

Truman Budget Sets Peacetime Record

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finance his proposed national health insurance program with a 1 of one per cent total tax on payrolls, beginning next July 1. Employees and employers each would pay 1 of one per cent.

3. An estimate that individual income tax collections in 1950 will yield \$19,135,000,000 reckons that individual incomes will remain at the recent record-high annual rate of \$215,000,000 and the federal income tax alone will drain off nearly one-tenth of that.

During the year which ended six months ago, the government ran up an unprecedented surplus of \$8,419,000,000. Then the Republican-controlled 80th Congress rammed through its multi-billion dollar tax cutting bill over Mr. Truman's veto.

Now, with a four-year term in the White House ahead for himself and with a Democratic Congress reinstalled in Capitol Hill, Mr. Truman bespoke confidence—if not of victory in his fight for higher taxes, at least of a promptly enacted, "integrated, comprehensive system of social insurance."

As a starter, the President suggested advancing to next July 1—a six months speed up—the scheduled rise in social security payroll levies from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent on employees and employers alike. Also, he proposed making the tax apply to earnings above \$3,000 a year, the present top, without saying what the new limit should be.

Less pronounced perhaps than his optimism over his social program, was a new note of hope that things are somewhat better in the world than they were just a year ago.

He spoke at that time of the

"unprecedented challenge" of totalitarianism abroad, of "our efforts to prevent a future war" and of the tragic consequences "if Europe should succumb."

In today's message Mr. Truman said:

"The United States must continue to exert strong, positive effort to achieve peace in the world and growing prosperity at home."

And when he spoke of Europe today instead of picturing what would happen if Communism took over, he asserted:

"United States aid to Western European countries and the mutual self-help which it has stimulated among them are already resulting in substantial progress toward economic recovery and political stability."

Defense Programs Stressed

At home, the President told of his plan "for a national defense position of relative military readiness, coupled with a higher degree of mobilization preparedness."

"The military forces recommended in this budget," he said, "are the most powerful this nation has ever maintained in peacetime."

But he bespoke readiness for "rapid expansion should the need arise."

He asserted that "in the light of continuing national policies already adopted:

"It must be recognized that expenditures in the fiscal year 1951 are likely to be larger than those for 1950. . . . Even higher expenditures will probably be required in future years."

"The budget of the United States Government is large because its responsibilities are large," Mr. Truman declared.

"This nation is today the strongest bulwark of freedom in the world."

The cost of championing Democracy was reckoned by the President in these words:

"The 1950 budget, like all those since the end of the war, is dominated by our international and national defense programs. Together, they are expected to amount to \$21,000,000,000, or half of all budget expenditures."

But he also asked funds to start new programs, some vastly expanding the government's participation in the economic affairs of the nation or launching it into new fields of social benefit undertakings:

A \$290,000,000-a-year program for aid to education, an initial \$100,000,000 for slum clearance and low-rent housing; \$13,500,000 for an "anti-inflation" program carrying broad control powers.

The national health program and bigger social security bene-

fits could run into billions of dollars without affecting budgeted outlays, since they operate through government trust funds not counted with general receipts and expenditures.

The budget totals omit over \$2,400,000,000 the government takes in annually from social security taxes, as well as the lesser sum it pays out in benefits.

The President's new proposals would bring in an extra \$1,700,000,000 in 1950 from expanded old-age insurance and \$260,000,000 from initial insurance levies, he figured.

These were some repeats of requests often turned back by past congresses: \$600,000,000 to start a universal military training program, which he said would cost \$2,000,000,000 a year later; an \$8,000,000 starting outlay for the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Congress Appears Cold

Congress—which heard Mr. Truman deliver his tax boost plea in person last Wednesday—has given little sign of paying heed.

And if the lawmakers need any fresh excuse for ignoring it, they seemed likely to find it in one or more of all of these:

1. The surprisingly small \$873,000,000 deficit predicted for the coming fiscal year—barely half the red ink entry that had been widely predicted.

2. The \$600,000,000 request to get started on UMT by shelving any such military training program—as is indicated by the first reaction in Congress—even that deficit could be pared to \$273,000,000.

3. And by ignoring another proposal to set up a \$150,000,000 "reserve for contingencies," the lawmakers would have the budget within \$123,000,000 of balance without counting on any other cuts or on another presidential underestimate of tax receipts.

Mr. Truman today said revenue this year will be \$1,661,000,000 higher than he had forecast just five months ago. He said tax receipts had gone up with incomes and profits.

But he partly offset that good news by raising his August spending estimate for this year by \$706,000,000. The net result was to drop the prospective 1949 deficit to \$600,000,000—or \$945,000,000 under his mid-summer prediction.

The new estimates, Mr. Truman said, "assume the continuance of full employment and approximately the current levels of economic activity."

Defending his spending estimates against inevitable barrage of Republican and some Democratic opposition in Congress, the President said "a great deal of effort has been devoted to achieving economies" and assuring that various programs "meet only the most essential needs in the light of present conditions."

Roseburg Experiences 11 Degree Cold Night

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ernoon, on the Pacific Highway 19 miles north of here, which occurred as result of icy pavement.

A car, operated by Daniel William Collins Sr., of Junction City collided with a Pierce Auto Freight truck and semi-trailer, Sgt. Harrell said. The truck went partially into the ditch. The officer said Collins and his wife, Leona, were taken to Mercy Hospital, the latter suffering shock. He named Luke Harrison of Woodburn as driver of the truck.

In another minor accident, a West Coast Fast Freight truck went off the highway 17 miles north of here at 4:35 this morning.

In Roseburg yesterday, cars could not climb E. Douglas St., and many children took advantage of the situation to bring out sleds and boards on which to slide down the long hill. Late in the day, City Manager M. W. Shankard ordered the street blocked to permit the children free use of the street.

Wintry Wave Unbroken In Western States

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early today and Los Angeles 34. Snow blanketed the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains and up to two inches fell in nearby foothill communities.

A blizzard with 75-mile-an-hour winds in the mountains 60 miles east of San Diego marooned a Girl Scout party of 14 and indirectly led to an airplane crash which killed five persons in the same vicinity. The Girl Scout party reported it had shelter but was short on food.

Livestock Periled

The frigid blast in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains was Montana's coldest in 10 years. It brought renewed fear for the survival of livestock already weakened from the lack of feed during the blizzard which brought death to at least 22 persons and

ties up rail and highway travel for three days.

Blizzard conditions again were reported in some Wyoming areas and in Northeastern New Mexico, but snowfall throughout the area generally was moderate with railroads and bus lines operating on or near the normal schedules.

At Livingston, Mont., the mercury skidded to 26 below zero early today. International Falls, Minn., had a -18, Bismarck, N. D., a -11 and Casper, Wyo., -14. Readings generally below zero were in prospect for the entire region as far south as northern Kansas.

At least three persons have frozen to death in Montana during the last week.

Legislature Opens In Complete Harmony

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Dyke, 41, Medford, was chosen speaker. Both are lawyers.

Their elections were unanimous, as their opponents had conceded weeks ago.

A veteran staff of employees to run the business of both Houses will be on hand. The only important change was election as House reading clerk of Rollie Truitt, popular Portland baseball broadcaster.

One Dispute Settled

There was one argument, that being in the Senate caucus when a group, headed by Sen. Thomas R. Mahoney, Portland Democrat,

and Sen. Allan Carson, Salem Republican, moved to deny press privileges to the Oregon Voter, Portland weekly. But the motion failed by a voice vote.

The House gave its rules a good working over. The changes were designed to speed up legislative procedure. The Senate also started working on its rules today.

Presiding officers of both Houses announced the assignments to committees today, and told them to start to work immediately to get the session over with.

Salaries of House employees were increased. The chief clerk was raised from \$15 to \$18 a day, and the assistant chief clerk from \$12 to \$15. Other employees got \$1 raises, with the secretaries of members to get \$8—the same pay as their bosses. Senate salaries also will be increased.

Top Committee Heads

Democratic Rep. Henry Semon, Klamath Falls, and Republican Rep. Ralph T. Moore, Coos Bay, will head the important financial committees of the House.

Speaker Frank J. Van Dyke, in announcing the list of the 25 House committees at today's opening session of the legislature, appointed Semon chairman of the ways and means committee, which makes legislative appropriations. Semon has held this job before.

Moore was named to head the taxation committee, which must find ways of financing the state

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon
Forecast for Roseburg and vicinity: Clear to partly cloudy today, tonight and Tuesday. Low tonight, 15 to 25 degrees.
Highest temp. yesterday..... 31
Lowest temp. last night..... 11
Precipitation yesterday..... 0
Precipitation from Jan. 1..... 1.00
Precipitation from Sept. 1..... 14.67
Excess from Jan. 1..... .42

Sarah Marie Redding, Infant, Passes Away

Sarah Marie Redding, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Redding Sr., Roseburg, died Jan. 8. She was born Dec. 25, 1948, in Roseburg. Surviving besides her parents are her grand-

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Redding Sr., Roseburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar White, Bates, Ore. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Roseburg Funeral Home Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 11 a. m. with the Rev. W. A. MacArthur officiating. Interment will follow in the Masonic Cemetery.

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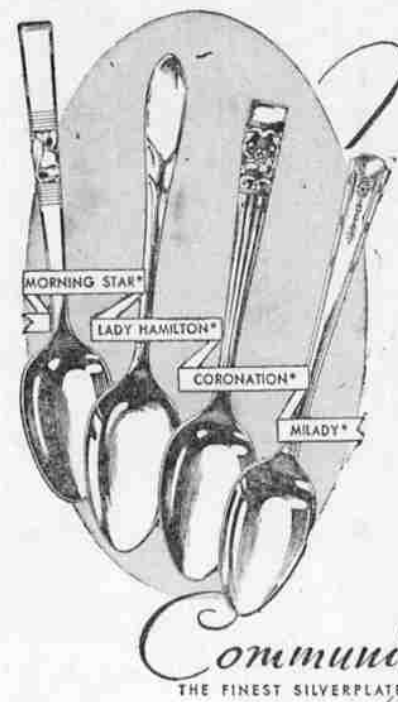
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Sugar Spoon	1.50
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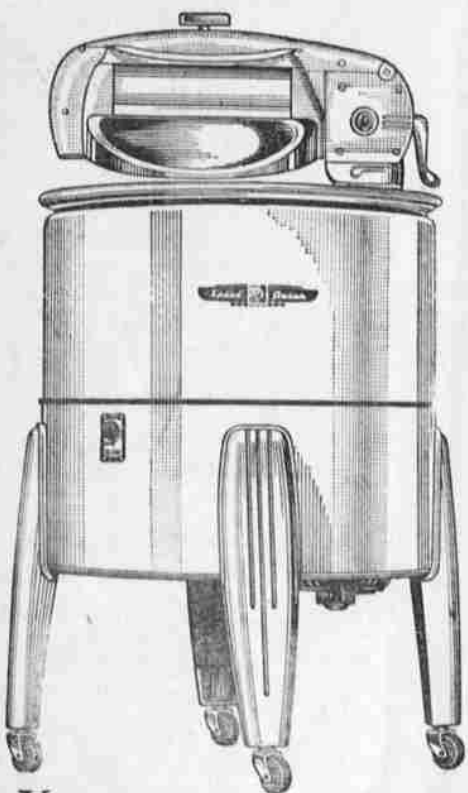
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