

CHURCH HAILS PASTOR'S WORK

Shullenbergers Are Given Silver at Dinner

The "Candlelight" silver today possessed by Dr. and Mrs. William A. Shullenberger seems to symbolize their 20 years' devotion to the Central Christian church.

Last night at a festive dinner and program, the congregation of the church, friends and celebrities paid tribute to the Shullenbergers. As a perpetual token of the love and esteem of the membership, the pastor and his wife were given a set of flat silver for eight.

The name of the silver pattern, "Candlelight," sums up the spirit of Dr. Shullenberger's pastorate and Mrs. Shullenberger's assistance as reflected in the after-dinner speeches.

Warmth of Personality

For their all upon the "sterling" worth of the pastor and the glow and warmth of his personality and that of his wife.

The dinner was preceded by a dramatization of the church history presented by 20 young people under the direction of Miss Nellie C. Young. Miss Young has been associated for a number of years with Dr. Shullenberger as children's minister and youth adviser.

Others who spoke were Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, president of the United Christian Missionary society; John L. H. Fuller, chairman of the church board; Mrs. Maude Lucas Rumpel, daughter of the late Dr. D. R. Lucas, onetime pastor of Central church; and Dr. Howard J. Baumgardner, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Church federation.

Have Three Sons

Dr. E. L. Day, executive secretary of the Christian Church in America, gave the invocation and Mrs. Carl Steeg presented the silverware.

The many responsible offices on boards and committees held by the Shullenbergers were enumerated, including the pastor's term as president of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ.

The Shullenbergers have three sons, Lt. (j.g.) C. C. Shullenberger, a ship's physician stationed in Tokyo bay; Lt. Gale Shullenberger, now on terminal leave, and Dr. Wendell A. Shullenberger, Indianapolis physician.

STRIKE LEGISLATION DROPPED IN SENATE

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Jan. 25. Until then the committee will consider proposals to increase minimum wage rates under an agreement to dispose of that question on Jan. 24.

Senator James O. Eastland (D. Miss.) has pending a senate motion to discharge the labor committee from consideration of the fact-finding bill sponsored by President Truman to prevent strikes.

He is expected to seek today to bring that motion to a vote.

Under senate rules, however, no vote on that question may be had after 2 p. m., when consideration of a fair employment practices bill must be resumed.

If Mr. Eastland fails to obtain discharge of the committee no strike prevention bill is likely to reach the senate much before Feb. 1.

When the committee resumes consideration of that issue next week it expects to hear testimony from Charles E. Wilson, of General Motors, and R. J. Thomas and Walter Reuther, of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) who have struck the automotive giant.

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, Sewell Avery, president of Montgomery Ward Co., and a representative of the department store workers union have been asked to appear later in the week.

Avoid Cool-Off Phrase

There is some chance of faster action in the house where the labor committee refused yesterday by a tie vote to report for floor consideration a vitally revised version of Mr. Truman's fact-finding proposal.

As the President outlined it, his fact-finding board would be able to examine corporate books to determine ability to pay higher wages. He also wanted the bill to include a provision for 30-day cooling off periods before strikes.

The proposal upon which the committee voted yesterday was offered by Rep. Gerald Landis (R. Ind.). It called merely for the establishment of presidential fact-finding boards but without a cooling off period or any means to compel industry to open its books to records.

Committee members apparently believe that some such proposition will be reported to the house early next week.

Acting Chairman Jennings Randolph (D. W. Va.), was confident the committee would report legislation embodying the fact-finding principle. Rep. Frank Hook (D. Mich.), a leading pro-union opponent of the fact-finding bill, told the United Press he would be willing to see the Landis substitute go to the floor for a vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Rep. Gerald W. Landis (R. Ind.) almost wrecked President Truman's fact-finding labor bill.

As a minority member of the house labor committee, the Hoosier congressman moved to report the measure out with amendments preventing the fact-finders from looking into the books of private corporations and without the so-called "cooling off period" for labor unions before striking.

He received the support of other minority members of the committee and one Democrat, Rep. Graham A. Barden of North Carolina. The Landis motion would have prevailed, but a Democratic proxy was introduced to tie the vote and keep the bill in committee.

Iron Lung Holds Polio Gifts



Contributions for the infantile paralysis fund-raising campaign are made in a baby iron lung by Charles H. Hart (left), assistant general agent of the New York Central Railways system, and Clarence T. Brady, vice president of the Indiana National Bank. The baby iron lung, loaned by City hospital, is on display in the Indiana National bank lobby and an adult-size iron lung from Riley hospital is in the Claypool hotel lobby. Both the lungs will be used to receive public contributions to the paralysis fund.

Secrecy on Truman's Steel Proposal Reverses Policy

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that both parties would accept the President's proposal, which was generally reported to be a raise of 18 cents an hour in steel workers' pay. This would be somewhat on the up side of an even split between the 15 cents that U. S. Steel has offered and the 19 cents which the union announced as a compromise from its original 25 cents demand.

Union acceptance was believed to be certain, with the final decision to be made this morning in a meeting of Mr. Murray, his aids and spokesmen for other C. I. O. unions involved in current drives for more hourly pay.

Industry acceptance was more doubtful because Mr. Fairless is faced with the problem of getting a go-ahead not only from his own company but from hundreds of other business enterprises directly concerned.

"Pay Ability" Varies
"Ability to pay" varies in these companies. A pay raise that might be absorbed by U. S. Steel could be disastrous to smaller companies with less financial resources, according to authorities in the steel industry.

Approximately 275 companies actually produce iron and steel, but more than 800 companies are classified in the general steel industry. The steel union has labor contracts with nearly all the 800. They range from giant units like U. S. Steel and the big "independents"—such as Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Jones & Laughlin—to much smaller concerns.

These smaller firms buy semi-finished steel from the actual makers and transform or fabricate it into the many articles that figure in output of the business.

U. S. Steel cannot speak officially for all these concerns, but through its size it admittedly is the bell-

wether in steel affairs, as General Motors is in the automobile industry.

Spokesmen for the small steel companies are emitting loud cries of alarm. They foresee that not only will their labor costs be increased through a general raise in wages, but also that they will have to pay the big companies more for their raw material.

In this two-way squeeze they hope that OPA will carry out its promise of making special price arrangements for their products.

Assisting Mr. Fairless in making his decision are executives of some of the bigger independents—Eugene C. Grace of Bethlehem; Charles White of Republic; Charles R. Hook of American Rolling Mills Co., and others. They are gathered in the same hotel, the Carlton, where the head of the union also stops.

Wants Uniform Basis

Mr. Murray for a long time has wanted to get steel on an industry-wide bargaining basis, similar to that of the coal companies with which he had experience when he was an officer of the United Mine Workers.

The steel industry has resisted for two reasons: (1) It feared monopoly charges if it acted in union; and (2) the little companies have been alert and also allergic to a squeeze from the Goliaths of the industry.

This involved industry situation makes Mr. Truman's task more difficult—and the task of all others most concerned: Messrs. Fairless and Murray; and the responsible parties for the more than 800 big and little companies not a part of "big steel."

ADOPT BOOKS FOR SIX GRADE SUBJECTS

The state board of education today adopted text books in six grade school subjects, first elementary books to be adopted under the 1945 multiple adoption law.

The board was able to adopt the three books authorized in all subjects except home economics in which only one book was offered, according to Dr. Clement C. Malan, superintendent of public instruction.

The lone bidder in the home economics field was the Lippincott Co. Successful bidders in history were the MacMillan Co., Row-Peterson & Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons. Health books were accepted from the American Book Co., Bobbs-Merrill Co. and Ginn & Co.

The three publishers whose geography books were adopted were Allyn & Bacon, John C. Winston Co. and Rand-McNally Co. Spelling texts were adopted from The Webster Publishing Co., Silver-Burdette Co. and Lyons and Carnahan Co.

Successful bidders for the adoption of English texts were D. C. Heath & Co., Laidlaw Bros. and Row-Peterson & Co. A total of 42 bids was considered in all subjects.

HERSHEY ASKS LONGER DRAFT

Wants Every Inductee to Serve 18 Months.

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available for drafting in June and July "if there still is a selective service law" then. The law is scheduled to expire May 15 unless congress extends it.

In asking extension and amendment of the selective service law, Mr. Hershey recommended that men who have been discharged after serving less than six months be reintroduced to serve out an 18-month hitch.

Mr. Hershey emphasized the desirability of action now to extend the draft act. Advance notice is necessary, he said, if the public and the draft boards are to know what to expect.

Blame Enlistments

He had attributed the failure to meet war department calls in part to voluntary enlistments. Such recruits, however, are not "pure volunteers," Hershey said. He said many 17-year-olds are entering the service because they expect to be drafted anyway when they become 18.

If the draft act expires, Hershey said, the number of volunteers will drop sharply.

"If you are not going to extend the draft, then congress should let the public know that, too, so these boys won't be misled," Hershey said. Hershey predicted that "it will not be necessary to return to the induction of fathers." He said "such action would not meet with popular approval."

Gives Recommendations

He told the subcommittee that "if the following recommendations are adopted it is believed that 500,000 additional men can be made available:

"1. Immediate extension of the selective service act.

"2. Amend the selective service act to provide for a definite period of service. Since congress has authorized enlistments for 18 months this would seem to be an appropriate period.

"3. That the war and navy departments lower the physical standards and apply them so as to produce the required numbers of men.

"4. That persons with substantial less than 18 months' service be submitted for reinduction."

Eight Million "In"

Hershey gave the following breakdown of men in the 18-25 age group, as of Dec. 1:

Total, 8,817,300; In armed forces or honorably discharged, 6,227,500; rejected for military service, 1,754,900; deferred by reason of agricultural work, 225,000; deferred by reason of occupation in support of national health, safety or interest, 105,900; deferred for all other reasons, 60,900; in class 1-A or unclassified, 444,100.

The draft director objected to increasing the selective service age because it "would irritate millions of persons and produce only a few thousand soldiers."

Before Senate Group

Hershey was summoned before the subcommittee to explain why selective service has been unable to meet calls of the armed forces. War department and army officials have testified that the recent demobilization slowdown was attributable to lack of replacements which in turn was caused by a slowdown in inductions.

Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D. Colo.) has proposed that the draft age be increased and that the physical requirements be relaxed.

Mr. Hershey said that extending the draft to the 26-29 age group would not produce more than 30,000 soldiers. Another 30,000, he testified, could be drafted from the 30-37 age group. But he strongly recommended, against dipping into these older manpower reserves.

Based on Older Plans

Mr. Hershey said his figures were based on the assumption that the present ban on the drafting of fathers would continue.

After V-J day, Mr. Hershey said, he had recommended that selective service inductions be continued to men 18 through 25 in the expectation that this would produce 50,000 draftees a month for several months.

But many men in this group have been volunteering, he said, and the number drafted has fallen off correspondingly.

Mr. Johnson asserted that the war department had tried to put the blame on congress for the fact that replacements have fallen below anticipated figures. He declared that Hershey acted under war department orders and that, therefore, the war department was to blame.

Mr. Hershey heatedly denied that he took orders from the army. He

Congress Feted By Mrs. Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (U. P.).—The White House "welcome" mat was out today to representatives whose names begin with the letters D through H and senators between G and perhaps O. It all was part of Mrs. Harry S. Truman's program to entertain the entire congress at tea. She decided to do it alphabetically. This will be her third and fourth groups.

Mrs. Truman rounds out each group by also inviting—this time at random—a sprinkling of army, navy and diplomatic folk as well as old friends who fall into none of these categories.

RAPE 'HIDE CITIES' TALK

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (U. P.).—Proposals to tear down American cities and hide them in "cannies of the earth" to avoid atomic bombing are "defeatist," the American Society of Civil Engineers was told today. Evert Kinnard, executive director of the Chicago plan commission, called for "faith in our peace planners" and for proceeding with the preparation of realistic and practical city plans to cope with urban problems and guide future growth.

He asserted the only place from which orders could come to him was the White House.

Mr. Johnson said Hershey probably would be the last witness in the inquiry.

May Drop Hearings

The subcommittee apparently was ready to drop the hearings on grounds the investigation had produced the war department into doing everything possible to get soldiers home.

It was still concerned, however, over the selective service system's inability to produce more than about 35,000 draftees monthly. The army wants 50,000.

Senator Johnson has suggested raising the draft age limits and lowering physical qualifications until May 15, when the draft act will expire unless renewed by congress.

He still hoped, however, to get necessary replacements through volunteers.

To encourage volunteers, Rep. Edward H. Rees (R. Kas.) proposed a substantial pay increase for servicemen. He told the house that if soldiers were paid enough, volunteers would be so numerous that homesick G. I.'s could be brought home faster.

NEW COLLEGE STAFF LISTED

Jack C. Bailey Will Edit Butler Publication.

Editor of the Butler Collegian for the spring semester is Jack C. Bailey, Carmel, a student in the school of journalism.

The announcement was made today by Prof. Rosamond Riser Jones, acting head of the department.

A member of the Collegian staff three years, Mr. Bailey will be assisted by Miss Marjorie Yelvington, Indianapolis, business manager; Robert Sanders, Kokomo, sports editor; Donald Hack, assistant sports editor; Miss Alice Brasse, Lafayette, Miss Diane DeWeese, Indianapolis, coed sports; Jo Koss, Indianapolis, staff photographer; Donald Hyslop, Francisco, make-up editor; Miss Mary Schreiber, Indianapolis, society editor, and Miss Catherine McIntyre, Indianapolis, assistant society editor.

Other Staff Members

Editorial writers will include Miss Marjorie Phillips, Zionsville; Mrs. Carolyn Duvall, Indianapolis; Miss Joan Hayden, Indianapolis; Miss Joy Mudd, Indianapolis; Miss Margaret Dinkelaker, Carmel; Miss Lucy Miles, Indianapolis, and William Pitman.

Associate editors are Miss Brasse, David Patrick, Indianapolis, and Miss Bernice Butler, Indianapolis.

Staff reporters are Miss Jane Dillon, Indianapolis; Miss Helen Clark, Indianapolis; Miss Lorraine Gottschall, Logansport; Miss Morena Cottingham, Greenfield; Miss Mary Jo Honecker, Indianapolis; Miss Mary Palmerlee, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Molly O'Dell, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Patricia Fox, Vincennes; Miss Lois Ramsey, Ft. Wayne; Miss Rosemary Ronshelm, Anderson; Miss Winifred Ham, Indianapolis; Miss Zenna Carmichael, Indianapolis, and Harold Weaver.

BRITISH HOLD 910 JEW IMMIGRANTS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (U. P.).—British troops mounted guard over 910 illegal Jewish immigrants held in the Aitlat detention camp today, including 366 women who were captured last night after being put ashore 30 miles north of Haifa. Authorities said the women immigrants were rounded up by police authorities along the coast shortly after they debarked from a Romanian blockade runner.

State and City Officials Ponder Cleaning of Streets

The works board took under consideration today renewal of a six-month contract with state highway officials for rental to the state of city street cleaning equipment.

Further study was ordered after city street commissioner Luther Tex told members he could not provide the state use of two power sweepers. He said he could lease only one sweeper and one flusher.

Under a state law enacted last year, the highway commission is responsible for maintenance of state highways running through Indianapolis.

Labor Problem

A shortage of employees willing to work in the early hours when parking is at a minimum has been largely responsible for dirty streets, declared C. V. Windsor, a highway district engineer.

"This law is a tremendous pain in the neck," asserted Mr. Windsor. "It's been awful trying to hire

enough help. Our pay is still 10 cents an hour under the prevailing rate in Indianapolis.

"Moreover, your men refused to work at night during December," he told the board. "We have not been able to use a flusher or sweeper on downtown highways since last November."

Equipment Lacking

The state engineer disclosed that it requires only one full night's operation to sweep Washington street from end to end.

The contract under discussion would continue the arrangement by which an hourly rental fee of \$4.50 is paid by the highway commission for a flusher and \$5.75 for sweepers. The machine operators, city employees, are included in the cost.

Crux of the difficulty is inability to obtain equipment, both city and state officials agreed.

NAME EDWIN PAULEY AS FORRESTAL'S AID

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shifts sent to the senate today by the President.

Mr. Pauley during the past few months has been the American representative both in Germany and later in Japan, filling these missions with the personal rank of ambassador. An old man, he formerly was treasurer of the democratic national committee.

W. Stewart Symington of St. Louis, now the surplus property administrator, was nominated to be assistant secretary of war for air, succeeding Robert Lovett.

Allen Named

George E. Allen, political associate and close adviser of the President, was nominated to the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for a two-year term.

In addition to Mr. Allen, the President also nominated four other RFC board members. They are Henry T. Bodman of Michigan as a new appointee, and three replacements, Harvey J. Gunderson, Charles B. Henderson and Henry A. Mulligan.

Mr. Allen, District of Columbia insurance executive and stockholder in some of the nation's largest corporations, has been closely identified with Mr. Truman since his vice presidential campaign in 1944.

Since Mr. Truman has been in the White House, Mr. Allen has been

ACT ON NEW GUINEA

CANBERRA, Jan. 18 (U. P.).—Prime Minister J. B. Chifley announced today the Australian cabinet had decided to submit a proposal to the United Nations assembly for bringing New Guinea under the international trusteeship system.

DOCTOR AWARDED MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (U. P.).—Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, senior U. S. public health service surgeon, received the American typhus commission medal today for his work in combating the spread of typhus in northwest Europe in 1944-45.

STRAUSS SAYS:



WINTER IS WANING—
SPRING IS COMING—

(It took quite a bit of restraint to keep from saying "coming.")

True enough there will be many blizzard days before the birds put on their Spring warbles . . . and give with trills.

But the brighter warmer season is ahead . . . we know it from the calendar . . . we can sense it from time to time on The Boys' Floor . . .

(the new wearables keep coming along . . . although slowly as yet) . . .

We know that Spring is just around the corner . . . (Corner of Washington and Illinois Streets) . . . where the builders and construction workers . . .

are readying the building for the Strauss occupancy in March.

L. STRAUSS & CO., Inc.
SECOND FLOOR

