

## URGES 17 PCT. G. M. PAY BOOST

### Fact-Finding Board Sets Formula for Peace.

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quest in that it did not take into account anticipated higher output in post-war years.

He suggested that G. M. use the board's proposal as a base for future raises as output rises over 1941 levels.

Confronted by strikes and threats of strikes in mass production industries, Mr. Truman gave the fact-finders' recommendation his full support. Asking both the company and the union to accept, he made it plain that he hoped the proposal would clear the way for settlement of many disputes.

"I am satisfied that if such a settlement is made," he said, "the industrial skies will rapidly clear and American industry and labor will go forward to new heights of achievement in the interests of the whole country."

#### No New Wage Formula

While the panel emphasized that it had not developed a new wage "formula," the belief prevailed in informed government quarters that the General Motors proposal would be accepted and that similar settlements would be reached in the pending steel negotiations and other disputes.

High administration advisers hoped for settlement of the steel case before Monday and believed it would break down any potential resistance to acceptance of the General Motors decision.

The administration was counting on public opinion to compel acceptance by both parties. It also knew that delay on the part of General Motors would give competitive advantages to other manufacturers who have not been affected by strikes.

#### Three on Board

Members of the fact-finding board were Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the war labor board;

Walter P. Stacy, chief justice of the North Carolina supreme court, and Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State college.

Their recommendation called for a wage increase of 17 1/4 per cent for General Motors employees compared with the 30 per cent demanded by the U. A. W. and the 12 per cent offered by the company.

Straight-time hourly rates for the company averaged \$1.12, so the recommended increase would raise the figure to \$1.31.

During the first year after resuming production, the board said, General Motors should be able to pay the recommended increase, without increasing its prices, and still earn greater profits than it did during the base period used by the OPA for pricing purposes.

The board's price statement squared, at least in part, with the arguments of the U. A. W. Neither had contended that the corporation could afford 30 per cent wage increases without increasing its prices.

He said in New York last night that the board's stand on prices was a "smashing victory" for the union and the American public.

The board gave no detailed explanation as to how it arrived at the recommended 17 1/4 cent G. M. wage boost figure, but it cited these factors:

ONE—The proposed increase will keep the workers' weekly take-home pay approximately at wartime levels, if the average work week is a fraction over 40 hours compared with the average week of more than 45 hours during the war.

TWO—"The proposal is in line with the national wage-price policy."

THREE—"It is reasonably related to adjustments which have already been made by some portions of American industry."

FOUR—"The company will enter a period of peak demand for automobiles in a favorable position; it will have a more efficient working force as experienced workers return from the war and will profit from technological advances."

FIVE—Straight-time hourly earnings of automobile workers did not keep pace with the cost of living during the war.

#### Nothing Unusual

The board asserted there was nothing unusual about workers demanding or employers granting increases in hourly wage rates when there was a reduction in working hours.

It said that wage demands, suppressed during the war by the stabilization program, now were making themselves felt coincident with the loss of overtime earnings.

"Many of the wage demands are excessive and cannot possibly be met," the panel said, "and there is great need of self-restraint and moderation in their presentation. But they cannot realistically be measured only in terms of old yardsticks if we expect to solve the difficulties now confronting us and to move forward speedily to full production and to the economy of abundance which we all are hoping for."

#### Not Inflationary

Concluding that the corporation would not need to ask for higher prices, the panel said:

"There is laid upon us an obligation not to recommend an increase which we believe would have inflationary consequences. We have satisfied our conscience on that score as far as the company is concerned."

In assessing the price factors, the board assumed that labor productivity and the company's total output would be equivalent to 1941 levels. It was because the board used 1941 statistics, instead of potentially higher post-war figures, that Neather termed its recommendation was inadequate.

#### Board Handicapped

The board complained that it had been handicapped by General Motors' withdrawal from the hearings after the board insisted that it would consider ability to pay.

Its report listed the information

## Public Responds to President's Appeal for Action



Charles G. Ross, press secretary to President Truman, looks over a pile of letters and telegrams on the President's recent radio address to the nation. Ross said that more than 85 per cent of the messages approved Mr. Truman's demand for congressional action. More than 4000 letters and 500 telegrams have been received.

## HOOSIERS' MAIL ASKS GI RETURN

### Veterans' Plight Vies With Truman's Address.

*Times Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A marked increase in mail, dealing both with the Truman talk and the G. I.'s cry of "we want to go home," was reported by both Indiana senators today.

A checkup showed that there was no such increase in mail to the Hoosier congressmen however.

According to William Murray, secretary to Senator Willis (R. Ind.)

the first delivery this morning brought over 150 letters and the second stepped it up well over 200.

This is about five times the normal amount which was being received during the congressional recess, he said.

"The total is almost equally divided on the subject of the G. I.'s and the talk of President Truman," Mr. Murray said.

The President has an edge among the writers, although many thoughtful letters oppose his program."

"Letters on the subject of bringing the boys home from overseas are unanimously in favor of the G. I.'s return. Some come from soldiers themselves, but mostly they are from the home folks."

Senator Willis' office received several letters from rank-and-file workers at the Anderson General Motors plant protesting the prolonged strike and criticizing their own union leadership.

## G. M. FORMULA MAY SPUR FORD PAY PACT

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Ford was ready to make its peace with the powerful auto workers with a wage increase offer of perhaps 18 per cent.

This would fit into the pattern set by the fact-finding report on G. M.

However, it was possible the union might ask a better compromise offer from Ford on the basis of another statement in the government panel's lengthy report.

The board said data for companies other than General Motors was meager but that one fact stood out:

Other companies produced "much less" in 1941 in proportion to their capacity than General Motors. Hence, the panel concluded, under the peak demand in 1940, the other firms could expect to operate at a proportionately higher volume than General Motors.

The U. A. W. might insist that Ford pay at the River Rouge plant here already was about six or seven cents an hour higher than G. M.'s.

**13TH TO BE DISSOLVED**

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (U. P.)—The non-fighting 13th army will be dissolved Jan. 31 when it completes its study of combat operations of other armies in Europe, U. S. headquarters announced today. The 13th army was the last command of Gen. George Patton.

obtained to study the company's position but said that the panel had not sought confidential data in the hands of government agencies.

The panel did not amplify its statement that its recommendation was within the administration's wage-price stabilization policy. That policy permits unlimited wage increases if these increases are not used as the basis for immediate demands to raise price ceilings.

However, such increases may be used as the basis of requests for higher prices after a "test period" of six months.

**Steel Price Up \$4**

While the board contended no price increase would be needed by General Motors, the government has conceded that a price increase was tied to the steel case.

If the steel dispute is settled, a steel price increase of about \$4 is expected to be authorized immediately, presumably on the basis of costs before the wage settlement.

The companies might apply for a further increase six months later. The United Steel Workers (G. I. O.) has scheduled a strike of its 700,000 members next Monday.

The General Motors decision also is expected to figure in negotiations involving the United Electrical Workers (G. I. O.), which has called a strike of 200,000 members next Tuesday, and the United Packing House Workers (G. I. O.), which has ordered a walkout of its 200,000 members Wednesday.

## PICKETS HERE WILL CONTINUE

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### But Tieup Not Expected Here, Union Says.

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continuing on the job by mutual consent.

"The picket lines will be maintained until I get word from national headquarters to the contrary," Mr. Henn said. "We are not set up for violent picketing of any kind but the fact that operators are going through is the result of a mutual understanding between A. C. E. W. and the Indiana Telephone Traffic union.

"The union has assured us of

their sympathy and support." Mrs. Mae Mann of South Bend, president of the Indiana Telephone Traffic union, which she represents approximately 3000 operators, re-affirmed a statement made yesterday in which she said:

"Our union is in sympathy with striking A. C. E. W. workers but at the present time we are taking no strike vote. We are awaiting future developments."

#### Not Crossing Lines

Members of the Indiana Telephone Workers union, which includes maintenance men, were reported not crossing the picket lines, however.

Long distance service was in full operation throughout the state and to many points outside. Only difficulties being experienced, company heads said, were in attempting to reach cities where long distance operators are out.

Even to these cities, they indicated, emergency calls could be placed.

#### Same in Other Cities

Situations similar to the one here were reported in Evansville, Terre Haute and South Bend where exchanges of Indiana Bell Telephone Co. also are being picketed by the A. C. E. W.

Picketing began about 6:45 this morning at the main telephone exchange at 240 N. Meridian st. and at the Cherry exchange at 1721 N. Rural st., and at the Belmont exchange at 18 N. Belmont st. Belmont and Cherry are the two manual exchanges.

**Pickets at Garages**

Pickets also were reported at the start of the company's main garage at 411 W. New York st. and at the exchange at 40th st. and Central ave.

Police said patrols were not being kept at the scenes of picketing.

Newspaper press service also was unaffected so far, according to reports. Workers in the long lines department of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. were reported crossing picket lines and teletype machine continued to operate.

Local telephone officials said they anticipated no trouble in Indianapolis but that if picketing reached a point where workers could not continue on their jobs, the Cherry and Belmont exchanges would be the only ones affected immediately.

One official expressed belief that only a strike of major proportions and long duration might seriously impair dial service locally.

Ray Waldeck, local president of the telephone workers, pointed out that a strike vote now being conducted in the Indiana union was not connected with the A. C. E. W affair but with the union's own negotiations with the Indiana company for a \$2 daily wage increase for maintenance workers. The vote is expected to be tabulated late today.

**PREDICTION: They will.**

## SCHOOL 63 PUPILS TO ATTEND OLD 55

Pupils of school 63, recently destroyed by fire, will resume their classes at the old school 55 site, 1675 Sheldon st.

Buses, leaving White River bld. and 10th st. at 8:40 a. m., will pick up students. Buses will travel west on 10th to Belmont ave.; north on Belmont to White River bld. and along the boulevard to 16th st.

A hot lunch will be served to pupils at the school for 10 cents.

**REASONS why G. M. probably will accept:**

**UNO LEADER PLEADS  
FOR WORLD UNITY**

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assembly "with good faith and good will."

The League of Nations failed because of a lack of international spirit and predominance of particular over general interests," he said.

"We must try to forget personal differences, our sympathies and antipathies. We shall not succeed if we do not understand that particular interests must be subordinated to general interests."

"We must have the conviction of all 51 nations represented here to represent the interests of the entire world."

"There must be simple rules of procedure in the assembly but all discussions should be complete and courteous. Once a decision is taken it must be accepted by everyone wholeheartedly."

**Tribute to Roosevelt**

Spain paid high tribute to the President Roosevelt.

Referring to Eleanor Roosevelt, member of the U. S. delegation, he said:

"I don't want to open this session without paying tribute particularly to one delegate who bears a most illustrious and honorable name."

"The death of President Roosevelt was an irreparable sorrow and loss."

Other tentative pre-election committee chairmen selections included Poland for the economic and financial committee, and New Zealand, social, humanitarian and cultural.

Assembly vice presidents were scheduled to be elected late today. Pre-election "slates" five of seven to the Big Five and the other two to Venezuela and India.

**WHEN Harry Gumbinsky got**

older, he went on the road with Murray & Mack, acting a comic

## College Heads Rapped for G. I. Educational Problems

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"almost all have been spoken for." F. P. H. A. was doubtful of any further allocations.

However, schools in Arkansas, with 498 housing units, have received more than New York's 360, or California's 255. Only three universities in New York—Alfred, Cornell and Syracuse—have allotted houses, although this is admittedly one of the most congested educational areas.

Attacks by Dr. Marvin and Dr. Bradford followed a demand by Senator Wayne Morse (D. Ore.), former president of the Oregon university law school, that education "dispense with the academic luxuries it has taken for granted."

Dr. Marvin suggested:

ONE: Temporary faculty appointments. Assignments could be given younger men who would carry the load, if only for one term, until faculty members return. Universities thus would not find themselves with a topheavy faculty structure when enrollment return to normal.

TWO: Regular promotions for faculty members on leave. Failure to receive promotions in absentia causes many to seek other employment.

THREE: Greater classroom economy in time and space. If necessary, begin classes at 7:30 and 8 a. m. instead of the conventional 9 a. m. to keep them open until 10 p. m. or later. College classrooms usually are idle in the afternoon. Laboratories, normally restricted to the afternoon, can be used in the evening.

**Mass Production'**

Dean Mitchell Dreese, G. I. O.'s director of veterans' education, suggested "mass production" teaching methods as used successfully in schools.

**Speakers asserted**

Owen was sent to the psychiatric ward of the U. S. Steel Corp. and the C. I. O. Steelworkers union were resumed after the government gave the commanding officer of