

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By HUGO S. SIMS, Washington Correspondent

State Department Turns Against Franco Regime

The State Department, which has been severely criticised by some people for following a policy favorable to General Franco's regime, seems to admit the justice of the criticism through recent statements by high officials of the Department.

Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish, in charge of public and cultural relations, says that the 1936 Neutrality Act, which prevented the Spanish Republic from buying arms in this country, "is now almost universally condemned", that it "was never popular", and that until recently it wasn't realized "how strongly America is and was opposed to Franco and to the role played in Spain by Hitler and Mussolini."

The State Department official calls the twenty-five years between the two World Wars the "epoch of irresponsibility," and our general attitude toward international cooperation as "the policy of disaster and death." He concludes that the foreign policy of this country is undergoing a virtual revolution and that the United States now proposes to work out world problems "in a program of cooperation with other nations."

Mr. Dean Acheson, another Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of Congressional relations and international conferences, calls "the Nazi-fascist attack on the Spanish Republic an important link in the chain leading to World War II." This conclusion was reached by millions of Americans some years ago and the only reason why popular sentiment was not more strongly expressed was the belief that American policy toward Spain tended to prevent the Spanish Dictator from joining the war on the side of the Axis powers.

Private Enterprise Must Fight To Win

The outcome of the recent British election, when considered with other trends apparent in certain European countries, indicates very plainly the political drift to the left that is worldwide.

It is obviously impossible for the United States to avoid the impact

of this movement which is finding expression in political action today but may find more drastic expression in economic fields in subsequent years.

One of the problems receiving serious attention revolves around jobs for all. In this country, a group of Senators has frankly insisted that private enterprise stands or falls on providing employment for those willing and able to work.

It should not be overlooked that twice in the life of millions of Americans there has been no unemployment in the United States. During the first World War, and in the present struggle, the nation has spent money lavishly in the prosecution of warfare, thus providing jobs for everybody.

The example of what Government-directed and Government-financed activity can accomplish has not been overlooked by those who lead the so-called leftist groups. Any average American can easily figure it out for himself. The reasoning will be that a Government that can produce full employment for making war can devise a method to provide full employment during years of peace.

The argument, to our mind, cannot be lightly displaced. The current prosperity is attributable to governmental spending for war. The inference is plain that governmental spending can produce a similar prosperity, or continue the present prosperity, when the necessity for wartime spending ends. Obviously, if this spending is directed toward the production of needed goods and the production of necessary services, the welfare of the people of the country will be immeasurably improved.

The system of private enterprise, long extolled in the United States and now likely to be championed almost exclusively by this country, will not continue unless it is supported by more than laudatory speeches and eulogies. It must function for the benefit of the average American.

We believe that it can not unless trusts and monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade are destroyed. Economic opportunities for small operators do not exist in many fields of activity in this country to



Released by U. S. War Department, Bureau of Public Relations.
WAR COMES TO THE WAR OFFICE—Sight-seeing American soldiers pass the shattered ruins of Berlin's War Office and Admiralty Building.

day. Controls have been created about the imperative necessity of relieving corporations. It is not surprising that Congress passed a bill to meet the demands of the big business group.

With this looming \$46,000,000,000 deficit the Budget Director predicts a decrease of \$7,500,000,000 in governmental receipts for the present fiscal year. We do not think that all of this will go to the corporations of the nation but it is estimated that from \$5,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 will remain in their treasuries annually as a result of recent tax legislation.

We call attention to this matter because we are quite sure that when Congress gets around to the average American and considers the possibility of relieving the tax burden that is borne by the heads of families, the air will be filled with expert advice from the same group which now clamors for tax relief for corporations. We will again hear about the virtues of a balanced budget, the necessity of collecting every possible cent through taxation and the danger that hovers over the nation unless it approaches a balanced budget.

The reader should understand that we do not attempt to outline Federal taxing procedure. We object to the decision to relieve corporations from paying excess profits taxes out of war-swollen incomes without adequate consideration and comparable relief to individual taxpayers. If the nation can afford to forego \$6,000,000,000, which the corporations can afford to pay, it can afford to forego some of the taxes now collected from individuals in business and from individuals supporting themselves and their families.

We do not mind asserting our belief in the justice of the excess profits tax. While occasionally an injustice may be done to a few corporate organizations, the great bulk of the corporations of this country are reaping considerable profits out of the economic activity resulting from war spending.

The swollen profits come from the war itself and the Government should collect a heavy tax upon these profits. After all, corporations do not

produce abundantly, at low cost, and provide Americans with the highest possible standard of living. If it can accomplish this task, it will live forever; if it cannot, it will be supplanted by some other system, although we do not know what the new system might be.

A little more than ten years ago, when the first Roosevelt Administration was operating at a deficit in order to give relief to millions of suffering Americans, the experts of business, industry and finance were warning the public, in no uncertain voices, that deficit-spending was the way to national disaster.

Notwithstanding that the Federal Government operated at a deficit for many years, the people of the nation were advised, by some of these same experts, when Japan attacked the United States and it became necessary to spend huge sums in the defense of this country, that the purchase of a war bond represented the safest investment in the world.

It should be noted that during the present fiscal year, the United States is collecting less than fifty per cent of what it will spend and that the deficit contemplated by June 30th, next, will probably be around \$46,000,000,000.

Some financial experts have suggested that the nation should increase its taxation in order to pay a larger share of the cost of the war. The argument was that economic prosperity, prevailing as a result of war-inspired activity, enables the people and corporations to stand heavier taxation. This would eliminate some of the borrowing, curtail the amount of money available for spending and generally safeguard the nation against an inflationary cycle.

Remembering what the financial experts said when Mr. Roosevelt was spending a few billion dollars in excess of national income in the early Thirties, one would naturally expect that the leaders of business, industry and finance would resolutely demand heavier taxation and a closer approach to a balanced budget. This might be what one would expect, in view of what the big business boys said ten years ago, but the facts are otherwise.

Despite the contemplated \$46,000,000,000 deficit, the enormous profits that many corporations are making and the widely distributed prosperity due to war spending, pressure has been successfully applied to Congress for tax reductions. Little is said about giving the average American any relief, but much is proclaimed

shoulder rifles to fight for a country, despite the protection they receive from those who fight. The only contribution that a corporation can make to the defense of the nation is through the payment of taxes. Granting that they are making unusual profits, the conclusion is inescapable that they should pay unusual taxes.

Keen Competition For Broiler Growers

North Carolina's broiler industry has shown rapid progress under the stimulus of war conditions and the State now ranks sixth in the United States. Its production is valued at about 11 million dollars annually.

Along with this development there are about 75 processing plants employing about 650 people.

The demand of the present broiler market has been increased by the buying of the armed services, the shipyards and the transient population in areas near government activities. The broiler industry must meet keen competition after the war and Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at State College, comes forward with some timely suggestions.

Present needs call for maximum livability of the chicks started, lower costs of production, and high quality of the broilers offered for sale. The chicks must feather and grow rapidly, and they must possess good broiler quality. "As brooding enters very greatly into the production of such a chick, more breeding flocks for this specific purpose must be developed," Dearstyne says. "The producer of hatching eggs, the hatcheryman, the broiler producer and the processor must all work together."

No Carolina does not possess many large consuming centers of population. Small farm flocks com-

pete for the local markets. Because of this fact, export markets must be sought and storage facilities provided. We must also seek for economy and efficiency of operation, if the broiler industry of North Carolina is to retain its present volume of operation."

As A Rule

As a rule, a man begins to bark at his fellow man when he realizes he is going to the dogs.—Atlanta Georgian.

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