WASHINGTON, July 13—President Truman plans to "pour it on" in an extemporaneous acceptance speech when the expected Democratic nomination for the Presidency is given to him at the Democratic National Convention, it was learned today.

That the Chief Executive would speak "off-the-cuff" was the latest and best evidence that in Philadelphia he would make a supreme effort to lift the Democratic party out of its defeatist mood. The indications were that he probably would be called to make this effort tomorrow evening.

The acceptance speech, however, will be carefully documented with topical notes which Mr. Truman will keep before him in his double-header aim to get unity in the ranks of his party and to slash at the Republican opposition. Research for his talk was a major operation engaging the White House staff today.

Resort to the extemporaneous technique means that Mr. Truman intends to strive for hard-hitting oratorical effect—fire, vigor, and free-flowing rhetoric, with maybe a flavoring of Missouri vernacular, all overlaid with the Truman smile.

This is the style Mr. Truman used in most of his seventy-three

Continued on Page 3, Column 4
TRUMAN TO ACCEPT IN 'OFF-CUFF' TALK

Continued From Page 1

speeches in his recent cross-country tour. When he uses it, the ease of delivery, the smiling countenance, and free gestures of the hands are in marked contrast to his reading of a prepared speech, when his manner is serious and his eyes and hands appear glued to the manuscript.

The speech will be patterned on one Mr. Truman made on June 14 at Los Angeles, the only one of five major addresses during his tour which he made extemporaneously. But he made it with plenty of notes before him.

The content of the acceptance speech apparently will be patterned largely on the Los Angeles speech, too, judging by a photographer's scoop in Mr. Truman's office today. A few days ago White House news photographers asked for a "Nomination Portrait" of the President, and they took it today. A photographer noticed that Mr. Truman scribbled notes on a pad during pauses in the photography. In enlarging his plate, he discovered the memorandum was entitled "Ten Points," seven of which had been written down as follows:

Housing, prices, social security, displaced persons, insurance, minimum wages, Democratic party.

Most of these items were in the Los Angeles speech. The "insurance" item evidently referred to "health insurance," a major project in Mr. Truman's legislative program. The "Democratic party" item was taken as an indication that Mr. Truman planned to deal in a friendly spirit but with frankness and firmness on party principles, and the controversial issues which in recent months had threatened the Democratic party with disintegration.

Other topics with which Mr. Truman might fill out his list might be taxes, reciprocal trade program and public power and reclamation. He has severely attacked Congress on each of these issues.

White House correspondents, seeking crumbs in the face of close secrecy on Mr. Truman's convention plans, asked to view the picture-taking, as they had not seen the President since he returned from Boilvar, Mo., a week ago. Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, at first consented, then refused.

So it was the photographers' day. They noticed among Mr. Truman's reference material two bound volumes of THE NEW YORK TIMES for October 1944. Those were days of great war and political battles and what Mr. Truman was seeking was not known.

At the time, however, Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President, was pitted against the late President Roosevelt and Mr. Truman was the Vice-Presidential nominee. He may have been seeking two front-page stories of Oct. 17, 1944, on which the headlines were: "Truman Declares Dewey 'Straddles'" and "Dewey Considers Our Affairs Abroad 'on Brink of Chaos.'"

President Watches Television

In the circumstances the reporters had a hard time finding out what Mr. Truman wore for the "nomination portrait." Photographers and White House attaches variously said the Chief Executive's suit was light gray, light tan and blue. With such disagreement on the main item there seemed no point in inquiring about the necktie.

While being photographed Mr. Truman kept an eye on his television machine and viewed part of the news conference in which Senator J. Howard McGrath, Democratic national chairman, said that Mr. Truman would be "most happy to welcome" Senator Barkley of Kentucky as his running mate. Later Mr. Ross said, "Senator McGrath told the story."

Mr. Ross continued to say that Mr. Truman's plans for going to Philadelphia were indefinite, and depended on the timing of events at the convention. It was understood, however, that Mr. Truman would get under way after the platform was adopted and nominating procedure began.

White House correspondents got information leading them to plan for a departure from Washington at 6 P.M. Eastern daylight time tomorrow. Tentative plans call for Mr. Truman to fly to the convention. These, however, could be altered by any delay in the convention schedule, by weather and by Mrs. Truman's aversion to flying. Consequently there was a possibility that Mr. Truman might go by train, or he might fly to accept the nomination and return by rail.