Industry Tax Reform Plan Emphasizes Need for Jobs

| A four-point tax reform program, designed to con- |  |
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| tinue to improve the clima |  |
| ment- and job creation, has been announced by the Na- |  |
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| tional Association of Manufacturers. |  |
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| A concerted effort by Congress and the Executive |  |
| Branch to control spending is necessary to achieve a real revamping of the income tax, the NAM also said. |  |
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| 1. Retain the 7 percen |  |
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| ciation liberalization started under ADR (accelerated depreciation range) to a true |  |
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| capital cost allowance system, competitive with other lead- |  |
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| ing industrial nations; <br> 2. Raise the corporate sur tax exemption from $\$ 25,000$ |  |
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| to $\$ 100,000$ to allow small businesses, in particular, to extend their operations and |  |
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| create new jobs; <br> 3. Consider a start on re- |  |
| lieving double taxation of dividends, thereby encouraging productive investment and employment throughout |  |
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| the corporate sector; <br> 4. Establish minimum federal jurisdictional standards |  |
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| for taxing interstate commerce to allow business to survive the mass of conflict- |  |
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| ing state and local tax rules. The NAM noted that re- |  |
| cent demands for "reform" and "loophole closing" have raised questions in many minds about the basic fairness of the system by point- |  |
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| to have 25 per cent greater energy density and up to 10 times more life than carbon- |  |
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If you haven't been back to the farm for a couple of
years, chances are you'll never recognize what you see in years, chances a
the cow pasture. ifferent cows, but the breeds are different. They're a different color - not all black, or red with white faces, as
with Angus. and Hereford, the old breeds. And they have Coreign names - like Limousin, Simmental, Maine-Anjou, Chianina and others.
As a group, these cattle are classified as "exotic." Thiss
means about the same thing as . when the word is used to means about the same thing as when the word is
describe certain female dancers - they're different.
The exotic cattle, coming primarily from the European continents, are very old breeds in their native land but the
are completely new in the United States. They are being brought to this coun
herds of Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford to help improve he size and rate of growth of U. S. cattle.
The infusion of new blood started several years ago with The demand for these large-muscled beef animals has been The demand for these large-muscled beef animalis has been
erricic. They are well established and no longer classified as
The last few years have brought the heaviest flow of new breeds. In additon to the imports from the European
continent, others have come from England - South Devon continent, others have come from England - South
and Black Welch - and Australia - the Murray Grey. The Murray Grey was developed in Australia by systematic crossbreeding of common breeds. The Hayes
Converter was developed in much the same manner but in Canada. In the case of the Hayes, two dairy breeds Holstein and Brown Swiss - were used in the cross along
with Hereford. At the same time the exotics are being used in
crossbreeding with older breeds, North Carolina and other U.S. cattlemen are also crossbreeding with the older breeds. The whitefaced black steer, a result of an Angus-Hereford cross, is one of the popular animals in
feedlots because of its hybrid vigor and growthiness. reedots because of its hybrid vigor and growthiness.
These are some of the same traits sought through the fhese are some
A. V. Allen, specialist in charge of extension animal husbandry at North Caroinn State University, says the new ureeds generally seem to grow faster, are more efficient in
und may have a slight edge in percent of lean cuts. But there is no difference in taste of the meat. The breeds also have their problems. Generally, they have larger calves and therefore have more calving and begin their reproductive function a little later than some of the smaller breeds.
While some of the exotics are expected to become well
established in this country as established in this country, as the Charolais have done, they Regardless of the breed or the cross, Tarheel cattlemen can afford to pay something extra for a good bull.
How much can the beef producer afford to pay for a How mu
good bull?
"There is no exact answer," points out A. V. Allen. heule are, however, several factors that the
Allonsider in trying to reach this decision."
Allen says there are two things that determine the value of cattle when they are sold - weight and quality. Both
traits are inherited. Growth rate and quality are about 25 percent transmitted from the sire and dam to the offspring. percent transmitted from the sire and dam to the ofispring.
The growth rate from birth to weaning should be considered, since many Tarheel producers sell calves as If the offspring from the new b
If the offspring from the new bull gains one-tenth pound pounds per month or about 24 pounds at eight months of Age. 30 cents per pound, this extra 24 pounds would be If this bull bred 20 cows the firt year, he could be ${ }^{\text {replacod. }}$ "Buy \& bull with records and known performance," mprove then. Peight and quality of animmele beites produced a North Carolina



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