PAGE EIGHT

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Profs Debate Labor-Management Problem Spagnolo Joins

Workers Buck Bill To Restrict Unions By ARTHUR H. REEDE

Associate Professor of Economics

Contrary to prevailing notions. the record of labor strife was good in World War II. Whatever may be said of those who did strike—and I shall not defend them-the fact remains that the amount of time lost as a result of strikes was consistently very low, much lower than in World War I. The lull of the war years has ended, for over half a million

workers are currently on strike. Why has this come about, and does it require action?

Wage rates remain at war-time levels, but "take-home" pay in most mass production plants has declined up to 30 per cent because of the ending of over-time employment. Workers feel this keenly because prices not only have not fallen but are still rising. During the war they gave up the right to strike and were allowed to negotiate for only limited raises in pay. Living costs are now about 33 per cent higher than on January 1, 1942. Few workers were granted wage increases during this period that amounted to more than half this rise in liv-ing costs. While production was at war-time levels, over-time pay helped to make up the difference. Now this is no longer true.

and costly strikes would hamper reconversion and encourage inflation. Accordingly he asks a "cooling off" period during which a fact-finding commission would study and report on the issues. Union spokesmen oppose this



strikes arguing that measure, need not be long or costly if em-ployers bargain in good faith. They believe that they should be assured the right to negotiate wage increases in line with admitted rises in living costs.

Employers complain that they cannot grant wage increases without corresponding adjust-ments in prices. Union spokesmen disagree, arguing that, with over-time and other war conditions The President thinks that long nd costly strikes would hamper econversion and encourage inwage increases would necessitate

Employers allege that workers have often struck in violation of contracts, especially in recent months. They ask that the right to strike be restricted by appropriate safeguards that will bring irre-sponsible union leaders and memsponsible union leaders and inem-bers to book. In part unions op-pose the President's bill for fear that it will be amended to meet employers' demands. Some un-ion spokesmen admit that union

CLASSIFIEDS CONTINUED WANTED — Ride to Pittsburgh on December 22. Please call 3102, and ask for Gale. WANTED — Steel filing cabinet and wooden chest or tool box, new or used. Call Sally, 54 Ath. THOSE traveling with Kate and Marion bring \$6.00 to 40.1 Watts Monday afternoon. Council. LOST — Black Parker fountain pen, trimmed in gold. Finder please return to Student Union. PSCA—

Industry Agreeable To Cooperation

By CLARENCE E. BULLINGER Professor of Industrial Engineering The present labor-management

situation is an aftermath of four years of war restrictions for labor and management

Management is willing to pay high wages. It believes that a return, to the peace-time work week of 40 hours at current hourly rates, might permit it to produce its product and sell it at the present ceiling prices and make a fair return on its investment, if the volume of production is greater than pre-war.

It is even willing to pay labor for a postwar working week of 40 hours, the war-pay for a working week of 48 hours which is the equivalent of 52 hours at the current basic hourly rates when overtime payment is included. If

ienced, that better understandings

will develop and more areas for

It emphatically believes that certain areas of industrial life are the specific and exclusive right of

management to manage in so far as

they are managed in accordance

with the laws of the land, proprie-

bargaining will appear.

it does grant this increase, management believes that it should be allowed to increase its selling price beyond the present ceiling prices as set by OPA. Granted the increase in selling prices it believes that the volume of production will be such as not to result in increased profits beyond that necessary to provide the stimulus to stay in business.

ty, good common sense and in many cases with an enlightened sense of stewardship. Management cannot get along Management also believes that the present standards of living in the United States cannot even con-tinue or get better unless capital without labor, nor can labor get along without management. It, therefore, believes that labor has a stake in the continued operation flows freely to it and is accorded of the industry and should of its own free will take more respon-sibility to develop greater control of the actions of its membersi a fair return.

It believes that where there is clear understanding as to the rights, responsibilities and au-thorities of both labor and management. that there should be no interruptions in the normal flow from day to day activity. This ap-

man Forum and Men's Freshman Nancy Barnes and Ashbrook and Clifford Koelle are secretary and treasurer, respect-



A new associate professor of the department of architecture, Joseph E. Spagnolo, arrived at the College recently from the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Wash-ington, D. C. He had been em-f ployed there as architectural consultant since April 1944.

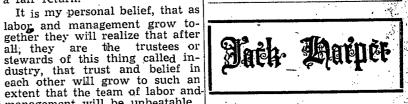
During this time Spagnolo worked on projects involving depth charges and mines. Later he was technical and design consultant for a new \$15,000,000 re-search plant at White Oaks, Md. Traveling abroad to study fine

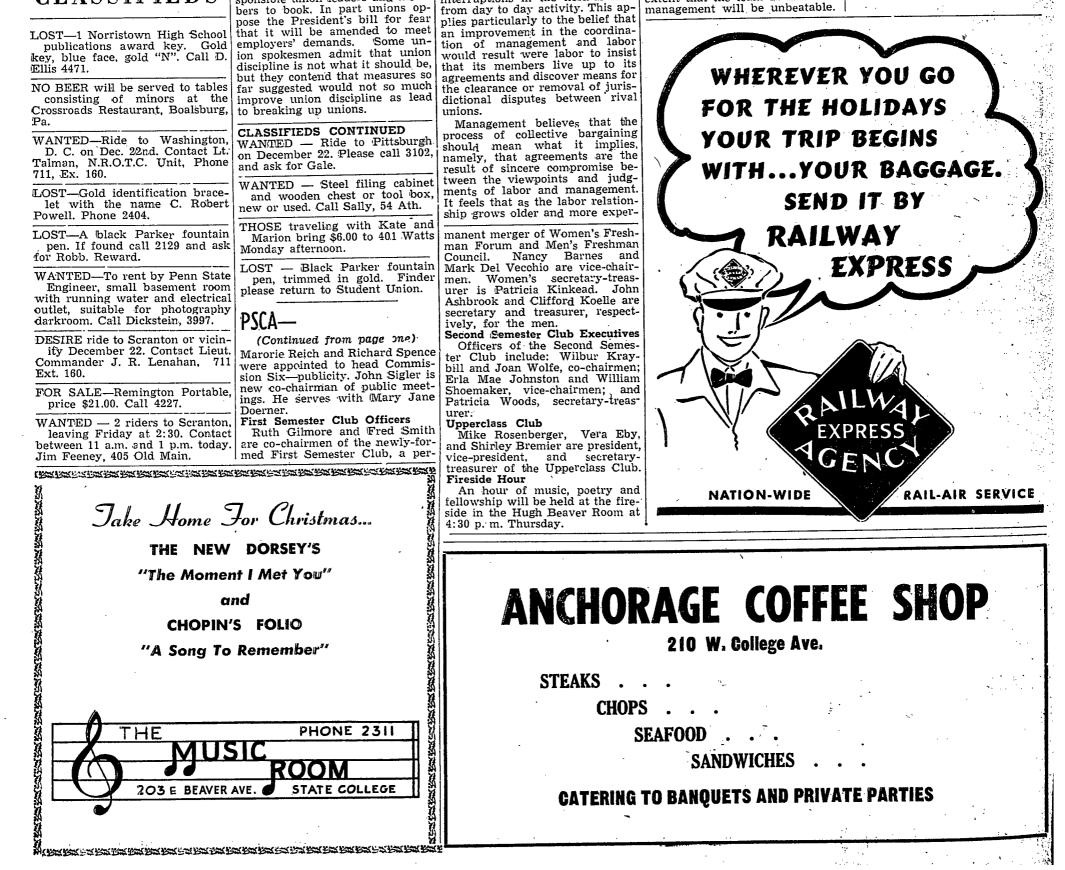
arts, Spagnolo received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the Royal Academy in Rome in 1922. During his four years of study at the Academy he spent some summers traveling in Africa and on the Greek mainland, visiting remains of ancient Egyptian and Greek civilizations.

After receiving his B. F. A. degree. Spagnolo returned to the United States where he enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture and was graduated in 1934 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

In September 1938, Spagnolo received his M. S. degree in arch-itectural engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg. Va., where he was a member of the architectural engineering department.

Before this he was employed in the Home Owners Loan Cor-poration in Columbus, Ohio as assistant reconditioning supervisor.





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