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Breaking Ranks: On Military Spending, Unions Hear a Different Drummer

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Breaking Ranks: On Military Spending, Unions Hear a Different Drummer

Abstract
[Excerpt] What remains to be seen is whether the labor movement’s study of military spending will uncover the unions’ *material self-interest* in reducing it, and in conveying that interest to the membership. For besides its general damage to the economy, which is now recognized even by many conservatives, the big, endless military buildup also threatens to inflict fatal damage on the trade union movement and its individual unions—not just indirectly but directly and concretely, in the form of fewer members, fewer contracts, fewer organizing victories, and less political power for working people. In effect, the Reagan Administration’s plan to boost military spending in the 1980s is also a program for the structural dismantling of the trade union movement.

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On military spending, unions hear a different drummer

BY LANCE COMPA

Something extraordinary happened when the executive council of the AFL-CIO met in Florida last February. For the first time in living memory, the top leadership of organized labor in the United States questioned a projected increase in military spending. The union chiefs charged that President Reagan’s proposed $33 billion boost in the Pentagon budget would be “taken out of the hides of the poor.”

Until the executive council took that stand, the AFL-CIO’s position on military spending had always stayed in line with Samuel Gompers’s historic admonition, “More!” As recently as last November, the federation’s convention voiced only one small quibble with last year’s $44 billion Pentagon budget: It complained that simultaneous cuts in domestic social programs would undermine public support for higher military spending. Invoking both the “general welfare” and “common defense” provisions in the preamble to the Constitution, the AFL-CIO called on Reagan to maintain spending for social programs and raise Pentagon spending. That remains the official position.

But now a special eight-member panel has been named to examine the issue and recommend changes in AFL-CIO policy. Among those on the new committee are Machinists’ President William Winpisinger, a blunt advocate of reduced military spending and conversion to peaceful production, and Auto Workers’ President Douglas Fraser, whose union has long been critical of defense contracts. The real test for the committee will be whether it can move beyond the AFL-CIO’s traditional “Guns and Butter, Too” approach and begin making some choices. The unions can no longer have it both ways, resisting social program cuts that make workers feel threatened while supporting high military spending levels that supposedly make workers feel secure. Today, high military spending is itself as great a threat to workers and their unions as are budget cuts.

Across the political spectrum, a virtual consensus has been reached on the harmful effects of higher military spending: inflationary pressures, the diversion of material and human resources away from productive civilian pursuits, and the distortion of the country’s basic research and development efforts.

What remains to be seen is whether the labor movement’s study of military spending will uncover the unions’ material self-interest in reducing it, and in conveying that interest to the membership. For besides its general damage to the economy, which is now recognized even by many conservatives, the big, endless military buildup also threatens to inflict fatal damage on the trade union movement and its individual unions—not just indirectly but directly and concretely, in the form of fewer members, fewer contracts, fewer organizing victories, and less political power for working people. In effect, the Reagan Administration’s plan to boost military spending in the 1980s is also a program for the structural dismantling of the trade union movement.

But won’t thousands of jobs be provided by military contracts—many of them to union members? And wouldn’t the labor movement be split, therefore, on the issue of resisting military spending boosts? The answers are implicit in further questions: What kind of jobs? For what kind of workers? Where? And what union jobs are foregone by the shift to military production?

Funding the military budget by cuts in social programs strikes first at the fastest growing part of the labor movement—public employee and service-sector unions. Military spending creates far fewer jobs than are generated by equivalent government spending for labor-intensive programs in health, education, housing, transportation, and other domestic activities. The “reverse transfer” of funds from social programs to the Pentagon will slash jobs of state, county, and city workers, teachers, health care employees, social workers, transit workers, and others in the public and service sectors. In turn, their unions will lose membership, bargaining clout, and political strength.

Building-trades unions would seem to be unaffected by military contracts, but in fact the reverse is true. Unions of building trades union members are growing, but their growth is being offset by losses in other unions. In 1981, the Federal Government absorbed 79 percent of all U.S. savings to cover a $60 billion deficit. It will have to muscle even deeper into the capital markets to meet deficits now projected at upwards of $100 billion in fiscal 1983. Federal borrowing to pay for the huge investment in arms keeps interest rates at the high levels that have created the current depression in the construction industry. That crash has thrown hundreds of thousands of building trades union members out of work.

Even the manufacturing unions, likely beneficiaries of military contracts, suffer in terms of overall membership numbers and bargaining strength. Military projects most often involve high-technology manufacturing in a capital-intensive setting. Relatively few workers operate costly and sophisticated machinery to turn out a limited number of weapons systems, depressing employment levels in those unions. Unions of auto workers, steel workers, electrical workers, and machinists all represent workers in military plants, but the bulk of their membership is in the consumer products and industrial equipment sectors, where layoffs are heaviest. Most auto workers make cars. Most steelworkers make steel. Most machinists make and service machines.

In the smaller unions, too, most members work on civilian goods. The largest units of the United Electrical Workers make transportation equipment—locomotives, airbrakes, signal systems—and the largest locals of the Allied Industrial Workers make equipment and materials for homes and buildings. Much union activity is devoted to defense or to the “reverse transfer” of funds to the Pentagon. But when it comes to the Pentagon, it is not enough to defend the farm program or the social safety net. The farm program and the social safety net are threatened by the Pentagon budget.

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Workers make small motors for home and yard equipment. The largest shops of the International Union of Electrical Workers make home appliances and electric generating equipment. Important units of all these unions make machine tools—cutters, grinders, lathes, milling machines, presses, and the like. Even Reagan’s most elaborate military projects will not provide jobs for their unemployed members.

A regional bias in the patterns of military spending puts another nail in the coffin Reagan is preparing for the labor movement. A disproportionate share of Pentagon money is showered on the anti-union South and Southwest. Benefiting from military contracts are such areas as San Diego and the Silicon Valley in California, the Florida Panhandle, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Dallas-Fort Worth in Texas. For the most part, these are right-to-work, anti-union strongholds where employers resort to old-fashioned blacklisting and threats as well as new-fashioned union-busting “consultants” and psychologists to screen out potential unionists from the work force. The same military spending patterns bleed the Northeast and Midwest states, the centers of civilian manufacturing by union workers. Here, massive layoffs are the rule as the recession deepens.

The final test comes in the workplaces that turn out military equipment. Union strength in these plants is limited, and the arms buildup can only make it worse.

In the first place, many major defense contractors are completely unorganized. Grumman Aerospace Corporation’s huge Long Island jet fighter facility is non-union. IBM’s missile guidance system plants are non-union. Eastman Kodak’s many defense-related divisions are non-union. Texas Instruments, Control Data, Hewlett-Packard, DuPont, the Silicon Valley semiconductor makers—all are among the top defense contractors, and all take pride in being “union-free.” Texas Instruments’ Charles Hughes is the guru of the union-busting consultant movement. DuPont recently turned back a decade-long Steel...
American labor could lead the way to an economy of peace and not of war, to an economy that would put millions back to work

Millions of workers could be busy rebuilding, rehabilitating, and maintaining the production and distribution of the goods and services they manufacture for them. More importantly, such work would employ the unskilled and semi-skilled people who, for all the talk about employment security and being "winners," are just not able to become computer programmers, electronic technicians, or word-processor repairers. But it takes the investment of public funds to do it.

The first steps taken recently by the top labor leadership to question military spending did not spring whole from the minds of the AFL-CIO executive council. That group of national union presidents cannot shake all at once its apprehensions about the Soviet menace, its slavish adherence to a hawkish foreign policy, and its legacy of the Cold War purge of unions that didn't toe the line in the late 1940s and 1950s. There are still enormous risks in giving even a hint of being "soft on communism" or "soft on defense.

The pressure to open up a debate on military spending—a real debate, not just hand-wringing because social spending undermines defense for military increases—is coming from below. Local union activists have linked up with church and disarmament groups to form "Jobs with Peace" campaigns in San Francisco, Boston, Seattle, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. Union locals cosponsored a recent Cleveland conference on military spending with the American Friends Service Committee.

In California and elsewhere, trade unionists have joined nuclear arms freeze petition campaigns. Vermont labor groups have linked up with church and disarmament groups in "Jobs with Peace" campaigns in San Francisco, Boston, Seattle, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities. Union locals cosponsored a recent Cleveland conference on military spending with the American Friends Service Committee.

The case should not be overstated. There is not yet a broad movement for arms reductions among rank-and-file trade unionists. But there is questioning, weighing, challenging. More and more, a genuine expression of concern is being voiced from the floor at local and regional union meetings. If union leadership fails to respond, it means one thing: Yes, we are willing to sacrifice the guts of our movement and the viability of our individual labor organizations for the sake of a Spartan America.

The concrete damage being done to the unions by the explosion of military spending leads to no other conclusion. A labor movement debate on military spending begins first with the needs of union members—their jobs, their wages and conditions, the existence of their unions. Beyond that, though, it compels working people to discuss national priorities—clear weapons, war and peace, life and death.

For workers and their unions, it's a debate about survival—in more ways than one. 

The Silicon Valley companies are firing down a company location at the first hint of organizing activity to snuff it out. The United Elec}