And says that "some of those big insurance companies" ought to "send in big checks." [Other excerpts from these remarks are on Reel #18.]

SOF
3/18/68
10 sec.

Brief excerpt from Rev. JAMES LAWSON's introduction of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., featured speaker at rally at Mason Temple in support of striking sanitation workers.

SOF
3/18/68
1 min.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is at the podium after introduction. Pictures being taken. He addresses "My dear friends," and speaks of his drive in from the airport earlier

that evening, saying to his aide, Dr. Ralph Abernathy that, "They really have a great movement here in Memphis."
[Further excerpts from this address later on this reel and on Reel #20.]

SILENT
3/18/68
29 sec.

Shots of crowd at Mason Temple. Among those shown in crowd: SCLC leader ANDREW YOUNG from Atlanta, Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, P. J. CIAMPA.

SOF
3/18/68
5 min.
10 sec.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., after his introduction at Mason Temple, smiles and waves at crowd. Reminds crowd, that all are "tied together in a single garment of destiny." Says when one black is down, all are down. Speaks of need to unite beyond religious and class lines. Says Negro "haves must support Negro "have-nots," and that "The man who has been to no-house is as important as the man who has been to Morehouse." Promises the support of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to Memphis strikers. (Some cuts in this segment.) [Other excerpts from this address and some repeats of portions on this reel are on Reel #20. A fuller audio version of the speech as delivered, is available on audiotape: Audiotape #34.]

Reel #20: March 18, 1968 813 — cont'd on Videotape IV
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV, WHBQ-TV & WREC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #15, #70, #85)

SOF
3/18/68
7 min.
5 sec.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. speaking at mass rally at Mason Temple. Says the city must respect the dignity of labor. Society must respect the sanitation worker. Speaks of significance and dignity of jobs that serve humanity. Says "It is a crime for the people who live in this rich nation to receive starvation wages." Says we, as a nation, can build great buildings and bridges, send men into space, explore under the seas, but he hears the Lord saying, "I was hungry and you fed me not..." (Abrupt cut here, and a number of other cuts throughout this segment.) [Another version of this address follows.]

SOF
3/18/68
9 min.
59 sec.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., speaking at Mason Temple rally for striking sanitation workers. Says all men are tied together. "If one black person suffers, if one black person is down, we are all down." Praises unity of movement in Memphis along religious lines, but feels need now is to unite beyond class lines. Says all labor has dignity, and strikers are demanding that Memphis respect that dignity. Says "Whenever a man is engaged in work which is serving humanity and is for the building of humanity, it has dignity, it has worth." Says workers are also reminding the nation that it is a crime, in such a rich nation for workers to receive starvation wages. Something that is true all over the nation: "Negroes are perishing on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity." Speaks of the double meaning of unemployment and underemployment for blacks and whites-- it is a social problem when blacks are involved, but if large numbers of whites are involved it becomes a depression. Says many workers are making wages so low they can't function in the mainstream of America's economic society. "It is criminal that people are working on a full-time job for part-time income." Says, "You are here to demand that Memphis will do something about the conditions our brothers face. You are here to demand that Memphis will see the poor." [Other excerpts from address are on this reel, and on Reels #19, #21. A fuller audio version is available on Audiotape #34. Reel 20 continued on Videotape IV.]

(End of Videotape III)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE IV — Film Reels #20 through #26

Videotape 1-4a has partial reels #20, #25, #27.

Reel #20 (cont'd from Videotape III): March 18, 1968 **000-045**

Mag Stripe, WREC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #85)

SOF Continuation of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. speaking at
3/18/68 mass rally at Mason Temple. Uses Bible parables about rich
1 min. men and poverty, to comment on America's neglect of the
35 sec. the poor in America. Tells of man named Dives who went to
 hell because he didn't see the poor. (Abrupt cut here.) Says
 America does not use its wealth well. [Sound OK on film,
 bad on videotape. Other excerpts from address on Reels #19, #20.
 Fuller audio version available on Audiotape #34.]

Reel #21: March 19, 1968

046 - 267

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #1)

SILENT Scene in auditorium of St. Louis Catholic Church in East
3/19/68 Memphis. BILL LUCY, spokesman for the union, is on the
1 min. platform with Rev. BAXTON BRYANT. First of two meetings
26 sec. at the predominantly white church to discuss strike issues.

SOF
3/19/68
9 min.
59 sec.

BILL LUCY, speaking at St. Louis Church, reviews the history of the AFSCME union in Memphis. Tries to help listeners identify with the feelings and problems of individual sanitation worker. Explains origin of sanitation strike, telling about the sending home of 22 Negro men on a rainy day, thus denying them pay for the day, while several white workers stayed on and were paid. Also of the deaths of two workers in an accident involving the garbage compressing mechanism on one of the trucks. Says men have no workmen's compensation, although "in this day and age" such benefits are available in most other cities. Enumerates and explains the nine basic issues involved in the strike. (Abrupt cut in mid-sentence. Several cuts elsewhere in this film.) [Sound bad on videotape. Film OK.]

Reel #22: March 21-25, 1968 268 - 458
Optical and Mag Stripe, NBC-TV, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film. (From Orig. Reels #17, #78, #89)

SOF
3/21/68
2 min.
2 sec.

Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. at city council meeting, says the city council is the body which should step forward and settle the strike. Reads from a Bible quotation he has noted down on a piece of paper, then passes it around to other council members. Quotation is from Proverbs 11:14 -- "Where no council is, the people fail, but where there is a multitude of councilors there is safety." Says council, as a body, should have done what it is legally obligated to do. [Sound bad on videotape, OK on film.]

SOF
3/21/68
1 min.
42 sec.

Council member FRED DAVIS, at council meeting, says city council has the responsibility to get the situation settled. Something being done is better than nothing being done. Davis says men have asked for a dues check-off and other considerations which council could deal with, and urges them to do so. [Sound bad on videotape, OK on film.]

- SOF
3/21/68
37 sec. City Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR asks for a suspension of the rule that the council must agree unanimously to allow a bill to be put on the agenda. He wants to present a resolution calling for a resumption of negotiations which have not been going on for four or five weeks.
- SOF
3/21/68
1 min.
24 sec. Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. says idea of negotiations is excellent, that the parties should have been talking a long time ago, and the council should have taken steps in that direction. But now things have gone too far. He believes no good will come of the negotiations now, the city has not changed its position in the seven weeks of the strike. Predicts at the end of another seven weeks strike will still be going. Therefore, he voted "No". Councilmen ROBERT JAMES and W. T. MCADAMS and a stenographer are shown in cutaway shots while Patterson is speaking. [Another version of this statement follows.]
- SOF
3/21/68
1 min.
55 sec. Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. says he would be delighted to see negotiations resumed; however, he feels no good will come of the negotiations and city's position will remain the same. Thinks council should have taken steps a long time ago." [Repeats some of previous segment. Picture and sound flutter on videotape, OK on film.]
- SOF
3/21/68
1 min.
34 sec. Police Director FRANK HOLLOWAN explains plans for handling traffic during big march planned for the next day. [The March 22nd march that would be cancelled when a foot or more of snow fell in Memphis.) Shows map of downtown route to be taken by marchers. Says no traffic will be allowed east on Second Street and west on Main Street. All cross traffic will be stopped. Front and Third Streets will be open for commercial traffic. Plans are to control traffic and cause as little inconvenience as possible.
- SOF
3/22/68
1 min.
31 sec. At press conference, Rev. JAMES LAWSON announces a snowstorm has postponed planned march. Martin Luther King's plane is grounded in Atlanta. Says march will be held at a later date, with Dr. King. Meanwhile, there will be

continued support of the sanitation workers. And no matter how negotiations come out, the march will go on, because Memphis should act on other matters, too. [Soundbad on videotape, OK on film.]

- SILENT
3/23/68
1 min.
46 sec.
- Negotiations to end strike have resumed, with little progress. Shown in this segment: FRANK MILES, a mediator experienced in labor negotiations who has joined the talks, seated at table with City Councilman TOM TODD, Assistant City Attorney MYRON HALLE, as labor leaders P. J. CIAMPA, BILL LUCY, JERRY WURF enter. Mayor HENRY LOEB, and JAMES MANIRE, a special city attorney, are shown in a brief shot.
- SILENT
3/25/68
2 min.
58 sec.
- Mediation meetings still in progress. (Sessions ended later in the day when city posed legal questions about talking with those named in the anti-strike injunction. Union leaders walked out-- walkout not shown in this segment.)
- SOF
3/25/68
59 sec.
- Assistant City Attorney MYRON HALLE gives city's side of the end to negotiations. They had met to discuss ten separate issues and number one was union representation. They couldn't agree on the first issue and dissolved the meeting without discussing the other strike issues.

Reel #23: March 27-28, 1968 459-612
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #17, #18)

- SILENT/SOF
3/28/68
6 min.
31 sec.
- Scenes of disorder at Hamilton High School in Memphis early on the morning Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is scheduled to participate in a non-violent march down Main Street. Students at Hamilton High walk out of classes to join the downtown march. Injured girl student is picked up by ambulance. Scenes of arrest of male student by police. Shots of Hamilton students marching downtown to join march. Scenes in front of Clayborn Temple as march is forming. Confusion and lack of organization seem apparent. Police are in riot gear. Overhead shots of crowd taken from helicopter. Shown in crowd in brief shots, Rev. MALCOLM

BLACKBURN, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, MAXINE SMITH.
 Scene of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. between Dr. RALPH
 ABERNATHY and Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH marching arm in
 arm. T. O. JONES shown marching. Marchers carry "I Am A
 Man" signs. Many newsmen with cameras. Bystanders shown
 watching march in W. C. Handy Park on Beale Street. More
 helicopter shots of action below. [There are cuts throughout
 this segment, and sound comes on and off throughout. Other
 versions on Reel #24, and Reel #28, Videotape V.]

SOF
 3/27/68
 4 min.
 5 sec.

BILL LUCY, spokesman for the union, explains breakdown in
 negotiations. He is flanked by P.J. CIAMPA and Rev. H.
 RALPH JACKSON. Lucy says city representatives were not
 authorized by city council to settle the question. Have
 turned process into a "charade." Rev. Jackson says city
 recognized the sanitation workers' right to have a union and
 says it recognizes the right of the union to elect officials to
 represent it, but now the city does not recognize the union
 leaders as men's designated representatives. Lucy says
 city's attitude that we can't agree on anything is not
 negotiating in good faith. All issues were to be up for
 discussion, but the city won't discuss union recognition--
 so nothing can be resolved. Negotiators were not authorized
 to reach agreement on anything. [Sound bad on videotape, OK
 on film. This segment is not in chronological order.]

Reel #24: March 28, 1968 **613 - 692**

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #79, #87, #78)

SILENT
 3/28/68
 3 min.
 50 sec.

Scenes of march and riot.... Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in
 march....Scenes of bloodied police, black youths running. . .
 Dr. King being driven away from march scene. . . . March being
 turned back on Main Street. . . . Looting and arrests being
 made....National Guard patrolling the streets.... Tanks and
 motorcycles....Debris after march broken up. [Other
 versions on Reel #23, and Reel #28, Videotape V.]

SILENT
3/28/68
1 min.
45 sec.

Police at Hamilton High School carrying an injured girl away in police ambulance. Police frisking students, students milling around. Police wearing tear gas masks. Emergency Squad. Police helicopter flying overhead. [Picture better on film than on videotape. Earlier version of this action on Reel #23.]

SOF
(film only,
silent on
tape]
3/28/68
2 min.
1 sec.

At press conference, three law enforcement officers and the mayor comment on disrupted march and tell of steps being taken to maintain law and order. CLAUDE ARMOUR, formerly of Memphis police, now representing Tennessee Governor Buford Ellington says 4,000 troops (National Guardsmen) will be in Memphis by 6 p.m. Urges citizens "Don't let fear get the best of us." Police Director FRANK HOLLOWMAN says riot broke out 20 minutes after march started, and the march was abandoned by its leaders. Police were ordered to take the steps necessary to preserve law and order. Commends the men. Says riot conditions still prevail. Mayor LOEB says with aid of sheriff's department, National Guard, and police, law and order will be maintained. Also present but not speaking, Sheriff WILLIAM MORRIS. [No sound on videotape, sound on film only. Another version of this press conference on Reel #26.]

Reel #25: March 28, 1968 **693- 789**
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #21)

SOF
3/28/68
9 min.
15 sec.

Leaders of disrupted march at press conference. Seated (l. to r.) at table are Rev. HENRY STARKS, Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON. Standing behind them are JESSE EPPS of AFSCME, community activist CORNELIA CRENSHAW, Dr. VASCO SMITH, Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, P. J. CIAMPA, others unidentified. Rev. Lawson speaks first, says 20,000 Negroes from all walks of life in Memphis were together today, going down Main Street -- a show of unity in the Negro community. Saw window-breaking and looting began.

Says police did not turn the march around. "We did." Says issues are still the same as yesterday-- justice for sanitation workers, fairness and dignity for Negro community. Says they are still committed to non-violence, but violence is built into this city by racism and cruelty-- none of us can stop it. Wants Memphis to listen. Must remove cruelty to restore order. Says leaders are asking people to stay in their homes tonight. They do not want violence to become an excuse for police to massacre blacks and black leaders. Dr. Abernathy speaks next. Wants to correct false statements about Dr. King in the press. Says Dr. King did not "run" from the march as reported. King left march only after continued insistence by his assistants, and he left in dignity. King, when he saw some violence, did not want to take part in violent action, regardless of its source. King told Lawson to call off march. (Some cuts through here.) Rev. Lawson speaks again. Says marchers were cooperative when asked to turn around. Says he has some evidence that those breaking windows were already on the scene before march began and were not a part of the mainstream march. Says more marches will be held. [Sound bad on tape, good on film. Other excerpts, Reel #26, and Reel #34, Videotape VI.]

Reel #26: March 28, 1968

790 - 885

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV Film (From Orig. Reels #19, #22)

SOF [film only, silent on tape]
3/28/68
2 min.
23 sec.

Continuation of press conference of march leaders begun on Reel #25. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. speaks. Says that his stay in Memphis will be extended because of the "unfortunate situation." Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaks. Says people must have legitimate channels to express discontent. Deal with problems, no violence. Rev. JAMES LAWSON says daily marches will continue, starting tomorrow. Says negotiations must resume for future of city. [Brief unrelated shot of BILL LUCY interrupts this segment. No sound on videotape, sound on film only. Other excerpts on Reel #25, Reel #34, Videotape VI.]

- SOF [film only, silent on tape] undated 23 sec. Statement by Dr. EUGENE FOWINKLE, Director of Memphis Health Department. Says flies and rats are becoming a problem without garbage pick-ups. [This segment out of chronological order. Statement probably made several days after disrupted march. No sound on videotape, only on film.]
- SOF [film only, silent on tape] undated 1 min. City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON says community must establish communications. Council is placing ordinances on its agenda following the rioting which would control problems of health, particularly rat control. [This segment out of chronological order. Statement probably made on the following Tuesday, April 2, 1968. No sound on videotape, sound on film only.]
- SOF 3/28/68 5 min. 23 sec. Press conference on law and order, with Governor Ellington's representative CLAUDE ARMOUR, Sheriff WILLIAM MORRIS, Police Director FRANK HOLLOWMAN, standing behind Mayor HENRY LOEB. Armour says there will be 4,000 National Guardsmen and 250 Tennessee highway patrolmen in city by 6.p.m. Reports governor says he is going to enforce law and order. "Don't let fear get us. We're together." Says everything is under control. Holloman commends Memphis police, says although rioting is still going on everything is under control. Confirms that city asked for National Guard. Says lounges, beer joints, arms stores will be closed as sheriff has announced. Armour mentions bills passed by legislature relating to rioting, looting, etc. Says this will help city handle problems. Holloman says police know what young men started riot. Mayor Loeb announces curfew, asks for cooperation. Says they have been in touch with some of Negro leadership and glad they approve of curfew, etc. (Some cuts and retakes.) Loeb reads final statement: "When the march, which was to be permitted had it remained orderly, generated into a riot, abandoned by its leaders, the police, with my full sanction, took the necessary action to restore law and order, and protect lives and property." [Another version of this press conference is on Reel #24.]

(End of Videotape IV)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE V --Film Reels #27 through #32

Reel #27: March 28, 1968

000-260

No sound, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #19, #20)

SILENT
3/28/68
5 min.
38 sec.

National Guard troops shown arriving at airport. CLAUDE ARMOUR and National Guard officers greet disembarking troops. Men carry rifles, duffle bags. [Good footage here.] Equipment, trucks, jeeps unloaded. Shots of trucks leaving airport. Second plane shown arriving, more troops disembark. Trucks shown leaving airport, arriving at National Guard Armory. All guardsmen shown appear to be white.

SILENT
3/28/68
5 min.
53 sec.

City now under curfew. Streets patrolled by police, guardsmen, state troopers, and sheriff's deputies. Shots of Texas Street in South Memphis. A teen-age boy shot by police [not shown on this film]. Scene of casualty being put in ambulance. Several blacks arrested. Police inspect wrecked car with broken windows. Police writing up arrest records on the spot. Sheriff's deputies make arrests

downtown. Helicopter scenes of city. Night scenes of city streets. Guardsmen stopping cars to check on people violating curfew. Grass fires shown. Firemen answer fire calls under protection of National Guard troops. [Good silhouette shots of firemen, trucks, guardsmen.] [Other versions of some of these scenes on Reels #28, #32.]

Reel #28: March 28-29, 1968 261 - 391

Optical & Mag Stripe, NBC-TV & WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #23, #72, #89)

- | | |
|--|---|
| SOF
3/28/68
53 sec. | Fires and firemen. Scenes of what appears to be a 3-alarm fire on the night of the disrupted march. Fireman heard over uproar saying they need more help. Guardsmen with rifle in silhouette. [Similar scenes on Reel #27.] |
| SILENT
3/28/68
1 min.
13 sec. | Police. Policeman with bloody face. Arrested blacks with bloody faces. Street scenes, arrests. Debris and litter on Beale Street. Police and sheriff's deputies patrol black residential areas. [Other footage of disorders on Reels #23, #24, Videotape IV.] |
| SILENT
3/28/68
22 sec. | National Guard. Night patrols of guardsmen in jeeps. [Related scenes on Reels #27, #32.] |
| SILENT
3/28/68
4 sec. | Nighttime fires, and a brief shot of neon hotel sign with burned out letters that reads HOT.. TENNESSEE. |
| SOF
3/28/68
4 sec. | Brief shot of policemen running (down Beale Street?) with billy sticks. Probably taken earlier, during breakup of march. [Related scenes on Reels #23, #24, Videotape IV.] |
| SILENT
3/28/68
1 min.
26 sec. | Daytime scenes of Beale Street, Main Street, National Guard troops. Tanks shown. Patrols In the rain. One black National Guardsman is shown. Good outdoor daytime shots. Some indoor scenes at National Guard Armory. |

- SOF
3/28/68
2 min.
10 sec. Scenes of march and disorders on March 28, 1968. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is looking around as the march is being halted. Shows his concern. Rev. JAMES LAWSON is shown with bullhorn trying to turn marchers around. Woman in wheelchair is part of march. Marchers carrying signs that say "Watts Waited Too Late, Too," "Keep Your Money In Your Pocket," and "I Am A Man." Shots of clean-up on Beale Street after march broken up. [Other versions of march on Reels #23, #24, Videotape IV.]
- SOF
3/29/68
38 sec. Sidewalk interview with Brigadier General R. W. AKIN, commander of Tennessee National Guard, by reporter ED GOETZ of WMC-TV. General Akin says his men are armed and will shoot if necessary.
- SILENT
4/1/68
7 sec. Brief segment of casket being carried into Clayborn Temple for a wake held for Larry Payne, a teenager who was shot by police during disorders following breakup of march on March 28th. F u n e r a l director HAROLD FORD [later elected to U. S. Congress] is shown. [This segment is not in chronological order. For more information on Larry Payne case see Documents and Artifacts File, Containers 13-14, Folders 123-135. Related segment on Reel #43, Videotape VII.]
- SILENT
3/29/68
39 sec. At East High Auditorium, U. S. Rep. DAN KUYKENDALL, Republican Congressman from Memphis, on the day after breakup of march, speaking about strike crisis to a predominantly white audience-- no black faces seen in audience. Close-ups of Judge HARRY WELLFORD, city council members ROBERT JAMES, and GWEN AWSUMB in the audience.
- Reel #29: March 29, 1968 392-527**
Optical, NBC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #89)
- SOF
3/29/68
15 min.
6 sec. COBY SMITH, member of a militant group of young black men called the Invaders, in a long interview with NBC-TV reporter CARL STERN, on a vacant lot in downtown Memphis, on the day after the march being led by Dr. Martin Luther

King, Jr. was broken up by violence and disorders. Smith is questioned about his group's possible involvement in the disruption of the march, and asked whether the fires and burnings of the previous night were organized by his group. Also questioned about apparent embarrassment the violence has caused for Dr. King, and asked if he thinks Dr. King has deserted the cause.

According to Coby Smith, the people's frustrations, caused them to get involved in the march, and those frustrations took over and caused the violence. Says black people in Memphis are tired of the deal they are getting from the white administration. Also states that the blacks who called the police to Hamilton High School early in the morning before the march began were as much to blame as the police for the violence that erupted. Says word got to people downtown in the march that a girl had been killed at Hamilton High. Coby Smith says the police have reported only one killing, but states there were as many as three people killed. Asked if his group started the fires, he says "We don't organize burnings, we organize people. If the people burn, they burn."

The reporter asks about reports that the Invaders are organized along military lines. Smith points out that 75 per cent of those from Memphis who have been sent to fight in Vietnam are black. Says they have military training, and that training is available in the black community.

Smith states that if Dr. King was embarrassed by events, it was probably with good reason. Says Dr. King has not dealt with the facts here in Memphis. Says the needs of the people aren't being adhered to, and that certain elements of the black leadership are not listening to the people. Says that here in Memphis it is clear that Dr. King's attitude has failed, the people have said No to Dr. King, they have had enough. Adds, however that "He came in at a bad time." As questioning on Dr. King's embarrassment persists, Smith says this is Memphis, the city belongs to the people here,

and the black people in Memphis have to set the temper of the times "by any means necessary." If Dr. King comes in to Memphis he has to analyze the needs of black people here. If he doesn't, he will be faced with the same situation everywhere he goes.

Smith says Martin Luther King is still back in the early sixties. Says there will be no more marches. Says the police caused the violence in yesterday's march, not the people. Police sprayed mace on preachers, used billy clubs on everyone. Says if Dr. King is more concerned for his own embarrassment than for black people he is in the wrong struggle and he has got to redefine his position. Says the black community is getting together in all forms and fashions. Says Dr. King will have to come over, and if he doesn't, then he is dead ... in terms of the movement. Smith states that if strike continues, this city will "go up." Says "We don't have to organize. The police beat heads -- they organize for us." [Sound on videotape of this reel not satisfactory, OK on film. Segment continued on Reel #30.]

Reel #30: March 29, 1969

528-664

Optical, NBC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #89, #91)

SOF End of COBY SMITH interview segment on Reel #29. Cutaway
3/29/68 shots taken for editing purposes. NBC-TV reporter CARL
2 min. STERN repeats questions asked earlier of Smith.
20 sec.

SOF Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, Director of the Tennessee Human
3/29/68 Relations Council, in sidewalk interview with DAVID
6 min. BARRINGTON, NBC-TV reporter, on the day after eruption of
20 sec. violence caused breakup of March 28th march led by Dr.
King in Memphis. Was violence sparked by the
sanitation strike situation, or would it have come as a
matter of course? Bryant says the violence would have
happened anyway, and praises the "militant ministers" for an
outstanding job of keeping the alienated groups within their

circle -- until yesterday. Says the violence was "tragic," but denies that the march yesterday was a mistake. Says the ministers had to do it, and that they must continue to march as a test for non-violence.

Bryant says problem in Memphis has been lack of leadership by city and mayor. Says it is new government, new mayor, but the mayor's position on the strike hardened far too early, and other leaders deferred to him. Says city council should act. Denying the sanitation workers what is not denied by federal law, and what some other cities in Tennessee have-- a dues check-off and their own credit union-- is mistake. An awfully small item to put the city in the situation it's in. Says the Tennessee Council of Human Relations is not a mediator, but has been closely working with the ministers to get strike settled. Describes as "unbelievable" negotiating sessions and confrontations between ministers working in COME and the young black militants. Speaks of the terrible frustrations of the ministers because of the city's inability to understand the depth of the protest in the black community. Says the ministers are wearying of the task as they try to keep the militants non-violent. And now, Bryant says, Memphis is facing two protest movements with very different philosophies-- that of the sanitation strike and of the young black militants. Says situation is "very difficult."

Reporter asks what can be done to alleviate the problem. Bryant says the best thing would be to have more adult protesters get involved, and for the young people to be dormant for a while -- if they can be persuaded to. But says he is **still** hopeful. Says more and more whites are becoming informed about the issues, and he sees "amazing numbers" are now taking an open stand (to settle the strike.)

SOF
3/29/68
1 min.
15 sec.

Some cutaway shots of reporter repeating questions, for editing purposes. Also some miscellaneous close-ups of Mayor HENRY LOEB are spliced into the segment presumably for the same purpose.

SOF
3/29/68
1 min.
6 sec.

Rev. BAXTON BRYANT replies to one more question. Says he's encouraged that the ministers, the city officials, and the business community are already interested in and talking about what can be done "after the strike" -- more jobs, etc. Says if the community could be as united in dealing with the strike as they are on what to do afterward, the situation could be resolved. But warns that time is getting short.

SOF
3/29/68
15 sec.

Another brief shot of Mayor LOEB discussing his position in strike. Another cutaway shot of 1ntervlewer with BAXTON BRYANT.

Reel #31: March 29, 1968

665 - 789

No sound, NBC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #88)

SILENT
3/29/68
7 min.
28 sec.

Assorted scenes in Memphis on day after march breakup: Police directing traffic.... National Guardsman stationed at corner.... City Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR talking with a policeman (off-duty?) standing by a police car on downtown street in front of theater which is showing the movie "The Graduate".... National Guard units armed with rifles are shown moving into position downtown, and directing traffic, guarding streets and stores along with the police... Shots of empty streets, no cars parked by parking meters.... At Acme Glass Co. workmen are shown repairing broken shop window.... Platoon of marching guardsmen pass Handy Park on Beale Street where flowers have been placed at the base of the statue of composer W. C. Handy.... Scenes of army ambulance, troop trucks.... Police officers and National Guard officers confer.... Scene of broken store windows and a black policeman on guard.... Sign lying in street says "AFL-CIO Supports Striking Workers".... A soldier on guard casts a giant shadow on pavement near a discarded "I Am A Man" sign.... A policeman leans on a large billy club.... Police shown stopping cars, checking papers..... A "Closed" sign in the window of a liquor store. [Film cleaner than videotape.]

- SILENT
undated
17 sec. Garbage trucks being escorted to dump sites by police escorts. Trucks shown are manned mostly by black workers and drivers.
- SILENT
undated
2 min.
46 sec. Footage of overflowing trash cans, and garbage piled up behind buildings, in streets. People are using makeshift containers to hold garbage. When it rains, the boxes become a soggy mess and spill garbage in streets. Some shots reveal dietary tastes of Memphis-- cans of "Showboat Beans" etc. Some good scenes here.
- SILENT
undated
46 sec. Inside city council chambers as council meets, DOWNING PRYOR presiding. An unidentified visiting group, apparently students and their teachers, are seated in the audience. Student group is integrated.

Reel #32: March 29, 1968**790- 897**

No sound, NBC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #88, #90)

- SILENT
3/29/68
5 min.
12 sec. Middle of the night scenes, early on the morning of March 29th, after breakup of previous days' march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Beale Street and Second Street are deserted. A sign reading "Blacks Buy From Blacks" is lying in the street. The curfew is in effect, black men are shown being stopped, searched by police. Scene of two white men talking with police in front of lighted store. Shots of different motels, Admiral Benbow Inn, etc. Police shown stopping a car, searching a couple. National Guard troops and police patrol deserted streets. Some Main Street stores brightly lighted -- Pantaze Drug Store, Goldsmith's, Gordon Jewelers. A discarded "I Am A Man" picket sign is lying in the street. [Related scenes on Reels #27, 28.]
- SILENT
3/29/68
43 sec. Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX with walkie-talkie, is shown with unidentified National Guardsmen as they check unit positions on a map.

- SILENT
undated
1 min.
30 sec.
- More scenes of National Guardsmen on night duty during curfew. Group is inspecting equipment. Troops are boarding trucks. [Film very dark in this segment.]
- SILENT
undated
30 sec.
- Daytime shots of Memphis skyline from Riverside Drive, quick view of river, too. Railroads, and downtown Memphis.
- SILENT
undated
55 sec.
- Scene outside Clayborn Temple. Tennessee Highway Patrolmen stand on guard with firearms as marchers leave church wearing "I Am A Man" signs. Some good shots of marchers here.
- SILENT
undated
1 min.
13 sec.
- Daytime scenes of Memphis. Various shots of people walking down Main Street. Views of Confederate Park. Good shots of statue of Jefferson Davis with U.S. and Confederate flags overhead, blowing in the wind.
- SILENT
undated
47 sec.
- Downtown Memphis. Union Planters Bank building on a clear day. Scene on Main Street with shots of various stores -- King Furs, National, Zale's etc. Like any other day in downtown Memphis.

(End of Videotape V)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE VI -- Film Reels #33 through #39

Reel #33: March 29, 1968 (Approximate - Undated) 000 – 287

No sound, NBC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #90)

SILENT Scenes of traffic on Union Avenue, to the east, then to the
undated west. Close-ups of buildings downtown, the Shelby County
3 min. and the Federal Buildings. Frontal shots of City Hall, and as
31 sec. viewed from the Federal Building. Shots of Main Street from
 above, and at street level, near Claridge Hotel. Scenes of
 people walking on Main Street. [Brief excerpt from this
 segment repeated later in reel.]

SILENT Some scenes of black areas and of midtown. Upper Beale
undated Street and black residents. Garbage, decay, old buildings
1 min. and old people. Young black man posturing for camera.
20 sec. Young boy on a bike. [Repeated in part on Reel #34.]

SILENT The daily marches go on. Marchers wearing "I Am A Man"
undated signs. [In earlier marches, the "Am" was not underlined.]
22 sec.

- SILENT
undated
4 sec. National Guard troops in moving truck.
- SILENT
undated
39 sec. Mayor HENRY LOEB signing letters at desk. Close-up of face and of hand holding pen. [Repeated on Reel # 34.]
- SILENT
undated
2 min.
2 sec. Scenes show black tenants at Dixie Homes, a public housing project on Poplar Avenue. Idle black man on porch. Scenes of black men sitting in vacant lot near Continental Trailways Bus Company. City buildings in background. Middle-aged black women sitting on porch of old house. [Repeated in part on Reel #34.]
- SILENT
undated
25 sec. Rev. HENRY STARKS shaking hands with daily marchers wearing "I Am A Man" and other signs. Several black women wearing maids' uniforms are among the marchers.
- SILENT.
undated
2 min. Rev. WILLIAM SMITH is shown spacing marchers for a daily march on Main Street. A few whites are in the group. Signs worn include "I Am A Man" and, as reminders of the ongoing boycotts, "Keep Your Money," and "Don't Buy." There are close-ups of some of the marchers, and groups of bystanders on the sidewalks along the march route are shown.
- SILENT
undated
38 sec. Another view of the city skyline as seen from Riverside Drive. Shows United Planters Bank Building, the 100 North Main Building, and the Lincoln-American Tower.
- SILENT
undated
32 sec. More shots of daily marchers on Main Street near Goldsmith's. Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, CORNELIA CRENSHAW are among the marchers. A truckload of National Guardsmen is shown.
- SILENT
undated
19 sec. Union Avenue again. [Repeat from earlier in this reel.]

SILENT
undated
33 sec.

Another daily march. Many of the marchers are women. Some wear signs reading "Dignity And Decency For Our Sanitation Workers." National Guard troops are stationed along the route facing marchers with rifles ready and bayonets fixed.

Reel #34: March 29, 1968 288 - 440

Optical and Mag Stripe, NBC-TV, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #70, #79, #90, #91)

SILENT
3/28/68
6 sec.

Long shot, shows Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH in the front line as orderly marchers begin march on March 28, 1968. Excellent footage shows non-violent nature of march before the breakup. [This segment does not appear on the videotape. Seen on film reel only. This segment is not in chronological order.]

SILENT
undated
17 sec.

Police escorting garbage trucks. [This segment does not appear on the videotape. On film only.]

SILENT
undated
34 sec.

Black people in neighborhood across from Continental Trailways Bus Company. Small boy on bike. Shots of upper Beale Street-- tired people, dirty streets. [This segment does not appear on the videotape. On film only. Repeats some excerpts from two segments on Reel #33, but also has some shots not included on Reel #33.]

SILENT
3/29/68
51 sec.

Marchers leaving Clayborn Temple. Memphis policemen, Tennessee Highway Patrolmen and National Guard troops are stationed across from the church, rifles and bayonets fixed. Cameramen shown. Marchers on Main Street. [Fuller version of this segment is shown on film reel. Videotape version is an excerpt.]

- SILENT
3/29/68
11 sec. Storeowners on Beale Street cleaning up broken glass from looting that followed breakup of march on previous day.
- SILENT
3/29/68
43 sec. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. at press conference at Rivermont Hotel. Long shot shows crowd of reporters and cameramen. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY seated with Dr. King. [Related footage later on this reel, and on Reels #35, #36, #37, #38.]
- SILENT
undated
25 sec. Close-up of HENRY LOEB at desk with pen in hand. [Repeat from segment on Reel #33.]
- SILENT
undated
8 sec. Police, state troopers on motorcycles rolling down Main Street, passing marchers wearing "I Am A Man" signs.
- SILENT
undated
15 sec. Another view of Mayor LOEB at desk. Long shot.
- SILENT
undated
6 sec. Miscellaneous traffic on Main Street. Two young men (who appear to be white) riding motor bikes, race through spraying water.
- SOF
undated
6 sec. Brief close-up of Mayor HENRY LOEB being interviewed in his office. He is being asked if events of the past few days have changed his mind on issues.
- SOF
3/29/68
58 sec. Excerpt of Dr. KING at press conference at the Rivermont the day after the breakup of the march. Says he came to Memphis with the understanding that it was a unified city. Was completely unaware of the frictions among the young militants. Had he been informed earlier he would have been able to deal with situation, or would have postponed the march. Says he has now talked to some of these young men; says they are fighting their own sense of rejection. He would have included them in the march as marshals. [Last

15 sec. of segment has bad sound, on videotape and on film.
More press conference footage on Reels #35, #36, #37, #38.]

SOF
3/29/68
1 min.
32 sec.

Excerpt of Dr. KING speaking at press conference at the Rivermont. States that he was unaware of details on the planning of the march, had no intelligence as to march procedure. After his earlier speech in Memphis (on March 18th) he had assumed all was unified in Memphis. Says there was apparently a breakdown in communications between march leadership and young militant elements in the community. Says of SCLC "Our method is to communicate." [More press conference footage on Reels #35, #36, #37, #38.]

SOF
3/29/68
1 min.
33 sec.

Rev. JAMES LAWSON, shown with Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH in a press conference [not at Rivermont]. Comments on breakup of previous day's march. Says the march was in tremendous control and discipline, insofar as the people in the march itself were concerned. After the window-breaking began occurring on the sidelines, the police gave him a bullhorn, at Main and Beale, and he and other march leaders were able to turn the march around. Says reports in the press that the black leadership is irresponsible are uncalled for. Says they are probably the most responsible people in the city -- they have tried to call a spade a spade. Have insisted on change, and repeatedly said that a society can only have order with justice. Urban explosions are the consequence of injustice. [More of this press conference on Reel #39, on this videotape, and on Reel #39, Videotape VII.]

SILENT
3/29/68
10 sec.

A quiet march of demonstrators to city hall under watchful eyes of police and National Guard. Tanks are shown on patrol.

SOF
3/28/68
1 min.
50 sec.

Rev. JAMES LAWSON, in press conference, seated next to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Rev. Lawson announces that marches will continue. Dr. KING says that the anger of the young militants is "derivative, not congenital." Their anger derives from evil conditions. Says he wants to put his time and energy into getting rid of those evil conditions which

produce anger and riots. Says [H. Rap] Brown and [Stokely] Carmichael did not invent slavery, they did not create slums, unemployment and segregated schools. Says that the causes of riots are much deeper than any individual. [Several cuts in this segment. Segment not in chronological order. Fuller versions on Reels #25, #26, Videotape IV.]

SILENT
4/3/68
8 sec.

Scene of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. arriving at Lorraine Motel, as he walks up stairway to his room followed by three men, the first unidentified, the second Rev. JESSE JACKSON, and the third unidentified. [This segment is not in chronological order.]

Reel #35: March 29, 1968

441-589

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #24)

SOF
3/29/68
10 min.
42 sec.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in press conference at the Rivermont. Introduces Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, seated to his right, and his aide, BERNARD LEE, seated to his left. As session begins, reporter asks if any statements are off record. Ground rules for press conference discussed. Then Dr. King states that the breakup of the march yesterday will not prevent the SCLC from going on to Washington for the Poor Peoples' Campaign. They are determined to dramatize the problems of poverty. Says he believes **it is still** possible to hold a non-violent march in Memphis. He didn't plan the March 28th march, was unaware of friction, but this morning he talked personally with some of the militant leaders in Memphis. Says they felt voiceless in both the white and black communities. Says he had sent no SCLC staff here because he knew of no violent elements in Memphis. He believes militants he has talked with here would cooperate with SCLC in tactical non-violence as they have elsewhere, as marshals in the marches. Says Memphis hadn't had violence in the past, Memphis leaders hadn't had experience with violence. Points out that Memphis is a large city with a large Negro population. Says yesterday's violence was minor-- involved only 60 or 70 people in a

huge march participated in by 20,000, perhaps 25,000 people. Says the press underestimated the crowd.

Denies he "came in from outside and abandoned the march," which a questioner says is the accepted version. States he has always said he wouldn't lead a violent march. He thought at first that the window-breaking was minor and the march could go on. As they turned into Main Street the window-breaking was escalating, and Abernathy and others persuaded him it was serious. Says he did not want "confrontation between our demonstrators and the police," so he left. He did not run, as the Memphis papers said. He walked slowly to the next street, got into an automobile. Tried to get back to church but the street was blocked, so he came and checked in at this hotel [the Rivermont]. Emphasizes that police didn't stop march, they (the black leaders) did. They had made decision before marchers confronted police. Should he have gotten on a bullhorn and helped turn march around? Says no, that irrationality had taken over by then. He's not a riot-stopper, he tries to be a riot-preventer. Did he check out the Memphis situation before he came? Says he was caught with miscalculation. Thought militancy hadn't yet come to Memphis -- it hasn't yet come to many places in the South. Says he was reading just last Sunday in New York Times that Memphis has not yet had such problems. Says when he spoke in Memphis two weeks ago [at Mason Temple on March 18th] nobody booed, nobody shouted "Black Power." [Occasional cuts in reel. Excerpts from this press conference on Reel #34. Fuller version continues on Reels #36, #37, #38.]

Reel #36: March 29, 1968

590-643

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #25)

SOF
3/29/68
6 min.

Continuation of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S press conference at the Rivermont. King says it's illusion that all Negroes support non-violence. Many will follow tactical non-violence even though they may not accept non-violence

as a way of life, as he advocates. That's been his experience during non-violent demonstrations in other cities, as far back as Montgomery during the bus boycott. In Chicago even the militant Blackstone Rangers accepted "tactical non-violence." States that violence will not happen in Washington during Poor People's Campaign. "We aren't going to have it." Won't people take advantage of his campaign to go on a rampage? No. SCLC will have enough staff on hand to contain it. They won't be in business area where looting could occur, a difference from yesterday. He cannot say riots won't occur this summer-- riots are here, have been since Watts. Can only say Martin Luther King and the SCLC won't have violence in their demonstrations. "We look for alternatives." If riots occur, it will not be their [SCLC's] responsibility. If they didn't have a single march, riots would probably occur this summer-- the experts all predict them. But riots do not pay off. Points out how until yesterday they had a beautiful set-up in Memphis. But the riot ruins it. The issue of injustice gets lost. That's the real problem of violence. But says he's convinced Memphis can still have non-violent demonstrations. [Excerpts from this conference on Reel #34. Fuller coverage on Reels #35, #37, #38.]

Reel #37: March 29, 1968

644- 768

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #26)

SOF 3/28/68 10 min. 51 sec.	Continuation of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S press conference at the Rivermont. Questioner asks if young people [who disrupted march the previous day] apologized when he met with them. Did they agree to non-violence in future demonstrations? Dr. King says yes -- the ones he spoke with did. He learned much from them. Can he guarantee no violence in next march in Memphis? Says he cannot guarantee there will be no violence in Memphis this summer. But the next march will not be violent. Says the report of President's commission on riots [Kerner report] outlines causes of riots and violence. Says a recalcitrant
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Congress has not acted on commission's findings, the Administration is not doing anything about the report. Does he want a "second chance" to prove non-violence can work in Memphis and in Washington D.C.? States non-violence does work. More people killed in one night in Watts than in ten years of non-violent civil rights demonstrations. "Everywhere I've been, when government responds to grievances there is not violence." Points out that there had already been violence in sanitation strike crisis in Memphis before yesterday-- police-instigated violence, something reported in all cities where riots occurred. Recalls Feb. 23rd incident when police sprayed mace on sanitation workers marching on Main Street, and refers to incident at Hamilton High School on previous day [March 28th] where he says police actions trying to force students back into school buildings provoked rock- and bottle-throwing. But says police were temporarily restrained during march yesterday to avoid "image" problems. Police weren't going to provoke violence with so many national reporters in town.

States that Negroes have been mostly non-violent in America. There have even been non-violent riots-- in that rioters are usually violent toward property, not people. "And no one can tell me that Negroes can't shoot white people. We have sharpshooters, too." But there has been no guerilla warfare in this country. Rioters have vented anger toward property. He is asked once more if he can guarantee no violence during next march in Memphis. Says he cannot put himself in place of God. He is not omniscient. But he is convinced they can have massive non-violent demonstrations here and in Washington. Did the militants "cause" yesterday's riot? Says he doesn't think violence was totally organized, but it was not altogether spontaneous. A very small group did "know something would happen." Asked if he is meeting with union and labor leaders. Says yes, he will be meeting with them in a few minutes. [Excerpts of news conference on Reel #34. Fuller coverage on Reels #35, #36, #38.]

SILENT
3/29/68
1 min.
45 sec.

Long shots of speakers' table at Rivermont press conference, cutaway shots of reporters seated at another table, and close-ups of some reporters.

Reel #38: March 29, 1968 769- 847
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel#27)

SILENT
3/29/68
6 sec.

Cover shots of press conference room at Rivermont, showing news reporters, cameras.

SOF
3/29/68
8 min.
2 sec.

Coverage of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S press conference at the Rivermont. Footage taken by second camera unit. Excerpts duplicate contents on previous reels. No noticeable differences, no new material. A number of cuts here. Other reels more complete. Good for cutaway shots. [See Reels #34, #35, #36, #37 for other versions.]

Reel #39: March 29, 1968 848- continued on Videotape VII
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel#28)

SOF
3/29/68
6 min.
30 sec.

Several black ministers active in COME hold a news conference on the day after disrupted march. Seated l. to r. are Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. JAMES LAWSON, and Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH. Rev. Lawson announces that the ministers have agreed by consensus that daily marches will continue, the movement will continue, emphasizing justice for sanitation workers and need to alleviate poverty in Memphis. Introduces Bishop SMITH of Christian Methodist Episcopal Church who disputes press reports that Dr. King and other leaders deserted the march. Smith says he was in front line with Dr. King and Dr. King left the march on Main Street, not by his own choice, but at urgings of his advisers. Other march leaders stayed and directed the people back to Clayborn Temple. Rev. LAWSON says press reports have

called black leadership irresponsible. Says they have been most responsible people in city. Have called a spade a spade, insisted on changes in city. He answers reporter's question about march scheduled to be held later that day. Anticipates 300 to 600 will participate. Any young people? He has heard some people are keeping children home from school, but not to march. Cites parents' fears for their children's safety and mentions incident at Hamilton High. Lawson states that window-breakers in yesterday's march were on the sidewalks, not in the march. Marchers exercised tremendous discipline. When police gave him a bullhorn at Main and Beale and he asked the march to turn around the people didn't panic, they remained calm. In response to question says he doesn't know if Dr. King will be in today's march. [Excerpts from this press conference on Reel #34 duplicate portions of this segment Reel #39 is continued on Videotape VII.]

(End of Videotape VI)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE VII-- Film Reels #39 through # 45

Videotape 1-7a has partial reels #39,#42,#43.

Reel #39 (cont'd from Videotape VI): March 29, 1968 000-125
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel#28)

SOF 3/29/68 3 min. 40 sec.	Black ministers' press conference continued. Rev. JAMES LAWSON of COME is asked about march planned for today. Says marchers are gathering at church (Clayborn Temple) now, will move out about 3 p.m. Questioned about whether disruption won't be repeated. Rev. Lawson says question assumes marchers caused previous day's violence. Says he knows "on highest authority" that the people who rioted yesterday were on Main Street before the march got there. Rev. HENRY STARKS, seated next to Rev. Lawson, states that yesterday's violence was created by "elements on the sidewalk who were never march participants, and who took advantage of the march to create confusion." Says leaders pleaded with them to get into the march-- explaining why some had impression they were part of march. Rev. Lawson
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states that police did not turn march back, they did. Police confronted young men who had come to disrupt march -- after march was turned around. States further that the march leaders are not responsible for violence in America. Says America is a violent society. That's what young people have learned, he says-- that violence is efficacious. They see violence on TV, in news reports, see policies of racism and war. He wants more people to heed the Kerner report on the causes of urban violence. Says there is clear evidence the police over-reacted during previous day's disorders. Clayborn Temple was gassed, the AME Minimum Salary Building was gassed -- a massive reaction. Points out that Kerner report showed police over-reaction to be typical in every city where riots have occurred, so Memphis is no exception. [Other excerpts from this press conference on Reels #34, #39, on Videotape VI.]

Reel #40: March 30-April 2, 1968 (Also April, 1973) 126-354

Optical & Mag Stripe, NBC-TV and WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #80, #91, #97)

SOF 3/30/68 5 min. 29 sec.	Mayor HENRY LOEB, in an interview with NBC-TV reporter DAVID BARRINGTON, comments on strike and events surrounding it. Loeb feels that Memphis is caught up in the spirit of the times, in what is happening nation-wide. Reporter asks if mayor had known the potential for violence existed. Loeb says it was always there. But says you can't run the city in fear. Must be firm but fair. Does he see problem as a union matter or a civil rights matter? Loeb states that as mayor he has tried everything to keep strike as a labor matter. If it has been shifted into any other area, it was not what he wanted. Discusses ways he has tried to defuse crisis-- implementing extensions on men's life insurance, food stamp distribution for strikers and their families. Says at the beginning he suggested a plan which would have let the garbage from schools and hospitals be picked up by the men who did not want to go out on strike, and says the city could have put 20 large dump trucks all
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over the city where the public could have dumped their own garbage. Mayor Loeb reiterates his conviction that a public employee does not have the right to strike-- that the strike is illegal.

Barrington asks if men on strike still feel it's a labor matter. Loeb says he knows some don't, but he feels his attitude is fair. Mayor states that the Negro ministers who have led the demonstrations have been unfair. He denies reported charges from the ministers that he has a patronizing attitude. Says his position is one of a servant of the city with a relationship with every citizen. But says when a man tries to serve everybody, perhaps it appears that he is patronizing, though he hasn't intended to be.

Is a solution to the strike possible soon? Loeb says he is an optimist and will keep the lines of communication developed. Says he talks to all who come by to see him-- says he just had a talk with a Negro minister who is a friend of his. He wants to be fair to all, the men in the union and the rest of the city. Also comments on the united efforts of the Memphis Police Department, the Shelby County Sheriff's Department, and the State of Tennessee to preserve law and order in the city. Commends the law enforcers. [Sound is bad on videotape. OK on film.]

SILENT
3/30/68
53 sec.

Cutaway shots of reporter DAVID BARRINGTON.

SOF
4/2/68
2 min.
20 sec.

In a press conference, Rev. JAMES LAWSON introduces SCLC staff members who are in Memphis to help with plans for next big march to be led by Dr. King. Seated, l. to r., are Rev. JESSE JACKSON, Rev. Lawson, Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS. Standing behind them, l. to r., are Rev. JAMES ORANGE, Rev. J. T. JOHNSON, the Mississippi organizer for Poor People's Campaign, and Rev. JAMES BEVEL. Lawson says movement will continue massive demonstrations and keep the pressure on, not to cause city to do wrong, but to enable city to do

what is right. [A brief river view, 5 sec., interrupts press conference at this point.] Rev. Hosea Williams says SCLC is here as a catalyst to help unite the black people in Memphis. Rev. Lawson announces other SCLC staff members will come to Memphis tomorrow, arriving with Dr. King. [Much of this segment has no sound on videotape, sound OK on film. More excerpts from this press conference on Reel #42.]

SILENT
April, 1973
30 sec.

Memphis, five years after death of Dr. King. Footage was shot for special news coverage on anniversary. Excellent views of Riverside Drive and downtown, showing changes in skyline. Some shots of new sanitation department trucks. [Segment is cut some on videotape, more complete on film. This segment is not in chronological order.]

SOF
April, 1973
5 min.
30 sec.

Memphis, five years after death of Dr. King. Sidewalk interview by WHBQ-TV reporter ED HARRIS, with an unidentified sanitation worker who had participated in 1968 strike and is still with department five years later. Tells of how men on 112 trucks, working one day without pay, have just completed extra clean-up of brush and trash throughout city this anniversary week, "in appreciation of Dr. King." Says Memphis sanitation workers "can't show enough appreciation" for what Dr. King did for them. Asked to compare conditions before the strike with conditions now, he says difference is "100 per cent." Before the strike, they worked 10 hours a day, 6 days a week, now they work 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. Before, if they missed any pick-up, the boss said "Get it or don't come back," and they got it, with no pay. Now, he says, "they can't 'buse you around." Now, he says, "they treat you like a man." Says there are changes in the attitudes of workers, too. "We stood up like men for Dr. King. Now we're counted as men. No more 'boy,' no more 'Uncle Tom.'" Now they get a 15-minute break twice a day. Before, they didn't know what a break was. Now there are more men working, more equipment. Now they "do a better job -- 100 per cent." [This segment is not in chronological order.]

Reel #41: April, 1973 [not in chronological order] 355- 508
 Mag Stripe, WHBO, TV film (From Orig. Reel #97)

- SILENT
 undated
 27 sec. Memphis, five years after death of Dr. King. Some brief footage showing a burial ceremony-- possibly the 1971 funeral of Elton Hayes. Scenes of black school kids waiting for school bus very early in the morning-- the moon is still up. This bus footage, showing how court-ordered busing to end segregation in Memphis city schools has affected some students, was probably shot in March or April, 1973. [Graveside shots showing funeral of Elton Hayes, a black teenager killed while in custody of police and sheriff's deputies in October 1971, were probably spliced into 1973 footage for coverage and commentary on changes in Memphis since 1968. For more information on Elton Hayes case, see Documents and Artifacts File, Container 12, Folder 95.]
- SOF
 April, 1973
 1 min.
 35 sec. Rev. JAMES LAWSON, interviewed in his office at Centenary Methodist Church by CAROL HALL of WHBQ-TV, for 1973 anniversary news coverage on significance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s death in Memphis, and changes that have since occurred in the city. Rev. Lawson says King's death was "a kind of crucifixion event." Says some persons have radically changed "in the condition of their hearts." A 1968 picket sign, "Honor King, End Racism," hangs on office wall.
- SOF
 April, 1973
 25 sec. City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON, interviewed downtown in city hall plaza by DON STEVENS of WHBQ-TV, on repercussions of Dr. King's death in Memphis. Donelson says people have become aware of how racism affects entire city. It made people "start working on our problems." [Reel continues with alternating segments of interviews, showing contrasting views of Rev. Lawson and Councilman Donelson.]

- SOF
April, 1973
35 sec. Rev. JAMES LAWSON says more people are facing up to city's problems-- some local business groups now want to work on ending poverty. But issue is not yet on local government's agenda.
- SOF
April, 1973
20 sec. LEWIS DONELSON sees progress in government-- blacks now on school board, and there is broader black representation generally.
- SOF
April, 1973
1 min.
40 sec. LAWSON comments on death of black teenager Elton Hayes, and its effect on racial polarization in community. Says reactions to schoolbusing compounded tragedy. This demeans Memphis because the causes remain intact-- there are no changes in police fabric.
- SOF
April, 1973
1 min.
45 sec. DONELSON says after the death of Elton Hayes, blacks and whites united to solve problems. After Dr. King's death there was a cleavage-- whites were not serious in efforts to solve problems. Says "We learned a lesson on handling crisis from Dr. King's death." On court-ordered busing to end segregation in Memphis schools, says there were strong feelings on both sides ,but transition was orderly.
- SOF
April, 1973
1 min.
37 sec. LAWSON says city went into busing peacefully, but problem remains. We are **still** avoiding confrontation head-on with the racism here.
- SOF
April, 1973
10 sec. DONELSON says there is still more to be done in Memphis. But he is optimistic, predicts continued progress.
- SILENT
April, 1973
1 min. Brief shot of Memphis City Council meeting in private session in 1973. Council members shown include GWEN AWSUMB, ROBERT JAMES, JOHN FORD, PHILIP PEREL, ANDY ALISSANDRATOS. Also, shot of City of Memphis Board of Education meeting in 1973. Members shown include

HUNTER LANE, FRANCES COE, MAXINE SMITH, JUANITA WATKINS. Segment ends with brief footage of Memphis sanitation workers (some of whom are women) at work in 1973.

Reel #42: April 1, 1968

509-605

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #23)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>SILENT
4/1/68
2 min.
23 sec.</p> | <p>Rev. HENRY STARKS leads line of marchers leaving Clayborn Temple for daily march through downtown Memphis. Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX is on hand, also many cameramen and National Guardsmen. Good footage here. One guardsman stands on truck, smoking. Long lines of men are wearing "I <u>Am</u> A Man" placards. Scene at Beale Street and Main. National Guardsman in trucks, police in squad cars, on motorcycles, ride alongside marchers. Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Rev. BAXTON BRYANT are in march. Troops with rifles and bayonets line march route. Some marchers wear "Mace Won't Stop Truth" signs. March passes movie marquee where "Stay Away Joe" is showing.</p> |
| <p>SOF
4/1/68
2 min.
5 sec.</p> | <p>News conference. Rev. JAMES LAWSON is flanked by SCLC staff members Rev. JESSE JACKSON and Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS. Standing behind them, l. to. r., Rev. JAMES ORANGE, Rev. J. T. JOHNSON, and Rev. JAMES BEVEL. Rev. LAWSON introduces SCLC staff members. Outlines plans for further demonstrations and boycotting to back union workers in their efforts to end the "plantation rule" of city government. Says pressure on city for justice after strike is over will escalate. May have executive staff of SCLC return. [No sound for first 10 seconds. This segment is longer on film than on videotape. More footage of this news conference is on Reel #40.]</p> |
| <p>SILENT
4/1/68
44 sec.</p> | <p>Scene on Main Street. Young black marchers lined up on sidewalk. White policemen confront them. Black teachers counsel with them. Marchers on the move at Court Square.</p> |

SOF
4/1/68
2 min.
18 sec.

Juvenile Court Judge KENNETH TURNER interviewed by ED GOETZ of WHBQ-TV. He says all juveniles who have been arrested in strike disorders up to now have been charged with looting rather than truancy. Asked about rumors that 25,000 students are out of school. What are penalties? Judge Turner states that juvenile detention home is full, but only 42 are there because of sanitation strike. Says court can fine parents of truants for child neglect. He intends to follow up on reports that adults have "contributed to the delinquency of minors" by urging truancy. Will prosecute.

Reel #43: April 2-3, 1968 **606- 718**
Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #80, #81)

SILENT
4/2/68
10 sec.

Daily marchers leaving Clayborn Temple led by Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Rev. WILLIAM SMITH.

SILENT
4/2/68
40 sec.

Footage of funeral of Larry Payne, teenager shot by police during disorders on March 28th. A rainy day scene at Clayborn Temple. Funeral director is HAROLD FORD, later elected as Representative in U.S. Congress. [For information on Larry Payne case, see Documents and Artifacts File, Containers 13-14, Folders 123-135. Related segment on Reel #28, Videotape V.]

SOF
4/2/68
1 min.
15 sec.

Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES comments during news conference on boycotts, plans for next march. Asks why not let schools out so young people can march with Dr. Martin Luther King. Says marches are just as important to blacks as the circus or the Mid-South Fair or the Cotton Carnival, when schools are dismissed. Says the upcoming march is a kind of civics in action lesson for youth.

SOF
4/2/68
1 min.

Rev. JESSE JACKSON in news conference, seated with Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES, and unidentified minister. Comments on boycotts, suggests organizing "to move simultaneously

and collectively across the country in major boycotts of private industries." Explains his "redistribution of the pain theory." No one is suffering significantly now but the sanitation workers who have been out of work for eight weeks. "And by pay standards and respect, they've never really been employed." [Sound better on film than on videotape.]

SOF
4/2/68
1 min.

City Councilman WYETH CHANDLER comments for the press on Dr. Martin Luther King's statements about the strike. Says the city council wants to settle the strike, but the mayor and the union are the proper people to settle it. Says council has passed a resolution in today's meeting to have conciliatory talks continued.

SOF
4/2/68
1 min.
45 sec.

Mayor HENRY LOEB speaking about strike to student audience at Southwestern College. Answers hostile questions from the students. About wage increase, says he wishes the money (for immediate pay raise) was there. Says he gave the union the figures on this and told union leaders "to take them back to Washington and go into them. We've heard no more from the union." What about racial issue involved in strike? Says he hasn't "dodged the racial issue." Says others changed it into a racial issue, he tried to keep issue in field of labor relations. These two issues should be handled separately.

SOF
4/3/68
2 min.
10 sec.

Rev. JONATHAN ROGERS, a black pastor, is interviewed by DON STEVENS of WHBQ-TV. What about Dr. King's march planned for the following Monday, April 8th? Rev. Rogers doesn't want it said he is against the sanitation workers, but says there is need for restraint in the Negro community at this time. Another march would not be good. Says lawlessness erupted last Thursday. The radical elements are still in town, the lawless elements are still here. He wants "sensible and sober" blacks and whites to meet and get down on their knees and seek a Christian way to solve the problem. He doesn't approve of approaches to date-- legislation, marches, etc. They haven't helped. Wants God to

direct. He thinks if Dr. King came to such a meeting he might hear truths that would change his opinion. Rev. Rogers is asked if some oppose his views. Says not yet. He anticipates opposition, but won't change "A conviction not worth standing for, dying for, is no conviction at all."

SOF
4/3/68
1 min.
55 sec.

THOMAS FAIRES makes statement to press, on behalf of business community. Reads resolution adopted by Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce, Future Memphis, Inc., and Downtown Association of Memphis: (1) Said organizations urge businessmen of city and county, regardless of race, creed, or color, to unite in support of the preservation of law and order to help maintain the community's economic and social welfare and its national image. (2) Organizations call upon those responsible and in authority to prevent and put a stop to mass demonstrations which endanger life and property, and the safety and welfare of this community.

Reel #44: April 3, 1968 719-845
[Videotape only, film reel missing]
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #29, #30)

SOF
4/3/68
1 min.
12 sec.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. returns to Memphis. He is accompanied by Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY. In interview on his arrival at airport, Dr. King says he is committed to march again, and will be talking with Rev. James Lawson and Rev. H. Ralph Jackson and Memphis leadership. Will he obey injunction forbidding march? He says they will cross that bridge later. They have legal advisers with them, they have their consciences to live with. Says he has had encouraging reports on promises of cooperation from youth, they are committed to follow guidelines on non-violence.

SILENT
4/3/68
43 sec.

Meeting at Mason Temple on night of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S last speech. Good crowd shots-- house is packed. JESSE EPPS shown at podium. Brief shot of Dr. King entering the hall with Rev. ANDREW YOUNG.

SOF
4/3/68
50 sec.

Rev. JAMES LAWSON at podium, speaking about death of Larry Payne, teenager shot by police during previous week's disorders. Says Larry was shot while standing with hands over head screaming "Don't shoot!" Says Memphis knows what police brutality and harassment means.

SOF
4/3/68
7 min.
50 sec.

Portions of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s speech, usually identified as the "mountaintop speech." [This film had been cut repeatedly before it reached the archives.] Dr. King says "We are determined to be men, to be people. We are God's children." Says people must march again and again to end suffering. "We're not going to let any mace stop us. We are masters in our non-violent movement." Says non-violence is way to disarm the police. Recalls "majestic struggle" in Birmingham. He says they will march on Monday, April 8th, and calls for all to join march. They will fight the "illegal injunction" in court. "All we say to America is be true to what you say on paper." Says if he were in China or Russia, he could understand this illegal injunction. But not in America. "Somewhere I read of the freedom of speech; somewhere I read of the freedom of the press; somewhere I read that the greatness of America is the right to protest for rights." (Applause) Says "We're not going to let any dogs or any water hoses turn us around. We're not going to let any injunction turn us around. We're going on." [The "mountaintop" sequence should come at this point but it is missing.]

Dr. King says "Be concerned about your brother. You may not be on strike, but we go up together or we go down together. Let's develop a kind of dangerous unselfishness." On boycotts, he says, "We must always anchor our external direct action with the power of economic withdrawal." Says "We're poor, but poor people have power." Should have a "bank-in movement" in Memphis, and deposit our money in black banks (mentions Tri-State Bank), and have an "insurance-in movement" and take out our insurance with black insurance companies.

He says "We must move on in these powerful days. We have an opportunity to make America a better nation." Thanks God for allowing him to be here. Recalls his brush with death in New York City when a woman stabbed him near the heart. If he had sneezed or coughed, he says, the wound would have killed him and he would not have seen all the changes the civil rights movement has brought to America. Reviews highlights, including sit-ins. Says "When we sit in, we stand up for the best in the American dream." Says movement is taking the whole nation back to the great wellsprings of American democracy." [There is a ten-second silent break in speech at this point, where some footage has been spliced showing Dr. King entering Mason Temple.]

Speaks of Memphis, and the disruption of the march he led the previous week. "That's the trouble with a **little** violence." After the breakup of the march, he says, "the papers seldom got around to mentioning that thirteen hundred sanitation workers are on strike, and that Memphis is not being fair to them. They didn't mention that Mayor Loeb is in dire need of a doctor." (Applause) Says "We'll march again, we have to march again to put the issue where it's supposed to be. We have to force everybody to see that thirteen hundred of God's children are here suffering. Some are going hungry, going through dark and dreary nights wondering how this is coming out. That's the issue. We say to the nation, we know how it is coming out. When people get caught up with that which is right, and they are willing to sacrifice for it, there is no stopping point short of victory."

Reel #45: April 4, 1968 846 – cont'd on Videotape VIII
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #31)

SILENT	Scene at Lorraine Motel after assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rev. JAMES ORANGE is shown, standing outside Room 306, on the balcony where Dr. King was shot. Police are seen taking measurements, guarding the
4/4/68	
1 min.	

premises. More police shown arriving at motel. Shot of motel sign. [Related segments on Reels #45, #47, Videotape VIII.]

SILENT
4/4/68
1 min.
53 sec.

Street scene outside St. Joseph's Hospital where Dr. King was taken after shooting. Press and SCLC staff members shown arriving, leaving, waiting. Police on guard. Scene inside hospital, near emergency room. CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, Dr. King's personal attorney, is seen briefly. Rev. ANDREW YOUNG shown making statement to press, talking on phone. [Related segments on Reels #45, #47, Videotape VIII.]

SOF
4/4/68
2 min.
27 sec.

Dr. King's aide, Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY of SCLC is interviewed at hospital by DAVE PATTERSON of WMC-TV, after announcement of Dr. King's death. He recalls how he first met Martin Luther King as a student at Atlanta University. Heard him preach a sermon on faith. Says their friendship became close after Dr. King came to Montgomery, Alabama to preach a trial sermon when he became pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and had dinner at the Abernathy's home. Dr. Abernathy was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Montgomery. [Sound not good on videotape. Reel #45 continued on Videotape VIII.]

(End of Videotape VII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE VIII -- Film Reels #45 through #51

Reel #45 (cont'd from Videotape VII): April 4, 1968 000-186

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reels #31, #32)

<p>SOF 4/4/68 40 sec.</p>	<p>Continuation of interview with Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY by DAVE PATTERSON of WMC-TV. Dr. Abernathy recalls how Dr. King had dinner with Abernathys in Montgomery. Start of close friendship. Says he will never have another "buddy" like Martin Luther King. [Soundbad. Nopicture at start of this segment Other excerpts from interview on Reel #45, Videotape VII.]</p>
<p>SILENT 4/4/68 5 min. 15 sec.</p>	<p>Emergency situation in Memphis after shooting of Dr. King. Night scenes viewed from moving police car. Policemen order service stations to stop selling gasoline. People are stopped, questioned; police write up tickets for those who are out in violation of curfew. Scene inside police station.</p>

Police are carrying rifles. More street scenes, very brief shot of a Loeb's Laundry. Police check locked-up stores. Most streets are deserted. [Pictures in this segment not very good. Too dark. Related footage on Reel #45, Videotape VII, and Reel #47.]

SILENT
4/4/68
49 sec. Governor BUFORD ELLINGTON, speaking from the governor's mansion in Nashville, is shown making announcement that Tennessee National Guard troops are being sent to Memphis.

SILENT
4/4/68
12 sec. Convoy of National Guard troops shown arriving that night in Memphis.

Reel #46: April 5, 1968 187-354
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #33)

SILENT
4/5/68
5 min.
5 sec. Daytime scenes, day after the assassination. National Guard arriving in Memphis. Many street scenes of guardsmen patrolling city, some on the move, some sitting in jeeps. Guardsmen enter stores, investigate building at Beale and Second. One black National Guardsman is shown. Police shown at work, also. More street scenes, black mothers are shopping with small children, National Guard troops patrol black residential sections, residents are sitting on porches, watching. Cars are stopped, searched, blacks are lined up facing walls during searches. Brief shot of graffiti reading "Black Power." Good pictures in this segment, some close-ups of faces.

SILENT
4/5/68
4 min. Firemen shown answering many fire calls-- schools, warehouses, businesses. Rainy day. Close-ups of fire chief, good daytime footage of firemen at work. Police are shown inspecting schools, looted and burned out buildings in downtown area. Some night scenes of fires. Firemen shown fighting warehouse fire in the rain. Police shown inspecting vandalized building, Wilson Drug Company.

Reel #47: April 4-5, 1968**355 - 506**

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #72, #81)

- SILENT
4/4/68
4 min.
14 sec.
- Footage taken during the night, following the assassination. Scenes at the Lorraine Motel, and in downtown Memphis. Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK is shown. Police are guarding door to Room 306. Some earlier shots taken at dusk, immediately after shooting, some at Lorraine, some on Second Street, South Main. Scenes at warehouses in neighborhood. Police seen stopping and checking cars as they approach motel. More scenes at the Lorraine. Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES and Rev. JESSE JACKSON are shown speaking to reporters as Rev Middlebrook and Operation Breadbasket band director BEN BRANCH look on. Policemen guard balcony, another policeman is shown searching under cars at motel. [Related footage on Reel #45, Videotape VII and Videotape VII.]
- SOF
4/4/68
30 sec.
- Mayor HENRY LOEB, in statement to the press on the night of the King slaying, says Memphis is deeply saddened by "the tragic event that has just occurred in the city." Extends sympathy to the King family. Says every effort is being made to apprehend the assassin. Calls on all citizens to maintain peace and order, "as Dr. King would have wished."
- SILENT
4/4/68
1 min.
- Scenes at the Lorraine Motel after the shooting. Scenes at entrance to St. Joseph Hospital. Rev. ANDREW YOUNG is shown. Scenes of police making arrests, searching individuals. Two black sheriff's deputies are shown. [Related footage on Reel #45, Videotape VII and Videotape VIII.]
- SOF
4/5/68
1 min.
20 sec.
- U.S. Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK answers question on assassination conspiracy rumors at press conference in Memphis. Seated with him is CLIFFORD ALEXANDER, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Clark says there is no evidence of a widespread plot. Says there is more physical evidence -- a number of items beyond

the rifle and luggage-- than usually found in investigations of this type of crime. [Fuller coverage of this news conference on Reels #48, #55.]

SILENT
undated
38 sec.

The rooming house (at 422½ South Main) from which the shots were fired. Good footage, back view, front view, inside. A view of the Lorraine Motel as seen from the rooming house window. [Related footage on Reel #50.]

SOF
4/5/68
25 sec.

The R.S. Lewis & Son Funeral Home as mourners come to view body of Dr. King. Mourners of all ages enter home, file past body. Many are weeping. [Related footage on Reels #55, #56, #58.]

SOF
4/5/68
1 min.
7 sec.

Scene at Memphis airport as Dr. King's body is about to be flown to Atlanta. His widow, CORETTA SCOTTKING is standing in the doorway of the American Airlines plane with her brother-in-law, Rev. A.D. KING. Casket taken from hearse to go on plane. [Related segments on Reels #56, #58.]

SOF
4/5/68
1 min.
10 sec.

City Councilman WYETH CHANDLER reads resolution concerning Dr. King's death, passed by council. Memphis is shocked by the "brutal assassination, a high and atrocious offense against Tennessee laws. A reward of \$100,000 guaranteed is to be paid to person or persons "who aid in the apprehension, arrest, and final conviction" of killer. [Repeat of this statement on Reel #50.]

SOF
4/10/68
35 sec.

Mayor HENRY LOEB comments on death of Dr. King in a speech to local Sertoma civic club: "In the first place, what came up is tragic. I'd like to say -- and I know I speak for each of you, unlike some national publicity -- each of us, heart and prayers, are with Mrs. King and the King family. Certainly we wish that the incident had happened elsewhere-- if it had to happen. But each of us knows that violence begets nothing but trouble for everyone, and each of us sincerely wishes that it hadn't happened and regrets that this thing

did happen. And my sympathies, speaking for you-- and I know I do speak for all of you-- have been sent to Mrs. King and the King family." [This segment not in chronological order. Fuller version of this speech on Reel #76.]

SOF
4/5/68
35 sec.

Excerpt from coverage of the ministers' meeting with Mayor HENRY LOEB on morning following the slaying. In the mayor's office, Rabbi JAMES WAX speaks directly to mayor: "We came here today with a great deal of sadness in our hearts, but also a great deal of anger, sir. What has happened in our city is the result of injustice, oppression, and lack of human decency and concern." [There is a cut here.] "I realize we live in a society of law and order. We must have laws. But I would remind you most respectfully, sir, that there are laws that are greater than the laws of Memphis and of Tennessee -- the laws of God. And the laws of God are not subject to any Gallup poll. [Fuller coverage of this meeting on Reels #49, #56, #57.]

Reel #48: April 5, 1968

507-633

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #34, #35)

SOF
4/5/68
10 min.
45 sec.

News conference by U.S. Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK. Seated on his left is CLIFFORD ALEXANDER of EEOC, on his right is ROGER WILKINS, Director of Human Relations Department of the Dept. of Justice. Clark says he came to Memphis at the request of President Lyndon Johnson, arriving early this morning. He has met with Dr. King's associates, and met with Mrs. King on the plane on her arrival in Memphis to express his profound sorrow. He eulogizes Dr. King, speaks on the significance of his philosophy of non-violence, and the lessons of his life. Says he has talked to Governor Ellington, to the governor's representative, Claude Armour, a former Director of Public Safety in Memphis, and to the present director Frank Hollomon, formerly of the FBI, and gone over the facts in the shooting. Says they will maintain law and order firmly,

fairly, without oppression. All want to see equal justice under law. Says all possible law enforcement resources are available to solve crime. Answers reporters' questions. Says a weapon was found and is in Washington for laboratory scrutiny. Says evidence seems to support assumption there was just one assassin. No positive identification as to whom it might be. Several names have come up, but none confirmed. Says "investigation will spread as far as the evidence takes us," And has already extended several hundred miles from Memphis and Tennessee. Refuses to give more specific details. [Excerpt from this news conference on Reel #47. Another version of news conference on Reel #55.]

Reel #49: April 5, 1968

634-716

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #35)

<p>SILENT 4/5/68 45 sec.</p>	<p>Large group of Memphis ministers, some black, most white, arriving at city hall to request meeting with Mayor Loeb, after a march from St. Mary's Cathedral where they had just attended a memorial service for Dr. King. Among those shown gathered outside city hall are Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. BLAIR T. HUNT. [Related footage on Reel #57.]</p>
<p>SOF 4/5/68 6 min. 25 sec.</p>	<p>Rev. JOHN W. ALDRIDGE reads from ministers' prepared statement which says Memphis confronts human problems, moral issues. Calls on mayor and city council "to address these issues, to correct abuses and right wrongs, to create a new community where equality and justice prevail, and no man suffers loss of human rights because of racial prejudice and arrogant paternalism." Implores mayor and city council to end the sanitation strike -- to agree to union recognition and dues check-off. Rev. Aldridge closes with Bible quotation, Luke 19: 41-42, ending "Would that even today you knew the things that make for peace!" Rev. HENRY STARKS says "greatest apostle of peace in our time has died." Says that now "stabilizing and constructive forces will have to come from our white brothers."</p>

Mayor HENRY LOEB responds, thanks group for coming. Says he shares their sorrow, has stated his deep regret. Says today he and Governor Ellington have decided to ask mediator Frank Miles to reopen negotiations to settle strike. Reads from document announcing that permission will be granted by city council for a Memorial March for Dr. King on Monday, April 8th. Says council will offer reward for arrest of Dr. King's assassin. Says again he shares their intense and sincere regret. He and ministers may not agree, "but each of us is sincere." Says it's "timely" of them to come up today, and his heart is in "getting this thing behind us."

Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON protests mayor's response. Says they are petitioning for recognition of the union. Says "If we had been able to get a hearing as ministers of the black community, we wouldn't have had to call in Dr. King. But you would not hear. You will not hear now." Rev. BAXTON BRYANT tells mayor they know he is a human being too, and they must communicate with him as a man in sorrow, aware of the burdens of his office. Gives him blessing. As group prepares to leave, voice of Rev. RICHARD MOON, Presbyterian campus chaplain at Memphis State University, is heard in off-screen protest. (This marked the start of his sit-in at city hall, later joined by several others, to protest city's failure to settle strike.) [Other excerpts, fuller coverage of this meeting on Reels #47, #56, #57.]

Reel #50: April 5, 1968

717-831

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #36)

SOF
4/5/68
5 min.
46 sec.

At city council meeting held day after death of Dr. King, Rev. JAMES NETTERS reads resolution calling for revision of civil service job qualifications and testing so they will better relate to city jobs being offered. Purpose is to substantially increase percentage of racial minorities employed by city at all levels, including supervisory and

department heads. Councilman LEWIS DONELSON speaks in support of resolution. Says more than lip service must be paid to principle of equal opportunity for all citizens to serve as city employees. Says this is "essential to true democracy." Resolution passes by unanimous vote of city council. Councilman Chandler reads resolution calling for reward of \$100,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of Dr. King's assassin. Resolution passes unanimously. [Another excerpt of meeting is on Reel #47.]

SILENT
4/5/68
5 min.

Daytime footage of Lorraine Motel from several angles including good shot of motel sign. Shows wreath on door of Room 306, view of courtyard below with police cars, view of back of rooming house where alleged assassin stayed, showing bathroom window from which shot was fired. More footage of rooming house (at 422½ South Main) including shots of entrance showing sign, "Rooms-- Housekeeping and Sleeping." Footage indoors shows view of Lorraine Motel as seen from bathroom window. Handprint on window glass. Also shows dingy interior of bathroom -- tub, toilet, basin, mirror. [Most of this footage is quite good, especially on film, though some inside shots are too dark. Related footage on Reel #47.]

Reel #51: April, 1968 832 — cont'd on Videotape IX
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #37)

SILENT
April, 1968
2 min.

Meeting at Metropolitan Baptist Church. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY arrives to speak. Crowd is singing. Among those shown greeting Abernathy are Rev. EZEKIEL BELL, Rev. JAMES BEVEL, Rev. JAMES LAWSON. [Date of meeting uncertain. May not be in chronological order.]

SOF
April, 1968
5 min.
6 sec.

Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY returns to Memphis, is speaking to meeting at Metropolitan Baptist Church in the days after Dr. King's death. Mentions police who met his plane. Says every law enforcement agency should be on the case to find the killer of Dr. King. Says that for "too long they have

killed our leaders." Now, with death of Martin Luther King, Negroes do not beg for crumbs that fall from table of Memphis, they demand meal from table of equality. Who killed Dr. King? He's concerned about what killed Martin Luther King. Says society that has robbed Negro of constitutional and God-given rights, society that treats Negroes not as people but as things-- these killed Martin Luther King. Says Ku Klux Klan in bed sheets and White Citizens' Councils in legislative halls-- these killed Martin Luther King. [Date of meeting uncertain. May not be in chronological order. Reel #51 continues on Videotape IX.]

(End of Videotape VIII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE IX-- Film Reels #51 through #55

Reel #51 (cont'd from Videotape VIII): April 1968 000-036

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #37)

SOF
April, 1968
30 sec.

Continuation of address by Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY at Metropolitan Baptist Church. What killed Martin Luther King? The Bilbos and Eastlands of Mississippi, the Talmadges of Georgia, and all who have denied Negroes their full constitution rights, all these created climate that produced the killers of Martin Luther King. [Date of this meeting uncertain. May not be in chronological order. Coverage continues on Reel #52.]

Reel #52: April 1968 037-212

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #38)

SOF
April, 1968
7 min.
36 sec.

Continuation of address by Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY at Metropolitan Baptist Church. Says he wants to get record straight on what killed Martin Luther King. Says there are blacks who profit from segregation. Attacks "Uncle Toms"

-- blacks who refuse to march, blacks who give whites the idea "we're satisfied with the fleshpots of Egypt." Says these broke the heart and spirit of Dr. King, and "gave the assassin the idea it's all right to kill Martin Luther King." Promises SCLC will remain a force for change in America. Says they have no choice but to continue. Reviews accomplishment of SCLC, and says they must now address the white community. Acknowledges housing bill passed by Congress "last week." But says "if they think the bill will atone for the death of Martin Luther King they are tragically mistaken." Asks why haven't the civil rights bills passed during the past century been enforced. This makes him doubt that this bill will be enforced. [Date of this meeting uncertain. May not be in chronological order. Coverage continues on Reel #53.]

Reel #53: April, 1968

213-410

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #39)

SOF
 April, 1968
 11 min.
 17 sec.

Continuation of address by Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY at Metropolitan Baptist Church. He talks about the younger generation, young blacks today. Says they ask "Is this nation worth saving? They are impatient. They are no longer "scratching where they aren't itching, or laughing when they aren't tickled." Will they wait? Says for too long "our forefathers stood before the white pharaohs of Memphis, scratching their heads, bowing, and closing their eyes." Says the "only way a man can ride your back is if you're bent over." States that "We're going to stand up erect. So, Whitey, get off of our backs."

Announces to audience the room number where he is staying at the Lorraine Motel --so if any informers are present, his assassin will be able to find him. Promises to return to Memphis. Says "We have a date with Memphis and a rendezvous with Loeb. On Thursday I will be back-- not for an hour or a day, but until we set Memphis straight." Says no black man should be driving a garbage truck in Memphis.

Pledges to keep movement non-violent, but promises to inject "some of the most militant non-violence we have ever had." Says since day marches haven't worked, they will march at night. Says if Mayor Loeb doesn't complete old business there won't be any new business. "We'll close the town down" including schools, businesses, etc. Says marches this time will lead into "Chickasaw Park." Recalls how Police Chief Bull Connor in Birmingham gave movement new life. Thanks God that Mayor Loeb is giving new life to the movement in Memphis. [Date of meeting is uncertain. May not be in chronological order.]

SILENT
April, 1968
19 sec.

Cutaway shots of crowd, people listening. Some shots of other speakers at podium, including JERRY WURF. [Date of meeting is uncertain. May not be in chronological order.]

Reel #54: April 4-5, 1968 411-780
Optical NBC-TV Black & White Kinescope (From Orig. Reel #104)

SOF
undated
26 min.

This is a kinescope of an *NBC SPECIAL REPORT*, produced by NBC News, and broadcast at midnight on April 4, 1968, the night of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. NBC-TV newsman CHET HUNTLEY is anchor for the report which contains film on the life of Dr. King, and considerable footage of events of the sanitation workers' strike in Memphis, and of Dr. King's role in those events. [Much of the Memphis footage used here came from NBC's local affiliate in Memphis, WMC-TV, and is duplicated elsewhere in this collection, but some of this local coverage is not in our files. The report also uses stock footage and NBC network film. Segments are listed in sequence, as they appear on film, with no attribution as to source.]

Introduction by CHET HUNTLEY. Excerpts from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s "mountaintop" speech of previous night. Includes conclusion of the speech, and shows Dr. King turning away from podium, sitting down, and being congratulated by others on stage.

Statement by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON on death of Dr. King. Urges all Americans to search hearts, ponder meaning.

CHET HUNTLEY gives details of death, as now available. NBC correspondent DAVID BARRINGTON, from Memphis, gives details of strike, further information on shooting and on police work up until this hour. Mentions assassin's white Mustang automobile. Says Memphis is tense.

Rev. JESSE JACKSON, in interview on the scene at the Lorraine Motel, tells of last minutes of Dr. King's life, and describes the shooting.

CHET HUNTLEY gives further summary of strike, its causes, and the escalation of tensions in the community.

NBC reporter DAN OLIVER reports on attitudes in Memphis. Voice-over commentary accompanies footage of marches in Memphis, including the breakup of the march on Main Street on February 23rd, the police macing of marchers, and the arrest made on the scene. [This is probably the best footage available on these disorders, and is not included in the coverage in this collection.] Brief comment by young black militant COBY SMITH on disorders during march led by Dr. King on March 28th. Good footage of window-breaking, police, rioting. Rev. BAXTON BRYANT's comments on situation in Memphis following breakup of that march.

CHET HUNTLEY summarizes court orders in Memphis, gives information on most recent injunction, to prevent another march that Dr. King had returned to Memphis to lead.

Another excerpt from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s "mountaintop" speech. Good crowd shots. Ends with passage on "Somewhere I read that the greatness of America is the right to protest for rights."

CHET HUNTLEY gives report on situation in Atlanta, and on how news reached Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King. Includes comments from other notables-- Vice President Hubert Humphrey, U.S. Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma, and one of Dr. King's former teachers at Morehouse College, Professor Samuel Williams. Describes how news of King's death reached Harlem, how it was announced at Carnegie Hall where Duke Ellington was appearing in a benefit for Tougaloo College. Quotes reaction of Dr. King's father in Atlanta, Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr.

Excerpts from speech about Vietnam war made by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on previous Sunday night, March 31, 1968, at Washington Cathedral in Washington, D.C. Ends on "We Shall Overcome."

CHET HUNTLEY on biography of Dr. King. Still pictures of highlights of his life, civil rights movement, SCLC.

DAVID BARRINGTON, again from Memphis, gives more details on search for killer, on fear in Memphis, and on Dr. King's negotiations earlier in day with young militants.

CHET HUNTLEY on Dr. King's previous non-violent campaigns, showing violent reactions to those campaigns in Alabama, etc. Comments on violence in America, refers to Kerner Report on riots. Mourns nation's loss of Dr. King's "restraint, gentleness, charity-- virtues we so desperately need."

Report concludes with excerpts from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s famous "I have a dream" speech delivered at Lincoln Memorial during massive civil rights demonstration in Washington, D. C. on August 28, 1963.

781 - 896

Reel #55: April 5, 1968

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #87)

- SOF Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, at press conference on day after Dr.
4/5/68 King's death. Accepts responsibility of assuming leadership
1 min. of SCLC. Says he will try to fill the shoes of Dr. King.
- SILENT Scene outside R. S. Lewis and Sons Funeral Home in Memphis
4/5/68 where mourners are coming to view body of Dr. King.
8 sec. [Related segments on Reels #47, #56, #58.]
- SOF Press conference in Memphis with U.S. Attorney General
RAMSAY CLARK. Appearing with him are CLIFFORD
ALEXANDER, of EEOC, and ROGER WILKINS, of Justice
Dept.'s Community Relations division. Clark says he came to
Memphis at request of President Johnson. Has spoken with
leaders from different segments of community. Has seen Dr.
Abernathy, Mrs. King, and expressed his profound sorrow and
sympathy of nation. Hopes citizens will maintain a
non-violent attitude in time of confusion, as Dr. King would
have wished. Speaks of lessons of Dr. King's life-- that
non-violence can bring change within the law. Reviews
some changes brought by non-violence. Says repression only
divides the country. Says he has met and discussed
investigation with Governor Ellington's representative, Claude
Armour, and with Frank Holloman, public safety
director in Memphis. Says every effort being made to
maintain law and order without oppression, to assure equal
justice. Says all available FBI resources being committed to
solution of crime, in full cooperation with local agencies.
In response to question says large items of evidence have
been uncovered, physical evidence has been sent to
Washington, all leads being followed up. [Other segments
on this press conference on Reels #47, #48.]

(End of Videotape IX)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE X-- Film Reels #56 through #62

Reel #56: April 5, 1968

000-159

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #87)

SOF/SILENT Members of interdenominational Memphis Ministers
4/5/68 Association arrive at city hall on day after assassination,
5 min. meet with mayor to call for end of strike. Dean of St. Mary's
45 sec. Episcopal Cathedral, WILLIAM DIMMICK, leads marchers,
carrying a cross. Among clergymen seen in group are Rev. J.
A. MCDANIEL, head of Memphis Urban League, Rev. HENRY
STARKS, Msgr. JOSEPH LEPPERT, Rev. FRANK MCRAE, Rev.
BAXTON BRYANT, Rabbi JAMES WAX. Some very good
footage of group gathered outside city hall. Spokesmen for
group are interviewed by reporter KAY PULLEN, of WHBQ-
TV. In mayor's office, invocation is given, Rabbi Wax
introduces Rev. JOHN W. ALDRIDGE to read group's prepared
statement. Rev. Aldridge begins with Bible text, Jeremiah
8:11, "They have healed the wound of my people lightly,
saying 'Peace, peace,' when there is no peace." Reads full
statement on "divided, strife-torn city." [More coverage of
march and meeting in mayor's office on Reels #47, #49,
#57.]

SILENT
4/5/68
40 sec. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's body is lying in open casket at R.S. Lewis and Sons Funeral Home. Among those shown viewing body is City Councilman J.O. PATTERSON, JR. Good close-ups in this segment. [Related footage on Reels #47, #55, #58.]

SILENT
4/5/68
12 sec. Brief footage of Dr. King's casket being put on board airplane at Memphis airport. [Related segments on Reels #47, #58.]

Reel #57: April 5, 1968 **160 -265**
Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #82)

SOF
4/5/68
2 min.
10 sec. City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON explains businessmen's offer to underwrite cost of pay raises for the strikers until July so they can go back to work. Says offer will also underwrite payment of union dues for six months. He says proposal is agreeable to the mayor as far as he knows. Says situation in city is desperate, tensions are building up. Hopes all will agree to cooling-off period for calm negotiations.

SILENT
4/5/68
35 sec. Members of Memphis Ministers Association shown marching in a long procession to city hall. Long shots from across the street, show building in background. [Related footage on Reels #47, #49, #56.]

SOF
4/5/68
1 min.
12 sec. Rabbi JAMES WAX speaking directly to Mayor HENRY LOEB in mayor's office, says "God is not subject to Gallup Polls, to whether people favor something or not." Says Loeb, as first citizen of this community, should speak out for the dignity of every person. Says laws of God come before any laws written by man. "Let us do the will of God." Mayor Loeb responds, thanks them for coming, says he shares sorrow for "what happened yesterday." Says he has tried to express city's regret to Mrs. King and her family. Says the governor called and asked him to get in touch with mediator Frank

Miles and start talks again. They have set up meeting for 10 o'clock the next morning-- something they were going to do anyway, he says, "but, of course, the tragedy interfered."
[Related footage on Reels #47, #49, #56.]

SOF
4/5/68
1 min.
22 sec.

Three persons who have gone on hunger strike at city hall are interviewed by reporter KAY PULLEN of WHBQ-TV. Sister ANDREA MARIE HOFSTETTER, asks mayor and city council "in God's name" to give the sanitation workers what they ask, "to make up to Negroes for all the injustices they have suffered at our hands." RICHARD GELLER of Memphis State faculty says that the issues should be stated clearly and the situation ended before there is more violence. Rev. RICHARD MOON says their hunger strike is just one more pressure to let the mayor and the city council know that they do not have the support of the entire white community. He says he is working to divide the white community, "to bring part of it to its knees for penance, and to its feet for justice in our city." [Related segment on Reel # 49.]

SILENT
4/5/68
16 sec.

Scene of vandalism at a Loeb's Laundry. Police on the scene, a young black boy and three young black girls are apprehended.

Reel #58: April 5, 1968 **266- 429**
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #42)

SILENT
4/5/68
8 min.
48 sec.

Scenes at R. S. Lewis and Sons Funeral Home as mourners come to view body of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in open casket. Several views of body in casket. Some of those shown outside funeral home, before or after viewing body are political activist MINERVA JOHNICAN, newspaperwoman ERMA LAWS, being comforted by MATTIE SENGSTACKE, wife of publisher of the Tri-State Defender. Seen inside funeral home are Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Rev. ANDREW YOUNG, Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, other SCLC staff members. Among crowd shown coming out of funeral home are Judge BENJAMIN HOOKS. Outside, standing by car, waiting to

escort casket to airport are Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, and SCLC staff members Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS, Rev. JAMES ORANGE. Highway scene, taken from moving car, of drive to heavily guarded airport. Police and National Guardsmen shown on duty, protecting plane, keeping crowd back from plane. Scene of casket being lifted into plane. Attorney General RAMSAY CLARK is shown arriving at airport, being interviewed by reporters, while plane that will take Dr. King's body to Atlanta is still on runway. As plane taxis away, one spectator, seen in silhouette, gives raised-fist salute. [Related footage on Reels #47, #55, #56.]

Reel #59: April 7, 1968

430- 530

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel#43)

SILENT
4/7/68
5 min.
9 sec.

An estimated 6,000 Memphis citizens, concerned about unfavorable perceptions of their city's reactions in crisis, assembles at Crump Stadium on Sunday afternoon, three days after Dr. King's assassination, for program known as "Memphis Cares." Purpose is just that-- to show the nation that Memphis does, indeed, care. Extensive footage of crowds arriving at stadium, blacks and whites, most in church-going clothes, somber in attitude. Among speakers shown on platform is one of main organizers of the program, businessman JOHN T. FISHER. Also seen on platform are Judge BENJAMIN HOOKS, Msgr. JOSEPH LEPPERT, businessman TOM O'RYAN. Shown at podium speaking is Dr. DAVID ALEXANDER, president of Southwestern-at-Memphis College. Also seen speaking is John T. Fisher. Many shots of crowds in stands, showing diverse group. Tom O'Ryan speaks. Shown on platform listening, head bowed, is Rev. JAMES LAWSON. Shots of Judge Benjamin Hooks speaking. Crowds shown leaving stadium.

SOF
4/7/68
2 min.
4 sec.

Interview with JOHN T. FISHER, president of John T. Fisher Motors, and one of organizers of the "Memphis Cares" meeting. Interviewer is WMC-TV reporter ED GOETZ. Fisher says with six to ten thousand people attending, he considers

meeting a success even though short-lived. Emphasizes diversity of crowd. Will loosely-knit "Memphis Cares" group, put together on Saturday, be dissolved on Sunday? Fisher says yes, the goal was achieved. They showed their willingness to assemble in peace, harmony, and good will, and listen to diverse opinions.

Reel #60: April 7, 1968 531 - 638
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #40)

SILENT
4/7/68
3 min.
19 sec.

The scene at the Lorraine Motel on Sunday following the Thursday assassination of Dr. King. Wreaths of flowers cover the place where he was shot, on the balcony outside Room 306. Rev. JAMES ORANGE is shown, alone, looking at the flowers. Then he stands and looks across courtyard below toward rooming house where assassin stayed. View of rooming house, scene in motel courtyard below. Visitors shown entering Room 306, coming out.

SILENT
4/7/68
1 min.
45 sec.

Catholic Mass at Cathedral of Immaculate Conception memorializes Dr. King. Processional is shown, led by Bishop JOSEPH DURICK. Processional includes both black and white altar boys.

SOF
4/7/68
3 min.
30 sec.

Bishop JOSEPH DURICK, speaking at Mass in tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Comments on violence in America. Speaks of significance of Dr. King and his teachings in history, to the nation, and to the people whose leader he was. Says Dr. King was the prophet of their crusade. "He was their voice, crying out for reform, renewal, dignity... their arms, pointing the way to the Promised Land... their feet, blazing trails... their heart, teaching and practicing theories of Thoreau and Gandhi... their eloquence, in humiliation... their mind, forging weapons of non-violence to blunt the ferocity of segregation." Says the senseless assassination of Dr. King has stilled this voice. [Coverage of Mass continues on Reel #61.]

Reel #61: April 7, 1968**639-727**

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #41)

SOF
4/7/68
4 min.
35 sec.

Continuation of remarks of Bishop JOSEPH DURICK at Catholic Mass memorializing Dr. King. Speaks of Martin Luther King's rejection of "Black Power" in 1966. Speaks of Dr. King's belief that Negroes needed whites "to free them from fear" and the whites needed Negroes "to free them from guilt." Speaks of King's "profound belief in the goodness of humanity and the potential of America." Reviews accomplishments of Martin Luther King, speaks of his stature, his "philosophy of love." Says King believed that we now stand at midnight, almost on the threshold of dawn." Quotes from Dr. King's "mountaintop" speech. Calls on all of Memphis to honor Martin Luther King in death by non-violence. Ends with quotation from Dr. King: "The ultimate solution to race problems lies in the willingness of men to obey the unenforceable. . . .to let God work in our hearts towards fashioning a truly great nation."

SILENT
4/7/68
3 min.

Celebration of the Mass at Cathedral of Immaculate Conception in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the processional afterwards.

Reel #62: April 8, 1968**728- 840**

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #45)

SOF/SILENT
4/8/68
10 min.
32 sec.

Memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by Dr. King's widow, CORETTA SCOTT KING, and three of the King children, his oldest daughter, YOLANDA KING, and two sons, MARTIN LUTHER KING III, and DEXTER SCOTT KING. March begins at Clayborn Temple, moves to Memphis city hall, following route of march Dr. King had hoped to lead on this date. Crowds shown at start of march. Marchers include many whites as well as blacks. Guardsmen are on rooftops, helicopters overhead. Photographers and newsmen, marshals with armbands. In front lines of march are labor leaders, WALTER REUTHER and his wife, MRS. REUTHER, T. O.

JONES, JERRY WURF. Clergymen shown in march include Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. BAXTON BRYANT, Rabbi JAMES WAX, Bishop B. JULIAN SMITH. SCLC staff members seen in march include Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. ANDREW YOUNG, Rev. JESSE JACKSON, Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS, Rev. JAMES BEVEL. Among the national figures shown in march are HARRY BELAFONTE, Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, Rev. BAYARD RUSTIN. Also shown are Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX, and other law enforcement officers including FRANK HOLLOWMAN, who walks in front of Mrs. King, on front row of march. Police on motorcycles shown clearing way, A police car stationed at an intersection blocks traffic. As march proceeds down Main Street, crowds of onlookers line sidewalks. Marchers wear placards that say "Honor King, End Racism" and "Union Justice Now." At start of march the marchers lined up eight abreast, but crowds increase as march proceeds and fill entire street. Good shots of march, from above. At city hall, many more National Guardsmen are stationed. Last shots show extent of crowd -- it fills Main Street for many blocks, closely massed. [Additional march footage on Reels #63, #69.]

(End of Videotape X)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XI-- Film Reels #63 through #68

Reel #63: April 8, 1968

000-207

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #46)

<p>SILENT 4/8/68 5 min. 37 sec.</p>	<p>Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. March arrives at city hall. Speakers mount raised platform, erected on scaffolding just below city's seal on front of building. Those shown include Mrs. King, and the KING CHILDREN-- YOLANDA, MARTIN L. III, and DEXTER. Also Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, HARRY BELAFONTE, BAYARD RUSTIN, JERRY WURF, Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, and from Memphis, Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, JESSE EPPS, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON. Good shots of more massed marchers wearing placards which say "Honor King, End Racism" arriving at city hall. National Guardsmen line streets. City hall plaza is packed with crowds, black and white, all ages, singing, listening, some with bowed heads. Good close-ups.</p>
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SOF
4/8/68
5 min.
15 sec.

HARRY BELAFONTE at podium, says why he came to march-- to end racism, to support the union, to reaffirm faith in non-violence. Says this country has been founded on violence-- has long history of violence in treatment of Indians, in slavery, "and still today, in Vietnam, and in this city." Says he has been close to the King family, as always, in past few days. Wishes entire universe could see their courage, nobility, dignity. Says white world, in its "bestiality and decay" is unable to understand the black movement, "unable to understand the compassion we bring." Hopes "the white man will come to his senses, we can't deal with his intellect. We must now to appeal to his soul. That's all that's left." More shots of King family.

Reel #64: April 8, 1968

208- 409

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #47)

SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
45 sec.

Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES leads crowd in singing "Lord hold my hand while I run this race, Lord guide my feet while I run this race." Good crowd shots during singing. On platform, Mrs. King is near tears, KING CHILDREN sing and clap, boys play with papers. Bishop JOSEPH DURICK prays, says "all America shares our grief."

SILENT
4/8/68
1 min.
12 sec.

Shots of plainclothesmen scanning crowd, looking up at roofs. More crowd shots, as unidentified speaker is at podium. News reporters, photographers shown.

SOF
4/8/68
7 min.

Good segment of WALTER REUTHER speaking, crowd response. He pledges to carry on Dr. King's work, pledges support to sanitation workers. Says they will win because they are right. Says "Mayor Loeb will somehow be dragged into the twentieth century." Presents a \$50,000 check from auto workers union to help sanitation workers. Crowd cheers, and on platform Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Rev. HENRY STARKS,

and Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES gather round Reuther to thank him. He says more money will come if needed. More cheers from crowd. Says all must "join hands in the solidarity of human brotherhood" to demonstrate our common humanity. Says Dr. King knew peace, freedom, social justice are indivisible. The whitest American can't be free until he extends hand to blackest to make him free. "We have been a nation poor in spirit --that's where our poverty is." Says we lack will and purpose to translate technical progress into human progress. But Martin Luther King taught human values. Says there's work to be done. Says we must build a living monument to the spirit, courage, compassion of Martin Luther King. Must build his dream in tangible practice and in human terms. "If we mobilize the power of the human spirit, we shall overcome."

SILENT
4/8/68
30 sec.

CORETTA SCOTT KING, on platform, is shown thanking WALTER REUTHER. Another speaker at podium, as Rev. JAMES LAWSON waits to speak.

410-560

Reel #65: April 8, 1968

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #48)

SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
40 sec.

Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. [Some cuts in this segment. Some poorly exposed footage.] Rev. JAMES BEVEL of SCLC speaks. Says Martin Luther King fought poverty not property. Says Memphis must understand his fight. Says Martin Luther King didn't fight poor white people. In his fight against poverty, he wasn't talking to policemen or National Guardsmen, he was speaking to rich men-- to an "Eastland who was paid \$125,000 a year not to farm his land." Promises SCLC will be back to carry on fight in Memphis after Dr. King's funeral. BAYARD RUSTIN speaks. Announces there are 42,000 people at today's memorial march. Says Dr. King did not know fear or hate. His energy came because "he took hatred out of himself." Says we all must overcome hate.

SOF
4/8/68
7 min.
30 sec.

CORETTA SCOTT KING speaks. [Some of this segment is over-exposed.] Addresses "dear friends in Memphis and the nation." Says she came to today's march because she was compelled to come. During her husband's lifetime she was always by his side when he needed her. She was always in complete accord with all he stood for during his 12 year struggle for human rights for all people. "I came because when it was impossible for my husband to be at a place that he thought it necessary to be, he would occasionally send me to stand in for him. So today I felt he would have wanted me to be here." Says he never thought in terms of his personal welfare, but always in terms of the cause. Says "three of our four children are here today, because they wanted to come, too." Says the children always knew their father loved them, in spite of times he had to be away from the family. Says her husband was a loving man, a man devoted to non-violence. The family wants to carry on as best they can in his tradition. Says this hour is more than just to eulogize Martin Luther King. "He was a great man-- I can say that-- a great father, and a great husband. We loved him dearly. We know that his spirit will never die." Cutaway shots of crowd listening. Mrs. King challenges crowd to see that Dr. King's spirit never dies. Says that, to her, this represents the crucifixion. Must move on to resurrection and redemption of the spirit. "How many times Martin Luther King said, 'With every Good Friday, there comes an Easter.'" [Excerpt from this speech on Reel #69.]

Reel #66: April 8, 1968

561 - 689

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #49)

SOF
4/8/68
4 min.

Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. Mrs. King says her husband returned to Memphis to give his aid and to see that the sanitation workers receive a decent income. Says he was concerned not just about the Negro poor, but about the poor all over America and the world. The campaign for the poor

must go on. "How long will it take? If we can catch the spirit, the true meaning of this experience, this nation can be transformed into a society of love, justice, peace, and brotherhood, where all men can truly be brothers." At this conclusion, those on platform give Mrs. King a standing ovation. [Excerpt from this speech on Reel #69.]

SOF
4/8/68
6 min.
20 sec.

JERRY WURF speaks. Says until sanitation workers have freedom and dignity, none have it. Reviews how labor union called on Dr. King to help strikers. Says too many people in this community didn't understand the indignity the men suffered, and only blacks seemed to care. Says even at 6 a.m. today the strike wasn't settled, but they will go back to the negotiations, not with hate, but with love. The men are pledged not to give up. They must find justice and equity in their struggle with the government of Memphis. Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON speaks vehemently about need for pay raise and dues check-off. Commends black community on boycott efforts. Says business on Main Street is off 40 per cent. Judge BENJAMIN HOOKS introduces and pays tribute to Dr. Ralph Abernathy, as our new leader to the Promised Land where black and white stand together and sing 'We Shall Overcome.'" Speaks of Dr. Abernathy's "non-violent soul force" and reviews his contributions to the work of Dr. King. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaks of how God chose him to stand beside Martin Luther King in 1955 and be his successor, in same way Joshua was chosen by God to stand at side of Moses. Some cutaway crowd shots, as people respond.

Reel #67: April 8, 1968

690-805

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #50)

SOF
4/8/68
10 min.
50 sec.

Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. [No picture on videotape for first 7 or 8 minutes, and sound not good. Sound and picture OK on film. Some cuts in this segment.] Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY'S remarks continue. Says God has changed history now. Says he is no longer Caleb, he is Joshua now,

ready to lead his people to Promised Land that Martin Luther King saw from afar. He is not abandoning non-violence. Says problem of violence is not meanness, problem is sickness-- a disease brought to America by the white man. Comments on poverty, joblessness, need for guaranteed annual income, the planned Poor People's Campaign in Washington. Says a detour has brought them to Memphis on the road to Washington. Says he has, not a dream, but a vision-- a vision of a land free of joblessness where every man, black or white, who is able to work has a job. Says problem in Memphis can't be solved by police or National Guard. Calls on Memphis to "free the black citizens," to do away with slum housing, to end segregation in public schools, to end the sanitation workers' strike. Calls on Congress to end the war in Vietnam. Says black men are dying in Vietnam when they can't live decently at home. Calls on the nation to use the dollars spent for defense to defend the rights of all citizens here in the United States. Says he was not called to be leader by whites. He was chosen by God and by black people to be their leader. Ends with quotation, "Guide my feet in peaceful ways, turn my midnights into days . . . I shall be free someday." As he finishes his speech, crowd begins singing "Amen, Amen," and clapping. On platform, Mrs. King, Rev. JESSE JACKSON embrace and congratulate Dr. Abernathy.

Reel #68: April 8, 1968

806- 895

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #51)

<p>SILENT 4/8/68 30 sec.</p>	<p>Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. Rev. JAMES LAWSON, Rev. HENRY STARKS are shown on speakers' platform.</p>
<p>SOF 4/8/68 8 min. 9 sec.</p>	<p>Rev. JAMES LAWSON is speaker at podium. Calls for removal of National Guard troops from black neighborhoods. Says "We aren't killing anyone." Crowd shot shows someone holding high a poster-sized enlargement of a photograph of National Guardsmen with rifles pointed towards marchers</p>

wearing "I Am A Man" signs. Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK speaks. Addresses his remarks to whites in audience. Says **it** is not enough for them to mourn or eulogize Martin Luther King. Must show support for what he meant to do by heeding the recently issued Kerner Report of President's Commission on Civil Disorders. Report says that U.S.A. is a racist country, and the whites are the racists. Says President Johnson merely said people should read report. Richard Nixon said he disagreed with report. Dr. Spock says white people of this country must take report seriously. Urges people to write Congress and demand action on the recommendations of the Kerner Report. He closes with wishes of good luck to sanitation workers in their struggle. Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK delivers benediction. Reel ends with a number of good cutaway shots with sound. Many cuts here as shots show extent of applauding crowds. Some good close-ups of people in the crowd; including TOMMY POWELL, head of Memphis AFL-CIO Council, and also a Tennessee state representative. Cutaway shots of crowds as they listen to Mrs. King, to Dr. Abernathy. Some are waving signs that say "I Am A Man" and "Honor King, End Racism." Good close-ups of people smiling and clapping as they sing "Amen, Amen."

(End of Videotape XI)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XI --Film Reels #69 through #75

Reel #69: April 8, 1968

000-244

[Videotape only, film reel missing]

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV, WREC-TV & WHBQ-TV f11m (From Orig. Reels #52, #82, #84)

SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
53 sec.

Continuation of memorial march for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led by CORETTA SCOTT KING. Crowd scenes with sound. Shots of marchers leaving city hall after speeches, headed east to Second Street, then south, back to Clayborn Temple. National Guardsmen posted along the way, standing in at-ease position. Along the route, marchers pass former Memphis mayor WILLIAM B. INGRAM, seated on bench on sidewalk. He rises and waves to crowd. Shots of FRANK HOLLOMAN and Assistant Police Chief HENRY LUX leading the march. Some U.S. marshals, wearing armbands, are shown.

SILENT
4/8/68
35 sec.

Channel 3 (WREC-TV) cruiser is shown. Some pedestrians on way to march. Close-ups of a National Guard lieutenant and a police officer in riot helmet smoking cigars, watching.

- SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
15 sec. Shots of crowd at city hall with Rev. JAMES LAWSON heard speaking in the background. Long shot of the speakers' platform. Footage showing black men sitting on sidewalk and street, well back from platform. City Councilman FRED DAVIS is shown, in the crowd. More crowd shots, with speakers heard in background. Response of crowd, clapping, etc. Close-ups of people listening as BAYARD RUSTIN speaks from platform.
- SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
20 sec. Footage (evidently shot earlier) of CORETTA SCOTT KING arriving by car and being escorted to join march. FRANK HOLLOWAN, police director, walking in front of Mrs. King during march. Marchers shown arriving at city hall with motorcycle police leading the way. Marchers pass Bell Tavern, one of city's oldest eating places. Shots of marching feet. Marchers shown crossing Adams, shots of marchers in orderly lines, passing courthouse statue. Some shots of marchers with church cross in foreground.
- SILENT
4/8/68
1 min.
9 sec. More footage of memorial march with CORETTA SCOTT KING leading. Also shown in front lines at various times are Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, the KING CHILDREN -- YOLANDA, MARTIN L. III, and DEXTER-- T. O. JONES, HARRY BELAFONTE, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, WALTER REUTHER, Rev. ANDREW YOUNG. Good pictures of Mrs. King.
- SOF
4/8/68
35 sec. Footage of CORETTA SCOTT KING speaking. Asks crowd to see that her husband's dream never dies. Speaks of crucifixion, resurrection, redemption. [Fuller version of speech on Reels #65, #66.]

Reel #70: April 8, 1968**245-307**

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #82)

- SOF
4/8/68
2 min.
2 sec. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaking at city hall. Says it is his task to take up Dr. King's mantle, become Joshua, and lead the people across Jordan into the Promised Land. "We ain't going to let nobody-- Mayor Loeb, Governor Ellington, the

National Guard, the police of Memphis, President Lyndon Baines Johnson, or the Congress of the United States -- we ain't going to let nobody turn us around."

SOF
4/8/68
1 min.

Excerpts from WALTER REUTHER's speech at city hall. Says the sanitation strikers are part of a great human crusade, they struggle for human dignity, and they will win because their cause is right and just. Says to Mayor Loeb, "We'll drag you into the twentieth century." Holding up a check from United Automobile Workers which he is presenting to the strike fund, he says there will be more coming. Seen on platform with him is Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES.

SILENT
4/8/68
30 sec.

Good random shots of people downtown, marchers after the march. Small black boy is carrying his shoes. Young National Guardsman is escorting a young woman in a miniskirt, holding leash for her as she walks her dog.

Reel #71: April 8, 1968

308-462

[Videotape only, film reel missing]

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #53)

SILENT/SOF
4/8/68
9 min.
35 sec.

Night meeting at Mason Temple. [Some cuts in this segment.] Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES is master of ceremonies. MINERVA JOHNICAN and DOROTHY EVANS present flowers to MRS. ABERNATHY, and to CORETTA SCOTT KING. Mrs. King speaks. Says Martin Luther King's work will continue. Thanks people for their love and concern. Asks them to pray for her. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaks. Calls Memphis "the capital of Mississippi itself." Says "We must prove to the white man in America that you can kill the leader, but I'll be dogged if you can kill his dream." Says they must march on to freedom. Speaks of himself as Joshua and Dr. King as Moses. Promises to take thousands of poor people to Washington, and to stay there until Congress acts on their grievances. Unidentified couple is embraced by Abernathy on platform. Cheers from crowd.

Reel #72: April 8-9, 1968**463 - 611**

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #54, #82, #83)

SILENT/SOF
4/8/68
8 min.
12 sec.

Continuation of night meeting at Mason Temple. [Many cuts is this reel.] Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY is speaking. Says he's not against "Black Power." He believes in **it**-- and in White Power. But, he says, the most powerful power is Poor People's Power. Says Poor People's Campaign is on to stay. And the Negro is here to stay. Speaks of migration of Southern Negroes to the North, and of talk about sending the black man back to Africa. Says Negro has been in America for 350 years and is not leaving. The Negro is going to stop leaving Mississippi and Tennessee-- why leave Eastland's plantation to go to Mayor Daley's plantation in Chicago? Says the Negro won't leave until the English go back to England, the French to France, the Irish to Ireland, and the Germans to Germany. The Negroes are staying until the white men give the country back to the Indians. Says white people aren't going to pick black leaders anymore. Defines an Uncle Thomas as an Uncle Tom with a Ph.D. degree. Says he has mandate to lead. Says "We know violence is immoral and **it** is impractical. We don't have weapons to fight a violent campaign. But we have soul." Promises to lead until the lion lies down with the lamb. He doesn't know what future holds, but he knows who holds the future. Tells the crowd "Walk together, children. Don't get weary. There's a great camp-meeting in the Promised Land."

SOF
4/9/68
2 min.
3 sec.

Police Director FRANK HOLLOMAN speaks about the curfew which is still in effect. **It** prohibits loitering, and prohibits the sale of alcohol, firearms, and ammunition. Says curfew will be in effect from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. April 9th, and will continue "as long as **it** is deemed necessary for the welfare of Memphis and Shelby County."

SOF
4/9/68
1 min.
15 sec.

City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON comments on the strike, and need for city officials to establish communications with the people "down there" to avoid a re-occurrence of the problems which brought on the situation the city is faced with now. Reporter asks about "aftermath reactions." Donelson says rodent control bill came on council's agenda today by coincidence. But says the council will be doing more to alleviate the conditions that have produced the bitterness and the present state of affairs in city.

Reel #73: April 9, 1968 612-741
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #16, #57)

SOF
4/9/68
4 min.
53 sec.

Mediation sessions between city and union resume for the first time since March 27th. Representatives of both sides seated at table. Mediator FRANK B. MILES outlines purpose of sessions and gives ground rules. Introduces his fellow--mediator from Washington, Undersecretary of Labor JAMES REYNOLDS, seated by his side. Reynolds says he's just met the representatives of union who are seated on his right, and those of the city on his left, but he has met earlier with Jerry Wurf of AFSCME, and Mayor Loeb. Says, "I hope my presence here reflects the grave concern which we in Washington have for this relatively small labor dispute." Says he has just resolved by mediation a complicated copper industry dispute involving 60,000 workers. Says he's not here as a bureaucrat to impose settlement, wants to help those here to find resolution in their hearts and minds. Says this strike is like a pebble dropped in a pool. Ripples have gone out and out from it, and have touched off deep frustrations and bitterness throughout this nation that have nothing to do with the labor dispute itself.

SILENT
4/9/68
1 min.
30 sec.

City council is meeting. Footage of sidewalk marchers wearing "Union Justice Now" and "Honor King, End Racism" posters marching single file on Main Street on way to meeting. Shots inside city hall show labor leaders P. J.

CIAMPA, JESSE EPPS, JERRY WURF, attorneys ANTHONY SABELLA and SAM WEINTRAUB, others, arriving, talking in the corridors outside council chambers.

SOF
4/9/68
4 min.
45 sec.

JERRY WURF addresses city council. [Many cuts in this segment.] Says union wants meaningful grievance procedure, and the dues check-off is the most important and emotional issue of the whole problem. Wants council to truly understand union's position on this. Says dues deductions are allowed all over the country, and all over Tennessee, even in Shelby County with the school teachers. Practice is common in federal, state, local governments, and is handled through credit unions, a mechanism for stability. Says this is basic for poor people whose wages must be carefully allocated-- to be able to voluntarily guarantee continuance of union as their means of representation in collective bargaining. Says that in Memphis, as in most cities, government employees' credit unions already deduct from wages for payment of loans and for investments, so why not for dues? Says that Mayor Loeb is taking a "public posture" on not signing a contract or even a letter of agreement with union. Says whole issue is surrounded by posture, which is important to politicians-- concerned with form, not content. [Flutters on videotape, film OK.]

Reel #74: April 9, 1968

742-840

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #56)

SOF
4/9/68
2 min.

Dr. DAVID ALEXANDER, president of Southwestern-at-Memphis College, speaks about the April 7th Memphis Cares program at Rotary Club meeting at Sheraton-Peabody. Says purpose of Memphis Cares was to create new climate of understanding. Strike has revealed side of community tension "we didn't know," and Memphis Cares wants citizens to make commitments to change. Speaks of need for understanding-- too many groups of identification, too many power blocks, in contention. Says he took part in Memphis Care because he wanted them to hear what he felt.

- SOF
4/9/68
40 sec. Audience at Rotary Club lunch shown listening to businessman C. WHITNEY BROWN speak. Close-ups of HOLLIS PRICE, president of LeMoyne-Owen College. Brown says "the men in this room" could create change. Cites example of change that is occurring in printing industry.
- SOF
4/9/68
5 min.
20 sec. JOHN T. FISHER, principal organizer of Memphis Cares, speaks of his personal reactions to the experience. Says he "charged in on a white horse, and was lucky to get out with my hat." He didn't go home inspired-- anything but. Says some speeches departed from original purposes as he had conceived them, and the tone of reconciliation he had anticipated. Recalls how "about half way through the speech by Ben Hooks my stomach turned inside out." Saw people, maybe 100 or 200 of them, start walking out. Says he felt at the time that Hooks was "trampling on the rules" of Memphis Cares. But he now feels differently. Says Hooks spoke the truth, said what he truly felt, "what I didn't want to hear." Fisher says he knew that when he had spoken earlier, he hadn't met the challenge as Hooks did, and "I got frightened up there." What frightened him was not a fear of violence at the meeting itself, but a realization that while he was preparing to live tomorrow as he had lived yesterday, here were some people who were going to change the world he lived in. These people had more resolve than he did. "It made me uneasy. They're going to change my world while I sell cars. They don't care whether I agree. They don't need me." But, he says, he still feels they do need him, and he needs them. And now, after reflection at home, he realizes something else. "They don't want to take anything away from me. They just want to do what I do, to have what I have." Says he feels the best Memphis Cares speech was given by Mrs. Mary Collier, a teacher at Melrose High School. [Abrupt cut here. Flutters on tape, film picture OK.]
- SILENT
4/9/68
1 min. Some close-ups of audience listening to speech. Those shown include City Councilman LEWIS DONELSON, and Memphis schoolboard president EDGAR BAILEY.

Reel #75: April 9, 1968 841 -cont'd on Videotape XIII

Optical & Mag Stripe, NBC-TV & WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #44, #55, #89)

- SILENT
4/9/68
3 min.
17 sec.
- Footage of funeral service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Morehouse College in Atlanta. Crowd shots show a number of people from Memphis, including Rev. JAMES LAWSON; City Council members DOWNING PRYOR, Rev. JAMES NETTERS, and FRED DAVIS; Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES and GWEN KYLES. Also shown in crowd shots are JACKIE ROBINSON talking to RALPH BUNCHE. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaks. On platform is Judge BENJAMIN HOOKS. More shots of crowd, and flags-- U.S.A., United Nations, and Christian flags are shown. Footage of choir and choir director. People holding hands, heads bowed in prayer. Lots of television cameras, news photographers are shown.
- SOF
4/9/68
3 min.
31 sec.
- Marchers in Atlanta for Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral. They are singing "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Street scenes show spectators, black and white, watching march. Atlanta policemen and firemen stand on sidewalk with spectators. Singers sing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder," and "We Shall Not Be Moved." [Reel #75 continued on Videotape XIII.]

(End of Videotape XII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XIII-- Film Reels #75 through #80

Reel #75 (cont'd from Videotape XII): April 9, 1968 000 - 272

Optical & Mag Stripe, NBC-TV & WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #44, #55, #89)

- | | |
|---|---|
| SOF
4/9/68
30 sec. | Footage of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s funeral march in Atlanta. Close-ups of firemen in uniform, standing among spectators. Close-ups of their badges. |
| SILENT
4/9/68
30 sec. | In Memphis, establishing shot of the Hotel Claridge, across the street from city hall, where negotiations to end strike are going on. View from street, doorman on duty outside. |
| SOF/SILENT
4/9/68
3 min.
45 sec. | Negotiations in progress. Brief scene inside one of negotiating rooms, more footage outside in corridor as the representatives of the city and of the union, meeting in separate rooms, enter and exit, and negotiators go back and forth between the rooms. JERRY WURF of AFSCME speaks to reporters in hall. Negotiator FRANK MILES is shown entering |

Blue Room. Negotiator JAMES REYNOLDS, Undersecretary of Labor, shown entering room with attorneys JAMES MANIRE and MYRON HALLE, representatives of city. Shown seated at table inside one room are union representatives T. O. JONES, BILL LUCY, P. J. CIAMPA. Another shot of Reynolds, now in shirtsleeves, exiting from one room and entering another. Wurf goes to elevator, his remarks to news reporters mostly inaudible. Shot of elevator doors closing. Manire in corridor again, now in shirtsleeves also. Miles speaks briefly to reporters. Lucy goes to Blue Room. All exit from Blue Room, go to elevator. Wurf exchanges remarks with reporters. Shot shows Mayor Loeb's bodyguard stationed outside Blue Room. Mayor HENRY LOEB exits from Blue Room. James Reynolds speaks to reporters. Says they are breaking for lunch, will resume talks in the afternoon.

Reel #76: Apr11 10-11, 1968 273 - 454
 Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #58, #83)

SOF
 4/10/68
 9 min.
 20 sec.

Mayor HENRY LOEB speaking at luncheon meeting of Sertoma Club in Memphis. Talks about revenues needed to handle strike situation. Some cutaway shots [silent] of people listening to speech, and of news photographers. Loeb speaks of Memphis future. Says we must move ahead together. He wants to be mayor of all the people. Says they now have a Negro, Odell Horton (Director of Hospitals), in the highest echelon of city government. Says Horton's division has more employees than any other city department and he's doing well. Says city must continue to reach out, Memphis must continue to be known for better ways of doing business. Praises Fire and Police Director Frank Holloman. Says Holloman is former FBI officer. "He's no extremist." Loeb says he wants a police department that is not brutal, but also is not weak and unable to enforce the law. Wants police department to be strong, fair, firm, and the servant of all. Says Memphis must come to grips with problems of finance. Says new form of city government is better for handling finances than old form was.

Takes questions from audience. What has it cost city to hire replacements for garbage workers during strike? Says it is a stand-off. Money saved on salaries not paid to strikers about equals money spent on the strike crisis. What about policy of free admission to Overton Park Zoo? Says city may have to charge admission, with perhaps one day a week free for those not able to pay. Some questions about how he likes his job as mayor. Talks about long hours he is working, but he likes the job because he likes people. Speaks of need for all citizens to work in government. "Those of us who are not politicians mustn't leave it to the professional politicians."

On prospects for "getting back to normal," mayor says curfew is still on, but will be off as soon as conditions permit. [Sound is not good toward end of speech. A good excerpt from this speech, missing here is on Reel #47.]

SILENT
4/11/68
30 sec.

Negotiations at Hotel Claridge are continuing. Scenes in corridor and in negotiating room show Mayor LOEB present and TV cameras in the room.

SILENT
4/11/68
40 sec.

Street scenes on Main Street and on Beale. Close-ups of several "Open For Business As Usual" signs. Store owner or manager is shown painting "Lansky Open For Business" sign on plywood board which replaces broken display windows of looted store.

Reel #77: April 12-16, 1968

455-570

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #83)

SOF
4/12/68
2 min.
2 sec.

Rev. JAMES LAWSON at press conference speaks of police brutality. Seated with him is DOROTHY EVANS. Says his group is recording and trying to investigate many reports of police brutality. They plan to carry the reports to the highest authority "outside of the city," since there is no

action on the problem by the "city fathers." Also plan to continue the "poster-walks," the demonstrations, the boycotts. Says this is the last chance for Memphis to stop being a "decaying city on the Mississippi, filled with cruelty and segregation," and become, as its slogan says, "The City of Good Abode."

SOF
4/12/68
2 min.

Police Director FRANK HOLLOWAN charges that the "ministers' accusations" of police brutality are false. Asks the ministers to come to him with specific instances and substantiating evidence of police brutality, and he will act. Also states there have been numerous acts of brutality against police and private citizens by lawless elements in the community. Says brutality of any nature is not condoned by Memphis Police Department. He has advised officers that restraint must be used at all times. Says all allegations will be investigated and appropriate action taken.

SOF
4/16/68
38 sec.

Union meeting at Clayborn Temple, called to announce terms negotiated for proposed strike settlement. [One of several versions of this meeting.] Excerpt from remarks by union leader BILL LUCY. Reads from agreement: The city recognizes AFL-CIO Local #1733 as the designated representative of the sanitation workers for the purpose of negotiations on such matters as wages, hours, and conditions of work. [Sound bad on videotape, OK on film. Related segments on Reel #78.]

SOF
4/16/68
37 sec.

At union meeting at Clayborn Temple, called to announce terms of negotiated agreement on settlement of strike. [One of several versions of this meeting.] Union leader P.J. CIAMPA says the city has no control over the credit union and its funds, or the union acting for the employees. Says the city will honor the agreed arrangement with the credit union and allow dues deduction in compliance with government regulations as written in state and federal statutes. [Sound bad on videotape, OK on film. Related segments on Reel #78.]

SOF
4/16/68
1 min.
15 sec.

At union meeting at Clayborn Temple announcing proposed terms of strike settlement. [One of several versions of this meeting.] Local union leader T. O. JONES calls for vote on settlement. He receives an affirmative voice vote. Opposing, none. Cheers from crowd, and on platform there are cheers, embraces, tears of joy. Among those shown, in addition to Jones, Ciampa, and Lucy are JERRY WURF, Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, and community activists CORNELIA CRENSHAW, O. Z. EVERS. A tearful T. O. Jones states that they have had splendid cooperation, have been aggrieved many times, have lost many things, but they have got the victory. [Related segments on Reel #78.]

SOF
4/16/68
3 min.

At Memphis City Council meeting, Council Chairman DOWNING PRYOR calls for vote on motion to approve strike settlement. Close-up of LEWIS DONELSON. Roll is called, council members vote "Yes" until ROBERT JAMES votes "No." Says he is voting against motion because the city does not have the money it is promising the men. Council member Rev. JAMES NETTERS votes "Yes," asks to comment. Says many believe he has been "too quiet on matters before the council in the past weeks" but this is not the case. He was investigating issue of dues check-off by credit union and is glad his research has paid off. Council member WYETH CHANDLER comments on his affirmative vote. Says he voted "Yes" because the mayor has agreed to the settlement, and says he understands that the money it will cost has been pledged by "people of the city."

Reel #78: April 16, 1968

571 - 711

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV, WREC-TV & WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reels #59, #87, #92)

SOF
4/16/68
3 min.

At union meeting at Clayborn Temple called to announce terms of strike settlement agreed on by negotiators. [One of several versions of this meeting.] AFSCME president JERRY

WURF explains that the city has agreed to dues check-off, and that promotions hereafter will be on basis of seniority and competence. Says that means supervisors won't be all white. Cheers from crowd. Explains agreement will not diminish present benefits. Talks about arrangements for resumption of work. Says the negotiating committee in Memphis has checked with the union's Washington office and all are recommending that the men vote "Yes" on the agreed settlement terms. [Related segments on Reel #77.]

SOF
4/16/68
3 min.

At union meeting at Clayborn Temple called to announce agreement has been reached on strike settlement[One of several versions of this meeting. Several cuts in this segment.] Footage evidently begins before meeting officially gets underway. Good crowd shot of sanitation workers filling the auditorium. P. J. CIAMPA speaks, introduces union president JERRY WURF. As they await arrival of T.O. Jones who is getting agreement photocopied, Wurf reviews negotiations and progress of strike. BILL LUCY of AFSCME's national office in Washington, and AFSCME's state representative from Nashville, JOE PAISLEY, speak. [Related segments on Reel #77.]

SOF
4/16/68
6 min.
56 sec.

Union meeting at Clayborn Temple called to announce terms of proposed strike settlement. [One of several versions of this meeting. Many cuts, several repeats in this segment.] P. J. CIAMPA introduces JERRY WURF. Wurf, from platform, greets Memphis labor leader TAYLOR BLAIR of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in audience. Wurf introduces BILL LUCY to announce agreement on union recognition. Other members of negotiating committee mentioned or introduced, T. O. JONES, BILL LUCY, P. J. CIAMPA, JERRY WURF. Wurf speaks of many weeks of negotiations and of death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Explains that there is no agreement until men vote-- no agreement unless they agree. More explanations. T. O. JONES, weeping, tries to speak but is overcome with

emotion, turns meeting back to Wurf. Good close-up of Jones as he sits down in tears, covers his eyes. JOE PAISLEY, sitting by him, shakes his hand. Wurf continues explanations. Jones returns to podium to preside as vote is taken. [Related segments on Reel #77.]

Reel #79: April 17-19, 1968 711 - 829
Mag Stripe, WMC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #60, #61, #83) .

SOF
4/17/68
7 min. Interviews with sanitation workers returning to job at sanitation department by TERRY LEE, WMC-TV reporter. On how they lived during strike (food stamps), on what they did during strike (attended meetings), on how they feel about working with those who stayed on the job or were hired as workers during strike (not too happy), on how they feel about strike settlement (very happy), how they feel about their raise (happy), and their union (good). Some say they have been sanitation workers for many years, some say they were arrested during strike, some don't want to be interviewed. Crowd shots show workers standing around waiting to go out on trucks, looking happy, smiling. Good close-ups, good crowd shots. All workers shown are black. Footage of long lines of garbage trucks driving out, going back to work. As trucks leave white supervisors are shown directing them, and some of the drivers are white. Brief interview with Public Service Director HARRY WOODBURY on handling relations between returning strikers and those workers who were on the job during the strike.

SILENT
4/17/68
1 min. Flowers at the Lorraine Motel. An arrangement in form of white cross is on the door of Room 306. Other flowers on balcony where Dr. King lay dying. Long shot, through foliage, of back of flophouse from which the assassin fired bullets. Footage of garbage trucks arriving at city dump and shots of many weeks of collected garbage finally being dumped. Bulldozers are shown, going to work at dump.

SOF
4/19/68
8 min.
38 sec.

Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY holds a news conference to announce that the Poor People's March will begin at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, from the spot where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. died. DAVE PATTERSON of WMC-TV, off-camera, is interviewer. Rev. JAMES LAWSON is seated on Dr. Abernathy's right. Standing behind him, left to right, are Dr. King's brother, Rev. A. D. KING, and SCLC staff members, Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS, Rev. ANDREW YOUNG, Rev. JAMES BEVEL. Abernathy says date for start of march is to be announced, and SCLC will be in Memphis to work on arrangements.

Reel #80: May 2, 1968 830- cont'd on Videotape XIV
(Videotape only, film reel missing)

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #62)

SOF
5/2/68
8 min.
38 sec.

As the Poor People's March to Washington is about to begin, a memorial service is conducted at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. Speakers are seated on balcony of motel near Room 306. There is singing, there are prayers, and speeches by Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY and by Dr. King's widow CORETTA SCOTT KING. [Mrs. King's speech is cut out of this reel.] Also shown on balcony are Dr. King's brother, Rev. A. D. KING, his sister, CHRISTINE KING FARRIS, and Rev. ANDREW YOUNG. Dr. Abernathy says the balcony is "holy ground." Rev. BENJAMIN HOOKS says Martin Luther King was spirit, and you cannot kill spirit. Says "They liberated his spirit to join God, who is spirit." Says living flowers will always be present on balcony as memorial to Martin Luther King's spirit. Balcony flowers will be perpetuated by group known as WOMEN-- Women On the Move for Equality Now. A plaque that will cover the door of Room 306 at the Lorraine Motel is unveiled, inscription is read to crowd. Those on balcony lead crowd in singing "Jesus Is Calling Me Home." [Reel #80 continued on Videotape XIV.]

(End of Videotape XIII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XIV -- Film Reels #80 through #87

Reel #80 (cont'd from Videotape XII): May 2, 1968 000 - 075

[Videotape only, film reel missing]

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #62)

SOF At memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at the
5/2/68 Lorraine Motel in Memphis, as Poor People's March to
2 min. Washington gets underway. Speakers and other honored
 guests on motel balcony lead crowd in singing "Jesus Is
 Calling Me Home." Among those shown are Dr. King's widow,
 CORETTA SCOTT KING, his brother, Rev. A. D. KING, his sister,
 CHRISTINE KING FARRIS, Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. ANDREW
 YOUNG, others. Unveiling of plaque on door of Room 306,
 dedicated to "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1957-1968."
 [Repeats some of the coverage of this memorial service on
 Reel #80, Videotape XIII.]

Reel #81: May 2, 1968

076-252

[Videotape only, film reel missing]

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #63)

SILENT
5/2/68
8 min.
10 sec.

After the memorial service at the Lorraine Motel, members of the King family are getting into cars. Those shown are CORETTA SCOTT KING, Rev. A. D. KING, CHRISTINE KING FARRIS. Footage of Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY and others from SCLC visiting houses in slum areas. Abernathy is dressed in blue denim. Footage of mule-drawn cart ready to lead off Poor People's March as it starts on long trek to Washington, D. C. March is shown getting underway from the Lorraine Motel, moving down South Main Street with Dr. Abernathy leading. Good shots of the mule-drawn cart on the move. Marchers are singing, clapping, as march proceeds. Shot of Rev. JAMES BEVEL running to catch up with marchers. More crowd scenes, more marching. March passes slum houses. Marchers are mostly black, few whites.

Reel #82: Summer-Fall, 1968

253- 295

Mag Stripe, WREC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #92)

SOF
undated
1 min.
10 sec.

JESSE EPPS of AFSCME and others, talking in a corridor with unidentified representative of Memphis City Hospitals about negotiations to settle a hospital workers' strike during the summer of 1968. Strikers are city employees, and AFSCME is representing them. Hospital spokesman says their negotiators will talk only "when workers come back to work." Finally, agreement is reached to set up a meeting. Epps says they want to discuss the grievance procedure. [Related segments on Reels #90, #91, Videotape XV.]

SOF
9/17/68
1 min.

The Civitan Club of Memphis is honoring Memphis Fire and Police Director FRANK HOLLOWMAN at a luncheon at the Sheraton-Peabody Hotel. Holloman, at the podium, says when he received the club's invitation he wondered why they had asked him. Saw that it was an Americanism award for patriotism. He thought of the little drummer boy, and he

concluded that they wanted him to "wave the flag." Says he has waved the flag for as long as he can remember, and "will always wave the flag as long as I can stand and hold it."

Reel #83: November 10, 1968

296-447

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel #96)

- SOF
11/10/68
1 min.
10 sec. Reporters interview PERCY FOREMAN, newly appointed attorney for James Earl Ray who is on trial in Memphis for assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Forman says he doesn't discuss cases, it's a violation of ethics. He doesn't know how long the trial will last, says he understands there are some 200 witnesses.
- SILENT
11/10/68
30 sec. PERCY FOREMAN is talking with KAY PITTMAN BLACK, reporter for the Memphis Press-Scimitar, as they enter Shelby County Courthouse.
- SOF
11/10/68
1 min. Alabama attorney ARTHUR HANES, formerly James Earl Ray's lawyer in the case, is interviewed outside courthouse by reporters, including PAUL BARNETT of WREG radio. Says he is going back to Birmingham, and may go on down to Miami and relax. He won't be back to Memphis. Bids them goodbye.
- SOF
11/10/68
14 sec. DON STEVENS, news director for WHBQ-TV is preparing a report after the interviews.
- SOF
11/10/68
46 sec. Attorney PERCY FOREMAN again, answering questions from KAY PITTMAN BLACK. Says law requires that he view James Earl Ray as innocent, just as it requires that the jury and "all of you" regard Ray as innocent until proven guilty. Says he will try to get the best Tennessee lawyer he can get as co-counsel, within the ability of client to pay.
- SOF
11/10/68
2 min. Attorney ARTHUR HANES again, answering reporters' questions. Denies that he wishes "he had never heard of Tennessee or James Earl Ray." He has enjoyed working on

the case. Says "Of course," when asked if his client owes him money. Thinks change of lawyers by Ray may be a delaying tactic. Says "Mr. Forman is a great lawyer." Says he will turn over his files to Forman.

SOF
11/10/68
3 min.
10 sec.

More questions for attorney PERCY FOREMAN, interviewed by KAY PULLEN of WHBQ-TV and others. Says he took the case because Ray wanted him, and because the constitution says a man can have a lawyer of his choice. Also, he is capable and is needed. Says he has no license to practice law in Tennessee yet, but will apply for it at once. Says Hanes should not be on the case now—a research lawyer and a record lawyer are needed, not two trial lawyers on one case. "That would be like hitching two race-horses to a plow."

Reel #84: April 4, 1969

448-562

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #64)

SILENT
4/4/69
50 sec.

The Memphis memorial program for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on the first anniversary of his death. Crowd is gathered in front of city hall. Many are seated on the ground. Police shown on guard on rooftop, looking in all directions.

SOF
4/4/69
4 min.

There is some disturbance in crowd. A tear gas bomb has been set off nearby. Crowd begins milling about. Rev. JAMES LAWSON is heard, then seen at the podium, calming crowd. He leads singing of "We Shall Overcome." Crowd sings, claps, stays calm. Onstage, people wipe eyes. Among those near podium are Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, Rev. HENRY STARKS, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Rev. HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK. Lawson again tells crowd "Everybody sit down where you are. Everybody keep singing." They do. Good shots of policemen on roofs, people at windows of nearby buildings, looking at crowd, all around.

SOF
4/4/69
3 min.

Speakers have begun to speak. JAMES FARMER, Assistant Secretary of Labor says he brings greetings from Washington, D.C. and from the administration. He promises to work with

all those present to help make Martin Luther King's dream come true. They will "work for all who suffer, all who love." Senator EDWARD KENNEDY arrives on platform, is applauded as he shakes hands with Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY. Abernathy speaks, says he will deliver the second chapter of the Poor People's Campaign. More cutaway crowd shots [silent], some in crowd are white, most are black. Seen on stage behind Dr. Abernathy is Rev. JOSEPH LOWERY of SCLC.

Reel #85: April 4, 1969

563- 690

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #65)

SOF
4/4/69
10 min.
35 sec.

Continuation of first anniversary memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis. Some crowd shots as speaking continues in front of city hall. It is now raining. Rev. JOSEPH LOWERY holds umbrella Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY, at the podium. Abernathy speaks of jobs being taken away from workers by automation, and says "America must provide jobs for the jobless." Calls for an end to "vicious welfare laws," which are dehumanizing. Says he is concerned about oppression, not just at home, but also overseas. Talks of Vietnam, denounced U.S. policy in the war. Says it is "our America, too." Recalls Dr. King's plea to end the war in Vietnam, delivered on April 4, 1967 at Riverside Church in New York City, and says Dr. King was against our "policing the world." Says Poor People's Campaign will fight for the vote for 18-year-olds -- if old enough to fight they are old enough to vote. Wants the congressmen present to take a message back to Washington: "End the bombing now and get our troops out of Vietnam. Bring our sons back home." Crowd cheers, "Dig in, Ralph." Says U.S. should curtail military buildup in Southeast Asia -- Thailand, Laos, Cambodia. Should do something about selective service. "We must rededicate ourselves to the things Martin Luther King stood for. Easter season reminds us of another spokesman for the poor who lived 2,000 years ago -- Jesus of Nazareth. And 365 days ago, another prophet another spokesman for the poor. . . ." [abrupt cut.]

Reel #86: April 4, 1969**691 - 792**

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #66)

SOF
4/4/69
9 min.
23 sec.

Continuation of first anniversary memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis. Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY continues speaking. Rev. JESSE JACKSON stands behind Dr. Abernathy, holds umbrella. Some crowd shots [silent] and long shot of speaker's platform. Abernathy denounces "President Nixon's black capitalism." Says "white capitalism" is now government subsidized. Says he's for "black socialism" -- for rich communities, not rich individuals. But says "I am not a Communist ... I love America." Recalls 1968 Kerner report on urban riots, says its recommendations are **still** not heeded. Some cutaway crowd shots [silent]. Abernathy invites all to join new Poor People's Campaign. Says "We are the essential fiber, fabric and blood of America." Says his ancestors toiled for 250 years without wages, his granddaddy was born a slave. Refers to his son, two daughters, and wife who are all with him today. Says he's going on. Says he is going to march until freedom rings. He will march in Memphis until justice is won. Cheers. More crowd shots. Onstage Senator EDWARD KENNEDY and Rev. JAMES LAWSON congratulate Abernathy.

Reel #87: April 4, 1969**793- 881**

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #67)

SOF
4/4/69
7 min.
30 sec.

Continuation of first anniversary memorial service for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis. Some cutaway crowd shots, show both blacks and whites in audience. Senator EDWARD KENNEDY speaks. Addresses those present -- Rev. Lawson, Rev. Jackson, Aaron Henry, Jerry Wurf, congressmen, and "friends of Martin Luther King." Says "I was an admirer of Dr. King, as were my brothers." Says Martin Luther King showed that bigotry and hatred are as corrosive of the lives of those who practice them as those who suffer from them.

To some this is a day of sorrow, but to him it is a day of hope. Says, "Let all Americans, black and white, complete the agenda of justice together to achieve the dream of Dr. King and all who fight for social justice. Let no child be crippled in body and mind by the evil of hunger. Let no one be denied a job by the evil of discrimination. Let no one be denied the right to vote by oppression or fear of economic retaliation." Speaks about his brothers. Says President John F. Kennedy was first president to commit the nation to equality and civil rights, the first to say publicly that segregation was morally wrong. Recalls how Senator Robert F. Kennedy "walked with you among starving children in the Delta" and marched in the funeral procession for Martin Luther King in Atlanta a year ago. Says "If their lives and deaths have any meaning, is that we should love one another." Quotes from Robert F. Kennedy's speech in an Indianapolis ghetto on hearing of the death of Dr. King on April 4th, 1968 -- his praying for "wisdom through the awful grace of God." Pledges that he will work to eliminate the problems of poverty and racism all of his public life. Says no creed is more beautiful than that expressed in the words "If we can help somebody, then our lives shall not be in vain." Several cutaway shots [silent] of the crowd. [Soundbad in some segments of videotape, OK on film.]

(End of Videotape XIV)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XV -- Film Reels #88 through #93

Reel #88: April 4, 1969

000-227

Mag Stripe, WREC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #68)

SOF 4/4/69 9 min. 13 sec.	Press conference at Lorraine Motel by group calling itself The Martin Luther King Confrontation Committee. First speaker (identified later by next speaker as Rev. PERRY[?]) explains that they are dedicating themselves to carrying out the ideals and work of Dr. King. Says they will appeal to the peoples of the world to support Walter Bailey, the owner of the Lorraine Motel, in his efforts to make the motel a national shrine. Says that Dr. King was more than a civil rights worker, he worked for the dignity of all mankind, all races, religions and colors. Says there should be more than a march to memorialize him, and they want to start in Memphis. Second speaker (introduced as Rev. NEAL[?]) says the committee is for all people suffering injustice and denied freedoms. Says "You can kill the dreamer, but you cannot kill the dream." Says committee will handle local
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grievances in Memphis, listing 10 main points such as unfair garbage collection fee, unfair practices of the Memphis Light, Gas & Water Division, unfair hiring practices, unfair union practices, police brutality, court injustices, unfair usury practices of loan companies, and unfair policies of Memphis Board of Education affecting both teaching and administration as the schools desegregate. Says they will use both negotiation and boycotts. First confrontation will come at the Firestone Rubber Plant, because of the unfair firing of a black employee for alleged insubordination. Says they will deal with private industries and government agencies-- anywhere there is injustice.

Reel #89: April 4, 1969

228 - 332

Mag Stripe, WREC-TV & WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reels #69, #86)

SILENT
4/4/69
40 sec.

Long line of visitors is filing past the site on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. Among them is Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY. Large poster picturing Dr. King is hanging on the balcony railing outside the motel room where he was staying on April 4, 1968.

SOF
4/4/69
3 min.

Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY is interviewed in courtyard of Lorraine Motel. Tells of the night Dr. King was shot, how he and Dr. King shared Room 306. A weeping black man calls to Dr. Abernathy saying, "Reverend, I want to touch your hand." Dr. Abernathy embraces the man and says, "God bless you." He goes to car parked in courtyard. Police radio can be heard in background. Camera zooms from long shot of room from which the alleged assassin fired to a close-up of Abernathy. Final shot shows close-up of the large poster of Dr. King. [Soundbad on videotape, OK on film.]

SOF
4/4/69
1 min.
57 sec.

A memorial program for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at Hamilton High School in Memphis on the first anniversary of his death. Sign hanging overhead at back of the stage reads "I Have A Dream." A student, CAROLYN BROOMFIELD, is seen

concluding a speech about Dr. King's life and work. An adult speaker, unidentified, says Dr. King was a man of non-violence, a man of love, obsessed by the concept of freedom. Says he lived for freedom, died for his people. Hamilton High School chorus sings unidentified song. Another speaker recounts the purpose of the occasion and compares Dr. King to other great leaders who died for a cause. Says his death will serve as a reminder that love is the way to unlock the vaults of justice and peace.

Reel #90: Summer, 1968 333-497

Mag Stripe, WREC-TV film [?] (From Orig. Reel #[?])

SOF undated 9 min. A series of interviews and comments on the hospital workers' strike in Memphis in the summer of 1968. Speakers include JESSE EPPS of ASCME, ODELL HORTON, Director of Hospitals, City Council member Rev. JAMES NETTERS, Mayor HENRY LOEB, City Council member WYETH CHANDLER. Also seen on film are HOLLIS PRICE of LeMoyne-Owen College, BILL LUCY of AFSCME, WASHINGTON BUTLER of poverty program in Memphis. [Related segments on Reel #82, Videotape XIV, and Reel #91. These events are not directly related to sanitation workers' strike. Also, this reel is not in chronological order.]

SILENT undated 1 min. Street scenes in Memphis. Shots of ambulances and city hospital. [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike.]

Reel #91: April-May, 1969 498-576

Mag Stripe, WHBQ-TV film (From Orig. Reel#86)

SOF 4/9/69 1 min. 19 sec. Rev. JAMES LAWSON is recipient of the Humanities Award of Catholic diocese in Memphis. Sign behind rostrum says "The man who says he is in the light and hates his brother is in the darkness still." Rev. Lawson, in speech accepting the award, speaks about the meaning of manhood. Says manhood

is not in Vietnam, in law and order, or even in success. It begins first on the inside, inside a person's heart, life, mind, and body. [Sound bad on tape, OK on film.]

SILENT
undated
19 sec.

Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY and Mayor RICHARD HATCHER of Gary, Indiana are shown at a press conference. [This segment not related to sanitation workers' strike.]

SOF
undated
9 sec.

AFSCME leaders BILL LUCY and JOE PAISLEY and several others are shown giving an interview, evidently having been barred from entering an office during hospital workers' strike of summer 1968. [Related segments on Reel #82, Videotape XIV, and Reel #90. These events not directly related to sanitation workers' strike. Also, this segment is not in chronological order.]

SOF
5/22/69
1 min.
17 sec.

ROY WILKINS, national president of the NAACP is speaking at the Sheraton-Peabody at a benefit dinner honoring JESSE TURNER, long-time NAACP leader in Memphis. Wilkins refers to Jesse Turner as "Mr. Civil Rights," and says he is a symbol of the civil rights fight not only in Memphis but for the whole nation. Describes Turner as a man of persistence in work and in speech. "He may not talk long, but he talks all the time."

SOF
April, 1969
1 min.
20 sec.

A press conference preceding the memorial program for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis on the first anniversary of his death. Among those shown participating are DR. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. H. RALPH JACKSON, Rev. JAMES LAWSON, and JESSE EPPS of AFSCME. Dr. Abernathy speaks of confronting local, state, and federal governments with the things he will spell out in his speech on April 4, 1969. Asked why he would plan to single out Alabama in these confrontations, Abernathy replies that Dr. King started his ministry in Alabama, and it is a symbol of segregation. Says equality is not a reality for all Americans anywhere in the country, but most certainly not in Alabama. Asked for his impressions of any changes that may have been made in the lives of the sanitation workers in Memphis, he says the

men have won outstanding victories, but they have not gained everything they were entitled to. [This segment is not in chronological order.]

SOF
5/22/69
1 min.

At a press conference in Memphis, ROY WILKINS, national president of the NAACP, speaks of President Nixon's appointment of Warren Burger to the Supreme Court. Says Burger is a strong advocate of "law and order" in the mold of Goldwater in 1964. Wilkins assesses the Nixon administration as one of confusion.

Reel #92: Summer, 1969 577 - 796

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #95)

SOF
Summer,
1969
26 min.

"The War on Poverty: The Memphis Front." A documentary film produced for The War on Poverty Committee in Memphis by students in the Broadcasting and Film division of the Memphis State University Speech and Drama Department. The film (silent, black & white, 16 mm) was shot during the summer of 1969, and sound effects and interviews to be used in voice-over commentaries were recorded on audiotape. The purpose of the project was to build understanding in the "non-poverty community" of the work of the Poverty Committee. The film shows playgrounds, community centers and other places in the city where the Poverty Committee's work was carried out. Much good footage here. Includes views of Memphis landmarks, business sections, stately homes and, in contrast, scenes showing extreme poverty in Memphis. ("Memphis has the second worst poverty condition in the United States, with 26% of its citizens living at the poverty level.")

Varied events are shown, including a tour by Concerned Women of Memphis, a (mostly white) middle-class group, of some of city's (mostly black) slum areas for first-hand view of poverty conditions. A meeting of the War On Poverty Committee is seen. Also, activities for children (mostly poor children) in city parks, including performances by

Children's Theatre group, craft programs, dance instruction, music lessons, cooking classes. Footage on programs for the blind. Museum visits for children. Trip to U.S. Navy Air Training program at Millington, Tennessee. Also scenes of swimming lessons, ballgames, horseshoe-pitching, basketball practice. Snack-time for small children at a neighborhood playground. Scenes at a Memphis Police Department Service Center, and of immunization programs. Good footage of scenes inside homes of welfare families, both black and white. ("If we tripled all the programs we now have in Memphis, we would reach only one-third of the poverty families.")

Much information is given in VO commentary, throughout. Film ends with quotations from speeches made by John T. Fisher and Mary Collier at "Memphis Cares" program on April 7, 1968. Final comment: "People are their brothers' keepers. That's a very real statement." [This film not directly related to sanitation workers' strike but provides good overall views of conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s.]

Reel #93: Summer, 1969 797 – cont'd on Videotape XVI
Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students. (From Orig. Reel #98)

<p>SILENT Summer, 1969 15 min.</p>	<p>Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front." [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968, but has some good shots of poverty conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee projects at various locations, that were not used in final editing of the film. This footage is OK on the videotape, but film is in bad condition. Has many splices that are not well done, and is upside-down on the reel. Reel #93 is continued on Videotape XVI.]</p>
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(End of Videotape XV)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XVI -- Film Reels #93 through #95

Reel #93 (cont'd from Videotape XV): Summer, 1969 **000 - 205**

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #98)

<p>SILENT Summer, 1969. 30 min.</p>	<p>Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front." [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968, but has some good shots of poverty conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee projects at various locations, that were not used in final editing of the film. This footage is OK on the videotape, but film is in bad condition. Has many splices that are not well done, and is upside-down on the reel.]</p>
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Reel #94: Summer, 1969**206 – 537**

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #99)

SILENT
 Summer,
 1969
 45 min.

Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front. [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968, but has some goodshots of poverty conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee projects at various locations, that were not used in final editing of the film.]

Reel #95: Summer, 1969**538- 562**

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #100)

SILENT
 Summer,
 1969
 3 min.

Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front. [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968, but has some goodshots of poverty conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee projects at various locations, that were not used in final editing of the film. Reel #95 is continued on Videotape XVII.]

(End of Videotape XVI)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XVII -- Film Reel #95

Reel #95 (cont'd from Videotape XVI): Summer, 1969 000- 572

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #100)

SILENT	Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film
Summer,	documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front. [Not
1969	directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968,
45 min.	but has some good shots of poverty conditions in Memphis
	in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee
	projects at various locations, that were not used in final
	editing of the film. Reel #95 is continued on Videotape
	XVIII.]

(End of Videotape XVII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XVIII --Film Reels #95 through #96

Reel #95 (cont'd from Videotape XVII): Summer, 1969 000- 058

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel #100)

SILENT	Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film
Summer,	documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front.
1969	[Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of
10 min.	1968, but has some good shots of poverty conditions in
	Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty
	Committee projects at various locations, that were not
	used in final editing of the film.]

Reel #96: Summer, 1969**059 - 572**

Optical, b&w, documentary film by MSU students (From Orig. Reel#101)

SILENT
Summer,
1969
42 min.

Out-takes. Footage shot in the summer of 1969 for film documentary, "The War On Poverty: The Memphis Front. [Not directly related to sanitation workers' strike of 1968, but has some good shots of poverty conditions in Memphis in the late 1960s, and of War On Poverty Committee projects at various locations, that were not used in final editing of the film.]

(End of Videotape XVIII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XIX -- Film Reels #97 through #98

Reel #97: 1969

000-117

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #93)

SOF
undated,
1969
7 min.

From a four-part series on poverty in Memphis that was prepared by news reporter ART GILLIAM, and ran in segments on WMC-TV's local news show in 1969: This reel includes only a part of the material aired: Some footage of local scenes, interviews with WASHINGTON BUTLER, director of the War On Poverty Committee In Memphis, and Rev. JAMES NETTERS, Memphis city council member, and commentary by Art Gilliam. Consensus is that some activity has taken place to combat poverty in Memphis, but not enough. [Not directly related to the sanitation workers' strike of 1968. Additional footage from this series is on Reel #120.]

Reel #98: March 31, 1973 118 - 450

Mag Stripe, documentary film by Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike Multi-Media Project (From Orig. Reel #105)

SOF/SILENT "A Tribute To Dr. King And The Sanitation Workers." A film
February- assembled by the Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike Multi-
April, 1968 Media Project for a special commemorative program held by
20 min. AFSCME on March 31, 1973, to observe the fifth anniversary
of the death of Dr. King. All footage used in the film is from
this collection, and covers highlights of events related to
the strike in Memphis from its beginning in February through
its settlement in April of 1968. Among those shown in the
footage are Mayor HENRY LOEB, various city council members
and other city officials; union leaders P. J. CIAMPA, T. O.
JONES, JERRY WURF, BILL LUCY, and others; community
leaders, Rev. EZEKIEL BELL, Rev. JAMES LAWSON, and others;
and national civil rights leaders including BAYARD RUSTIN, ROY
WILKINS, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

UNRELATED FOOTAGE**451-572**

[Disregard this travel film footage on Hawaiian sugar cane. It is duplicated here by error.]

(End of Videotape XIX)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
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VIDEOTAPE XX -- Reel #99

UNRELATED FOOTAGE

000-150

[Disregard this travel film footage on Hawaiian sugar cane. It is duplicated here by error.]

Reel #99: 1972

151 - 353

Optical, documentary film by Churchill Roberts (From Orig. Reel #102)

SOF
February-
April, 1968
11 min.

"Keep Your Trash." A documentary film about the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike made in 1972 by Churchill Roberts, a member of the original Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, as part of his doctoral studies at the School of Communications, University of Iowa. All footage used in this film is from this collection. VO commentary is by Churchill Roberts. [Reel #99 continued on Videotape XXI.]

(End of Videotape XX)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXI-- Film Reels #99 through #101

Reel #99 (cont'd from Videotape XX): 1972 000 - 313

Optical, documentary film by Churchill Roberts (From Orig. Reel #102)

SOF	"Keep Your Trash." Continuation of a documentary film about
February-	the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, made in
April, 1968	1972 by Churchill Roberts, a member of the original
15 min.	Memphis Search for Meaning Committee, as part of his
	doctoral studies at the School of Communications,
	University of Iowa. All footage used in this film is from
	this collection. VO commentary is by Churchill Roberts.

[Note: In the following duplications of interviews with Memphis community leaders -- Reel #100 through Reel #119 --filmed in April, 1971, there is no sound-on-film. For transcripts or the sound portion of these interviews, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #100: April, 1971

314 -754

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #106)

SILENT Interview with ODELL HORTON, director of Memphis City
 April, 1971 Hospitals in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by
 30 min. WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a
 special program aired on the third anniversary of death in
 Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-
 film for this interview. For transcript of sound portion, see
 Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #101: April, 1971

755-865

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #107)

SILENT Interview with CHARLES DINKINS, president of Owen College
 April, 1971 in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news
 15 min. reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program
 aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr.
 Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this
 interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents
 and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20. Reel #101 is
 continued on Videotape XXII.]

(End of Videotape XXI)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXII -- Reel #101 through Reel #103

Reel #101 (cont'd from Videotape XXI): April, 1971 000-370

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #107)

SILENT Continuation of an interview with CHARLES DINKINS,
April, 1971 president of Owen College in 1968, one of a series filmed
18 min. in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in
 preparation for a special program aired on the third
 anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther
 King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview.
 For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and
 Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #102: April, 1971 371-724

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #108)

SILENT Interview with JERRED BLANCHARD, a Memphis city council
April, 1971 member in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV
30 min. news reporter CRAIG LEAKE, in preparation for a special

program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #103: April, 1971

725 - 874

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #109)

SILENT
April, 1971
10 min.

Interview with BENJAMIN HOOKS, a criminal courts judge in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20. Reel #103 is continued on Videotape XXIII.]

(End of Videotape XXII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXIII -- Film Reels #103 through #105

Reel #103 (cont'd from Videotape XXII): April, 1971 000 -115

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #109)

SILENT Continuation of an interview with BENJAMIN HOOKS, a
Apr11, 1971 criminal courts judge in Memphis in 1968, one of a series
10 min. filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in
 preparation for a special program aired on the third
 anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King,
 Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For
 transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts
 File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #104: April, 1971

116-550

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #110)

SILENT Interview with JOHN T. FISHER, a Memphis businessman and
April, 1971 organizer of Memphis Cares program in 1968, one of a series
30 min. filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in

preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #105: April, 1971

551-879

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #111)

SILENT Interview with EDGAR BAILEY, president of the Memphis City
April, 1971 School Board in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by
45 min. WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a
special program aired on the third anniversary of death in
Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-
on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion,
see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXIII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXIV -- Film Reels #106 through #107

Reel #106: April, 1971

000-300

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel #112)

SILENT	First Interview with attorney OTIS HIGGS, one of a series
April, 1971	filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE
14 min.	in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #107: April, 1971**301-537**

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #112)

SILENT Second interview with attorney OTIS HIGGS, one of a series
April, 1971 filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in
12 min. preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary
 of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no
 sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of sound
 portion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder
 20.]

(End of Videotape XXIV)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXV -- Film #108

Reel #108: April, 1971

000 - 411

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #114)

SILENT Interview with HENRY LUX, assistant chief of police in
April, 1971 Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-
20 min. TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a
 special program aired on the third anniversary of death
 in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no
 sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of
 soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box
 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXV)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXVI -- Film Reels #109 through #110

Reel #109: April, 1971

000 - 444

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #115)

SILENT
April, 1971
25 min.

Interview with TOM TODD, a Memphis city council member in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of sound portion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #110: April, 1971**445 - 812**

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (From Orig. Reel # 116)

SILENT Interview with Rev. SAMUEL B. KYLES, a Memphis civil rights
April, 1971 activist and SCLC leader, one of a series filmed in 1971 by
32 min. WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a
 special program aired on the third anniversary of death in
 Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The interviewer here
 is WMC-TV community affairs director Dr. HOLLIS PRICE, who
 was president of LeMoyne College in 1968.
 [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For
 transcript of soundportion, see Documents and
 Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXVI)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXVII -- Film Reel #111

Reel #111: April, 1971

000 - 424

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #117)

Silent
April, 1971
30 min.

Interview with MAXINE SMITH, executive director of NAACP in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXVII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXVIII -- Film Reels #112 through #113

Reel #112: April, 1971

000 - 628

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #118)

Silent
April, 1971
30 min.

Interview with LEWIS MCKEE, banker and civic leader in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The interviewer here is WMC-TV community affairs director Dr. HOLLIS PRICE, who was president of LeMoyne College in 1968. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #113: April, 1971**629 - 883**

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #119)

Silent
April, 1971
25 min.

Interview with FRED DAVIS, Memphis city council member in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXVIII)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXVIII -- Film Reels #112 through #113

Reel #113: April, 1971

000-450

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #118)

Silent
April, 1971
24 min.

Interview with DOROTHY SNOWDEN "HAPPY" JONES, civic leader and a principal organizer of Concerned Women of Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #115: April, 1971

451-633

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #121)

Silent
April, 1971
30 min.

Interview with HENRY LOEB, mayor of Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third

anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript
 of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25,
 Folder 20.]

Reel #116: April, 1971

634-880

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #122)

Silent
 April, 1971
 10 min.

Interview with Rev. ROBERT TROUTMAN, chaplain at University of
 Tennessee Medical Center in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed
 in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in
 preparation for a special program aired on the third
 anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 [There is no sound-on- film for this interview. For transcript
 of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25,
 Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXIX)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE XXX -- Film Reels #116 through #119

Reel #117: April, 1971

000-192

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #123)

Silent
April, 1971
10 min.

Interview with ALLEN MORGAN, banker and civic leader in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

UNRELATED FOOTAGE

193-233

[Disregard this footage of an interview by WMC-TV news reporter Ed Goetz with an unidentified man, duplicated here by error.]

Reel #118: April, 1971**234-367**

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #124)

Silent
April, 1971
20 min.

Interview with CALLIE STEVENS, a district administrator for Memphis city school system in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

Reel #119: April, 1971**368-627**

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #125)

Silent
April, 1971
20 min.

Interview with JESSE TURNER, banker, civil rights leader, and head of NAACP in Memphis in 1968, one of a series filmed in 1971 by WMC-TV news reporter CRAIG LEAKE in preparation for a special program aired on the third anniversary of death in Memphis of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. [There is no sound-on-film for this interview. For transcript of soundportion, see Documents and Artifacts File, Box 25, Folder 20.]

(End of Videotape XXX)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

VIDEOTAPE ONLY – [No Film Reels]

VIDEOTAPE XXXI: 1978

000-320

Documentary film produced for AFSCME by Osprey Films, New York, NY

SOF
February-
April, 1968
30 min.

"I AM A MAN: Martin Luther King and the Memphis Sanitation Strike." In 1978, as part of the AFSCME union's national observance of the 10th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s death, this documentary film about the Memphis strike, and Dr. King's role in that event was written and produced by Craig Fisher and John Martin of Osprey Films, New York City. Much of the 1968 footage used in this film is from this collection, with additional footage filmed in 1978 by the filmmakers. [Videotape version only, no film reel.]

VIDEOTAPE XXXII: February, 1968

000-590

From the collection of Bob Lewis, WHBQ-TV program director in 1968

SOF/Silent
February,
1968
35 min.

Part One of a three-reel chronological film record of the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, assembled from WHBQ-TV news coverage at the time by Bob Lewis, that station's program director in 1968. Provides excellent

overall view of crisis period. This reel covers events occurring in February, 1968. Most of the original footage used in this film is now part of this collection. [Videotape version only, no film reel.]

VIDEOTAPE XXXIII: March, 1968

000-712

From the collection of Bob Lewis, WHBQ-TV program director in 1968

<p>SOF/Silent March, 1968 44 min.</p>	<p>Part Two of a three-reel chronological film record of the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, assembled from WHBQ-TV news coverage at the time by Bob Lewis, that station's program director in 1968. Provides excellent overall view of crisis period. This reel covers events occurring in March, 1968. Most of the original footage used in this film is now part of this collection. [Videotape version only, no film reel.]</p>
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VIDEOTAPE XXXIV: April, 1968

000-729

Silent (picture only), WMC-TV film (from Orig. Reel #125)

<p>SOF/Silent April, 1968 45 min.</p>	<p>Part Three of a three-reel chronological film record of the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike, assembled from WHBQ-TV news coverage at the time by Bob Lewis, that station's program director in 1968. Provides excellent overall view of crisis period. This reel covers events occurring in April, 1968. Most of the original footage used in this film is now part of this collection. [Videotape version only, no film reel.]</p>
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(End of VIDEOTAPE ONLY section)

The 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike
A Film and Videotape Record

FILM REELS ONLY – [NO VIDEOTAPE]

Reel #120: 1968-1969

Mag Stripe, WMC-TV film

SOF From a four-part series on poverty in Memphis that was
undated, prepared by news reporter ART GILLIAM, and ran in segments
1969 on WMC-TV's local news show in 1969. This reel includes
3 min. only a part of the material aired: Some good footage
 showing poverty in various Memphis neighborhoods with VO
 commentary by Art Gilliam. [Not directly related to the
 sanitation workers' strike of 1968. Additional footage from
 this series is on Reel #97.]

SOF CORETTA SCOTT KING in Memphis for the SCLC's 11th Annual
8/16/68 Convention in August, 1968. [For audio recordings of SCLC's
1 min.]

1968 convention, see Audiotape File, Tape 234, Tape 234A, and Tape 235.]

SOF
8/16/68
2 min.

Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY speaking at the SCLC's 11th Annual Convention in Memphis in August, 1968. Says they will be going on to Chicago for the Democratic National Convention to demand that attention be paid to the needs of poor people. [For audio recordings of SCLC's 1968 convention see Audiotape File Tape 234, Tape 234A, Tape 235.]

(End of FILM ONLY section)

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