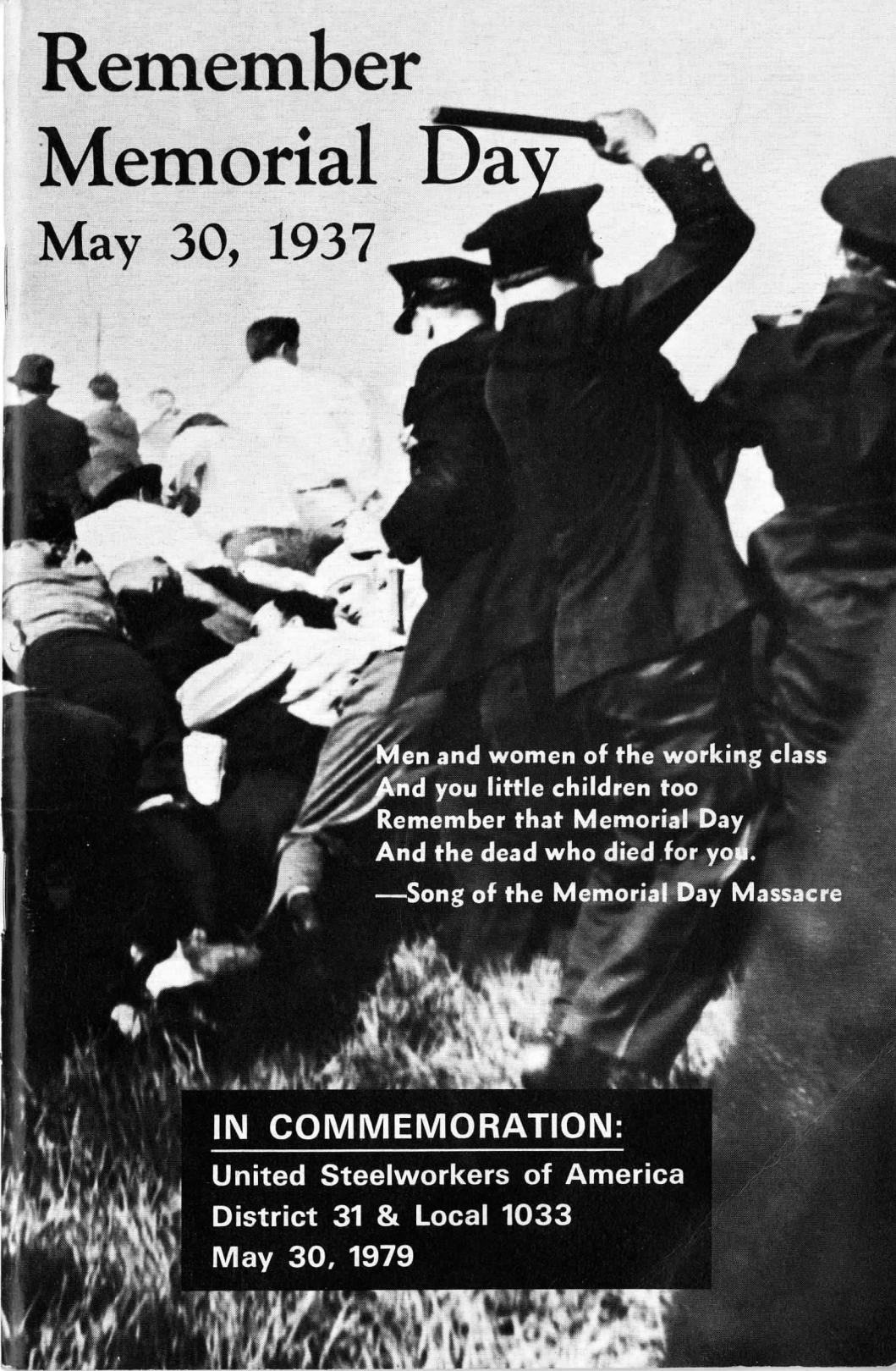


# Remember Memorial Day

May 30, 1937



Men and women of the working class  
And you little children too  
Remember that Memorial Day  
And the dead who died for you.

—Song of the Memorial Day Massacre

## IN COMMEMORATION:

United Steelworkers of America  
District 31 & Local 1033  
May 30, 1979



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## MEMORIAL DAY COMMITTEE:

May 30, 1979

F. Guzzo  
G. Hubbard  
D. Victor  
L. Aranda

(Research for some of the historical material contained in this booklet was provided from the papers of long-time Local 1033 member George Powers and William Bork, director for Labor Relations, Roosevelt University in Chicago)

# Then & Now

By Frank Guzzo, President  
Local 1033, USWA

Memorial Day, May 30, 1937, was a sad and bloody day in the history of our local union. On that day, at the gates of Republic Steel, 10 brave men gave their lives, and 105 men, women, and children were injured so others may prosper.

It is because of that Memorial Day, we now regularly gather to pay homage to the martyrs of our great Union.

Many of our members do not know the history of our local union. They are often not aware of the sacrifices made to reach the level of benefits enjoyed today. Our Memorial Hall is a product of the determination by those past and present too. It stands as a memorial to those who gave so much.

Let's look at some of the conditions that our forefathers had to contend with in the past. They would walk to the plant gate because they could not afford the cost of transportation. Their hopes of getting work once at the gate was by a process of random selection. This tiresome routine was followed day after day just to land a job in the mill paying 47¢ an hour based on a 12 hour day.

Vacations did not come into effect until 1940. Entitlement to a six day vacation required five to ten years service. Fifteen years service or more entitled



you to a ten day vacation. Pension S.U.B. insurance, and incentives were unheard of.

Let us go beyond the sad days of the 30's and look at the present and even the future because that's what this great union is all about.

Today's local union does more than negotiate our contract. Local 1033 provides Community Services, Counselling, Safety & Health, Civil Rights, Insurance, Pensions, and many other services for more than 5,000 members.

As a union our actions go beyond the plant gate. We are continually expressing our needs to the legislators in both the state capitol and Wasington.

So let's not forget the sacrifices made by those brave men on Memorial Day, 1937. The benefits we all now take for granted did not come easy. It took hard work, dedication, and their supreme sacrifice so that our great Union, the United Steelworkers of America could continue to grow and prosper.

# The Little Steel Strike

Many things took place in the USWA's history in Chicago, but few had the impact of the "Little Steel" strike at Republic Steel, which led to the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937.

In June of 1936, the Steel Workers Organization Committee (SWOC) was formed. With the support of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and the Committee (later Congress) of Industrial Organizations (CIO), some 150 organizers were recruited in the organizing campaign for steel. Philip Murray was appointed to head up SWOC. The depression had ended and take home pay in the mills only averaged about \$400 a year, and the cry was workers wanted a union.

Local 1033 was officially chartered soon after on Sept. 20, 1936, but workers at Republic were still six years away from their first labor agreement. U.S. Steel shocked the rest of industry and signed a contract with SWOC on March 2, 1937. It raised wages by 10 percent, set an eight hour day and established seniority rights.

The five independent steel companies, known as "Little Steel," refused to follow U.S. Steel's lead. Led by Republic Steel President Tom Girdler, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland and Weirton remained non-union.

Girdler once declared he would rather "raise apples and potatoes" than sign a contract. Republic developed an elaborate system of espionage, blacklists, and fringes that made organizing nearly impossible.

Food, cots, guns, ammunition and tear gas were brought into Republic Steel as preparations to crush the union. An unfinished wire mill was to become a dormitory for the non-striking workers.

When the strike began on May 26, some 75,000 steelworkers across the country downed their tools. Unlike the other steel companies, Girdler used non-union workers to break the strike. A few days later, the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937 became history.

The Massacre had a devastating impact on Local 1033, forcing the strike to finally end in November for lack of strike funds and membership support. It wasn't until Aug. 12, 1941 that Local 1033 finally got the break it needed to re-build the union. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) found Republic Steel guilty of unfair labor practices.

At the same time, the NLRB ordered 617 workers to be reinstated with full back pay to their former jobs held when the strike began. The back pay award amounted to almost \$500,000.

Negotiations for a contract progressed in Cleveland, but it took the start of World War II to force the company into a settlement. Finally, on August 11, 1942, the first contract between the United Steelworkers of America and Republic Steel Corp. was signed.



# Memorial Day Massacre

On Memorial Day, 1937, one of the bloodiest confrontations in American labor history took place on an open stretch of prairie near the South Chicago Plant of Republic Steel Corp.

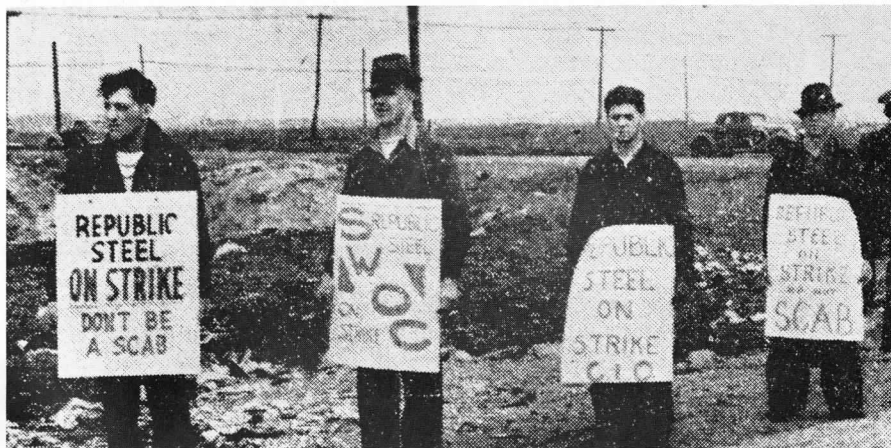
A bronze plaque now stands in front of the Local 1033 Memorial Hall, across the street from the mill, as a memorial for the ten men shot down that day. More than 100 other men, women and children received severe injuries and broken bones from hundreds of club-wielding police.

The dead and injured were among some 1,500 workers and sympathizers who had gathered that day to protest the interference of the police in the strikers' attempt to establish a mass picket line at the plant gate. They were participants in the "Little Steel" strike called against four steel companies only a few days earlier by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (SWOC).

There was a picnic spirit in the air, a holiday atmosphere in keeping with the day set aside by law to honor the war heroes who gave their lives in defense of the freedoms those on the prairie at Republic Steel were exercising.

Less than a week earlier, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right to peaceful picketing. On May 27, the day after the strike began, Chicago Mayor Edward Kelly had also reaffirmed the workers' right to peaceful picketing. The SWOC strikers had already suffered six arrests and some 18 hospitalized a few days before the Memorial Day Massacre.

Memorial Day was clear and warm in South Chicago. The crowd gathered mid-afternoon around "Sam's Place," the tavern which served as an unofficial union headquarters. Most were workers and their families from area steel mills.



Local 1033 members at Republic Steel went on strike May 26, 1937 in an effort to win their first labor agreement.



Carrying American Flags to symbolize their peaceful intent, SWOC supporters were confronted by hundreds of police only a few blocks from the main gate of Republic Steel Co.

A truck fitted with a public address system served as the speakers' platform. Joe Weber, an organizer for SWOC, was appointed chairman of the meeting. There were two speeches, one by Nicholas Fontecchio, former Mine Workers Union official and now SWOC district director. The other speech was by Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a SWOC organizer.

While they were critical of the police, neither advocated attacking the police or the plant. They both declared the right of workers to picket peaceful.

As the meeting came to a close, someone in the audience moved to establish a mass picket line at the main gate. The motion carried by acclamation. Led by two men carrying American flags as symbols of their peaceful intent, the workers moved down Green Bay Ave. to 114th St. and onto the dirt roads that led through the swampy and litter-strewn prairie to the gate at 117th St. and Burley Ave.

Several carried placards either denouncing Republic's labor policy or asserting the right to picket. The police ranks moved forward to meet the marchers two blocks north of the gate at about 116th St. The two groups joined across a 300-foot wide line of confrontation, with the strikers chanting union slogans. Some of the marchers spoke with police, asking permission to proceed to the gate and peacefully picket.

The police refused and ordered them to disperse. What happened next is still a great controversy, but the strikers quickly found themselves set upon by more than 200 police. They retreated in a panic, stumbling on top of one another and unable to defend themselves.



Tear gas bombs were thrown at the marchers and a shot rang out from the vicinity of a patrol wagon.

Several patrolmen had their revolvers leveled at the crowd of marchers retreating in front of them, and they fired with deadly effect. About 200 shots were said to have rang out in a matter of seconds.

The crowd all along the line fled from the onslaught as the entire police line moved forward, wielding their batons at anyone in their way. Many marchers dove to the ground to avoid the bullets, which some thought were blanks until they heard bullets "zing" past them or hit the ground near their feet.

Police moved up to the marchers lying prone on the ground, prodding and clubbing them with their batons and ax handles. Women and children, as well as men were victims. Some used branches to deflect the blows, while most could only use their arms for protection.

The police then began to place marchers under arrest and herded them into patrol wagons. Even marchers who had serious gunshot wounds, were tossed unceremoniously into the wagons. Some wagons were packed with 16 or more prisoners, when only designed to hold half that many.

When the body count was made, it was world news. Four were fatally shot that day and six others mortally wounded. Another 30 received gunshot wounds, including a 15-year-old girl and an 11-year-old boy. Dozens more were hospitalized.

The gunshot wounds of the dead men were all back or side wounds, with one of the dead men having been shot four times. Any claim that



Without warning, a shot rang out, with the SWOC supporters stumbling on top of one another in a state of panic.



Police clubbed victims, even after they lay fallen and helpless after trying to retreat.

the marchers had been shot while attacking the police was hard to prove in the face of this evidence. None of the police had particularly serious injuries, although some were hospitalized.

Initial reactions favored the police. The aftermath of the Memorial Day Massacre made front page headlines for almost a week in Chicago. The Chicago Tribune of May 31, 1937 headlined the Massacre as: "4 Dead, 90 Hurt in Steel Riot/Police Repulse Mob Attack on S. Chicago Mill/26 Bluecoats are Reported Injured in Battle."

By the time Sen. Robert LaFollete's Senate Civil Liberties Committee was convened in Washington, D.C. on June 30 to investigate the Massacre, the toll of dead reached 10. The LaFollette Committee held three days of hearings, resulting in testimony placing the blame for the shootings on the police.

When the final committee report was issued late in July, its conclusions only questioned police actions in interfering with picketing. It condemned the use of firearms, as did a citizens committee in Chicago that did its own investigation.

Those who died were: Hilding Anderson, aged 29; Alfred Causey, 43; Leo Francisco, 17; Earl Handley, 37; Otis Jones, 33; Sam Popovich, 50; Kenneth Reed, 23; Joseph Rothmund, 48; Anthony Tagliori, 26; Lee Tisdale, 50. Six were residents of Chicago, the rest from Indiana.

"Martyrs—Heroes—Unionists," the memorial plaque in front of the Local 1033 hall declares. "Shot down May 30, 1937. Memorial Day, at the gates of Republic Steel Co., while parading for the right to organize a union, promote industrial democracy and to secure justice and equality for working men and women everywhere."

# Testimony

Nobody expected to die on the fields of South Chicago near the Republic Steel mill on Memorial Day in 1937. They felt confident that like all the other mills, Republic Steel would soon be forced into negotiating a contract.

All those workers wanted on that day was to establish the right to peaceful picketing. If they had intended anything else, they would have come prepared. They would have forbidden women and children from Sam's Place—the tavern which served as unofficial union headquarters—to march with them.

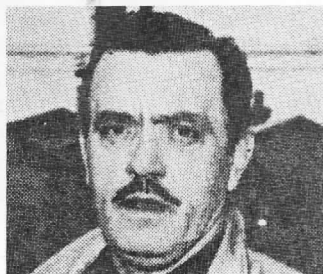
Some of the Local 1033 survivors of the Memorial Day Massacre tell their stories:



Casey Klimowski points to the mill's parking lot, site of the Massacre, where he recalls the police brutality.



Yuratovac



Borozan



Bufanio

## GUS YURATOVAC

(A retiree of Republic Steel who is now deceased, Gus was a member of Local 1033 since it was chartered in 1936. He was in the front lines of those marching across the prairie).

The union had a mass meeting of strikers and there were hundreds from the area in attendance. They came from Gary, Calumet, from all over. Speakers used flat bodied trucks as platforms, but nobody thought of violence.

Strikers and friends of the union started out but we never got that far. The front of the line got about two to three blocks from the gate, when police stopped us and told us to disperse and get out of there. Two guys



The police grabbed the injured and dead, dragging them to waiting patrol wagons.

carrying American flags were clubbed down. You could hear gunfire all around . . . People started running to get out of danger, but many were clubbed as they ran. We had people trying to pick up the wounded and dead . . . the coppers were even clubbing these people down. The cops acted like they were in a frenzy, belting people laying on the ground. Paddy wagons pulled up and the cops threw the injured and dead in like cattle.

God forbid that we should ever have to go through it again . . .

## STEVE BOROZAN

(A former officer of Local 1033 and now retired, Steve was working in the open hearth when the 1937 strike was called).

The strike was called May 26, and we tried to picket that night, but the police busted it up

and even took our sound truck . . . Some of the guys were scared they were going to lose their jobs, and they were running into the plant, and other guys who were in there were having a hard time getting out . . . They (the company) only allowed us seven pickets. We wanted to put as many pickets as we wanted—that was the whole argument. That's why the Memorial Day thing came about.

On Memorial Day the people came down through the prairie. They were three, four abreast. When the line stopped, we couldn't see what was going on, so me and my brother-in-law ran to the side. That's when they said the strikers were going to attack the plant, and the police were stretched all across the prairie three deep. All of a sudden all hell broke loose . . .





The rights of men, women and children were buried on Memorial Day, 1937.

As we ran, we wondered, "How in the hell are we going to get home?" Since we lived right across the street from the plant, we told the cops we were fishing in Wolf Lake. "Of course," the cops said, "Where are your fishing poles?" We said, "We got some friends over there. We left our poles with them." And so they let us through . . .

I was young . . . I was 21 years old. I wasn't afraid of anything because working in the plant at that time, even if they fired you, you weren't losing anything. It was terrible.

We had at that time a company union. Each department would elect a certain man to represent them in meetings with the company, but that didn't mean a damn, because those representatives, they were mealy-mouthed. They were afraid if they talked too tough, out they would go.



## JOE BUFANIO

(Started work at Republic Steel in 1926 and now deceased, Joe served 40 years as a chipping inspector. He was the 13th man to sign up with SWOC).

We were on strike . . . together with a bunch of other men near Sam's Place, when the march began. We walked across the field. Nobody expected anything. We had no arms or anything—just signs . . . We came to the police line and the march stopped . . .

Suddenly, somebody started shooting. We were thinking the cops were just fooling around. Then we could see people falling down, dead and wounded.

One of the men in the line beside me was hit in the shoulder . . . then I knew the shooting was real.

## CASIMIR (CASEY) KLIMOWSKI

(A mill worker since 1934 at Republic Steel and now retired).

All you had to do is work at Republic Steel at that time to see the deplorable conditions that existed there . . . Job security or seniority, you had none. You could work there for 10 or 15 years. If the boss had a favorite nephew . . . the boss' nephew would work while you were laid off. Your washrooms were overcrowded . . . Talk about your great vacation plan, at that time you worked five years for two days . . .

So we went out about a week before the Memorial Day Massacre. We were arrested. We were jailed . . . We'll never forget the guys who shed their blood . . .



According to eye witness accounts, police used repeated blows to down those attempting to escape.



# A Driving Tour

Traveling in the area around where the Memorial Day Massacre took place is a good way to reflect on what life must have been like in 1937. Wages were only 47 cents an hour, and the foreman picked you to work on a daily basis. What follows are some of the places you can still visit that were part of Local 1033's history.

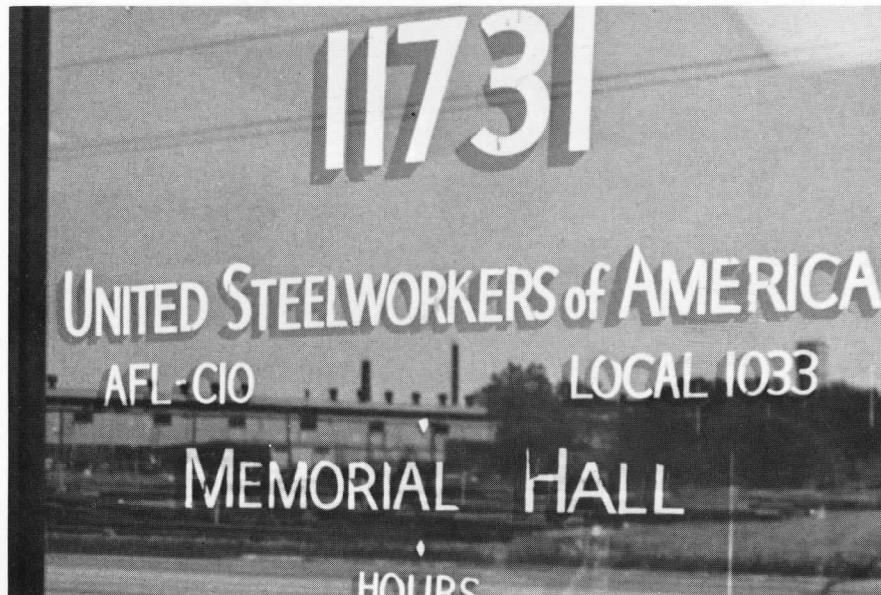
## **Memorial Hall Local 1033: (11731 S. Avenue "O")**

This beautiful modern hall and office building built in a modern style of light brick, overlooks the site of the Massacre. The building was dedicated on Sept. 7, 1969, and the cornerstone says "Organized Labor, the Foundation of our Democracy." President Frank Guzzo said at the dedication that "the building is a fitting monument to the ten men who made the supreme sacrifice in the 1937 strike. It is a symbol that those men did not die in vain."

The first shovel of dirt was dug in 1968 by Casey Klimowski a veteran of the strike of 1937.

At the formal dedication of the hall, District 31 Director Joseph Germano, Congressman Abner Mikva, and Alderman Buchanan were present as were many survivors of the strike of 1937.

In front of the hall is a plaque which was originally placed about 200 feet north on the 30th Anniversary of the event which occurred Tuesday, May 30th, 1937. The plaque has now been moved to the front of the hall and is placed in the base of a flag pole.



The front doors of Local 1033's Memorial Hall reflects the rolling mills of Republic Steel's East Side plant (Daily Calumet photo by Joe Puchek).

## **Picket Point (N. E. Corner, Green Bay Ave. and 117th St.)**

Leaving the parking lot of the union hall, proceed north on Avenue "O" a very short distance and turn left along a rather poorly surfaced road, 117th Street. This street and all the area West of Avenue "O" has now been purchased by Republic Steel for private homes. Proceed up the street a short distance to where Green Bay Avenue once crossed 117th. This spot, about 2½ blocks from the main gate of the plant, was the nearest that the Chicago Police Department would allow mass picketing.

Gus Yuratovic, President of Local 1033 at the time of the Massacre testified that the Chicago Police told them they could have eight pickets closer to the gate at 118th and Burley, but when he sent eight men closer on May 26th they were chased away by the police after 15 minutes.

Although newspapers reported that Mayor Kelly said they had the right to picket in front of the gate, police refused to allow them any closer than this point.

Police were stationed night and day at the corners of 117th and Mackinaw (about two-thirds of the way between Avenue "O" and Burley), and also at 117th and Burley, to prevent pickets from moving from Picket Point to Burley Avenue and the plant.

When marchers moved across the prairie from Sam's Place on Memorial Day, police rushed from 117th Street to assist other police stationed in the middle of the prairie to stop the marchers.

## **Former main Gate of Republic Steel (118th and Burley)**

This spot was the object of all the marches that led up to the Memorial Day Massacre. The gate certainly doesn't look like an important spot today, since the main entrance has been moved to 116th Street and Burley.

In 1937 this area was a public street and the east side of Burley was lined with saloons. A few lonely buildings still stand on the east side of the street awaiting demolition for future expansion of Republic Steel.

In 1937, 118th Street was impassable since it was not paved and had the streetcar line toward Ewing Street and the business area of 92nd Street running down the middle. Today 118th is a cinder covered parking area, but it is passable back to Avenue "O".

The Republic Steel plant was a veritable fortress in 1937 with a drainage ditch moat around the plant on three sides and the Calumet River at the West side. A railroad line also ran along the East side of the plant. The plant covered 274 acres of land. The only entrance was at 118th and Burley.

The company had ordered thousands of dollars worth of clubs, riot guns, long range projectiles, gas masks, grenades, and long and

short range cartridges from the Federal Laboratories, Inc. at 185, 41st St. Pittsburgh, Pa. These weapons were supplied later to the Chicago Police Department. Later reports from the LaFollette Committee would prove that throughout the United States, Republic Steel Co. had spent \$1,900,000 on weapons and strikebreakers or a total of 21 percent of their net profits.

### **Site of the Memorial Day Massacre (116th Street and Parking Lot of Republic Steel)**

Returning to Avenue "O" turn left and drive up Avenue "O" until you reach 116th Street. Make a left turn until you reach the present gates of Republic Steel. Looking across to the parking lot you are viewing the area in which the Massacre of May 30, 1937 took place.

Hundreds of men, women, and children had marched to this spot from Sam's Place near 113th and Green Bay Ave. at about 4:00 p.m. on that beautiful, warm Memorial Day in 1937 only to be met by about 400 Chicago policemen.

A Paramount News camera was mounted on a truck directly behind the police who were spread in a crescent formation. Several newspaper photographers were sitting in trees in order to get a better view of the scene.

Patrolman Philip Igoe testified in Washington, D.C. before the LaFollette Committee that he thought the marchers had been smoking marijuana cigarettes. When LaFollette asked him why he thought this, Igoe said that they were chanting CIO-CIO-CIO and he figured they were in some sort of trance. This was typical of the lack of understanding shown by the police.

### **Sam's Place (Formerly at 11317 Green Bay Ave. now demolished)**

This area is now occupied by small homes. The homes at 11311 and 11319 are older buildings that probably stood at the back of Sam's Place.

Inside Sam's Place was a desk at which strikers came to get information regarding their picket duties. There was also a soup kitchen run by the Ladies Auxiliary, which included Mrs. Mary Grubish and Mrs. Virginia Mrkonich. Donations for the relief kitchen were received from all over the United States, especially after the Massacre. One of the donations came from the Bronx, New York and the Women's Union Label Club; many church groups, unions, and other Ladies Auxiliary groups made contributions.

### **Local 1033 Headquarters—1950s to 1969 (Demolished—9138 Houston, Now Parking Area Behind Steel City Bank)**

Turn right on 92nd Street off Buffalo and proceed to Houston. You



will see on your right the Steel City Bank. It was behind this building that Local 1033 was located until the Memorial Hall was built.

### **Eagle Hall (9233 Houston Avenue)**

Turn left off 92nd Street to the middle of the block and you will see on your left the Eagle Hall, now fittingly a Neighborhood Opportunity Center of the City of Chicago. An eagle in stone still stands over the doorway.

This hall was used for many meetings during the Little Steel Strike. On Memorial Day, May 30, 1937, hundreds of people were gathered in front of the building and in Houston Street to hear VanBittner, organizing Chairman of the SWOC, but his plane did not arrive on time and the meeting was delayed. Many heard the news here of what had happened in the prairie to the south. But Eagle Hall is best remembered because it was here that the funeral services for five of the martyrs were held on Thursday, June 3rd. It was here earlier in the day that the bodies laid in state.

(Excerpts of this driving tour were provided by the Illinois Labor History Society (ILHS), courtesy of William Adelman, a professor of the University of Illinois, Circle Campus).

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# The Film

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A film that provided documentary newsreel coverage at the scene of the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre—once suppressed from the public—was later subpoenaed by the LaFollette Committee that investigated the tragedy. A St. Louis Post Dispatch reporter was the first to describe from the film, what took place in a story published June 17, 1937:

"... Those who saw it (the film) were shocked and amazed by scenes showing scores of uniformed police firing their revolvers into a dense crowd of men, women and children, and then pursuing and clubbing the survivors unmercifully as they made frantic efforts to escape.

"The impression produced by these fearful scenes was heightened by the sound record which accompanies the picture, reproducing the roar of police fire and the screams of the victims. . . .

"A vivid close-up shows the head of the parade being halted at the police line. The flag-bearers are in front. Behind them the placards are massed. They bear such devices as 'Come on Out, Help Win the Strike,' 'Republic vs. the People' and 'CIO.' Between the flag-bearers is the marchers' spokesman, a muscular young man in shirt sleeves, with a CIO button on the band of his felt hat. . . .

"Then suddenly, without apparent warning, there is a terrific roar of pistol shots, and men in the front ranks of the marchers go down like grass before a scythe. The camera

catches approximately a dozen falling simultaneously in a heap. The massive, sustained roar of the pistol shots lasts perhaps two or three seconds.

"Instantly the police charge on the marchers with riot sticks flying. At the same time tear gas grenades are seen sailing into the mass of demonstrators, and clouds of gas rise over them. Most of the crowd is now in flight. . . .

"In a manner which is appallingly businesslike, groups of policemen close in on those isolated individuals (Those who did not run): They go to work on them with their clubs. In several instances, from two to four policemen are seen beating one man. One strikes him horizontally across the face, using his club as he would wield a baseball bat. Another crashed it down on top of his head, and still another is whipping him across the back.

"These men try to protect their heads with their arms, but it is only a matter of seconds or two until they go down. In one such scene, directly in the foreground a policeman gives the fallen man a final smash on the head, before moving on to the next job."

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# A Song

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Among the songs and poems written after the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937 is a ballad written by Earl Robinson, the same writer who composed the music for the famous **Ballad of Joe Hill**. The first recording of this song, **Memorial Day Massacre**, was made by Labor's Troubadour," Joe Glazer, on an album produced by the USWA for delegates to the 19th Constitutional Convention held in September 1978. The name of the album is: "Songs of Steel & Struggle."

The lyrics, sung by working people after the incident are as follows (Tom Girdler, who is singled out in the ballad, was president of Republic Steel Co. at the time):

**On dark Republic's bloody ground,  
The thirtieth of May  
Oh, brothers, lift your voices high  
For them that died that day.  
The men who make our country's steel  
The toilers in the mill,  
They said in Union is our strength  
And justice is our will.**

**We will not be Tom Girdler's slaves  
But free men will we be.  
List to the voices from their graves,  
"We died to set you free."  
In ordered ranks they all marched on  
To picket Girdler's mill.  
They did not know that Girdler's cops  
has orders: Shoot to kill!**

**As they marched on so peaceably,  
Old Glory waving high,  
Girdler's gunmen took their aim  
And the bullets began to fly.  
That deep, deep red will never fade  
From Republic's bloody ground.  
The workers, they will not forget,  
They'll sing this song around.**

**They'll not forget Tom Girdler's name  
Or Girdler's bloody hands.  
He'll be a sign of tyranny  
Throughout the world's broad land.  
Men and women of the working class  
And you little children too,  
Remember that Memorial Day  
And the dead who died for you!**



# Local 1033 Today

In keeping with the tradition of being a progressive union, the following committees have been established and are operating to assist the members and the community in the everyday problems concerning their employment and social lives. Each has a chairman and committee membership appointed by the Local 1033 President.

## **SAFETY & HEALTH COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Correct and recommend safety changes in plant. Perform in plant safety inspections for Local 1033 and OSHA. Looks out for the safety and welfare of the workers.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets with Company at least once a month.

## **CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assists workers to know their basic rights regardless of race, creed, or color.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets with Company once a month.

## **COUNSELING COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assists members and community in correcting a variety of problems; social, personal, financial and Union.

**MEETINGS:** Meets every Tuesday at Local Union 65 Hall, 9350 S. Chicago Ave., 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**SPECIAL:** For further assistance call Local Union 65 Hall at RE 4-6037.

## **INSURANCE COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assist and help members with insurance problems such as doctor, hospital, dental, etc.

**MEETINGS:** Meets every Wednesday at Local Union 1033 Hall, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## **PENSION COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assists members who are planning to retire or have retired in helping to determine the benefits they are entitled to upon retirement.

**MEETINGS:** Meets every Monday at Local Union 1033 Hall, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

## **COKE PLANT COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assists members to better understand the problems of the Coke Plant as far as safety and environmental control, in Coke Plant operations.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets on a quarterly basis with the Company.

\* For further information call Memorial Hall at 646-0800.

## **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Assists members to better understand the benefits they are entitled to under the Workmen's Compensation Law.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets every Thursday at Local Union 65 Hall, 9350 S. Chicago Ave., 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. We are hopeful in having a representative at Local Union 1033 as soon as details can be worked out.

## **CONTRACTING OUT COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Tries to encourage the Company to utilize our Union employees when construction work is needed in the plant.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets monthly with Company or sooner if notices are given when contractors are utilized in the plant.

## **MANUAL COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Deals with job reclassification throughout the plant.

**MEETINGS:** Meets monthly or sooner if needed. Meets on various days of the week at Local Union 1033 Hall to assist and answer questions of members.\*

## **SICKNESS & ACCIDENT COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Visits our sick and injured whenever the Union is informed by fellow workers. Brings necessary insurance forms and gift to the disabled or sick.\*

## **LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Deals specifically with community, state, and national legislation in regards to labor legislation and other bills that are vital to the communities in which we live.\*

## **ORIENTATION COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** To inform the new members of their rights under the agreement and inform them of job, plant and Company rules for their safety. Give new employees a brief history of our Union.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets on various days of the week, when new employees are to begin work.

## **RETIREMENT COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** Will deal specifically with retired members. This committee is in its beginning stages and a concrete program will be set up as soon as possible.

**MEETINGS:** Will meet at Local Union 1033 Hall once a month, as soon as details are worked out.

## **SPORTS COMMITTEE**

**PURPOSE:** To give Union members the opportunity to participate in either the basketball or bowling program.

\* For further information call Memorial Hall at 646-0800.

## 1033 NEWS & VIEWS COMMITTEE

**PURPOSE:** Union paper published monthly for the purpose of circulating news and reporting of recent changes, through editorials, and articles written by Board Members, committee members, or concerned members.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meets on various days of the month to prepare Union paper for distribution to membership.

## EDUCATION & RECREATION COMMITTEE

**PURPOSE:** Will deal with annual celebrations and socials concerning members of Local 1033. Will set up a program for the grievancemen and sub grievers to better understand the grievance procedure.\*

## WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

**PURPOSE:** To discuss any problems that women are encountering in the mill.

**MEETINGS:** Meets the second Wednesday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

## INCENTIVE COMMITTEE

**PURPOSE:** Deals with incentive plans throughout the plant for revisions and up grading existing plans.\*

**MEETINGS:** Meetings are held on various days as needed.

\*For further information call Memorial Hall at 646-0800.



# In Memoriam

Let our martyred members of Memorial Day, 1937 never be forgotten. They were shot and killed defending their union, while seeking justice and equality for working men and women everywhere.

**EARL HANDLEY:** Died of hemorrhage because his wounds were not treated promptly.

**OTIS JONES:** Died from a bullet in the back.

**KENNETH REED:** Bled to death in patrol wagon.

**JOE ROTHMUND:** Shot in the back:

**LEE TISDALE:** Died of blood poisoning from neglected wound.

**ANTHONY TAGLIORI:** Killed by a bullet in the back.

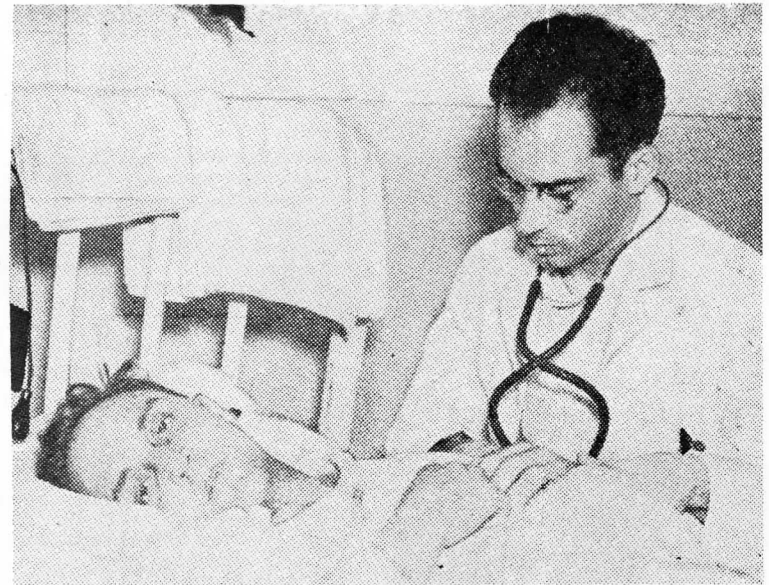
**HILDING ANDERSON:** Died of blood poisoning from wound.

**ALFRED CAUSEY:** Killed by four bullet wounds.

**LEO FRANCISCO:** Shot in the back.

**SAM POPOVICH:** His skull battered by police clubs.

### Martyrs—Heroes—Unionists



Hilding Anderson waged a grim fight for life at South Chicago Hospital following the Massacre. He died shortly after to become one of the 10 men killed that day.

# USWA Officers-Director



The USWA's five top elected international officers (seated, l. to r.): Frank McGee, treasurer; Lloyd McBride, president; Lynn Williams, secretary. Standing are: Leon Lynch, vice president/human affairs (left); and Joseph Odorcich, vice president/administration.



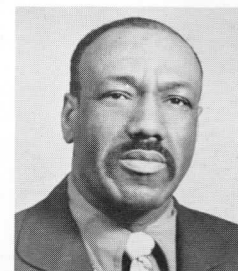
District 31 Director James Balanoff of East Chicago, Indiana.

# Local 1033 Officers

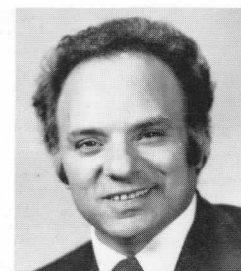
## EXECUTIVE BOARD



**FRANK GUZZO**  
President



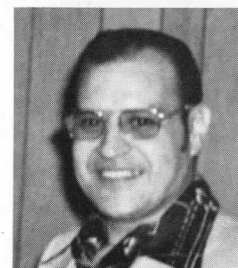
**EUGENE PUGHSLEY**  
Vice President



**DARIO PESCARA**  
Recording Secretary



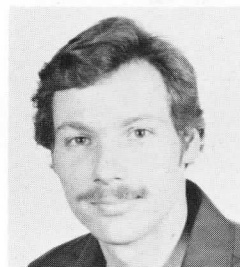
**RICHARD DOWDELL**  
Financial Secretary



**LENNY ARANDA**  
Treasurer



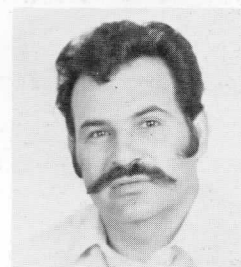
**BERTHA PRICE**  
Guide



**MAURY RICHARDS**  
Inside Guard



**JOE TRATAR**  
Outside Guard



**VIC STORINO**  
Trustee



**ROSEMARY O'NEAL**  
Trustee



**SHARON HAYWOOD**  
Trustee





