

Liberal Senators, like Hubert Humphrey, and the AFL-CIO, propose instead an individual income tax cut giving emphasis to lower bracket rate reductions. Most arguments on both sides, declare a tax cut is desirable to prime the stagnant economy and forestall a threatening recession. The business idea is that with more after-tax profits, there will be more investment, stimulating the capital goods industries which are the most stagnant. The liberal argument is that there is already over-capacity, what is needed is to raise consumer purchasing power to stimulate production.

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THE PRESIDENT echoes the big business view: "The consumer purchasing power has been cut up. What has been particularly disappointing has been investment, and we have to consider whether a tax cut, and if so, what kind of a tax cut would stimulate investment if that becomes our need."

An immediate Chamber of Commerce-type cut is held up by (a) hesitation of many Congressmen to vote it before the elections, (b) the opinions of some businessmen that they can get more in two later bills in one; and (c) the fears of some of the business world. But the delay to February may be considered right now, if the economic picture really is bleak.

The big business-Administration argument is wrong, and the liberal argument correct, so far as it goes. Financial journals concede that tax cuts will be necessary, but they have not, and these pending are likely to be ineffective to affect capital investment unless there is a cut in the tax on profits — a real tax cut. The critical factor is any scheme has to stimulate expanded capacity, or else it is dead.

... million human
 ... U.S. authorities as
 it 77 million Americans
 poverty or deprivation
 of these, 38 million
 than one-fifth of the
 ed in poverty.

1960's Roosevelt spoke
 e-third of the nation
 housed, ill-fed and ill-
 "Now, after some 15
 he cold war, ... two
 he people in our coun-
 living under the
 level."
 ational debt, piled up
 old war, is now over-
 in.
 is how the American
 e paying for the cold

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 U.S. Communist spokes-
 into great detail in
 the democratic alter-
 which stand before the
 his country.
 upper fight against the
 ultra-Right and inde-
 political action and the
 the left in struggle
 se monopolies, for the
 interest against the in-
 Wall Street — this is
 Communist policy, as

... Agreement that costs of the
 confederation's New York office
 should be borne by the fund, is
 an example of this.

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THE TUC believes that unions

... A lot of our own Communist
 Party.

This anti-monopoly coalition," says Gus Hall, "is and will be, as it develops, a political expression of the gap that is growing between the monopolies and the people's drive for profits and total disregard of the interests of the people, and national interests which emerge in this new epoch."

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GUS HALL has written, "In this unequal and wretched world, the worker should read

... the great democratic traditions of the American people are strong allies for Canadians in their own new battle for independence and peace.

"In the new epoch the U.S. dominated economy we must always distinguish between Wall Street and the American people. Gus Hall's pamphlet is a fine lesson in politics for Canadians."