Truman Calls For Draft Law

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—President Truman asked congress today for power to draft men to build armed strength against the ruthless aggression of Soviet communism.

He also asked a joint senate-house session for:

1. UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.
2. QUICK ENACTMENT OF THE $5,300,000,000 EUROPEAN AID PROGRAM.

Mr. Truman said the draft should be temporary—lasting only until universitl military training is giving the nation the trained men it needs.

In a personally delivered address, the president told the legislators that Russia is out to destroy the independence of Europe's remaining free nations. He said the time has come when America must make its position unmistakably clear—in military as well as economic terms.

The Price Of Peace

Drafting men for the armed services and universal training is part of the price of peace, he declared, saying:

"We must be prepared to pay the price of peace or assuredly we shall pay the price of war."

Bluntly Mr. Truman spoke these words of Soviet Russia—ally of the war which crushed Germany and Japan:

"One nation has not only refused to cooperate in the establishment of a just and honorable peace, but even worse—has actually sought to prevent it . . .

"One nation has persistently obstructed the work of the United Nations by constant abuse of the veto. That nation has vetoed 21 proposals for action . . .

"But that is not all. Since the close of hostilities, the Soviet Union and its agents have destroyed the independence and democratic character of a whole series of nations in Eastern and Central Europe . . .

"It is this ruthless course of action, and the clear design to extend it to the remaining free nations of Europe that have brought about the critical situation in Europe today."

But Mr. Truman also said:

"The door has never been closed, nor will it ever be closed, to the Soviet Union or any other nation which will genuinely cooperate in preserving the peace."

Repeatedly, Mr. Truman emphasized that he asked strengthened armed forces only to keep the peace.

"I believe," he said, "that we have learned the importance of maintaining military strength as a means of preventing war. We have found that a sound military system is necessary in time of peace if we are to remain at peace.

"Aggressors in the past, relying on our apparent lack of military force, have unwisely precipitated war. Although they have been led [illegible] destruction by their misconception of our strength, we have [illegible] terrible price for our unpreparedness."

Mr. Truman called congress' attention to the just-co[illegible] nation-Western European pact for common defense ar[illegible]

Free Nations' Aid Urged

He said of it:

"This development deserves our full s[illegible] [illegible]onfident that the United States will, by appropriate m[illegible] the free nations the support which the situation requires.

"I am sure that the determination of [illegible]ee countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them to do so."

The 50-year treaty sets up a "consultative council" to meet immediately "to consult with regard to any situation which might constitute a threat to peace."

The treaty leaves the way open for other nations to join. It says the five countries "may, by agreement, invite any other state" to agree to its terms.

Mr. Truman told congress there are times when it is "far wiser to act than to hesitate"—even though action always involves risk.

He said his recommendations at this time for action represent "the most urgent steps towards securing the peace and preventing the war."

The president stressed that the United States will continue to support the United Nations and will try every possible method of reaching international accord.

He went on:

"At the same time, we must not be confused about the central issue which confronts the world today.

"The time has come when the free men and women of the world must face the threat to their liberty squarely and courageously."

And developments have reached the point, Mr. Truman said, at which America's position should be unmistakably clear.

Mr. Truman then spoke of the high purposes of the United Nations charter, and added:

"We cannot, however, close our eyes to the harsh fact that through [illegible]struction and even defiance on the part of one nation, this great [illegible]am has not yet become a full reality."

Therefore, he said, supplementary measures are necessary for America—universal training, temporary reviv[illegible]l of the draft, and swift action on the European recovery program.

"Time is now of critical importance," Mr. Truman said of the European aid plan.

"The senate has approved European aid to be started with $5,300,000,000 for the first year. The house has not yet acted.

UMT Plea Voiced

In urging universal training, the president said the United States must remain strong enough to support European countries threatened with communist control and police state rule "so long as communism threatens the very existence of democracy."

Universal training, he said, is the "only feasible means by which the civil components of our armed force can be built up to the strength required if we are to be prepared for emergencies."

America's ability to mobilize trained men in large numbers in an emergency, he said, could head off future conflict and help restore world stability.

Adoption of universal training in this country, he said, would supply "unmistakable evidence to all the world of our determination to back the will to peace with the strength for peace."

Temporary use of the draft, the president said, is needed to keep the armed forces at their proper strength.

He said these forces now lack the necessary men and have been unable to get them through enlistments.

Hence, Mr. Truman said, selective service is needed until universal training can be established solidly. Then it can be ended and regular forces maintained on a voluntary basis.

Agreements Ignored By "One Nation"

"We must be prepared to pay the price of peace," the president said, "or assuredly we shall pay the price of war."

Mr. Truman recited the course of events abroad before heading into his recommendations.

And, skipping the usual niceties of diplomatic language, he rapped at Russia directly by name.

He said agreements had been worked out in world conferences which would have permitted a just peace. But he said they have been "persistently ignored and violated by one nation."

One nation, he said, has "persistently obstructed the work of the United Nations by constant abuse of the veto." Then the chief executive plodded grimly on:

"But that is not all. Since the close of hostilities, the Soviet Union and its agents have destroyed the independence and democratic character of a whole series of nations in Eastern and Central Europe.

"It's this ruthless course of action, and the clear design to extend it to the remaining free nations of Europe, that has brought about the critical situation in Europe today.

"The tragic death of the republic of Czechoslovakia has sent a shock throughout the civilized world. Now pressure is being brought to bear on Finland, to the hazard of the entire Scandinavian peninsula.

Pattern Is All Too Clear

"Greece is under direct military attack from rebels actively supported by her communist-dominated neighbors. In Italy, a determined and aggressive effort is being made by a communist minority to take control of that country.

"The methods vary, but the pattern is all too clear."

In the economic field, Mr. Truman said that Russia and her satellites have declared violent hostility to the European recovery program and are "aggressively attempting to wreck it."

They regard it, he said, as a major obstacle to their subjugating Europe.

Mr. Truman said he is encouraged by plans for quick house action on the European aid plan.

"I hope," he said, "that no single day will be needlessly lost."

At the same time, Mr. Truman said that never in history has "unity among our people" at home been so vital.

Unity Held Essential

He said:

"Unity of purpose, unity of effort and unity of spirit are essential to accomplish the task before us . .

"The world situation is too critical, and the responsibilities of this country are too vast, to permit party struggles to weaken our influence for maintaining peace.

"The American people have the right to assume that political considerations will not affect our working together."

The president's speech was broadcast over all major networks. The state department's "Voice of America" arranged to relay it by short wave in many languages to all the world.

It was broadcast over a loudspeaker system in the Pentagon, headquarters of the national military establishment.

Mr. Truman may have more to say about foreign policy in another address tonight. He will speak at a St. Patrick's Day dinner in New York.

Even before Mr. Truman's address, GOP house leaders had pledged in effect that this country would build up its military power, but had said nothing about revising the draft.

Martin Urges Strong Measures

Speaker Martin (R-Mass.), after a meeting of the GOP house command, issued a statement last night saying:

"We must have the strongest navy on the seas. We must make ourselves absolutely supreme in the air and under the seas."

Martin said "the constant advance of the iron curtain across Europe has created a grave crisis in our international relations." And he added:

"There may be room for some diversity of views and discussion. But on the determination that we will meet it, and meet it promptly, America is united."

In the midst of the speculation about military matters in Mr. Truman's speech, the army said last night its legal staff is studying the scope of powers remaining under emergency legislation.

A memorandum issued "in answer to press queries" said the power to order reserve officers and enlisted men to active duty expired last year.

"It was emphasized," the memorandum said, "that the army is not now calling and has not called members of the organized reserve to active duty against their will."

The statement noted that only the president can call the national guard to federal duty and that congress must act before guard units can be sent overseas.

As for wartime draftees, "it is the view of personnel and legal officials in the army that new legislation would be required" to recall them to uniform.

Officials said the study mentioned in the memorandum has been in progress for several months and resulted from presidential orders ending some of the World War II powers.

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Marshall Asks UMT Passage

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall told congress members today that "diplomatic action without the backing of military strength in the present world can lead only to appeasement."

Marshall testified to the senate armed services committee in support of universal military training, and temporary enactment of a selective service law.

The committee opened hearings on these proposals only two hours after President Truman had appealed for them in a personally-delivered message to congress.

Marshall said that in addition to the manpower measures "a reconsideration of our air program is also necessary."

He told the senators:

"The combination of two things, enactment of the European recovery program on the one hand and a decision by the American people that clearly indicates that they are determined in their course, are necessary now, I think, to the maintenance of peace in the world."

The secretary of state expressed concern over what he called the "accelerated trend" of events in Europe, specifically mentioning the communization of the Balkan states, except Greece, and the fact that both Hungary and Czechoslovakia "have been forced into complete submission to the communist control."

Herald and News

PRICE FIVE CENTS KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1948 Telephone 8111 ★★ No. 1291

WEATHER

Max. (March 16) 42 Min. 21
Precipitation last 24 hours 0.04
Stream year to date 7.96
Last year 5.99 Normal 8.64
Forecast: Snow.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

THERE is grave news in the world today.

President Truman tells a joint session of congress this morning: "The time has come when free men and women of the world must face the threat to their liberty squarely and courageously."

Then he calls for:

1. A TEMPORARY DRAFT to man the machines of war NOW.
2. Universal military training to KEEP the war machines manned.

* * *

ONLY an hour before the President spoke to congress, five nations of Western Europe — Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg — had completed and publicly announced an ALLIANCE pledging mutually that ALL will GO TO WAR if ANY ONE of them is attacked.

* * *

CONSIDER these five nations.

All are small, as size goes in these days.

All are weak, as strength goes in these days.

ALL are war-worn and weary—even hungry.

* * *

IF TROUBLE COMES, IT WILL COME FIRST TO THEM, BECAUSE THEY ARE CLOSEST TO THE SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE.

* * *

YET, seeing what they see, knowing what they know, facing what they have to face, they stand ready to fight another shooting war rather than submit to the creeping slavery they see advancing upon them from the east.

That is courage.

That is devotion to liberty.

* * *

CAN we—still strong where they are weak — be less courageous, less devoted to liberty, than they are?

You answer it.

You and I and 145 million others like us are America. Sooner or later, we shall have to answer. We might

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Board Investigates Meat Strike

Steel Mills Plan Slash In Output

PITTSBURGH, March 17 (AP) — With eight out of every ten soft coal miners idle, steel industry leaders today pondered how soon to begin slashing production to save fuel.

The work stoppage was three days old. More than 339,000 United Mine Workers had left the pits to support John L. Lewis' demand for $100 monthly miners' pensions. Other thousands were expected to quit work today.

Question Dodged

Steelman dodged questions about how long they can keep going if the walkout continues. They are in a quandary. Most of them could keep going full-blast through a short work stoppage. If it is a long-drawn-out affair, like the 59-day strike of 1946, most could save money by cutting back now.

The miners have said they won't go back until a pension plan is drawn. An injunction might get them back though they obeyed a 1946 court order only after Lewis told them to.

Other industries were just beginning to feel the effects of the walkout. Notices were posted at the big Huntington, W. Va. shops of the coal-carrying Chesapeake and Ohio railroad saying the shops will close Saturday.

In Chicago, an Illinois Central spokesman said approximately one-third of its traffic is coal.

The U. S. bureau of mines said the country had a 29-day coal supply on February 1, that it likely will be lower in the March 1 report. Anything below a 30 days supply is considered dangerous.

Meanwhile, as the pension paralysis spread to coal mines in 17 states, operators made their first move toward settlement.

In Washington, Ezra Van Horn, chief operators' spokesman, proposed that he and Lewis go together into federal court to seek appointment of a neutral trustee for the miners' $30,000,000 welfare fund. A previously-appointed neutral member quit last January because of disputes between Lewis and Van Horn.

The operators insist that Lewis' demand of a $100 monthly pension for every coal miner past 60 who has worked 20 years in the mines would bankrupt the fund.

Irish Soldiers Honor Saint

DUBLIN, March 17 (AP)—Thousands of shamrock-wearing soldiers jostled through Dublin's streets today in the biggest St. Patrick's Day celebration since before the war.

Detachments of all branches of Eire's services marched through the festive city as Irishmen paid tribute to the country's patron saint. Formations of fighter planes dipped in salute over College Green, when President Sean O'Kelly reviewed the parade.

Irish folk crowded churches, and President O'Kelly and his cabinet drove in state to high mass.

Saloons were traditionally closed but a few Irishmen with an early thirst slipped across the border into Ulster for a St. Patrick's Day drop.

St. Patrick, Ireland's apostle—folklore says he drove the snakes out of Erin—is credited with wiping out Druidism and strengthening Christianity in Ireland. He died March 17, 1493.

Chances Favorable For Indian Cash Distribution

Klamath Indians, in general council at the Klamath agency tomorrow, will hear a report that the chances are favorable for an early distribution of $800,000, or $500 each, among the approximately 1600 enrolled members of the tribe.

Boyd Jackson, tribal delegate to Washington, returned this week from the capital, and brought the news today that both houses of congress have approved the Klamath welfare measure, providing for the cash distribution. Only the president's signature is needed to authorize the payment.

As to that, Jackson said today that the Indian commissioner and secretary of the interior have been urged to favor the signing of the bill. Their attitude has not been reported, but he hopes to have favorable word by the time he makes a report to the council tomorrow afternoon.

The money would come out of tribal funds now held in reserve in the U. S. treasury. There is a residue of some $2,300,000 from the old Yamsay judgment which is held in the treasury to the credit of the Indians.

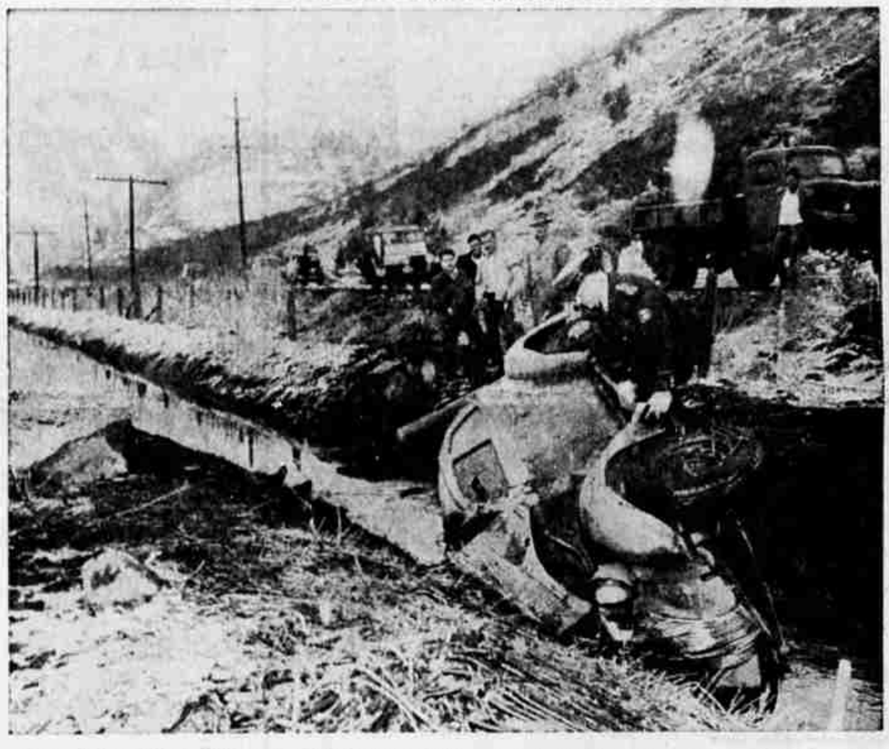
Main business slated before the tribal council Thursday has to do with timber sales, and approval of recently received bids on timber before April 1.

Whether the question of tribal business committee meetings may be brought up is not certain. Pro-liquidationists who were elected recently to the tribal business committee have charged that their functions have been negated by failure to call meetings of the business committee since their election.

DEDICATION

PORTLAND, March 18 (AP) — Patriotic and civic groups from throughout the state are expected to join in a parade here Saturday, March 27, when the city will observe "Rededication Week."

Death Rides Klamath Highway In Year's First Fatality



State Police Officer William T. Christiansen climbs over the wreckage of a sedan driven by Buford Elliott, 40-year-old Klamath carpenter, who plunged to his death yesterday afternoon when his car left the highway a few miles north of Algoma. Elliott's half-covered body lays to the left.

Driver Dies In Plunge From Highway

Klamath county's first traffic fatality was chalked up at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when Buford Reece Elliott, 40-year-old carpenter, plunged off highway 97 four miles north of Algoma and met instant death.

1

1948 Auto Fatality

Elliott, an employe of Pinniger and Watkins, was en route to Klamath Falls from Chiloquin where he was employed on the job of dismantling the old Chiloquin mill. State police investigated and could offer no reason for the accident, which occurred on a straight stretch of highway. Elliott's machine left the roadbed and traveled 116 feet over shoulder and rock, ripped out two fence posts and landed on its side in an irrigation ditch which parallels the highway. Elliott was pinned under the right front fender, his head crushed.

There were no witnesses to the one-car crash, but shortly after it happened, two state highway employes arrived on the scene and immediately contacted state police. The two men, Robert Lloyd, 2637 Homedale, and Tom Poindexter, 800 Washburn way, moved Elliott's body from under the wreckage. The Professional Ambulance Service was called but Elliott was apparently killed instantly when the car crashed into the canal. The body was removed by Ward's.

James Pinniger of the firm of Pinniger and Watkins, reached the accident shortly after it occurred. He said Elliott lived alone in a cabin at 911 Alameda and had worked on the Marine Barracks during the war, and since the war had been in his firm's employ. He has lived in this area for the past five years. Elliott was a native of Marion, N. C. He is survived by three sons, Alfred Reece, Thomas Stephen and William Grover of Eugene, and his father, Linley B. Elliott of Newport News, Va.

Astoria Scores Upset--- Ousts Jefferson 44-35

EUGENE, March 17 (AP)—Astoria High wrote a stunning upset into the state high school tournament first round today, smashing previously undefeated Jefferson of Portland 44 to 35.

It was the second unexpected result as the tourney stood at the half-way mark. Tigard having trimmed favored Newberg 58-55 in an overtime game last night.

Jefferson, which entered the play with 24 victories and no defeats in high school competition this season, got off behind Astoria 11-13 at the first quarter but pulled into a 21-20 lead at the half. That was the end for the Jeffmen.

Astoria took unquestioned command in the third period and poured through 11 points in five minutes without an answering counter from Jefferson. The third quarter ended with the Fishermen out in front 34-27, and they went on from there to win handily.

The end of the morning play saw St. Helens 49-33 conquerer of Pendleton, and Salem, which trimmed Baker 54-36, in the second round along with Tigard and Astoria.

Forsythe A Man Of Foresight

SEATTLE, March 17 (AP)—Angus Forsythe, 47, a Canadian, probably should change his name to "Foresight."

He was arrested by immigration authorities Monday night for illegally entering this country from British Columbia.

A letter addressed to 815 Airport way was delivered to him yesterday. That's the address of the immigration station. Forsythe said he had given it to friends before entering the states.

"Forsythe was a guest of ours about 15 years ago," said R. P. Bonham, district director of the immigration and naturalization service.

"We feel highly complimented. It shews he at least had faith in us."

Bach, Beethoven, Boogie-Woogie Capture Fancy Of African Bushmen As They Go Their Petrillo-Less Way

LOS ANGELES, March 17 (AP)—Bach, Beethoven, boogie—the bushmen of the dark continent like all music.

Says Laura Boulton, UCLA music instructor just returned from her ninth expedition to primitive lands:

"The African native's whole life is intimately bound up with music. Everything they do is to the accompaniment of some rhythm."

Mrs. Boulton combed primitive territory from Cairo to Capetown recording little-known native songs and dances, and her expedition took her from the Belgian Congo through Portuguese West Africa, Southwest African Zululand, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Basutoland.

Nothing she recorded sounds anything like that American thing about not wanting to leave the Congo, however.

"They think their music is better than most of our jazz," Mrs. Boulton told reporters.

"But they like our boogie-woogie and they are simply crazy about symphonies. They employ the free-wheeling manner of jazz, one man picking up a note from another and improvising upon it. They create more rhythmic patterns than we do, and their drum playing is much superior to ours."

Among the African natives, Mrs. Boulton relates, are wandering minstrels who grow rich on musical blackmail. They sing derogatory songs about someone until he pays off. There's no Petrillo to worry about.

Production Cut To Half By Walkout

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP) — The day-old strike of 100,000 CIO meat packing workers came under the official scrutiny of a presidential fact-finding board today.

President Truman, whose earlier pleas to delay the walkout were rejected by union officials, named the board yesterday. It was the first procedure under the Taft-Hartley labor act designed to end strikes that imperil the nation's health and safety.

The meat strike, which halved the nation's meat production, may provide a major test of the new labor law.

First Meet

The three-man board planned its first meeting today to begin investigating the wage dispute which led to the work stoppage in about 140 of the nation's major and independent packing plants.

The striking union, CIO United Packing House Workers of America, promised President Truman "every possible cooperation" with the fact-finding board. Similar cooperation was promised by one of the major packing companies.

The board named under a provision of the Taft-Hartley act has until April 1 to make a written report covering the facts of the dispute to Mr. Truman. It will not make recommendations but after the board reports the president can ask the attorney general to seek an injunction to end the strike.

Members are Nathan P. Feinsinger, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin; Pearce Davis, chairman of the department of business and economics at the Illinois Institue of Technology, and Walter V Schaefer, professor of law at Northwestern university.

There was no violence reported in the picket lines at packing plants across the country during the first day's strike. Supplies of meat animals to market were cut sharply and prices on the wholesale market were higher.

The full effects of the strike were not expected to be felt by consumers for about 10 days or two weeks. The present supply of meat in warehouses is sufficient to meet the nation's average need for three weeks.

Log Deadlock Unbroken

No progress was made in breaking the wage negotiation deadlock between the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) and the Pine Industrial Relations committee at a session in the PIRC office yesterday.

The meeting was attended by George Walker, U. S. conciliation service man from Portland. Another round of wage talks is called for Tuesday, March 23.

The IWA-CIO has asked for a wage increase, paid holidays and health and welfare plan costing an estimated total of 45 cents an hour, while the PIRC, representing lumber mill operators in this area, has offered a 7½-cent hourly overall increase.

Tim Sullivan, local 6-12 executive of IWA-CIO, said that the conciliator would sit in on the hearings until the wage matter is settled.

A story concerning congressional reaction to President Truman's speech will be found on page 9.

The Grin That Won't Come Off

CALIFORNIANS WIN LAND
8 Vets From Local Area Hit Jackpot

"They call me Lucky Seven," said Walter Eisenbeis, farmhand on the Chester Main place at Tulelake, who soon will be tilling the soil on his own. Eisenbeis was seventh on the list of 44 lucky winners of Monday's drawing of the Coppock bay homesteads. Eisenbeis said he was a confirmed bachelor and he even had household equipment of his own to use when he builds his house on the 71.4 acre homestead he won this week. Eisenbeis wasn't at the armory when his number 7 was drawn, but he knew it the minute his name was announced. He had rigged up a portable radio on his tractor while discing in the field. Eisenbeis quit work for the day.