

'Public Pressure' Asked by Truman in Radio Appeal

(Continued From Page One)

greatest hazard now before us, Mr. Truman warned in appealing again for establishment of fact-finding machinery to settle disputes.

He said that maintaining stable price and rent conditions was essential to our national safety. For 1948 he predicted a peak food output. Clothing production, he said, would reach a satisfactory level during the year. But he raised the danger signals over housing.

Mr. Truman estimated that we urgently need 5,000,000 new homes, not including replacement of sub-standard dwellings. He promised that government would give private enterprise every encouragement and assistance in producing houses—and producing them fast. He added:

"Where private enterprise is unable to provide the necessary housing, it becomes the responsibility of government to do so. But it primarily is a job for private enterprise to do."

Almost Named Names

Predicting need for rent and price control "for many months to come," Mr. Truman urged congress to extend the price control act as soon as possible. It expires next June 30.

He remarked that congress extended the second war powers act only six months in response to his request for 12. He asked for quick further extension to prevent breakdown in control of conditions created by various materials shortages.

The President renewed his overall domestic legislative requests to which congress has paid scant attention. There was implied complaint against agriculture as well as other elements in Mr. Truman's speech.

He cited General Motors Corp. for having refused to submit in a wage dispute to government fact finding. He again urged congress to enact legislation which would compel General Motors and all employers to open their books.

Mr. Truman almost named names in congress. He said he sought no conflict with congress. He protested the committee system which often permits a "handful of men" to prevent congress itself even from considering proposed legislation.

He reminded the public that the senate education and labor committee and the house labor committee have failed to report to congress emergency legislation to compel corporations to open their books in wage disputes and to impose on labor a 30-day cooling off period before strikes.

His Wage Book

These same two committees, the President said, have blocked legislation to increase minimum wages above levels now established by law. The senate got Mr. Truman's praise for passing a satisfactory "full employment" bill. But he said the bill passed by the house

"does not accomplish any of the purposes sought."

The senate got a Presidential cheer for the bill it passed to enable the federal government to supplement unemployment insurance benefits now provided variously by the states.

"But the house of representatives," the President continued, "is now locked up in the ways and means committee. It will remain locked up in that committee unless the people of the United States insist that it be reported out and passed."

He bluntly charged that a "small handful of men" in the house rules committee have prevented fair employment practices legislation from reaching the house floor.

"No Blanket Criticism"

"And so it goes," he said, "with measure after measure now in the congress. There are other problems: Comprehensive scientific research, universal (military) training, a health and medical care program, an adequate salary scale for federal employees, the presidential succession, river valley development and others."

"I intend no blanket criticism of congress. Devoted and far-seeing men in both senate and house have labored to make effective a program adequate to our needs. But if they are to succeed, they must be reinforced by you—the people they represent."

Mr. Truman said he was not insisting on recommendations just as he made them. But he said the objectives of his recommendations were essential to the nation's well-being.

The President paid high tribute

to congress for "carrying out its responsibility in foreign matters," recalling approval of the United Nations Charter and other notable actions in that field.

Hails Foreign Dealings

He promised to discuss foreign affairs more fully in his annual message on the state of the union to be delivered shortly after congress reconvenes. But the President deplored the domestic front record.

"Our primary aim," he explained, "was to bring about an expanded production and steady, well-paid jobs and purchasing power for all who wanted to work—high farm income—and good profits based on big volume. We have gone a long way in getting our workers and factories back on peacetime jobs. But we are a long way from our goal."

To do the job, Mr. Truman said, industry, labor, agriculture, the congress and the President must pull together.

He recalled that immediately after Japan's surrender representatives of all those elements called on him with promises of teamwork and reconversion co-operation.

Pledges Not Kept

"I regret to say," he continued, "that those promises have not all been kept."

He said the labor-management conference, which met here last autumn failed to agree on the most urgent matter before it—what to do about strikes when bargaining, conciliation and arbitration failed.

"As industrial strife has increased," he continued, "with automobile workers out on strike, and with steel workers, electrical workers and packing house workers scheduling strikes very soon, I have been deeply concerned about the future."

It was under such conditions on Dec. 3, he said, that he proposed his fact-finding procedures to settle industrial disputes. He challenged complaints of labor leaders that his plan would interfere with collective bargaining or the right to strike "remains inviolate."

"Congress Did Nothing"

The purposes of my recommendations," Mr. Truman insisted, "have been misrepresented by some of the spokesmen of both labor and management. I had hoped the congress either would follow my recommendations or would at least propose a solution of its own. It has done neither."

"In the setting up of fact-finding boards, there is nothing harmful to labor. There is nothing harmful to management in this proposal. No detailed information obtained from the books of any company is to be revealed. It is nothing new to have the government get accurate information from a corporation."

Mr. Truman said he was sure the American people agreed with him on the necessity for some fact-finding legislation along the lines he suggested.

"The time has come," he said, "for every citizen of the United States to make his opinion known to his representative in congress. Once that is done, you may be sure that results will follow."

Highlights Of Speech

(Continued From Page One)

gone a long way in getting our workers and factories back on peacetime jobs. But we are a long way from our goal."

Immediately after the surrender of Japan, representatives of the congress, of industry, of labor and of farm organizations promised co-operation and teamwork during this reconversion period. I regret to say that those promises have not all been kept.

The labor-management conference could not agree upon a solution of the most immediate and pressing problem—what to do about strikes when bargaining, conciliation and arbitration all had broken down.

In the setting up of fact-finding boards, there is nothing harmful to labor. There is only an effort to find the truth and report it. On the other hand, there is nothing harmful to management.

You have seen how the General Motors Corp. has refused to co-operate with this fact-finding board. There is no way that it can be compelled to co-operate unless a statute is passed. This is what is now up to congress.

The time has come for every citizen to make his opinion known to his representative in the congress. Once that is done, you may be sure that results will follow.

Of equal importance is the question of keeping prices on an even keel. The inflationary pressures now at work can bring an inflation and a crash that will be much more serious than 1920.

We are all anxious to eliminate controls just as rapidly as we can do so. But price and rent controls will have to be maintained for months to come.

One essential part of our program is full employment legislation. A satisfactory full employment bill was passed by the senate. Another bill which was passed by the house which is not at all acceptable. It is most important that the conferees report a satisfactory bill immediately.

I have been urging the federal government (to) make provision to supplement the unemployment insurance benefits now provided by the different states. The senate has passed an acceptable measure. The bill is now locked up in the (house) ways and means committee. It will remain locked up unless the people insist it be passed.

What I am asking is that these various committees at least give the representatives of the people a chance to vote "yes" or "no" on these vital issues—and that they give them that chance soon.

I seek no conflict with the congress. I earnestly desire co-operation with the congress. Orderly procedure in the congress is indispensable to the democratic process. But orderly procedures does not mean needless delay.

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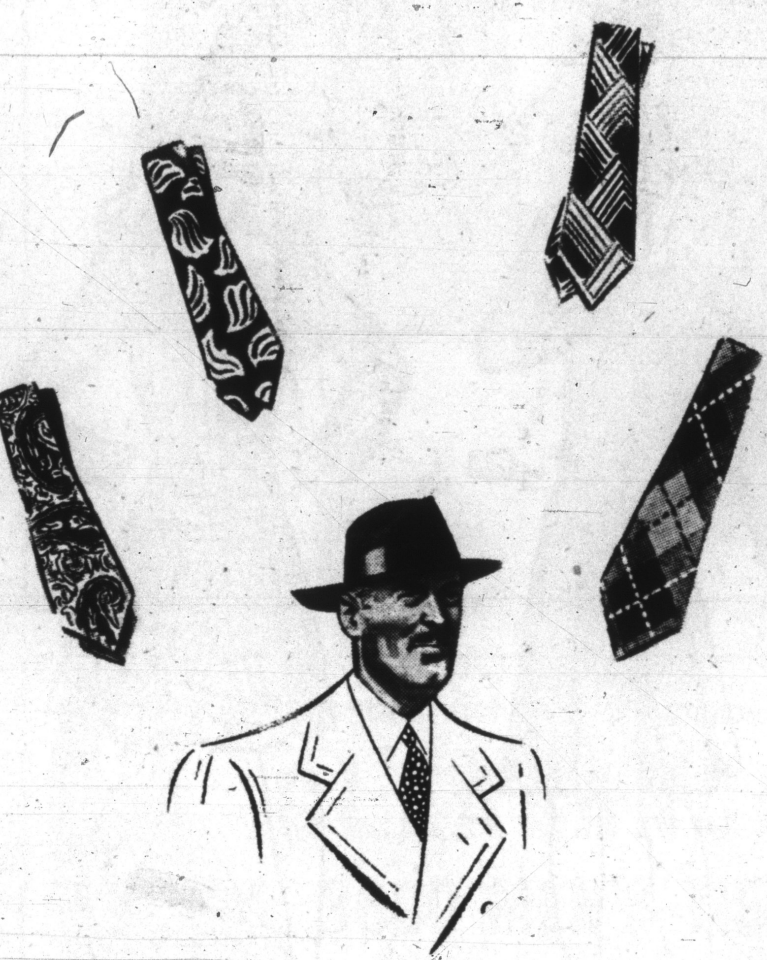
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Organizations

Ivington chapter 384, O. E. S., will meet at 8 p. m. Monday in the Ivington Masonic temple, 3815 E. Washington at Mrs. Ella Lawton is worthy matron and Frank Lawton, worthy patron.

Golden Rule lodge 35, auxiliary to the B. of E. T., will meet at 8 p. m. Wednesday in the Truismen's hall. A luncheon will be served at noon.

Members of the degree of honor will meet at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the home of Miss Genevieve Morris, 1710 N. College ave.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

EVENTS TODAY

United Promotions, meeting, 9:30 a. m., Hotel Severin.

Junior Achievement, meeting, 9 a. m., Hotel Severin.

Exchange club, luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Clarendon.

Spencer Co., meeting, 10 a. m.; luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Indianapolis Piano Teachers association, meeting, 10 a. m., D. A. R. home.

Electric League, board of directors, luncheon, 12:05 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Family Service association, luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Indiana Stamp club, meeting, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Temple Brotherhood, luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Salvation Army, luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Washington.

Phillips Petroleum Co., meeting, 9 a. m., Hotel Severin.

Steelair Oil Co., meeting, 9:30 a. m.; luncheon, 12:15 p. m., Hotel Severin.

Indiana Farm bureau, dinner, 6:30 p. m., Hotel Severin.

International College of Surgeons, dinner, 6:30 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Indiana Stamp club, meeting, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Antlers.

Brotherhood of Railway clerks, meeting, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

Lincoln Bridge club, meeting, 8 p. m., Hotel Lincoln.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Phillips Petroleum Co., meeting, 9 a. m., Hotel Severin.

American Publishers Alliance, luncheon, 12:20 p. m., Hotel Washington.

American Legion Post 484, meeting, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Washington.

Indianapolis Bridge association, tournament, 7:30 p. m., Hotel Washington.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Harold George Doyle, 2530 1/2 E. 10th; Mary Hazel Goode, 19 N. Ritter.

Verlie H. Cray, 929 N. Alabama; Betty Lewis, 1423 N. Alabama.

Charles J. Hill Jr., Camp Atterbury; Vivian Louise Hall, 1143 N. Pennsylvania.

Robert Darwin Board, 1518 E. 24th; Barbara Dora Winters, 1012 N. Seville.

Harold Eugene Updegrave, Champaign, Ill.; Martha Marilyn Koppersmith, Bloomington, Ill.

Robert Leon Meier, 458 N. Fenton; Ruth Evelyn Vernon, 15 N. Webster.

Herbert H. Elmerman, Vincennes; Alma Pauline Hanger, 35 N. Belmont.

Timothy Meador, 2319 S. Lyons; Savannah Wagner, 1092 1/2 Virginia.

William R. Atkins, 214 E. Iowa; Mabel Bailey, 111 W. Raymond.

John Darnell Wilson Jr., 1608 Central; Martha Elizabeth Coffin, 2339 College.

Green B. Mayo, Camp Atterbury; Ruth Julia Southern, Fletcher, N. C.

John R. Clark, Brooklyn; Rosemary Ann Summers, 1230 Naomi.

Edward Whitman, 77, at 848 N. Tuxedo, coronary thrombosis.

Celena V. Stevens, 58, at 1796 N. Rural, carcinoma.

Anna S. Hafner, 93 at 1628 N. Illinois, bronchopneumonia.

Clarence E. Van Dusen, 66, at 1129 Laurel, myocarditis.

Louis Adolph Mitchell, 68, at Methodist, carcinoma.

Heleen Regina Stevens, 78 at 5983 Carrollton, arteriosclerosis.

Clyde J. Roach, 41, at Methodist, carcinoma.

Rodina Kingston, 71, at 1206 Laurel, carcinoma.

Estella Gremelapacher, 75, at 4173 Broadway, chronic myocarditis.

Georgia Alfred Bisco, 59, at Methodist, myocarditis.

Frank Russell Liebtig, 41, at Long Emma, carcinoma.

Emma Doreta Reinsner, 49, at 111 W. 40th, coronary occlusion.

Victor A. Swain, 73, at 4825 Carrollton, carcinoma.

Albert Wood, 68, at 2186 Dexter, acute cardiac dilatation.

Daniel J. Abraham, 68, at 897 N. Rural, cerebral hemorrhage.

Thomas Nelson Doyle, 86, 2620 Allen, cardiac vascular disease.

William Horn, 76, at 3020 Washington blvd., coronary occlusion.

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