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There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COPPER STRIKE

OCTOBER 3, 1967.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you are well aware, the strike in the domestic copper industry has now been in effect for more than eighty days. There seems to be no end in sight at the moment nor does there seem to be a real desire on the part of the contending parties to get together and operate under the free collective bargaining process.

I am enclosing for your consideration a copy of a statement which I will make on the floor today and, at the same time, I am asking you to appoint a study committee to assess the effects of the copper strike on the national defense effort. I realize that you do not have any effective means at your disposal to cope with this situation except the Taft-Hartley Act and I do not think it would be effective at this time in bringing this matter to a head. Therefore, I would appreciate your looking into other available means by which the companies and the unions could be brought together to the end that this strike, which has caused an estimated loss of 342 thousand tons to date, can be brought to a head.

It is my understanding that supplies of copper at this time appear to be sufficient to last at least through October. But it is also my understanding that the copper fabricators, having disposed of the 38-cent-price set aside for copper, have now raised their prices between 43¢ and 44¢ a pound. The current strike in the red metal industry is of the greatest and most immediate moment to my State of Montana as well as to other copper producing states of the west, and it is my belief that if some solution is not found, that, shortly, it will become a national problem.

With best wishes, I am,
Respectfully yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD,
OCTOBER 3, 1967

Mr. President, we are approaching the 80 day mark in the major work stoppage in the copper mining industry. It has been apparent for some time that there is evidently no real desire on the part of the unions or the management involved to get together to bargain in good faith and to reach an agreement which might bring this situation to an end. In this respect both labor and management are at fault because up to this time both of them are not even paying lip service to the free collective bargaining process.

Both labor and management ought to, even at this late date, get down to hard discussions about ways and means by which this strike could be settled. At the instigation of various members of the Senate from copper producing States, Secretaries Wirtz and Trowbridge did call to Washington representatives of unions and companies during the first part of September. There was no progress reached toward a settlement at that time and following this meeting both Secretary Trowbridge and Secretary Wirtz stated that the situation was hopeless.

I do not agree. I think we ought to give consideration to the miner and the smelterman who is out on strike, because his purchasing power is being diminished. The many needs to look after his family and his obligations are not being met. Many of these people are seeking part time or other forms of labor in other fields. Many members of the craft unions in Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls, and elsewhere are moving to other parts of the nation to find employment. The States effected are losing revenue at an alarming rate.

THE COPPER STRIKE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the copper strike is more than 3 months old. We hear a great deal about the month-old strike in the auto industry but very little about the copper strike, now beyond its 90th day. The copper strike, however, is of similarly major consequences, involving the States of Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as fabricating plants on the west coast, in the Midwest, in the South, and on the east coast, especially in upper New Jersey and the Connecticut Valley.

On October 3, I addressed a letter to the President of the United States, asking him to see what could be done about bringing the copper strike to a head. I also made a statement on the floor of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and the statement I made on the floor of the Senate be printed at this point in my remarks.

I am today requesting the President to appoint a study committee to assess the effects of the strike on the national defense effort. I am also requesting him to look into all the available means at his disposal to bring this matter to a head. I am hopeful that he and his advisors can come up with the means to cope with this long drawn-out strike to which there is no end in sight. But, in all candor, the only authority I know of that the President has is the invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Frankly, I do not think that the Taft-Hartley is the answer, because it would cover only a period of 80 days and then if no settlement were reached the strike might well begin again in the middle of the winter when conditions would be worse for the miner and the smelterman and their families. I am not at all certain that legislation similar to that which now covers the railroad shop crafts difficulty would be the answer either. I do believe, however, that if collective bargaining in good faith is not undertaken in the immediate future by the companies and the unions that other ways and means will have to be considered in the interest of the economies of the States effected by the strike as well as the nation as a whole.

May I say that I deplore the trend toward government intervention in these matters—a trend encouraged by both labor and management—because it degrades the principal of free collective bargaining and it places in the hands of the central government powers it should not have and does not want.

I, therefore, request the unions and the companies involved to meet on this matter and I would hope that consideration would be given to the possibility in Montana of the Anaconda Company and the leaders of the unions getting together to discuss the matter as it affects my State.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on October 6—that is, a week ago Friday—as a result of this statement, I received a telephone call from Mr. Joseph Molony, vice president of the United States Steel Workers, and Al Skinner, international representative of the same organization. They asked if it would be possible for them to come to Washington and to meet with Senator METCALF and me. We were delighted to have this opportunity to discuss the strike situation in the copper industry with Messrs. Molony and Skinner. We found them most cooperative and understanding and also, we thought, not too inflexible.

Then, as a result of the letter to the President, on October 9—a week ago today—and at the President's suggestion, Senator METCALF and I met with Secretary of Defense McNamara and Secretary of Labor Wirtz. Also present was Mr. Walter A. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce, representing Secretary of Commerce Trowbridge, who had been called to a meeting before a congressional committee.

That meeting was similarly most significant. We were able to get the viewpoint of the Government on the strike in the copper industry from the standpoint of national security, the possible release of copper from the stockpile, and the potential invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

On Wednesday, October 11—last week—it was our privilege to meet with Mr. Charles Brinckerhoff, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Co. He, likewise, indicated an intense interest and his attitude did not seem too inflexible.

As the result of these three meetings, I think it safe to say that all parties indicated a genuine interest in trying to get down to negotiations, to the end that the copper strike could be brought to a conclusion.

Speaking for myself, I was pleased that Governor Babcock called a meeting of the unions and the Anaconda officials in Butte on October 10, and I am happy to note that the unions and the Anaconda officials will meet in Butte on Tuesday, October 17—tomorrow.

It is my hope that this meeting will be the takeoff to serious negotiations between Anaconda and the unions; that it would not be just for the purpose of getting together and indicating that both sides are willing to sit down. Moreover, I hope that after this first meeting tomorrow, further meetings could be held, not in a week or so, but on a day-to-day basis. If need be, perhaps, meetings between the two parties could be arranged on a round-the-clock basis with mediation and conciliation service representatives acting as go-betweens. In this way, it might be possible for the parties to get down to hard collective bargaining, as was intended when the negotiations were first underway.

It is my belief that more than 3 months have been wasted up to this time; meaning a tremendous decline in income for the people out of work as well as for the State of Montana.

It is my further belief that the Government does not intend to invoke Taft-Hartley. Speaking personally again, I would hope it would not do so. The invocation of Taft-Hartley now could very well bring about a resumption of the strike 80 days hence—right in the middle of the winter—if no settlement was achieved. That would make the situation worse than ever.

As the Secretary indicated, national security is not involved, nor is there any intention on the part of the Government to release any copper from the stockpiles. Therefore, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the union and the company to get together; and the only way that could be done, in my opinion, is by a continuous meeting, on a give-and-take basis, joined in fully by all concerned. It would be my further hope that if this were done, the present impasse might be broken, and perhaps a basis for agreement could be arrived at.

The Government will not, in my opinion, intervene in any way at his time. Therefore, with winter coming on, with incomes declining considerably, with needs becoming more apparent, it is necessary that in good faith all parties concerned get to the table, stay there, and continue negotiations, to the end that an agreement can be reached.

Mr. President, Senator METCALF and I had the opportunity, over the past weekend, to visit Great Falls, Helena, Butte, and Anaconda, and observed the effects of the strike on the people in those areas. As one who spent some 9 years of his life in the copper mines, I am well aware of the ups and downs which have afflicted that segment of our economy, and it bodes no good for the people whom we represent in our State to have this strike continue.

So both Senator METCALF and I felt that when the Anaconda officials and the United States Steel Workers Union officials start their meetings in Butte tomorrow it will be just the kickoff to a continual round of meetings to the end that a settlement can be arrived at.

But, there are two things I want to make clear: First, there is no intention on the part of the Government to intervene, no invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act, no release of copper from the stockpile, no national emergency; second, it is up to the unions and the companies to get together and work out an agreement on a free collective bargaining basis. This is as it should be and as it must be, because the Government inherently and basically really has no part to play in these difficulties between labor and management, although at times it has been called upon through legislation and other means to inject itself into situations in which it—and the parties concerned—would have been better off if it had stayed out.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the memorandums of the meetings in Montana with the three groups I mentioned be set forth as a part of the RECORD so that all concerned will be aware of the position and the roles played by the Senators from Montana in attempting to bring an end to the strike situation as it affects Montana.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEETING WITH SENATORS MANSFIELD AND METCALF AND JOSEPH MOLONY, VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES STEEL WORKERS, AND AL SKINNER, NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF UNITED STATES STEEL WORKERS, OCTOBER 6, 1967

At the Salt Lake meeting on October 2, Messrs. Molony and Skinner met with Kennecott at the request of Governor Rampton. They agreed at that time to consider the possibility of a three-year contract at less than a dollar an hour. They were asked by the Governor if they would be willing to discuss this with the company and their reply was in the affirmative. The Governor asked the company if they would come forth with a counter offer and the company representative, Mr. Flynn, said he would "respond." The same proposal will be offered when the meeting is held with Governor Babcock next Tuesday with the addition that the wage differential between Kennecott and Anaconda must be taken into consideration.*

They also stated that they were not interested in industry-wide negotiations or agreements but they are interested in company-wide negotiations and agreements.

It is our understanding that the Pima Copper Company of Arizona is interested in a settlement based on an offer by them of 75¢. At least negotiations are going on there and their properties are not shut down.

It appears that the attitude of Kennecott is rather inflexible though the mere fact that they did meet in Salt Lake City might indicate a slight change. The important thing about the Montana operations is the differential between the wages received there and those paid by Kennecott, hence the additional factor in relation to a three-year agreement at less than a dollar or less.

It is our understanding that the Montana wage status is the lowest in the industry except for the operations of the Upper Peninsula in Michigan.

It is our understanding that at this meeting in the Governor's office on October 10th

in Helena that the Anaconda people will be represented by a similar group.

MEETING WITH SENATORS MANSFIELD AND METCALF AND SECRETARY McNAMARA OF DEFENSE, SECRETARY WIRTZ OF LABOR AND WALTER A. HAMILTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, OCTOBER 9, 1967

We met with Secretaries McNamara of Defense, Wirtz of Labor, and Mr. Walter A. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce, representing Secretary of Commerce Trowbridge.

As we are all aware, the Federal Mediation Conciliation Service has been enmeshed in the copper strike since its beginning and is doing the best it can to bring the parties together. I think we can state that the Secretaries have been most interested in this situation since its inception but that they feel that there is nothing that the government can do at this time; that this is a matter which should be settled through the process of free collective bargaining between the union and management; and they are hopeful that this will be done. They were not at all interested about invoking Taft-Hartley or releasing copper from the stockpile. It is indeterminate at this time how much copper is on hand in the normal reserve but there are no indications of a shortage in supply at the moment even though the situation may be becoming somewhat cramped. We feel that the unofficial board of Secretaries with which we met would like to be helpful but they feel as we do, that the government cannot step in unless it is mandatory for the national security which, they indicated, is not the case at this time and they are adverse to recommending Taft-Hartley because it would make a bad situation that much worse and possibly bring about a resumption of the strike into the middle of winter.

The meeting with the three Secretaries was the result of a letter that we sent to the President on Tuesday, October 3. His answer was to set up this meeting and it is our intention to keep in touch with the Secretaries on this matter as well as with the unions and also with some of the Anaconda people in the not too distant future. The three Secretaries will continue to function as group in this matter.

MEETING WITH CHARLES BRINCKERHOFF, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE ANACONDA CO., OCTOBER 11, 1967

We have just concluded three meetings: First, with Messrs. Joseph Molony and Al Skinner at their request on Friday, October 6; second, with Secretaries McNamara, Wirtz and Walter A. Hamilton, representing Secretary Trowbridge of Commerce, at the President's suggestion, on Monday, October 9; and, third, with Mr. Charles Brinckerhoff, Chairman of the Board of the Anaconda Company on Wednesday, October 11. Mr. Brinckerhoff was in Washington to attend another meeting.

All parties indicated a real interest in trying to get down to negotiations to the end that the copper strike could be brought to a conclusion.

Speaking for myself, I was pleased that Governor Babcock called a meeting of the unions and the Anaconda officials in Butte on October 10, and I am happy to note that the unions and the Anaconda officials will meet in Butte on Tuesday, October 17. It would be my hope that this meeting would be my hope that this meeting would be the kickoff to serious negotiations between Anaconda and the unions and that it would not be just for the purpose of getting together and just indicating that both sides were willing to sit down. If it could be arranged that after this first meeting, further meetings could be held, not in a week or so, but on a day-to-day basis between the two parties with the Mediation and Conciliation

Service representative acting as a go-between between the two, it might be possible then to get down to hard bargaining.

It is my belief that three months have been wasted up to this time and that has meant a tremendous decline in income for the people out of work as well as for the State of Montana. It is my further belief that the government does not intend to invoke Taft-Hartley. As the Secretaries indicated to me, there was no national security involved nor does it intend to release any copper from the stockpiles. Therefore, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the unions and the Company to get together and the only way that could be done, in my opinion, in a continual meeting on a give and take basis on the part of all concerned, and it would be my further hope that if this were done, the present impasse might be broken and perhaps grounds for agreement could be arrived at.

The government will not, in my opinion, intervene in any way at this time. Therefore, with winter coming on, with incomes declining considerably, with needs becoming more apparent, it is necessary that in good faith, all parties concerned get to the table, stay there, and continue negotiations to the end that an agreement can be arrived at.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation, with the consent of the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished majority leader for the very forceful manner in which he presented this very vexatious problem.

My State of Nevada likewise is involved with two of the major copper companies. The hardships that are already apparent to the workers who are out of work and have been out of work for some 2 or 3 months are becoming increasingly critical. In the eastern part of my State, where one of the copper companies is located, many of the workers have left to seek employment elsewhere because of the lack of employment.

I commend the majority leader for his forthright statement. It seems to me that until the day comes when both labor and management sit around the conference table day after day and around the clock, as the majority leader suggested, we are not going to break the impasse.

With winter just around the corner in both the great State of Montana and my State, and particularly in areas where copper companies operate, it is high time that management and labor and their spokesmen worked extra long hours in free collective bargaining to resolve this problem. We cannot permit this impasse to continue.

I congratulate the majority leader for his statement earlier in the session, shortly after the strike began. The Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MONTROYA], and I joined in a letter to the President, just as the Senator from Montana did at a later date, asking that a factfinding group be appointed to inquire into the issues involved.

I think that the majority leader has performed a great service in this respect in at least a promise that starting tomorrow morning they will get together

to discuss this matter. I commend the Senator for his statement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his kind remarks.

As the Senator knows, on Friday or Saturday last, an agreement was reached between the steelworkers and the Pima Copper Mining Co., in Arizona. While that company employs only about 650 people, it was, nevertheless, a settlement. The amount arrived at, I think, was 75 cents, which covers hourly increases, fringe benefits, increased pensions, and the like.

I would think there is a meeting ground somewhere between the 50-odd cents which Kennecott in Utah said it was prepared to offer, and the less than \$1 the union said it is prepared to negotiate on. To me there seems to be a degree of flexibility on each side; the parties are not so far apart as to preclude a settlement at an early date. With the proper effort by all of us, this strike can be settled. More than 3 months is too long a time. The strike has already had too harsh an effect on the economy of the people of our States and the States themselves.

I thank the Senator from Minnesota for yielding.

(At this point, Mr. INOUE assumed the chair.)