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LABOR WEEK.

UNION SCALE FOR UNION LEADERS: UP TO \$102,000 A YEAR

When you look at salaries today it's hard to tell a union leader from a company executive.

Joseph Curran drew more than \$100,000 in 1964. James Hoffa's pay and expenses hit \$91,000.

Most union heads get much less, but expense accounts help.

It's the time of year when unions are required by law to open their books to public inspection and disclose, among other things, how much they pay their officers.

A look at the records now being filed with the Government turns up some interesting situations. For example:

A new name, Joseph Curran, tops the list of highest-paid presidents for 1964. Mr. Curran, whose Maritime Union is one of the smaller unions, drew \$105,823 in salary and expenses.

James R. Hoffa, head of the Teamsters Union, the nation's largest, dropped from first place, where he was a year ago, to second place, with total compensation for the year of \$91,208.

Much farther down the line appear the names of some of the biggest figures in the labor movement.

What AFL-CIO head got. George Meany, top man in the labor movement, was paid less than half the amount that went to Mr. Curran. As head of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Meany received \$48,797 in salary and expenses. There were many individual union presidents, as shown in the chart on this page, who were better-paid than Mr. Meany.

Walter Reuther, president of the second-largest union, was one of those in a lower bracket. Mr. Reuther, as head of the 1.2-million-member Auto Workers Union, was paid \$27,326 in salary and expenses.

A union about one fifth as large, on the other hand, paid James B. Carey \$34,113 in salary and expenses. This is the International Union of Electrical Workers. Mr. Carey recently was defeated for the presidency by Paul Jennings.

Half of the unions surveyed in a spot (continued on next news page)

HERE'S WHAT UNION PRESIDENTS ARE PAID

Listed below are salaries and expenses of labor-union leaders from the unions' latest financial reports—usually for 1964—filed with the Government:

Union	President	Salary	Expenses	Total	
National Maritime Union	Joseph Curran	\$102,637.*	\$3,186	\$105,823	
Teamsters	James R. Hoffa	75,000	16,208	91,208	
Railway Clerks	George Harrison†	60,000	3,522	63,522	
Operating Engineers	Hunter P. Wharton	55,000	19,099	74,099	
United Mine Workers	W. A. Boyle	50,000	9,003	59,003	
Hod Carriers	Joseph V. Moreschi	50,000	5,818	55,818	
Retail Clerks	James A. Suffridge	50,000	8,535	58,535	
Steelworkers	David J. McDonald	50,000	24,973	74,973	
AFL-CIO	George Meany	45,000	3,797	48,797	
Carpenters	Maurice A. Hutcheson	37,700	4,627	42,327	A
Plumbers	Peter T. Schoemann	36,000	17,535	53,535	Ultra Carlo
Iron Workers	John H. Lyons	36,000	19,774	55,774	
Building Service Employes	David Sullivan	35,000	2,939	37,939	
Bricklayers	John J. Murphy	35,000	12,031	47,031	
Musicians	Herman D. Kenin	35,000	12,386	47,386	
Maintenance of Way					346C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Employes	Harold C. Crotty	35,000	8,857	43,857	
Railroad Telegraphers	G. E. Leighty	33,500	14,199	47,699	Petrol Property
Glass Bottle Blowers	Lee W. Minton	30,000	16,650	46,650	
Hotel and Restaurant					S. A. D. Carlon State of
Employes	Ed. S. Miller	30,000	23,226	53,226	
Ladies' Garment Workers	David Dubinsky	28,600	9,150	37,750	
Brotherhood of Electrical					
Workers	Gordon M. Freeman	28,000	3,334	31,334	
Theatrical Stage Employes	Richard F. Walsh	26,958	7,846	34,804	THE PARTY OF THE P
International Union of					
Electrical Workers	James B. Carey‡	25,337	8,776	34,113	
Machinists	Albert J. Hayes	25,000	3,022	28,022	
Boilermakers	Russell K. Berg	25,000	5,325	30,325	
Railway Carmen	A. J. Bernhardt	25,000	4,823	29,823	Acres de la constitución de la c
Locomotive Firemen	H. E. Gilbert	24,417	6,629	31,046	ACK TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
Auto Workers	Walter P. Reuther	24,214	3,112	27,326	
Locomotive Engineers	Perry S. Heath	24,038	4,161	28,199	Child Heading
Clothing Workers	Jacob S. Potofsky	23,697	12,756	36,453	Contract of the Contract of th
Transport Workers	Michael J. Quill	22,500	6,685	29,185	
Doll and Toy Workers	Harry O. Damino	22,060	1,130	23,190	
Railroad Trainmen	Charles Luna	21,126	6,330	27,456	
Textile Workers Union	William Pollock	18,856	13,170	32,026	
Rubber Workers	George Burdon	17,020	5,094	22,114	
Oil, Chemical Workers	O. A. Knight	15,833	11,762	27,595	
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^{*}A union spokesman said \$37,324 of this amount represented pay for unused vacation in the years 1958-64.

[†]Mr. Harrison's title is chief executive officer.

[†]Mr. Carey was defeated in 1965.

[continued from page 88]

... Head of Hod Carriers Union got a \$20,000 raise

check have given pay raises to their presidents since 1960.

Mr. Hoffa was raised in 1961 from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. Joseph V. Moreschi, head of the Hod Carriers Union, got a \$20,000 raise, to \$50,000.

Mr. Curran's salary now is double what it was in 1960. The official reports show that in 1964 he received \$102,637 in salary, plus \$3,186 in expenses.

An aide said the 1964 figure included an extra payment of \$37,324 for unused vacations. Excluding that payment, Mr. Curran grossed \$65,313.

Mr. Curran's salary is fixed in an unusual way. His union guarantees him \$40,000 a year after State and federal income taxes. To assure such a tax-free income, the union actually has to pay its president about \$65,000 a year.

Only one salary cut showed up in the

Trends in Labor

- Relations Board has been reversed in another "card check" case. A U. S. court of appeals found an employer had a good reason to doubt a union's claim of majority support, based on cards signed by employes. The employer recalled that previously the same union offered a showing of majority status through such cards, only to lose the election that followed. Two courts recently rejected the NLRB reasoning on card checks and one upheld it.
- Leaflet distribution. Employers and unions have a right to agree to ban distribution of union literature in plants. So ruled a U.S. court of appeals in two cases in which rival unions attempted to circulate leaflets in violation of a contract clause.
- Medical care. An unusual program of medical care has been set up by the Teamsters Union in New York City. Nearly all medical expenses are to be covered by the experimental plan. At first, 5,000 union members and their families will be enrolled. Employer-financed welfare funds are to pay much of the



Another fine product of United States Tobacco Company

... Steelworkers' I. W. Abel received \$35,000 in salary

spot check. The Locomotive Firemen, which is losing members, paid its president, H. E. Gilbert, a salary of \$27,417 last year, or about \$3,000 less than in 1960.

Expense accounts, like salaries, vary widely from union to union. Some union officials draw more in expenses than in salary. Several officials and staff employes of the Steelworkers Union, for example, were in that category.

The highest expenses went to Frank Hoffman, chief lobbyist in Washington for the Steelworkers. His expenses were listed at \$50,469, while his salary was

reported at \$16,000.

I.'W. Abel, who is due to move up to the presidency of the steel union on June 1, got \$35,000 in salary as the union's secretary-treasurer and \$13,972 in expenses. David J. McDonald, who has refused to concede defeat to Mr. Abel, got \$74,973 in salary and expenses.

(Another Labor Week article, p. 92).

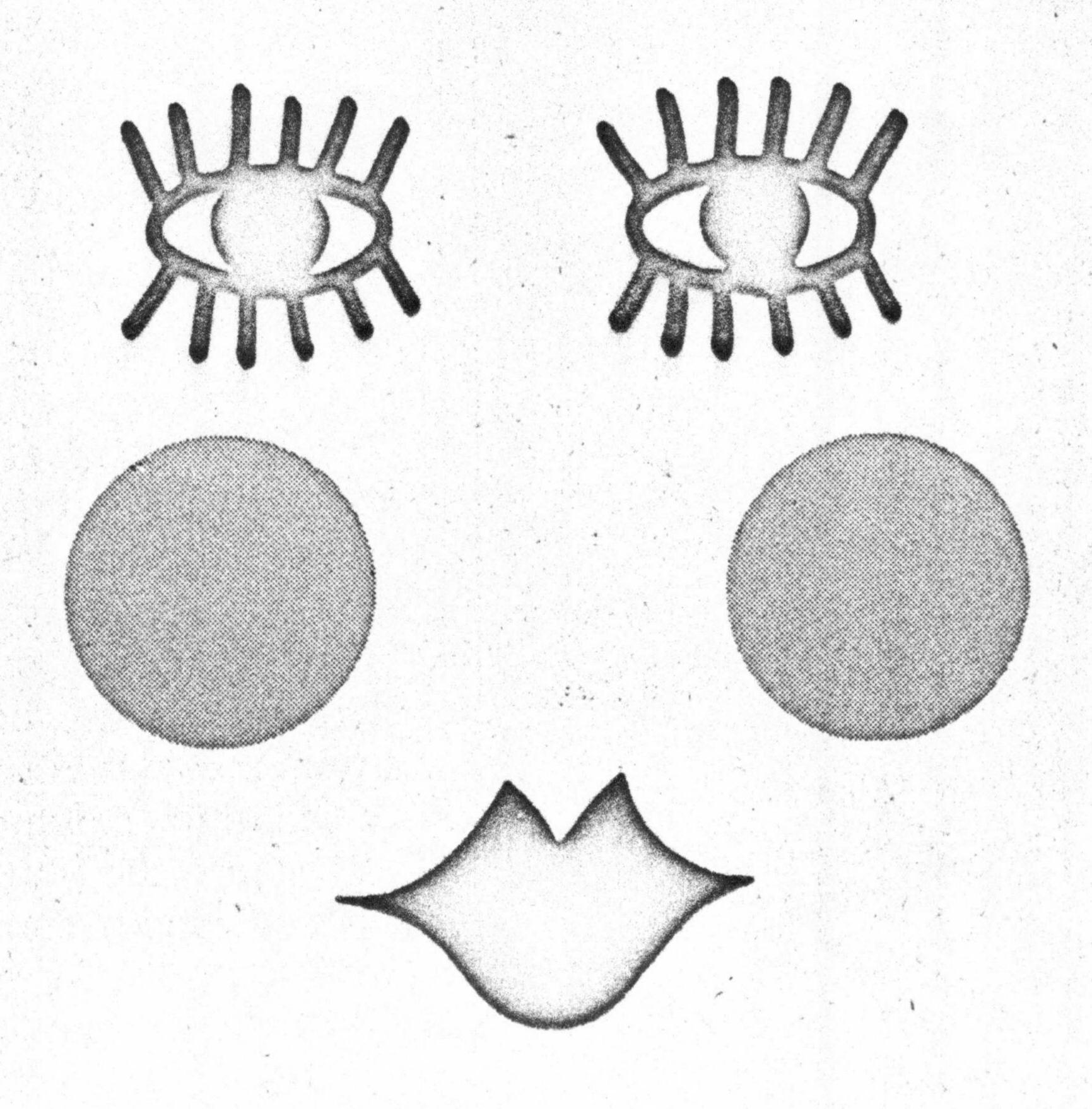
cost, estimated at more than 2 million dollars a year. Each enrolled union member will pay \$4 a week.

- ▶ Firings upheld. A company's contention that it laid off 11 workers because of a cutback in production, and not because the workers attended a union meeting, was accepted by the NLRB, in dismissing charges of illegal firings. NLRB found the decision to fire the workers was made a week before the union meeting.
- ► Illegal lockout? A regional director of NLRB accused "The News American" of Baltimore, Md., of an illegal lockout. The newspaper stopped publication April 20 when printers refused to cross picket lines of an American Newspaper Guild strike at the "Sun" newspapers.
 - Clothing wages. Wage-"fringe" increases of 30 cents an hour over three years—for 125,000 workers—were included in a new contract between the Clothing Workers and the men's and boys' clothing industry.
 - ▶ Strike losses. Nearly 5 million man-days of work were lost because of strikes in the first quarter of 1965—the heaviest loss for the first quarter of any year since 1956.

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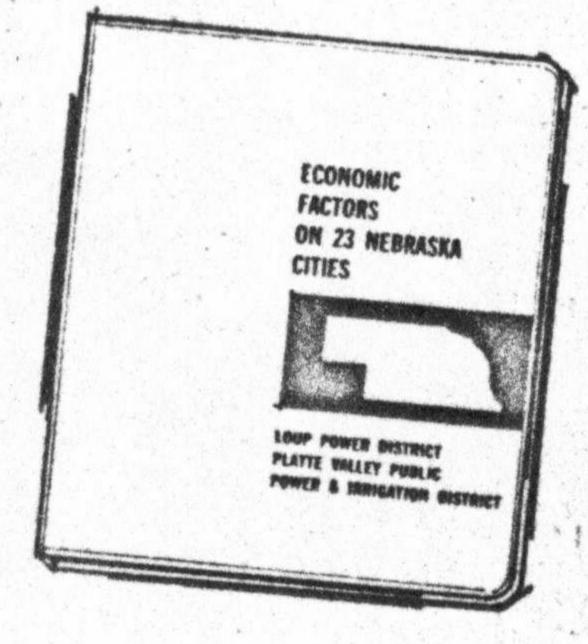
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Owners and operators of the Nebraska Public Power System

Is White House Backing Union In Dispute Over Steel Wages?

dustry's dispute is taking a new turn. averaged about 4.9 per cent a year.

Union leaders are viewing a new White House report as an invitation to stand firm on their wage-"fringe" demands.

Employers see the report as adding pressure from the White House to that of the union for higher wages.

The industry is being warned, in addition, that Washington will look with disapproval on general price increases to offset higher labor costs.

All of this is expected to stiffen the demands of the Steelworkers Union and to increase the resistance of employers to the union's demands.

Despite the hardening of lines on both sides of the dispute, the belief is widespread both in the union and the industry that a strike will be averted.

The study, made by the Council of Economic Advisers, was made public on May 3, just after the union and the industry had signed an interim agreement. Truce terms extended the strike deadline from May 1 to September 1 and provided immediate pay raises of 11.5 cents an hour, or 2.6 per cent.

The steel study was ordered early this year by President Johnson when some steel firms began to put into effect selective price increases.

A prounion report? Although the official study doesn't specifically say so, union leaders view the study as endorsing wage-"fringe" increases at least in line with the Government's wage guideposts, or about 3.2 per cent a year.

"It's a message from the White House," says one unionist, "telling the industry that it will have to go beyond its 2.6 per cent interim settlement."

The union is demanding total raises of at least 18 cents an hour-14 cents to meet the guideposts, plus another 4 cents in cost-of-living allowances.

The industry had hoped to limit pay raises to 2 per cent a year, in line with the industry's estimate of average annual increases in productivity in steel.

The Council of Economic Advisers came up with a somewhat higher figure on productivity, which met with sharp criticism from the industry.

By the Council's reckoning, productivity in steel has averaged about 3 per cent a year since 1957. Industry spokesmen were quick to note that, to arrive at that figure, the Council made adjustments for time lost by strikes and for periods of slack business in steel.

Since 1961, according to the Council,

Suddenly, the truce in the steel in- increase in productivity in steel has

The industry contended that its estimates on productivity are supported by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to BLS, productivity in steel increased 2.2 per cent a year during the 1957-63 period.

An industry comment. One official, summing up what appeared to be a general reaction, remarked: "We don't like anything about the report." The industry was displeased by the estimates of productivity and also by the Council's attitude toward higher steel prices.

Union leaders, themselves, were not entirely pleased with the report. There was agreement among union men, however, on this point: The report lent official encouragement to them to go after pay raises substantially higher than the interim 2.6 per cent.

David J. McDonald, president of the union, said that "despite the Council's report, I have never accepted the idea that productivity is the sole factor in determining wage rates. . . .

Mr. McDonald emphasized, however, that the Council's estimate of 4.9 per cent increases in productivity in recent years serves "to confirm our position."

I. W. Abel, president-elect of the union, spelled out this as one additional factor in wage calculations: that higher living costs must be taken into consideration in determining wage rates.

Steelworkers, as was noted, are among the country's highest-paid workers. Before addition of the 11.5 cents an hour, Steelworkers averaged \$4.36 an hour, counting fringe benefits.

Actually, the Council made no specific recommendations, either on prices or wages. However, officials, discussing the report with newsmen, said the facts contained in the report are there for either side to use.

The conclusions of both the industry and the union: The report added up to a strong stand against price increases and an endorsement of higher wages.

In dealing with prices, the Council emphasized the extent of steel-price increases in past years; the decline in steel exports and the rise of imports; steel's competitive position with respect to substitute products; and other factors that affect the industry.

As for wages, the report was interpreted as indicating that higher pay and "fringes" could be given without jeopardizing the industry's profits and prospects for the future. [END]

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