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DATE: 11-14-2017

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Report Ferm (FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office of Origin Investigative Period Reporting Office DEC 2 4 1958 NEW YORK PITTSBURGH 12/15/58 Report made by TITLE OF CASE Typed By: ALLAN R. O'BRIEN rcm ROBERT BENJAMIN BAKER; ET AL CHARACTER OF CASE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947 (IM)

REFERENCE

Pittsburgh airtel to New York, 12/9/58 (Interoffice). New York airtel to Bureau and Pittsburgh, 12/11/58.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It may be noted that HUGH SHERIDAN is a PCI of the New York Office.

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Approved

Copies made:

2 - Bureau (122-2424)
3 - Pittsburgh (122-97)
(1-USA, Pittsburgh)
1 - New York (122-684)

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA ALLAN R. O'BRIEN

Office: NEW YORK

Date:

DEC 2 4 1958

File Number:

NY 122-684; Bufile 122-2424

Title:

ROBERT BENJAMIN BAKER; ET AL

Character:

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947 (IM)

Synopsis:

HUGH SHERIDAN, Chairman, New York City Trucking Authority, advised he has known EDWARD WEINHEIMER for approximately 30 years. He said WEINHEIMER was a "gypsy chaser", one who forced truck drivers entering the city to hire him for a day's pay and who disappeared when paid after the first WEINHEIMER represented self to SHERIDAN as labor manager for Exhibitors Service Company and asked SHERIDAN's help in labor difficulty between GEORGE CALLAHAN, JR. and IBT locals in McKees Rocks, Pa. Sheridan advised WEINHEIMER was considered a trouble maker by truck operators and, because of his background. SHERIDAN did nothing in his behalf although saying he would see what he could do for CALLAHAN. SHERIDAN said WEINHEIMER, in his opinion, was a labor racketeer, acting on his own who might obtain favorable settlements through payoffs to union officials, and did not have sufficient background in labor-management relations to deal on a legitamate basis. SHERIDAN could not substantiate his opinion by citing actual incidents.

- RUC -

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DATE: 11-14-2017

FD-302 (Rev. 12-20-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW REPORT

	12/22/58	
Date	12/22/30	•

HUGH SHERIDAN, Chairman of the New York City Trucking Authority (Authority), 141 Broadway, New York City, residence 72-48 June Street, Forest Hills, New York, stated that the New York City Trucking Authority is an organization which was voluntarily formed by truck operators and unions in the trucking field located in the New York Metropolitan area. The function of the Authority is to straighten out difficulties between the truckers and the various unions and to assist them in negotiating labor contracts. SHERIDAN said the cost of operating the Authority is borne, two-thirds by the truckers, and one-third by the unions. He added that the principal union in the Authority is Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT).

SHERIDAN advised he has known EDWARD WEINHEIMER for approximately 30 years. He said WEINHEIMER was a member, but never an officer, of Local 807, IBT. SHERIDAN stated that prior to his becoming chairman of the Authority, and when he was operating his own trucking business, WEINHEIMER first came to his attention as a "gypsy chaser." SHERIDAN said a "gypsy chaser" is a term used in trucking circles to describe a union loader (unloader) or driver who jumps up on a rig entering the city and tells the driver that he will be his helper for the day for a day's pay. The driver is told at the time that he will not be able to unload unless he has a union man aboard.

SHERIDAN stated that it was the practice of the "gypsy chasers" to demand their pay before allowing the drivers to unload and then to disappear after the driver's first unloading stop. They then returned to the outskirts of the city and repeated the operation with other drivers. In the case of WEINHEIMER, he would do this three and sometimes four times in a day.

Interview with	HUGH	SHERIDAN		. File #	122-684	
		141 Broadway, NYC	·	Date dictated	<u>• 12/16/58</u>	
by Special Agent 4	LLAN I	R. O'BRIEN: RCM			T + 1	٠

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According to SHERIDAN, WEINHEIMER was a ringleader of a group of "gypsy chasers," whose activities were temporarily stopped when they were indicted on federal antitrust and anti-racketeering charges and were found guilty in District Court. He said the conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals and the reversal was upheld by the Supreme Court.

SHERIDAN advised that WEINHEIMER was considered a trouble maker by truck owners and an individual who was always looking to make a "soft buck" in any way he could. SHERIDAN described WEINHEIMER as one who worked as an individual, as opposed to one who was part of a group. He said that in his opinion WEINHEIMER could be described as an individual labor racketeer who would readily make payoffs to union officials in order to gain benefits for a company which engaged his services. SHERIDAN said he could not cite any instances which would involve WEINHEIMER in labor racketeering matters but his connection with Exhibitors Service Company and GEORGE CALLAHAN, JR., appeared to him to fall within that category because of WEINHEIMER's background.

SHERIDAN advised that on May 10, 1957, WEINHEIMER introduced CALLAHAN to him in the offices of the Authority. According to SHERIDAN, both WEINHEIMER and CALLAHAN indicated to him, by their statements and actions, that WEINHEIMER was representing Exhibitors Service Company as a labor manager or consultant.

SHERIDAN said that WEINHEIMER told him that CALLAHAN was having certain difficulties with IBT locals covering his area in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, and asked SHERIDAN if he would help to straighten out the matter. According to SHERIDAN, WEINHEIMER and CALLAHAN told him that Exhibitors Service Company was primarily engaged in transporting film and had a labor contract with one IBT local covering this operation. However, CALLAHAN said he could not load general freight on his trucks, using the union personnel who loaded film, but was being required to engage loaders from another IBT local to handle the general freight. WEINHEIMER and CALLAHAN

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said it was unprofitable to have to engage separate loaders to handle film and general freight and asked SHERIDAN if he could help them with the unions.

SHERIDAN said he told WEINHEIMER and CALLAHAN he would see what he could do for them, but he said he had no use for WEINHEIMER and he therefore had no intention of doing anything for CALLAHAN and he did nothing whatsoever in their behalf.

SHERIDAN said he believed that WEINHEIMER brought CALLAHAN to see him to impress CALLAHAN and he believed that WEINHEIMER had sold himself to CALLAHAN on the basis of his connections in the labor unionfield. According to SHERIDAN, WEINHEIMER had never contacted him before this meeting with CALLAHAN and he has not done so since.

SHERIDAN said he has no information concerning the activities of WEINHEIMER over the past several years and he was surprised to see WEINHEIMER cast in the roll of a labor manager or consultant. SHERIDAN stated that in his opinion, WEINHEIMER did not have a sufficient background in the labor-management relations field to qualify himself for his alleged position with CALLAHAN mor to deal with labor matters on a legitimate basis. He added that it was also his opinion that any benefits or favorable settlements WEINHEIMER effected for CALLAHAN, would in most instances be gained through the medium of payoffs to union officials but he could not substantiate this opinion by citing actual incidents.

- RUC -