Our Industrial Relations Plan

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OUR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PLAN

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It seems hardly necessary to point out that the industrial world and, as a direct consequence, society in general is now being shaken and upset by disturbances, conflicts and clashes over the rewards merited by productive effort.

If we confine ourselves to purely material considerations it should not surprise us unduly to find each individual trying to get for himself the largest possible share of the wealth created by industry, extracted from the soil or gained through exploitation of our natural resources, while putting forth the least possible effort and, at the same time, looking to government to supplement his earnings to a degree unjustified by productive results.

All that is human enough in itself and in its manifestations but is inevitably brings in its train certain unpleasant phenomena which are harmful both to individuals and to communities. The instinctive search for the largest share while exerting the least effort can only result in a clash of interests. Rival claims to share in benefits become dangerous when their settlement is sought through stratagems, force and violence and even by duplicity. Such methods are just as human as the sentiments or instincts which give to these clashes and jealousies.

However, the effects of these phenomena go a long way towards poisoning all fields of social and political activity. So it is imperative, in the industrial domain as in every field of human relations, that a positive and inescapable rule should be applied to control the ambitions of some while, at the same time, ensuring that others get their fair share.

One feels the natural need for the establishment of the rule of justice which, in the industrial world as elsewhere, can alone ensure a respect for human liberty and dignity.

The leaders of our enterprise are fully convinced of this because around the Council table they remain individuals with family and moral obligations.

As heads of the entreprise they do not overlook their obligation to help in the establishment of equity. Hence arises their constant desire to ensure that their principals and colleagues, as well as those collaborating in the manual and administrative effort in our plants should get the fair share which is due, first of all, to each group and then to each member of that group.

But the difficulty arises exactly when they seek to put these desires into practice. The practical establishment of this rule is difficult, as experience constantly reminds us.

How, then, can the fullest justice be done when norms and methods of application are so relative? How can this be accomplished, by fallible men, in conjunction with others whose views and reasoning are likewise faulty.

Many have tried, almost always in good faith, to find the solution. Truly impartial sociologists have sought to enlighten these searchers but they have seldom succeeded in giving them objective guidance.

We are glad to acknowledge that the Roman Catholic Church, through its illustrious pontiffs, its hierarchy and its sociologists preaches an eminently healthful doctrine which ensures invaluable benefits to humanity and guards it from disasters.

The conscientious obligation of assuring our personnel their rights in return for, and to the extent that they show recognition of their duties, as well as the inspiration derived from the magnificent papal encyclicals have all guided and directed our search for a just partition of the rewards.

A general plan for the participation of the worker in the enterprise is indicated, but the question remains: How can one make an honest application of that principle which shall be really profitable to all the parties at interest?

Many plans or systems have been suggested. Some claim that the method of additional remuneration or recompense based on individual production is best. Others have suggested that participation in the real profits of the enterprise is the true panacea.

Experiments made elsewhere have failed to convince us that either one of these systems was so good that it should be adopted without further search.

As executive head of our enterprise I have often asked the personnel: "What is the real value of a man? How and by whom can that value be determined? If one of us decides, will it not be a purely arbitrary decision?"

After a great deal of study, observation and consultation I finally recommended to our Directors
and proposed to our personnel the system which, now accepted by both parties, has been in force with us for almost three years because this plan seemed to exactly solve the difficulty.

Thus accepted in practice at our Three Rivers and Shawinigan mills, the plan has just undergone the severe test of union negotiations at Shawinigan. To our great satisfaction, it has emerged successfully from this scrutiny since, in a collective labour agreement signed on November 6th, the Union officially accepted it.

When this labour agreement was signed the organizer of the Catholic Workers' Confederation declared that the «Share of Receipts from Conversion Pay Plan» was not only timely, but had great social importance.

It seems to me that his official acceptance, as well as this declaration, evidences the value of the plan and compensates us for the time and trouble which its search and application have cost us.

The plan has also shown itself advantageous to our personnel since it has assured them of supplementary earnings equivalent, for the present quarter, to more than forty per cent of their anterior earnings. Since its application the plan has brought about a permanent increase in basic wages equal to ten per cent of regular earnings and supplementary earnings equal, on the average, to twenty per cent of these higher earnings, as well as numerous other advantages.

Its principal characteristic is to raise the tool user to the rank of a partner and give him the conviction that the remuneration for his services is measured only by his skill and application. It is now possible to judge this idea by its results.

In the beginning we had to judge the plan on its own merits. Because its study and application were by no means easy our collaborators had to take it more or less on trust. I am very pleased to be able to thank them today for the confidence which they then showed in me and I would like to assure them that the generous spirit they displayed on that occasion has created very strong ties between us.

For my own part, having had an opportunity to judge the intrinsic value of the plan, I was struck from the first by the fact that it seemed to comprise the very elements of tool users' participation or, better still, the perfect partnership of tool owners and tool users in the enterprise.

In effect, this plan contains the essence of the contract of partnership. «Each of the partners» (the tool owner on the one hand and the tool user on the other) «contributes there to by bringing
Our plan provides for this need through bi-weekly advances calculated according to a scale of basic wages or remuneration which is established according to the relative personal and social value of the person and the relative value of the operation or work accomplished by each category in terms of the minimum value of complete conversion.

When the objective value of the product has been determined by its sale, through the skill and commercial efficiency of our sales organization, the tool user receives, in the form of supplementary earnings, the balance due him for his work, that is to say, his share of the receipts from conversion.

The fact that members of the sales organization are remunerated on an incentive basis ensures full protection of the tool users' interests at the moment of sale. These same interests are further continuously protected because all clerical and control staffs are also included in the plan.

As the foregoing indicates, the principle of complete partnership inspires and dominates the whole plan.

I might add that this plan carries the application of the partnership principle so far that neither the executive head of the plant nor his immediate associates need any longer be exigent. Instead, they become technical directors, supervisors of orderly conduct, propagandists for healthy ambition and the growth of personal skills. The idea of harsh surveillance of coercion disappears because, from top to bottom of the ladder, each person is working for himself receiving from his colleagues as well as from his superiors technical collaboration and guidance which is all the more welcome since it is profitable.

I think I am right in saying that this system is calculated to do the greatest possible justice to the personnel and that it is inspired and informed by the great principles recognized down through the ages as being wise. It affords a rampart against artificial improvisations which are suspect both because of their origin and their consequences and for whose acceptance altogether too many doctrinaires are striving so earnestly.

I would like to add that this plan has appeared to me preferable to the numerous profit-sharing systems because, according to statistics, the number of enterprises continuously earning steady profits is very small — a fact which makes the profit-sharing formula rather delusive.

It might be well to reduce the plan, in a few words, to a concrete and comprehensible formula.

When the partnership starts, the tool owner puts his machinery, buildings and equipment at the disposal of the tool users along with his capital, credit and the skill, technical and administrative efficiency of the management. With his capital or credit he brings to the machinery and to his partners the motive power, the goods to be converted, accessories needed for this conversion and everything which must be obtained from outside to carry on the conversion process. The tool users, by their effort, effect this conversion by making use of the equipment and accessories and by taking advantage of the management's services. A record is kept of the purchase price of everything which is brought in from outside. Account is also kept of the advances made in the form of bi-weekly wages. Once conversion has been completed, the sales organization is charged with exchanging the finished products on the market.

When the money derived from sales is brought in, the receipts from conversion are established by deducting from the proceeds the total cost of motive power, accessories, raw materials and everything coming in from outside. The revenue thus indicated is divided, 47.61% for the tool users and 52.39% for the tool owners. These proportions were agreed upon, in our case, from the outset of the system's application.

Advances made are charged against the tool users' share and the difference between the total of such advances and the balance applicable will be distributed to each person in proportion to what he received in advances according to the base salaries. If, for example, the share of the receipts from conversion belonging to the tool users is $1,000,000 and the advances made amounted to $800,000 the balance to be distributed will be $200,000 or a quarter or 25% of these earnings. Each person will thus receive, as supplementary earnings, 25% of the advances already made to him. When this payment is completed, the tool users will have received the full value of their effort as established by the king of the situation — the consumer. The balance established quarterly is followed by its distribution.

For their part, the tool owners out of the 52.39% must look after all the administrative expenses of the enterprise, payment of taxes, capital expenditures, etc.

Some may want to know how these percentages of 47.61% and 52.39% were arrived at and I would explain that these figures were reached after taking into consideration the prior operations of our enterprise, market conditions, acquired experience and reasonable forecasts based upon that experience. The findings, of course, apply solely to our enterprise, the industry in which it is en-

(Continued on page 63)
MANUELS TECHNIQUES FRANÇAIS

L'une des carences les plus graves constatées jusqu'à ces dernières années dans notre enseignement technique était le manque de manuels français à l'usage des élèves et des ouvriers qui, ayant déjà terminé leurs études, désiraient se procurer des vocabulaires modernes de leurs métiers respectifs. La direction générale de notre enseignement technique jugea à un moment donné que la préparation de tels manuels s'imposait de façon urgente vu le développement pris par notre enseignement spécialisé.

Les professeurs des principales matières enseignées dans nos écoles techniques se mirent au travail pour donner, avec la collaboration de reviseurs compétents, la forme définitive de manuel aux feuilles de cours qu'ils distribuaient à leurs élèves. C'est ainsi que, à la fin de 1945, ou pouvait déjà se procurer dans chacune de nos écoles techniques et d'arts et métiers les ouvrages suivants : un Lexique de mécanique d'ajustage par M. Lucien Normandeau, un Lexique de menuiserie préparé en collaboration, un manuel sur le Lettrage en dessin industriel par M. Georges Landreau, un Cours de menuiserie en deux volumes par M. Emile Morgentaler, un Guide du constructeur en deux volumes par M. Charles Greuner, un ouvrage sur Les pratiques standardisées dans la construction des habitations aussi par M. Morgentaler, un traité sur la Lecture des Plans par M. Georges Landreau. Ces ouvrages furent tous édités par les soins de la Revue Technique durant le temps que l'enseignement spécialisé dans la province relevait du ministère du Secrétariat provincial.

Quand, le 16 novembre 1946, le nouveau ministère du Bien-Etre social et de la Jeunesse décida d'ajouter aux organismes existants de l'enseignement spécialisé placé sous sa juridiction un Office des cours par correspondance, l'hon. Paul Sauvé fit inclure dans les attributions de ce nouveau service le travail de révision et d'édition des manuels techniques français. M. Jean Delorme, le remplacement du personnel, Germain GIROUX.

Etude sur l'application de la loi des accidents du travail, F. T. HECKER.

Les congés annuels payés, Charles BÉLANGER.

Clause du renouvellement des conventions, Georges-Michel GIROUX.

La formule Rand, Marius BERGERON.
Councils are sometimes charged of being slow. Several councils' deliberations lasted several months; on an average a council takes slightly more than two months to settle a case definitely. The workers become impatient, because the various proceedings required for certification, negotiation, and conciliation have already accumulated delay upon delay. To offset such delays, the council's award may be given a retroactive effect, but the fact remains that prolonged delays frequently compel the workers to accept compromises that prove costly on retroactivity. The legislator must therefore strive to make such necessary delays as short as possible. The award should be handed down within three months from the day on which the council is formed; nowadays, proceedings may be prolonged indefinitely though the award must be rendered within the thirty days following the termination of the proceedings. Moreover, in virtue of his office, the Minister ought to be allowed to appoint the arbitrator who is to represent the employer or the employees, whenever either of the parties concerned cannot come to an agreement, within a reasonable delay, as to the choice of the person by whom they wish to be represented. Any dilatory procedure must be eradicated.

There is no doubt but that our labour relations Code should be rewritten. It must not be forgotten that if the Labour Relations Act was enacted in 1944 and has been amended twice since then, the Quebec Trade Disputes Act dates back to 1909 in its actual form. There is a great need for integration and bringing up to date. Therefore, let us hope that the legislator may fully acknowledge the importance of efficient labour laws if he is to safeguard social peace.

One must admit, on the other hand, that however important may be the laws which govern them, labour relations are, first of all, human relations. Uprightness and good faith alone allow laws to be applied with wisdom. Besides it is to be noted that employers and employees alike are becoming more and more adapted to legality and order. To realize this fact one needs merely to glance over the labour news. Those who grossly violate the actual labour legislation are becoming increasingly scarce. And above all, those who violated the law in the Province of Quebec did not reap much benefit from their illegal acts. An employer lost around a hundred thousand dollars if he is to safeguard social peace.

Experience has enabled us to improve it in its application and we are constantly working to perfect it.

I am firmly of the opinion that the innovation which it has brought us in the field of industrial relations may be of great benefit to the tool user, to the tool owner and to society.

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