

Huge Request Peace Record

Armaments Program Gets
Over Ten Billions
of Money

(Continued From Page 1)

\$60,000,000 to \$55,367,065.00 on June 30, 1942.

The president asked emphatically for the passage of a new tax measure, together with new levies designed to prevent anyone from making an "abnormal net profit" from the defense program. Rising tax rates levies on a rising national income could, he suggested, provide a greatly increased revenue. He estimated national income for the fiscal year at \$70,000,000,000—higher than 1939.

Budget Received

Without Surprise

Despite the size of the figures it contained, the budget was received in congress with an almost surprising equanimity. It had, of course, been known for months that the totals would run to unprecedented proportions. Administration leaders were quick to praise the recommendations, while the most emphatic criticism came, not from the balanced-budget group, but from those critical of the president's foreign policy.

U. S. Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), a leading opponent of the lend-lease plan, said the budget tables would "wake up American taxpayers to the cost of fighting a so-called European war," and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) observed that his digestion was not good enough to "take this budget down at his girth."

The message with which Mr. Roosevelt accompanied the budget began with an emphatic re-statement of what he conceives to be the necessity of the times—a "program for the total defense of our democracy," with "industrial capacity stepped up" to a point at which it can provide the essential ships, tanks, planes and other war supplies.

"Dangerous" to Ready for Little Defense

"It is dangerous to prepare for a little defense," he said. "It is safe only to prepare for total defense. . . A wry turn of fate places this defense burden upon the backs of a peace-loving people."

The proposed national defense expenditures, he said, were part of a tentative \$28,000,000,000 program, but he warned that "no one can predict the ultimate cost of a program that is still in development," and that "when we recall the staggering changes in the world situation in the last six months, the \$28,000,000,000 tentative all present estimates must be."

An accompanying table broke the \$28,000,000,000 down into \$13,704,000,000 for the army, to train and maintain a force increasing from 150,000 in June, 1940, to 1,400,000 in 1942, and provide it with modern equipment; \$11,587,000,000 for the navy, to continue the construction of an "over-all" navy and double its personnel; \$1,902,000,000 for expanding America's industrial capacity and \$1,807,000,000 for other defense purposes.

"Expenditures under the defense program during the last six months amount to \$1,750,000,000," the president said. "This is two and one-half times the amount spent for national defense in the same period of the fiscal year 1940. However, these expenditures understate the progress already made. In six months, contracts and orders for ten billion dollars have been placed. This means that in addition to present defense production, all over the country more goods, large and small, are getting ready rapidly to increase production. Once these preparations have been completed actual deliveries and expenditures will be greatly accelerated."

"I expect actual expenditures to be stepped up to four and three-quarter billion dollars in the fiscal year 1942. We shall actually spend more than 25 billion dollars for defense within a three-year period. That can be accomplished but only if management, labor and consumers cooperate to the utmost."

As for taxes, he had this to say: "A start should be made this year to make a larger percentage of defense payments from current tax receipts. The additional tax measures should be based on the principle of ability to pay. Because it is the fixed policy of the government that no citizen should make any abnormal net profit out of national defense, I am not satisfied that existing laws are in this respect adequate."

Allen Patawa, 52, tall, war-battered Umatilla chief who was a familiar figure at Pendleton Roundups, died of pneumonia last night following an emergency operation.

Patawa, a chief by virtue of his social and rounding leadership for a number of years, was an elder and trustee of the Umatilla Presbyterian mission church. Surviving are his widow, Mary, and three daughters.

Hospital Visit Made

UNIONVALE—Mr. and Mrs. Arzel Gubser and sons visited Ivan Crawley at St. Vincent's hospital in Portland Saturday where he is receiving treatment for an injured spine received while engaged in logging almost five years ago.

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Dies of Pneumonia

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Uncensored! British Losing Ships More Rapidly Than New Built

(Continued from page 1)

erican freighters and tankers, operating or building, be sold, leased, swapped or given outright to England. British shipping Minister Ronald Cross said a few days ago that he had "coveted eyes" on foreign ships laid up in American ports.

The British say, however, any of these aids would not help much unless enough American warships were provided—under the British flag or under the American flag—to convoy the defenseless merchantmen safely across the seas.

More romantic but less pressing for the moment is the war in the air and the means with which to wage it.

Plans Delivered

From US Growing

The British during the last year, according to official figures, have received approximately 1500 planes from the United States.

Actually, I was told just before I left England in mid-December, the number is far in excess of 1500.

American aid and British production together are coming along so well that usually conservative air experts say it is possible that England will have parity in the air with Germany, if not superiority, by midsummer this year.

British planes, especially their fast fighters such as the eight-gun Spitfire and the Hawker Hurricane, are already considered by American military experts to be superior to anything the Germans put in the air.

New Fighters

Proving Effective

The two new British fighter planes, the Whirlwind and the Tempest, which were thrown into the battle of Britain just before the old year ended, are even better than their Spitfire and Hurricane prototypes.

Specifications on the new planes are not yet available, but it is an open secret in aviation circles that they are more heavily armed, miles faster and have a

higher ceiling than anything Britain previously had.

At the same time, the British—with their fingers crossed—hope they have found the answer to night blitzes in a special variation of the Boulton Defiant equipped with sensitive detector apparatus which makes it possible for them to find the night bombers even on the darkest nights.

Pilots Command

American Ships

American planes, particularly the Lockheed Hudson which is used mostly for coast patrol, reconnaissance and light bombing, have taken their place alongside the British and are holding their own in performance.

British pilots with whom I have talked say they like to fly the American planes. They describe them as being soundly built, easy to fly and reliable in a pinch.

This is borne out by the almost phenomenally small number of losses of American planes. Figures are a secret, but it is known that on a proportional basis the losses of American planes have been less than those of British.

Air Coverts Get Through

Up to mid-December, for example, not an American plane being flown from Canada to England had been lost at sea, although British experts said they did not expect to keep the record up throughout the winter.

The American complete British flyers have against American pilots is that they are less heavily armed than the British, but that is being fast remedied both in the original models as they are built in the United States and by the planes being converted after they reach England.

American bombers, particularly the long range type equipped with the army's Sperry bomb sight, were loudly welcomed by the British as making up a temporary shortage in the planes with which the RAF is pounding Germany's key industries.

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Polish Woman Tells Flight

Countess Zamoyka Gives
Credit Body Story
of Nation's Fall

From Scottish school girl to Polish countess to refugee from war-torn Europe, Countess Countess Zamoyka, who spoke at the annual installation and banquet for officers and members of the Salem Retail Credit association at Hotel Marion last night.

Countess Zamoyka who was born a British subject in Scotland, educated in schools in London and the (then) free city of Danzig, told an appreciative audience of more than 150 Salem residents how she had become acquainted with a young Polish count while a university student in Danzig, married him, lived with him but two brief years to see him called to war in the fall of 1939, bore him a child and had never seen him since.

Countess Zamoyka said she was a "dirty little note" reached Portland telling her that Count Zamoyka was alive—that was all.

Her story got into the papers and she was asked to tell it. "I am a long story that she would like to forget. 'Multiply my story by 33,000,000 and you will have the magnitude of the Polish plight,'" she said in recounting 33 days of flight in seven different houses and cellars during the German siege of Warsaw. In that time 170,000 women and children died in the streets or were crushed by the falling debris from buildings.

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Large Number of New Plants Added To City Parks; Vandalism Reported

Having planted a few new varieties of shrubs in Willson park and discarded the old and ordinary deciduous varieties, the Salem park board expects a successful and attractive floral display for 1941.

Three thousand panicles have been set out in the circular beds, which will be followed later with pastel shade annuals, with yellow and white and yellow tulips planted on either side of the main central walk leading to the capitol. The azalea beds have had many more added to their number since the original planting several years ago. Dwarf box edgings have improved the appearance greatly and tie in with the fine old box specimens on the corner. These large box bushes will soon be completely ruined if vandals insist upon taking out large branches from the center of the shrub, the board reports.

On the west entrance, two Carver hawthorn and four large cotoneaster parterre will give a fine display of berries next fall. On the State street side, a magnolia stellata, or star magnolia, has been planted. This is a deciduous variety, though not rare. The tree resembles the ordinary pussywillow, but bears a comparison to the many-petaled white blossom appearing in March. If the buds are molested, there will be no bloom this year. The park board is hoping people will not mistreat this magnolia.

A few nice lilacs have been added to the group on the State street side of the park, the Klager, new hybrids, originated by Mrs. Klager of Woodland, Wash.

Twenty mountain ash trees in the curb bordering Kay park addition are being planted this week and the tennis court is to be completely screened with Virginia creeper and yellow Forsythia.

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Navy Switches Into 3 Fleets

Atlantic, Asiatic Fleets
Are Created in Name;
Kimmell Cincus

(Continued From Page 1)

are operating with crews at full war-time strength,