

A Look at Labor

Why Labor 'Lost'

By A. C. Tuohy

The Labor Party in Britain (for all practical purposes) "lost" the recent general election.

No one will ever fully understand what explained the shift of many votes to the Conservative (Tory) side but the stories coming out of England are legion.

An interesting reason for voting Conservative was given by a middle-aged London working man in conversation several weeks ago.

"They say," he observed, "that the Labor Government is the friend of the working man. Well, it isn't; it's his union that's the working man's friend. And look what happens now—when we want the union to do anything for us, they turn around and say, 'We mustn't embarrass the Labor Government.'"

"Well, I'm going to vote Tory, so that we can have a Government we can embarrass."

THIS BRITISH worker understands what it means to have a "free labor movement." It would be good if all workers, on both sides of the Atlantic, understood the meaning of that time-worn phrase.

In this country the trade union movement for a long time was free of government influence and control, but was menaced by the power of employers. Now the trend is reversing itself. American labor now completely free of employer control is falling under the influence of government officials and politicians.

Frequently the word goes out: "We must not embarrass Harry Truman." Or the Democratic Party for the liberal Congressmen.

American labor leaders must be careful not to ally themselves too closely with the politicians or to become politicians themselves. The interests of labor are sometimes at cross purposes with the interests of workingmen.

American labor leaders must

understand that under our present economic institutions they must remain free of government control. Only as the free agents of the working people can they serve the cause of those working people.

AMERICAN workers must recognize that it is their union, not the government, which is their friend. They must not come to rely too much on politicians. Many years ago someone connected (humorously) a ninth beatitude: "Blessed are they who expect nothing from politicians; they shall not be disappointed."

Of course, conservatives in this country are going to read into the British elections something that isn't there at all. They are going to claim that the resurgence of the Tories means a swing to the right in England and an impatience on the part of Englishmen with the welfare state.

Nothing is farther from the truth.

THE ENGLISH Conservative is left even of the American Fair Dealer. He believes (however reluctantly) in many more welfare measures than those proposed by Harry Truman. He would not undo the work of the Labor Party. He only guarantees that he will run the nationalization program more efficiently. His only concession to the American conservative is that he will extend nationalization no further.

American employers should recognize that "free enterprise" depends today on "free labor." They should not drive unions to depend on deals with government rather than with themselves. Mistakes, such as that of the Chrysler corporation, which refused to guarantee the check-off of payments to the Blue Cross hospitalization plan for its workers now on strike, are not encouraging.

Freedom is the most precious gift of man. It is an American heritage. Let government, labor and management not throw it away.

Sisters of Mercy History Highlights Work For Poor

BY A SISTER OF MERCY

The conviction that young working girls and women needed protection against the enticing temptations of the world 115 years ago, led Catherine McAuley, a wealthy Irish lady, to establish an institution as a home for poor women of good character, as well as a school for the children of the poor.

At the time Miss McAuley had no intention of establishing a religious organization. Her plan was, with the assistance of other charitable young women, to carry on an organized program of what is today styled "social service work." The selflessness of her work attracted the attention of the hierarchy of the Church in Dublin.

SOON SHE was urged to consider the establishment of a religious order. Once assured that the undertaking met with Church approval she and two companions began their novitiate training with the Presentation nuns.

After her training she returned December 12, 1831 to her Baggott Street foundation which now became the cradle for the first community of the Sisters of Mercy.

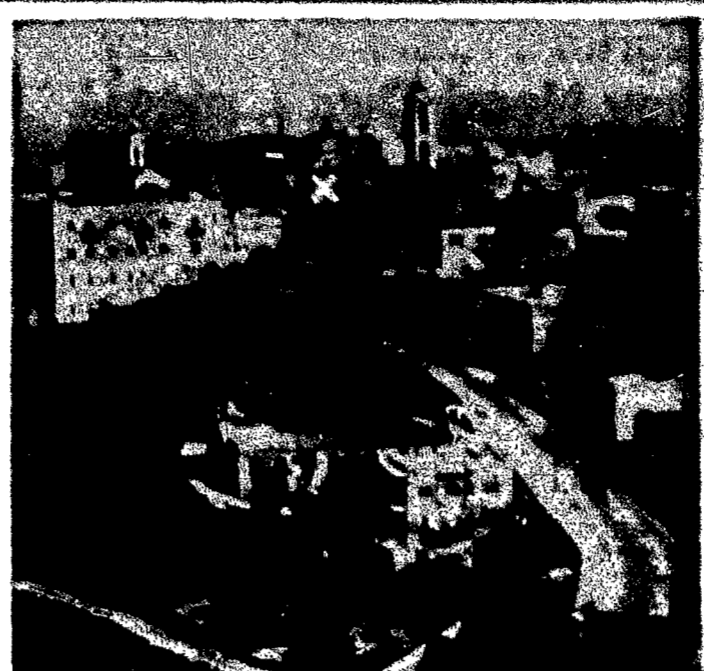
Within the short span of Catherine McAuley's ten years of religious life 14 convents of Mercy were founded: 12 in Ireland and 2 in England. A phenomenal growth can be read in the annals of the Sisters of Mercy. By 1931, one hundred years after the foundation of the order, they were well established in 124 countries: Europe, North America, South America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

It has always been the heritage of a Sister of Mercy no matter where her work leads, to envision, as did her holy foundress, the power of women for the betterment of society. Mother McAuley instructed her daughters that "no work of charity can be more productive of good to society or more conducive to the happiness of the poor, than the careful instruction of women."

HER DAUGHTERS, in turn hand down this legacy to every young woman entering within the scope of their influence.



MOTHER McAULEY



Holy Land visitors this summer will see Bethlehem (above) where the Basilica of the Nativity (N) marks the site of the manger-birthplace of the Christ Child.

Holy Land Welcomes Pilgrims; Travel Permitted to All Shrines

By BR. A. BRUYA, O.F.M. Amman, Jordan (N.C.)—The Sacred Land of the Gospels, from the Israeli-held New City of Jerusalem to Jordan-held Old Testament Jericho, may now be visited by the Holy Year pilgrim without encountering any political barriers. These countries now permit unrestricted movement between them for bona fide pilgrims.

Previously pilgrims had not been allowed to enter Arab-held Palestine from Israel and vice versa. For instance, anyone with an Israeli visa could not enter the Arab-held Old City of Jerusalem.

By independent action he emphasized Israel and Jordan have now made it possible for the pilgrim to come to the Holy Land either through the Arab or Jewish portion of Palestine and cross the Arab-Israeli lines. There is but one restriction, once across the lines, the pilgrim must leave the Holy Land from whichever portion he has crossed into and cannot re-cross the Arab-Israeli lines.

MEANWHILE Egypt and the Lebanon have granted similar concessions concerning Israeli visas.

HOLY YEAR pilgrims may reach the Holy Land by sea or air through Israel. Or one may arrive by sea and air through Arab countries.

There is a more or less regular air-ship service to Kalendia airport about 10 miles north of Jerusalem. The Amman civil airport offers the best prospect of over 550 students.

St. James Mercy Hospital, staffed by the Sisters of Mercy is located in Hornell, New York. Here a training school annually graduates a large group of nurses. At present an extensive modern hospital is under construction with the best in modern equipment and increased bed capacity.

Every type of worker can find a niche within which to spend herself for God if she has a vocation to the Sisters of Mercy. For further information write to Mother Superior, 1437 Blossom Road, Rochester 10, New York.

Balancing The Books

Great and Little

MY REV. JOHN KENNEDY When Giuseppe Carlo Sarto was born in 1835, it was the unlikely thing imaginable that his name would one day be used throughout the world.



POPE PIUS X

The manner of his going to is succinctly and attractively related in Katherine Burton's new book, 'The Great Mantle.'

JOHN IN a tiny town in northern Italy, Giuseppe Carlo was the son of a cobbler who had little business for the townfolk rarely wore shoes. This child of a poor family was early noticed by the local priest because of his brightness of mind and goodness of heart.

AFTER his ordination, he was assigned as assistant to the town of Tombo. And very quickly pastor and people came to realize that here was a remarkable priest.

He was a highly effective preacher, not because of any grandeur of manner or oratorical flow of language, but because of the simplicity, sincerity, and spiritual fervor of his sermons. He was tenderly solicitous of the children, the sick, the poor. His charity was beyond measure.

He sought to improve the lot of the people, organizing evening classes in which adults could round out their education. He found time for his many activities by confining his night's rest to four hours.

IN A FEW years he was made pastor at Salzano, where he continued the same program. To help his parishioners he bettered themselves; he founded a savings association which had been much like a credit union. Anxious that church music be appropriate to worship and well rendered, he chose and trained the choir himself.

The bishop of the diocese, recognizing his quality, appointed him chancellor and vicar general. In 1884 he was named Bishop of Mantua, a great honor but also a great burden.

AFTER he was consecrated, he showed his mother his handsome episcopal ring. "It is a fine ring," she said. "But if it were not for this," and she

passed to her wedding ring "I would not be wearing it."

After eight years in Mantua, where his accessibility to the people won all hearts and his patient kindness tempered the animosity of the politicians, he was created a cardinal and made patriarch of Venice.

MR. MAN JUST rounded out a decade in Venice when, in 1893, he was elected Pope.

The aim of his pontificate was simply put in his first encyclical: "To restore all things to Christ." And seven years later, as he lay dying, his very last words were: "Together in one—all things to Christ."

The accomplishments of his rather brief reign were many.



POPE PIUS X

cross and masses. The seal for proper church music which he secured him as a parish priest was still his as Supreme Pontiff, and he issued the celebrated 'Motu Proprio' on the subject.

He pressed and legislated for better educational instruction. He called for frequent reception of Communion and invited the faithful to frequent this sacrament.

TRoublesome money men. There was persecution in France, Mexico, and elsewhere. There were wars and the persecution in the then unprosperous Italy and Italy of what is now known as the First World War. There was the hideous heresy of Modernism, which would have eradicated Christianity had not Pius destroyed it.

The holiness of this Pope was an open secret long before his death. There is a strong probability that he will one day be canonized.

THE GREAT MANTLE by Katherine Burton, 208 pages. New York: Longmans, Green, \$3.00

Hotel Warren advertisement with rates and location details.

LIN FAR Chinese-American Restaurant advertisement listing menu items and location.

CHOW MEIN advertisement for take-out food at 48 East Ave.

LITTLE PLUMBING advertisement for Burgart's services.

AMERICAN AIRLINES advertisement for Rome trip.

St. John's University School of Law advertisement.

GENESEE LAGER BEER advertisement.

BURGART advertisement for plumbing services.

Corrigans Shoe Store advertisement.