Frederick Gioia, Neurosurgeon at St. Joseph, 1968

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Brad unknown last name- However you talk with people from other countries. Five years of my education were in Europe with a mixture of men form oh maybe 10 or 15 countries in my own class. Over a period of 5 years you have many occasions to get off the subject we were studying and to discuss other things. To begin with I was very much surprised to hear their views of what I had been taught here as an American. My first reaction was completely defensive to prove why we were right and they were wrong. Of course with a little more maturity you realize there is a probably more middle of the road and we aren't all that right, of course I don't think we were all that wrong in many cases. There are other views.

David Yellin- Incidentally you were on tape but, if that's alright. If we could get started, what we do Dr. Giola, I don't think you need it as much as other people is to sort of warm people up to talk about their favorite subject which is themselves. But we really do want to know, just to have a biographical sketch of how you….how did a nice guy like you get into such a racket, is the only way we can put it.

Dr. Frederick Giola- What as a neurosurgery and this? It has been called many things but I never heard it called a racket I guess it could be.

David Yellin- I meant it, of course I don't know how I meant it. No I mean how you became a doctor, how you were born, something about your background.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Born in upper New York state in 1925.

David Yellin- Where exactly?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Rochester, New York. Raised in a very conventional manner by two wonderful parents. My father being interested in business and having preformed in that activity all his life, I should have. However I was aware of many discrepancies of what the business world held for me and my deficiencies that would be even more exposed than they were at that stage, so I decided I was more interested in Science.

David Yellin- I have a suspicion that those things you claim to be deficiencies would be virtues according to someone else.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Matter of opinion.

David Yellin- Yes another chapter.

Dr. Frederick Giola- As a result I entered Colgate University after I finished my studies doing prep school called (muffled) Academy. Went into the army for 2 years and then I went to college and took an accelerated course at which time I was ready supposedly for the business world and chose not to go into it and with my meager knowledge of science that I had been exposed to in college, aside that I liked it and I had enough qualifications that after traveling in Europe for a year which I

was given more or less by a gift by my parents before going into the family business, I stayed over took some exams, qualified, in school of medicine.

David Yellin- Where was this?

Dr. Frederick Giola- University of Geneva in Switzerland.

David Yellin- Again what was the family business, just for the record.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Food manufacturing. Still business still going on my brother runs it my parents are both deceased. Let's see after that came back tot eh states and stayed there roughly 5 years. Interned at Rochester General Hospital. Decided at that time that I was most interested in medicine form a special point of view really more the psyche more than anything. People interested me and I toyed with the idea of going into psychiatry. Looked into it didn't see anything I liked particularly. From the point of view of the type of treatment, the patients you handle, the results you got, nor did I like the men that I saw in the field of psychiatry, so that there was nothing particularly infatuating about the situation, which led me into an Allied field, I still wanted to deal with the brain. A neurologist is somewhat restricted in his capacity to perform in the medical arts, so I chose neurosurgery, and I had read about a man a man named Glen Sperling, R. Glen Sperling who created great feats in neurosurgery, he was trained by the one and only Harvey Kushy at Harvard and this man was head of he neurological service for the United States Army and then all the armed forces. Wrote to him and told him of my interests with its shallow background actually. He interviewed me and encouraged me, accepted me as a resident and I trained with him for 4 years.

David Yellin- Where was this?

Dr. Frederick Giola- He was professor at the University of Louisville at the time. I stayed there, came to Memphis supposedly on the premise of teaching and research which was my main interest until I found the pay they were paying the mean in that capacity and switched over to private medicine with research on the side.

David Yellin- You came to Memphis in what year?

Dr. Frederick Giola- 1956.

David Yellin- Of course I would love to pursue what you found out about psychiatry and whether it was that you had ideas…

Dr. Frederick Giola- Perhaps some psychiatrists are going to listen to this tape and it will lead to a bad situation.

David Yellin- No I am really so curious, is it because you had other ideas and you didn't you know we are not supposed to pursue this any further…

Dr. Frederick Giola- No it was very simple, I became interested and read everything I got my hands on. Things like Freud, Yeung and so forth. I was interested in the

evolution of this so called science in my own impression or opinion after reading that very little progress had been made from the work these men had did. The end result of a patient today is really not much different than a patient treated psychiatrically speaking 20 years ago, 50 years ago. Well now you can't compare that with favor in any other field of medicine. So I didn't want to get into that frustrating compromising situation. I felt that the men that were in the field were also as frustrat4ed with their own lives, or with the situation, or with their work I don't know what, without knowing deeply each one, but I felt that just wouldn't be a good situation for me.

Brad unknown last name- I can appreciate your point of view I was an enlisted man in a psychiatric section of the general hospital.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well you know some of it then. It is hard. It's hard work and the fruits are so few to reap.

David Yellin- The frustration in it of it's self which might reverberate or come back to the one who is practicing.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I would like to be dedicated enough to do that, you have to have something in your background to make you want to do that and perhaps it is usually some personality quirk of your own that interests you enough to want to be that profound.

David Yellin- Well, now ok we will make a leap you are back here in Memphis in private practice and of course if there is anything that you feel you want to tell. Our main concern Dr. Giola as I think I recall indicating to that we are interested if you would be kind enough to give us your recollection, not your opinion now or what you think now, but as best you can, the recollection of the events that began with the strike and went through and ended with the assassination of Dr. King. As a person of some esteem and being distinguished in this town and probably representing a point of view that we would very much and I don't mean that you are representing any group but yourself. Can you begin with recalling when you first heard about the strike and perhaps what it meant to you, what you thought of it?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes. I can remember what I thought of and how it impressed me. I can't give you any specific dates and I don't think that would be of any importance anyways. But I remember reading of it and I have specific feelings about such situations. The reason I am so aware of these feelings is that they differ so greatly from everyone else around me. As you see maybe I should have gone into psychiatry with an attitude like that. But believe me, this is no paranoia, I am made fully aware of this at every lunch that I eat with a group of physicians and I am a loner in that it is rare for someone to agree with my feelings here in this hospital or community. Doctors are a special breed. They belong to a pleek and they protected, they think they are protecting it by being ultra conservative and I feel seeing one side of the broader picture. We are the rub comes in getting back to what you asked me. This whole situation came up about the sanitation workers striking. And immediately

there was a conflict of opinion. The average fellow I would see in the dressing room before going to surgery or having lunch with or in the coffee shop here was they were all for the immediate reaction of the city in that to stop the se people from joining a union, unions are controlled by gangsters and therefore they are bad. These men have been able to work this way for years, t hey really don't do anything very important therefore why should they be paid more. This sort of argument. Furthermore, most of them or all of them were black and if they did receive more money they would only go out and put a down payment on a television set or a new automobile, and really that doesn't benefit them, their children or society. So they thought things should have been kept the same. They may have some valid points however, I couldn't see them. That is my impression of this thing as it started. Another impression was that I was not only involved in my own feelings which I will tell you about but I have also had several cases to speak with one of the men who was involved in this, mayor Lobe. Not in any official level or any other way, this was only done socially a few times. What it amounted to in short was this, I have a deep feeling that people and I don't care where they come from, what color skin they got or what religion they practice, everyone has the right to a good living, but that doesn't mean a high standard of living. For some reason I cannot understand a common fear that if the average fellow lives a bit better that is going to make me live a little less well which is for some reason predominant, especially amongst either physicians or capitalists or whatever you want to call them. This was the basis of the argument and I had a feeling then that these men did a type of work that I certainly would want to do, there is nothing appetizing about it , yet it has to be done. Just because the average man that is doing it is black without an educational background doesn't qualify me as a potential voter to say that is where he belongs, or it was good enough for him 5 years ago or for his father but he should. As a matter of fact it is the opposite point of view that I take. I feel that if this man could have a little more prestige and I liked him being called a sanitation worker rather than a garbage collector. If he could have a little more money, perhaps his children could have an easier time. They perhaps could get a little better educated. They may see a little of the fruits of what you can get out of a slightly higher standard of living, which could possibly further stimulate them to make even greater progress, maybe sacrificing at the beginning but never the less the end result that they would not be satisfied with as little as their past generation which to me is of the utmost importance. Now I don't feel that this should be a completely aggressive nature of being that he has to push and sacrifice everything else other parts of his personality could get ahead materially at all. I think this is a round about picture, that the man needs to improve his status mentally as well as materially. And for that reason I was happy to see these men get together, make their feelings known and do it orderly. There was an element of outside people coming in and this business of unions which supposedly has a tainted color many circles. That they give money to support a lot of men that don't do anything for them called union officers and the worker loses everything and gains very little. I am sure there is some of that, however, just from the little I know of history unions have helped the average man. They will help the average sanitation worker. If some of his money in which he spends in the form of dues is mis-spent, that is one of the complications in our society but I think he will get

enough to benefit him, to overcome any deficit of that sort. I was also happy to see that a group of men with black skin was organized and helped themselves. I think they deserve it. I don't think they should have to live the way they do. From that point on I just read the newspapers and argued with my colleagues, they majority of are were against this and that is probably the extent of my feelings. I had no specific feelings for this one strike. These represent my general feelings for anyone. The Chinese laundrymen could ban together for better living conditions and I would be for them. So that is it.

David Yellin- You, well very good and very explicit. Do you recall if possible, again I am sure you can see what we are striving for here are the colorful details of day to day existence. Do you recall really either incidents or particular conversations or debates or discussions that you had that you could remember now that really clearly define a point of view that you opposed.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- I mean you don't have to give the names of course.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Discussing this at that time when it first came out in the paper sand there was a prolonged discussion. We normally meet after the day is over with and have coffee before we get on and fight the traffic. This one evening we over stayed because of this situation. Everybody just wanted to express their feelings. I remember I became somewhat the person to take a poke at that evening because out of some say 15 men everyone agreed except for me. I remember one fellow in particular who I consider as a well trained man, he has a good brain and yet I can't, you notice I am putting the word intelligent because to me that represents a rounded out appreciation of all of your qualities and I think that most of these men are specialized and they lack in some of these other facets and he was typical, and his feeling was simply this. That helping people of this sort or giving them as he put it, not helping them. Giving them more each time they demand it leads to nothing and it causes prices to increase, it increases the taxation of the average citizen. He has witnessed enough of this type of person getting free government benefits or any other type of benefit that you want to think of in that the person doesn't actually earn these accessory benefits they are given. No good could come of it other than further inflation, further difficulty in controlling these people that they were a drag on society, a drag on society. He could see of no benefit what so ever and he became very heated about his feelings and felt hat I didn't appreciate the situation. That I hadn't been exposed to it enough and I assured the man that having worked in Louisville Kentucky for 4 years, having lived here for some 12 years, I have a place in Mississippi that I spend quite a bit of time at. Over a period of 8 years now where I have many friends who are of the very type that this man feels should be satisfied where they have them. And I know these people I have talked with them, outside of being able to use the proper grammar, their brains worked just as well as mine and some of them I have a faint suspicion may even work better. So that I resented this and I told him so, oddly enough we usually don't get into name calling but I was called a very choice word that I have been called before, I was called nigger-lover.

Which didn't bother me a bit and still doesn't. I suppose if you want to describe my feelings as love, I do love niggers, I love black men and I love white men and I love china men, I love anybody that likes to live peacefully. So, it got very heated and I expressed why I felt these men ought to be given a break and his opinion, he admitted to me on one hand that it was a problem, that we would have to support a lot of people if they weren't educated and they couldn't develop skills but that was one of the burdens of society. Would not buy my point that perhaps if I did give someone in a giveaway program, and I am admitting that many people will take advantage over it, But out of maybe every 4 or 5 families we do this with if they do have better means maybe one or two will have children in the next generation that will be far better citizens then the old system. This he would not buy and this was when the argument ended. There was a meeting of a brick wall on both sides. He feels that my system want work at all. I feel like my system has many loopholes we are going to spend an awful lot of money doing it and we are going to fail on many cases but we are going to salvage many situations that couldn't be, and frankly I don't care what it costs that is what money is for and I would rather see it spent here than in Vietnam.

David Yellin- Just what has been your relationship?

Dr. Frederick Giola- With this man?

David Yellin- Yes.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Fine. They tolerate me. They all do, they all make remarks. I am a fullbright man they call me. Which is alright with me too, doesn't bother me, we still..

David Yellin- I mean how low can you get?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think it is a question of height not lowness. We get along well, they take more from me than they would take from the average fellow, I think because it has been going on for a period of years. They accepted, it hasn't hurt all that much. Some people got irritated and don't like to talk with me and a couple of physicians have even stopped referring me cases, but if they referred me cases on my capacity to agree with their stupidity, they ought to get another doctor to begin with,. I don't care about their work very much, Oddly enough many of these physicians after while referred me patients again, so it is no great sweat.

Brad unknown last name- You know Dr. Giola, if this was the reaction immediately early in this situation did the sharpness increase as the difficulty in town increased, or did a silence settle in or was there kind of…

Dr. Frederick Giola- No I think it built up.

Brad unknown last name- It built up.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Built up until that one evening and I remember discussing Henry Lobe and how I actually stated that I admired in many ways what Henry Lobe was doing, the way he was doing it. He had his valid points, I felt that there was sincerity when he said he wanted to help these people. There was some technicalities which he did not think the city government ought to get involved in and break precedence. Well I think that precedents are made to be broken if it is done for the benefit of many people. But I couldn't hold that against him. He was born and raised here, has a completely different view than I do, but with that I think he was much more open than most of my friends and colleagues. To this day, I still think he has done a remarkable job, with taking in account his background and the given situation and his friends in the community. I think he did well.

David Yellin- Now you said the same evening, was this the same evening that you were referring to that you had the showdown or discussion 14 against 1 or…

Dr. Frederick Giola- No this was happening as this thing was building up and it kept on building until the evening of the assassination which of course had another effect I think, Although most of these men felt as strongly as they told me they did, none of them believed in violence. You may hear an off handed remark occasionally but when it really came down to it and hits thing happened not that they did face and change their feelings, I doubt that they changed at all. They had mixed emotions, they were sorry, they were a little bit embarrassed I think that man does this to man. They were a little embarrassed that they were Memphians and it happened in Memphis, they were just shocked that this regardless of the extent of their feelings there is no way to solve any problem.

David Yellin- Did you feel, or do you feel that whether it is implicit or explicit but perhaps their own approach, and I don't blame these men separately the whole city, all of us indeed, own approach which might be considered non-participation, or non-concern, had anything at all to do with the event of the assassination?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Non-concern on their part?

David Yellin- Yes, this mass guilt thing a lot of people are talking about. First of all do you think there is any validity to it in itself or could it be applicable to the people here?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think it is applicable. I don't think these people feel so strongly where about they could come from one side of the pendulum and swing way over to the other in a way of developing a guilt complex about it. I don't think they feel that strongly. I think the people that felt, perhaps similar to what I feel have more of a chance of developing a guilt complex than the man who is on the opposite side of the line.

David Yellin- Why is that?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well the reason is perhaps I know there is no possibility of him having done more preceding such an incident, but I can certainly think of ways I

could have done more. He is not allowed to do more because he doesn't feel like I do, his heritage doesn't allow him to. His status today materially doesn't he think allow him to. I certainly could have done more and if anyone should develop a guilt complex it should be someone like me, which I didn't. I think I have been doing a lot, perhaps not as much as I should. As much as my time allows.

David Yellin- Again and I think because you are so articulate on this, and some what authentic and authoritative too. What about the feeling of physicians particularly. This is not asking you to condemn physicians but perhaps to explain and enlighten what was the feelings you indicated that they majority felt the other way they were 14 more than were on your side. What does this have to do with their relationship with negros as patients and hospitals and so on.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well they are an odd group. They treat this problem like they, with a feeling to me in congress in this respect. Actually this is a similar situation. To me it is very difficult to find a physician that is a devout anything. I am referring more to religion now. It is hard for me to see how a man at a certain point because of teaching can stop whatever he is doing and let his mind be harnessed to a degree that he admits to himself that some superior begin is controlling a given situation when up until that point he has used sound, logical, scientific facts to allow him to arrive at a given point. And from that point on, perhaps due to lack of understanding any further or perhaps even out of fear or perhaps even out of background mental buildup, god takes over so to speak. Now getting back to your question about how the physician feels treating colored people when he has demonstrated to me that he is definitely prejudiced against the colored people. They seem to have these firm feelings. Many of these people have been raised by colored people attending them. And they do discriminate and when they come to treat the patient if he has black skin it seems to make very little difference if any. I am sure, there are some, where they can't keep this line the way it should be. I would be the last person they would expose this feeling to because they know how I feel. So that from what I can see, from the men I know who feel quite strongly about this problem, they in my eyes, have treated people with white or black skin, exactly the same.

David Yellin- Now interesting thing, what we have discovered which makes the story so fascinating because we have uncovered little bits and pieces. It is what we are becoming to think of as the Greek tragedy inevitability of all these things. And I think you are another part of this? Why were you there? Doesn't that ever occur to you, Fred. Of course, you could look at it another way if you are a dramatist, maybe one of the other physicians should have been there at the time you were there on April 4th.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Someone was going to be there, there always will be someone.

David Yellin- Right, but you know I guess, but in this whole case just as a small case in point that fascinates me is that Dr. King was going to a dinner at the Kyles'. With there we only 12 people, and this was his 13th visit to the hotel Lorraine. I just say

that this whole story is full, the blizzard the snow on the 22nd. You can make whatever you want of this…

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think you can with everything you look for (muffled) you can add your figures so that they jive with what you want to think. I personally have any little feeling about the 13's or the snow or anything else.

David Yellin- I realize of course what you said a few paragraphs back, that this might be your reaction. But we would like to discuss if we could and I certainly appreciate you told us very specifically and we don't want to probe into anything that would not be legal for you to disclose. I do however, must preface that whatever the that takes place will not take place at least a year or year and a half. You can make any restrictions on any information that you give us two forms here that is free and clear at our discretion and the other is with your specific revisions against any publication. So we would like to come to that hospital on April 4th because the telling of the event we feel that 2 things. The more interestingly it is told, the better the story is and the longer it will hold people interests and secondly whatever details we can get for history, I think we are doing history a service. As we are mentioning over here, who sold the cuff links to Abe Lincoln or such little and indiscriminate or insignificant little things. So if we do seem to be knit picking it is only because we want to find out as much as possible. How come you were here, tell us about that last day if you don't mind.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I can tell you up to a certain point and then I can't tell you anything in that I have been asked not to speak of this by the members of the Justice Department until this trial is over with. After which and you said there would be a year, I imagine the trial will be over with I will be happy to give you all of the details in another sitting.

David Yellin- So if we ask anything…

Dr. Frederick Giola- I will just tell you. But that evening, like most evenings, I was doing my paperwork here and the phone rang and it was a physician that specifically told me Dr. King was in the emergency room and he had been shot, Well to the average man that would have caused alarm and all I did was laugh because the way they kid me here around the time I thought it was another joke. You know they just do these things to upset me, Fulbright had a stroke yesterday and he can't talk anymore, that sort of thing. So I laughed and said look I have a lot of work to do, because I knew the man, call me some other time. He assured me…

David Yellin- Is that the reason you can't tell us his name?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I don't think he would want me to, he assured me he was not joking but for me to come down to the emergency room that this man they were quite certain, he had been shot but had been shot in a way that involved the central nervous system and I am the chief of neurological surgery here and he would like very much for me to come down and see. Well I got the tone of his voice that he wasn't joking and I did go down to the emergency room. I think he had been here

some 5 minutes, and they had started certain procedures. I was amazed that walking down the hall it was like walking in Grand Central station with a multitude of armed men of which the likes of which force I have never seen outside of the army. Then I was fully aware that it had really happened, of course I really believed it before that after I hung up the phone. I went in there and saw Dr. King.

David Yellin- Excuse me you took the elevator down you were on the 6th floor?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- And you took the elevator down to where, where is the operating room?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I get off in the main floor here and walk down into the hospital down the quarter to the emergency room which is on the main floor also.

David Yellin- And then through the hallway. Did anyone try to stop you? Or did they know who you were?

Dr. Frederick Giola- The police stopped me and wanted to know where I was going and why I wanted to get into that door which was the emergency room. I told them that I was Dr. Giola and I had been called and I think they looked at me aghast because of my beard wondering what my origin was or what trouble I was going to cause.

David Yellin- Were you wearing a white coat?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes. Always do and I think that is what allowed them to let me through I suppose it certainly wasn't by my face.

David Yellin- They didn't ask you for any identification?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well there was a physician right here that was waiting at the other end of the door, he said, I think he made a remark come quickly. And of course the policemen said go ahead.

David Yellin- And you went in.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- So that what happened in the emergency room as Dr. King arrived, you were unaware of it.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I was not there.

David Yellin- Well then is this where you have to stop?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I am not allowed to give you any description of his wound, how it got there, what his condition was, what I did and who I talked with after I

examined him and gave my verdict as to whether he could be taken to the operating and room and be operated on and so on.

David Yellin- You cannot comment on the fact was Dr. King dead when he arrived?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well I wouldn't have been called if he were. I am not a pathologist I am a neurosurgeon.

David Yellin- Because we do want, our problem at this point quite frankly is if we hear one person say something and then another person say something they are both reliable up to a point.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well I think I can tell you that without infringing anything, Dr. King was alive and of course it depends what you are going to call life and death. His heart was beating when he arrived here and did so for some, this is an approximate thing, 20 or 30 minutes and we actually pronounced him dead here a the hospital after he been here.

David Yellin- Do you pronounce someone, in this case Dr. King, do you pronounce them dead immediately upon succession of the beating of the heart.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Vital signs. When they stop he is pronounced dead.

David Yellin- Again this is my own ignorance and I am not being coy, this is my own ignorance. Is there, are there two states of death, a person say dies and then there is a medical death that when all the organs stop, when do you pronounce them officially dead?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well this is not referring to anyone, above all Dr. King. This problem has come up recently and it's importance is of greater magnitude than it ever has been before for another reason. It seems that we have to get a definition of what death is and they tried to arrive at it through the world health organization I believe. It has come about because of this business of donors giving organs, and this heart business. When is a man dead officially, so that you can remove his heart and give it to someone else for surgery. And although I , this I just read this in a journal and it is not an official paper, I believe they are criterion are, or is, the cessation of alpha rhythm in the electro-cephelogram. That means in your electro-cephelogram you have certain recorded movements like you do similar to that in electro-cardiogram. And when these waves stop and the line becomes flat, this is death. It means the brain is no longer functioning. Of course you have to determine where you think people live, is it in their brain, or a lot of people feel it is in their soul and that soul I think people frequently believe it is in your heart. But the brain wave can stop or become flattened with the heart still beating and this is when the discrepancy comes in. It would allow you to remove a heart that was still beating from a brain that was not functioning. Usually one will follow the other by a matter of minutes and of course it could go on for hours sometimes under extreme circumstances days.

David Yellin- Now is the order prescribed the brain can stop and the heart can go on or..

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes, now if the heart stops there is no blood getting to the brain and there can be no electrical waves. But there are people who have the type of condition where by the brain has been injured so severely that it doesn't function and yet the heart, especially in young people, providing they don't lose a tremendous amount of blood to put them into shock the heart can beat for an unlimited time although the governing factor of that heart, the brain, has been severed from its connection with the heart, the heart can still function on its own. They proved that in these heart transplants, they don't hook up any nerves when they put in a heart and it works. So the heart can function. That may be considered life to some people but I think the official position today is the function of the brain.

David Yellin- Is the official position determined by state law?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well this is so new I don't know what they are going to do. I think each country or perhaps each state is going to have to either subscribe to a given set of rules or they are going to let the individual hospitals run it. It is too early and I think eventually there will be a meeting of the minds when a definition of death will be considered specifically for transplant patients.

David Yellin- Well then in other words they don't know.

Dr. Frederick Giola- There is no uniform law, no.

David Yellin- And what is the practice in this hospital?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Oh the practice in this hospital is much the same as most hospitals. No one wants to take the responsibility of making such a decision so they want both. They want no brain activity and no heart activity before they consider someone dead.

David Yellin- Now can I ask in Dr. King's case which…

Dr. Frederick Giola- You can ask but I can't tell you.

Brad unknown last name- Come back a year from now or whatever it is.

David Yellin- Can I ask you who pronounced Dr. King dead?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I really don't remember there were roughly 4 or 5 of us treating him. I did not, who did I don't know.

David Yellin- Do you recall that the announcement was made immediately?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes. As soon as it was, he was pronounced, the administration of the hospital was told and I think they made a statement to reporters or TV men that were here and that was the way it worked out.

David Yellin- Was the administrator, was this always done in the operating room?

Dr. Frederick Giola- No it was done in the emergency room.

David Yellin- Right there in the presence of several people I would assume and they all herd whomever told the administrator or in this case as I believe from the paper and also a tape that we have it was the assistant administrator that made…

Dr. Frederick Giola- I believe so a Mr. Hess.

David Yellin- Yes. When someone told Mr. Hess obviously other people heard it.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I imagine so, unless they were alone in a room and then he went out and just made the statement. Mr. Abernathy was with Mr. King through all of this time.

David Yellin- That's what I, if you can remember who was in the room Mr. Abernathy who were the others?

Dr. Frederick Giola- He was the only person I was asked to talk with and what other people that were there that were not doctors I did not know.

David Yellin- You were asked to talk with to explain to, what were you asked to talk about?

Dr. Frederick Giola- He wanted to talk with the man who was called in as a consultant to find out what the story was.

David Yellin- Was this before the death was final?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- And you talked with reverend…

Dr. Frederick Giola- I did.

David Yellin- Can you, and I am asking you to kind of be a reporter, can you describe the scene when it was all over or right about the time, as much as you can really.

Dr. Frederick Giola- The scene what in the room?

David Yellin- In the emergency room yes sir.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I don't think I ought to. There was nothing exceptional to man who goes down there repeatedly anyway, I am sure there would be to a reporter or a laymen.

David Yellin- Well I think that is a kind of an interesting, you mean were there more people than usual other than in the hallways?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- There were more people inside?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- Did you notice whether there was any panic or could you answer that?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I wouldn't call it panic I think it was more commotion. But let's face it if Joe Doe walks into an emergency room or is carried into an emergency room, and has a fatal accident and that was the reason he was carried to the emergency room he receives adequate treatment. When a person of magnitude of Dr. King and his notoriety is taken to the emergency room, not that his treatment is any better but I think he may get instead of a consult he may get 4 or 5 or the wheels start spinning faster or something happens.

David Yellin- Or in this instance since many of the attendants are negro instead of two or three of them being there, maybe word would spread and more would come in.

Dr. Frederick Giola- What you mean by attendants?

David Yellin- Attendants in the emergency room, where there any additional ones, and more than any other time.

Dr. Frederick Giola- You mean people that work in the emergency room?

David Yellin- Yes.

Dr. Frederick Giola- No, the normal force was there, that was usually a busy time of the evening it is when the doctors offices close and the whole emergency, the normal things become emergencies because they can't get their family doctors. As to whether there was negro help there at the time, I don't know.

David Yellin- We did hear one report that outside the room, not in the emergency room, there was congregation more than usual.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Oh geez yes more than usual there were several hundred people and there are normally 30 or 40 people out there waiting for various people being treated. It was jammed.

David Yellin- Not by patents..

Dr. Frederick Giola- No they were people that were interested I am sure in Dr. King's status. Many of them were colored and understandably so, they were concerned.

Brad unknown last name- I really wonder how such a crowd gathered so quickly when the transport from the scene to the hospital was so (muffled)

Dr. Frederick Giola- It was amazing and I don't see how they got as many police here as they did in that amount of time. But evidently the system of communication wants to work and work beautifully. Again if you could give us a little (muffled),

about an autopsy was their one made and the law that an autopsy must be held in cases of murder.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I am not going to answer your question in regards to Dr. King. I can't tell you by law death caused by accident it happens, that is the death occurs before a 24 hour period and most places by law an autopsy is performed.

David Yellin- And when Dr. King was declared dead can you describe what you were doing or where you went. Let's give you an exit.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I left actually, I was out of the room. To be honest with you, I was out of the room or I had left at that time or not. I don't think I was there, I would be more aware to what answer to the question you want, which would be the emotional side of it, the expression on people and so forth. I don't recall any of that as a matter of fact now that I think of it I think I was talking to a member of federal bureau of investigation in another room.

David Yellin- Was it in relation to this case?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- Was he indicating to you what you had to do or not do?

Dr. Frederick Giola- No, the reason for our meeting was that he had been told to find out the facts and the prognosis and there was a concerned person in Washington that wanted to know.

David Yellin- It is possible for you to indicate the nature of your discussion with Reverend Abernathy, something about his emotional state as well as about the subject.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well I can't speak of reverend Abernathy as you well know, my statements to him were very much like I have done in many other occasions with a concerned parent or guardian or a friend about the bad prognosis and of course he reacted like any good friend would. He was deeply moved and that the situation was so poor and I couldn't give him any hope.

David Yellin- Was he there the whole time to the best of your recollection?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes.

David Yellin- Who would we find out from it at all possible, this is a delicate question about the bill for this whole thing.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I asked what they were going to do. They turned around and asked me and I told them under no conditions would I send them a bill. I found out later that the hospital to the best of my knowledge would not send one either.

David Yellin- Well we should know this, when I say we, I mean this should be recorded. Can we kind of go back to just one thing.

Dr. Frederick Giola- On the other hand one other thing that should come in now. Nor has there been any communication of thanks on the part of the institution or on the physicians treating him from Dr. King's friends or wife which I had hoped would be not for me particularly but for other people that have these doubts that these people do react like anyone else does and they can say thank you.

David Yellin- I guess (muffled). Again is it your practice to be here that late, since that late was certainly was after 6.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes, I usually don't leave until 7:00 or after 7:00.
David Yellin- Well we have written down here a series of questions and I will see if we covered them all and those we can get…Oh One thing that did occur to me again to the best of your knowledge where there any other patients in the emergency room at the time?

Dr. Frederick Giola- There sure were and I can remember a woman who came in and because of the rooms being filled with patients, she was one of my typical friends here, yelled out if they can treat King there is no damn reason they can't treat me. Or something to that effect she was in the waiting room trying to get in. But it was crowded. This was a very bad time of the night to go into any emergency room. Nurses had their hand filled between the patients and the detectives and the FBI men and the soldiers, but our men.

David Yellin- In a situation of this kind..

Brad unknown last name- I really felt for the hospitals..

David Yellin- Who kind of takes over who is the matridee or whatever in this?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well each doctor controls a room that he is working in and there is a chief nurse that makes sure he has enough aides helping him and it more or less goes by itself. Everyone knows what to do. You see they have training in all the major hospitals across the country, disaster programs, these things they just know what to do.

David Yellin- Well Brett is there anything?

Brad unknown last name- I can't.

David Yellin- I think this has certainly covered as much…

Brad unknown last name- I was just remembering living through some of that period myself and we may have covered and you may have said all that is necessary but the shift of the situation from what looked at first of labor which seemed to be a labor dispute early, was covered by the fact the negros (muffled). Then intensity grew just within that context in itself. Then when Dr. King came in and there were certain circles where you got the points of view that you already spoke about. The extremely conservative prejudiced doctor that seemed to just take the lid off of…if prejudice in any way had been shielded or covered the thing has bloomed right open

as if his coming into the thing sort of allowed no h olds were barred in the expression of antagonism, racial antagonism. The remarks that I heard from people who are actually men of goodwill generally, he brought it on himself was the expression out of middle class Americans who ordinarily would be men of goodwill I have taken it.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I take it, and I don't know either of you men and just from the mood you said you certainly are of the other side. You see, you are not what you are referring to as prejudice men. Your feelings in this specific instance and of course there are many men who share your feelings, as this is a prejudice. I don't know, I think I am probably one of the most prejudice men I know. I discriminate tremendously. I discriminate against every being I see, it is just my rules and regulations are a little different than the other. I don't discriminate in color makes a difference to me or the pleasantness of the face or the type of speech or language, but I do discriminate equally severely on another basis, one of feelings and emotions and ideas and desires and mental aptitude and well actually more brain than anything else. This is because of my background. I can't hold much against a man who discriminates on other basis other than I feel he has a lack of background education in my eyes. As you mentioned there were remarks of this sort that this fellow who professed to be crusading for in a nonviolent way, it just so happened every where he went there was violence. You can't disqualify this statement it is true. This man wherever he went, I am not sure wherever he went I am sure there are many places he went and nothing happened but in many places he went to there was violence but there has to be to an extent when one mass is reluctant to move and the other mass is determined to move it. Something has to give. I am against this violence I don't think looting and burning should be permitted. I think we ought to have strict rules and regulations, and they ought to be adhered to and we have a police department that ought to make certain they are adhered to not with any brutality of any sort, as you well know how I feel about a human being I wouldn't tolerate it and I don't care whether it be man or animal, but we do have to have laws we can't just let a mob begin to rule because the benefit that comes out of a mass of brains together is usually far below the benefit that one brain could come out with under normal circumstances. And this sort of reaction that you hear that he deserved it or he was asking for it is ridiculous. The man was dedicated, he had a job to do and he believed in it whether he was going to cause violence or not in his own mind, I have got my doubts. I think the man, if you want to be that shrewd and you were going to give up your life for a reason, when you can think that way chances are you would find and easier way to live so that you wouldn't have to give up your life to do it. I think he was brighter than that. It so happens and I think it will go on today that to gain something, some toes are going to be stepped on. I think the quicker the average person realizes whether anyone is right or wrong you can certainly sit down and compromise and discuss it and discuss it in a way with a man who differs with you is not having his dignity taken away while you are discussing it with him. I think that would be given to any minority group you wouldn't have to resort to violence. I think we are getting smarter all the time and I think it is going to happen.

David Yellin- I would like to enter a small disclaimer for you, Dr. Giola, not only discriminate against but discriminate for.

Brad unknown last name- May I ask while I am still thinking about it. I don't know if this story is going to go any further than the death of King but we have lived since. Have you noticed any shift in attitude among these same people.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes. I think basically their feelings are the same. But now that quick little quirk or snide remark that was voluntarily given on many situations. There is a tendency to not to do this anymore. They watch what they say and it's derogatory fashion about a man coming here with black skin who could get into trouble. It was so remarkable the other day at lunch it did my heart good because my colleagues good friend was coming to Memphis. A man by the name of Mr. Wallis. I felt that it was my turn now to start making remarks because of my feelings for him. And it wasn't appreciated at all believe me and I was told quite quickly, gee don't say things like that anymore. I said no, I knew better but I can recall some remarks being made earlier. And you see things have changed, people watch what they say now, although the man who made a remark like this previous to Dr. King's death does it as he tells jokes about black men all the time, it is a source of a laugh, it is a source of a, well it gets people together to either dislike something together or laugh about something together, it makes them feel closer together when they virtually have not a great tie to be together to begin with. It gives them common ground. This was, enriches any discrimination even if you can find a root that discriminates with you your buddies are almost immediately.

David Yellin- Misery loves company.

Dr. Frederick Giola- True well it has the common practice of holding the other man down and make you feel like you are being lifted up so to speak, in their eyes it is virtually just the opposite I think.

David Yellin- Interesting I think we describe it, I must give credit to my wife who claims some of this is certain innocence of people who they don't know and I would think that they don't know for instance that calling a person boy, they really didn't mean to do this out of any meanness innate meanness. They were just unaware.

Dr. Frederick Giola- But this is the history of the black man though no on is aware of how they hurt them. It is incomprehensible to me how I can supposedly represent a mature human and have a place in society and have someone, and it could very possibly be who has done less in society, or has done less for his family or his country or less educated than I am refer to me in that sort of derogatory, since he is calling me boy. To me this is a reflection on my mental capacity. I could be bigger or smaller, my physical being has very little to do with it. And how someone can call a black man who is either his same size or larger or older, boy, and not understand this is an insult is beyond.

David Yellin- And not under stand it?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Right and not understand it. Now this business of heritage and this is what my father did and this is what we did down in Mississippi or home we some place we call them all boys. Well this man didn't stop thinking when he left that small town, his verizons didn't enbroaden about other beings, other feelings, other situations. Why did he channel this part of his brain not to stop and think about feelings in this situation. He felt, changed his mind about Nazis and Germans and slant eyed Japs, that feeling had changed. If you meet a man now from Japan he sells Sony TV's now or something. He is not a dirty old Jap anymore. He has changed his attitude about that, hwy can't he do it about this. I can't be this lenient this is all that was given to me, I don't understand, I haven't been here long enough. Well that is just a poor way of excusing their mental laxity or an excuse for a very deep guilt feeling as far as I am concerned.

David Yellin- So is that what you think it is, at the bottom of it?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well I can't make that as a general statement I don't think they all feel guilty, but I think even more than that the average fellow who I have talked with who is white, that is of a poor educational background feels not guilt but feels that if this black man is allowed to become his equal than the equality to be demonstrated in the future will perhaps be embarrassing to him or his livelihood on a comparative basis.

Brad unknown last name- Is it only his livelihood or is it manhood?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Oh I think there is some of that even in the less well educated I am thinking of but I think the greatest threat is the competitive business to one extent and this is also mental. That if you don't have a background where by you can enjoy living. You can see yourself make progress or not make progress or fail, but at least you have an activity of some sort going on. If there is a shallowness and a stalemate mentally, you have to rely on something to compare you with that will allow your ego, to remain in a healthful state. In other words you continue to think good of yourself. And so many of these people that I am referring to now, actually if they had to use a measuring stick and you took minority groups away from them, their status would be virtually 0, and that is where it belongs.

Brad unknown last name- And this is among the professional men?

Dr. Frederick Giola- No no. I am not speaking of them, but I think there is a small element that has been accepted on their level to professional men, they are brought up with the same feeling, they are old friends back home, still feel this way and a little bit.

Brad unknown last name- May I ask this because I had been a southerner and I have been north and been around and then been back south and I noticed this going on but not, I don't know the doctors. We noticed a shift that has taken place in the control of what one says. Sometimes I have noticed this and I wonder if it has happened in your observation. That when a group is there and the prejudiced attitude and the joke goes on person A will join in he wants to identify. But when he

is alone with someone whose opinion he knows is different for example yours, he at some moment will say I don't feel that way truly. I would like not to be identified in a sense with this prejudice. Is that happening in any of the professionals that you noticed? That they are not only controlling but from a point of view of feeling about it they really, it is not just negative control it is a positive orientation to something new.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think in most cases of these men that I associate with, when I am alone with them and we are on the same subject and I get it down to crude bare essentials. That almost all of them will admit that every creature has got a brain deserves dignity and the right to live and be given a decent view by the next fellow. It is just then when they admit that and we will come up and say but I still can't see pain for 30,000 illegitimate children that black folks have here in Memphis and why we should have to pay taxes for it. And I agree with them, I don't see hwy we have to except that they are here and someone has to take care of them and again we get back to the same argument. If they believe what I believe through understanding education that a woman that has dignity will find it more and more difficult with each generation to be that promiscuous with her body and her own dignity and will not want to for a few extra dollars succumb to a situation such as today. And then they all say well I won't be here when that happens, but my answer is our children will. It has to be done.

David Yellin- Now in keeping with this when all of this happened in Memphis, in your opinion, was it shock that it was happening in Memphis? That we were indeed having a sanitation workers strike it was going on and the negros who are not really as happy and we didn't know that they were that mad. And I have heard the remark I didn't know they felt that deep about anything let alone this thing. Was this part of the reaction of the white community?

Dr. Frederick Giola- It wasn't my reaction, I knew of it, I knew how they felt. Because I have taken the time to ask them how they feel, many people.

David Yellin- Well I am asking you to kind of be the doctor or diagnostician of the white community. The shock probably, I am stating it but I don't mean to state it was this shock of recognition that there indeed was a problem.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I see what you mean. I think generally speaking a lot of people who took it for granted that some people did work that they wouldn't want to and that have been living in a certain way that they certainly wouldn't want to be a part of their life. Took it for granted more or less that this was a consequence of reality and thought no more about it until someone got up and said they didn't like it and they didn't want to live that way anymore and I suppose like you said they decided well gee I didn't know they were that upset about it. But that is someone who has been more or less being moved by the mass of society and our worries and traditions that doesn't ever stop to analyze anything and think for himself about what the average fellow thinks and feels about anyone who has thought about any of these problems at least if not once a thousand times thought to themselves, what

would I feel like if I were in that man's position. Everybody does this I am sure they do?

David Yellin- But do you think then, there is a contradiction doctor, if they did they should have felt differently before, but they didn't.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I should have prefaced the statement and said, every thinking man would make that statement.

David Yellin- For instance as late as Sunday, either Saturday or Sunday after the Friday night show on police brutality on channel 5..

Dr. Frederick Giola- I didn't see that.

David Yellin- I heard a victim of that, that said I felt like going out and shooting some cops, I didn't know things like that existed in Memphis. I was kind of peaceful about it and didn't really know how they could go this far, July 5th and not know that such things were going on in Memphis and I had to take him at his word that he didn't. We are going to get back a little bit. Can you recall even in your own reaction or were there ever any mention of what happened to the two sanitation workers on February 1st who were mangled by the garbage truck.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I remember hearing about it and I think someone mentioned it. Of course in situations like that these men not totally like animals demonstrate a sympathy. No one likes to see this regardless of how prejudiced you are, it is hard for me to believe that a man could feel that strongly with such a poor basis for his feelings to discriminate this way. (Muffled) unless you have a mental deficit of some sort.

David Yellin- Can you made some comments on mayor Lobe and of course he is a very fascinating figure in all of this and is there anything in particularly you met him socially during this time?

Dr. Frederick Giola- No I have seen him since then and I saw him before and I have not discussed this incident with him since the incident happened and I did see him socially.

David Yellin- Well is there anything in his background and so on that he in a sense acted the way you expected him to act.

Dr. Frederick Giola- No he acted much better.

David Yellin- In what way?

Dr. Frederick Giola- In that I had heard about mayor Lobe's feelings for the colored population of Memphis and I expected him to react differently and he would have stronger feelings against any move on their part to better themselves. And just from having read things of this or heard various conversations I expected him to be more forceful. He wasn't and having been born and raised here I believe he was, being a

southerner and having heard these background arguments I was pleasantly surprised to see that he took a different attitude and tried to create a method of compromising.

David Yellin- And one other thing I suppose you are aware of and you are obvious there is known in Memphis as it is in every town that is the hunt and polo set, which you are a member.

Dr. Frederick Giola- You are discriminating now you are (muffled)..

David Yellin- Right, right, this is precisely my point. Is there a hunt and polo set?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes there is.

David Yellin- Obviously you do not reflect the attitude of the hunt and polos just as you do not reflect the attitude of the doctors, would that be a fair approximation?

Dr. Frederick Giola- No. not at all. I think the attitude of your "hunt and polo set," is on the broad spectrum closer to mine than that of the average physician and using another type of measuring stick that there are far more people in this group who feel exactly like I do than there are amongst my colleagues.

David Yellin- That is very interesting and I will make a confession because you were introduced in this sense, well here is Dr. Giola of this set and he is a very articulate member of that set.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I don't know what they are referring to.

David Yellin- No now I know, and I think it clarifies in my mind and I think in all honesty I was rather surprised because I briefed Brad here that perhaps you would represent the other point of view I must confess.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think you would be pleasantly surprised that plenty of the people out on that circle…

David Yellin- See I don't know this Doctor so I had no preconceived notion of what the hunt and polo set is but obviously I did because I read the information wrong. It was given to me properly…

Dr. Frederick Giola- I think what they mean by the hunt and polo set are actually the members of the hunt and polo club or well to do people that can move in those circles and it so happens when you reach this strata in society usually your educational background is…(Tape glitch)…Conundrum with your station or at least you have been exposed. Most of the people in this group have gone to school in the east or have traveled extensively or lived with various other groups and all of this to me allows them to be much more objective and understanding.

David Yellin- You know I mean, that's right I should have recalled that.

Dr. Frederick Giola- There are a lot of cotton people and they travel continuously..

David Yellin- Less local, they are less local.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes, in fact a lot of these people are not from Memphis.

David Yellin- There thinking is less from Memphis.

Dr. Frederick Giola- They discuss it openly, they are politics which most people are not you know.

David Yellin- They won't talk about it.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Right, this is healthy.

David Yellin- Well I have learned some thing, I guess it comes from my own background in Philadelphia. I lived in Philadelphia and if anyone said the main line or the polo people (muffled)…you know you immediately associate the hunt and polo set I guess with the (muffled) and I don't mean that, but it is the reactionary and so on but I am glad to be straightened out about that.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Oh we have some members that are just like some of my professional colleagues. But they are not as numerous as you might think and most of them have been exposed like myself and having spent some time in Africa and things of this sort, I think you get a different slant on what a man with black skin or his body is or what he can be and so forth.

David Yellin- I am going to ask you a very unfair question in a sense but one that I think deserves to be asked of you, Are you essentially hopeful about the human race?

Dr. Frederick Giola- I am not just hopeful, I am certain of it, I think this is a growing pain and I have no doubt in my mind as to what is going to happen. A solution is slow in coming I admit and it is coming and all men are going to live better regardless of color and religion. It is going to be commensurate with most important to me, the idea of communication from one fellow to the next. That I think is even more important than education right now. And secondly of course, education. We always talk about educating the negro, and of course you can't deny how important that is, but before that can come about the average fellow who has white skin has to understand himself a little bit more thoroughly so he can be a little more secure himself. This security brings about a facility of self exposure and it is only when you expose yourself that you are willing to compare you with someone else. And when he can feel secure enough to openly compare himself with a black man and both of them express their feelings well this barrier will be broken where you can actually give this next fellow some dignity, which is so damn important to everybody. That of course with education I think is going to be the solution.

David Yellin- So obviously the I am a man sign meant very much to you.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Sure. But the point was you can't just educate the black man. You got to educate the white man into knowing himself better and allowing himself to get to know the black man better. It is a bilateral deal.

David Yellin- It is absence of fear plus the presence of (muffled).

Dr. Frederick Giola- Same way with everything, that is why you have strong religious feelings in people who lack insecurity. You think that you are optimistic viewpoint, it all will be done without the help of psychiatry?

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well put it this way. This is what is called group therapy we are all actually doing it to ourselves really. What is group therapy. But each person who has a mental ailment expressing themselves to one equally as ill as they are.

David Yellin- You mean a riot is part of group therapy in a sense.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Well I think that is a bad way of reaping any of the…

David Yellin- It is a bad example.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yeah that would be just like…well we don't even want to get into a simile. But short of rioting is my point. Any form of extended communication is group therapy. And it works. It works for mentally ill people.

David Yellin- Right Dr. King and the people that advocated marches. This was their metaphor for a march. Would you say that, a peaceful march.

Dr. Frederick Giola- I don't know if he was thinking this or along this line, I more or less interpreted that this was a way of getting attention to a problem that until now was not recognized in its degree of importance.

David Yellin- But in the same token all of the people matching together had a feeling.,

Dr. Frederick Giola- But that is not what we care about, They understand each other. What I want is a mixture of their feelings with a mixture that I may represent that feels differently. Now if we marched together I think we might accomplish something. But to get a minority group to march together is not significant to me, they just agree to everything. Right or wrong,

David Yellin- It is only a first step.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yeah well I wanted the two groups to go march together but really what I mean is converse together.

David Yellin- We shall overcome black and whit together.

Brad unknown last name- Can you see any willingness in the strata that has taken some shift to go any further in communication. We are talking about this professional group who has made a shift because of the crisis and the thing that

happened. Some self control was being operated. Was there any indication that they would be willing to move into communication not perhaps changing, bringing what they are into this communication.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Who are you referring to, who are they?

Brad unknown last name- I suppose it is the professional, the doctor.

Dr. Frederick Giola- The doctor. Whether he wants to or not I thin he is going to be subjected to so much that is just beginning that he is going to be a little brain washed himself into thinking more intelligently. For example, much to my pleasure I am noticing now, that I am beginning to see in advertising a black man who is promoting a product that he likes or he has purchased, and that he is proud of. Or he is now wearing a suit of clothes advertised by a certain company. Or that in the movies or on television now, the black man is playing the dumb stupid nigger. That he was getting a decent part where he can express his own emotions and proving that they are as valid as that of a man that wears white skin. That little by little my colleagues as well as the rest of society is going to become aware that this is a human being that functions and ticks just like they do. I think that this kind of movement is being promoted by men who are at the controls who thankfully are at a little higher caliber than the average man that see the need for this. I think first of all I must admit there is a monetary stimulation in here. They want to sell more washing machines and automobiles to black people. But on the other hand that they realize that this is good to do to and they are doing it. I think it is good, you change this man's identity.

Brad unknown last name- You think it is that movement as you said they brain wash and the conservative hanging back they are going to have to communicate.

Dr. Frederick Giola- Yes and that is why I used the term brain wash. And that supposedly this is a system whereby if you are exposed enough to a set of ideas that you have developed disagreement before you were even exposed than at least you will be confront with them whereby, if not changing your opinion you certainly will have a good inkling of how the other fellow thinks. (Tape End)