

**Memorandum re Chicago:**

Immediately after Smith appeared before the Dies Committee, a meeting was held on the campus of the University of Chicago at which Professor Malcolm Sharpe of the Law School spoke. 800 students and faculty members attended. Sharpe spoke openly and semi-officially in behalf of the University, denouncing Smith for his activity.

The following information was obtained from Bob Foley, field representative, FEWOC, in Peoria, Illinois: The meeting was not chairmaned by B. C. Heacock, president of Caterpillar Tractor Company, but by the commander of the Legion post. Foley said the following things happened:

1. Tickets for the meeting (50¢ each) were distributed free to the workers in Peoria Cordage Company openly by E. C. Heidrich, Jr., president and owner of the company and former president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association (1923-1924). The Peoria Cordage Company makes binders, twines and other farm equipment accessories.
2. Tickets for the meeting were distributed through the Caterpillar Tractor Company not openly by the foreman, but by members of the company union in the plant.
3. Some of the members of the executive committee of the local American Legion post were officers or on the management board of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.
4. The Dies meeting was timed to coincide with the NLRB elections at Armour Packing Company, in Peoria (held on November 21). The meeting was heralded widely in the local press.
5. The Dies meeting also "conveniently" took place at a time when Local 105, UFWA, was in the midst of an intense organization and wage increase campaign.
6. The management of the Caterpillar Tractor Company took occasion to send Dies in a conference with the union on the wage increase (December 2), of which a transcript copy of the proceedings was printed and publicly distributed by the management.

**Malachi, Alphonse.**

Former president of Local 347, PWOC, Chicago. While in this office, was discovered in a number of compromising situations with which when finally confronted he did not deny. He was expelled from Local 347 in April or May 1939.

The charges against him were that he was an agent of the company; an agent of the AFL, Local 661 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, of which the notorious racketeer, Fat Gorman, is president; and the misappropriation of funds.

There is no documentary evidence that he is a company agent; however, the membership noticed that he consistently refused to mention or permit the mention of the Armour Company's tactics (speedup, discrimination, oppressive conditions, etc.) against the union.

He was exposed as an agent of the competing union when he contacted 12 or more CIO stewards in the Armour plant and asked them to see and speak to Gorman. Upon being told this, the stewards approached their leaders who told several to speak to Gorman so they might discover what was up.

The misappropriation of funds deals with the collecting of \$95 in dues which, rather than being turned in to the treasury, were listed as "expense account". Malachi had no expenses as president of the union.

These charges were discussed by the Executive Board of Local 347 in the presence of Malachi who seems to have not denied any of the charges and to have admitted them all. The board recommended his expulsion and he was expelled after a unanimous vote.

Memorandum on John L. Matuszyk re Chicago:

Matuszyk for ten years was a leader in the "Industrial Council Plan" of the International Harvester Company at the tractor works on Western Avenue in Chicago. He alternated during these years as chairman and Secretary of the Council. After the advent of the C.I.O. Local 101 of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, Matuszyk became a leader in the C.I.O. union.

Two weeks before a labor board election on February 28, 1937 to determine the collective bargaining agency at the tractor works, Matuszyk resigned, calling the CIO "nothing but a political organization". Previous to his resignation, Matuszyk as secretary of Local 101 of the CIO had attempted to introduce a resolution whereby the union would withdraw from the CIO and become once again an independent or company union. When his resolution failed, he walked out of the meeting. Then Matuszyk began "working on" certain officers of the CIO and shortly after called a rump meeting, at which he introduced his resolution. However, a number of union men showed up at this rump meeting, and his efforts failed again.

After these acts of service to the company, Matuszyk, who had been a machinist, was rewarded with the job of head of the "Special Detail Department" at the tractor works, and his job as such is to supervise the group of persons who take "poisoning" workers from department to department to break them in to executive positions. This department is known to the workers as "steal-pigeon's paradise". The reason for this name is as follows: as members of the Special Detail Department, these persons are instructed to win the respect of the men and try to become spokesmen for the men, thereby establishing the contact between the foreman and the workers -- thereby ignoring the union. The members of this department move freely about the plant from one department to another carrying "phony" blueprints.

Dies' last visit to Chicago was timed to influence two events in the union. First, the union was at that time negotiating with the company for an increase in wages at the tractor plant in Chicago. Leaflets appeared throughout the plant using Dies' statement and the newspaper propaganda designed to weaken the union. Second, on December 19, 1939 an NLRB election was to be held in Richmond, Indiana by the FEWOC. The day before the election, the newspaper in Richmond, Indiana, "Palladium -- Item" carried a news story utilizing the work of the Dies Committee to influence the election.

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