



LABOR-MANAGEMENT TODAY INSIDE AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL WORLD with LOUIS F. BUDENZ

The Corporation's Search

Henry Ford's visit early last December to Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, may be a portent of future much-hoped-for-labor-management cooperation on an ethical basis.

THIS HAS BEEN a long search and sometimes not a happy one. Why has the corporation had so much trouble in this respect? This is due in large part to the character of the corporation itself.

With that development has gone separation of ownership from control, so that management domination of the great corporation is becoming the order of the day.

There is no doubt, nevertheless, that it did not create that communication line with the workers which the corporation needed.

WELFARE WORK seemed to give hope for a change, and this was adopted by many employers beginning with those in Great Britain.

Although the career of personnel departments on the whole has been checked and company-owned housing—with the design to make the worker and more interest in his labor.

many corporations dispensing with them during the depression—they have helped by and large to stabilize labor-management relationships.

Properly directed, the personnel department should be charged with the coordination of all measures and policies affecting employment relations.

At every stage of these varied endeavors the personnel management finds itself confronted with the urgency for joint cooperation through committees of management and men.

SCIENTIFIC management was tried next. Dr. Frederick W. Taylor made it a sort of battle-cry when he "demonstrated" in the Spanish-American War period that a 128-pound Pennsylvania Dutchman, by handling certain steel ingots according to certain prescribed motions, could do more by far than men of apparently greater strength.

Thus arose that extensive attempt to apply technology to human organization. Through time and motion studies, incentive pay plans, elimination of all "false movements," the best way of producing large output would be devised and in the quickest time.

The "employee representation" plans soon were dubbed "company unions." From the first big scheme, in the Rockefeller-ruled Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., to the other large enterprises of this kind in Bethlehem Steel, Standard Oil, and other like corporations, the workers' expression was not considered free.

Employees of these banking and financial houses are mainly white-collar workers. The interesting feature of their employment is that many of them have worked for the same firm for a long time.

THE ISSUES in dispute are twofold: More money and union security. The union claims that the wages of Wall Street workers has not kept pace with the rising cost of living.

It is always true, of course, that power is more important than money. The banking houses may be willing to surrender some of their money, but they refuse to give up some of their power over the workers.

THE WORKERS take a different attitude. They enjoy the benefits of white collar work. But with trade unionism, they have found that they also suffer from the occupational disease of white collar work.

THE LOT of white collar workers all over the world at this time is unfortunate. More than anyone else they have suffered from the high cost of living. Not only in the United States, but in other countries as well.

After reporting the remains of the Most Rev. Luis Javier Munoz y Capuron, 13th Archbishop of Guatemala, who was banished 25 years ago at bayonet point and who died four years later in Colombia.

Beatification



Brother Benildus, a Brother of the Christian Schools, whose beatification will take place in St. Peter's Basilica on Sunday, April 4.

Laps who served so extensively as a labor arbitrator, has said that the employee representation plans did slow up the petty tyrannies of autocratic foremen.

NEXT WEEK: "Those Bugs—Labor Grievances." When employers initiated safety measures and health programs in their factories, the workers were skeptical.

The Coming Russian Terror

Churchill, Roosevelt Refused to Oppose Stalin on Split of Poland at Curzon Line

By STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK (Former Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Polish Peasant Party)

INSTALLMENT 10 (Editor's Note: In this week's installment Stanislaw Mikolajczyk reveals how he battled furiously with Churchill against the latter's insistence that Poland accept the Curzon Line as its Russian boundary and how his resignation followed Roosevelt's refusal to help the Poles block Soviet seizure of their land.)

In view of what has subsequently happened in Poland, my efforts in Moscow in 1944 to save our land and sovereignty, which had been imperiled by the secret agreements of Teheran, take on considerable significance.

Churchill and Roosevelt had yielded completely to the demands of Stalin in regard to Poland. They had agreed to split Poland, an ally, with the Curzon Line. Each had made a number of notable statements about refusing to recognize territories gained by aggression, and continued to do so even after Teheran. But Stalin's will prevailed.

When I refused to become a party to this deal, at Moscow in October 1944, Churchill became very angry at me. In a series of conferences, aimed at solving the issue, he demanded that I agree to the new Eastern frontier between Russia and Poland, except a verbal promise of future gains of land from Germany.

HE BLAMED me for not appealing the Russians early in 1944, when there was a hint that the Big Three had decided to split our country, and he said that because of my stubborn refusal at that time I had provoked Stalin into setting up the Lublin Committee of Polish Communists.

"I shall tell Parliament that I have agreed with Stalin," Churchill flatly declared. "Our relations with Russia are much better than they have ever been."

"This is crazy. You cannot defeat the Russians! I beg of you to settle upon the frontier question. Suppose you lose the support of some of the Poles? Think what you will gain in return. The British Ambassador will be with you. The Americans will send an Ambassador—the greatest military power in the world."

"I shook my head and it infuriated him. "Then I wash my hands of this," he said. "We are not going to wreck the peace of Europe. In your obstinacy you do not see what is at stake. It is not in friendship that we stand apart."

"You settled our fate at Teheran," said Poland saved at Teheran," he shouted. "I am not a person whose patriotism is diluted enough to force me to give away half of my country," I replied.

"UNLESS YOU accept the frontier you are out of business forever," Churchill cried. The Russians will sweep through your country and you, people will be liquidated. You are on the verge of annihilation. We will become sick and tired of you if you go on arguing."

It seemed the proper time to remind him again of Poland's shocking losses in the fight against the Germans, and the better treatment being accorded such enemies as Italy and Romania. But he dismissed this argument.

"You are no Government," Churchill said. "You are callous people who want to wreck Europe. I shall leave you to your own troubles. You have no sense of responsibility when you want to abandon your people at home, to whose sufferings you are indifferent. You have only your miserable, petty, selfish interests in mind."

"I will have to call on the other Poles. This Lublin Government may function very well. It will be the Government. This is a criminal attempt on your part to wreck, by your Liberum Veto, agreement between the Allies. It is cowardice on your part."

I EMBELLISHED everything he said and told him so.

By Stanislaw Mikolajczyk

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put on us to recognize the Curzon Line as the future frontier between Poland and Russia.

"I think I have shown how diligently I have tried to reach a Polish-Russian agreement, and how I wish to serve the cause of the Allies and the future peace."

"I tried to persuade Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill to permit us to retain at least the Lwow area, with its oil and potash, for it is a region that never belonged to Russia. But my efforts were in vain."

"Before I make my final decision, I would like to know your attitude."

I DID NOT look for an early reply from the President. He was involved in his campaign for a fourth term. But I needed the time, too, to clarify for our Underground the demands being made upon us and to attempt to revive our fading relations with Prime Minister Churchill.

THROUGH SIR Alexander Cadogan, we were informed on November 2, 1944, that Britain now maintained the following views on the Polish question:

1.—Britain favored advancing Poland's post-war Western frontier as far as the Oder-River, including Stettin.

2.—Britain was prepared to guarantee the independence and integrity of the new Poland in a joint declaration with Russia, pending the establishment of U. N. guarantees.

"I will order that," he said. "Poland will not be disturbed by ideological quarrels. But there are certain people—both left and right—we cannot allow in Polish politics."

"But Marshal," I protested. "one cannot dictate who shall not be in public life. If the person's party is behind him."

"STALIN LOOKED at me as if I were indeed a lunatic, and abruptly ended the conference. And once again I went back empty handed to what was left of the Polish Government in London.

There remained one ray of hope, President Roosevelt. After Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that "important progress was made toward a solution of the Polish question," which was not the truth—and then blamed my Government's difficulties on the fact that we would not accept the Big Three's callous division of Poland, I wired Roosevelt:

"The President," I wrote, "you probably have heard of the recent transactions at Moscow from Ambassador Harriman, and you know of the great pressure put on us to recognize the Curzon Line as the future frontier between Poland and Russia."

"In regard to the future frontiers of Poland, if a mutual agreement on this subject including the proposed compensation for Poland from Germany is reached between the Polish, Soviet and British Governments, this Government would offer no objection."

In so far as the United States guarantee of any specific frontiers is concerned, I am sure you will understand that this Government in accordance with its traditional policy cannot give a guarantee for any specific frontiers."

"If the Polish Government and people desire in connection with the new frontiers of the Polish state to bring about the transfer to and from the territory of Poland of national minorities, the United States Government will raise no objection and as far as possible will facilitate such transfer."

"The United States Government is prepared subject to legislative authority to assist in so far as practicable in the post-war economic reconstruction of the Polish state."

"Very sincerely yours," FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. I SUBMITTED the British and American replies to the Polish Government in London, and by radio to the Committee in Warsaw.

A Look at Labor Union in Wall Street

By A. C. Tuohy

Wall Street presents an interesting study of collective bargaining in its infant stages. The United Financial Employees-A.F.L. have been threatening a strike against some of the exchanges and brokerage houses. The UFE claims a membership of 5,000 on Wall Street.

Employees of these banking and financial houses are mainly white-collar workers. The interesting feature of their employment is that many of them have worked for the same firm for a long time. That so many of these "elite" workers should be interested in trade unionism comes as a shock to the employers.

THE ISSUES in dispute are twofold: More money and union security. The union claims that the wages of Wall Street workers has not kept pace with the rising cost of living. Furthermore, the union asserts that the income of the employees frequently is not consistent with their long years with the companies.

It is always true, of course, that power is more important than money. The banking houses may be willing to surrender some of their money, but they refuse to give up some of their power over the workers. They resent unionism, just as employers in the manufacturing trades resented it before them.

THE WORKERS take a different attitude. They enjoy the benefits of white collar work. But with trade unionism, they have found that they also suffer from the occupational disease of white collar work. They are at the absolute mercy of their bosses.

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Body of Exiled Prelate Home

Guatemala City (NC)—A crowd of 80,000 gathered at National Airport here to mark the return to Guatemala of the remains of the Most Rev. Luis Javier Munoz y Capuron, 13th Archbishop of Guatemala, who was banished 25 years ago at bayonet point and who died four years later in Colombia.

Advertisement for Onah-Ba Vineyard, New York State Wines of Unusual Excellence. Includes text: "WINE THAT IS WINE", "Onah-Ba Vineyard", "NEW YORK STATE WINES of UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE".

Advertisement for National Pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes. Includes text: "NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE - TO - ROME and LOURDES", "Under leadership of His Excellency MOST REV. RICHARD J. CUSHING, D.D.", "AUGUST 14 - SS. QUEEN MARY", "DEPREX TRAVEL BUREAU".

Advertisement for The Catholic Shop. Includes text: "The CATHOLIC SHOP", "Religious gifts are traditional for Easter giving. Sacred Art reflects the Easter spirit for the home. Rosaries, Prayer-Books, Missals, and Medals on Chains personalize the Easter message.", "Tucker's INC. 300 MAIN ST. EAST".