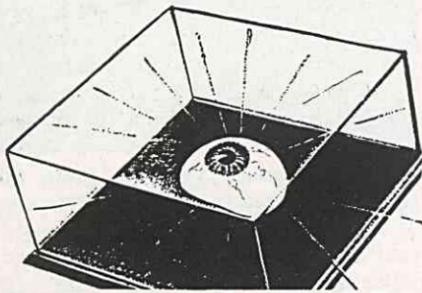




AN EYE For AN EYE is a poor exchange!



PROTECT YOURS!

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL CHICAGO - PRINTED IN U. S. A.

In American industry, eye-safety programs have saved the vision of more than 13,000 men and women over the past ten years. Poster-reminders like this one have helped reduce the almost 300,000 eye accidents that occur yearly in industrial plants throughout the nation.

Industrial Safety Programs Save Eyesight For Thousands

The longer average life span of Americans is pushing blindness in this country to an all-time high. Dr. Franklin M. Foote, executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, predicts that "three quarters of a million Americans now living are headed for blindness."

Pointing out that our life expectancy has increased by nearly 50 per cent since 1900, Dr. Foote explains that "eye diseases striking primarily among people over 40 are a major factor in swelling a rise of blindness which has already claimed 334,000 of our citizens."

The great tragedy, he adds, is that half this blindness could have been prevented.

TO ENLIST public support of his plea, Dr. Foote adds these facts:

Of America's 36 million school children, nine million—one in four — need some form of eye care.

At least one million older men and women have the gradually blinding disease called glaucoma, which so stealthily reduces the field of vision that half of the victims are unaware of their condition.

Some 27,000 Americans can

expect to lose their sight in 1958.

At least 300,000 eye accidents occur yearly in industrial plants throughout the nation. However, those which have instituted eye safety programs have saved the vision of more than 13,000 men and women during the past ten years.

EYE disease, accidents and neglect are a threat to every man, woman and child in America. Because of this threat, Dr. Foote calls for a full-scale mobilization of the nation's educational and scientific resources to turn the tide in the war against blindness.

"We are spending \$150 million for the care of the blind, while allotting only \$3 million for preventive programs and research," the sight specialist said.

At the turn of the century life expectancy was about 48 years, while children born today can be expected to reach 70. Dr. Foote disclosed that 50 per cent of all blindness in this country occurs among the 10 per cent of the population who are over 65.

The greatest threats of blindness to senior citizens are glaucoma and cataract.

Glaucoma strikes two of every 100 people over 40, is particularly dangerous because of its stealthy and usually painless onset. Since its symptoms — frequent changes of eyeglasses, gradual loss of side vision, vague feeling of uneasiness—often go unnoticed, it is imperative that every citizen over 40 have a competent eye examination at least once every two years.

Cataract, which causes 17 per cent of all blindness in the United States, also primarily affects those over 40. "Its only cure", Dr. Foote asserts, "is an operation which proves successful in nearly ninety per cent of cases."

In Argentina

Jesse L. Williams, Mrs. Williams and their two children have arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Williams has assumed duties as assistant to M. W. Brunson, Firestone Textile Plant manager there.

Mr. Williams holds a bachelor of science degree in textile engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology. He was employed by Firestone in March of 1957, for foreign assignment. Since that time until late February he underwent intensive training at Firestone Textiles, Gastonia.

Basic Facts Against Fallacies Help Explain Major Points Of American Economic System



Facts on the American system of economics are sometimes presented in textbooks and other publications in a confusing, hard-to-understand manner. Because of a lack of understanding, people

Some Fallacies . . .

1. That any system, other than a free production-and-exchange system, can provide the greatest good for the greatest number.
2. That any benefits or aid whatsoever, foreign or domestic, can come from anywhere except out of the production of the people.
3. That Government has something to give the people which it does not first have to take away from the people.
4. That the workers can improve their welfare by increasing their pay without increasing their production.
5. That job security can be guaranteed by management.
6. That people can measure the value of their savings and their standard of living in dollars when there is no control over inflation.
7. That modern mechanization causes unemployment.
8. That our production system should be for use and not for profit.

1. The greatest good for the greatest number means, in its material sense, the greatest goods for the greatest number. This, in turn, means the greatest productivity per worker.

2. There are only two principal ways to earn money: a) Getting paid for the use of human energy (wages and salaries) and b) Getting paid for the use of property (interest, dividends, rent, and the like).

3. Government is never a source of goods. Everything produced is produced by the people, and everything that government gives the people it must first take from the people. Government benefits are raised through taxes. President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that "taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors."

4. Wages are the principal cost of everything. Because of this, wage increases (without corresponding increases in production) simply increase the cost of the goods and do not improve the welfare of the worker.

5. In our modern exchange economy, all payroll and employment comes from customers, and the only worthwhile job security is customer security. If there are no customers, there can be no payroll and no jobs.

6. The purchasing power of money, when administered without the restriction placed on government by the gold standard, is at the mercy of those who control the money supply.

7. The increase of prosperity through automatic tools has always increased the demand for the products and increased the total number of jobs, not only in production but in transportation, selling, retailing and servicing. Use of automatic tools may mean retraining or a change in jobs for some workers, but never fewer jobs.

8. "Profit" and "use" do not mean opposite things. Everything that is produced must be used and paid for, or production must stop. Mass production is automatically for the use of the masses.

9. The scarcer an article (goods or service), the higher the price of it becomes. The more plentiful the article, the lower the price of it. This law of supply and demand is one of Nature's laws and cannot be set aside by man. Government efforts to suspend or ignore this principle have always led to disastrous results.

10. The success of any business depends upon and is in proportion to the intelligence of the management. Here again the law of supply and demand is at work. Common unskilled labor, because more plentiful, is cheaper than skilled labor. Intellectual labor, because it calls for rarer qualities, is paid, as a rule, the best. Managerial ability, because the rarest, draws the highest compensation. Less than three per cent of the population have sufficient business talent to conduct successfully any business of their own.

The 97 per cent can make a living only by working for others. Of the three per cent, only a very few are able to earn more than a bare living. Business geniuses are much rarer than one in a million. But it is on those business geniuses that the public depends for economic progress and prosperity.

in this country have developed many fallacies of thinking on the subject.

The American Economic Foundation here lists some of these basic principles, that you might be informed on the facts of our economic way of life.

9. That the law of Supply and Demand can be repealed.

10. That management in business is paid too much.

11. That the cost of human energy is not the principal cost in every product and the principal cost in every selling price.

12. That the owners of industry get the lion's share of the product and the workers get only the "crumbs."

13. That two per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the wealth.

14. That capital is money.

15. That profit is something left over after paying the costs of production.

16. That any government-planned economy, no matter how well-meaning, unselfish, sincere, and intelligent the planners may be, can provide the material welfare for all the people that they can provide for themselves under a free production-and-exchange system.

. . . And Then, Some Facts

11. The division of income (after all costs of production are paid) between the workers and the investors in the manufacturing industry, is about: 1) The cost of human energy used up in making the products and finding customers—85 per cent; 2) The cost of human energy used up in making and repairing the tools—10 per cent; 3) The cost of using the tools, that is the amount to be paid to owners of the tools (investors) 5 per cent.

Thus about 95 per cent of the amount collected from the customer is paid out to the worker. The 85 per cent is paid out just as soon (or even before) it is received from the customer, and 10 per cent more is paid out as the tools need to be repaired or replaced. The remaining 5 per cent is also paid to the workers because tool owners spend their payments for goods and services of which additional tools are a part.

12. The amount of the product of all industry that goes to workers is about 90 per cent. The amount that accrues to the owners of the tools (investors) is about 10 per cent. Yet the tools do more than 95 per cent of the work.

13. To the worker (and to the public) it is immaterial whether the capital is in a few hands or in many; but it is of most vital interest to the public that it accumulates in the hands of those who can best and most skilfully use it in the industries. To force capital into unskilled or other incompetent hands is a distinct disservice to the public.

14. Capital is tools. An accumulation of currency can produce nothing. When people seek capital to start an enterprise, it is tools that they are after. Money is only a medium of exchange which we hold between the time we gave something up and the time we got something in its place.

15. Profit is a definite cost of production. Just as Wages is the amount collected from the customer on behalf of the worker, just as Taxes is the amount collected from the customer on behalf of the government, Profit is that much collected from the customer on behalf of those who supply the tools for the worker to use.

When tool payments (usually called profits) are reduced in any way, except by Nature's law of supply and demand, the workers suffer for the want of more or better tools, because it is the tools which make it possible for them to produce more and, therefore, get more. The high standard of living of the American worker is due entirely to the fact that America has the greatest stock of tools in the world. And more and better tools come from savings and savings come from "profits." Thus, any destruction of "profits" retards the workers' material progress.

16. When the American Socialist Norman Thomas was asked if he could name one single country in which the tools of production were operated as efficiently by The State as by private individuals, he replied, "No. Not yet."