

If they can be said also to include the losses suffered by downtown business establishments, these indirect costs would soar.

"You can safely say that the loss in business, especially to the tourist-oriented businesses like the hotels and restaurants, and to the downtown retail establishments, ran into the tens of millions of dollars," said William Calomiris, president of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade.

By far the biggest money mystery concerns the finances of the SCLC—what came in and what went out. Like the iceberg, much remains invisible. Questions to SCLC staffers are regularly bucked along upstairs, where they are usually greeted with vagueness and comments like, "That distracts from what we are trying to do."

WHERE MONEY WENT

Contributions following the slaying of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and throughout the campaign fattened the group's treasury, certainly running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

But it went basically in three directions: directly to the SCLC to be used for the campaign or any other purpose; to the tax-exempt Martin Luther King Memorial Fund; and a separate SCL Foundation, also tax-exempt and separate from the direct efforts of the campaign.

Much of the big money went into the King memorial fund, established by Mrs. King and the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, King's successor. For instance, one contribution given little publicity was a \$275,000 grant from the Field Foundation of Chicago, part of a \$1 million series of grants designed to forward the ideals and goals of the late SCLC leader.

Other sizable sums went to the SCL Foundation, it is understood, from people who wanted to contribute but wished to still write it off their taxes.

Together, these two funds represent a virtually untouched reserve from which the SCLC hopes to continue operating.

Contributions to the SCLC for the campaign itself came in from all over in large and small amounts. Conspicuous were such donations as \$12,000 from singer Ethel Merman, a similar sum from the New York postal workers union and other gifts running into the thousands, plus promises of more, from show business personalities.

More modest donations continue to arrive at SCLC offices, many passed along via church organizations, labor unions and Negro leaders.

EXPENSES CONTINUE

But SCLC was spending money, too, its expenses mounting from the time the first bus rolled toward Washington. These expenses also continue.

The Rev. Andrew Young, executive vice president of SCLC, now running the show while Abernathy is in jail, said he has had no opportunity to add up the campaign's expenses. But he ventured some estimates.

Young said the last he heard, the seven-week campaign cost the SCLC about \$50,000 a week. The cost of building tent city he said, ran about \$100,000.

Although money continued to come in during the campaign, he said, the bills came in at an equal pace. "It was a day-to-day operation with the bills and money running neck and neck," he said.

One of the most significant expense items, Young believes, was transportation. Most of this represents the costs of bringing participants to Washington and sending many of them back, although it also includes a considerable amount for traveling by staff members.

The bus expenses varied from caravan to caravan. The first group to arrive came from the South with only a few brief stops, at a cost of about \$11,000 for 11 buses. Another Southern caravan started in old buses from Edwards, Miss., at an initial cost of \$2,500 but worked its way slowly through the South, stopping frequently to raise money for the next leg of the trip.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Some \$10,000 was set aside for the mule train, but the cost probably ran higher to pay for shipping it from Atlanta to Washington. SCLC also paid for the major part of the buses that brought the delegation of Mexican-Americans from the Southwest.