



## Reflections on Progress at Work



**CORNELL**  
UNIVERSITY

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**School of Industrial and Labor Relations  
In Western New York**

## Purpose...

To improve industrial and labor conditions in the state through the provision of instruction, the conduct of research, and the dissemination of information in all aspects of industrial, labor, and public relations affecting employers and employees.

It is necessary that understanding of industrial and labor relations be advanced; that more effective cooperation among employers and employees and more general recognition of their mutual rights, obligations, and duties under the laws pertaining to industrial and labor relations in New York state be achieved; that means for encouraging the growth of mutual respect and greater responsibility on the part of both employers and employees be developed; and that industrial efficiency through the analysis of problems relating to employment be improved.

*Legislation establishing New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. State of New York, Laws of 1944, Chapter 162.*



*The School is committed to the honest and unbiased investigation, evaluation, and presentation of facts, and the development of the soundest possible understanding among employers, employees, and the public. It is not the School's job to take sides but to try to understand the reasons for differences and conflicts and to interpret them, and thereby, to contribute to better understanding of industrial and labor relations.*

**Edmund Ezra Day**  
President, Cornell University  
1937-1949



## Reflections...

Today, we enter our second half century, facing a new millennium of opportunity. We pause to celebrate with pride our ILR Extension heritage, from its roots in Buffalo. We pay tribute to colleagues before us and partners with us who have made this fifty years of progress at work.

It is a special honor to share these pages of history and this celebration with Lois Gray. As the first director of the first extension office, as ILR's Associate Dean for Extension and Public Service, and now as the Jean McKelvey-Alice Grant Professor of Labor-Management Relations, Lois is our guide and dear friend.

From this one visionary founder in an office in Buffalo, the Extension Division has grown to 75 faculty members. We work from five off-campus centers, New York City to Buffalo, with headquarters and another 60 resident faculty members on the Cornell campus in Ithaca.

Leading the way, ILR Extension has evolved, reflecting changing economic and workplace challenges. Programs in Buffalo continue to serve our community even as they address national and international needs. We remain true to our roots, and the ILR School is rooted in intelligent study and accommodation of different interests. It is education about methods of getting along, of bringing democracy and conflict resolution to the workplace, of promoting justice, dignity and productivity through work, of securing jobs and opportunity for everyone.

That is what we are still about. After fifty years, some things seem the same: we still face legislative, political and workplace struggles. Some things seem to go in cycles: we re-engineer products and technology, re-invent government and re-design work structures. But all things change and the American workplace has been the site of profound changes—changes, we are often reminded, that are driven by competition for market success. We must contribute to that success and are very proud of our work in that area.

We also know that education must not lose focus on higher values. It cannot be wrought merely into a weapon in battles for material success. It must also promote creativity, enrichment, critical thinking and cooperation. Indeed, we must build better cars, computers and other commodities. We must also develop strong, honest, compassionate, sharing human beings and supporting, caring communities.

It's a big job, this Work in Progress, as our 50th anniversary slogan calls it. We are proud to share it with all of you—the people, the organizations and the communities with which we do the work.

### **Lou Jean Fleron**

Director, Western Region  
School of Industrial and Labor Relations  
Cornell University



*Lois Gray*



When the ILR School was established fifty years ago with a legislative charge to reach out to the labor and management community of New York State, founding faculty members made a serendipitous decision to open the first off-campus extension in Western New York. The strong concentration of steel, auto, chemical and electrical manufacturing along with construction, retail and service operations made Buffalo and surrounding communities one of the major industrial centers in the United States. Western New York, in the tense labor-management climate of 1946, had been the scene of major labor relations confrontations and was to become one of the pace setters in collective bargaining settlements. Its diverse working population also set precedents in challenging workplace barriers for minorities and women.

For ILR, the lure of Western New York was not only its strategic mix of industry and labor, but its network of

educational and community organizations which were available for collaboration with ILR faculty in pioneering its extension mission. Outstanding extension faculty were recruited from the region's colleges and universities. Federal, state and city agencies offered counsel and outreach. The State Education Department gave office space and Buffalo State College provided classrooms. Active community organizations including the YWCA, Buffalo Council of Churches and various business service clubs sponsored programs. Most important, the chambers of commerce and the AFL and CIO central labor



councils, though at war with each other at the time, endorsed ILR's role and sent representatives to serve on our advisory committee which provided both program ideas and recruitment. Building on this existing infrastructure and Western New York's volunteer spirit, ILR Extension was established, supplying the base for extending ILR throughout New York State.

The first Buffalo programs which featured ILR resident faculty as lecturers attracted hundreds of practitioners. Response reflected the climate of the times. When President Day received letters from managers contending that faculty seemed "pro-labor" along with letters from labor leaders who considered speakers to be "anti-labor," he concluded that ILR seemed to be striking the right balance. For fifty years, ILR Western Region staff have initiated training, research and educational programs to promote understanding of the issues in the industrial and labor relations field faithful to the mission of the founding legislators.

### **Lois Gray**

Jean McKelvey-Alice Grant Professor of Labor-Management Relations  
School of Industrial and Labor Relations  
Cornell University

# The 1940s and 1950s

## Toward a Mutual Understanding of Labor and Management:

The Founding and Early Programs of  
Cornell ILR in Western New York

*In the turmoil of the moment... let it not be forgotten that the future prosperity and happiness of the American people depend primarily upon our capacity successfully to get along with one another. This goal can be attained neither by government alone nor by labor alone nor by management alone nor by any other group or element in our economy acting alone; it cannot be reached by a combination of government and management or even labor and management acting alone; it can be achieved only by all of us voluntarily working together in the interests of the general welfare.*

— 1946 Report, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on  
Industrial and Labor Conditions



**1946**

## Looking for Peace and Prosperity

In 1946 the U.S. surpassed all other nations in manufacturing and living standards. A war-time boom and post-war consumer demand fueled the national economy. As America converted to peace-time production, profits soared and employers and workers with their unions struggled over their share of the bounty. The stage was set for a long period of sustained economic growth and prosperity for many Americans.

The School of Industrial and Labor Relations came to Buffalo in this era.

## The State is Our Campus

The New York State Legislature created the School of Industrial and Labor Relations in 1944. Sponsored by State Senator Irving M. Ives, chair of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions, the legislation proposed to build mutual understanding between labor and management and to improve working conditions in New York. Fulfilling this mission required an approach emphasizing equally undergraduate and graduate education, research and the extension of industrial and labor relations programs for practitioners at the workplace.

## The Founding

As a major industrial center, Buffalo was the clear first choice for an off-campus Extension office. In August 1946, ILR professors Maurice Neufeld and Jean McKelvey met at the Buffalo offices of the National Labor Relations Board with leaders of business, labor and government to plan the opening

of an ILR Extension office in Western New York. They selected Lois Gray, an NLRB economist and field examiner, to be the director and made plans to open a new office at the State Education Department in downtown Buffalo.

## From Public Lectures...

On September 30, 1946, the Western Region office inaugurated its first off-campus programs with a five-day lecture series at Buffalo State Teachers College. It covered general topics in industrial relations and drew a diverse audience.

Labor and management practitioners and the general public attended early Extension public lectures by the hundreds, establishing industrial education in this region and paving the way for Extension outreach throughout New York State.

## To Classroom Education...

The Western Region soon created courses that went beyond lectures with classes in collective bargaining, contract negotiations, labor law, labor history and human relations. These courses, as well as parliamentary law, public speaking, conference leadership and supervisory training, were free and open to the public and generated a large response.

Core courses in collective bargaining, contract administration and leadership training became annual favorites and part of Extension's stock in trade. In its early years, Cornell established a tradition of educating workers,





Lois Gray  
Cornell in Buffalo

*Knowledge is the only instrument of production  
that is not subject to diminishing returns.*

John Bates Clark



1944

Founding of School of Industrial and Labor Relations by New York State Legislature.

1945

World War II ends.

1946

US labor force experiences largest expansion on record. Unionization reaches 36%, remaining fairly constant until 1970.

First Cornell ILR Extension office opens in Buffalo with Lois Gray as director.

Free public lecture series inaugurates ILR in Western New York on September 30.

1947

US achieves global industrial dominance producing half of world's manufactured goods.

Rising living standards result from real wages growing steadily at approximately 2.5% a year until 1970.

Taft-Hartley Amendments to the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 pass Congress over President Truman's veto.

Cornell ILR builds partnerships with government and businesses throughout WNY and organizes first Labor Advisory Committee in Buffalo.

Western Region offices move to Buffalo Industrial Bank Building on Court Street.

1948

State University of New York established.

1,400 Western New Yorkers enroll in 8-week classes in labor legislation, employee selection, collective bargaining and job evaluation.

1949

managers and government practitioners in the effective implementation of labor legislation.

### **To In-Service Training.**

During its first decade Cornell ILR brought instruction to the workplace with a wide-ranging series of in-service training. Instruction included labor service programs for unions like the United Auto Workers, the United Steelworkers and the Chemical Workers. Management and supervisory training addressed the needs of companies such as Loblaw's Groceries and Westinghouse and organizations like the New York State Society of Professional Engineers.

Courses in industrial relations and leadership also became popular for non-profit organizations, including hospitals and government agencies such as the New York State Department of Civil Service and the New York State Board of Education.

### **Early Faculty**

Resident faculty from Ithaca frequently traveled to Western New York to present lectures and classes. With Lois Gray, these faculty created courses and customized training programs to meet the leadership and industrial relations needs of businesses and unions in Western New York.

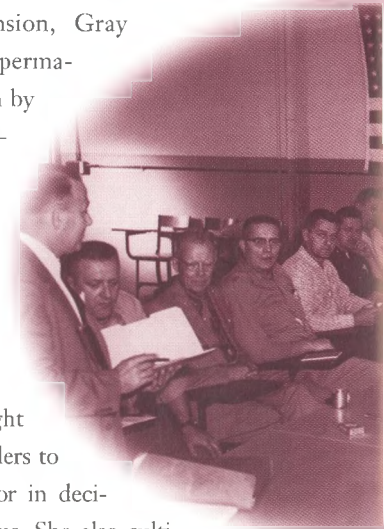
As demand for courses and in-service programs grew, Gray recruited local instructors from among the ranks of local colleges and universities as well as labor, business and government. The University of Buffalo, Buffalo State Teachers College, the NLRB, Eastman Kodak, Carborundum, the United Auto

Workers, the United Steelworkers, the New York State Department of Labor and the New York State Board of Mediation are just some of the organizations from which adjunct faculty were drawn.

### **Taking Care of Business: Early Partnerships**

As director, Lois Gray fulfilled many roles – teacher, trainer and program administrator. Yet most significant for Extension, Gray established the roots and permanency of the Western Region by promoting programs, recruiting students and cultivating partners in the labor, management, government and academic communities.

Gray organized the Buffalo Labor Advisory Council in 1947. The Council brought together local trade union leaders to represent the interests of labor in decisions about Extension programs. She also cultivated contacts in the business community, reaching out to chambers of commerce in Erie, Niagara and surrounding counties.



## *School Program Helps Both Employee and Boss*

By HARRY ELWOOD

**PROBABLY** no single organization in the Buffalo area has done a more effective job in its chosen field than the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations—a publicly-supported extension school administered by Cornell University.

*Buffalo Courier-Express*  
June 6, 1954



1950

Ford Motor Company opens Woodlawn Stamping Plant, hiring over 3,000 workers in one year.

1951

1952

Western Region enrollment grows to 2,180 in 1952.

1953

Cornell and Industrial Union Council establish long-term community affairs program.

1954

Racial segregation struck down by US Supreme Court in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*.  
Forty-week program on leadership, human relations and communications conducted for Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce.

1955

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations merge to form AFL-CIO.

1956

1957

1958

1959

Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act becomes law.

*Saint Lawrence Seaway opens.*  
25,000 Western New York steel workers walk out in nation-wide steel strike that continues for 116 days.

Cornell offers courses on LMRDA.

# 1957

Adjunct instructor Milton Goldberg taught labor relations to foremen and executives at Symington-Gould, a railway equipment manufacturer in Depew. In-house training was part of an agreement with the United Steelworkers and the Pattern Makers and of the company's overall plan "to make a better product, decrease costs, meet competition, maintain profits, provide job security for all...and make better employees."

The night shift crew in the Finishing Department at Symington-Gould take some time off to celebrate a co-worker's retirement in 1957.





# The 1960s and 1970s **An Era of Social Progress**

## **Social Transitions:**

Education for Worker Rights, Safety and Health and Organizational Development

While the 1960s and 70s brought rapid technological and product innovation, the true legacy of this era was significant social change. Women and minorities entered the workforce in record numbers and championed their rights at work and in the community. Unprecedented legislation addressed poverty and racial injustice, prohibited employment discrimination and protected health and safety on the job.

Businesses, unions and public agencies turned to Cornell for training to implement new legislation and develop skills to meet the challenges of the new workforce. Western Region programs took the lead throughout Western New York and, increasingly, the nation.

## **Innovations in...**

### **Civil Rights Legislation...**

For workers and their organizations, Cornell offered knowledge and skills for understanding the new civil rights legislation and providing equality on the job. The Western Region conducted training for civil rights committee representatives of many area unions.

The School sponsored a conference for management and labor practitioners in 1965 on the Civil Rights Act, the first of many Title VII programs that continue today.

## **Women at Work...**

These decades marked an historic influx of women in the workforce and into leadership positions. In 1978 the Western Region created the Buffalo Women's Labor Education Advisory Council, providing a learning network for women in all occupations. An annual Fall Festival for Union Women built solidarity and developed leadership skills in union members across Western New York.

The following year the Women's Career Development certificate program began, offering women managerial skills for upward mobility. Courses included leadership, communications, organizational behavior and interpersonal dynamics. The program later expanded into Supervisory Studies for men and women.


## **Economic Development in Western New York...**

Programs on economic development, like many other Western Region initiatives, benefited from the resources of the School's Ithaca-based resident faculty. Leading scholars continue to contribute teaching and research expertise. In 1964 Cornell brought together state and local leaders from labor and management to examine the region's economic future. The first conference, "The Buffalo-Niagara Area: Its

*Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller addresses Cornell's 1965 Civil Rights Act Conference in Buffalo.*



1965



*The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time.*

Lyndon B. Johnson



Problems and Prospects,” led to new business initiatives by companies like Roblin Steel. Each decade since, Cornell has hosted such non-partisan gatherings, including the “Business Climate of New York State” in 1975 and “Focus on Buffalo’s Economic Future” in 1983.

### Public Sector Unionization...

The enactment of the Taylor Law in 1967 ushered in an era of unionization for state, county and municipal employees in New York State. This period saw huge growth in the organization of teachers, police, firefighters and workers at all levels of government.



Women contributing to the Western New York economy.

1960

1961

Fair Labor Standards Amendments extend coverage to retail, trade and construction workers.

1962

President Kennedy's Executive Order grants federal workers the right to form unions.

1963

Equal Pay Act becomes law.

1964

President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act; Title VII prohibits discrimination in employment.  
Wickwire Steel closes, marking first major plant closing in wave of deindustrialization of Western New York.  
Cornell expands management education programs for local companies and trade associations.

1965

Cornell hosts conference on implementing Title VII in the workplace.  
Cornell initiates annual training for first-line supervisors which continues into the 1980s.  
Cornell holds first regional economic conference, *The Buffalo-Niagara Area: Its Problems and Prospects*.  
Cornell conducts apprenticeship training in labor relations for the building trades.  
Cornell faculty among founders of Industrial Relations Research Association in Buffalo.

1966

Western Region moves to 120 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo.

1967

Age Discrimination in Employment Act passes Congress.  
Taylor Law establishes collective bargaining rights for public sector employees in New York State.  
Cornell provides training on the Taylor Law for unions and public employers.  
Institute for Women and Work founded in Cornell's New York City office.  
Cornell expands labor education services and skills training for union stewards, officers and members.

1968

1969



Cornell presented workshops on the Taylor Law, often in association with the Public Employment Relations Board. From the 1960s through the present day, Cornell has provided training to advance progress in public sector labor relations.

In 1962 when federal employees were guaranteed the right to bargain collectively under President Kennedy's Executive Order 10988, Cornell initiatives addressed collective bargaining and unionization rights for U.S. government workers.

### **Management Development...**

Richard Pivetz brought to Cornell practical expertise from his experience as a General Motors manager and University of Buffalo faculty member. During his 26-year career as director of the

Western District, Pivetz established far-reaching management programs and nurtured expanded relationships with chambers of commerce, management clubs and labor-management groups throughout the eight-county region. Under his directorship Cornell delivered extensive in-service training for the American Institute of Banking, Marine Midland and other financial institutions, among many employers.

### **Certificate Programs for Workers and Their Unions...**

During the 1970s Cornell created labor certificate programs, contributing to the advancement of union leadership in our community. Buffalo Labor Studies (BLS) was founded in 1972 under the extraordinary guidance of Jeannette Watkins, a dedicated labor educator. The program brought excellence in union education to members, officers, staff and supporters. Buffalo Labor Studies began offering college credit two years later, marking a milestone for Western Region programs.

Railroad Labor Studies, which began in 1974, brought industry-specific education to hundreds of railroad workers. Graduates of all Cornell labor programs continue to gain a strong foundation in the liberal arts and broad understanding of industrial relations, to advance the goals of the labor movement.

### **Safety and Health...**

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 promoted job safety awareness across the country. Cornell developed basic training as well as specialized in-service and college-credit programs on topics such as machine safety, industrial hygiene, nutrition and cancer prevention. The School helped establish community councils on occupational safety and health and offered workshops bringing together workers, their unions and non-profit groups with public health professionals, industrial hygienists and physicians.

## Labor-Management Cooperation.

The Jamestown Labor-Management Committee, established in 1972 by Mayor Stan Lundine, was a first in the nation. Cornell's early programs promoting cooperative relations in collaboration with the Jamestown committee, and later in Erie and Niagara counties, developed into the wide range of courses and technical assistance the School offers today.

*Jeannette Watkins, Dick Pivetz and adjunct faculty member John Collins meet with advisory committee to build Railroad Labor Studies.*



## *Unique Buffalo Program to Offer Area Railroaders Chance to Study*

By ED KELLY  
*News Labor Reporter*

The Buffalo Railroad Labor Studies Program — first of its kind in the United States — will be inaugurated here on Oct. 2 by the Western District Extension Division of Cornell University's State School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

*Buffalo Evening News*  
September 4, 1974

1970

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) created by Congress.

*From 1970 to 1975 Western New York loses 30,000 jobs in manufacturing, 20% of the total jobs in that sector.*

*SUNY at Buffalo starts construction of North Campus, marking growth of education in region's economy.*

1971

1972

*Jamestown Labor-Management Committee founded.*

*Buffalo Labor Studies established as certificate program.*

1973

Real average hourly earnings in the private sector reach their peak to fall 10% by 1995.

1974

Employee Retirement Income Security Act enacted.  
Coalition of Labor Union Women formed in Chicago.

Western Region graduates 50 in first class of Buffalo Labor Studies.

Cornell University grants credit for BLS courses.

With Railroad Labor Studies, Cornell launches industry-specific training for railroad workers in Buffalo.

1975

US enjoys last merchandise trade surplus.

Cornell presents second regional conference on economic renewal, *The Business Climate of New York State*, with the Governor's Task Force on Economic Development.

1976

1977

Cornell Extension provides grassroots education about OSHA, securing New Directions federal grant.

Western New York Council on Occupational Safety and Health elects first officers.

1978

Labor force participation rate of women exceeds 50% for first time in US history.

Cornell creates the Buffalo Women's Labor Education Advisory Council.

1979

Cornell inaugurates Women's Career Development Program.





# The 1980s and 1990s

## Competing in a Global Economy:

Expanded Challenges of Workplace Change

## Continuing Our Mission

The challenges of international competition brought distress to Western New York in the 1980s. The livelihood of thousands of working families was in jeopardy as the basic manufacturing base crumbled. Western New Yorkers faced economic insecurity with characteristic determination. While industrial employment declined in the 1980s, economic opportunity expanded in education, health care, high technologies and service industries. In the 1990s there is ample evidence of workplace success in all sectors of the Western New York economy.

Cornell continues its historic mission of fostering mutual understanding while keeping pace with economic and social change. The rise of multinationals and global competition, the demand for a higher skilled workforce, increasing workforce diversity and declining union density present ongoing challenges. Western Region programs in these times have expanded to meet these challenges with a growing number of partners.

## Fostering Mutual Understanding Through...

## Working Together Differently...

After nearly a decade of increasing worker involvement in the workplace, the 1980s saw a dramatic increase in ways of working together. During these times, Western New York enhanced its reputation as a leading site for labor-management cooperation.

The Western Region collaborated with unions and companies in this progress, facilitating the work of the Niagara County Labor-Management Council and the Western New York Employee Involvement Council. For the Western New York Economic Development Corporation, the Western Region conducted research on five local case studies of cooperative labor-management relations. That report concluded, "taken together, these cases demonstrate the innovation, creativity and pragmatic ability of labor and management in Western New York to meet new challenges."

A variety of innovative Cornell programs promote the understanding of workplace cooperation. They teach practical methods of advancing the quality of work life while increasing productivity. Often with New York State support, the Western Region and Cornell's Programs for Employment and Workplace Systems delivered conferences and courses on high performance workplaces. Many workplaces across Western New York have profited from technical assistance and public workshops on mutual gains, on the principles and implementation strategies of interest-based bargaining.

Recent Cornell programs on alternative dispute resolution teach negotiation skills for problem solving as well as more traditional means of third-party conflict resolution, mediation, fact-finding and arbitration.



# 1983

*Final heat of blast furnace at Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna plant.*





## Supervisory Training...

In this era of rapid economic, technological and social change, new work relationships demand different management approaches. Cornell's college-credit certificate program in Supervisory Studies gives practitioners an edge in motivating employees, leading teams and managing quality initiatives while advancing their careers.

Supervisory Studies students represent a wide range of local employers, including Wilson Greatbatch, HMAK, Columbus

McKinnon, Wendel, Leica, Buffalo China, NYNEX, National Fuel Gas, Niagara Mohawk, the Veterans Administration Medical Center, the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority, the Erie County Medical Center and Buffalo General, Children's, South Buffalo and Kenmore Mercy hospitals. Graduates of this college-credit program have become

leaders in many organizations in the local management community, contributing to the progress of public agencies and some of the area's most successful companies.

## Labor Education...

Buffalo Labor Studies continues to provide comprehensive labor education to members and leaders of



*Cornell education in progress.*

1980

New York State passes Right-to-Know Act and Public Employees Safety and Health Act. US global trade increases as exports and imports reach highest levels to date.

Cornell offers workplace training in hazard communication standards and specialized health and safety programs. Supervisory Studies founded, providing college-credit education for management leadership and development.

1981

President Ronald Reagan fires air traffic controllers. On Solidarity Day 400,000 march on Washington for jobs and justice in one of largest demonstrations in US history. US imports 25% of its automobiles, up from less than 2% in 1961.

Jointly sponsored labor-management programs renewed with Airco Carbon and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Cornell offers Surviving Unemployment, providing job training referrals, legal aid, unemployment and support services for workers displaced by WNY plant shut-downs.

1982

Recession ushers in highest unemployment rate since Great Depression, reaching 15% in WNY. Programs for Employment and Workplace Systems founded in Ithaca, providing technical assistance in workplace innovation across state.

1983

Bethlehem Steel—Buffalo's largest employer in 1950s and 1960s—and Republic Steel close plants in WNY. By 1986 America has only one-third of the steel industry jobs of 1950. Nurses United strike for recognition at Buffalo General Hospital, marking period of growth in unionization of health care. Cornell presents Focus on Buffalo's Economic Future.

1984

Light rail rapid transit system opens in downtown Buffalo. Cornell offers Niagara County Labor Studies in cooperation with Niagara County Community College. Cornell and CWA sponsor conference for health care workers on industry trends.

1985

Trico announces plans to move operations to Mexico. WNY Employee Involvement Council founded, reflecting growing labor-management interest in employee participation.





1990

*Turning around the auto industry in Western New York.*

**'WORLD ENGINE'**

**Labor-management relations wins work for plant**

By **JAMES T. MADORE**  
*News Business Reporter*

*The Buffalo News*  
August 7, 1996

More than a dozen years of cooperation between labor and management at General Motor Corp.'s Town of Tonawanda Engine Plant was instrumental for it in winning the production work for the automaker's new "world engine," executives and union leaders said Tuesday.

organized labor in a college-credit certificate program. BLS boasts more than 500 graduates since 1974, many of them active leaders in the community. Non-credit labor programs also serve the labor movement by training workers and unions in many areas of union leadership and labor relations. From stewards training to a vast array of specialized courses, unions throughout the region depend upon Cornell for labor education.

In the 1980s and 90s partnerships with labor focus on the latest workplace challenges and innovative outreach. In cooperation with Cornell labor programs, the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 17, USWA Local 593, and Region 9 of the UAW initiated a weekly labor radio show, *Prospering in America*, which is now heard in three states.

Presidents of major unions, Doug Fraser, United Auto Workers; Morton Bahr, Communications Workers of America; and Lynn Williams, United Steelworkers of America, have participated in Western Region labor programs in the 1990s as part of Cornell ILR's Labor Leader in Residence Program.

**Industry Studies...**

As the 1980s competitive crisis struck the automobile industry, leaders of the United Auto Workers and auto companies in Western New York began working together to save jobs. In 1986, Cornell's newly created Institute for Industry Studies, UAW Local 846 and the General Motors Forge in Tonawanda designed an education program focusing on automobile industry trends and economic change. The Automotive Industry in

Transition soon became the model for programs at the Saginaw Division Axle Plant, Harrison Radiator, Rochester Products and continue throughout the UAW-GM organizations today.

Automotive industry education programs expanded to include the UAW and the Ford Buffalo Stamping Plant. In 1991 the Institute for Industry Studies was chosen to develop the automotive industry studies for all employees of the Ford Motor Company, an ongoing national program. Recent initiatives include education on quality in the auto industry for American Axle and Manufacturing with the UAW and IAM.

As part of a bold competitive strategy, the United Steelworkers of America Local 593 and Outokumpu American Brass have worked with the Institute since 1990 to create three copper and brass industry education programs for their workforce. Now ranking among the top copper and brass mills in the world, Outokumpu and Local 593 are setting the pace in workforce development, labor-management innovation, and productivity in their industry.

Today, Cornell proudly celebrates the success of all our partners in these workplace-transforming education programs. The automobile industry in Western New York has emerged on the leading edge, winning new world engine contracts, hiring many new workers, and investing in new technologies. Through the Institute's auto industry education programs, 11,000 auto workers, the great majority of those in Western New York, have extensively studied the international auto industry and applied their understanding to their own work.

## Economic Policy and Education...

"Focus on Buffalo's Economic Future" carried on Cornell's traditional public exploration of local economic development in a 1983 series co-sponsored with *The Buffalo News* and the Industrial Relations Research Association. Governor Mario Cuomo was among the featured speakers.



*Nurses United  
members applaud  
news of a contract.*

In the 1990s Cornell's conferences on economic progress addressed not only local but international issues. With Region 9 of the UAW, the Institute for Industry Studies held three leadership conferences on the global economy. Economists and union representatives came to Buffalo from Poland, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden and across the U.S. to discuss wage and labor concerns.

In 1992, Governor Cuomo appointed the director of the Institute for Industry Studies to the New York



1986

WNY International Trade Council established, assisting area firms in the global marketplace.  
Rally of 3,000 Western New Yorkers kicks off renewal of annual Labor Day parades.

Cornell Institute for Industry Studies (IIS) founded in Buffalo, meeting need for research and education on specific industries.  
Cornell Chemical Hazard Information Program (CHIP) founded in Buffalo, promoting health and safety of New York State workers.

1987

Cornell publishes *A Guide to Information on Closely Held Corporations*.

1988

Cornell's Smithers Foundation offers Employee Assistance Education and Research Program with Western Region, providing practitioners skills to help troubled employees.

1989

Cornell Western Region moves to historic Dun Building, 110 Pearl Street, Buffalo.

1990

Service and information sectors of economy experience growth.  
Computer software and information processing employment exceeds number of jobs in automobile industry.  
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) enacted.

WNY employment in manufacturing drops from 50% in 1950 to less than 20%.  
Cornell provides legislative and EEOC guidelines for implementation of ADA.

1991

First IIS education program on copper and brass industry is conducted with Outokumpu American Brass and USWA Local 593.

Cornell and UAW Region 9 hold conferences on unions and workers in international economy.  
UAW and Ford negotiate industry studies for all employees, selecting Cornell IIS as designer and primary training provider.  
Cornell studies Cooperative Labor-Management Relations for WNY Economic Development Corp.  
Cornell offers advanced studies with Graduate Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations.



Telecommunications Exchange. The Exchange brought together policy makers, academics, and industry, labor and consumer representatives to develop state strategy for telecommunications. The Institute's research on work and employment in the telecommunications industry was a part of the Exchange's report to the Governor.

### **Safety and Health in the Workplace...**

The 1980s brought increased awareness and understanding of how to promote safety and health on the job. OSHA and New York State laws such as the Right-to-Know Act and Public Employees Safety and Health Act introduced new protections. Continuing epidemiological studies identified various workplace dangers as the cause of illness and established connections to long-term exposure on the job.

In 1986 Cornell founded CHIP, the Chemical Hazard Information Program, to offer employers, unions and workers technical assistance and training to prevent work-related disease and accidents. The program addresses issues ranging from chemical exposure and repetitive motion injury to AIDS prevention and stress reduction—with a comprehensive array of services focusing on regulatory standards, communication plans, technical training and legal issues affecting public and private sectors.

In recent years, CHIP courses have included indoor air quality, reproductive hazards, workplace violence, product substitutions, improved ergonomic

design and developing new behaviors that reduce risk and improve health. It has addressed the unique educational needs of hairdressers, metal workers, machinists and waste water workers, among others. CHIP annually performs more than 200 technical assistance services for improved workplace safety.

### **Reaching Out, Looking Ahead...**

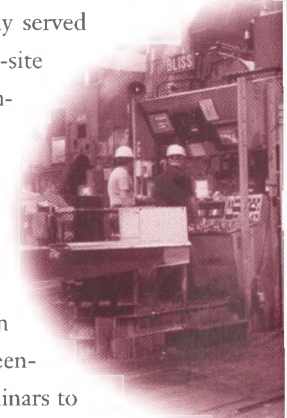
The size and nature of employers on the Western New York landscape began to change in the 1980s and 90s, signaling a shift in needs for workplace education. Cornell's Community Workforce Development, founded in 1994, has sponsored programs for partners not traditionally served by the School. Courses and on-site training cover interpersonal dynamics, communication and problem-solving for a variety of organizations—from small business and non-profits to public schools. The program has provided innovative programs from legal requirements for employing teenage workers to Secretaries Day seminars to a conference on workplace issues of gays and lesbians that addressed strategies for achieving equality on the job and changing organizational culture.

### **Higher Education for a High-Skills Era...**

Since 1990, the Western Region's Graduate Studies in Labor Relations serves area practitioners with a 15-credit certificate program of advanced study in labor relations and human resource management.

### **Workplace Diversity Initiatives...**

Changes in the composition of the nation's workforce are increasingly seen in Western New York.



# 1996

*Buffalo Niagara International Airport, opening in 1997.*

Individuals and organizations face the challenges of age, gender, physical ability, national origin, sexual orientation, family and cultural diversity at work.

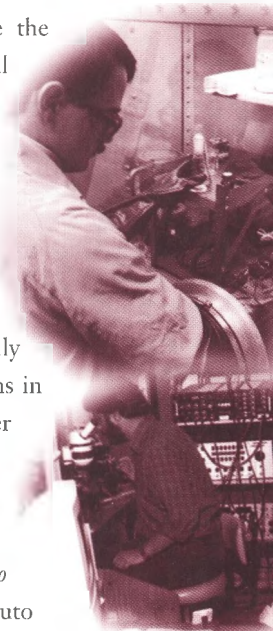
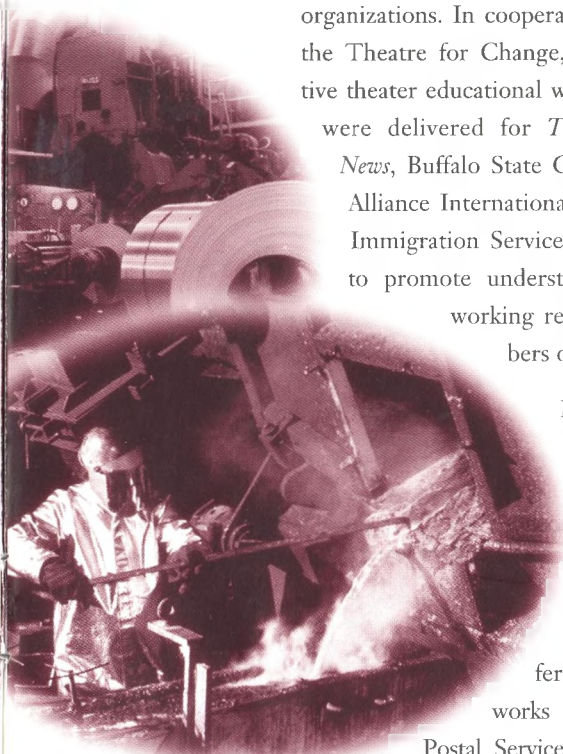
Cornell programs assist employers, workers and unions in recognizing the value of an empowered, diverse workforce and in successfully implementing policies and programs in workplace diversity to build stronger organizations. In cooperation with the Theatre for Change, interactive theater educational workshops were delivered for *The Buffalo News*, Buffalo State College, Auto Alliance International, NCR, the U.S.

Immigration Service and other organizations to promote understanding and harmonious working relationships among members of diverse groups.

In 1994 the School founded the nationwide Workforce Diversity Network in conjunction with The National Conference. Through program newsletters, conferences and on-line networks managers from the U.S.

Postal Service, Duracell USA, Talbots, Hearst Business Publishing, Atlantic Richfield and other organizations share best practices in diversity management and organizational change.

*Revitalizing  
manufacturing  
in Buffalo.*





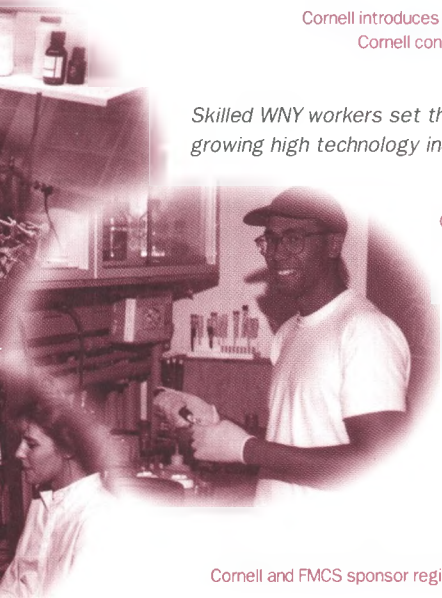
1992

North American Free Trade Agreement facilitates economic integration among the US, Canada and Mexico.

Cornell introduces courses in mutual gains negotiation for labor and management in WNY.

Cornell conference addresses the impact of the UAW/Bell Aircraft Strike of 1949.

*Skilled WNY workers set the pace in growing high technology industry.*



1993

President Clinton signs Family and Medical Leave Act.

Cornell presents management series on forging high performance work systems as corporate strategy.

*Prospering in America* begins award-winning weekly radio labor shows with Cornell support.

IIS conducts study of work and employment trends in telecommunications industry for NY Telecommunications Exchange.

1994

Union membership is 15.8%, lowest point since 1935.

Coalition of Black Trade Unionists begins annual WNY conferences, co-sponsored with Cornell.

Cornell and FMCS sponsor regional conference on labor-management relations in health care industry.

Cornell initiates Community Workforce Development programs.

Secretaries Day breakfast seminar for office professionals establishes annual tradition.

Cornell establishes Workplace Diversity Network co-sponsored with The National Conference.

1995

Dollar volume of worldwide sales of American products increases by 50% over 1990.

IIS delivers Ford's national Auto Industry Studies program in Ohio, Missouri and Michigan.

Cornell IIS, with Events Unlimited, presents multi-media theater performance, *Generations*, at UAW-Ford's Leadership Conference in Los Angeles for 1,200 top company and union officials.

Over 7,000 students enroll in Western Region programs locally and nationwide.

Cornell initiates Human Resource Management Studies in collaboration with Society for Human Resource Management.

1996

U.S. economic recovery takes hold as exports grow by 20% from 1993 while unemployment falls from over 7% to 5.4%.

*WNY computer software industry grows rapidly, representing three of 20 largest companies in region.*

*WNY International Trade Council wins prestigious President's E Award, nation's top award for export promotion.*

Cornell and Theatre for Change conduct diversity education with interactive theater for organizations locally and nationwide.

Cornell kicks off EEO 2000 certificate program in equal employment opportunity for human resource professionals.

1997

Through 2000, for first time in history, majority of all new jobs will require post-secondary education.

Western Region will open new offices in Main-Seneca Building, 237 Main Street, Buffalo, offering larger classroom and conference facilities for education network, a continuous work in progress.



### *With appreciation...*

Special thanks is extended to the people who were instrumental in the creation of this commemorative book including:

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50th Anniversary Honorary Committee  
Gold and Silver Patron Sponsors  
Carmin R. Putrino Scholarship Contributors  
Dedicated faculty and staff of  
Cornell ILR Western Region over 50 years  
Two hundred creative, committed educators who make up the adjunct faculty of the Western Region

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*A presidential view of Buffalo — a walk for President John F. Kennedy in Niagara Square, Buffalo. 1962*

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*The inaugural event celebrating 50 years in Western New York, a jazz retrospective at the Calumet Arts Cafe, September 8, 1996.*



**CORNELL**

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