

Reduce Government Spending By Cutting Waste, Extravagance

The black section of the map printed here shows a black picture indeed—for the American people.

It shows simply that the Federal Government in Washington today is taking away from its people and spending as much as ALL the money earned by ALL the people living in the Pacific and Mountain states and nearly eight other states combined. If you add in state and local expenditures, the area would spread out to include seven more states, as shown in the gray area.

Total government spending now is taking as much money as is paid to all the people in an area covering four-fifths of the country. It's as much as the yearly earnings of 22 million workers who with their families comprise the 62 million people who live in these states.

This spending is done by the representatives elected by the people. In local elections, there is a tendency for voters to disapprove proposals involving increases in expenditures and taxes. However, voters have not yet shown the same discrimination in the selection of candidates for Congress where the real waste occurs.

In 1929, Federal spending amounted to less than two-thirds of the income of those living in California alone.

Federal extravagance and sheer waste have lengthened the shadow year by year.

How much farther will it be permitted to creep over the land and people of America?

It will not be permitted to creep farther, but will be forced back, if the people exercise their rights and insist that the Government cut out all unnecessary spending. This insistence can be made forceful if each person protests to his representatives in Federal, State and Local Government. Instead of finding new means of increasing taxes our representatives should find ways of cutting the budget drastically.

Just a few examples of waste and extravagance like the following ought to convince them:

1. In this country today one person out of every 26 is receiving some kind of public relief. Taxpayers last year put up \$2.3 billion for welfare bills, more than twice as much as such payments back in 1939. Yet, the country is experiencing the greatest boom in its history, with practically full employment, and a national income roughly three times the 1939 figure.

2. In June 1951 the number of people receiving regular checks each month from the Federal Government was 17,665,783. (These figures do not include various large groups receiving what are classed as temporary monthly payments from the Government.) The 17,665,783 total, carefully restricted to those persons who get a regular check for services rendered—or not rendered—equals, roughly, one out of nine of our entire population. Do we need this much Government?

3. It is common knowledge that Government agencies waste money. For example, recently the National Production Authority spent nearly \$30,000 on a telegraphic questionnaire of metal manufacturers, for information to use as a guide in allocating scarce metal supplies for the second quarter of 1952. For the 11,000 firms polled a Washington direct-mail firm offered to send out the questionnaire for \$894, including \$600 in air mail stamps and all paper and processing costs. But NPA decided that airmail wasn't fast enough, so spent an extra \$29,106 for telegraph service. The extra cost of telegraphing—\$29,106—is equal to the income tax paid by 196 men earning \$3,475 a year and each supporting a wife and two children.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

The plant newspaper wants your photographs (to be returned) if they are of general interest to Firestone Textiles' Employees. Photographs of Servicemen (Both those on leave from Firestone and members of Firestone families), and weddings are especially desirable. Give them to your department reporter along with names, dates and other pertinent information.

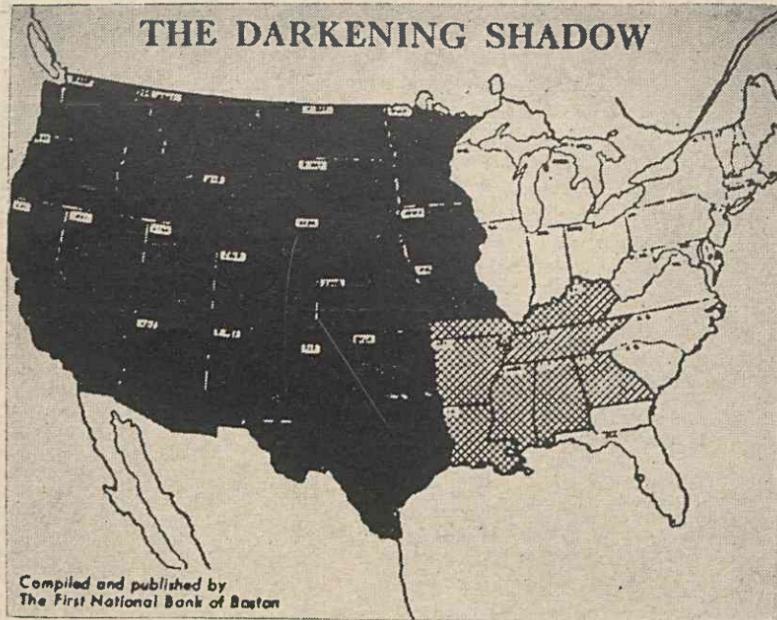
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Personnel Office—Christine Clark.



ESTIMATED Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, are equal to the total income payments to all individuals in the blackened area, while total state and local expenditures equal the aggregate income payments of states in the cross-hatched area.

NEW TRANSPORT TIRE



A tire that runs farther at less cost and with greater safety makes any truck driver happy. Veteran Motor Cargo driver Lester Black, of Akron, Ohio, inspects the new Transport tire recently introduced by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company as "the greatest all-wheel highway truck tire ever built." Now available throughout the country, this new Firestone Transport tire combines better traction for driving wheels and improved non-skid characteristics for braking wheels. Large commercial truck operators already have reported a non-skid mileage increase of more than 33 per cent with the new tire. New features of the Firestone Transport tire are a wider, flatter tread design, a new functional shoulder design, a stronger gum-dipped cord body construction, and extra-strong beads that are wider and more compact with more and stronger steel wires.

OUTDOOR MOVIES



OUTDOOR MOVIES in the Firestone Playground have been unusually popular this summer as the Friday night free movies have without exception been well attended. The picture above shows a portion of a recent audience, mostly children, whose attention was only temporarily diverted from the screen by the intruding photographer.

New Synthetic Rubber

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grees Fahrenheit instead of at the 122 degree temperature used previously by all Government-owned plants. The new rubber, produced at the standard 122 degree polymerizing temperatures, provides exceptionally long mileage service in tire treads.

Early in the synthetic rubber development program, a large number of catalysts, or initiators, for the polymerization process were examined by Government and industry chemists. A recent review of some of these materials by Firestone research scientists led to the discovery that the material known as Nitrazole CF would produce a superior synthetic rubber by the conventional "hot" rubber process.

INTENSIVE development work has resulted in the perfection of the Nitrazole recipe now being used to make the new and improved synthetic rubber.

The key material in the new process is Nitrazole CF chemically known as para-nitrobenzene diazonium parachlorobenzene sulfonate.

After successful development and large-scale production of this new synthetic rubber in Firestone-operated synthetic rubber plants, extensive tire tests of more than 2,000,000 tire miles were conducted by Government and Firestone test fleets. Results of these tests have shown conclusively that Nitrazole rubber is equal to cold rubber in all respects, and it can be produced without costly refrigerating equipment.

Meet Your Reporter



MRS. MABLE HANNA, twist-er tie-in-hand, is the first shift fourth floor reporter in the Twisting Department. She will have worked at Firestone Textiles 14 years in September. She lives at 325 Rear South Vance Street, and has called the Spindle City home for 18 years. Mrs. Hanna attends the West Avenue Presbyterian Church. Her hobby is sewing.

JOY DEE LEWIS WEDS COY T. BRADSHAW, JR.

Miss Joy Lee Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lewis, and Coy Thomas Bradshaw, Jr., an employee in the service, exchanged marriage vows on Tuesday, July 8 at Loray Baptist Church.

The ritual was read by Dr. Frank H. Malone, pastor of the church. The bride was given in marriage by her father.

Miss Carolyn Stephenson was maid of honor; bridesmaids were Judy Sides and Joyce Hughes.

Mr. Bradshaw's father, Coy Bradshaw, Sr., section man, was best man and ushers were his brother, Ray A. Bradshaw and W. A. Gaddis.

The groom is serving with the United States Air Force at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio.