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Charities Directors Meet

By A. H. Scheller, S.J.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities held its meeting in St. Louis this year from September 27 to October 1 to enable the city to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the first Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the United States. It was here that Mr. Bryan Mullanphy organized a conference in 1845 only twelve years after Ozanam had established the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris.

The annual meetings of the Conference are the occasion of meetings for the Diocesan Directors of the Catholic Charities agencies. Each year more dioceses are included in the long list which have well established bureaus of Catholic Social Service to supervise and to provide care directly for the social problems in their respective dioceses. At the Directors' meeting in St. Louis more than seventy Catholic agencies were represented. In the face of impending social problems and increasing forms of social service, particularly public social services, the Directors are a group who want answers or at least suggestions for the solution of difficult problems in their own communities.

The Diocesan Directors are a well organized group. They are under the leadership of Monsignor John J. O'Grady, Executive Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. From his office in Washington, D. C., Monsignor O'Grady keeps the Directors currently informed about social legislation which may eventually penetrate the remote corners of the country and have a good or bad effect on the work of the Catholic Charities agencies.

Everyone in Washington knows the strength and influence of the Diocesan Directors of Catholic Charities through their Conference Secretary. It is probable that few people are called upon oftener than Monsignor O'Grady, as the representative of the Directors of Catholic Charities, to testify before committees and subcommittees which in

studying social legislation are eager to know the Catholic opinion on the proposed legislation. This united action is wholesome and makes one appreciate the strength of the Church when there is united action. The Diocesan Directors of Catholic Charities are the Bishops' representatives in all that concerns the important work of social charity.

Wield Great Influence

In general, the Directors have gone along with the social legislation which was aimed at improving the condition of the poor and the sick. Sometimes there is disagreement on the methods proposed. There is fear of the effects of some social legislation on the voluntary or private agencies. Of principal concern to the Directors is legislation that would make social welfare the exclusive right of the government. This is always a danger when the wealth of a nation is stacked against the voluntary service of a group.

A typical instance can be cited on which the Directors took a definite stand at the recent meeting in St. Louis. There are in Congress at the present time two bills that concern the health and welfare of children. One of the bills is labeled S.1318, the other S.1050. While the purpose of both these bills is commendable, the Diocesan Directors are opposing them for reasons given in their statement. By the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Directors, it was pointed out that

"these bills in their present form evidence a philosophy of paternalism in government; in their practical effects they definitely threaten our Catholic interests in certain fields, notably child care. The proponents of these bills do not see the indispensable role of the private agency. Without the dynamic character of the private agency, no public program can maintain proper standards. Instead, it tends to become a hard, tough bureaucracy,

The expansion of public agencies contemplated in these bills would relegate the private agency to a very small corner, thereby negating its influence."

Propose New Measures

The Standing Committee of the Diocesan Directors is not satisfied to show the difficulties of the proposed legislation. It makes counter suggestions. As a counter program for what is proposed in Senate bills 1318 and 1050, the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Directors suggest an amendment to Title V of the Social Security Act which provides Child Welfare Services. Their proposal is to stress the necessity of collaboration between public and private agencies.

They point out that the purpose of the original program of Child Welfare Services in the Social Security Act was to promote public welfare services. Child Welfare Services are regarded as synonymous with public welfare services. This is entirely too narrow a basis, say the Directors, on which to promote interest in the welfare of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The proposal of the Diocesan Directors would make it incumbent on those charged with the administration of these services to establish the closest possible collaboration with voluntary groups already in the field and to extend public services only after common planning and common agreement with these voluntary groups. The Directors put down the reasons for their suggestions clearly and concisely:

1. Because of the unfortunate experience in several communities under the present Child Welfare Services program, emphasis should be laid upon limitations of Child Welfare Services to areas that are predominantly rural and evidence special need. This is more than ever important because of the arbitrary interpretation of "areas of need" and the

inroads into industrial and urban areas made by Federal workers.

2. It should be made mandatory that the Child Welfare Services' workers serve and collaborate with programs of private child welfare already established.
3. It is suggested that emphasis be placed upon the traditional partnership between public and private agencies as a democratic American pattern.
4. It is advisable to use the term "voluntary" instead of "private" agency.

Nation-Wide Action

In the discussion of these counter measures which were presented at the Directors' meeting in St. Louis, it was pointed out how the individual Directors might make their influence felt in their respective communities. It was suggested that (1) they correspond or visit legislators of their area; (2) have the heads of the charitable institutions in each diocese write individually to Congressmen presenting the case of the Catholic institution which is endangered by the proposed legislation and show how the suggestions of the Catholic Directors would encourage and assist them in their

long standing charitable social services; (3) utilize local newspapers for publicity; (4) enlist the interest of Protestant child care groups; (5) invite the interest of labor groups who constitute the most powerful lobby group in Washington.

It was apparent at the meeting of the Directors in St. Louis that they have begun to feel their own power and influence. The Diocesan Directors are on the alert for the safeguarding of our Catholic social institutions, the glory of the Church, and the clearest expression of the charity of Christ in the world.

Retreats for Dischargees

By The Editors

Father C. C. Martindale, recently returned home from his five years' exile in Denmark, writes the Central Office, telling us in part that "week-end Retreats for soldiers in England have been marvelously well attended and many apparent vocations are to be found—250 have applied to Campion House, near London, alone."

The American Assistancy has its own record of week-end Retreats for servicemen.

We now encounter a new task arising from a new need: Retreats for Dischargees.

A prodigious amount of material has been written about the adjustment problems of the returning serviceman. The nation has become so over-conscious of the problem that the Armed Services are cautioning civilians not to consider each man newly out of uniform a psychiatric case.

The Need

Yet because of the uncertain future ahead of the demobilized serviceman, as well as by reason of the anti-social character of any and all modes of military life, there are substantial difficulties of adjustment that are larger than trying to fit into the pre-draft suit hanging in the family closet.

There is the sharp break from the standardizing discipline of the barracks. There is the absence of the companionship of fellow GIs. There is a lack of shared experience, sensed when the vet-

eran mixes with civilians (even of his own family). There is the discouragement, remembering delayed plans and broken hopes. There is the difficulty of re-learning former habits of speech, former fields of interest—and, possibly, former goals for living.

There is, in brief, the crucial need of preparing for a new state in life.

Traditionally, the *Spiritual Exercises* are the instrument, par excellence, in assisting towards the selection and transition to a new state in life.

The Possibility?

Very Reverend Father Assistant, in his commendation of Father John Monaghan's article on Parish Night Schools (reprinted in the last issue of the *BULLETIN*), has indicated his interest in the full use of all existing facilities to meet the crisis of the times.

It would certainly seem that every effort to present to the returning veteran of each community that has a Jesuit House the vision of human living according to the perspective of the Divine King is a work characteristically Ignatian.

Solving practical problems connected with this particular challenge cannot await a West Baden Conference. The men are being released now. They will be reached and organized and given the help of the *Exercises* immediately or they must find their means of adjustment independently, without the guidance of Saint Ignatius' providential methodology.

Each Jesuit House might well ask what it can do in the face of this obvious spiritual need. Local Superiors might find encouragement for the enterprise in the knowledge that Negro laymen were content to make an annual closed Retreat in the basement of Saint Elizabeth's parish, Saint Louis—sleeping and eating (and keeping silence) in improvised quarters that necessitated no changes in the parish plant at all.

The Question

Whether the Special Services division of the Army might have been persuaded to become interested in the project as a morale-builder and a return-to-civilian-life adjustment-technique while the men were still in camp is an interesting question, but an idle one. Whether the Society might well plan separate Houses, as against the not unlikely year of military service for everyone under peacetime conscription proposals, is a decision for major Superiors. Father Plater reported in his book "Retreats For The People" that the German Province had special Retreat Houses for the purpose, which in 1911 gave closed Retreats to 5647 young men about to begin their military service.

For the dischargees of World War II, the need is now.

And the pressing problem of providing them with the opportunity to make a Retreat, so valuable for the transition to normal, civilian living, is one that calls for the prayers, the interest and the ingenuity of the Assistancy.

Labor Goes to School

With the coming of the fall term, Labor Schools throughout the country are reopening for the fall session. Most of the active schools have already sent information about their program to ISO headquarters, and the remaining reports should be in before the next issue of the Bulletin goes to press.

The Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of Scranton conducted a summer session from July 18 to August 22 in order to complete its first series of lectures. These included: contract making, moral foundations of industrial relations, persuasive speaking, the sociology of industrial relations. Father J. Eugene Gallery has announced that the second series of lectures began on November 7. In addition to the Institute at the University of Scranton, classes were also held at Hazleton and Shenandoah.

The Xavier Labor School in New York City has been in session for some time, under the directorship of Father Philip A. Carey. He is assisted by Father Matthew Reilly, just home from a Japanese prison camp. Courses include "Work of a Shop Steward" which Father Carey teaches, aided by a skilled shop steward and a personnel man. It is hoped that this course can be followed by one "Job Analysis" and by another in "Time Study."

The Tuesday evening course, "Economic Problems and Catholic Answers", which is taught by Mr. Edward Chave, budget director of Equitable Life Insurance, devout Catholic, has attracted almost 70 students.

Xavier School Expands

There are two interesting expansions of the Xavier School. Under the auspices of the Holy Name Society the School has opened an annex in the Bronx, and a group of Catholic men in a Communist-dominated union have made arrangements for special Saturday morning classes since they are on a night shift which makes it impossible for them to attend the regular sessions.

Tool classes, such as law, parliamentary procedure, English, and journalism predominate at the Philadelphia Institute of Industrial Relations. Interesting courses in arbitration, mediation, conciliation is conducted by Mr. John V. Moran, a New Jersey lawyer who drives over from Camden each Thursday evening. The Philadelphia Institute publishes a sprightly news-letter under the editorship of Father Comey, director of the school. Total enrollment comes to 170. Of these 36 represent management, 107 are union men, 12 are from government services and the remaining 15 represent miscellaneous classification.

A total of 72 students are attending the six courses being taught at the John Carroll University Labor School in Cleveland. Father W. E. Welfe reports that 23 different labor unions are represented in the student body. A layman from the school of Business Administration conducts a course in wage determination, and a field assistant from the office of the Secretary of Labor teaches the course in labor relations.

Two of the courses in public speaking, personality and character and English, as well as a course in social justice are conducted by Jesuits of the University faculty: Fathers Rodman, Dehler, McQuade, Mayer, and McCue.

Industrialists Lecture

Father William J. Smith opened the fall session of the Crown Heights School on October 9. The curriculum includes an interesting series of lectures by industrialists who discuss the general topic: Management's View Point on Labor Problems. Other classes including courses on labor board activities, industrial relations, as well as classes in public speaking, current labor topics, social dogmatics. Father Smith himself is conducting a study group on the encyclical against communism.

In addition to a large curriculum of 16 classes which range from courses in religion to Labor Law, the Institute of Industrial Relations at Holy Cross is supporting a series of lectures and round-table discussions on vital industrial issues of the day, as well as an interesting Grievance Clinic. The practical value of this interesting service for labor is so great that we are reproducing the history and method of the Grievance Clinic for the convenience of those interested:

The Grievance Clinic

History:

Last year we began an experiment which proved one of the most successful undertakings of the Institute. The class members had moved for a separate night of informal discussion as a means of really grasping a number of points which were being missed in the lectures and the more formal gatherings. Into this group, at the invitation of Father Shortell, came Walter A. Maggiolo, a Commissioner of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. The Commissioner explained the process of conducting a Grievance Clinic and the class members readily fell in with the idea of running a Clinic. Mr. Maggiolo's system governed the procedure last year and will be used again this year.

Method:

1. Mr. Maggiolo prepares a typical

case for a grievance and has this case distributed to the class members in mimeographed form. All the salient facts of the case are thus given to each member.

2. Two groups are formed; one to represent labor, the other to represent management. During the week they study the case from their own point of view.

3. The next week the two committees or groups meet separately in caucus and run over the arguments with an advisor, invited by Mr. Maggiolo. The purpose of this caucus is to enable the members to sharpen up their arguments and to definitely select the points at issue, to see where compromise is possible, to understand where they must hold the line.

4. Then the two groups come together. The whole grievance procedure is acted out before a third Commissioner who acts in the role of Arbitrator.

5. After all the facts are assembled and all the arguments rendered, the Arbitrator retires to a separate room with the labor representative and the management representative or advisor and prepares his decision on the case as argued.

6. After the decision, Mr. Maggiolo, the invited guests, and the entire class review the presentation of arguments and the decision. Last year the Conciliation Service was very generous in sending to our Clinic the most experienced men at their disposal. Mr. Maggiolo was also able to bring labor lawyers to the Clinic and the resulting combinations of government conciliators, lawyers, workers and businessmen made the clinic a grand success.

Contract-Making Seminar

A full program of 12 courses is being offered by the Rockhurst Labor School as it enters its 7th year on September 24. Outstanding among the new courses is one in Spanish and a lecture series by Father Friedl, director of the school, on labor in South and Central America. The faculty includes two Jesuits and 7 laymen. The Employers' Conference enters upon its 5th year at Rockhurst, and the Contract-Making Seminar, which has been in session for some time, will reconvene after Christmas under the directorship of Professor Kies and Father Friedl.

A two-day working man's retreat was held at St. Stephen's Parish, Kansas City for 75 working men. The Bishop and clergy of the city attended the final conference, round-table discussion and solemn Benediction.

The ten week fall term of Detroit University's Workers' School got under way

The Traffic Tower

on October 16 under the direction of Fathers Wirtenberger and Horne. They are not only the Directors but the complete faculty as well. Courses in current labor problems, collective bargaining, high light the six course program.

The Gonzaga (Spokane, Washington) Labor School began its fall term on October 15. This marks the second session of the school under the direction of Father James Linden. Courses in labor relations and labor history will be supplemented by a round-table discussion which will be started each week by an outstanding representative of either management, labor or government.

Enrollment at Xavier in New York is the highest in the history of the school. Almost 300 men attend the Wednesday evening classes and somewhere between 50 and 60 come on Tuesday. At the Parkchester Annex 100 men are in weekly attendance. Another annex has been set up at Holy Cross in Hell's Kitchen. Two more are contemplated, one at Patterson, the other at Jersey City.

Father H. W. Linn has organized a dual program in his Institute of Industrial Relations at Creighton University. The Institute sponsors both a labor school and a series of manufacturers' conferences.

In its second year, the labor school is offering a series of ten courses, some for beginners, others for the approximately 70 students of last year who are returning. In addition to the ordinary courses carried in labor schools, Father Linn has introduced a course in Public Relations for laborers.

Total registration in the school is 132, a marked increase over the first year. A good portion of the student body is comprised of union officers, including a state federation president and presidents of two Central Labor Unions.

At the employers' conferences which are held each Wednesday evening from October 10 to December 12 an impressive series of educators, industrialists, and labor men will speak. Three Jesuits are included in the roster of speakers.

The Xavier University Labor School at Cincinnati, directed by Fathers Deters and Hetherington, has enrolled 150 students in the Fall term, which will continue from September 25, 1945 to January 24, 1946. Union experts are conducting a class in grievance procedure, conciliation and arbitration for about 50 students. Largest enrollment (57) is for Father Hetherington's Labor-Management Ethics.

In addition to the Labor School, two courses are being presented in the school for management. In addition to the management school Fathers Deters and Hetherington, together with a Protes-

Free World, an anti-Fascist magazine published in eight language editions from New York, supplies this information in its October issue:

Prague—Near the Czechoslovakian village of Jachymov (Joachimstal) lies one of the world's three major uranium sources. Until recently these mines have been exploited for the purposes of extracting radium from the uranium ores. With the development of the atomic bomb the ore deposits of Jachymov assume a new importance . . . The total radium content of the mines was estimated at about 300 grams. In terms of uranium metal, one gram of radium can be isolated out of one-half ton of uranium metal. Thus the amount of pure uranium in the mines can be calculated, as of 1935, to have been 150 tons . . . With the collaboration of Russian chemical experts it may be expected that uranium production in that area will soon reach or exceed pre-war levels."

The Federal Public Housing Authority announced through its commissioner, Philip M. Klutznick that 275,000 temporary dwelling units have been declared surplus. The regional offices of the FPHA have not yet received authorization to sell these units but they will very likely be placed upon the market very soon.

Undoubtedly they are suitable only for sub-marginal residences but they might well be useful for emergency dwellings or for the poor in some of our parishes. Information about these units can be secured from the regional offices.

All is far from well in Poland. As anyone would have expected, the Catholic Poles feel that they have been sold down the river in their Communist Government, which takes its orders direct from the Soviet Union. In *Dzenik Lodowy*, a people's daily which probably will not last for long, in an editorial entitled "The Naked Truth," there is a statement that thousands of Polish citizens are criticizing their government's close connection with Russia. "There is no sense keeping quiet about it or hiding it. Throughout Polish cities and towns there runs thousands of lips in criticism of the government's internal and external policies . . . tying itself with the Soviet Union. Much of the criticism is that the government has sold itself to

tant Minister, have a luncheon meeting occasionally with a small group of top-management men.

the Soviet Union and the Soviets are carrying off everything, horses and cattle . . . It is said that these are German things and little compensation for what the Germans did to the Russians but the Russians are taking things out of Polish territory."

In early October there were two million people unemployed and according to law in a position to claim unemployment insurance. At the same time, seven thousand jobs were going vacant.

The London *Financial News* suggested with its tongue in its cheek, that the perfect currency to supplant money would be cigarettes.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., has specifically acknowledged the social and moral value of Catholic education, as reported in *Saint Ignatius' Church Bulletin* for October, pp. 312, 313:

"No gift of Rockefeller or Carnegie foundations or any other Christian denomination can equal the gift presented to the American people by the Catholic Church. It has nearly 11,000 schools, with nearly 3,000,000 pupils, who are taught by 95,000 patriotic teachers. Not a single atheistic teacher is among them; not a single non-Christian or non-American principle is taught. Many Catholic public school children come before the children's court, but a survey of the past six months in Queen's county, a borough of a million and a quarter souls in New York City, shows that not one parochial school student has come before the court in spite of the war and the upset families."

During the war the FWA maintained a chain of child care centers throughout the United States for the children of servicemen. These centers were to have closed down immediately after the cessation of hostilities, but President Truman has requested Congress to allocate to FWA \$7,000,000 for the operation of these centers until March 1. It may well be that this project will slowly evolve into a permanent government service.

Perhaps one reason why there is a constant friction between United States and Argentina is the fact that Argentina is becoming an increasingly important manufacturing nation. At the present time manufactured articles constitute 20 per cent of Argentina's exports and manufacturing is only in its infancy. The country will in the future be an

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economic threat to the United States not only in the fields of grain and meat but also in the manufacture of leather articles, steel products, electric light bulbs, batteries, and radios.

Very likely we can expect a continued opposition to any Argentinian government which fosters manufacturing development there.

A conference of prominent jurists, educators, writers and businessmen met October 11 to October 16 at Dublin, New Hampshire "to discuss how best to remedy the weaknesses of the United Nations Organization." Former Chief Justice Owen J. Roberts was chairman of the sessions which were closed to the press "to insure the freest exchange of ideas." Approximately 50 accepted invitations to attend the discussions.

As long as the present tax system prevails, it is quite clear that the possibilities of large fortunes in America is over. Out of an income of \$25,000, the earner pays the government \$9,855; when this rises to \$50,000 a year, he pays \$26,460. On an annual income of \$100,000, he owes the federal government \$66,885. A half million income contributes \$4,295,385. And 85% of an income of a million dollars goes to the federal government. This is all prior to any question of state taxes.

A Catholic chaplain with the Army of Occupation in Bavaria reports that *Stars and Stripes*, the newspaper printed for soldiers in Europe and their principal source of news, is becoming increasingly a Left Wing propaganda sheet. There is considerable agitation in the paper against the Franco Government, and at present the paper has embarked upon an anti-Portugal campaign. Other Catholic countries and movements (even the famed Oberammergau Pageant) have come in for attack.

The Bureau of Census announced recently that the total number of births in the United States for 1944 came to 2,794,800, the highest number in the United States history except for 1942 and 1943.

Ira Mosher, head of Russell Harrington Cutlery Company in Massachusetts and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency sub-Committee to speak about the Full Employment Act of 1945. His lengthy address of 18 pages was concerned chiefly with the alleged disadvantages of the Act and the harm that it would do

to our national economy. In addition to his report to the sub-Committee, he left with them a long 37-page "Program for Permanent Prosperity".

Depressions, he insisted, arise from one or more of three causes:

1. Mismanagement of the money and currency system.
2. Special privileges given by the government to one or other group in society.
3. Restrictions of private industry by excessive taxes.

The bulk of his proposals concern the reduction of taxes and his recommendations include sharp reduction of personal income-tax rates, elimination of excise taxes and a reduction of corporation taxes to a maximum of 25 per cent. Even the "Twin Cities Plan" ask for a reduction of corporate tax only to a minimum of 34.4 per cent.

In the program Mr. Mosher ignores entirely any possibility of government assistance in avoiding unemployment.

A bouncing majority, according to the Gallup Poll, approve of the forty hour week of work.

Belloc's paper, *The Weekly Review*, reports in the July 26th issue the following eye-witness account of the distribution of food in Poland:

"Aid sent by UNRRA has reached Cracow, but nothing was distributed among the population because 90% of the supplies have been immediately confiscated by the authorities. Some fats from this supply later appeared on the black market for quite exorbitant prices. The posters which are put up round the country, and which are supposed to show that the help sent by UNRRA is distributed amongst the population, are especially prepared photomontages. No medical supplies were distributed. Thus the aid organized by UNRRA does not reach the population."

The tactics of the Church in South America in the face of Communism are summed up in *CIP Correspondence* for September 8, 1945:

"The existence of a large proletariat is recognized to be an ideal breeding ground for Communism, and the bishops' statements regularly warn of the danger of the "totalitarianism of the left." It is recognized, however, that the success of Communism as a doctrine also depends upon the lack of a solid moral and intellectual education. In this respect it is significant that the first Inter-American Catholic Education Congress, held

in Bogota, Colombia, under the chairmanship of Archbishop Perdomo, reached the conclusion that positive efforts for the improvement of living conditions and for a better training of students in Catholic social doctrine are more effective than counter-propaganda."

Mr. Churchill has decided not to publish his Memoirs for a time; he was offered a million for them, and found that \$960,000 would go in taxes. That would discourage an author and it discouraged Mr. Churchill.

According to Raymond Moley socialism is incompatible with communism. The bitterness between Messrs. Bevin and Molotov suggests that since Cain and Abel the hatred of brothers is of all hatreds the keenest. These two are ideological children of the same fruitful Marx. One is a communist; the other, a socialist, but what a difference! He believes that the Bolshevik finds the capitalist much less annoying than the socialist whom he regards as "a marplot, a stumbling actor whose whining voice and rubber sword turn the great third act into low comedy."

He calls attention to the way in which the socialists hate the communists, as Norman Thomas hates Russia.

The crowning indignity which Molotov offered the British Labor Party was his remark that he would rather deal with Anthony Eden than with Ernest Bevin.

Those who worry too much about the strikes of the present will be relieved to find out that at the end of World War I, 4,160,348 United States workers had taken part in 3,630 strikes.

Louis Schwellenbach, new Secretary of Labor, believes that there should be no wage below 65 cents an hour. "Our high wage economy has shown that it can out-produce low-wage economics by maintaining a higher degree of productive efficiency."

Mr. Frank L. Hayes writing for the *Chicago Daily News* finds that the Negro future is brighter after this war than it was after the last. He feels that since the last war Negroes have acquired a great variety of skills and a consequent rise in the type of job they occupy. There is much less unskilled labor. He finds that many Negroes bought and held war bonds, that a Negro insurance company of Chicago reported an increase in one year of over half a million dollars in home-ownership loans, on which the borrowers were paying off twice as fast as formerly they did. Union membership

has grown enormously. A Chicago Negro, Willard S. Townsend, is now a member of the CIO Executive Board and heads an international union. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A.F.L., has just celebrated its 20th birthday and the porter feels that he has a very good job.

Time makes it clear that Russia wants no interference in her zone of influence:

"One evident reality was that Molotov did not want to defend (in the meeting of Foreign Ministers) Russia's oppressive Balkan regimes before too large an audience; his objecting to French and Chinese participation was his way of avoiding that unpleasant task."

The Labor Conference that met in Paris claimed to represent 75 million organized workers of the world.

According to the Gallup Poll the majority of Americans favor a 40-hour-week, ten per cent would like to see it shorter, 12 per cent still think 48 hours not too much.

Senator E. H. Moore of Oklahoma launched a full attack on the President's twenty-one point program in a speech delivered in the Senate on September 27, just three weeks to the day after the President's message to Congress on the state of the nation was delivered. After lengthy and detailed criticism of the President's recommendations concerning continued price controls, increased unemployment compensation, minimum wages and full employment, he denounced in a single paragraph most of the other measures included in the President's recommendations.

Public Opinion polls are notoriously unreliable, as has been evidenced more than once in pre-election straw balloting. Yet often enough these polls do give indications of the direction in which opinion is traveling. The September, 1945 issue of *The Annals* gives a report on the people's attitude toward compulsory peacetime military training.

Three different polls, The American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll), the Fortune Survey (Elmo Roper), and Denver University's National Opinion Research Center indicated that the majority of American citizens do favor some kind of peacetime training.

Since 1943 the Gallup Poll has periodically returned to the question in its surveys. Here are the results of the poll each time it was taken:

After the war is over, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to serve one year in the Army or Navy?

	Yes (Per cent)	No (Per cent)	No opinion (Per cent)
July 1943.....	66	27	7
Nov. 1943.....	63	29	8
Sept. 1944.....	63	23	14
Dec. 1944.....	70	25	5
May 1945.....	70	24	6

It will be noted that the number of those favoring a year of military service has increased almost constantly.

The figures from pre-Pearl Harbor polls will show how much opinion favoring conscription has grown:

Do you think every able-bodied young man 20 years old should be made to serve in the Army or Navy for one year?

	Yes (Per cent)	No (Per cent)
Dec. 1938.....	37	63
Oct. 1939.....	39	61
June 1940.....	50	50
July 1940.....	67	33
Aug. 1940.....	66	34

The Denver University poll found an even larger portion of the people favoring a year's military training for all boys. The report follows:

Would you be in favor, or would you be against a law that would require boys to take a year's military training after the war when they became 18 years old?

	1944	1945
For	79 per cent	72 per cent
Against	17 per cent	20 per cent
No opinion.....	4 per cent	8 per cent

The Fortune Survey made in July, 1944 is somewhat less over-balanced in favor of conscription (perhaps because the question used the obnoxious term "draft"). Here are the two questions proposed in the Fortune Survey:

After the war, do you think the U. S. should draft all young men for a certain amount of training during peacetime?

Yes	69.1 per cent
No	21.1 per cent
No opinion	9.8 per cent

After the war, do you think the U. S. should draft all young men for a certain amount of training during peacetime, or should we go back to the regular army system of taking volunteers only?

Draft	61.4 per cent
Volunteers	29.4 per cent
No opinion	9.2 per cent

It was remarked by someone recently that the atomic bomb had given the death-blow to any likelihood of peacetime military training. Undoubtedly General Marshall's recent Report to the President and the headlines which his two-fold recommendation received will tend to counterbalance the anti-conscription gain effected by the atomic bomb.

It was reported that General Marshall's Report to the President had been

completed some time before its release to the public. Is it significant that the Report was made public very shortly after the serious failure of the London Big Five meeting and of the apprehensions which that failure aroused throughout the country?

The article in *The Annals* draws attention to the marked diversity of opinion between the general public of the United States on the one hand and the opinion of special groups, such as educators and churchmen. Apparently there is great need for continued opposition to the Military Training Bill.

MSGR. RYAN

In tribute to the character and work of the late Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, Director of the Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, we are reprinting his statement before the Senate sub-Committee on Appropriations urging the establishment of a permanent statutory Fair Employment Practices Committee:

"The moral part of the argument expresses the belief of all Christians who are logical and of all non-Christians who believe in the teaching of the moral law of nature, which declares that all human persons possess intrinsic worth and dignity and that all are equal in this respect. Among the implications of this fundamental principle is the truth that all human beings have a moral claim to those conditions and opportunities of life and labor which are necessary to safeguard their human dignity and to live lives worthy of beings made in the image and likeness of God."

Decrying the assertion by some opponents of the bill in question that "you cannot make men moral by legislation", Monsignor Ryan said: "If that argument were pushed to its logical conclusion it would be equivalent to the assertion that we should abolish all the civil laws against murder, theft, extortion, and many other crimes, on the ground that you cannot make men virtuous by legislation... The substance of the argument for the continuation of the present FEPC is concisely and comprehensively expressed in a recent letter written by the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, in which he says: 'My reason for supporting this legislation is a very simple one. Negroes, Mexicans and other minority groups are human beings like ourselves, creatures of equal dignity and identical destiny. The Ten Commandments threatening sanctions in the future, have not brought them justice. Only civil law, applying sanctions now, can compel unscrupulous employers to treat them fairly.'"

Family Allowances

By FRANCIS J. CORLEY, S.J.

For more than fifty years the Popes and those who follow their social teachings have insisted upon the absolute necessity of a family living wage. This idea was inaugurated by Leo XIII and revived forty years later by Pius XI in *Quadragesimo Anno*: "In the first place the wage paid to the working man must be sufficient for the support of himself and of his family... Every effort must therefore be made that fathers of families receive a wage sufficient to meet adequately ordinary domestic needs."

The Holy Father insisted moreover that earnest attempts should be made to give every adult working man just such a wage.

More than fifty years of teaching, however, has not yet succeeded in convincing employers of the imperative need for such a wage. Salaries are still paid pretty much upon the principle that the cash value of the worker's effort must determine his wage. It is likely, too, that work will continue for a long time to be looked upon as a purchasable commodity which the employer will buy at highly competitive rates.

In the same Encyclical which insisted upon the importance of a family living wage, Pius XI gave authoritative commendation to a device for assisting families with the added burdens which large families impose upon wage earners. "In this connection we might utter a word of praise for various systems devised and attempted in practice, by which an increased wage is paid in view of increased family burdens, and a special provision is made for special needs."

AID WORLD-WIDE

Undoubtedly what Pius XI is alluding to in these words is the system of family allowances or allotments which have been undertaken in more than thirty-nine countries throughout the world. The most recent country to adopt a system of family benefits is Great Britain; earlier this spring a family allowance law was passed in Canada.

At the present time in the United States the wages paid to working men are determined by either (a) the cash value of the work done; (b) the power of organized workers to force high wages from their employers; or (c) in limited cases, the generosity of individual employers who voluntarily try to give their employees a wage proportioned to the individual needs. None of these is a set principle by which to determine the income of employees.

There seems to be an injustice, employ-

ers insist, in giving to a bachelor exactly the same wage as is paid to a married man who is burdened with the responsibility of a wife and several children. For instance, two bakers work side by side in the same kitchen. Each is paid \$37.60 a week. One of the workers is an unmarried man with no dependents, the other is married and must provide for five children. Obviously there is some kind of injustice in giving these two men precisely the same income.

UNFAIR BURDENS

This would be equally true of any other kind of workers whether better paid laborers such as plasterers earning \$78 a week or retail trade clerks earning, let us say, \$26 a week.

Whatever be the rate of pay, a burden is placed on a man responsible for dependents. He will always find it extremely difficult to make ends meet with his limited salary. Even if it be only a temporary measure, the introduction of family allowances, as an addition to wage income, will be an invaluable assistance to married men in the support of their families. Thus, although they receive identical wages with men unburdened by dependents, they will be given additional grants, whether from private funds or from government income, to aid them in the support of their families.

As has been said before, family allowance legislation has already been introduced into more than thirty-nine countries of the world. In some of these countries the law is still too recent for anyone to be able to pass judgment upon its merits. In others, however, where a system of family allowances has been in effect for many years, we are able to judge the effectiveness of the law by the improved family living standards wherever an allowance system has been introduced.

THREE TYPES

There are three common types of family allowance systems.

Voluntary Group Action. This system, which was common in England before the war, is undertaken by a large number of employers in one industry who established a common fund whence they drew allotments for their married employees.

To cite an example, all of the leather goods manufacturers in a large region of England (before the passage of Family Allowance bill) contributed 2 per cent of their total wage bill to a common fund. Thus, if an employer had a total salary bill of \$10,000 a month he would con-

tribute \$200 monthly to the common family allowance fund. Another employer who had a total salary bill of \$25,000 would contribute \$500 to this fund.

From this common fund each employer would be allowed to draw special allotments to be given to his employees for the support of their families.

A working man would be given an additional 20 per cent of his wage for one dependent child; 25 per cent if he has two dependent children; and 30 per cent for any number of dependent children greater than two.

Group Action Obligatory by Law. Many systems have been introduced in the various countries of Europe, for example Belgium, France, and pre-war Italy, whereby employers are compelled by law to unite in the formation of family allowance funds which are managed in much the same way as the example cited for Great Britain.

Family Allowances Granted by State. By far the largest number of countries which have introduced family benefit provisions have placed the entire responsibility of raising the funds and of distributing them to family heads entirely upon the shoulders of the State. This is the case for instance in New Zealand and Australia, the most advanced countries in all forms of social security, as well as in present-day Great Britain and Canada.

MEASURE PRAISED

Whether the funds be raised by a special tax as in other forms of Social Security or are drawn from general State income, the benefits are given to families in the form of regular allowances paid to the heads of families.

Obviously there are many difficulties involved in the administration of so complex a system, but the benefits accruing from family allowances are so great that they quickly repay the expenses and the trouble involved in organizing a family allowance system.

In an article on the Canadian Family Allowance Bill (*Public Welfare*, 3, pp. 171-177) Harry M. Cassidy, Director of the University of Toronto School of Social Work quotes some of the favorable comments that have been made upon the Canadian law. It has been called, for instance, "Children's Charter", "The key to consistency in social security", "The greatest single measure... to eliminate the possibilities of another depression", "The greatest single reform since the adoption of free education."

(Turn to Family, page 19)

"Parish-Shunners"

By H. L. Brozowski, S.J.

In his article *Social Action and Lay Catholic Alumni* (ISO BULLETIN, September, 1945), Father Zema asks the question, "Are Catholic alumni a race of forgotten men?" The article expresses very well the perennial complaint that our alumni are not the leaders we rightly expect them to be. One of the concluding sentences is this: "Naturally Catholic alumni are expected to fuse themselves automatically into local parish life since the parish is the natural center of Catholic action."

As I see it, the crux of the whole problem is contained in the words italicized. My thesis, probably not a very original one, is that we do not produce leaders because *even while going to our schools* our boys are separated from their parishes, in most cases never to return. In a way, the difficulty is common to all supra-parochial schools.

These facts seem to confirm my statements: (1) as soon as the lads from some parishes begin to attend Jesuit schools, they are dropped out of all parish activities; (2) students in our schools who belong to the Jesuit parish in the city are not more outstanding in their loyalty to their parish than those of other parishes.

The following is a questionnaire I used to gather information on the subject:

supposed to be strictly *youth* organizations; they were to ignore the activity if it existed only for older folks.

This questionnaire was given to *high-school freshmen and sophomores*. I would be happy to have others use it for other groups and send the results in to the ISO BULLETIN.

Here are the results on the main part of the questionnaire:

Our parish has the activity	I am a member
Boy Scouts.....	124
Sodality	36
Junior Holy Name.....	20
Altar Boy's Society.....	105
Dramatic Club.....	4
Catechetical Club.....	29
Boy's Choir.....	31
CYO Basketball.....	124
CYO Baseball.....	135
CYO Boxing.....	27
Bingo Parties.....	145
Dances	84
Ushers (at Mass).....	74
Study Clubs.....	17
Mission Club.....	15
Vincent de Paul.....	58
CYO Newman, etc.....	45

Parish Organizations

Here are the facts: the average parish in the city had *six* of these organiza-

But of the *freshmen*: *one-third* belonged to no activity; *one-fifth* belonged to only one activity; the average was two activities to a man.

And of the *sophomores*: *one-fourth* belonged to no activity; *one-third* belonged to only one activity; the average was again two activities to a man.

It will be noted that the sophomores have a better record than the freshmen and that, consequently, the picture of the juniors and seniors might even be better. I'm inclined to disagree. Perhaps someone who has the chance to do so will check up on that point. I don't have the opportunity.

What Can We Do About It?

Here is what I did about it; I was moderator of a Freshman-Sophomore Sodality; I spent a whole meeting telling the Sodalists about their parish life and running a discussion about the difficulties and need of parish activities. In general these were the main points I touched on or which came up in the discussion:

God my Father and Holy Mother Church (and specifically my Parish) are the sources of my spiritual life.

Our separation from our parish may not be felt when we have numerous spiritual activities in school, but when our school life is over we shall feel the need intensely.

Our school-life should not separate us from our parish; we are trained at school to be leaders in religious and social life pre-eminently in our parish. Our training in religion, English, and speech classes and in Sodality meetings should qualify us as leaders in our parish.

We learn at school to be organizers; we acquire at school many master ideas. We should make use of this knowledge and experience in our parish. The parish was never meant to be run by the pastor alone. Laymen can and should help, even we can help by supervising activities of the grade-schoolers. On the other hand we can get our older brothers or our fathers to run our activities in their parish. All this is, of course, to be done under the pastor's supervision and direction.

All parishes should have certain big organizations: Altar Boys' Society, CYO and sports, Study Club, Dances. If your parish doesn't have them, organize them. Here is the procedure: *ask the Pastor's permission*; get the members lined up; secure a director if the pastor is too busy; begin with the pastor's help. If

ORGANIZATION OR ACTIVITY	DOES YOUR PARISH HAVE			ARE YOU A MEMBER		MEETINGS		No. of Members	Leader a Priest or Layman P or L
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Twice a Month	Every Month		
Boy Scouts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young Men's Sodality.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Holy Name.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altar Boy's Society.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dramatic Club.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catechetical Club.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys' Choir.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Y. O. Football.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Y. O. Basketball.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Y. O. Baseball.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Y. O. Boxing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bingo Parties.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dances.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ushers (at Sunday Mass).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Study Clubs—									
1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission Club.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent de Paul.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Clubs, Etc.—									
C. Y. O.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newman.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A few comments on the questionnaire: (1) approximately one hundred freshmen and one hundred sophomores gave answers; (2) they were told several times the organizations referred to were

tions. This is as much as one can expect and more, especially since some parishes have only a pastor and at the present time no assistants, because many of the priests are chaplains.

The Jesuit and Urban Politics

By Edward Dowling, S.J.

The Jesuit is an urban animal. Preponderantly, the Jesuits were raised in cities and worked in city schools and parishes. The average Jesuit has little nostalgia for the bucolic setting of his rural novitiate. Granitoid walks smell sweeter to him than green fields.

The Jesuit is a political animal. He is dependent on political water, sewerage, streets, fire and police protection, mail deliveries. Because he lives in the city the great bulk of the services rendered him and of his contacts with politics are urban, rather than state and national. This is true because measured either in the terms of services rendered or of taxes paid, government and politics in normal times are about 25 per cent national, 25 per cent state, and 50 per cent local. Hence it is obvious that a person living in the city will be most interested in urban politics.

Political Science Unique

The state (and politics is the art of living in the state) is almost as sacred as the family. It is, in a sense, more natural than the church. While this is clear from Christian ethics, it is not stressed in all meditation books. There are Jesuits who suffer from distraction in their politics. A few Jesuits have "studied" political science. However "most political scientists are not interested in politics," according to William Foote Whyte of Harvard writing in the *American Political Science Review* of

your parish has some of these activities, but they are dead; make them alive.

Follow-Up

If I were in Sodality work again this year, I would continue this work. I was going to insist that every Sodalist be at the same time a member of two parish activities, except, of course, where Jesuit boys were excluded from parish life. Here, too, I was going to cooperate with the boys to see if we could work them into their parish somehow, sweetly and without force.

A few more comments: few of the two hundred boys visited their pastors at all. One freshman and three sophomores, unbelievably, didn't know the name of their pastor; twelve freshmen and thirteen sophomores did not know the names of their assistant pastors.

I would welcome any ideas or counter-ideas on this study. Finally, I have a few mimeographed copies of the questionnaire left if anyone wants an idea of how to space it. Address: H. L. Brozowski, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas.

August, 1943. "For years they have been preoccupied with the more respected discipline of political theory, public administration and international law, whose connection with practical politics are more or less remote."

Whyte quotes Aristotle as finding things the same way in his ward and precinct. The Greeks said "... political science plainly does not stand on a similar footing with that of other sciences ... in all other cases those that impart the faculties and themselves exert them are identical (physicians and painters, e. g.). Sophists profess to teach matters of statesmanship but not one of them practice it, that being left to those actually engaged in it."

Politics Considered Evil

Analysis would probably show that the allergy that academic men and holy men feel toward politics is an allergy to actual evil. We suspect the evil is accidental, the good substantial. We suspect that only by attention to government and politics by good people will the evil be sifted out.

If the Jesuit is urban and under some kind of a moral imperative to take an influential interest in civic affairs, how can one go about it without becoming a city Politician? Unfortunately the Jesuit, with an accurate sense tends to refrain from becoming over-interested in municipal politics, personalities, parties and issues.

However, by training he has been prepared to make a real contribution to underline political structures of our cities. A good traffic ordinance is as international as a treaty between Bolivia and Chile. The good traffic ordinances that are tried out in Tyler, Texas are spread until they govern traffic all over the world. If the Jesuit then can contribute to good city administration in one place, his influence is likely to spread to many countries. To do this systematically, some Jesuits might give attention to the opportunity that the National Municipal League offers for a respectable interest in politics. Subject as we all are to human respect, candor compels the admission that we do like respectability.

For \$5.00 (share the cost with the librarian) any Jesuit can become a member of the National Municipal League and receive its monthly *National Municipal League Review*. The league's headquarters are at 299 Broadway, New York, 7, N. Y. Its president is John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain. Its vice-president is George H.

Gallup, Director of the Gallup Poll.

National Municipal League

In 1891 the Municipal League of Philadelphia was started. In 1892 the City Club of New York was started. In 1894 the first National Conference with the City Government was held in Philadelphia. It was called by the Municipal League of Philadelphia and the City Club of New York. As a result of this meeting there was a meeting at the City Club of New York to form a National Municipal League with headquarters in Philadelphia.

In the half century of work, the National Municipal League has been a clearinghouse for ideas in progressive city, county and state government. If one has some doubt as to the close connection between politics and morality, one could meditate on the relative observance of the Fifth and Seventh Commandments of God, in a week when all the Jesuits were out of town, compared to a week when all the police were out of town.

Two Important Results

Two very influential documents have been issued by the National Municipal League. One is its Model State Constitution and the other is its Model City Charter. Both have had a profound influence on the structures of states and cities, and structure has a profound influence on function. The fifth revised edition of the Model City Charter was issued in 1941 after 5 years work by literally hundreds of qualified men in the field of local government.

Essentials of Charter

The history of the Model City Charter goes back to 1900 when the National Municipal League adopted its first Municipal Program. In 1913 a committee started to work on this initial program and two years later in 1915 brought out a New Municipal Program. After 10 years experience with this a new revision appeared in 1925 and again a fourth one in 1933. The essentials of the Model City Charter are: liberal home rule provisions, a single-chamber legislature, administrative effort under a city management and elections by Proportional Representation.

In 1921 after more than two years of work by a large committee, the National Municipal League issued the original draft of the Model State Constitution. It was revised in 1928 and went through a third revision in 1933. In 1941 after two years work the current revision of the model State Constitution was completed.

WHO IS FOR LIBERTY?

By EDWARD DUFF, S.J.

An amiable salesman for the *Daily Worker* asked "Got your paper, Father?" on the steps of the Kiel Auditorium in Saint Louis on October 3rd, but the American Soviet Friendship Meeting inside was *not* a Communist sponsored or controlled gathering. It was something much more interesting. It was, as best I could discover, a Big Business baptism of the "Give The Russians What They Want" policy.

Marshall Field, III, "multi-millionaire Chicago business executive and publisher" (identification by courtesy of the Saint Louis *Globe-Democrat*) spoke on the issue "Russia and America, Today and Tomorrow". The material for his talk was "furnished", advance publicity announced, by Edwin S. Smith, currently vice-chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, just back from a two months' tour of Russia (or, as Smith insists, The Soviet). Smith made his own "Report" that evening in a folksy talk that confined itself to adumbrating the artistic nature of the Slav soul and proving the intense pre-occupation of the Russian with things cultural by explaining that they flock to the opera in shirt-sleeves and demand Shakespeare in small towns twelve times as often as New York's commercial-minded producers provide for drama-deprived, culturally-impooverished Americans.

The audience, made up largely from the determined lecture-going set, the Ladies Tuesday Afternoon Book Talk league, stridently committed to a campaign for culture at all costs, was moved. It is to be hoped that at least some in the audience acquired supernatural merit from the patience exhibited in enduring a tediously inept demonstration of Russian folk dances by a sorry trio of well-intentioned local amateurs.

General Co-operation

The Mayor, Aloys P. Kaufmann, beamingly announced that "the most encouraging feature of the meeting was the fact that when sponsors were sought, the response was immediate and city-wide." Sure enough, all the joiners from the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri-East Central Region through the St. Louis C.I.O. Industrial Union Council to the Young Women's Hebrew Association clamored for a place on the program.

But who were the real sponsors? That was the interesting item which despite Field's demand for the cleansing light of "publicity" in the conduct of public affairs, was not made clear. Who, in point of fact, were the people who

arranged the show? Who—and what are their names—who wanted it said that Russia represents "the spirit of Free Enterprise"? Who wanted Saint Louisans to be told that we must not permit "a confusion of political and economic affairs to intrude into our thinking"?

The reporter is forced to judge that by asking another question: "Cui bono?"

Being newly arrived in the city, he is forced to draw his conclusions from the ambient atmosphere of the auditorium, from some scattered straws-in-the-wind, from the content of the gospel preached that night.

Big Business Pushes

The reporter is convinced that it is not merely bewhiskered, bomb-throwers who are pushing a Be-Kind-To-The-Soviets movement. It is not merely the parlor-pinks who espouse the All Aid Nothing Excepted For Russia policy.

Big Business has a hard-fisted interest in selling everything from cuff-buttons to contraceptives in Russia and does not propose to allow its future market to be the object of "political" surveillance.

Big Business showed its glove if not its hand that night.

As for straws-in-the-wind, it seems significant that the Chairman, Walter W. Head, is president of The General American Life Insurance Company and Director of several large corporations. The Society folk of the "Bundles for Britain" tinge, the "station-wagon patriots" were conspicuously absent and England, when mentioned at all, was grouped with America as a sordid nation that made political prepossessions outweigh hard, cold, commercial advantages. Then, there was the main message of the speeches.

Marshall Field announced to the audience as his initial point that the American determination not to trust the Russians and "to give the Russians continuous reasons for not trusting us" and the calculated creation of a "Communist spectre" which bedeviled our thinking through the 1920s-'30s is sowing the seeds of a future war.

Molotov Praised

The standard public Confiteors were made with an unabashedness that would have delighted a Buchmanite: our State Department would gladly share in a conspiracy to create a "cordon sanitaire" around the Soviet; we are giving the Russians ample cause to mistrust us, for example MacArthur's administration of Japan is scandalous compared to Soviet treatment of Poland; Molotov's

frank speech embarrassed our devious diplomats at San Francisco.

Much rhetoric was expended in embroidering the "Free Enterprise" jargon on the theme that Communist ideology is a progressive, forward-looking spirit that explains Russia's fabulous industrial expansion; an expansion as prodigious as our own between 1860 and the Spanish War, asserted PM's publisher. And it is due wholly to the Communist ideology which is "the spirit of Free Enterprise".

Russia's political tactics, it was explained to the audience, her policy of "acting aggressively, that is, determinedly" in policing neighboring nations, arises from the need of preventing any interference with the free play of her spirit of Free Enterprise.

Parallel Asserted

It is worth noting that it is a multi-millionaire who is making the parallel between the tactics of admittedly aggressive Russian imperialism and Free Enterprise as the pattern of Big Business.

The audience was advised repeatedly, almost as a refrain, that it is the American inability to separate the economic from the political in our conduct of international affairs that is responsible for the lamentable state of our relations with Russia.

In an interview printed in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* for October 3rd, Field said it out flatly: "We've got to do business with Russia or postwar employment will suffer. I can't see why we shouldn't do business, especially inasmuch as Russia has such a vast reservoir of raw materials and such a large gold reserve."

Allowance may possibly have to be made for the reporter's Boston background. When one comes from the country-side of "the shot heard round the world" there is bred, conceivably, a hypersensitiveness that is inclined to hear the Eagle scream at the slightest provocation. On the other hand, the realization that the Stamp Tax which precipitated the Tea Party was, in itself, a picayune charge, tends to make the hackles of the Eagle rise at the suggestion that politics are of ignorable consequences in the light of economic factors.

Social Idealism?

It may have its interest to learn that the Chairman apologized that there wasn't time to present the representatives of the co-sponsoring organizations, seated on the stage, individually and would they please rise and take a bow
(Turn to *Liberty?*, page 19)

SUPERSENIORITY FOR SERVICEMEN

The following letter, inaugurating ISO Forum, was sent to 16 of Ours in different parts of the country. A slightly different letter on the same subject was sent to seven externs.

Dear Father———: P.C.

May I ask your patience with this rather lengthy letter?

A recent letter to ISO Central Office makes the point that the chief value of the BULLETIN would be to "form ideas on the anvil of discussion". To emphasize that function we would like to try a new Department to be called ISO Forum. The Section would be made up from comment on the statement of a problem we would send out.

For a first experiment we should like to try a discussion on "super-seniority". Here is the paragraph as it was shown to Father Leo Brown, Director of the Institute of Social Studies, Saint Louis:

Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo of the Brooklyn Federal Court ruled on August 30: "Congress intended that during the one year period of reemployment the veteran is entitled to work on any day there is work to be given and no non-veteran shall do that work when any such work can be done by a veteran."

Would you care to comment on the validity of that interpretation of Selective Service and the possible consequence to the Nation, to Labor, to the veteran, if the policy it enunciates is sustained and enforced?

Father Brown's Comment was mimeographed and is enclosed for your reading. It is proposed to print it immediately after the Question, since it offers the essential background of the problem for readers of the BULLETIN and supplies information which need not be repeated in other contributions.

Would you care to supply copy to follow Father Brown's? Your Comment can be of any convenient length. Since about a dozen men from different sections of the country are being circularized, perhaps 500 words is a length to suggest. If you have time to do only a paragraph, that much will be appreciated; if your

thought needs more space, by all means spread yourself, allowing us only the editorial liberty of sympathetic cutting if the mechanics of page composition demand it.

Should you prefer to pass the Question on to someone you consider more competent to provide Comment, please do not hesitate to do so. Very probably we shall ask laymen for their observations. There is no reason, therefore, why you couldn't solicit the opinion of a Government official or Labor officer, in your community, explaining that the BULLETIN is sent to every Jesuit in the country as an opinion-forming journal on social topics.

Your verdict on the utility of a Forum Section would be very much appreciated. If you like the idea, would you indicate, please, further Questions you would like to see handled, together with names of men to be invited to provide Comment on them.

You are very busy, I realize. I hope it will not seem too preemptory to declare that copy must be in before October 12th, since the local printer demands three weeks under present circumstances to get out the BULLETIN. The whole shape of this month's Question may change before November 1, you object; it may even be settled altogether. That, however, is largely a worry for Father Francis J. Corley who has editorial responsibility for the BULLETIN under Father Lord's direction and supervision. Later Questions will not be so pressingly topical; this one we happened to have ready.

An Air Mail addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

In Corde Jesu,
Edward Duff, S.J.

IMPORTANCE

The whole pattern of Labor-Management relations is affected by the decisions that must be made regarding the reemployment rights of returning veterans. In Philadelphia an employee-veteran refused to join a union which held a closed-shop contract. In Cincin-

nati three veterans, former employees of a subsidiary company whose parent company had in 1944 signed a contract with UAW-CIO, refused to join the union and pressed their reinstatement rights. UAW-CIO holds a contract with the company which contained a maintenance of membership clause which was supplanted by a closed-shop agreement effective July 1, 1945. The returning veterans are unimpressed and assert a claim to a job. Yet a Regional WLB in another section of the country (Philadelphia) has ruled that a veteran may not be reinstated to his former position unless he accepts all the terms and conditions of employment under a union contract.

The future of the closed-shop or unionism itself could be at stake.

A CONFUSED PROBLEM

That the reemployment rights of returning veterans are in a confused state is obvious enough with several Bills before Congress dealing with the problem. The Attorney General indicated the uncertainty of the Law when he advised U. S. Attorneys some months ago:

"In situations of a reduction in force, an employer may be able to reinstate a veteran only by dismissing a non-veteran with greater seniority. The Selective Service System and others maintain that Section 8 requires actual restoration to the former job, regardless of relative seniority, even if such restoration necessitates such dismissal. The Department will represent veterans asserting such 'superseniarity' restoration claims. Moreover, we will present to the Courts the corollary proposition that, in the event of layoffs, within the one-year period following restoration, the veteran is entitled to retain his position even if it results in the layoff of a non-veteran with greater seniority. (This approach amounts to a contention that a veteran is entitled to job restoration and retention, regardless of seniority, as long as the work is being done by any non-veteran.) However, since the 'super-

seniority' interpretation is not free from doubt under the Act, the Department will expect to present the issue to the Courts with full candor. Any briefs submitted will disclose the considerations and the legislative history both *pro* and *con*. The duty of the U. S. Attorney is not only to represent the veteran, as provided by the Statute, but acting as an officer of the court, to present to the court whatever may be useful in helping the court arrive at a proper construction of the statute.

"Any veteran seeking representation in asserting a superseniority claim should be informed of the fact that his case will be presented in this manner, so that he can retain private counsel should he prefer to do so."

THE LAW

cerpt—Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (As Amended)

Sec. 8. (b) In case of any such person (i.e. one who has satisfactorily completed his period of training and service in the armed forces) who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such a certificate (indicating such completion of training and service), (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for re-employment within ninety days after he is relieved from such training and service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year—

if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position . . . shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

NOTE: Provisions in Section 8 which are not relevant have been omitted.

FATHER LEO C. BROWN

Father Brown, Director of ISS, briefed the background of the Question in this Statement:

THE decision of the Court and the statement of Judge Abruzzo to which you refer, in my opinion, closely follow the language of the Selective Service Act. This decision may come as a surprise to many labor representatives, but the Act requires reinstatement of veterans unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make reinstatement impossible or unreasonable. The Act forbids dismissal of such reinstated veterans, except for cause, within one year after re-employment. Reemployment of veterans is not dependent in any way upon their seniority.

Labor unions in general have contended for "accrued seniority" for veterans. The unions would count as time worked for an employer all time spent in the Armed Forces. The veterans would be permitted to displace any employee hired later than the veterans' original date of employment. He, however, would not displace those employees who were already working for the employer when he first took employment. In other words, the unions would permit the veteran to displace his juniors, not his seniors. The Selective Service Act as interpreted by the Court gives the veteran prior employment rights over all non-veterans. He is given superseniority. In a contest for employment on his old job between himself and all non-veterans, he has prior rights. He can claim employment even though it requires the lay-off of a non-veteran who is by many years his senior in employment for the company.

Three Types

In trying to weigh the social implication of such superseniority, let us distinguish three types of employment. First, there are those occupations in which seniority is relatively unimportant. A structural iron-worker, for example, is usually hired for a particular job. When the iron-work on the bridge or apartment house has been completed, the iron-worker seeks new employment with another contractor. He rarely accumulates great seniority. In such occupations, the superseniority rule will probably be of minor importance.

Secondly, there are those "non-essential" occupations in which employment shrank during the war. As employees left for military service they were either not replaced or replaced by persons not subject to the draft. In these occupa-

tions, veterans will usually be senior in employment to the persons whom they displace. Superseniority will create relatively few problems.

Finally there are those establishments, especially in manufacturing and transportation, in which employment was greatly expanded during the war. Month after month employees newly hired for the same occupation followed each other into military service. Under such circumstances, the total number of veteran job claimants may exceed the number of peacetime jobs which the company can offer. Superseniority applied to this situation may force the lay-off of a high proportion of all non-veteran employees, even those of great seniority.

Example

Let us consider a hypothetical case of a suburban bus company which normally employs 150 men. Because of successive replacements of drafted employees, this company, we may assume, has sent 75 or more employees into military service. On their return from service, the veterans can claim employment over all non-veteran employees. We can imagine a situation in which a veteran with as little as six months total service with the company will be displacing a non-veteran who may have worked more than ten years for the employer.

Under such circumstances, the application of superseniority will create serious friction. The unions, and especially their older members, will oppose it because it endangers the established system of job tenure based on length of service. A schism may develop both on the job and within the union between veterans and non-veterans.

Effect on Unions

What will superseniority do to the union shop? This question cannot be answered with assurance, but the Act guarantees the veteran one year of employment independently of union affiliation. Veterans may join or refrain from joining the union which has representation rights. Where they are reemployed in large numbers, they will be able to decide the union or non-union status of the establishment.

The interpretation of the Selective Service Act presupposed in this discussion is, of course, not definitive. The Act will undoubtedly be carried to the Supreme Court for clarification. Even before that event, Congress will probably clarify the reemployment provisions of the Act by further legislation.

GENERAL HERSHEY

Major General Lewis B. Hershey expressed his interest in the Forum discussion and reminded us that his official viewpoint is contained in the April, 1945 Issue of Selective Service (Vol. 5, No. 4) put out by his Office. He believes it "a reasoned analysis" of the problem and invited reprinting of selections.

So far as his authority goes, General Hershey points out:

By Sec. 10 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act, the President is authorized to administer the provisions of the Act. By Sec. 10 (b) the President is authorized to delegate to the Director of Selective Service only any authority vested in him under the Act (except Section 9). By Sec. 8 (g) the Director of Selective Service is specifically charged with rendering aid to veterans in securing replacement in their former positions.

Since the President has by Executive Order delegated, within the limits of Sec. 10 (b) of the Act, his authority to the Director of Selective Service, and Congress has specifically imposed the duty of rendering aid in securing the reemployment of veterans upon the Director of Selective Service, it is logical to say that it is the Director of Selective Service "whose special duty it is to administer the questioned statute."

Not Unworkable

As against the charge that his interpretation of the Law is "unworkable", the General states:

Selective Service has nowhere maintained that because of military service the veteran acquires a seniority superior to that of nonveterans. To so hold would be to admit that seniority is a condition on the veteran's right to restoration.

On the contrary, Selective Service maintains that the only conditions upon the veteran's right to reinstatement are those specifically enumerated in the Act:

- (1) That the veteran receive a certificate of satisfactory service.
- (2) That he still be qualified to perform the duties of his position.
- (3) That he make timely application for reinstatement.
- (4) That the restoration be not unreasonable or impossible because of the employer's changed circumstances.

Since that portion of the Act (Sec. 8 (b) which specifically enumerates the conditions precedent to the veteran's right to be restored does not contain an express condition subjecting the veteran to the relative seniority rights of others, Selective Service concludes that none

may be implied and that consideration of the Act as a whole shows that none was intended.

His mandate under the Selective Service and Training Act, as General Hershey conceives it, runs as follows:

The Director of Selective Service has the clear responsibility, under the law and by Executive Order of the President, to administer the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, including Section 8. In carrying out that responsibility it is, of course, necessary to formulate administrative interpretations of the reemployment rights granted veterans under Section 8, consistent with the language of the statute and the intent of the Congress in adopting it.

Courts Must Decide

Aside from the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to administer the provisions of the statute, there is no legal authority placed under the Act in any individual person or in any administrative tribunal to adjudicate either directly or indirectly the reemployment rights of veterans. It should be emphasized that the Congress has provided that the Federal Courts make the ultimate decisions as to the veterans' reemployment rights under the law.

In the event that the opinions or decisions of any individual persons or administrative tribunals deprive a veteran of any of his reemployment rights, as those rights have been administratively determined by the Selective Service System, it is the duty of Selective Service to advise the veteran both as to his rights and as to the lack of jurisdiction of any person or administrative tribunal under the Act to deprive him of those rights. It is the further duty of Selective Service to aid and assist the veteran in asserting his reemployment rights before the Federal Courts, if he desires to do so.

A LAWYER

The legal complications of the Question are adumbrated for the BULLETIN by George A. Brenner, Esq., of the firm of Brenner, Butler and McVeigh, 60 Wall Tower, New York City. Doctor Brenner is a prominent Catholic layman with wide experience in the Labor field.

Father Brown's analysis of the problems presented by the question of "Super-seniority" is comprehensive. In my opinion, it correctly states the present situation and points out the problem of possible conflict between management and unions on the one hand and unions and their older members on the other.

In the course of the last several

months I have had many discussions with representatives of Selective Service Administration and it is quite apparent that they have adopted a policy which might be summed up as follows:

"Examine each problem from the viewpoint of giving the veteran applicant every possible advantage. Then so decide it."

The veteran is to get his job back for one year and cannot be dismissed except for cause. It is quite possible that in many places the majority of employees will be replaced by veterans and in some cases entire shops may be filled with veterans. All present indications are that unions will be powerless to do anything (assuming that they might want to) on the problem until every returning veteran has his one year of reemployment.

Judicial Opinions

Recently I attended a lecture given by the Director of Selective Service Headquarters in one of our large eastern states, and he frankly told the officials of a dozen or more unions who were present that he had personally spoken to every Judge of the Superior Courts of that State and had received from every one of them assurances that the statutes would be interpreted in favor of the veteran. It seems evident, therefore, that in all borderline cases on all phases of the subject, the veteran will be given the benefit of the doubt and that this so-called "liberal" interpretation of veterans' employment rights will become the order of the day.

In the case of TIPPER v. NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, et al No. 1283, decided August 17, 1945 in the Federal District Court for the Western District of Washington, the Court, in interpreting the provisions of the Selective Service Act and in ordering the reemployment of a veteran, made the following observations:

a) "The Act and the regulations made thereunder must be liberally construed."

b) In construing the Act "great weight and consideration" will be given to the regulations of the Director of Selective Service; and

c) "If there is anything in the contract of employment between the Employer and the Union which runs counter to a liberal construction of any of these various acts or regulations, why, of course, it would have to give way and take a subordinate place in the determination of issues such as we have here."

Handbook Directives

Within the last few weeks Selective Service Headquarters has issued a handbook on the Reemployment Rights of Vet-

erans. In general, the handbook covers all phases of the reemployment problem by specific interpretations which apply in detail the "liberal" view of the draft act. This handbook not only reaffirms the doctrine of superseniority, but it extends application of this doctrine somewhat further than the comments of Father Brown. For example, it states that throughout the first year of employment, if such matter as partial shut-down and reductions in force take place, veterans may not be laid off so long as their own jobs or one of like seniority, status and pay are available "subject only to the superior claim of other veteran employees". (Underscoring mine.)

As Father Brown indicates, these "liberal" interpretations will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for clarification. This, of course, places employers in a somewhat precarious situation. We know, as a matter of fact, that no interpretation of the law's provision has any legal finality merely because it is the official view of Selective Service Headquarters. It is quite possible that the Supreme Court will interpret the statute otherwise. If, however, the observations of a native sage to the effect that "The Constitution may follow the flag, but the Supreme Court follows the election returns" is correct, we may expect the courts to accept the so-called "liberal" interpretation.

The above observations are meant to be an objective analysis and are not to be construed as an argument either for or against the veterans' claims for superseniority.

FATHER WILLIAM J. SMITH

Father Smith of Crown Heights Labor School writes:

The interpretation of the Selective Service Act in regard to this question is about as tough a nut to crack as you would want for your opening forum piece. If I am not mistaken it is on its way now to the Supreme Court, and as Father Brown concludes, Congress will most likely be compelled to take steps to clarify some of the very tangled situations which have already arisen.

One phase of the subject that is yet very much in doubt is the status of the veteran who held no job before entering the service. The unions are willing to concede full seniority time for military service, after the veteran has obtained a job. The Selective Service Act at present merely demands that the veteran is entitled to the job he held before entering service, provided conditions are comparably the same as when he left. As matters stand, this leaves many vet-

erans, for instance high-school kids who joined up, out on the well-known limb.

FATHER FLORENCE D. SULLIVAN

An impressive amount of leg-work — consulting newspaper editors and Labor officials and community leaders — is behind the Comment contributed by Father F. D. Sullivan from Tampa, Florida.

The decision of Judge Abruzzo in Federal Court surely gives ample ground for anxiety on the part of Labor Unions and a terrible headache to the employers. It may be a legitimate deduction from the general wording of the Act but it seems excessively to scrap the "Seniority" plan which has been so satisfactory to the employer and the employee.

I have serious doubts if the GI Bill of Rights really meant to grant this "superseniority." I agree with Father Brown that the Act needs clarification. I have consulted some of the intellectual labor leaders in this section and find that, while they are most willing to aid returned veterans in every way, they fear such a universal privilege whereby the veterans would supersede the most experienced and efficient man and long years of service would soon build up a spirit of militarism such as prevailed in Germany until now.

Causes Friction

Men who were kept from military service by the need of experienced men in production for war would be cast out as if they had been disloyal. In many cases these men with experienced training in their special arts did as much as any veteran to help win the war. And their years of service should be respected.

Besides, the spirit of brotherhood and friendly cooperation in a plant would be at an end because there would be constant friction between the superseniority veterans and the others that might happen to remain. It would also be dangerous to fill a plant with veterans who had served the company only for a short period and then let them vote on the proper representation of labor in collective bargaining.

Impairs Efficiency

Again, the efficiency of an industrial plant has to be considered and the free application of Judge Abruzzo's decision would seem to imperil this efficiency. As many valuable men with senior standing would have to give way to less experienced men.

I find the Labor Unions very fair in wishing the veterans to have accumulated seniority, counting the years in service as equivalent to years in the

plant, but they would supersede all men employed since they resigned to enter the service. I believe the American Federation of Labor has a good plan to invite any veteran who desires to follow a craft to choose the one he prefers and they will start him off as an apprentice and help him to attain full standing and full wages in the Union that he chooses to join.

FATHER RAYMOND F. X. CAHILL

Father Cahill is on the staff of the Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations. He believes:

The decision of Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo creates confusion which can only be cleared by a competent authority. Precedent had been pretty well set in a series of decisions by Regional War Labor Boards and by arbitration rulings that a veteran is entitled to his old job back, but to no preferential status over nonveterans on plant seniority lists.

Judge Abruzzo granted superseniority to the veteran in the case, thus overriding the collective bargaining contract provisions on the matter of seniority. Congress or the Supreme Court must make the meaning of the Selective Service Act clear on this point.

While labor itself has generally argued for "accrued seniority" for veterans, there is now in Congress a bill which handles the matter with vigor. The Knutson Bill would provide superseniority for the veteran by giving him seniority credits for the time spent in the armed forces, credit for one day for every single day spent there, credit for a day and a half every sixth day, and credit for two days every seventh day. Further, it would exempt the veteran from the need of joining a union where a closed shop existed and from paying union dues via the check-off unless he chose to do so. Commentators accord the Knutson Bill a good chance of passing if the veterans' organizations push it. This Bill would clear the confusion created by the decision under discussion.

Sooner or later we come to the question of superseniority. Is it a good thing? A la Judge Abruzzo? A la Knutson? A la unions? Here you have an issue which is very difficult, complex, and decidedly controversial. For my money, I think a veteran should receive credit for the time spent in the Armed Forces. Beyond that, I'm inclined to grow suspicious of those who seek to drive a wedge between the veteran worker and the unions, of those who seek to hide behind the veteran as they hit away at institutions which they have opposed all along.

CIO

The BULLETIN asked David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America, Phil Murray's own Union, for an expression of the views of CIO on the problem of the re-employment rights of veterans. Mr. McDonald replied:

Labor unions contend the interpretations by General Hershey on "super-seniority" are unsound and unjust. Judge Abruzzo's decision was in error and the union involved is appealing to the Supreme Court.

We believe veterans are entitled to their full seniority rights, no more and no less. That means they should be credited with their time in the armed services as though they had been working uninterrupted. If a veteran would have been promoted in a plant had he not left, then he is entitled to that promotion when he returns. If a veteran did not have a job when he entered the armed forces he should be credited with as much seniority he would have had if he had gone to work. This credit should become effective as soon as he gets a job.

Obviously, we say, the union's interpretation is fair to everyone—both to the veteran of World War II, World War I, and the non-veteran who was not required to serve in the armed forces. If General Hershey's or Judge Abruzzo's interpretation were followed we would soon find the situation thoroughly confused. First, their interpretations limit the rights of a veteran to only one year. Second, they ignore the rights, for at least one year, of anyone else. Men rejected by the armed forces as physically unfit, indispensable to the war effort on the home front, or too old, would be penalized unfairly. It is possible, under such unrealistic interpretations, for a son of a World War I veteran to take the job of his father, even though the father had far more seniority on the job.

Veterans, by and large, are not interested in obtaining more than their just due. They are interested in seeing their rights protected for more than one year. The unions agree on both points.

The solutions to the situation created by General Hershey and Judge Abruzzo may be cleared up by an intelligent Supreme Court decision. The only purpose served by the present confusion is to give aid and comfort to those who aim to drive a wedge between veterans and non-veterans. This we cannot tolerate.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Reuben D. Siverson of the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce, answering for Eric Johnston, found Father Brown's Comment "very interesting," calling it "a well thought analysis of the ruling of Judge Abruzzo. Mr. Siverson forwarded a Report of his Department to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, dated September 14, 1945, which recommends that Congress be urged:

(1) to clarify and make more certain the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act with respect to the rights of veterans to reinstatement in employment in which they were engaged before entering the service of their country.

(2) to remove any obstacles to initial employment of honorably discharged veterans who have no legal rights to reinstatement to former jobs but who have the qualifications to perform the work for which additional persons are needed.

(3) to centralize in a division of the Veterans Administration the administration of the provisions of law respecting the rights of veterans in seeking private employment. The responsibilities of this agency should be clearly defined and its duties should include the mediating of disputes over veterans' employment rights.

Another Chamber of Commerce publication, Employment of Veterans, issued March, 1945 found that: "In the matter of general company policy the following statement is typical of the basic objective of many companies in the placement of veterans: 'It is the Company's objective to provide a job for every qualified (company) veteran and to try to help every (company) veteran qualify for a job'."

MARQUETTE

Father Thomas J. Divine of Marquette University solicited the Comment of Professor Thomas P. Whelen. Professor Whelen observes:

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended, provides in substance as follows: That a private employer is required upon proper application of a discharged veteran for his former position to restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.

The aforesaid Act furthermore provides that any person who is so restored to a position shall be restored without

loss of seniority... "and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after."

Court Decision

The U. S. District Court, Eastern District of New York in the case of Fishgold v Sullivan Dry Dock and Repair Company construed the clause underlined in the preceding paragraph exactly as you have stated.

The underlined clause has for some time been the subject of much legal discussion. Many lawyers have been of the opinion and have accordingly advised their clients that the aforesaid clause awards to veterans returning to their preservice permanent positions "super-seniority" for a period of one year. That was the conclusion reached by the court in the case cited above. On that conclusion the court based its judgement.

Benefits for Veterans

The reasons which prompted the court to reach the above conclusion are as follows: Subdivision C of Section 8 of the Act enumerates certain benefits in favor of the veteran such as accrued seniority, participation in insurance. Obviously no veteran can receive such benefits unless he shall have been restored to his position. The court reasons and concludes that super-seniority is one of the aforesaid benefits but couched in the words "and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration."

The court further reasoned that through such superseniority as stated in the words underlined above Congress intended that a returning veteran should have one year in which to rehabilitate himself and one year of absolute security in his position.

Clarification Needed

The reasoning of the court in construing the Act has both legal merit and logic. However, this particular provision of the Selective Service Act is vaguely drawn and should be clarified by Congress. The President has already asked in a general way for such clarification.

There is another possible construction applicable to the underlined words. The Act does not use the term superseniority although it does use the term "seniority". These words have come to have a special and technical meaning in collective bargaining contracts. It is also true that the phrase "discharged without cause" has also a special and technical meaning in such contracts. Therefore Congress may have intended that the underlined words signify "security" as as distinct from "seniority". Thus the veteran would be secure in the sense that

union members are, apart from seniority, against any arbitrary tactics on the part of management.

FATHER JOHN C. FRIEDL

The Institute of Social Order (familiar title!) of Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Missouri is headed by Father John C. Friedl who judges:

It is becoming more and more evident that Congress, in this section relating to the reemployment rights of veterans, reached an all-time low in legislative perfection. The intent of Congress, it seems to me, was simple and clear enough, namely: that the veteran shall be, so far as may be, put in the same condition of employment that he would have been if had he not gone into the armed service. It was a noble intent badly conceived. Besides failing to take into consideration a hundred and one contingencies consequent upon such legislation, the intent of Congress was somewhat manhandled by its administrative agency.

'Under date of May 20, 1944, the National Director of the Selective Service issued Memorandum No. 190-A containing a statement of the 'policies' adopted by the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System with respect to the reemployment provisions of the Act. Subsection (c) of Section 1 of Part IV of the Memorandum reads:

'A returning veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay, even though such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a non-veteran with greater seniority.'

Merely Director's Opinion

This is the basis of the so-called 'superseniority'. Now, there is nothing in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which gives to the government agency administering the Act, nor to the Director of Selective Service, the authority to issue any rules, rulings, interpretations or directives with reference to the Act. Consequently, as above quoted, Memorandum No. 190-A, issued by the Director of Selective Service, is without any authority or legal basis whatsoever, and amounts to the Director's opinion merely. If the intent of Congress is not clear, the real intent of Congress can be ascertained by further legislative elucidation by Congress itself, or, that lacking, it is specifically left to the District Courts of the United States to rule on specific claims of returning veterans as presented by the

United States District Attorney for the district in which the claim originates.

After Memorandum No. 190-A was issued, the fat was in the fire. The daily papers featured this 'superseniority' not without some anti-union slanting. It has been vigorously debated ever since. This extra-curricular debating and slanting was bound to have its effect eventually even upon judges of the Federal District Courts. Although there have been court decisions on this statute or some phase of it in some half-dozen instances of which I am aware (all more or less upholding the simple intent of Congress) it was left to Judge Abruzzo to reflect the 'superseniority' issue that was originally stirred up by the National Director of Selective Service.

Other Judges Free

What is the significance of this decision? Not much, except in the Brooklyn district. One Federal District Judge is not bound by the decision or decisions of other District Judges. He can regard it as a precedent or as an interesting opinion.

Should other such Judges use the Abruzzo decision as a determining factor, if and when they are called upon to rule on claims arising out of the Act, appeals are always in order. They will pass through the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal, with much the same result. They will finally reach the Supreme Court and by that time, it is to be hoped, Congress will have taken another look at this reemployment provision of the Act in order to halt the wanton and wholesale injustices to employers and non-veteran employees which are beginning to pile up.

I venture to say that there will be more decisive action when the first case involving the conflicting claims of two veterans themselves comes up for solution. It would be interesting to see how such a travesty on judicial language as contained in the Abruzzo decision would serve to clarify the intent of Congress.

OTHER REPLIES

Noel Sargent, *Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, begged off from taking a stand on the Question proposed, saying:*

"This is a matter of legislative action by Congress and interpretation by the Federal Courts, and I am sure the members of the NAM are very anxious to conform strictly to the provisions of the law regulating the employment and reemployment of veterans."

He added: "Permit me to say that while we do not wish to comment on this particular problem, we appreciate the opportunity offered and would be glad to have you ask us from time to time to comment on other problems which you discuss in your ISO FORUM."

An Associate Editor of America asked to be excused from the invitation to provide Comment since the magazine has not as yet taken a stand on the question and it would not help matters very much if one of the Editors were to take a position in some other publication which was out of step with the policy of America.

A very busy Labor School Director wrote: "I am so distressingly busy that I cannot afford the time to make any ethical or legal study of superseniority. Honest! I'm up to my shoulders in local demands. And barely managing to keep things going."

Another Jesuit who was circularized replied that he didn't "see how we can have any effect on the reemployment situation at this late date."

A Dean, active in arbitration work, wrote: "Due to absence from my office, I was unable to give attention to your letter of September 27th. I regret that I was unable to participate in your discussion. I would be very interested in reading the result."

A trip on University business out of town prevented a Jesuit who has been thinking about the subject for several months from formulating his thought for FORUM. Good leads were provided in a helpful letter he sent.

A layman, a Commissioner in the Conciliation Service, on hearing of FORUM asked to be told what he could do for ISO and the BULLETIN within the limits of the anonymity required by his office.

Six of Ours failed to acknowledge the query. Only one layman didn't use the Air Mail return envelope.

NEXT FORUM

**Does the Atomic
Bomb Out-Mode
UNO?**

The Morality of Rhythm

By Gerald Kelly, S.J.

Question 1: What are the moral principles governing periodic continence in marriage?

Answer: According to the more common teaching of theologians, the limitation of intercourse to the so-called sterile periods is not in itself sinful, but it may be virtuous or culpable according to the circumstances and motives existing in individual cases. (Cf. *What is Marriage?* by Vermeersch-Beuscaren, p. 44, n. 100. America Press.)

A. The practice is certainly virtuous when the married people by mutual consent abstain from conjugal relations during the fertile period because they have a serious reason for avoiding children entirely or for limiting the number of their offspring, but perform the conjugal act during the sterile time in order to attain the secondary ends of marriage.

B. The practice is clearly seriously sinful for a married person who unjustifiably forces it on the other.

C. The limitation of natural intercourse to the sterile period, even by mutual consent, is clearly a mortal sin if this practice is not a practice of continence, but rather a voluntary proximate occasion of serious sins against chastity. The danger of incontinence is very real, and a confessor should always consider it in solving cases.

D. Theologians apparently agree that even when the restriction of intercourse to the sterile period is by mutual consent and when the danger of incontinence is not present, yet the practice is somewhat sinful unless the parties have a good reason for avoiding children or limiting their number (e. g., ill-health of the mother, poverty) and unless their motives conform to such objectively existing reasons for family limitation.

I said that theologians agree that the practice, in this latter instance, is somewhat sinful. The degree of sinfulness seems to be a matter of controversy, and in practice we could not insist on more than venial sin. The precise reason for the sinfulness also seems to be a matter of dispute. Some place the evil in the lack of conformity with the primary purpose of marriage; others speak of a sin of selfishness. I prefer the explana-

tion that the use of the Rhythm, though not an unnatural practice, is nevertheless a departure from the normal way of married life, and as such it is attended by many dangers. For example, when children are avoided entirely, the harmony which ought to exist between man and wife is imperiled, and the maternal instinct is apt to be thwarted. This instinct is strong in most women, even though they do not recognize it. When they have no children they are apt to begin mothering their husbands and they are exposed to a great loneliness about the time of the menopause—just the time when they are most in need of comfort. When the family is unduly limited to one or two children, the children are apt to suffer; ordinarily speaking their characters develop better in the large family. Finally, in all practices of birth control, even “natural,” there is the resultant social evil: namely, alarming reduction of the birth rate and the breaking down of esteem for large families. These various dangers are scarcely sufficiently tangible to estimate them in terms of serious obligation; but it seems that they are common enough and real enough to demand some solid compensating reason for the practice of the Rhythm, even when the danger of incontinence is not present.

Question 2: Under what circumstances may a confessor suggest periodic continence?

Answer: The Sacred Penitentiary (16 June, 1880) allowed the confessor prudently to suggest periodic continence when he judged this to be the only apt means of uprooting the vice of onanism. According to the general principles of moral theology the confessor might also suggest periodic continence even to non-onanist penitents if he judged this to be for the penitent's greater spiritual good: for example in cases in which a penitent who has a good reason for avoiding or spacing children would find perfect continence too difficult. Good reasons would evidently be: ill health of the mother; the fact that the childbirth would endanger the life of the mother; serious economic difficulties.

Question 3: What is the attitude of the Church concerning the publicizing of the Rhythm theory?

Answer: I have been able to find no official public document which explicitly gives the mind of the Church in this matter. In the absence of such a document, we shall have to discern the mind of the Church from other pronouncements and from general principles of moral and ascetical theology. Here are a few points that must be kept in mind:

1. All other things being equal, the Catholic ideal certainly favors the large family. Any publicizing of the Rhythm theory which tends to lessen esteem for the large family is therefore out of harmony with the mind of the Church.

2. Moral and pastoral treatises on the subject which overemphasize the personalist view of marriage or which give unqualified approval to the use of the Rhythm without calling attention to the dangers are definitely at variance with Catholic theology and therefore contrary to the mind of the Church.

3. Catholic men of science may certainly publish scientific books and articles concerning the Ogino - Knaus theory; and these men and others may write more popular explanations for people who may have need of the knowledge. The indiscriminate publicizing of such explanations is not in keeping with proper scientific reserve or good morals.

4. Theologians apparently agree that it is not proper for the priest to give public explanations of the physical aspects of the Rhythm theory. His office is to deal with the moral and ascetical aspects of the matter. The sermon is hardly the occasion for more than a passing mention of this matter; but in classes and study clubs on marriage, it seems quite proper for him to indicate the essential facts concerning the fertile and sterile periods and to show how this knowledge may be profitably used for greater fertility and how it may also be used under certain conditions for limiting fertility.

Question 4: What about the cases?

Case 1: Father Ambrose is justified in his decision. He has sufficient evi-

dence to judge that the attempt to use the Rhythm is keeping his penitent in the proximate occasion of serious sin—and that occasion is voluntary, not necessary.

Case 2: Father Augustine's penitent evidently has sufficient reason for resorting to periodic continence while his financial difficulties last. But the confessor would have done well to examine the case more closely to see if this is not a temporary discouragement and also to point out the dangers of incontinence that might threaten the penitent and his wife and the necessary means of overcoming these dangers.

Case 3: This seems to be case in which the confessor may suggest the use of Rhythm, but Father Anthony did well to suggest that the "woman and her husband practice periodic continence," because if she forces this practice on her husband she is clearly violating justice and is unworthy of absolution.

Case 4: Father Barnabas is correct in explaining the difference between artificial and natural birth control to his college class. He is also correct, in my opinion, in explaining this difference to couples about to be married. These latter are expected to live up to the Catholic teaching on birth control; hence they have right to know the essential difference between artificial and natural control. However, the priest's teaching and instruction is defective if he gives the impression that the knowledge of the Ogino-Knaus theory is useful only for the purpose of family limitation. He should also show how this knowledge may be a divinely given aid for enlarging the family.

References

1. *Ecclesiastical Review* 94 (June 1936) 587: "Morality of the 'Rhythm' Theory" — a symposium including opinions of Vermeersch, Cappello, Merkelbach, Lopez, and Hurth.
2. *Periodica* 23 (Dec. 1934) 238*: "De Prudenti Ratione Indicandi Sterilitatem Physiologicam" — Vermeersch.
3. *Periodica* 24 (Dec. 1935) 165*: "De moralitate sic-dictae abstinenciae periodicae in matrimonio" — Vermeersch.
4. *Periodica* 25 (Feb. and Dec. 1936) 55* & 171*: "Casus de abstinencia periodica in matrimonio"—Lopez.
5. *The Priest* 1 (Feb. 1945) 35: "Questions in Moral Theology"—Lydon.

"...whereon to lay his head"

A problem that will vex returning veterans and the families of service men is the acute shortage of housing throughout the United States. This problem should also be a matter of interest to pastors and to a lesser degree to those in our schools in charge of arrangements for veterans discharged from service.

Building Program

All controls on building construction materials were withdrawn by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder on October 15. The six-point program to expand the building industry was announced at the same time:

1. Through inter-agency action an active campaign to increase the supply of scarce building materials will be undertaken and, if necessary, price and wage increases and priorities to break bottlenecks will be granted.

2. The War Production Board will strengthen inventory controls to prevent hoarding of building materials so that building will not be delayed by artificially created shortages.

3. The Office of Price Administration will strengthen price control of building materials to counteract inflationary pressure.

4. The Federal credit agencies will do everything possible to discourage excessive and unsound lending on mortgages. They will enlist voluntary cooperation of banks and other lending institutions to minimize the danger of inflated prices due to excessive demand.

5. Representatives of industry groups including real estate, building supplies and construction will be called to Washington to map out a voluntary program to increase quickly the production of all materials and facilities needed for an expanded home-construction industry, and also to help fight inflated building costs and real estate prices.

6. The National Housing Agency, in conjunction with industry representatives, will provide an information and advisory service on home values available to any prospective home buyer regardless of whether Federal assistance in financing is involved.

Threat of Inflation

It must be noted, however, that housing costs may be allowed to soar indefinitely. Price Administrator Bowles had

asked for careful restrictions on housing prices but President Truman and Reconversion Chief John W. Snyder have opposed the idea so insistently that their wishes will probably prevail. A vigorous pressure group of real estate dealers and building trades industrialists have been hounding officials in Washington for release of all controls on prices.

If the OPA is disbanded and prices are allowed to soar, rents will rise to prohibitive heights. Already many apartment buildings in large cities have raised their rentals—in some cases have even doubled the rent. Even during the war, housing facilities in large cities were inadequate to care for the needs of the greatly increased urban population; with the return of thousands of veterans and the multiplication of families as a result of post war marriages, the situation is bound to become distressing. Add to the present shortage of housing, the greatly vexed problem of building costs which have risen tremendously during the past five years and we have an almost insupportable burden which we are placing upon the shoulders of young men undertaking to establish families.

No Legislation

Moreover, Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) has announced that he contemplates no plans to introduce legislation which will place restrictions on building prices. Total housing costs have been increased 68 per cent since 1936, 32 per cent since 1942. This means that a bungalow which would have cost \$4500 in 1936 will now cost almost \$7400.

The NCCW urges three measures upon all those interested in helping to solve the housing problem. First, that in all large centers a central information service be established whence individuals may secure what help and advice they need in hunting for a home. Secondly, a concerted effort on the part of all to arouse public opinion to a realization of the needs of veterans and of others who have been displaced from their homes by the various war-time emergencies. Third, a consistent drive to break down the resistance of landlords to families with children.

The National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C., has prepared a pamphlet, *Housing: A Community Job*, which indicates ways in which citizens can aid in securing better housing facilities in their community.

ISOccasions

Report on Rural Life Questionnaire.

The returns on the R. L. Questionnaire far surpassed expectations. 517 cards came back, representing every section of the U. S., five places in Canada, and Belize, B. H. Of this group, 42 priests have done active rural-life work in parishes as pastors or in assisting with rural co-ops, giving Farmers Retreats or rural Missions, by Street Preaching, assisting in Rural Life Institutes for Teaching Sisters, through sermons and classroom work, and by writing articles. 77 other priests express themselves as willing to assist in similar work. 124 desire further information.

Among the scholastics at least 70 have participated in one or more activities such as Rural Religious Vacation Schools, catechising during the school year, giving talks before rural co-op and 4-H groups, and writing articles. 200 more seek information.

These returns do not count a considerable number both at St. Marys,

Kan., and Woodstock, Md. who felt that they could further their study with material at hand in their own R. L. Committees.

A brief summary of the work accomplished in the past year includes more than 500 rural life talks to Seminarians, Sisters, adult farm groups, 4-H and Farmers Union Juniors; at least five vacation schools; three Farmers' Retreats, 35 Rural Missions in the Missouri Province, other provinces not tabulated; 2740 man hours of harvest work on 25 Kansas farms; at least 25 rural life articles published; direct assistance given the National Catholic Rural Life Conference. This assistance was rendered in three ways: by research, by helping to formulate a Seminarians' R. L. Study Outline, and by helping to conduct R. L. Institutes of one, two, or more days duration during the summer.

An attractive folder announces Rockhurst College's special curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Industrial

Relations. This special course was announced by Father Friedl last year, and we hope soon to be able to report the number of students enrolled in this most important venture.

A new wing and an operating room equipped with finest modern facilities have been added to Father William Foley's free Cancer Clinic in Detroit. These expansions have been made possible by the generous contributions of Detroit lay people.

Father John P. Markoe, St. Louis, collaborated in a series of five lectures under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 2 and 3.

Father Herman I. Stock of St. Ignatius Parish in Baltimore gave a series of 14 lectures to rural groups on Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco Conference under the sponsorship of the Union of Maryland Extension Service.

FAMILY (From page 7)

It is true of course that not all social thinkers and planners look with favor upon legislation of this sort. All those who view with alarm the whole idea of Social Security object vigorously to a system of family allowances. Those, too, who are seeking to restrict family size by birth control propaganda look upon such family allowance legislation as a shameful "baby bonus".

For a country however which has accepted the idea of federal Social Security and which has allowed it to continue for more than ten years, there should be no increased alarm at the thought of a new and most important form of Social Security. If we are going to continue our Social Security measures, we might well give serious thought to the wisdom of introducing family allowance provisions into the already existing system of benefits under Social Security.

Many of the security measures already in existence can only be considered as palliatives which try to repair some of the harmful effects of our capitalist system. Family allowance, on the other hand, is definitely a positive measure, which does not undertake to repair injuries, but rather to foster family, and consequently, national welfare.

Any attempt to introduce family allowance legislation in the United States is bound to face vigorous opposition from

many sides, but the merit of a family allowance system as an aid to burdened heads of families merits our interest and support.

LIBERTY? (From page 10)

together. A diligent search failed to disclose anyone who might be suspected of representing the American Association for Advancement of Colored People. Walter White, please note!

Why this oversight? Would it be possibly relevant that Saint Louis is, so I am told, a Northern city with a southern exposure? At any rate, the practical social idealism of bankers has been impugned by more searching minds than possessed by an Assistant Editor of the ISO BULLETIN.

It was all tedious enough: the apostrophe to the spirit of Free Enterprise that was veneration of at least *sub-dulia*, the clumsy dance, the struggle to keep the accordion on key; the chummy culture chat from Smith, "The Man from Massachusetts". But the intolerable part was the ill-concealed sales-talk inflicted on a gullible group of well-intentioned Americans that "we must do business with the Russians" and ignore those badly-mannered propagandists spreading the "Communist spectre".

The reporter wearily recalled Chesterton's cry: "Who is for Liberty? Who goes home?"

Weston College's splendid Social Order Academy continues to make headlines in the Assistancy. In addition to the activities of the late spring and summer, which have already been reported upon, the Philosophers' Social Order Academy has outlined a full year's program of lectures to be held each Friday evening throughout the school year. In addition to lectures by members of the faculty and the scholastics, guest lecturers will be invited to address the Academy from time to time.

Before a distinguished assembly of 1500 jurists, which included Governor Tobin of Massachusetts, Senators Walsh and Saltonstall, as well as a number of judges from federal and state courts, Father Wilfred Parsons delivered his sermon at the annual Red Mass which invoked God's blessing on the judicial year.

Father Parsons insisted that the Christian world exists only on the condition that it accepts Christian principles. He continued, "It is because the Western world has refused to see this through that it is powerless to face in diplomatic discussions those who have constantly repudiated them."

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME. By Dixon Wecker. Houghton Mifflin. 588 pp. \$3.00

This book is based on the theory that history repeats itself.

After every war waged by this country there was the same wild talk about the degeneration of morals in war days, the same conviction that the soldiers would be a powerful bloc, the same certainty that they wouldn't settle down, the same fear of civilians for soldiers and dislike of soldiers for civilians, the same certainty of labor troubles, the same exploitation of soldiers, and yet in no time at all, out of the war emerged a stronger government in a stronger civilization.

I don't think anybody could read this book straight through. But the quotations sound so modern, the newspaper clippings are so much like those of the present day that it would serve as an enormous encouragement to anyone who feels pessimistic about the immediate situation.

Jesuits would find it fun to page through this book, though it does not make easy consecutive reading, simply because there is so much of what one feels he already knows from current vents.

Daniel A. Lord, S. J.

Belatedly we call to your attention a report issued by the Health Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The report, which can be obtained *gratis* from the Chamber, 1315 H Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., surveys local needs and demands for community health programs.

Latin America is being surveyed in a series of studies on economic controls in commercial policy; recent developments in foreign trade; agricultural, pastoral and forest industries; and mining and manufacturing industries. These reports, obtainable *gratis* from the Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C., will eventually cover most of the countries of Central and South America.

NEGRO CATHOLIC WRITERS, 1900-1944. By Sister Mary Anthony, R. S. M. Detroit: Walter Romig and Co. 1945. 150 pp. \$2.20

Those who are interested in the Negro apostolate will be interested in this book, laboriously and admirably compiled by Sister Mary Anthony, R. S. M., librarian at Mount St. Agnes College, Baltimore. It is the first book of its kind; and it will undoubtedly be a pleasurable surprise to both colored and whites to see the appeal which Catholicity makes to the Negro intellectuals.

The book is not a critical study of the writers or writings recorded in it; it is simply a "Bio-bibliography," with short sketches of the writers, and with the references to aid those who may wish to make critical studies.

It is packed with interesting information: The Spanish Negro, Juan Latino, taught the classics to our Father Francis Suarez in the University of Granada and helped to inspire his literary activity and to prompt the democratic trend of his writings (a good subject for a study); Mercer Cook, the distinguished professor of the romance languages and literature in Atlanta University, is a convert; so also is Claude McKay, one of the best known Negro writers of the present. The concluding paragraph of the author's introduction is suggestive:

"Though the difficulties in the way of Catholic Negro authorship are tremendous, they are being overcome by the valiant efforts of progressive men and women in all parts of the country, who, undaunted by failure and discouragement, press on in spite of obstacles, confident that, by the laws of God and of this country, the Negro must eventually attain his rightful heritage of justice. More books should be written by Catholic Negroes. A vast field is open to them. The future may produce a Catholic Paul Laurence Dunbar or James Weldon Johnson. Had Maurice Fields lived, he might have attained a reputation as great as either of these. It is to be hoped that the eyes of our Catholic educators will be opened to the far-reaching possibilities for achievement among our colored Catholics, that a

The entire May, 1945 issue of *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science* is devoted to a consideration of the world organization. On April 4 and 5, 1945, just 17 days before the opening of the San Francisco Conference, the Academy of Political Science in conjunction with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met in New York for an extended consideration of the various aspects of world organization.

The optimistic tone of the addresses was hardly justified by the outcome at San Francisco or by the sequel in the disputes that have troubled the Big Five powers.

An attractive pamphlet entitled "GUARANTEED WAGES THE YEAR ROUND" has been prepared by the Department of Research and Education, CIO. The pamphlet presents graphically and in text the importance of an annual wage which will give the employee new and increased security so that he can plan his life on a much longer scale than under a system of weekly or monthly wage.

The CIO Department of Research and Education, 718 Jackson St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., has prepared a number of pamphlets that would be interesting to those connected with Labor Schools or labor activities.

The UNRRA, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. has prepared a pamphlet offered *gratis* to interested parties which is suitable for preparing a program on UNRRA. The pamphlet is composed of a series of addresses delivered at a one-day conference in Washington recently.

The subjects treated are an over view of UNRRA, Military responsibility for Relief, UNRRA in Europe, and the four divisions of activities, namely, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Health, and Supply.

helping hand will be extended to them, and words of encouragement and recognition bestowed upon those who deserve them."

A. J. Garvy, S. J.