September 4, 1959

Dear Member:

The Congressional Committee has prepared a summary of the Compromise Labor Reform Bill, comparing its provisions with the Landrum-Griffin Bill and the Kennedy-Ervin Bill.

Also attached is a reprint entitled "Hoffa and Carey"-- a publicity piece pointing up the similarity between the twin threats to Congressmen by these labor leaders.

The Committee will supply you with 500 copies of each of these mailing pieces free of charge, with additional amounts available at cost.

If you desire additional copies of this material, please contact the Public Relations Office, Lincoln 4-3010.

Lee Wade

Acting Director
of Public Relations

	Landrum-Griffin (House)	Kennedy-Ervin (Senate)	Final Form
I. BILL OF RIGHTS FOR UNION MEMBERS	Union Member must spend 4 months using union procedures before taking legal action for grievance.	Same except requirement would be 6 months for a member with a complaint.	Adopts House provision.
II. FINANCIAL REPORTING	Requires detailed union financial and organizational reporting; provides criminal penalties for violations.	Would exempt unions with fewer than 200 members; requires financial reports from employers; provides criminal penalties.	Adopted House provisions on union reports; requires reports from employers in certain circumstances; adopted House penalties.
III. NO-MAN'S LAND	State agencies could assume jurisdiction in cases declined by NLRB and apply State law.	State boards (only 12 States have them) could take such cases and apply Federal law.	Adopted House version adding provision that NLRB must continue to take cases falling under its standards as of Aug. 1, 1959.
IV. HOT CARGO AMENDMENT TO TAFT-HARTLEY ACT	Bans all hot cargo agreements.	Bans only hot cargo agreements with motor carriers.	Adopts House provision with clarification in application to garment industry.
V. SECONDARY BOYCOTTS	1. Closes loophole allowing secondary boycott through coercion against firms not involved in dispute.	No Provision	Adopts House provision.
	2. Closes loophole allowing secondary boycott by inducing employees individually	No Provision	Adopts House provision.
	3. Closes loophole allowing secondary boycotts involving railroads, municipalities and Government agencies.	No Provision	Adopts House provision.
	4. Prohibits secondary customer picketing at retail store that sells goods produced by manufacturer in union dispute.	No Provision	Adopts House provision.
VI. ORGANIZATIONAL PICKETING	1. Bans picketing for 12 months after a union election.	Same, except period is 9 months	" "
	2. Restricts picketing to a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days before an election.	No Provision	" "
	3. Bans picketing when another union is certified.	Same	" "
	4. Restricts picketing before an election unless union can show 30% interest among employees.	No Provision	Substitutes mandatory election; would not ban picketing where service is not affected.
	5. Enforcement through mandatory injunction obtained through NLRB and/or suit for damages.	Discretionary injunction by NLRB. Union could delay issuance by charging employer with unfair labor practices.	Makes injunction mandatory; no damage suit Union can charge unfair practices but cannot block injunction.

HOFFA AND CAREY

THE CONGRESSIONAL THREATENERS

Dear Congressman:

Only you know, in the privacy of your own conscience, whether you carefully considered the possible consequences of the Landrum-Griffin bill when you voted for it on August 13, 1959. If you did, and realized that it is a punitive, repressive measure intended to weaken all labor unions and all working men and women, you have much to answer for. If you did not, and thereby yielded to the pressures of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, your guilt is perhaps even greater.

You should realize now, if you did not during the heat of battle, that this vindictive assault on the labor movement will, in the long run, prove to your constituents that you are less interested in individual rights and democracy than in property rights and the concentration of power in the hands of big business.

You may believe that you are safe in such action because organized labor is relatively weak in your District, and cannot call you to account for the damage you have sought to do it. You may be right -- at the moment.

We wish to assure you, however, that we shall do all in our power to prove to the working men and women in your District that you have cast your lot against them and they should therefore take appropriate action at the ballot box.

Very truly yours,

James B. Carey

James B. Carey
President

liu 1746 afl-cio
jm