

Steel Union Urges Industry To Join in Fact-Finding Board

Ike Could Use Taft-Hartley Law in Steel Union Dispute

Washington—UPI—President Eisenhower has available a powerful weapon to halt the steel strike if it gets to the point where the nation's welfare is threatened.

In that case, the President could seek an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Law to bar the walkout for 80 days.

But informed sources said today that the President will defer a decision on whether to use the broad emergency authority of the labor law. They gave two reasons:

Supplies High
—It will take several weeks at least for a steel shortage to develop that would threaten the nation's welfare. Steel supplies are high.

—Top federal mediators generally feel that the 80-day interval provided by the injunction serves as a warming-up period instead of a cooling-off period as it is generally described.

However, if a strike drags on through the summer, the President may invoke the Taft-Hartley procedure. It would be the seventh time in seven years.

Here's how it works:

If the President decides that a "threatened or actual strike or lockout affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof . . . will . . . imperil the national health or safety," he can name an emergency fact-finding board.

No Recommendations
This board usually holds hearings for a few days and then reports the position of both company and union representatives to the White House. It makes no recommendations.

Once the report is filed, the President may order the attorney general to go into any U.S. District Court and seek an injunction forbidding a strike or lockout while negotiations continue. No court has ever refused such a request.

If no agreement is reached after 60 days, the fact-finders report again on each side's position and also relay the employers' "final offer" to settle the dispute.

During the next 15 days, the National Labor Relations Board conducts a secret ballot vote of the workers involved to see if they wish to accept the final offer. It usually is rejected.

Must Certify Results
The NLRB must certify the results to the attorney general.

within five days after the balloting is concluded.

At the end of the 80th day, the government must ask the court to dissolve the injunction and the workers are free to strike again.

The President is required to submit a report of the dispute to Congress together with any recommendations he cares to make for legislation.

Reimbursement by Appling Demanded

Portland—UPI—State Rep. Meulah Hand (D-Milwaukie) Tuesday demanded that Freeman Holmer, head of the state department of finance and administration, ask Secretary of State Howell Appling to "reimburse" the state for sending out a news release summary of a speech Appling made in Klamath Falls at a Republican picnic Sunday.

She said the document Appling sent out was a four-page summary of a partisan political speech and charged it was made and distributed at public expense.

In a letter to Holmer, the Milwaukie Democrat declared that the release was written by a paid state employee, was mimeographed on state time and with state materials and was sent out in official envelopes. She added the letters were run through the state's postage metering machine.

She demanded that Holmer request the secretary of state to "reimburse the state in full."

Suggestions Would Be Made By 3-Man Group

New York—UPI—The United Steelworkers Union today urged the steel industry to join with it in forming a fact-finding board to study the issues involved in the strike and help bring about an early settlement.

In a letter to the industry's four-man bargaining team, Union President David J. McDonald said a three-man fact-finding committee should look into economic and non-economic matters in dispute and make recommendations to both parties aimed at halting the strike.

McDonald said the industry and union each would name one man to the committee and Chief Justice Earl Warren would be asked to name a third, impartial member.

The union chief said the findings of the board would not be binding but "we are confident that they would provide a basis for negotiations and facilitate quick settlement by the parties."

In the union's statement, McDonald noted that President Eisenhower refused to set up a government fact-finding board to study the economic issues involved in the dispute.

He also pointed out the companies refused to join with the union in forming a committee to study the deadlock over plant working conditions.

"While the President felt it inappropriate to appoint a fact finding board as requested by the union," McDonald said, "there is certainly no inhibition on the companies and the union mutually agreeing to establishing their own fact finding board."

Blames Steel Companies
McDonald said now that the strike has begun it is "incumbent on both parties to do everything in their power to reach an expeditious settlement and avert a prolonged stoppage." He again blamed the strike on the steel companies and accused them of spurning "every effort and proposal of the union to reach a settlement."

Industry and labor had separate meetings scheduled this afternoon with the chief of the Federal Mediation Service.

Each side bitterly blamed the other for the strike which punctuated their failure to write a new wage contract for the industry's half million workers.

Pendleton Barn Destroyed by Fire

Pendleton—UPI—Fire destroyed a large tack barn containing 40 stalls at the Round-up stadium here Tuesday afternoon.

John E. Bauer, Pendleton Roundup president, said the flames apparently spread to the structure as weeds were being burned nearby.

Firemen prevented the blaze from reaching the livestock pavilion and stock pens. The blaze started about 1:50 p.m. and was contained by 2:20 p.m.

Dauer said the stalls, used for show horses and other parade animals, probably would be rebuilt for the next Round-up, next September.

No stock or equipment were in the stalls at the time of the fire. A damage estimate was not immediately available.

Bauer said the burning of the stalls would not hamper opening of the National Indian Encampment at the Roundup grounds Friday.

Governor Names Tax Commissioner

Salem—UPI—Gov. Mark Hatfield today named Fred H. W. Hoefke, Portland, a former special agent of the Internal Revenue Service, to replace Carl W. Chambers on the State Tax Commission.

The appointment is effective Aug. 1.

About one-sixth of the state of Delaware's total area is water surface.

A Glance at Strike

By United Press International
The steel strike at a glance: **THE UNION:** The United Steelworkers of America, with 500,000 members in steel mills, iron ore mines, Great Lakes ore carriers and other operations.

THE COMPANIES: Twenty-eight steel producers, including the 12 biggest who participated in pre-strike negotiations. Included are the U. S. Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel, which represent 55 per cent of total national steel capacity.

DIRECT DAILY COST OF THE STRIKE: Approximately \$50 million, with steel production losses estimated at \$40 million and union wage losses at \$10 million. The union has no strike fund.

LOSSES: About 300,000 tons daily at pre-strike rates of production.

ISSUES: Union is seeking package wage increase estimated at more than 15 cents an hour. Also seeks extension of cost-of-living escalator clause contained in three-year contract which expired June 30. Pre-strike steel wages averaged \$3.10 an hour. Industry has proposed one-hour wage freeze and elimination of escalator clause. However,

companies have offered improved pensions and insurance benefits this year and a modest pay increase next year if the union agrees to increased efficiency in steel plants. Industry says wage increase would necessitate increase in steel prices and trigger new inflationary spiral. Union maintains that industry's profits and productivity are high enough to warrant wage increase without forcing increase in steel prices.

STRIKE HISTORY: Sixth nationwide steel strike since World War II. Last strike, in 1956, lasted 34 days, costing approximately \$2 billion in production and lost wages. Wages increased total of 62 cents an hour, including 17 cents provided by escalator clause. Steel prices since have increased an average of \$34 per ton.

EXPECTED EFFECT: Steel consumers have supplies sufficient for from 30 to 120 days. Agreement, when reached, will set pattern for contract talks in aluminum, copper, canning and railroads. Also will have important effect on wage increases in variety of industries, ranging from autos to missiles.

Sixth Industry-Wide Strike in History Of Steel Union

Pittsburgh—UPI—The strike of United Steelworkers is the sixth industry-wide walkout in the 23-year history of the union, all after World War II.

The previous walkouts and the settlements:

1956-34 days. A three-year contract which resulted in benefits estimated at 45.6 cents per hour per worker during the life of the agreement.

1955-12 hours. Wage increase averaging slightly more than 15 cents per hour.

1952-56 days. Wage increases averaging 16 cents per hour; a modified union shop and elimination of geographical differentials at a cost of about 5 cents per hour.

1949-30 to 42 days. Company-financed pension and insurance programs, but no wage increase.

1946-29 days. A wage increase of 18½ cents per hour. The steel industry estimated that these walkouts cost the nation 55 million tons of steel production. The current walkout will mean the loss of about 2½ million tons for each week it continues.

The first major strike called by the USW, then the Steelworkers Organizing Committee, was against Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. in May, 1937. The newly-founded union already had won contracts with 110 companies, including giant U. S. Steel Corp., without a walkout.

Union Wins Vote
The strike ended after 36 hours when J&L agreed to sign a contract if its employees voted for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election. The union won 17,028 to 7,207.

But other large independent firms refused to deal with the union. Within a week, the late Philip Murray, then president of the steel union, had called walkouts against Bethlehem, Republic, Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. At its peak, the walkout idled 90,000 workers.

The violence-marked strike continued into the fall, but eventually most of the men went back to work and the union had failed to win contracts. But in 1941, after strikes flared at a half-dozen Bethlehem mills, the dozen agreed to NLRB elections. Again the union won, and the four companies of so-called "little steel" came to terms in August.

Other Strikes
Other major strikes in the steel industry occurred in 1889, 1892, 1909 and 1919, but they involved predecessor unions of the United Steelworkers.

The most noted walkout of the past was the 1892 strike against steel king Andrew Carnegie's Homestead, Pa., mill. On July 6 of that year strikers and company-hired Pinkerton detectives clashed in a pitched battle. Seven strikers and three Pinkertons were killed in a gun battle on the bank of the Monongahela river as the detectives sought to enter the mill from barges.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT
Los Angeles—UPI—A man walked into a Salvation Army store Tuesday, showed a gun and said: "I've donated to the Salvation Army many times. Now give me all the bills you have." He left with \$17.

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No Financial Aid Available For Strikers

Pittsburgh—UPI—The nation's striking steelworkers will be ineligible for state unemployment benefits and will receive no financial aid from their national union during the strike.

The United Steelworkers Union has no strike fund from which it could make strike payments. However, a union spokesman said each local will form a strike welfare committee which will make financial aid available to "hardship" cases.

Officials Unpaid
Top union officials, including President David J. McDonald, who draws an annual salary of \$50,000, also will go without pay during the strike. Their pay was suspended automatically at the strike's outset in accordance with a 20-year tradition. Secretarial and clerical employees in union headquarters, however, will continue to work and draw salaries.

Retail stores in key steel centers have put signs in their windows informing steelworkers that they can buy now and pay after the strike. Local food stores also have made a practice of extending credit to steelworkers during strikes.

Since most steel companies pay on a two week basis, some workers will still receive full pay checks two weeks hence.

Californian Killed At Sea Lion Caves

Florence, Ore.—UPI—Nicholas Darah, 35, Hollywood, Calif., plunged about 150 feet to his death Tuesday while visiting Oregon's coastal Sea Lion Caves north of here.

Authorities said he fell from an observation point located on a cliff above the caves.

Raindrops are rarely larger than one-tenth inch diameter.

Portland Defendant Receives Probation

Portland—UPI—Charles Lincoln, 25, Portland, last defendant in the recent vice probe here involving runaway teen-age girls, was placed on three years probation Tuesday.

Lincoln was granted probation in circuit court after he pleaded guilty to a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

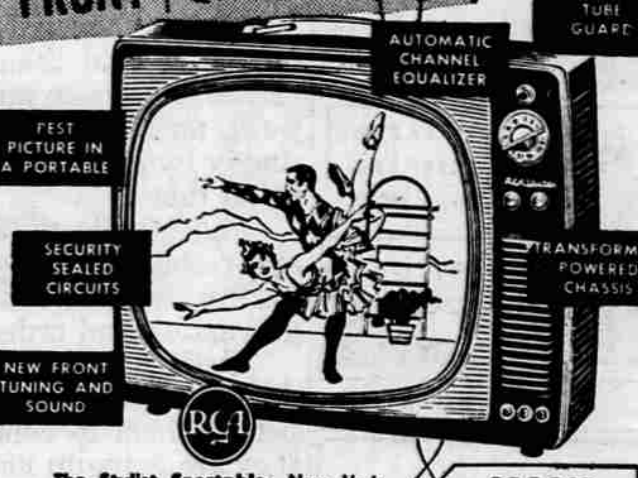
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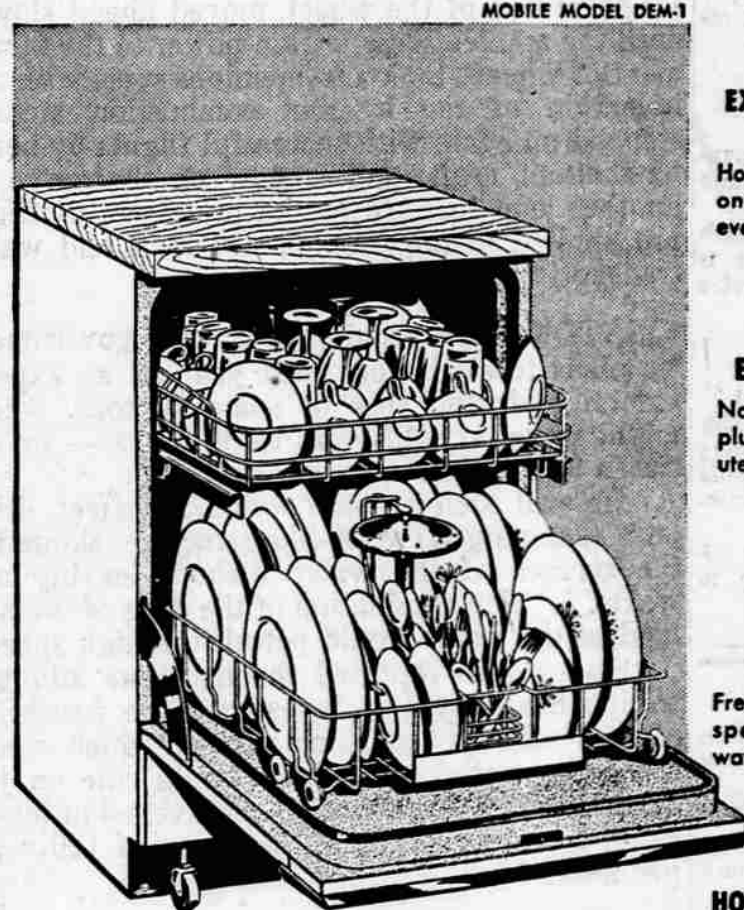
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