

~~McClough~~
McClough
This was
not him.
Leave the
Put this
back on for me
to ask who?
with me.

SANITATION WORKERS STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Ministers Alliance plans a massive economic boycott against some downtown stores in an effort to force them to bring pressure to bear on the city of Memphis to end the strike. The paper reported that Jerry Funion, Shelby County Community Relations Director, stated that, "The feeling in the Negro community against police use of Mace (on February 23) is high."

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The February 25, 1968, issue of the "Commercial Appeal," Memphis, quoted Chancellor Hoffman as saying, "No principle of law is more firmly established than the principle that public employees do not have the right to strike." Chancellor Hoffman also stated that the injunction is binding only on persons named as parties defendant in the injunction order.

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Also on February 25, 1968, Captain Ray advised that the Ministers Alliance, the spokesman of which is Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., met late on February 24, 1968, at Mason Temple on Mason Street and planned a boycott of downtown businesses and their outlying branches, along with the two daily newspapers, the "Press-Scimitar" and the "Commercial Appeal," along with Loeb's Laundry and Barbecue stands, a chain operated by William Loeb, brother of Mayor Henry Loeb of the City of Memphis.

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The "Commercial Appeal" issue of February 25, 1968, reported that at Firestone Hall, strike meeting held late on February 24, 1968, Reverend Harold Middlebrook called for "taking to the streets" in defiance of the injunction and called for the "filling of the jails." At this meeting an undercover Negro officer of the Memphis Police Department was discovered by the strikers, was captured by them, taken to the stage and exhibited to the audience, and his revolver and Mace canister taken from him. He was then led from the Hall and turned over to awaiting police officers outside. Some of the Negro women

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present helped to protect him from strikers who threatened to do him bodily harm. He was not hurt. To date there have been no arrests made in connection with this incident.

On February 25, 1968, Captain Ray advised that Memphis Negro Ministers on February 25, 1968, called for daily marches in support of the strike to commence at 10 a.m., CST, February 26, 1968, in downtown Memphis, this being the first one.

He stated that the police will permit this march but will be forced to make arrests if the marchers violate any of the local laws.

Also on the night of February 24, 1968, Captain Ray advised that a reliable individual had received information to the effect that some of the strike leaders, possibly Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., who was one of the original founders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Shaw College, Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1960 and who has maintained close liaison with SNCC officials since that time, was attempting to bring Stokely Carmichael, renowned black power activist and agitator and former National Chairman of SNCC, to Memphis, Tennessee, to help out with the strike and was urging him to bring 30 or more of his supporters to Memphis to help out with the strike.

Captain Ray stated that it was also learned that Reverend Lawson had sent communications over the weekend of February 24-25, 1968, to some 200 individuals in Memphis and also throughout the United States, urging them to physically come to Memphis and support the strike and to obtain financial support for the strike.

Information received from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., on the night of February 24, 1968, revealed that Stokely Carmichael was last known to be in Los Angeles, California, and would in all probability be