

- 1- Clearing use of troops:
 - 1- Bi-part Cong *
 - 2- Civ. Rts
 3. Unions (Doh)

2- Overtime for supervisors

3.

5.75 ^{coll} _{bars} 1/1/71 to 7/1/70
 5.4 1/1/70 Postal if Reform

? 1/1/71 catchup

4- Area comp - Dials

5- Postal rate increase in pkg-

6- Ship PO wage issue to Cong

7- Fed Labor Rel Council

Shultz

Mayo

Hampton

Roger Jones

	Postal	other
7-1	5.4	
1-1	5.75	5.75

(2)

Garment - Civ Rts -

Timmons - Williams Senate Resol.
circulate

Blount - Roger Jones' role

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CALLING INTO SERVICE MEMBERS AND UNITS
OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

WHEREAS certain employees of the Postal Service are engaged in an unlawful work stoppage which has prevented the delivery of the mails and the discharge of other postal functions in various parts of the United States; and

WHEREAS the laws of the United States, including Sections 707, 5102, 6001, and 6101 of Title 39, United States Code require that the business of the Post Office Department, including the expeditious processing and delivery of the mail, be regularly carried on; and

WHEREAS the aforesaid unlawful work stoppage has prevented and is preventing the execution of the aforesaid laws relating to the Post Office Department; and

WHEREAS the breakdown of the postal service in the numerous areas affected by the said unlawful work stoppage is a matter of grave national concern; and

WHEREAS I am charged by the Constitution of the United States to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and I have determined that I am unable solely with the regular forces to cause the aforesaid laws to be executed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Sections 3500 and 8500 of Title 10 of the United States Code and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to respond to requests of the Postmaster General for assistance in restoring and maintaining Postal service and to execute the Postal laws of the United States.

Section 2. In furtherance of the authorization and direction contained in section 1 hereof, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the Armed Forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard that he deems appropriate to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of this order, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard called into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate within the Department of Defense any of the authority conferred upon him by this Executive order.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

, 1970

DECLARING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain employees of the Postal Service are engaged in an unlawful work stoppage which has prevented the delivery of the mails and the discharge of other postal functions in various parts of the United States; and

WHEREAS, as a result of such unlawful work stoppage the performance of critical governmental and private functions, such as the processing of men into the Armed Forces of the United States, the transmission of tax refunds and the receipt of tax collections, the transmission of Social Security and welfare payments, and the conduct of numerous and important commercial transactions, has wholly ceased or is seriously impeded; and

WHEREAS the continuance of such work stoppage with its attendant consequences will impair the ability of this nation to carry out its obligations abroad, and will cripple or halt the official and commercial intercourse which is essential to the conduct of its domestic business:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States and more particularly by the provisions of Section 673 of Title 10 of the United States Code, do hereby declare a state of national emergency, and direct the Secretary of

Defense to take such action as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the said Section 673 in order that the laws of the United States pertaining to the Post Office Department may be executed in accordance with their terms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of in the year of our Lord nineteen
hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United
States of America the one hundred and ninety-fourth.



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Community Relations Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

DIRECTOR

March 22, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert J. Brown
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Ronald B. Lee
Assistant Postmaster General

SUBJECT : Minority Community Reaction to
Postal Strike

Attached are reports from the CRS field staff stationed across the Nation on (1) current reaction of minority communities to the postal strike, and (2) their probable reaction to any use of Federal troops in the strike.

Reaction varies, generally with sentiment running strongest in favor of the strikers in communities with high percentages of minority groups postal employment. In most cities, the use of troops would bring negative reactions in minority communities, but there were few willing to predict violent reaction at this time. There was some indication that a lengthy continuation of the strike would shift minorities sentiment against strikers.

John Ehrlichman:

*Bob Brown and friends
have contacted leaders
in key communities
and have a good
grip on the situation*

BEN HOLMAN

Ben Holman

John Garment

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102

CONFIDENTIAL By *RM* NARS, Date *4-14-80*

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The greatest concern in the black community has been over the delivery of relief checks, social security, etc. The steam has been taken out of this concern somewhat by statements by the strikers that if the strike goes that long they will deliver all such checks. The president of the union in Baltimore is black and has the support of the black community. The black community opposes the use of any law enforcement personnel, especially troops, in matters affecting the general community. There would be an adverse reaction but probably not resulting in violence.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

There are very few blacks employed in the postal system in Buffalo; therefore, the strike issue has caused little concern in the minority community. It is unlikely that the community will become overly concerned should Federal troops take over the mail system there.

There may be a reaction from the Buffalo University community (20,000 student body) which has been reacting to many issues lately--such as ROTC on campus and police involvement in campus unrest. The military operation of the Post Office may be another excuse to enlarge confrontation between students and community.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The black community feels that the postal employees are absolutely correct in their actions. The feeling on this point is very strong. Part of it seems to center on the fact that the Post Office is known as a place where a black person can get a job and many feel that this fact could possibly have something to do with the continuing low pay scale.

The use of troops in any capacity (inside or outside) could bring about a violent reaction. Tensions are such that troops at this time might just provide the necessary trigger.

DENVER, COLORADO

The black community in Denver generally sympathizes with the striking postal employees. There appears to be a slight smirk about "taking on a sacred cow."

Use of military personnel in the Post Office would be viewed negatively at this time, but would probably be welcomed if the strike continued.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

There seems to be sympathy in the black community for the striking postal workers. Some of the other Federal employees feel that the strike results may be beneficial to themselves and therefore support it.

Reaction of the black community to the use of military personnel in the postal system would be negative at this point.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Postal employees in Los Angeles are half black and a high percentage of them are black in San Diego. There is much sympathy for the postal workers and their grievances. Even conservatives in Southern California are in sympathy with the postal workers. A roving reporter interviewed people in the suburbs and revealed they were in favor of the strike. The press in Los Angeles is not gearing coverage to blacks exclusively; in fact they are playing down black involvement and showing that poor white people are being put upon by the Post Office Department.

If troops are sent in, the black community would react adversely, feeling that the troops would not have been sent in if so many of the postal workers were not black. However, most activity on the picket lines is by whites.

If troops are sent in, college students, who are anti-Reagan and anti-authority anyway, will take it as a challenge and join the postal workers. Large numbers of Mexican-Americans are employed by the Post Office and they are in sympathy with the strike.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

About 45% of the letter carriers and clerks in the heavily populated Negro areas are black. The Post Office is seen by many blacks as the first rung of middle-class achievement and is becoming increasingly so for Puerto Ricans.

A vast majority of the black carriers work in their own neighborhoods and are receiving wide support from their people--friends, relatives, and associates.

It is believed that Federal troops working inside the Post Office may be all right, but placing them on the streets will have a tremendously adverse reaction. Mail delivery by the military should be confined to the business district and suburbs only.

Preliminary inquiries showed little support for postal union leaders on the part of striking black carriers; this is not to say, however, that these black workers are not supporting the strike.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

The black community is generally in agreement and sympathy with the postal workers. It came as a great shock to the black community to learn the actual status of the postal workers both in terms of actual salary and time it takes to reach the maximum. The black community had always looked up to the postal worker as being one of the best paid workers in the black community.

There is great concern over the possibility of not receiving social security, veterans, pension, and welfare checks, especially as Easter approaches. They need the money.

In Newark there has been a split between the black and white workers in the postal unions with bitter feelings. The black community feels that this strike may bring them together at least for the time being and that Local 38 (largely black) will support Local 190 (largely white). If this happens, the black community will give wholehearted support to the strikers.

Reaction to the use of troops in Newark can be expected to flow from their experience during the 1967 riots--they will oppose such use.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

There was little interest in or talk about the strike situation until the last two or three days. As of today, talk is general and in support of the strikers. Talk centers around the hypocrisy in Washington as shown by members of Congress raising their own and the President's salary to a big figure while giving the postal workers practically nothing. Local union leadership is supported in contrast to national leadership because the black community feels that it would be wrong for the strikers to go back to work before settlement. They have no other way of making their wishes known. People in the black community have heard strikers say that they will find other permanent jobs and leave the Post Office if troops are used. They seem to expect that this will happen.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The black community believes that the strike is a "black" thing, due largely to the fact that black mail carriers are reported to have a five to one majority in Philadelphia. The community, therefore, supports the strikers and identifies with them. There is, however, a strong concern expressed over the possibility of checks for social security and welfare being held up. The black community thinks the local union leadership is weak and ineffective, largely figureheads. The use of troops will probably prolong the strike because it will unify the workers. There is also talk about it being an affront to use troops in the black community to deliver the mail. Since the Philadelphia black community believes that troops are seldom used when the problem concerns "whites," they will have an immediate reaction if troops are used in this "black" strike.

Stanley Branch, reportedly seen on a picket line, has practically no following in Philadelphia at the present time. He talked about running for public office and the black people just thought it was a joke.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

There are very few blacks employed by the Post Office in Rochester. Preliminary soundings indicate there is little if any reaction to the strike among members of the minority community.

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Because of the high ratio of black employees in the Post Office, the black community is very sympathetic with the strike. Tension is present but not at a fever point at this time.

Troops would increase the current negative attitude but would not bring about a violent reaction in the black community. Their use, however, could well bring a reaction from local college students who are really up tight on the military at this time.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

There is very little concern in San Antonio over the postal strike. Most of the postal employees are brown (approximately 70% of the clerks and 60% of the carriers) with a sprinkling of blacks. Generally they will go with the union's national leadership although the local is pretty independent.

Postal employees are just not hungry enough to join the strike. Postal employees are generally pretty well off in the local economy.

In the event that San Antonio employees joined the strike, there would be sympathy for them by the black and brown communities. Use of military personnel by the Post Office would have a negative effect at this time. However, if the strike continues, public opinion would probably shift the other way.

SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND, AND BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Black people are not talking about the strike. They are not up tight about it. They seem to look upon it as something that other people are doing.

Most of the people on the picket line are white and quite a few seem to be young hippie types.

The sending in of troops will trigger a reaction from the students but not the black community.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

From a confidential source in the N.Y.C.P.D.:

A) At 1:00 P.M. this date 2,000 Brooklyn Postal workers unanimously agreed to join the spreading mail strike. Discreet sources present at meeting advised that there was no talk of violence or disruptive tactics during the tenure of the meeting. Further, there was no open discussion of repressive acts against Postal employees who might consider going to work on Monday.

B) The Chief Inspector's Office of the New York City Police Department, has issued the following emergency order directed to all Commands within the Department:

Special attention will be given to every Post Office in the city.

A large Police detail is to be concentrated at both the Main Post Office in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

A special reserve unit of 200 police officers will be on stand-by duty in the vicinity of the Main Post Office in Manhattan in event of trouble.

C) Postal Inspector's Office in Manhattan has been in constant contact with New York Detective units concerned and are requesting Security escorts for Supervisory Postal personnel.

D) At this time, one threat was received alleging a Postal truck was to be stoned. The truck received a protective escort, and there were no incidents.

F.B.I. INFORMATION

The F.B.I. has been directed to stay on top of the situation and help Mr. Ehrlichman's office keep apprised of any developments.

A) As of 2:00 P.M. this date in the cities of Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, there is no information indicating immediate disruptive interest on the part of militant - left wing political organizations.

B) One bomb threat has been received at the New Orleans, Louisiana Post Office with F.B.I. details to follow.

C) Bill Sullivan, Domestic Intelligence Supervisor, F.B.I., advised

March 22, 1970

F.B.I. Information

that the Columbia University Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society are planning to demonstrate in support of the mail strike at Manhattan's Main Post Office at 31st Street and 8th Avenue at 12 noon, Wednesday, March 25.

- D) In Boston it has been ascertained that an S.D.S. affiliate, The Worker Student Alliance plans to demonstrate and pass out strike supportive literature on Tuesday, March 24th at 12 noon.

NOTE While the above information indicates there are no present plans to engage in activity other than supportive demonstration, it is safe to say that militant groups will attempt to take advantage of any disorder situation tending to embarrass the Administration if given the opportunity.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN EHRLICHMAN

From: William E. Timmons

WET

A proposed list of invitees to the White House for a briefing on the postal strike situation is attached. Also there is a list of Congressmen who should be notified by telephone of the President's decision.

The invitation list is large, but I think we'll find few in town on Sunday.

The Whips have been included because of Griffin's leadership in labor issues. Also since the decision will be controversial, it might be good to have Kennedy present. New Yorker Javits will be put in a position of choosing between labor and delivering his constituents mail.

Please give me as much advance notice as possible to extend the invitations.

PROPOSED LIST

Invitees to White House

1. Ted Agnew, the Vice President
2. Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader
3. Ted Kennedy, Majority Whip
4. Hugh Scott, Minority Leader
5. Bob Griffin, Minority Whip
6. John McCormack, The Speaker
7. Carl Albert, Majority Leader
8. Hale Boggs, Majority Whip
9. Jerry Ford, Minority Leader
10. Les Arends, Minority Whip
11. Gale McGee, Post Office Chairman
12. Hiram Fong, Post Office ranking minority
13. Thaddeus Dulski, Post Office Chairman
14. Robert Corbett, Post Office ranking minority
15. Ralph Yarborough, Labor Chairman
16. Jacob Javits, Labor ranking minority
17. Carl Perkins, Labor Chairman
18. William Ayres, Labor ranking minority

Notify by Phone

1. John Stennis, Armed Services Chairman
2. Margaret Smith, Armed Services ranking minority
3. Mendel Rivers, Armed Services Chairman
4. Richard Russell, Appropriations Chairman
5. Milton Young, Appropriations ranking minority
6. George Mahon, Appropriations Chairman
7. Frank Bow, Appropriations ranking minority

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

MEMORANDUM TO HONORABLE JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

I enclose two instruments prepared for the President's signature, for the purposes hereinafter indicated:

(a) Executive Order "Calling Into Service Members and Units of the National Guard" is for the purpose of permitting the President or his delegate to call into Federal services members of the Army and Air National Guard, in accordance with the provisions of 10 U.S.C. §3500 and 10 U.S.C. §8500. The basis for invoking these sections is the provision of the former section authorizing the President to federalize members or units of the Guard whenever "the President is unable with the regular forces to execute the laws of the United States." The Executive Order summarizes the applicable sections of law dealing with the functions of the Post Office Department, which impose an obligation on that Department to process and deliver mail at regular intervals, and to perform other postal functions. I have been unable to locate any square precedent for the use of 10 U.S.C. §3500 to authorize the Guard to actually perform a Federal function, rather than simply guard or protect others who are performing that function, but the statutory language is broad enough so that a reasoned argument may be made in support of such use.

(b) Proclamation "Declaring A National Emergency" is for use under the authority conferred on the President by 10 U.S.C. §673, which authorizes "an authority designated by the Secretary concerned" to call up members and units of the Ready Reserve in the event of a national emergency "declared by the President after January 1, 1953." The statutory date prevents reliance upon President Truman's Proclamation of national emergency in connection with the

Korean War, even though that Proclamation is still in effect. The Proclamation recites the adverse effects of the postal strike, including the halting of the processing of men into the Armed Forces, the failure to receive tax collections, the failure to transmit Social Security and welfare checks, and the halting of private commercial transactions; in the light of all these facts, it is my opinion that the President can justifiably conclude that there is a "national emergency" within the language of 10 U.S.C. §673.



William H. Rehnquist
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

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William H. Rehnquist
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Highlights of Rademacher's comments at 12:30 news conference:

--This gathering represents leadership of 500 of our branches. These delegates have passed a resolution giving me a mandate to take the minimum action needed to restore service and correct economic injustices. I have a 1 p.m. meeting with Secretary of Labor Schultz and others; we will decide the details of our mandate after that meeting.

--Believe Congress can restore postal service as fast as it stopped the railroad strike (i.e., in less than 6 hours).

--Our minimum requirements:

--Legislation providing 12 percent increase, half retroactive, remainder by July 1;

--Compression of time from bottom to top of scale to 8 years;

--True collective bargaining;

--Full health insurance payment by government; and

--Assurance that we can sit down and negotiate the remainder of the mandate.

--We're tired of subsidizing US budget. More than 2000 of our members are on welfare and 80 percent of carriers have second jobs.

--Laws don't condone (work-stoppage) action. National leadership has encouraged and re-encouraged return to work. Despite all our efforts, believe that if the 1 p.m. session does not bear fruit, by Monday no mail delivery will be made anywhere in United States (wild applause from delegates).

--Postal Authority Bill provides means for negotiating items that cannot now be negotiated.

--Will bring decisions from 1 p.m. meeting back to this group and receive further guidance. Hope to have further announcement by 2:30 pm.

--Inexperienced military men can no better deliver mail than could inexperienced military men fight the war in Vietnam.

1. ~~B~~ Had (subj to ratif)

1 = all back to work

no strike mteps

2 = no negot on subst
issues until then

3 = when all back &
mail flowing, will
sit down & neg
full range of issues
incl. wage

4 = No specific demands -
HR 13000 is starting pt

5 = Procedures to be estab -

6 = mtg 5 or 6 Today re
procedures -

7 = BoB, P.O.

3-1 8 = No "or else" demands

- GS - good, procedurally
- committing to genuine efforts to resolve the issues w/ them -
can't stand pat on former position -
- Negot. like this not held before -

Blount agrees -
sit down w/ ea, 1 by 1
& listen to problems -

jlb

From Cashen:
Sen. Williams of Delaware has introduced a resolution calling on the AG and PMG to take positive action and start enforcing the law against the strikers - firing, dismissing, etc.
Griffin called Cashen to get our opinion.
Cashen has told Timmons to hold any movement on this resolution.....

Sim Fentress (293-4300) would like 5-10 minutes on the postal strike. Time is doing a cover story on it this week and he "is desperate on this one".

jlh

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED
1970 MAR 20 PM 2 48

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PO

Blount:

- ① No action during strike
- ② Men - supervisors give us names
- ③ when back in op'n, a TT fact-finding Comm'n -
ie reform:
regional bargaining

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mtg of 300 locals w/
Redmarcher This AM

Supervisors the Key to
use of Troops -

NY Local meets tomorrow -

zoom Troops

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1 - Mtg w/ Leadership
w/ Schultz

2 - IT - a) To PMG

b) won't
prejudice
These mags

c) Take reading
tomorrow -

3/20/7

II - E

Zig - H

① PO

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

a) Ziegler - no comment

b) DOD -
Nasir Guard -
low key

c) Geo Schultz =

d) DOD has
postal people
supervisors - etc

Press Conf - Sat
DeSeq Stmt - Tues

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

② Brief legis leaders
Tues - re casey -
Bi-partisan?

③ Go Tues. aft w/ stnt-

④ Herb Brownell
Lundsey - hard line

⑤ Rocky
Lay off - we're
working on it -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

⑥ π pl Shultz -

⑦ pl Rockefeller

Dick Querillio

Armory

US Atty -

msg g 3m Portal
workers -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Aurillio vice Lindsay

- welcome any
suggestions

- hard line

Mitchell: - R. Clark

Test: results

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P Conf 11 AM

Chen Hampton

March 20, 1970

MR. ROSEN:

Mr. Connor related the following as of 11:00 A.M.:

Akron, Ohio Post Office Carriers out.

Barberton, Ohio - out

Cleveland, Ohio - 10 sub-stations out

Dayton, Ohio - Voting later today

Detroit, Michigan - 29 sub-stations out

East Lansing, Michigan - out

Milwaukee, Wisconsin - out

Duluth, Minnesota - out

Chicago, Illinois - Voting 7:00 P.M. tonight

Gene Rummel
Gene Rummel

Copies to Mr. Oganovic
Mr. Ingrassia

2-1



CHAIRMAN

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415

March 20, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

HONORABLE JOHN EHRLICHMAN
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Work Stoppages by Postal Employees

We have considered what action might be recommended to the President to contain the work stoppages, restore mail service, and enforce the no-strike laws.

The principal immediate step which could be recommended is a public announcement by the President that he is directing the Postmaster General:

1. To order all employees in the affected post offices to report back to work by Monday, March 23; and to notify them that employees who do not return to duty by the Monday deadline will be separated from Federal employment, in accordance with law and regulations, for abandonment of their positions;
2. To instruct postmasters that post offices and other mail facilities are to be open for business on Monday, March 23; and
3. To obtain from other executive agencies, private businesses and citizens whatever emergency assistance is needed to restore full mail service as rapidly as possible.

My staff has discussed with the Post Office Department's General Counsel the details for inclusion in the proposed order and notice by the Postmaster General so as to stay within the personnel laws and regulations.

An additional consideration for the announcement is the desirability of taking note of the problem underlying the work stoppages and hold out some incentive for employees to return to duty, especially those who have not participated actively in the work stoppages but have been deterred from working by picket lines, etc. It could include a statement that the President realizes there are pay problems involved in the work stoppages, but that these must be resolved through the legislative process. He could add that he has requested executive and

legislative officials to confer immediately with a view to expediting the resolution of the pay problems in accordance with his recommendations.

The desirability of taking note of the pay problem in an affirmative manner is further indicated by the possibility that postal strikers might be supported by other trade unions or unions of Federal employees. For example, yesterday Morris Iuschewitz, Secretary of the New York City Central Labor Council, issued a statement that other unions were sympathetic to the postal strikers and any request for help would merit the most serious consideration. (Two years ago when the sanitation workers were on strike in New York City and there were calls for the use of troops to pick up garbage, the Central Labor Body announced it would call an immediate general strike if troops were used.)

Further, rumors have circulated in New York City that Air Traffic Controllers may stage a walkout Monday. This has not been confirmed at this time. However, the most militant group of controllers, affiliated with Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, is headquartered at Jamaica, New York where an affiliate of the National Postal Union voted 560 to 4 to join the letter carrier strike.

Today, John Griner, President of the American Federation of Government Employees, a union of approximately 350,000 members, reported that he has been queried by his New York locals about their walking off the job in sympathy with the Post Office employees. He told them emphatically not to do this and to cross picket lines if it was necessary to get to their work unless there was a chance that this would subject them to bodily harm. (Mr. Griner feels strongly that the President should uphold the law and fears that if he does not, he (Griner) will have trouble keeping some of his locals from striking. He added that he thought the postal walkout was well planned and did not just happen.)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Hampton', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Robert E. Hampton
Chairman