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V E T T I N G M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Podesta

September 17, 1997

CC:

FR: Communications Research Office

EVENT: AFL-CIO Convention

DATE: Wednesday, September 24, 1997

LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA

Summary: Two individuals against whom allegations have been made as excerpted below.

GUEST: Edward T Hanley

Affiliation: President of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union (HERE)

Issue:

According to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* "As part of a 1991 agreement between the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees union and federal officials, union president **Edward T. Hanley was barred from direct involvement with casino hotel employees in New Jersey because of his alleged ties to organized crime.**" [*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 11/9/93]

"Authorities alleged that Hanley 'has been associated with senior members of the Chicago-based organized crime family of La Cosa Nostra.' Court records allege that after Hanley became international president in 1973, the union hired employees with mob connections in Las Vegas, Chicago, Florida, Philadelphia and New York." Hanley said the union signed the [1991] New Jersey agreement because a lengthy trial would hurt the union. He promised to cooperate with authorities and issued an 'absolute and categorical denial of any kind of inappropriate conduct.'" [*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 11/9/93]

The *Chicago Sun Times* reported that, "The union was listed as one of the four most corrupt labor organizations in the country in a 1986 report by the President's Commission on Organized Crime." [*Chicago Sun-Times*, 9/7/95]

According to the *Washington Post*, "In 1995, the U.S. District Court in New Jersey named Kurt Muellenberg, former chief of the Justice Department's organized-crime strike force, as a monitor to oversee HERE and decide whether its national and local officers were connected to organized crime and therefore ineligible to hold office...His office filed civil complaints against local officials in Milwaukee and New Jersey, he says, while all others -- including **Ed Hanley and other top officers -- were approved to run for office.** They were reelected last year. [*Washington Post*, 4/6/97]

Decision: ☐ Guest Should Attend ☐ Guest Should NOT Attend

GUEST: John Bowers
Affiliation: President, International Longshoreman's Association

ISSUES:

According to *Newsday*, in 1990, the Justice Department filed suit "to have trustees take over six International Longshoremen's Association locals in an effort to break what authorities said was organized crime's long, tight grip on the New York-New Jersey waterfront." [*Newsday*, 2/15/90]

More *Newsday*: "Some of the most serious allegations in the civil suit focus on John Bowers, 64, president of the ILA and of three of the union's New York locals. Bowers **was charged with trying to arrange for the Westies to murder former longshoreman's leader Anthony Scotto in 1978**, when Scotto was at the peak of his power. The alleged plot was not carried out....The suit asserts that Bowers, the ILA president maintained control in three locals by exploiting members' fears of mob violence. The suit said those fears grew out of the murder or disappearance of 17 people since 1967." [*Newsday*, 2/15/90]

Bowers complained "that **the government's case against him appears to be based solely on the testimony of one man, Mickey Featherstone, a former drug addict and confessed murderer**. He is currently in a federal witness protection program." [*Journal of Commerce*, 1/11/91]

According to the *Journal of Commerce*, "Although the original RICO suit sought to bar Mr. Bowers from union office, **a 1992 consent agreement allowed him to remain as president**." [*Journal of Commerce*, 1/21/93].

Decision: ☐ Guest Should Attend ☐ Guest Should NOT Attend

Copyright 1993 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

November 9, 1993, TUESDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3B

LENGTH: 494 words

HEADLINE: CASINO WORKERS OFF-LIMITS; UNION HEAD WAS BARRED BY
FEDERAL OFFICIALS
IN 1991

BYLINE: Joe Holleman Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

BODY:

As part of a 1991 agreement between the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees union and federal officials, union president Edward T. Hanley was barred from direct involvement with casino hotel employees in New Jersey because of his alleged ties to organized crime.

The Justice Department had charged that the union local representing Atlantic City casino workers had been controlled by the Bruno-Scarfo crime family in
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, November 9, 1993

Philadelphia. The family used mob killing, extortion, embezzlement and bribery to control the union, federal authorities said.

A 1984 Senate investigation found that organized crime interests had influenced operations of union locals in Las Vegas and San Diego. The probe also found evidence "that organized crime interests, primarily in Chicago, have exerted substantial influence over the affairs of the international union." The union was founded in Chicago in the 1930s under the sponsorship of Joseph "Joey Doves" Aiuppa, formerly the head of the Chicago mob, according to federal authorities.

Authorities alleged that Hanley "has been associated with senior members of the Chicago-based organized crime family of La Cosa Nostra." Court records allege that after Hanley became international president in 1973, the union hired employees with mob connections in Las Vegas, Chicago, Florida, Philadelphia and New York.

Hanley said the union signed the New Jersey agreement because a lengthy trial would hurt the union. He promised to cooperate with authorities and issued an "absolute and categorical denial of any kind of inappropriate conduct." Hanley's

son is Tom Hanley, the union's organizing director, who accompanied St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley Jr. on a weekend trip to Las Vegas, sponsored by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, November 9, 1993

union. (The following text appeared in the 3* edition only) The union is in the process of finalizing representation of workers on the Casino Queen in East St. Louis and the Alton Belle, Tim Luebbert, head of the union's St. Louis local, said Monday.

Copyright 1995 Chicago Sun-Times, Inc.
Chicago Sun-Times

September 7, 1995, THURSDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 13

LENGTH: 344 words

HEADLINE: Hotel Union Agrees to U.S. Monitor

BYLINE: BY MICHAEL BRIGGS

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union settled racketeering charges by accepting a court-appointed monitor with powers to "purge the union of corruption," the Justice Department announced Wednesday.

The hotel workers union, led by Chicagoan Edward T. Hanley, agreed to "sweeping changes designed to remove all organized crime influences from the Chicago Sun-Times, September 7, 1995

union," said U.S. Attorney Faith S. Hochberg of Newark, N.J.

The union was listed as one of the four most corrupt labor organizations in the country in a 1986 report by the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The federal government is committed "to return union control to its members and expunge any connections with criminal elements," a Justice Department statement said.

Kurt W. Muellenberg, a Washington attorney and a former chief of the Justice Department's organized crime division, was appointed to monitor the union for at least 18 months.

A consent decree gave Muellenberg authority to seek removal of union leaders and the expulsion of any union member for violating the agreement; committing a crime involving union operations or its employee benefit plan, or for aiding an organized crime group that may try to influence union affairs.

In addition, the union agreed to ask delegates to its international convention in 1996 to consider forming a three-person board to oversee a new ethics code.

Chicago Sun-Times, September 7, 1995

Former Gov. James R. Thompson and the Rev. James P. Keleher, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Kansas City, Kan., would sit on the board with Muellenberg, union officials said.

Muellenberg's period of supervision would be extended to four years if union delegates decline to create the ethics board.

The agreement was approved Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Garrett E. Brown. He had installed a federal trustee in 1991 to run the union local representing Atlantic City, N.J., casino workers.

A union statement called the agreement another step in what it said was Hanley's "constant effort since 1973 to rectify a historical perception of allegations of organized crime influence."

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: September 7, 1995

Copyright 1990 Newsday, Inc.
Newsday

February 15, 1990, Thursday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 992 words

HEADLINE: Feds Seek to Seize Union Locals, Get Mob Off Docks

BYLINE: By Paul Moses

BODY:

The Justice Department filed suit yesterday to have trustees take over six International Longshoremen's Association locals in an effort to break what authorities said was organized crime's long, tight grip on the New York-New Jersey waterfront.

The suit asks for the appointment of an administrator with sweeping powers to oversee operation of both the unions and waterfront businesses "until such time as the waterfront and the ILA locals are free of the corruption, domination,

Newsday, February 15, 1990

control, and infiltration by La Cosa Nostra."

Federal authorities contend such powers are needed because six ILA locals in New York and New Jersey are divided among the Genovese and Gambino organized crime families.

John Gotti, the reputed boss of the Gambino crime family, was one of many alleged organized crime figures named as defendants. With some of the same tapes used as evidence in a state trial that ended with Gotti's acquittal on assault charges last week, federal authorities asserted that he shared in waterfront payoffs gathered by the Westies, a now-defunct West Side gang allied with the Gambino family.

Some of the most serious allegations in the civil suit focus on John Bowers, 64, president of the ILA and of three of the union's New York locals. Bowers was charged with trying to arrange for the Westies to murder former longshoremen's leader Anthony Scotto in 1978, when Scotto was at the peak of his power. The alleged plot was not carried out.

Bowers, who was elected in 1987 to head the international union, a 110,000-member affiliate of the AFL-CIO, was not available for comment. An ILA

spokesman in New York also did not return telephone calls seeking comment.
Newsday, February 15, 1990

The suit also names Scotto, who was convicted of labor racketeering in 1980, as a defendant. It charges an embezzlement scheme in which his wife, Marion Scotto, who is not a defendant, was paid \$ 120,000 in union funds "for little or no services rendered." Scotto could not be reached for comment.

The lawsuit was announced in lower Manhattan by Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, who said that the government's aim is "to put an entire economic marketplace, the New York-New Jersey waterfront, under court supervision."

The defendants include ILA Local 1814 in Brooklyn, Locals 1809, 1909 and 824 in Manhattan, Local 1804-1 in North Bergen, N.J., and Local 1588 in Bayonne, N.J. The 109-page suit also names as defendants 32 current and former ILA officials, including 21 with alleged criminal ties, and 12 others allegedly connected to organized crime.

It details organized-crime control of ILA locals dating back to the days of the novel and film "On the Waterfront," describing the influence of such notorious figures from the 1950s as Albert Anastasia of Murder Inc.

"We're trying to take the ILA away from the mob and give it back to the rank-and-file membership," Assistant FBI Director James Fox said at the news conference.

Newsday, February 15, 1990

The lawsuit before U.S. District Court Judge Leonard B. Sand is similar to one in which the International Brotherhood of Teamsters agreed last year to court supervision.

The ILA suit asks for immediate appointment of a "temporary court liaison officer" who would discipline those responsible for union corruption.

After that, the suit asks for court appointment of an administrator, who would "have such powers as are necessary to prevent acts of racketeering activity from occurring on the waterfront."

To do that, authorities said, the suit also names as a defendant a trade group, the New York Shipping Association. The organization, which represents shipowners and terminal operators, was not charged with any wrongdoing. A group spokesman declined comment.

The lawsuit also asks that a trustee be appointed to run fair elections in the six locals. Until then, it seeks that a trustee be appointed at each local

with the power to handle most union duties.

In addition, the suit also seeks an order barring organized-crime figures from any involvement in waterfront unions, and for the defendants to give up
Newsday, February 15, 1990

any income earned illegally on the waterfront.

In what U.S. Attorney Otto Obermaier acknowledged was a "novel" use of the law, the government sued all members of the Genovese and Gambino families and the Westies as a "class" to be represented by certain members. For example, Gotti is considered to represent the Gambino family.

The lawsuit charges that some ILA officers have remained in power at ILA locals even though they were charged with crimes. It says others have remained despite having invoked their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination when questioned by the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, which was described as a violation of AFL-CIO ethics rules.

The suit asserts that Bowers, the ILA president, maintained control in three locals by exploiting members' fears of mob violence. The suit said those fears grew out of the murder or disappearance of 17 people since 1967.

In one instance, the suit claims that Bowers, an alleged associate of the Westies, asked gang members James Coonan and Mickey Featherstone to murder Scotto in January or February, 1978.

Newsday, February 15, 1990

Assistant U.S. Attorney Chad A. Vignola said in court papers that Featherstone, a Westies member turned informant, has testified that Coonan told him Scotto was to be killed because "he was giving Bowers, the Manhattan ILA guy, problems" concerning who would control jobs at the Jacob Javits Convention Center. Featherstone testified that Coonan later told him, " 'We don't have to kill Scotto,' that it was already straightened out."

There have been no criminal charges in connection with the alleged plot.

Officials at the AFL-CIO in Washington said they were not prepared to comment on the suit. The union adopted a policy in 1987 of opposing government-imposed union trusteeship, spokeswoman Lorrie McHugh said, adding, "on the other hand, we certainly believe that there should be full and vigorous law enforcement."

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Journal of Commerce

January 11, 1991, Friday

SECTION: FRONT, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 603 words

HEADLINE: ILA TO TAKE OFFENSIVE IN BATTLING MOB CHARGES

BYLINE: BRUCE VAIL; Journal of Commerce Staff

BODY:

The leadership of the International Longshoremen's Association is planning to take the offensive in its fight against government racketeering charges, the dockworkers' union leader said Thursday.

ILA President John Bowers, the principal target of a Justice Department civil suit claiming the New York waterfront is controlled by the Mafia, said he would move to have some charges dismissed following a favorable ruling this week by a federal judge.

Journal of Commerce January 11, 1991, Friday

Late Wednesday, Judge Leonard B. Sand refused to give the U.S. attorney's office additional time to produce witnesses against Mr. Bowers. "They don't have any real witnesses against us, that's why they keep delaying this thing," Mr. Bowers said.

Mr. Bowers and 31 other men associated with the ILA were named Feb. 14, 1990, in a federal lawsuit brought under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, also known as the RICO law. The suit seeks government trusteeship over six New York area locals of the union and to bar the defendants from further union activity.

At the time charges were brought, Assistant U.S. Attorney Chad Vignola said the government wanted a speedy trial. Since then, however, the Justice Department has sought several delays. Last week, Judge Sand agreed to another postponement, pushing the trial date up to March 25.

But that trial may never take place. As reported in The Journal of Commerce, negotiations toward an out-of-court settlement of the charges have begun under the eye of John Koetl, a "special master" appointed by Judge Sand.

A similar RICO suit against the top leadership of the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters was settled out of court in 1989. In that settlement,
Journal of Commerce January 11, 1991, Friday

no Teamster officials were removed directly but government overseers were appointed to monitor union activities on a day-to-day basis.

Wednesday's action by Judge Sand applies only to some of the numerous charges brought against six New York area ILA locals. Three of those locals are led by Mr. Bowers, who also is president of the union's parent organization.

Judge Sand denied a request by Mr. Vignola for additional time to produce witnesses to organized crime control of Local 1809, a Manhattan-based unit representing clerical workers. Mr. Bowers, president of the local, said Wednesday his lawyers had affidavits from 155 of the 160 members supporting union claims the local is clean.

Based on Wednesday's action, Mr. Bowers said he is instructing his lawyers to file motions to have Local 1809 dropped from the RICO suit. A similar motion will be made for Local 825, another Manhattan local headed by Mr. Bowers, he said.

"I am going to clear my name. I wanted it cleared before our convention in July, but it doesn't look like we'll have time with all these delays they (the Justice Department) keep asking for," the union leader said. The ILA's quadrennial convention, at which Mr. Bowers will stand for re-election to as
Journal of Commerce January 11, 1991, Friday

president of the parent group, is scheduled for July.

Mr. Bowers repeated complaints Thursday that the government's case against him appears to be based solely on the testimony of one man, Mickey Featherstone, a former drug addict and confessed murderer. He is currently in a federal witness protection program.

"All they have against me is Featherstone. This guy killed three people," Mr. Bowers said.

The union chief also said he had given two sworn depositions to prosecutors "and they say they may bring me back for a third. Not only that, my accountant has given my income tax returns for the last 26 years."

Mr. Vignola could not be reached immediately for comment.

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Journal of Commerce

January 21, 1993, Thursday

SECTION: FRONT, Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 623 words

HEADLINE: DOCK BLACKLIST LOOMS IN WAKE OF NY-NJ RACKETEERING CASE

BYLINE: BRUCE VAIL; Journal of Commerce Staff

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

A federal judge's ruling that labor rackets had infested the New York-New Jersey waterfront in the 1980s sets the stage for imposition of a controversial blacklist that could bar some 125 longshoremen from working on local docks.

The decision by Judge Leonard B. Sand said at least four men are liable for civil penalties under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act, but
Journal of Commerce January 21, 1993, Thursday

it has broader implications on the waterfront and beyond, according to defense awyers and law enforcement officials.

"That is the most important weapon (for cleaning up the docks) if they can succeed in using it," said Leonard Newman, executive director of the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, a police agency responsible for suppressing organized crime in the New York-New Jersey harbor.

"It certainly has sinister overtones," for New York-area members of the International Longshoremen's Association, according to Ernest Matthews, an attorney who represented some of the dozens of defendants in the case.

By ruling that a widespread racketeering "enterprise" existed, Mr. Matthews said, Judge Sand has validated the government's claim for "relief." Such relief is likely to come in the form of a list of some 125 individual ILA members who will be barred from the waterfront because of their reputed associations with organized crime. Government prosecutors proposed such a list last year in an agreement settling charges against the New York Shipping Association, a group of waterfront businesses that employ ILA members.

Mr. Matthews said such a list would violate the union's collective bargaining

agreement and infringe on the constitutional rights of ILA members since none
Journal of Commerce January 21, 1993, Thursday

of the 125 people named on the list have ever been convicted of any crime.

"To me, that's a step toward the gulag," Mr. Matthews said.

Mr. Newman predicted there would be protracted legal wrangling over the blacklist but that Judge Sand's decision would help the government in enforcing it.

The judge's ruling came last week as one of the final proceedings in a massive 1990 civil case brought by federal prosecutors against local leaders of the ILA and reputed members of the Mafia. His decision specifically addressed the cases of the last four defendants. The charges against more than 60 other defendants have been settled by consent decrees, consent agreements or defaults.

Because of those consent agreements, Mr. Sand's ruling directly affects only four New Jersey men who were found guilty of civil RICO violations. The four, Donald Carson, Anthony Gallagher, George Lachnicht and Venero Mangano, will face further legal action to determine the dollar amount of their liability in the case.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Lachnicht are former officers of ILA Local 1588 in Bayonne, N.J., and Mr. Gallagher is a former waterfront trucking executive.

Journal of Commerce January 21, 1993, Thursday

Mr. Mangano is a reputed member of the Genovese faction of the Mafia.

Mr. Carson, who also served as the third-ranking official of the international ILA organization, was one of highest profile defendants among the union men charged. Other high-profile ILA defendants were, John Bowers, president of the union, and Anthony Pimpinella, general organizer.

Although the original RICO suit sought to bar Mr. Bowers from union office, a 1992 consent agreement allowed him to remain as president. Mr. Pimpinella, also a high official of Brooklyn Local 1814, has given up all union office.

The Waterfront Commission's Mr. Newman said a consent judgment reached with Local 1814 was "a terrific success" for the government because it removed Mr. Pimpinella and installed an independent "monitor" to oversee the of the Brooklyn unit, which is the largest single local in the entire union.

VETTING SHEET

Official ☒

Political ☐

Date Received:

9/15/97

Event Staff Contact:

Aviva Steinberg

Extension:

Event:

AFL-CIO

Date:

9/24

Speech

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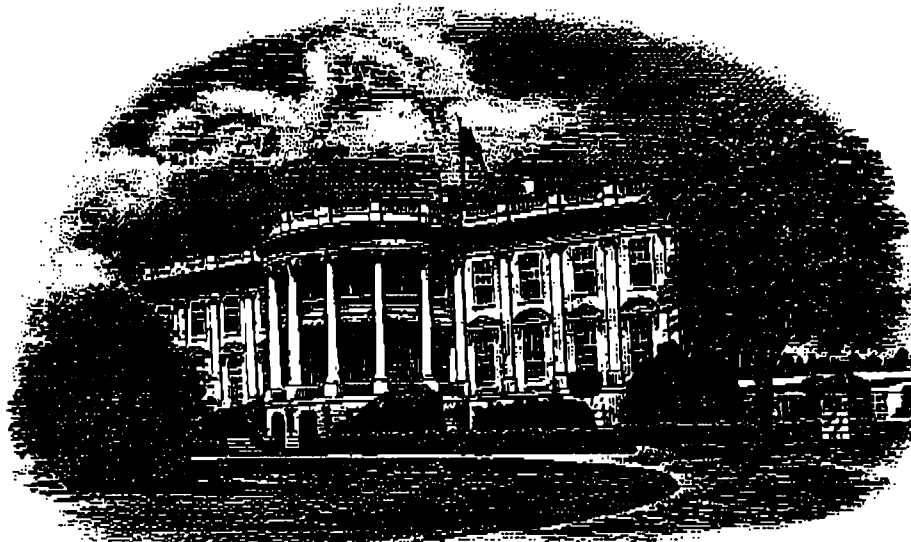
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To: Tom Janenda

Fax:

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From:

Aviva Steinberg

Message:

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August 1997

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Jon Hiatt, AFL-CIO General Counsel

Stan Brand, Parliamentarian

Brad Burton, Executive Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer -

Arlene Holt, Executive Assistant to the Executive Vice President

Arleen Gilliam, Assistant to the President ~~for Executive Branch Relations~~

Susan Dunlop, Assistant to the President

Kirk Adams, AFL-CIO Southern Regional Director

Amy Morris, AFL-CIO Staff

Robin Johnson, Director, Broadcast Division

Jo Pressler, AFL-CIO Staff ●

Stephanie
49W4RFM

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO

Guest: Edward T. Hanley
Affiliation: President of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union

Issue: Imprisoned ex-Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL) and his consulting firm "are unfit and cannot do more work" for the nation's largest union of hotel and restaurant workers, according to the union's court-appointed overseer. Rostenkowski is a "longtime friend" of fellow Chicagoan Edward Hanley, pres. of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union. The union "has long been considered by authorities to be under the sway of organized crime." It settled racketeering charges in '95 by accepting Kurt Muellenberg as its monitor, with power to remove any union official and expel members.[American Political Network, Inc. The Hotline April 23, 1997]

V E T T I N G M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Podesta
CC:
FR: Communications Research

Thursday, September 4, 1997

EVENT: AFL-CIO Speech

DATE:

LOCATION:

SUMMARY: Some potential issues with John Bowers.

GUEST: John Bowers

Affiliation: President, International Longshoreman's Association
(Affiliate of the AFL-CIO)

ISSUES: John Bowers was elected in 1987 as the president of the International Longshoreman's Association, "an 110,000 member affiliate of the AFL-CIO." According to the Journal of Commerce, "ILA President John Bowers, the principal target of a Justice Department civil suit claiming the New York waterfront is controlled by the Mafia..." Mr. Bowers and 31 other men associated with the ILA were named Feb. 14, 1990, in a federal lawsuit brought under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act.....The suit seeks government trusteeship over six New York area locals of the union and to bar the defendants from further union activity." The suit also sought to bar Mr. Bowers from his presidential post[Journal of Commerce, 01/11/97]

According to Newsday, "Some of the most serious allegations in the civil suit focus on John Bowers, 64, president of the ILA and of three of the union's New York locals.

Bowers was charged with trying to arrange for the Westies to murder former longshoreman's leader Anthony Scotto in 1978, when Scotto was at the peak of his power. The alleged plot was not carried out." Additionally, "The suit asserts that Bowers, the ILA president maintained control in three locals by exploiting members' fears of mob violence. The suit said those fears grew out of the murder or disappearance of 17 people since 1967[Newsday, 01/15/90]."

According to the Journal of Commerce, "Under the proposed settlement between the Justice Department and the New York Shipping Association, the government would prepare a list of individuals found to be members of an organized crime group or to have aided and abetted a felony in the Port of New York and New Jersey. People on the list would be banned from waterfront work even if they have not been convicted of any crime." Finally, in 1992, a consent agreement permitted Mr. Bowers to remain as the president of the ILA[Journal of Commerce, 0106/92]."

Decision: ☐ Guest Should Attend ☐ Guest Should NOT Attend

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event:AFL-CIO

Guest: Edward T. Hanley

Affiliation: President of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union

Issue: Imprisoned ex-Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL) and his consulting firm "are unfit and cannot do more work" for the nation's largest union of hotel and restaurant workers, according to the union's court-appointed overseer. Rostenkowski is a "longtime friend" of fellow Chicagoan Edward Hanley, pres. of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Int'l Union. The union "has long been considered by authorities to be under the sway of organized crime." It settled racketeering charges in '95 by accepting Kurt Muellenberg as its monitor, with power to remove any union official and expel members.[American Political Network, Inc. The Hotline April 23, 1997]

AKA in

V E T T I N G M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Podesta
CC:
FR: Communications Research Office

September 16, 1997

EVENT: AFL-CIO Convention
DATE: Wednesday, September 24, 1997
LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA

GUEST: Brad Burton
Affiliation: AFL-CIO Executive Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer

In 1994, while working as executive assistant to the United Mine Workers President Richard Trumka, **Brad Burton** fired Marat Moore from her job as the union's staff writer. Moore was one of eight people fired but she was the only woman and the only one who worked at UMW's international headquarters. She was denied an exit interview and was told, by Burton, that the reason she had been fired was budgetary. Moore later found that a man had been hired as her replacement and was paid a similar salary. UMW changed their story about lack of funds in February of 1995, during the lawsuit filed by Moore. It was discovered that the man hired was less qualified than Moore and had no UMW connections. In May of 1995, a jury awarded Moore \$300,000 in compensatory damages and \$150,000 in punitive damages for sexual discrimination. The UMW recently appealed the ruling in the District of Columbia Circuit Court. They insist that they fired Moore for cause. [Sunday Gazette Mail, 11/17/96, "UNDER IT ALL IN AND OUT OF THE COAL MINES WITH MARAT MOORE" by Mary Wade Burnside]

Decision: ☐ Guest Should Attend ☐ Guest Should NOT Attend

gt?

V E T T I N G M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Podesta
CC:
FR: Communications Research Office

September 16, 1997

EVENT: AFL-CIO Convention
DATE: Wednesday, September 24, 1997
LOCATION: Pittsburgh, PA

GUEST: Alfred K. Whitehead
Affiliation: President, International Association of Firefighters
Backers:

Alfred K. Whitehead publicly cut all funding to the Democratic Party from his union in 1994. "A law known as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act prohibits mandatory retirement ages. An exemption for firefighters expired earlier this year. The House has voted to renew the exemption, and the Senate was on the way to doing so until Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, objected and had the exemption removed from the pending crime bill." [Associated Press, 8/17/94]

Alfred K. Whitehead, president of the 200,000-member International Association of Firefighters, wrote the Senate majority leader, the DSCC, and the DNC to "voice the union's outrage and announce the funding cutoff." [Associated Press, 8/17/94]

Whitehead wrote, "Firefighters cannot and will not tolerate this kind of treatment."

I In the 1992 election cycle, the Firefighters Political Action Committee contributed more than \$1 million to federal candidates.

Decision: ☐ Guest Should Attend ☐ Guest Should NOT Attend

out

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO Council

Guest: Vincent Sombrotto

Affiliation: President of the National Association of Letter Carriers

Issue: The head of the National Association of Letter Carriers said Monday he was delighted by a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that overturned his conviction of violating the Hatch act, which prohibits political activity by government employees.

"I am obviously delighted with the decision," said Vincent Sombrotto, head of the 310,000 member union. "It is a proper decision." [U.P.I. December 19, 1988, Monday, BC cycle]

check

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO Council

Guest: William Lucy

Affiliation: Secretary -treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

Issue: This was the first time such an influential group of American blacks has targeted a black African government. The protesters have vowed to maintain a constant protest against Nigeria as they did with South Africa and Haiti.

In addition to Robinson, those arrested at the noon hour protest included William Lucy, secretary -treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Willie Baker, vice president of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union; and Wade Henderson, director of the NAACP's Washington office. They were charged with unlawful assembly. [The Washington Post April 21, 1995, Friday, Final Edition]

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C. B. H.' with a checkmark at the end.

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO Council

Guest: Jay Mazur

Affiliation: President of Union of Needle Trades, Industry and Textiles.

Issue: Gore carried 208 guests on 76 trips aboard Air Force Two and Marine Two. Seventeen of those guests were campaign contributors, documents show.

The passenger lists included AFL-CIO President John Sweeney, former AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland; Gerry McEntee, president of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Richard Trumka, secretary treasurer of the AFL-CIO; Jay Mazur, president of Union of Needle Trades, Industry and Textiles. Organized labor provided major support for Clinton and Democratic congressional candidates in 1996. The AFL-CIO conducted a \$35-million voter education and media campaign last year that Republicans complained was aimed at defeating their House and Senate candidates.

Asked about what type of treatment the passengers got aboard the planes, White House Press Secretary Mike McCurry said, "They pretty much got the same hospitality that Newt Gingrich did" when he flew with Clinton in 1995 to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's funeral. "They sat in the same cabin in the same seat," McCurry said. "And the president used to visit them from time to time." [Newsday April 15, 1997, Tuesday]

DA yw

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO Council

Guest: John Joyce

Affiliation: President of the International Union of Bricklayers

Issue: John T. Joyce, president of the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers, has withdrawn his support for President Clinton's re-election bid. Joyce, who endorsed Clinton in 1992, says the President's veto of a bill that would have banned certain late-term abortions was key to his decision.

"My personal convictions lead to a conflict with the interests of the people I represent," Joyce says. But "under no circumstances could I support Bob Dole" because of his anti-union positions. Joyce also tells union locals he isn't trying to sway their votes. [Engineering News-Record July 15, 1996
SECTION: WASHINGTON OBSERVER; Vol. 237, No. 3; Pg. 9]

Out go

VETTING MEMORANDUM

August 16, 1997

Event: AFL-CIO Council

Guest: Arturo Rodriguez
Affiliation: President of United Farm Workers

Issue: California Highway Patrol officers arrest United Farm Workers President Arturo Rodriguez Tuesday after a group blocked a major roadway in the Santa County town of Milpitas. Fifteen people were arrested when 200 activists from the Service Employees International Union blocked the road around noon to protest janitors' working conditions in the Silicon Valley. [Sacramento Bee June 16, 1993, METRO FINAL]

OUT

Arthur E. Cola

The Associated Press, July 7, 1980

HEADLINE: Newspaper Reports Kickback Probe in Laborers Union

DATELINE: MIAMI

BODY:

A federal investigation of the Laborers International Union has uncovered a multimillion-dollar kickback scheme allegedly involving ranking union officials, Florida organized-crime figure Santo Trafficante Jr. and others, The Miami Herald reports.

As a result of a recently completed investigation, prosecutors are prepared to charge several union officers in South Florida, Chicago and New England with illegally accepting millions of dollars from companies selling life and health insurance to union members, the newspaper said Sunday.

The Herald quoted unidentified investigators as saying officials of the 500,000-member union systematically shared the kickbacks with Trafficante, New England organized crime-figure Raymond L. Patriarca of Providence, R.I., and others.

The key targets of the federal investigation included Angelo Fosco of Chicago, the \$167,000-a-year president of the Laborers International Union of
The Associated Press, July 7, 1980

North America, union Vice President Arthur E. Cola of Providence, R.I., and a handful of union officials from South Florida, said The Herald.

Laborers union general counsel Robert Connerton called the allegations that the union is controlled by mob figures "absolute bull."

Fosco's attorney, Thomas Foran, of Chicago, said, "There's not a single solitary piece of information linking Angelo Fosco to kickback schemes and mobsters."

Cola and Patriarca could not immediately be reached for comment.

Trafficante, who according to law enforcement agencies is linked to gambling activities in Miami and heads a Florida crime family, could not be reached for comment.

The investigation was a joint effort of the FBI, the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force and the U.S. Labor Department. It was begun in 1977 as two union officials were indicted for embezzlement.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 4 STORIES

Copyright 1980 The New York Times Company: Abstracts
Information Bank Abstracts MIAMI HERALD

July 6, 1980, Sunday

SECTION: Page 20, Column 3

LENGTH: 79 words

BYLINE: BY ANDY ROSENBLATT

JOURNAL-CODE: MH

ABSTRACT:

Federal corruption probe of manipulation of union health and welfare funds includes investigations of Laborers International Union of North America officials and organized crime figures. 13 men from Florida, Chicago and Rhode Island cited. Several had connections with reputed insurance swindler Joseph Hauser. Photos of Florida crime boss Santos Trafficante, Laborers Union International vice pres Arthur E Cola, Rhode Island attys Arthur A Cola and Albert Lepore (M).

Arthur E Cola

LEVEL 2 - 1 OF 1 STORY

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Information Bank Abstracts MIAMI HERALD

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The New York Times Company: Abstracts, July 6, 1980

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: Photograph

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

GOODWIN.REC
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunda

y

LENGTH: 1116 words

HEADLINE: Goodwin-Thompson racing merger: Dream deal sours

BYLINE: Frank Mickadeit; Kim Christensen, The Register

BODY:

They were a pair of promotional geniuses, two men whose ideas were as boundless as the vast, searing deserts they liked to race across.

Theirs could have been a partnership that rewrote motor-sports history.

Instead, it resembled a demolition derby, where combatants vie d in an atmosphere of mistrust and revenge.

At the outset their game plan seemed logical: Goodwin was the unquestioned expert at staging stadium races for motorcycles;

Thompson's forte was promoting races for cars and trucks.

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ENTER key.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

GOODWIN.REC

Goodwin was to run the merged company while Thompson loaned his name and served mainly as a good-will ambassador, keeping the drivers and race sponsors happy.

Capital costs were to be divided 70-30, with Goodwin shouldering the larger share.

The merger, in which Mickey Thompson Enterprises was swallowed by Goodwin's Stadium Motorsports Corp., went into effect in April 1984.

By September they were in court, where a series of shelf-sagging lawsuits paint a picture of the collapse: Despite assurances that they would be relieved of day-to-day management hassles, Mickey and Trudy Thompson said they soon realized that Goodwin's staff could not produce four-wheel off-road races on its own.

July found the Thompsons in the Midwest logging 16-hour days while trying to organize back-to-back events at the Hoosier Dome in Indianapolis and the Silverdome in Pontiac, Mich. What's more, Mickey Thompson was running out of money.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

While in Indianapolis, he got a call from Stadium Motorsports executives who wanted him to pay the numerous contractors, drivers and others involved in the race. Thompson said he was told that if he failed to make up the shortfall, checks would bounce.

GOODWIN.REC

Thompson balked because he believed Goodwin was supposed to put up 70 percent of the costs. But at Goodwin's urging, he put \$ 60,000 of his own money into the account, Thompson said.

The next week at the Silverdome it was the same story. Desperate, Thompson borrowed \$ 107,000 and loaned it to the partnership.

The two stadium events flopped, filling the arenas to less than one-fourth of their capacities. Fed up, Thompson decided he wanted his company back as well as the money he said Goodwin owed him.

In September, Thompson's attorney filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles County Superior Court charging Michael Goodwin and Stadium Motorsports with, among other things, fraud, misrepresentation and breach of contract.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

" Goodwin has traded on the Thompson name and reputation in order to enhance his status and the status of SMC," the lawsuit said.

Thompson asked for the return of Mickey Thompson Entertainment Group to Thompson, \$ 2 million in damages and the money allegedly owed -- at that point estimated to be \$ 379,979.

Goodwin's responded with a countersuit.

The "Thompson debacle," as he called it, had put Stadium

GOODWIN.REC

Motorsports

\$ 800,000 into the red for the past year.

"Mickey went after Mike with a vengeance," said Cal Wells, a Thompson friend whose Toyota truck team ran in races for Thompson's company.

"The satisfaction of crushing that guy was worth more than (the money) he would get."

Nor was Goodwin likely to shy away from a fight, said Michael DeStefano, his long-time vice president at Stadium Motorsports.

"He was lawsuit nuts," DeStefano said in a recent interview. "He used to brag on how many lawsuits he would win."

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

Thompson won the first battle -- the return of his company and sole use of his

name -- in a preliminary injunction issued just one month after he filed suit.

Twenty months later, Judge Pro Tem Lester Olson ruled permanently in Thompson's favor. Thompson, he wrote, "prevailed overwhelmingly" on his breach-of-contract claims.

He awarded Thompson a \$ 514,388 judgment.

Goodwin moved quickly to protect his assets, according to allegations filed in Los Angeles Superior Court and the US Bankruptcy Court in Santa Ana. He transferred some funds to his wife, Diane. Other property was tied up as collateral for loans to friends and associates.

GOODWIN.REC

At one point, Goodwin transferred cash and title to two race cars, a pickup truck and a trailer to a San Diego County friend. Thompson got a court order to seize the property, but when Thompson workers showed up at the home in Lemon Grove all they found were spare car parts valued at about \$ 1,500. That is the total amount that Thompson and his estate

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

have been able to seize to date.

Thompson's attorneys have charged that most of the transactions were illegal and were intended to thwart Thompson's efforts to collect on the judgment, a judgment that with interest and legal fees is now over \$ 1 million.

Goodwin has denied that, saying the moves were legal.

Furthermore, Goodwin's attorneys charged that Thompson was harassing Goodwin's creditors.

In late 1986, Thompson obtained a court order granting him most of Michael and Diane Goodwin's furnishings, including Louis XV antiques, a Frederic Remington sculpture, Michael Goodwin's hunting trophies and the couple's king-size brass bed that Goodwin once claimed he got from

GOODWIN.REC

a brothel in New Orleans.

But just days before the items were to be turned over, Goodwin declared personal bankruptcy, which -- combined with a bankruptcy action he had filed on behalf of his business a month earlier -- effectively froze his assets.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER February 12, 1989 Sunday

In July 1987, the city of Anaheim struck a fatal blow, awarding the contract for the Supercross race at Anaheim stadium to Thompson instead of Goodwin, whose last nine races had been sellouts.

Goodwin begged Anaheim to reconsider, making personal pleas to the City Council. But by that time, Goodwin's financial problems were widely known.

Without the contract that had been his meal ticket, Goodwin's business died. In August 1988, Michael and Diane Goodwin left the country.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 09, 1997

LEVEL 1 - 48 OF 70 STORIES

Copyright 1989 Orange County Register
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

Page 7

GOODWIN.REC

February 12, 1989 Sunday EVENING EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 3975 words

HEADLINE: Motocross promoter driven to exile;
Creditors, suspicions shadow ex-Mickey Thompson partner

BYLINE: Kim Christensen; Frank Mickadeit, The Register

BODY:

He was the "Father of Supercross," a flashy, freewheeling motorcycle-race promoter with an ocean-view home, a sleek customized Lincoln and a net worth in the millions.

Today, Michael Frank Goodwin's fortune is gone, lost in a complex and hotly contested bankruptcy.

LEVEL 1 - 40 OF 70 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Orange County Register
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER

July 15, 1993 Thursday MORNING EDITION

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B01

LENGTH: 737 words

HEADLINE: FBI arrests race promoter who fled to Caribbean in '88;
COURTS: The former Laguna Beach millionaire, now living in O.C., is facing bankruptcy-fraud charges.

BYLINE: DAN FROOMKIN, The Orange County Register

BODY:

Michael F. Goodwin _ the larger-than-life motorcycle-racing promoter long under suspicion for the death of car-racing legend Mickey Thompson _ was arrested by FBI agents Wednesday afternoon

GOODWIN.REC
and charged with federal bankruptcy fraud.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER July 15, 1993 Thursday

But the former Laguna Beach millionaire, who took off to the Caribbean in 1988 rather than face creditors and homicide investigators, is steadfast in proclaiming his innocence.

"Mom, Dad, it's going to be OK," Goodwin, 48, told his parents, who watched as he was led out of a Santa Ana federal courtroom in handcuffs. "The thing ...

Goodwin was in bankruptcy court in Santa Ana to ask a judge for permission to transfer money out of his pension fund. First the judge said no. Then FBI agents arrested him.

A U.S. magistrate ordered that the indictment against Goodwin remain sealed until another, unidentified defendant is taken into custody.

But the FBI in Los Angeles announced that the arrest stems from a federal grand jury indictment delivered in Los Angeles in May .

The FBI said Goodwin is charged with two counts of fraudulently concealing and transferring bankruptcy assets, and 12 counts of making transactions in property "derived from specified unlawful

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER July 15, 1993 Thursday

activity. "

Those latter counts each carry a possible 10-year prison sentence.

Known as the "father of stadium motocross," Goodwin reached the

GOODWIN.REC

peak of his success in the early 1980s, when his races at Anaheim Stadium regularly drew more than 70,000 fans to ...

... troubles began in early 1984 when he entered into a short and ill-fated partnership with Thompson.

Thompson was to auto racing what Goodwin was to motorcycles and more. Thompson was also the legendary "Speed King," who in the 1950s and '60s hurtled across Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats in sleek machines faster than anything else on wheels.

Goodwin and Thompson's partnership, at first seen as the merger of two great empires, ended in five months with the two men suing each other for renegeing on their deal.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER July 15, 1993 Thursday

Two years later, the courts sided with Thompson, and Goodwin was ordered to pay him \$ 514,388 plus interest. Goodwin never paid, declaring bankruptcy instead.

In February 1988 Goodwin lost his last appeal.

Less than two months later, at 6 a.m. on March 16, 1988, Thompson, ...

... ultimately included 1,000 leads and a spot on the TV show "Unsolved Mysteries," focused in part on Goodwin. In search warrants and affidavits, police said Goodwin had repeatedly threatened to kill Thompson.

Goodwin vehemently denied any involvement in the deaths. Goodwin said the slayings were probably linked to Thompson's testimony in the drug-related murder of his nephew.

GOODWIN.REC

Sgt. John Yarbrough, a homicide investigator for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, said Wednesday that Goodwin "has never been eliminated as a suspect" in the Thompson double slaying.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER July 15, 1993 Thursday

"The case is still open," Yarbrough said.

Goodwin's bankruptcy attorney, Doug Honig, said Wednesday that Goodwin recently has been living in Orange County again.

Honig said his client's arrest could be connected to controversy about Goodwin's pension fund. Honig said management of the fund, worth about \$ 3 million, has been completely legal, but federal officials ...

LEVEL 1 - 41 OF 70 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

May 28, 1993, Friday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 3; Metro Desk

GOODWIN.REC

LENGTH: 694 words

HEADLINE: A FEW GOOD NOSES;
INS DEMONSTRATES DOGGED AGENTS OF DETECTION

BYLINE: By LEN HALL, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: LAGUNA NIGUEL

BODY:

... matter of seconds.

When the dogs locate a person or a substance, they immediately sit and bark, but they don't attack, said Michael Goodwin, another INS dog handler. It's called the passive-alert technique, and the dogs learn through constant

Moe Biller

LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 20 STORIES

Copyright 1986 U.P.I.

July 13, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

LENGTH: 275 words

DATELINE: ALLENTOWN, Pa.

BODY:

Some 200 members of the American Postal Workers Union voted Sunday to censure APWU President Moe Biller for a speech supporting indicted Teamsters' president Jackie Presser, officials said.

The APWU TRINE Council, a voluntary coalition that represents about a third of the union's 260,000 members, also voted overwhelmingly to endorse David Daniel in his bid to unseat Biller as union president, said Ken Leiner of the council's national executive board.

Biller, in a May 20 speech before the Teamsters' national convention in Las Vegas, Nev., called on the American labor movement to rally in support of
United Press International July 13, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

Presser, who was recently indicted on federal charges of embezzlement and racketeering.

Presser has pleaded innocent to the charges.

"We are angered that Moe allies himself with Presser," said Leiner, who dismissed as "absurd" Biller's claims that indictments were the work of anti-labor forces.

Biller could not be reached for comment.

Presser is accused of siphoning off more than \$700,000 in union dues in a payroll-padding scheme to pay "ghost workers" who did no work.

Days after the federal indictment, Presser won a five-year term as president of the Teamsters, defeating his only challenger 1,729 votes to 24.

The TRINE ...

... branch of the APWU, represents about 85,000 union members, most of them from the northeastern United States, Leiner said.

United Press International July 13, 1986, Sunday, AM cycle

The vote to censure Biller came during the council's two-day annual convention in Allentown, he said.

Daniel, who received the council's endorsement ...

LEVEL 1 - 12 OF 20 STORIES

Copyright 1986 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

June 28, 1986, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 7, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 877 words

HEADLINE: UNIONISTS SCORN BILLER FOR PRAISE OF PRESSER

BYLINE: By KENNETH B. NOBLE

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 27

It was intended as a gesture of labor solidarity, says Moe Biller,

president of the American Postal Workers union.

Last month, at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Las Vegas, Mr. Biller called on the labor movement to attack the "antilabor forces" that "came down on the back of Jackie Presser," the teamsters' president.

The New York Times, June 28, 1986

Back home in Washington, and elsewhere around the country, Mr. Biller's comments have set off an uproar among his own union members and private criticism by officials of other unions. ...

... in Cleveland on charges of embezzlement and racketeering. He is the fourth of six presidents in the history of the teamsters' union to be charged with a crime; the three others were convicted.

Most union leaders affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have shunned public contacts with the teamsters' union ...

... privately that the union's image of corruption has hurt not only the teamsters but the entire trade union movement.

But Mr. Biller doesn't see things that way.

'An Injury to All'

"Every single labor union, whether in the A.F.L. or C.I.O. or independent, should ...

The New York Times, June 28, 1986

... general president of the Los Angeles local of the postal workers' union, said last week that it was "ridiculous" for Mr. Biller to defend the teamsters "without examining the evidence."

Mr. Gonzalez said Mr. Biller "should have spoken with his own union's membership first before he got involved with the teamsters." He added that several members of the Los Angeles local's executive board were considering issuing a statement censuring Mr. Biller for his involvement with the teamsters.

John Quinn, president of a postal workers' local in Drexel Hill, Pa., called Mr. Biller's remarks an "outrage."

"I don't have any axes to grind with the teamsters," Mr. Quinn said. "But I don't know what Biller is doing out there talking about solidarity. A lot of rank-and-file members I've talked to can't believe what he's done."

Ken Leiner, a national officer of the postal union in Washington, said Mr. Biller's speech "has upset a lot of labor leaders."

"They don't believe that the indictment of Jackie Presser is an issue that needs the solidarity of the labor movement," Mr. Leiner said.

The New York Times, June 28, 1986

Not an A.F.L.-C.I.O. ...

... minimal.

Rex Hardesty, a spokesman for the labor federation, said it would have "absolutely no comment" on Mr. Biller's remarks. A union official close to the federation's executive council said a move was under way to censure Mr. Biller, possibly at the next meeting, in August.

Biller Says He's Not a 'Wimp'

For his part, Mr. Biller dismissed the criticism as politically motivated statements coming from rivals within his union who hope to replace him.

"I'm not a ...

... like some of these characters," he said in an interview.

"I think it's time that unions worked together," Mr. Biller added. "I would love to see the teamsters back into the A.F.L.-C.I.O., but I don't handle that."

The New York Times, June 28, 1986

Lane Kirland, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. president, has not taken a public position on Mr. Presser's indictment. Upon succeeding George Meany as president of the federation in 1979, Mr. Kirkland called on "all true unions" to ...

GRAPHIC: Photos of Moe Biller and Jackie Presser (NYT; UPI)

The New York Times, August 23, 1984

Moe Biller, the colorful and combative native of the Lower East Side who heads the 300,000-member American Postal Workers Union, won a vote of confidence Monday from the 3,100 delegates holding their convention here.

The union gave Mr. Biller, who is 68 years old, a free hand to play out the impasse between the Postal Service and its workers over a new contract.

But in October he faces a special election, ordered by the Labor Department on the ground that Mr. Biller's power base, the huge New York Metro local, improperly aided his election last November to a second term.

Stage-Managing Charged

Some of his opponents, who accuse their president of being high-handed and old-fashioned, say Mr. Biller has stage-managed the postal bargaining to strengthen his control in the union.

Mr. Biller dismissed the election violations as minor and suggested the Labor Department had required the election rerun to harass him at a sensitive period in negotiations. With characteristic sweep, Mr. Biller called the Labor Department "the equivalent of the K.G.B."

The New York Times, August 23, 1984

He said the rematch would take more than \$450,000 from the union treasury.

Mr. Biller and the leaders of three other postal unions walked out of bargaining and allowed contracts to expire July 21. The impasse is scheduled to go to a Federal arbitrator.

Strike Authority Voted

The two major unions, the postal workers and the 200,000-member National Association of Letter Carriers, in separate conventions here, voted Monday to give their leaders powers that could include a strike call as a last resort, although delegates said the workers had no taste for a walkout.

David Daniel, a 32-year-old West Virginia postal clerk, is Mr. Biller's opponent in the election rematch. He won 43 percent against Mr. Biller last year despite being relatively unknown and greatly outspent.

Mr. Daniel, who said he had a master's degree in legislative politics and had taught collective bargaining in junior college, said he wanted to bring the union a new "professionalism." For example, he said the union should send hired experts to the bargaining table, as management does, rather than letting Mr. Biller bargain.

The New York Times, August 23, 1984

"We have a lot of showmanship in our union and very little leadership," Mr. Daniel said in an interview here.

A unionist of the old school, Mr. Biller went to work for the Post Office in 1937 and ran postal errands on a bicycle through the streets of Manhattan. He has twice led New York postal workers out on strike, in 1970 and 1974.

He Got Control in 1980

He won control of the national union in 1980, ousting a president who made the mistake of delivering to his members an unsatisfactory contract.

Some of his critics suggest that, with that memory in mind, he had no real interest in compromising with management in this year's negotiations.

His union is a product of multiple mergers, representing clerks, maintenance workers, motor vehicle drivers and special delivery messengers. Like many merger products, it is split by rivalries.

Last year, Mr. Biller won a new term.

Support by Local Faulted

The New York Times, August 23, 1984

When one of the losers challenged the election, the Labor Department investigated and called for new elections for 41 union positions. Government investigators faulted the 21,000-member New York City local for helping the winning slate with a dinner, a raffle and adulation in the local's newspaper.

The core of Mr. Biller's opposition is a dissident group called the Trine Council, for the Tristate and Northeast Union Councils. It claims membership of 40,000 in 11 Eastern states. It describes itself as a force for union democracy.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH