

'G. I. Demonstrators Good Men,' Ike Tells President

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two-thirds of his command, which is took 2½ years to build.

Meanwhile, congressional criticism of the demobilization program persisted. Rep. Clarence J. Brown (D.) member of the house Republican policy committee, was not impressed by the strong defense of the program which President Truman made yesterday. He said a congressional investigation was necessary.

5,000,000 G. I. 'Out'

These developments occurred as the war department reported that the 5,000,000th soldier to be discharged since V-E day would be released today.

In response to worldwide clamor of G. I.'s to be sent home, the army was accelerating its efforts to release all men who could be spared.

This process, not new, has resulted already in reduction of the army's July 1 goal by nearly 1,000,000 men. Last August, just after Japan's surrender, the army said it wanted 1,000,000 men left in uniform on July 1. Last week it placed the figure at 1,550,000.

Many congressmen still believed the discharge program should be checked. But others agreed with the President that the army was doing a good job.

Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R., N.Y.) said he saw no need for a congressional investigation. He added that "we must not get hysterical about this thing."

"Some radical got hold of those fellows in Manila and got them excited," he said. "They'll be all right and it won't be long until they will be home."

To Seek Explanation

Nevertheless, house Democratic whip John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) predicted that the house military affairs committee would call on the war department to explain why it was necessary to keep so many men in service.

Mr. Sparkman, a member of the committee, said it would not be an investigation.

"We will probably have them (officers in charge of demobilization) before the committee and ask them, is it true you need these people?" he said.

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah) of the senate military affairs committee, took a "hands off" attitude. His stand was in the face of strong pressure by some committee members to look into the controversy.

Faster Than Expected

"The army already has demobilized faster than anyone in the army said it could," Mr. Thomas said.

In that connection, a United press survey showed that the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard have discharged 6,342,000 men and women—more than half their peak strength—since the shooting stopped in Europe and in the Pacific.

The demobilization controversy, touched off by the mass G. I. demonstrations in Manila and sustained by other protests elsewhere, did give some individual congressmen a further chance to air their discharge plans.

There was increasing sentiment among some Republicans to declare an official end to the war. That would start tickling off the six months at the end of which the army would be obliged to release men drafted "for the duration and six months."

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R. Neb.) said he might introduce such a resolution.

Will Urge Probe

Rep. August H. Andresen (R. Minn.) said flatly that he would urge congress to set up a special committee to investigate the slowdown in demobilization as soon as it returns from its holiday recess next Monday.

For the war department policy makers to break their word with the men who have done so much to win the war, without giving a satisfactory explanation, smacks of military dictatorship," he said.

"Such a policy will not be tolerated by the American people, and it is the business of congress to see to it that our country continues to function as a democracy."

Rep. John E. Rankin (D. Miss.) renewed demands for action on his bill to discharge all men with 18 months' service who have dependents or want to continue their education.

The bill is stalled in the house military committee and Rep. Rankin has introduced a discharge petition in an effort to bring it to a house vote. The petition requires 150 signatures. It has been signed by approximately 150 members.

Discontent of G. I.'s Spreads in Pacific

HONOLULU, Jan. 9 (U.P.)—An official warning that redeployment of discontents would jeopardize the position of American occupation forces and G. I. demands for a monthly cut of 10 points in the discharge scheme were sounded simultaneously today.

Redeployment, discontent, re-cremations and explanations spread to all of the main theaters in the Pacific.

Col. Charles A. Mahoney, provost marshal, charged in YOKOHAMA that a demonstration before Secretary of War Robert Patterson was sponsored by "Communists and Bolsheviks" among the troops.

Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall, acting commander of the U. S. 8th army in Japan, said 181,183 soldiers had been redeployed from Japan as of Dec. 8, with only 53,973 replacements. He added:

"If this unequal percentage continues, our forces in occupied countries would be left in a precarious position."

Negroes in Demonstration

Military police in the Philippines were investigating a spurge of gunfire—apparently aimed at nobody—which followed the killing of a Negro soldier by a white sentry outside Manila.

Ninety Negro soldiers were in custody. The shooting was by Ne-

PHONE WORKERS BEGIN WALKOUT

Long-Distance Service Over Nation Is Threatened.

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approximately 2,000,000 workers to the 383,000 already in strikes and shutdowns.

Both union and management repre-

sentatives frankly admit that chances for heading off scheduled walkouts depend almost entirely on what administration policymakers are able to accomplish in the next few days.

President Truman yesterday for-

cast a slight rise in steel prices, but whether the increase would be enough to grant requested wage boosts and whether similar con-

cessions could be made in other in-

dustry wage-price stabilization pro-

gram was for conjecture.

Await Corporation Move

Both the United Steel Workers (C. I. O.) and President Truman's steel fact-finding board were awaiting the next step by the U. S. Steel Corp.

It had not yet responded to the panel's recommendation that it enter direct negotiations with the union on its demand for a \$2 daily wage increase.

It was indicated that the panel might proceed with hearings unless a move toward collective bargaining was made today.

The chief executive also told a

news conference that he hoped con-

gress would soon pass legislation to create fact-finding boards in dis-

putes affecting the national welfare

with power to subpoena records and

prohibit strikes for a 30-day period.

Four Panels Working

Fact-finding boards already in

operation include steel, General

Motors and oil panels as well as

the like in the Manila during which

soldiers booted their commanding

general. Yesterday, Gen. Richard-

son told a closed meeting of 1500

non-commissioned officers that he

would carry their protests to Eisen-

hower and MacArthur.

He sanctioned an American vet-

erans committee rally so the sol-

ders could have an opportunity to

voice their grievances.

A speaker at the Ft. Shafter meet-

ing, Sgt. David Livingston of New

York, said the group had no com-

plaint against "local brass and Gen.

Richardson."

He said it sought to

bring pressure against the war de-

partment "and all those in Wash-

ington who have broken their prom-

ises."

Demonstrators carried signs read-

ing "Is Oahu to be occupied?"

"Does Patterson want to play patty-cake?"

and "A letter today will stop de-

lay."

Gives Soldiers' Viewpoint

Sgt. Livingston said the average

soldier was well aware of interna-

tional commitments, but could not

understand the reason for occupa-

tion of friendly countries such as

China and the Philippines, and also

Hawaii.

Gen. Richardson told the non-

coms that he understood how they

felt because he was about to become

a civilian himself, through retire-

ment next October. He said he was

quite willing for them to write their

congressmen.

"They represent your will," he

said. "But if you suddenly take

them into your own hands, you

pass from orderliness and come un-

der the articles of war which hover

over you and me and everybody

else in the army."

Gen. Richardson added, "I don't

want to be put in a position where

I have to take disciplinary action.

That would be the most embar-

rassing—and the last thing in the

world I would want."

He said he wished the men would

not hold mass meetings, let them

discredit themselves, but if they

wanted to do so, he would make the

arrangements.

He called the Manila demonstra-

tion "a thoughtless action and most

undesirable, which made the uni-

form undignified."

STATE AIR SQUADRON WILL BE EXPANDED

State Adj. Gen. Ben H. Watt to-

day announced plans to triple the

size of the Indiana National Guard

air squadron.

Gen. Watt said he had received

word from Washington of plans for

64 air squadrons from various state

national guards. Each state is to be

assigned at least one squadron which

will be approximately three times

larger than pre-war guard squad-

rons.

Abandoned army air fields will

be used for bases and for training

units. In Indiana, Gen. Watt said

it is hoped that Stout field will be

used as a base for the new national

guard setup.

Three separate instruction pro-

grams have been set up for train-

ing national guard personnel—one

for training of senior state instruc-

tors, one for other officers and a

third for sergeant instructors.

Events Today

Indiana Commission of Indiana, meet-

ing, 1:30 p. m. Hotel Antlers.

Indiana Medical Association, Simeon, 9 a. m. Hotel Sevier.

National Advertising Management group, County and territorial assessors, meeting, 9 a. m. Hotel Clayton.

Ohio, 12:15 p. m. Hotel Washington.

Indiana Bar Association, installation, 6:15 p. m. Columbia Club.

Indiana State Bar Association, asso-

ciation, meeting, 8 p. m. Beach Grove hardware store.

Indiana State Tax Commission, meeting

p. m. Y. M. C. A.

Events Tomorrow

Indiana Veterinary Medical association, Ladies'