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THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION IN 1944

APR 13 1937

YOUTH ON RELIE

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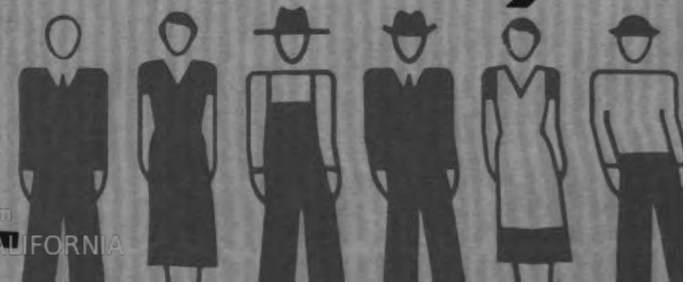

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CHART I

Youth in the Population of the United States

There were approximately 127,000,000 persons in the United States in 1935. Roughly one-seventh of this total was on relief in May. The proportion of youth in the relief population is almost the same (16 percent) as the proportion of youth in the total population. The total number of youth on relief in May 1935 is estimated to have been 2,877,000.

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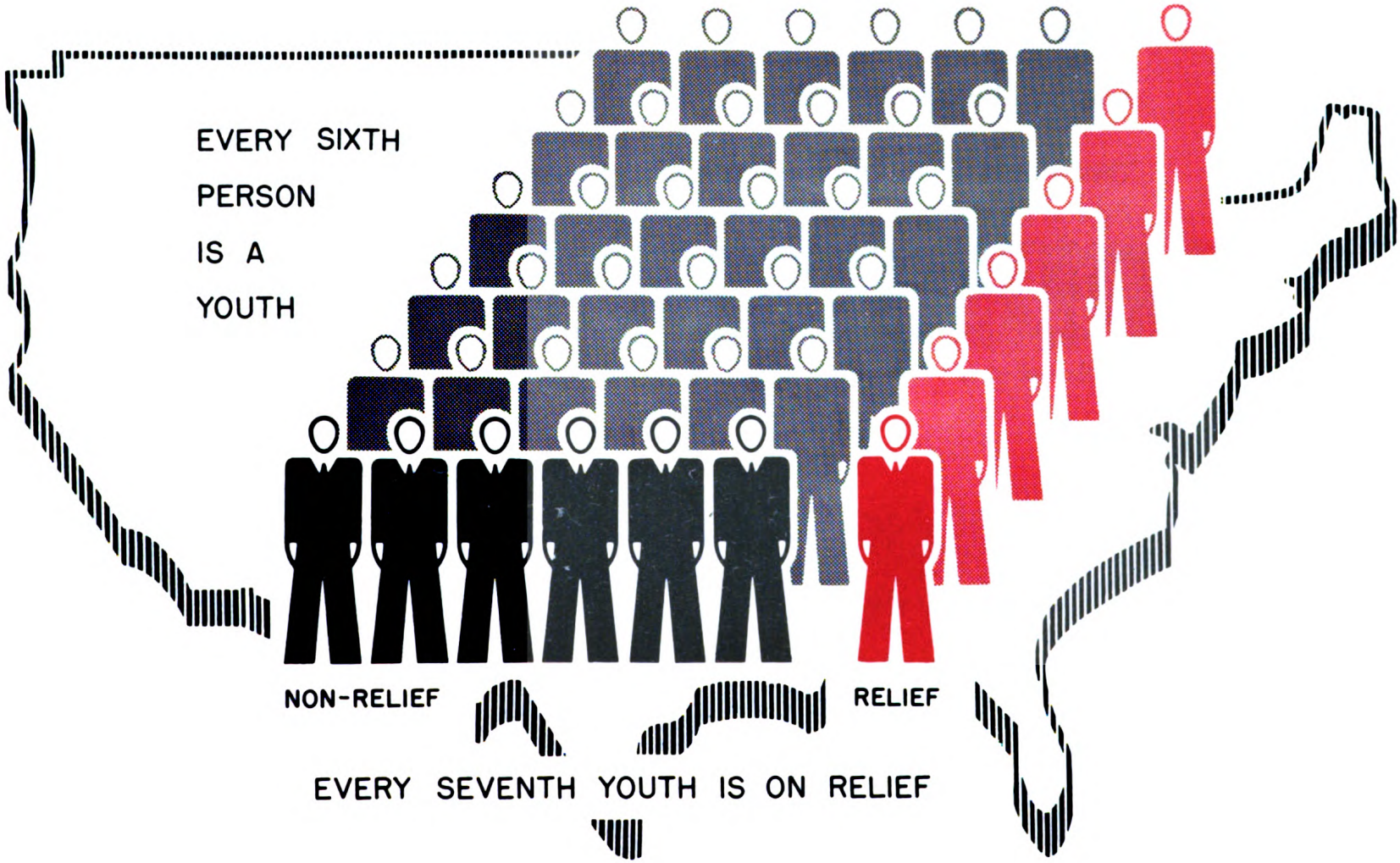
THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 3,000,000 PERSONS

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CHART II

Age and Sex Characteristics of Youth

Youth 16 and 17 years old are more heavily represented on relief than are youth in the older age group 18-24. The relative underrepresentation in the older group is confined almost entirely to males. As a partial explanation of this, it should be noted that special relief programs, the C.C.C. in particular, principally affect male youth in the upper age groups, and so reduce the number of male youth in that age group on the general relief rolls.

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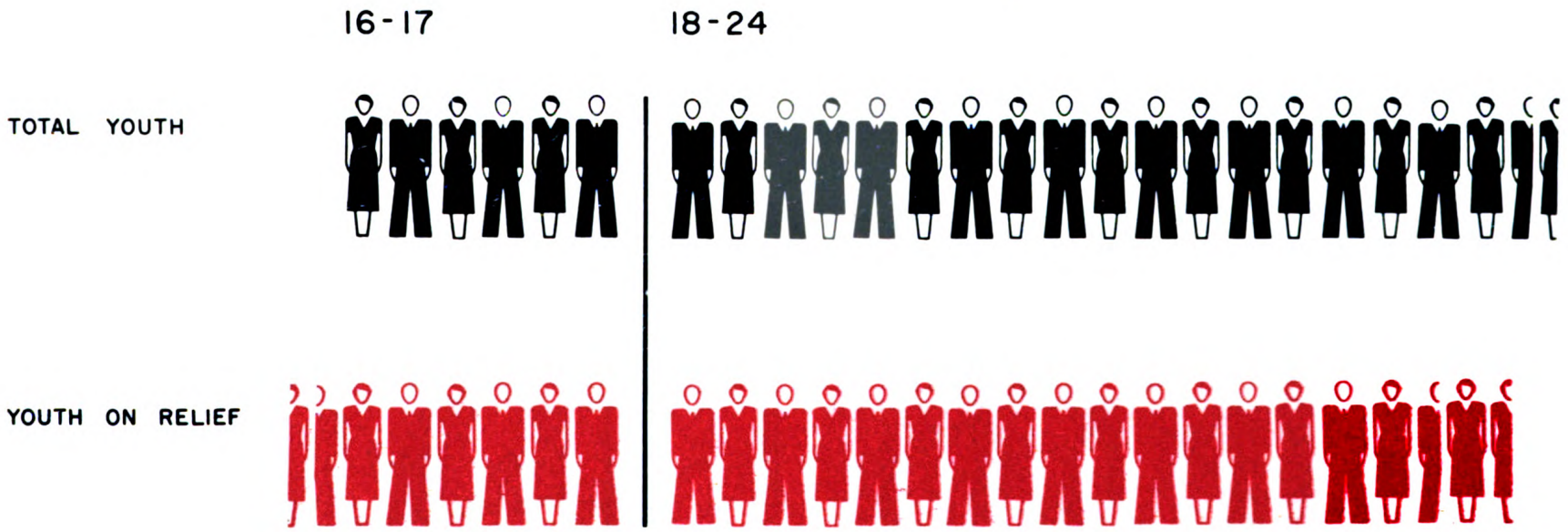
AGE AND SEX



EACH BLACK FIGURE REPRESENTS 4 PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH

EACH RED FIGURE REPRESENTS 4 PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH ON RELIEF

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CHART III

Places of Residence of Youth on Relief

Of all youth on relief 60 percent (1,727,000 in May 1935) live in urban areas, 30 percent (827,000) in open country farm or non-farm territory, and 10 percent (323,000) in villages. A village is a community of between 50 and 2,500 inhabitants.

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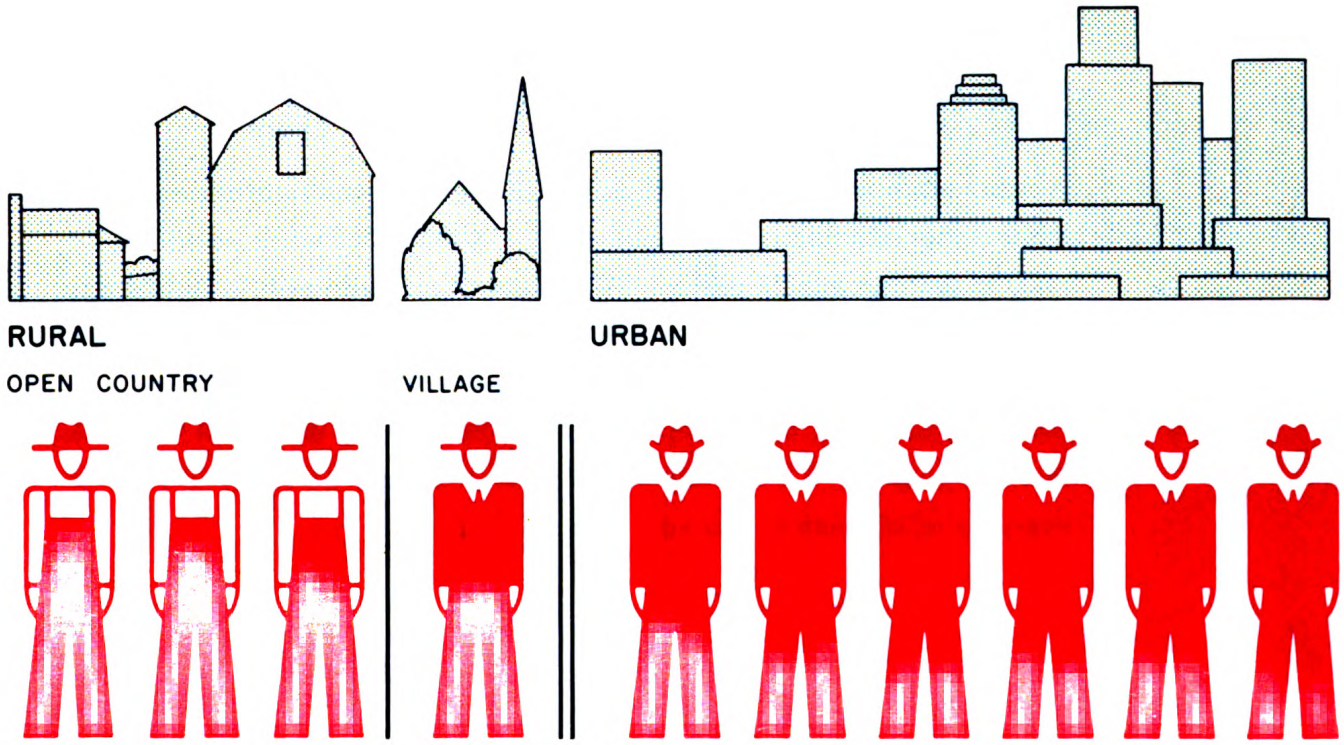
RESIDENCE OF YOUTH ON RELIEF



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 300,000 YOUTH

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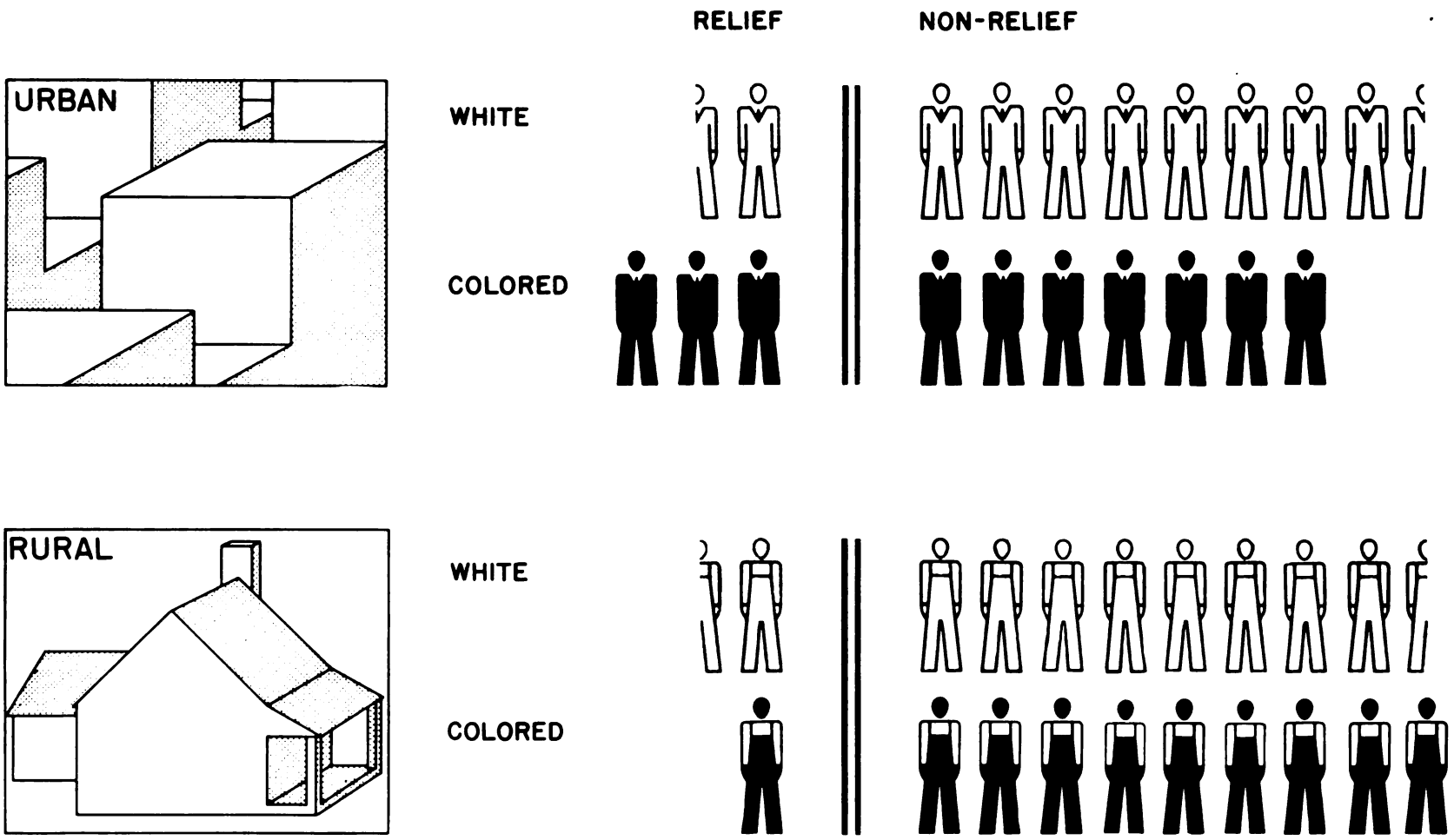
URBAN AND RURAL YOUTH BY COLOR



EACH FULL FIGURE REPRESENTS 10 PERCENT OF GROUP SHOWN

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CHART IV

White and Colored Youth in Urban and Rural Areas

A closer examination of the youth population in urban and rural areas reveals the fact that in urban areas 14 percent (1,414,000) of all white youth are on relief in contrast with 29 percent (313,000) of all colored youth. In rural areas the corresponding proportions are 14 percent (1,028,000) and 8 percent (122,000). Thus colored youth are definitely overrepresented on relief in urban areas and underrepresented in rural areas. This does not mean that there are more colored than white youth on relief; in actual numbers only one out of every six relief youth is colored.

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CHART V

Regional Distribution of Youth

In general the geographic distribution of the relief youth population is very similar to that of the total youth population. In the southeastern region, however, the proportion of youth who are on relief is smaller, and in the central and mountain region it is greater, than in the other regions.

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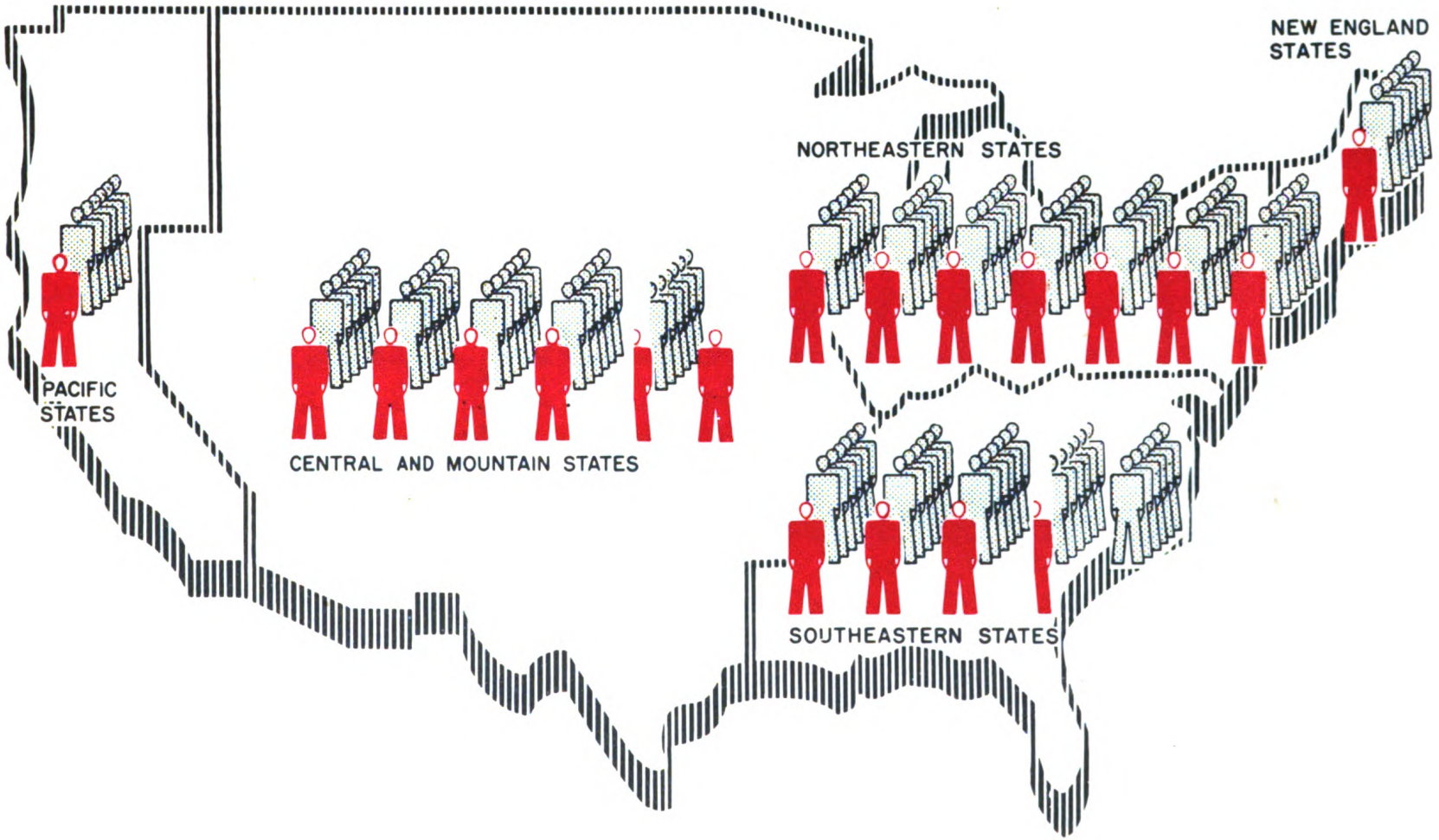
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

YOUTH NOT ON RELIEF AND ON RELIEF



EACH GRAY FIGURE REPRESENTS 160,000 YOUTH NOT ON RELIEF
EACH RED FIGURE REPRESENTS 160,000 YOUTH ON RELIEF

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CHART VI

Usual Occupations of Youth on Relief

According to the 1930 census 55 percent of all youth had a usual occupation; according to various research studies only 48 percent of all youth on relief have a usual occupation. Chart VI is limited to those who actually report a usual occupation.

As compared with the distribution of workers in the total population, youth are more likely to be concentrated in the clerical and sales group and among the semi-skilled workers and farm laborers; they appear less frequently among the proprietary and professional groups, the farm operators, and the skilled workers. Youth on relief are most heavily concentrated in the semi-skilled and unskilled worker groups, the farm laborer and the domestic and personal service groups, reflecting the fact that workers on relief are more likely to come from those in the lower occupational groups.

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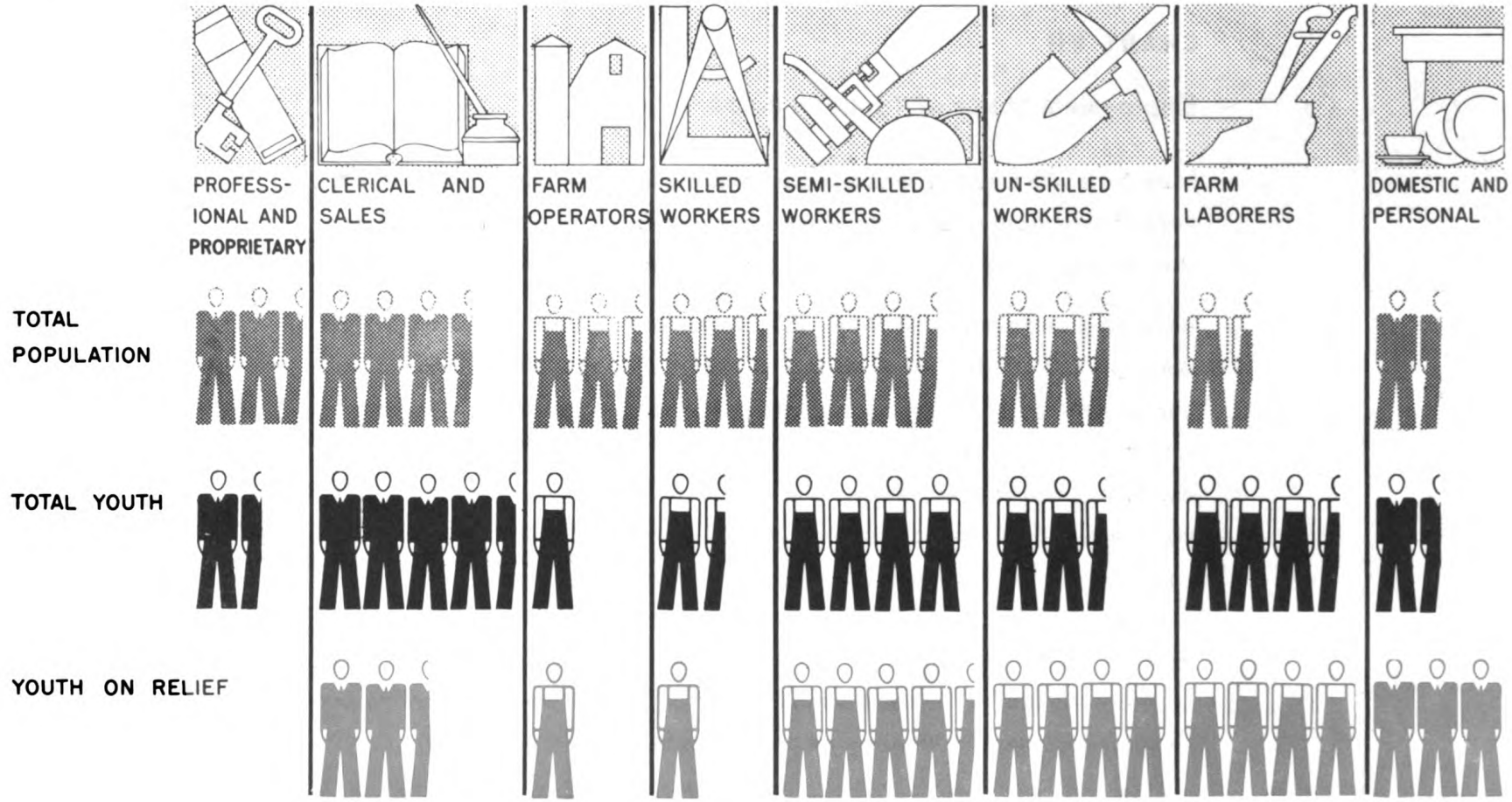
USUAL OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL POPULATION - TOTAL YOUTH - YOUTH ON RELIEF



EACH GRAY FIGURE REPRESENTS 5 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

EACH BLACK FIGURE REPRESENTS 5 PERCENT OF TOTAL YOUTH

EACH RED FIGURE REPRESENTS 5 PERCENT OF YOUTH ON RELIEF

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CHART VII

Employment Status of Youth on Relief

In contrast with Chart VI, which served to direct attention to the usual occupations of only those relief youth who had occupational experience, the present chart relates to the present employment status of all relief youth.

According to estimates, in May 1935 altogether 1,258,300 relief youth were seeking work, 511,000 were employed, and 1,107,100 were neither working nor seeking work. Comparison of relief youth in urban areas with those in rural areas, however, shows that: only 34 percent (584,100) of urban youth are neither working nor seeking work, whereas 46 per cent (523,000) of rural youth are to be found in this category; 55 percent (955,300) of urban youth compared with 26 percent (303,000) of rural youth are seeking work; only 11 percent (187,400) of urban youth as against 28 percent (324,000) of rural youth are reported as working. It should, however, be noted in making these comparisons that a large proportion of the rural youth who are working are employed as unpaid laborers on the home farm.

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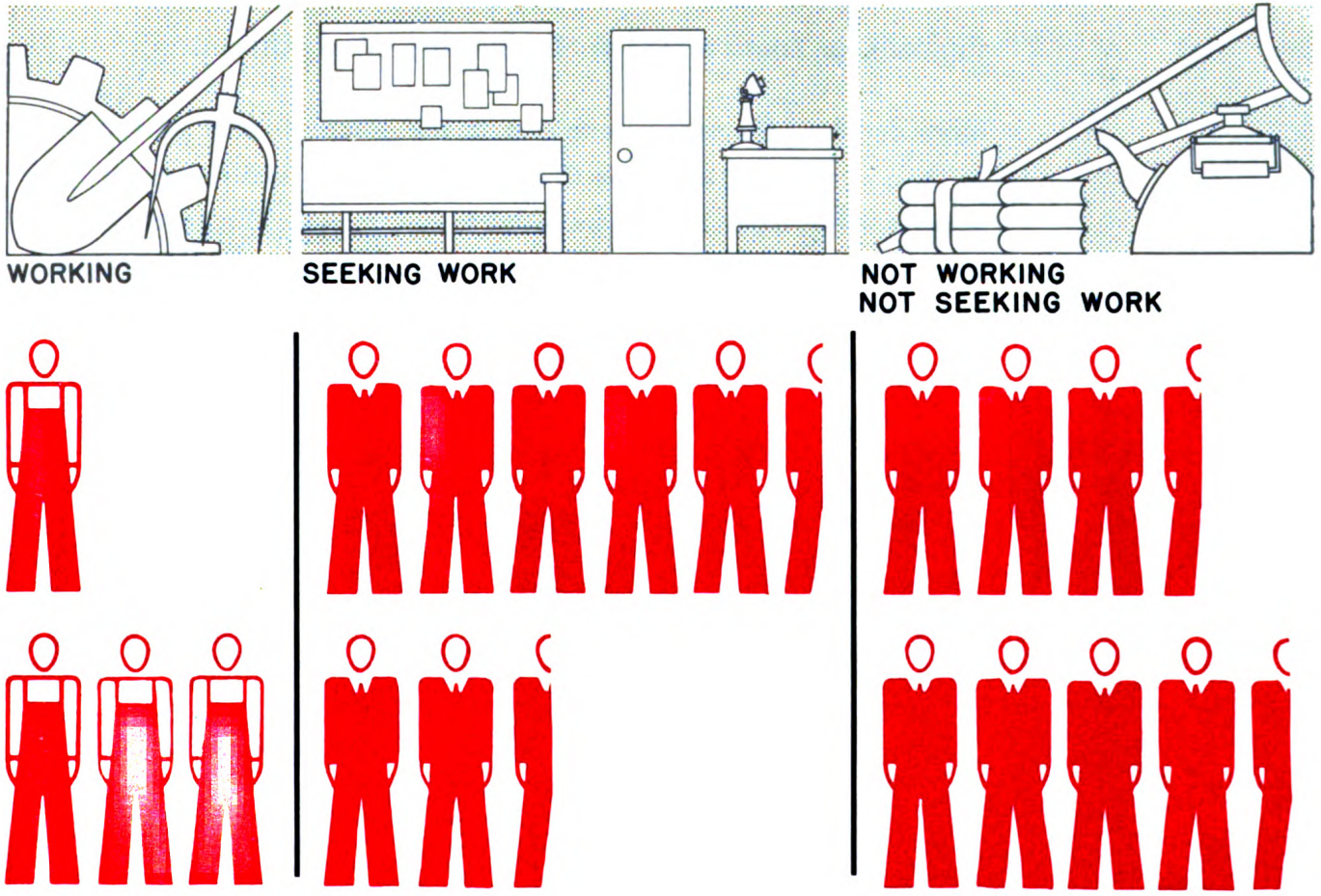
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RELIEF YOUTH

WORKING-SEEKING WORK-NOT SEEKING WORK



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 10 PERCENT OF GROUP SHOWN

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CHART VIII

Reasons for Youth on Relief Not Seeking Work (Urban)

More detailed information pertaining to the group of relief youth neither working nor seeking work (see Chart VII) is available with respect to urban youth. Analysis of this group reveals the following facts: 50 percent (290,400) are students attending regular full-time school; about 41 percent (241,800) are persons employed in housework; and about 7 percent (40,700) are disabled. Well over half of this last group are females.

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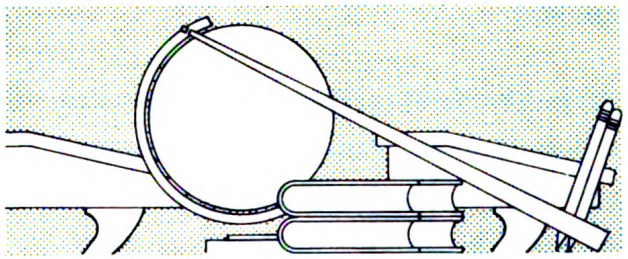
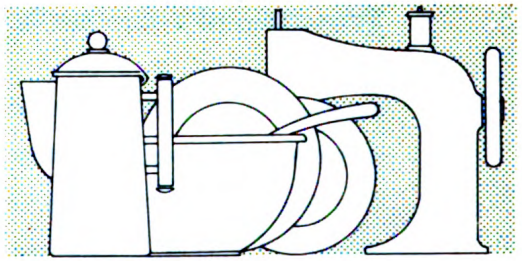
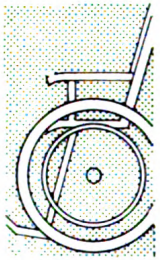
REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING WORK – URBAN



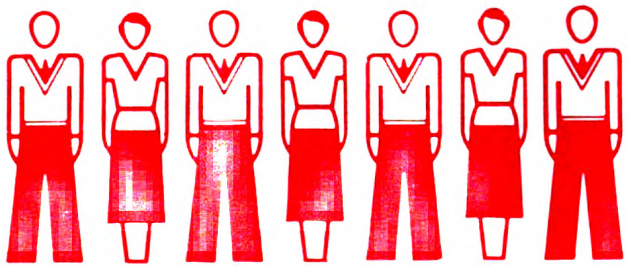
STUDENTS

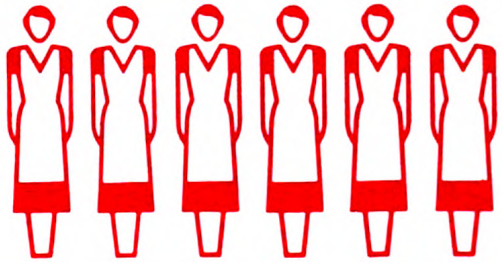


WORKING AT HOME



DISABLED







EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 40,000 YOUTH

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CHART IX

Education of Youth on Relief (Urban)

Among urban youth on relief over 50 percent have received no more than an elementary school education. More than 45 percent have completed elementary school and have been enrolled in high school. Less than 3 percent have entered college. The percentage without schooling is insignificant.

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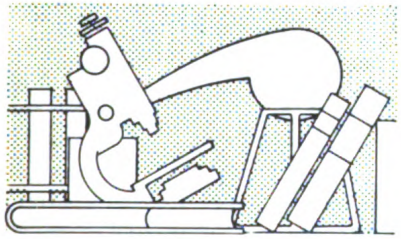
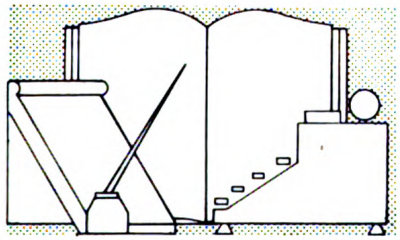
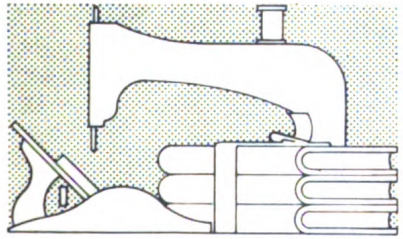
EDUCATION OF URBAN RELIEF YOUTH



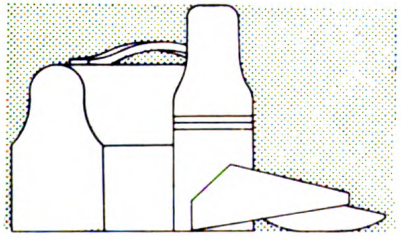
COLLEGE - ONE OR MORE YEARS



HIGH SCHOOL - ONE OR MORE YEARS



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - ONE OR MORE YEARS



NO EDUCATION

EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 50,000 YOUTH ON RELIEF

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CHART X

Special Relief Programs Affecting Youth

Turning from a study of youth on the general relief program, attention is directed to this and the next three charts relating to youth on special programs.

During the year 1934-1935 there were four special relief programs affecting youth. In May 1935, rural rehabilitation included some 170,000 youth; the transient relief program cared for more than 50,000; and the Civilian Conservation Corps camps provided for about 270,000 youth aged 18-24. During the school year approximately 100,000 youth received educational aid.

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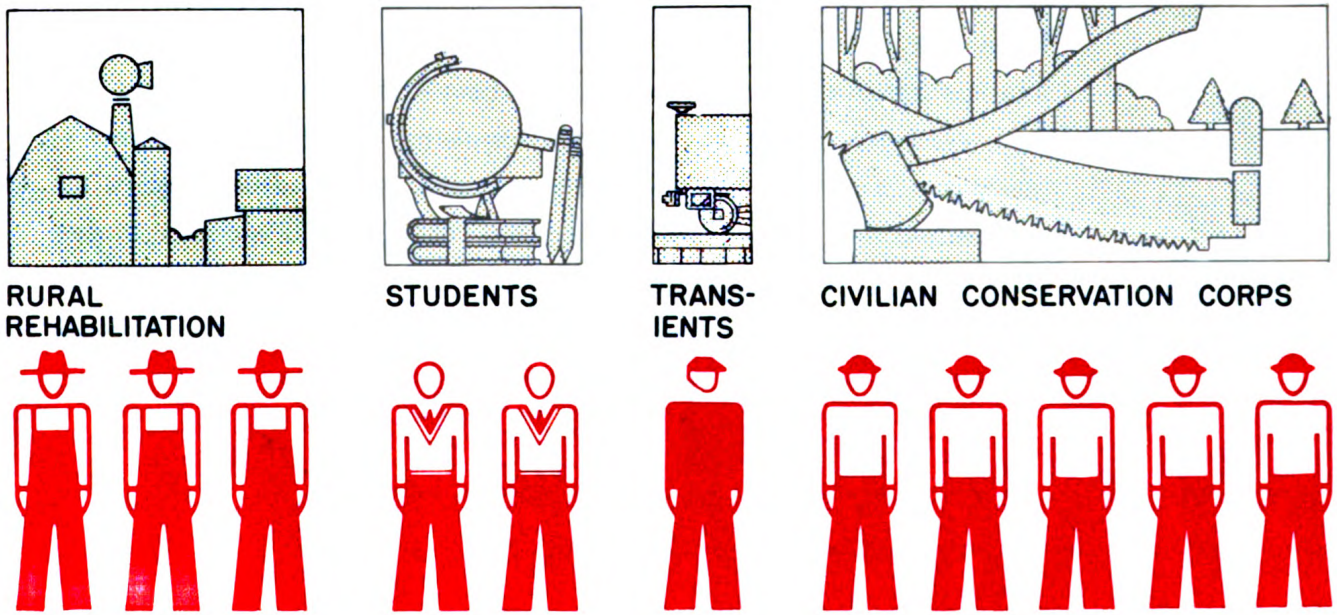
YOUTH ON SPECIAL PROGRAMS MAY, 1935



EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 55,000 YOUTH

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CHART XI

Youth on Transient Relief Program

There were, in May 1935, approximately 54,000 transient youth under care in transient bureaus and camps. Of these, about 41,000 were unattached persons, predominantly males; while the remaining 13,000 were members of family groups and included slightly more females (3 out of 5) than males. The preponderance of females among transient youth in family groups is largely attributable to the inclusion of women whose husbands are older than 24 and consequently are not included in this chart. Transient family groups normally comprise husband and wife, or husband, wife and children.

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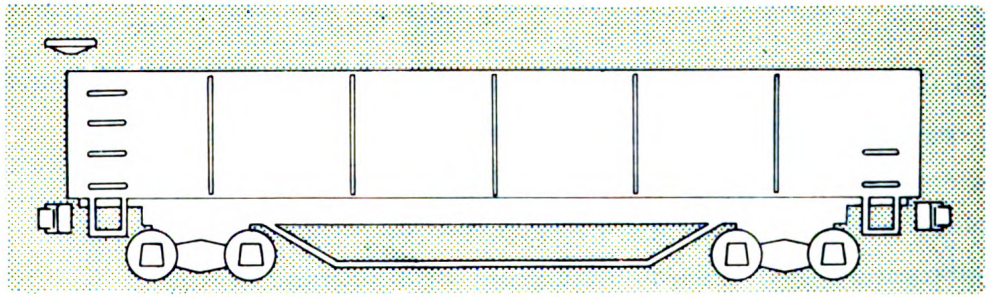
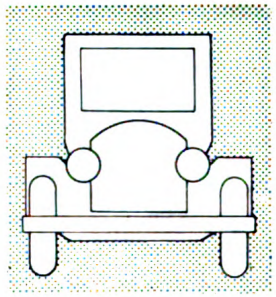
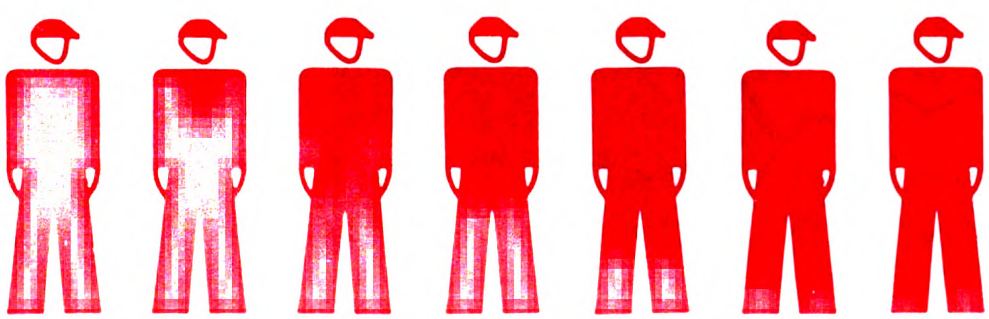
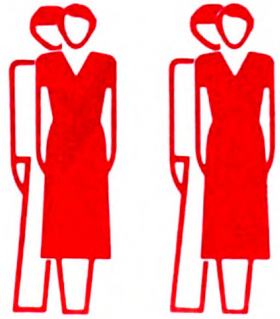
TRANSIENT YOUTH

RECEIVING AID MAY 15, 1935









UNATTACHED

IN FAMILY GROUPS

EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 6,000 TRANSIENT YOUTH

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CHART XII

Youth Enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps

Most of the C. C. C. youth referred to in Chart X were living in camps situated in the same region in which they enrolled. The distribution of these youth is roughly in proportion to the relief youth population of the major geographic regions outlined in Chart V. They are, however, heavily represented in the west. The principal activities in which these youth were engaged are: road and forest-trail construction; reforestation, and game restocking; fire suppression and prevention; erosion control; insect and rodent control; and topographical surveys.

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C.C.C. ENROLLMENT AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES

ROAD AND FOREST TRAIL CONSTRUCTION

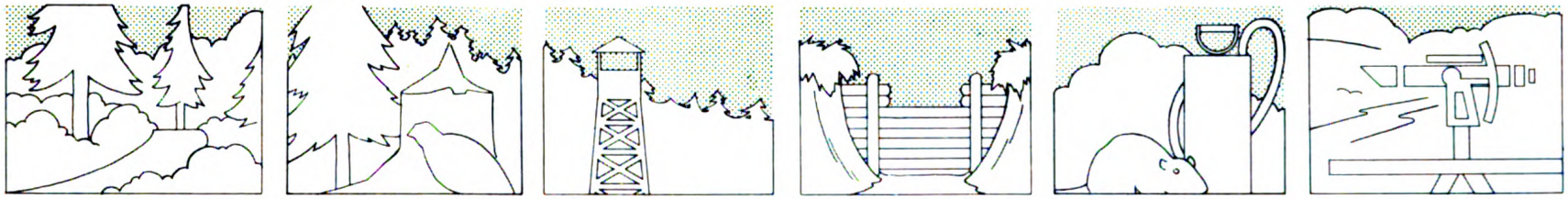
FORESTATION GAME RESTOCKING

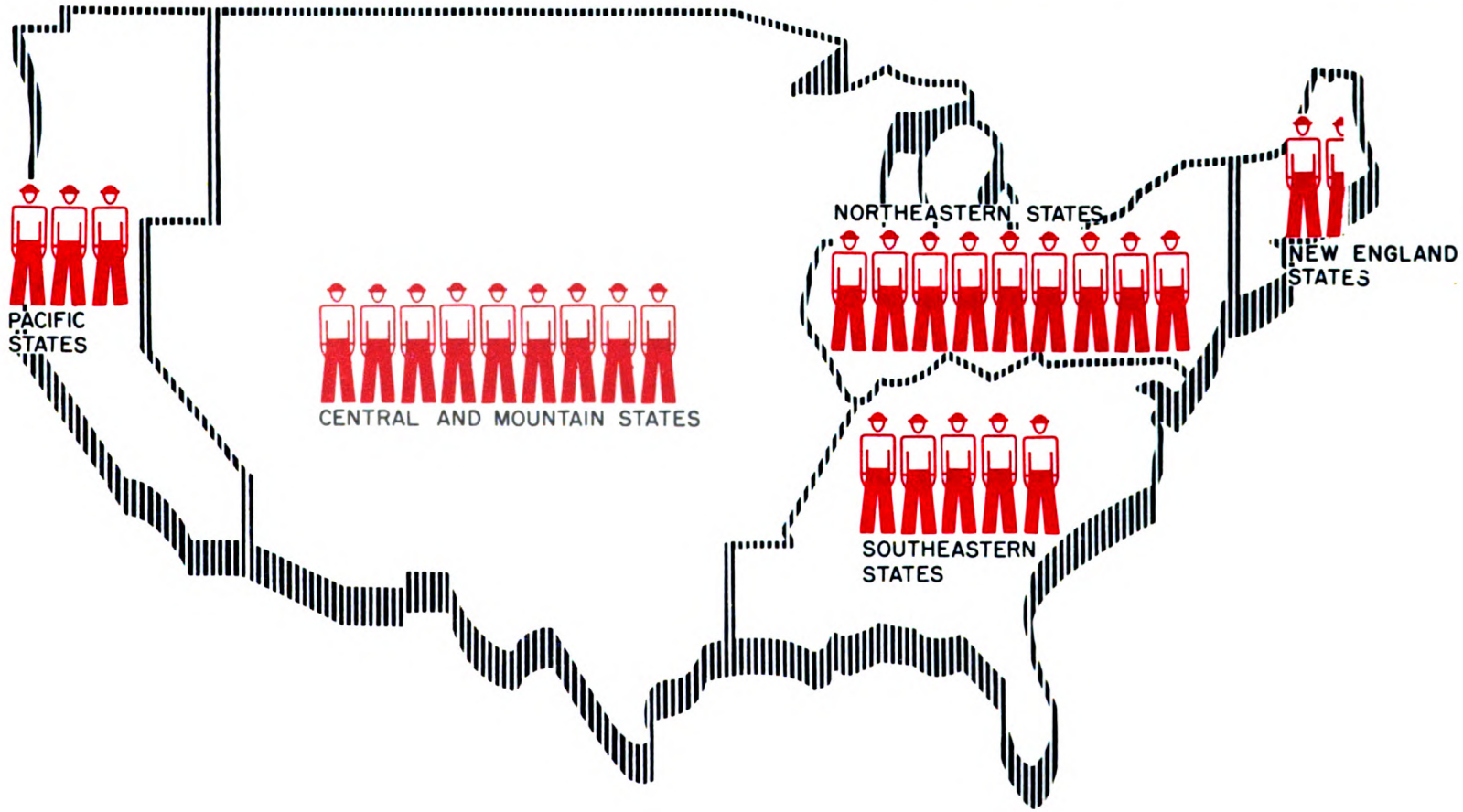
FIRE SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION

EROSION CONTROL

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS





EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 10,000 YOUTH ENROLLED MAY 31, 1935

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CHART XIII

National Youth Administration Projects

During the school year 1935-1936, twenty-seven million dollars were allocated for student aid. This was to provide for as many as 200,000 students to attend high school, on an average monthly grant of six dollars each; 100,000 students to attend college, on an average monthly grant of fifteen dollars each; and 7,500 students to do post-graduate college work, on an average monthly grant of twenty-five to thirty dollars each.

State projects sponsored by the National Youth Administration entail a total expenditure of twenty million dollars, about 60 percent of which is to be expended on community development and recreational leadership, about 20 percent on rural youth development projects, about 15 percent on public service projects, and about 5 percent on research projects.

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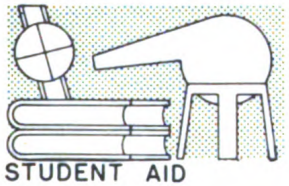
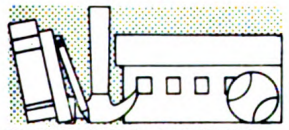
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS



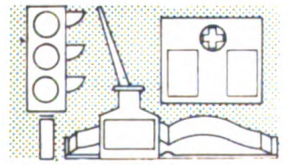
STUDENT AID



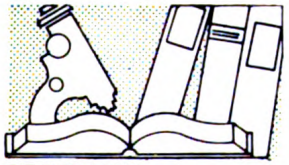
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LEADERSHIP



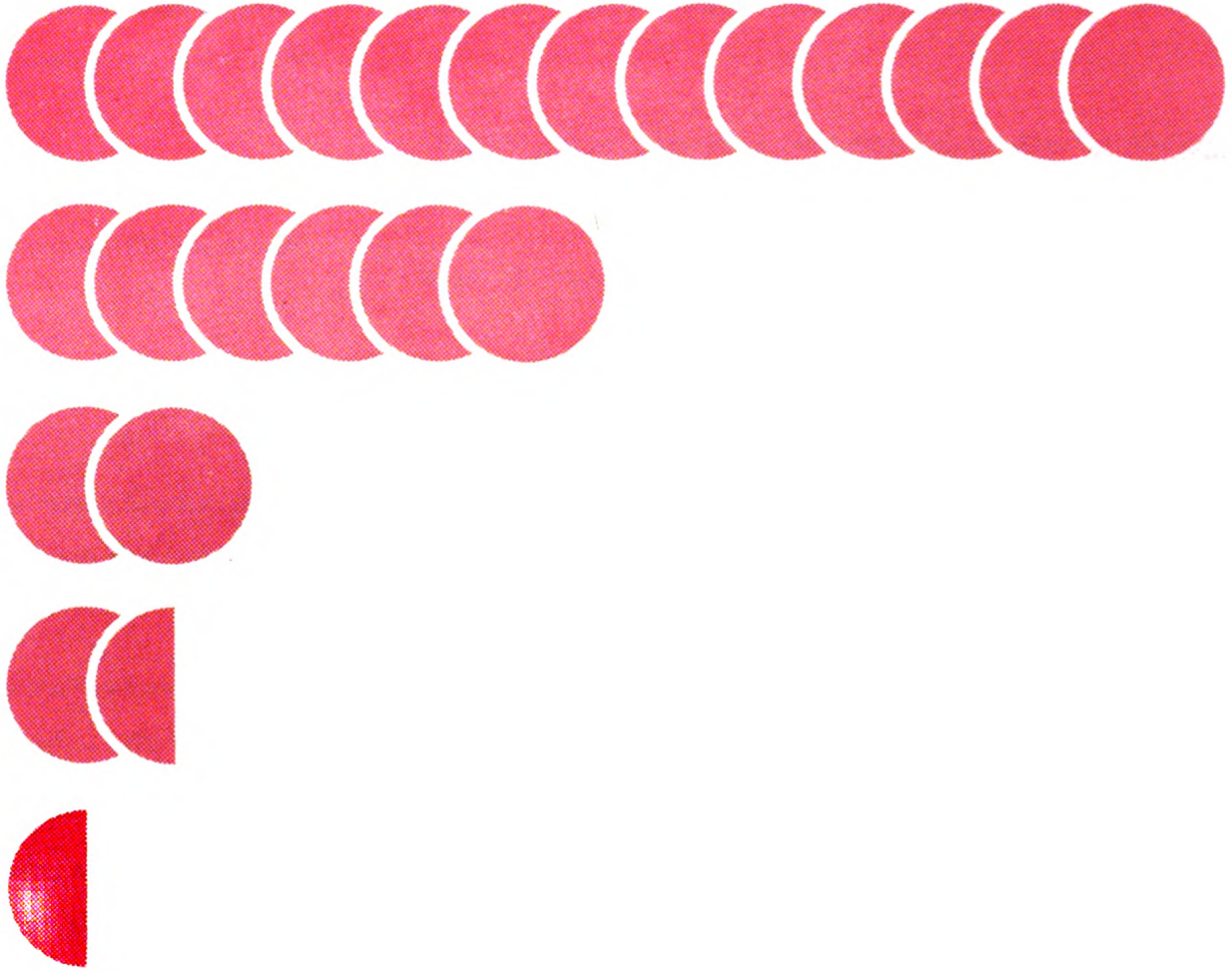
RURAL DEVELOPMENT



PUBLIC SERVICE



RESEARCH



EACH DISC REPRESENTS 2,000,000 DOLLARS

1935-36 PROGRAM

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Aubrey Williams, Executive Director

Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator W. P. A.

Howard B. Myers, Director of Social Research W. P. A.

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SOURCES

Chart I Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies; and United States Census of Population, 1930, Vol. II, p. 595.

Chart II Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies; and United States Census of Population, 1930, Vol. II, p. 595.

Chart III Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies.

Chart IV Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies; and United States Census of Population, 1930, Vol. II, p. 598.

Chart V Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies; and United States Census of Population, 1930, Vol. II, p. 674.

Chart VI Federal Emergency Relief Administration Research Studies; and United States Census of Population, 1930, Vol. V, p. 118.

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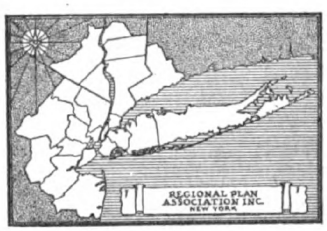
THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION IN 1944



THE REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION, INC.

205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION IN 1944



THE REGIONAL PLAN ASSOCIATION, INC.

205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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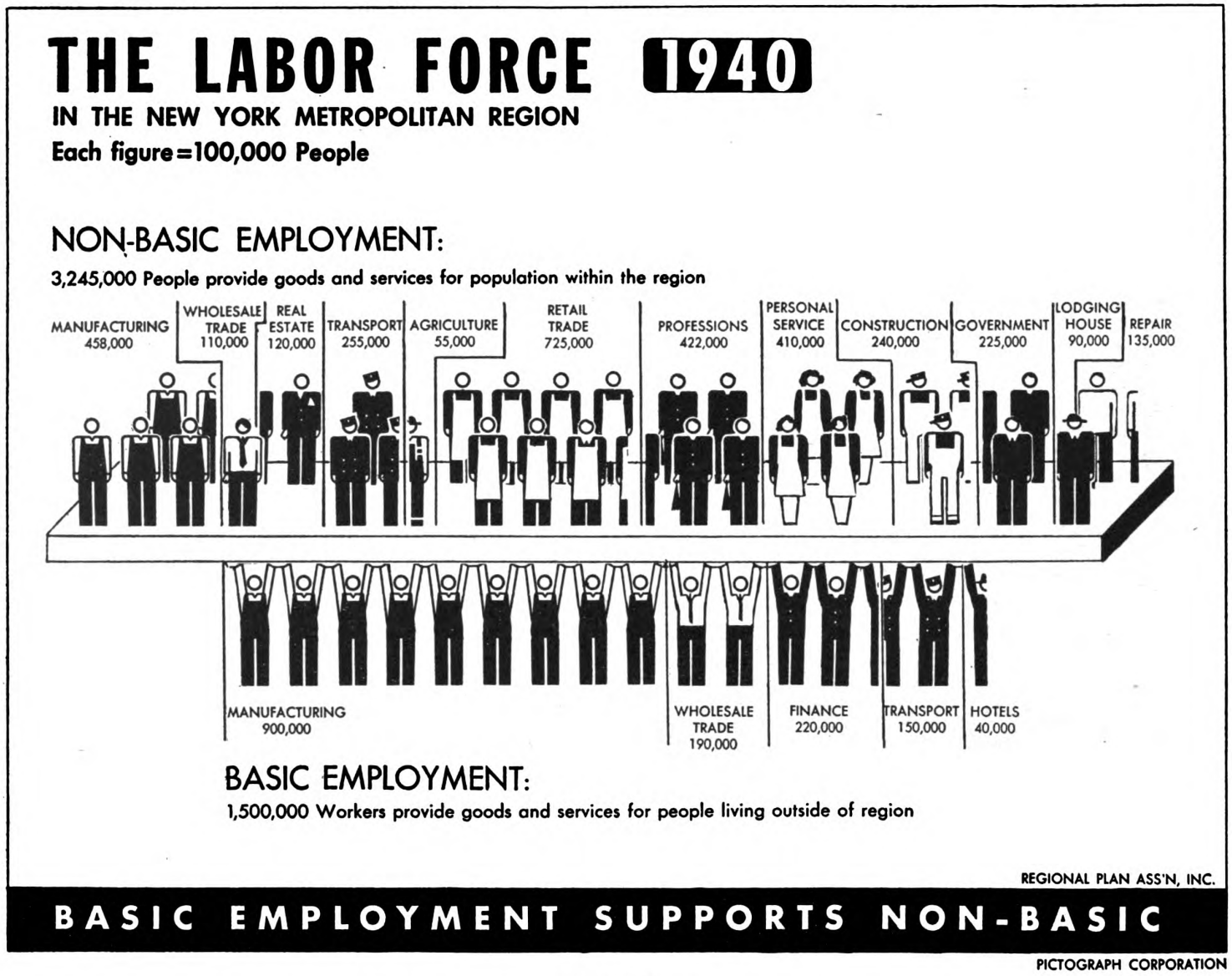

FIGURE 1
The Labor Force in the New York Metropolitan Region, 1940 — Basic Employment Supports Non-Basic

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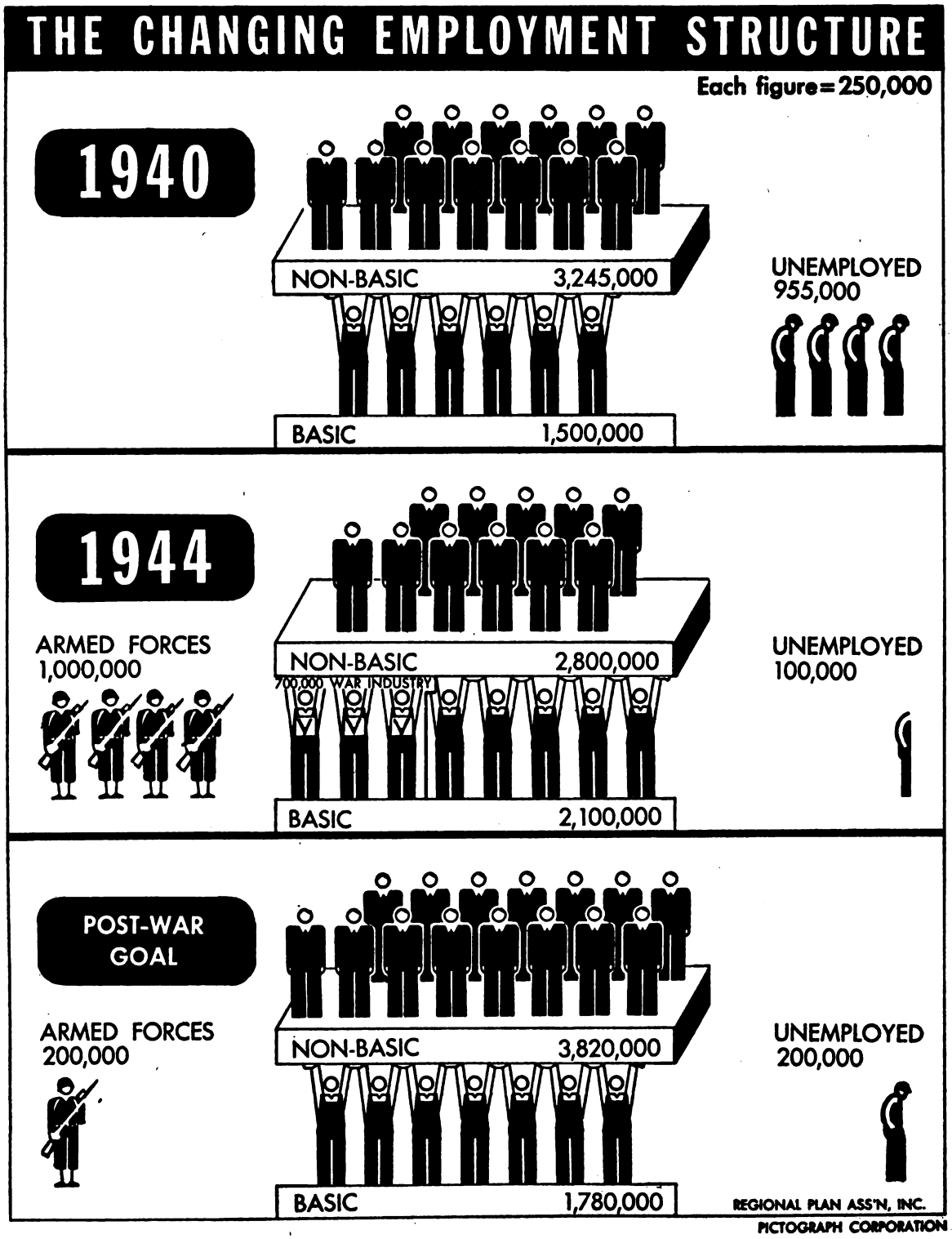

FIGURE 8
The Changing Employment Structure

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ELECTRIC POWER ON THE FARM

EDITED BY DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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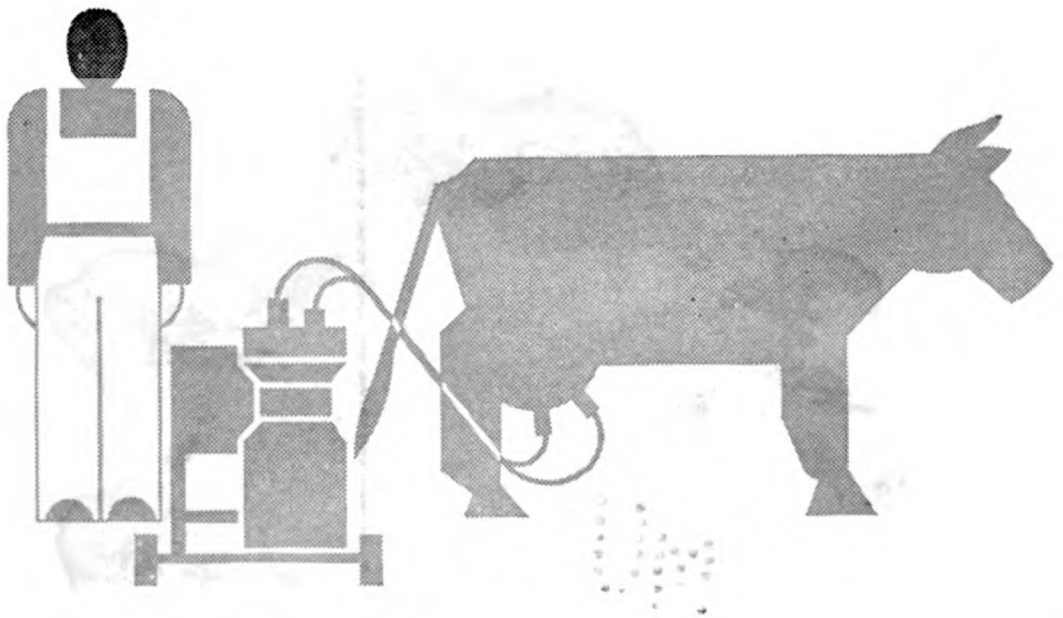
ELECTRIC POWER ON THE FARM

The Story of Electricity, its usefulness on farms, and the movement to electrify rural America.



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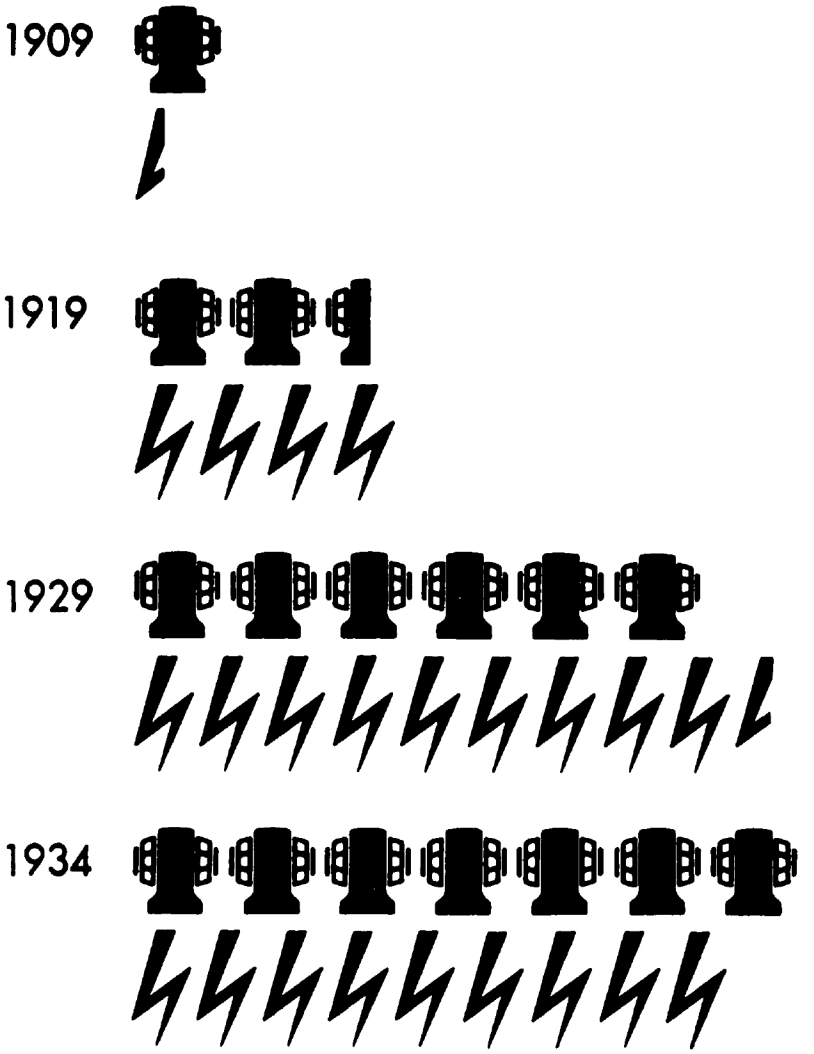
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

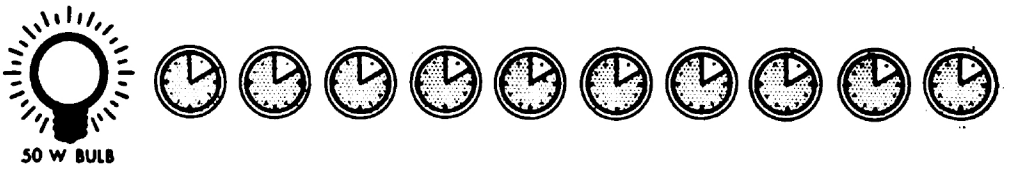
CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

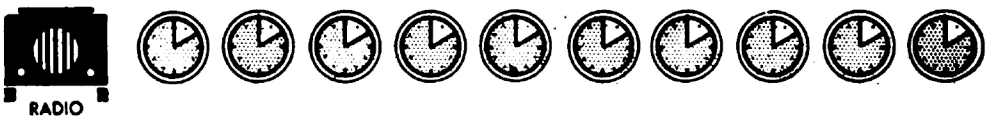


Each dynamo represents 5 million KW capacity.
Each bolt represents 10 billion KWH production.

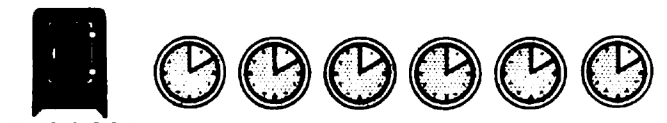
In 1936, production increased to such an extent that construction of increased capacity was begun in many sections.

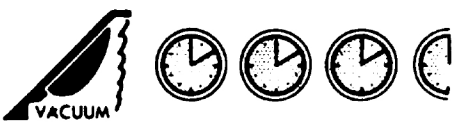
WHAT A KWH GIVES YOU

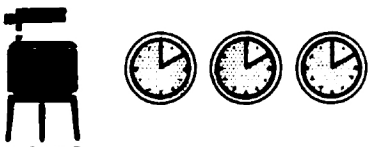




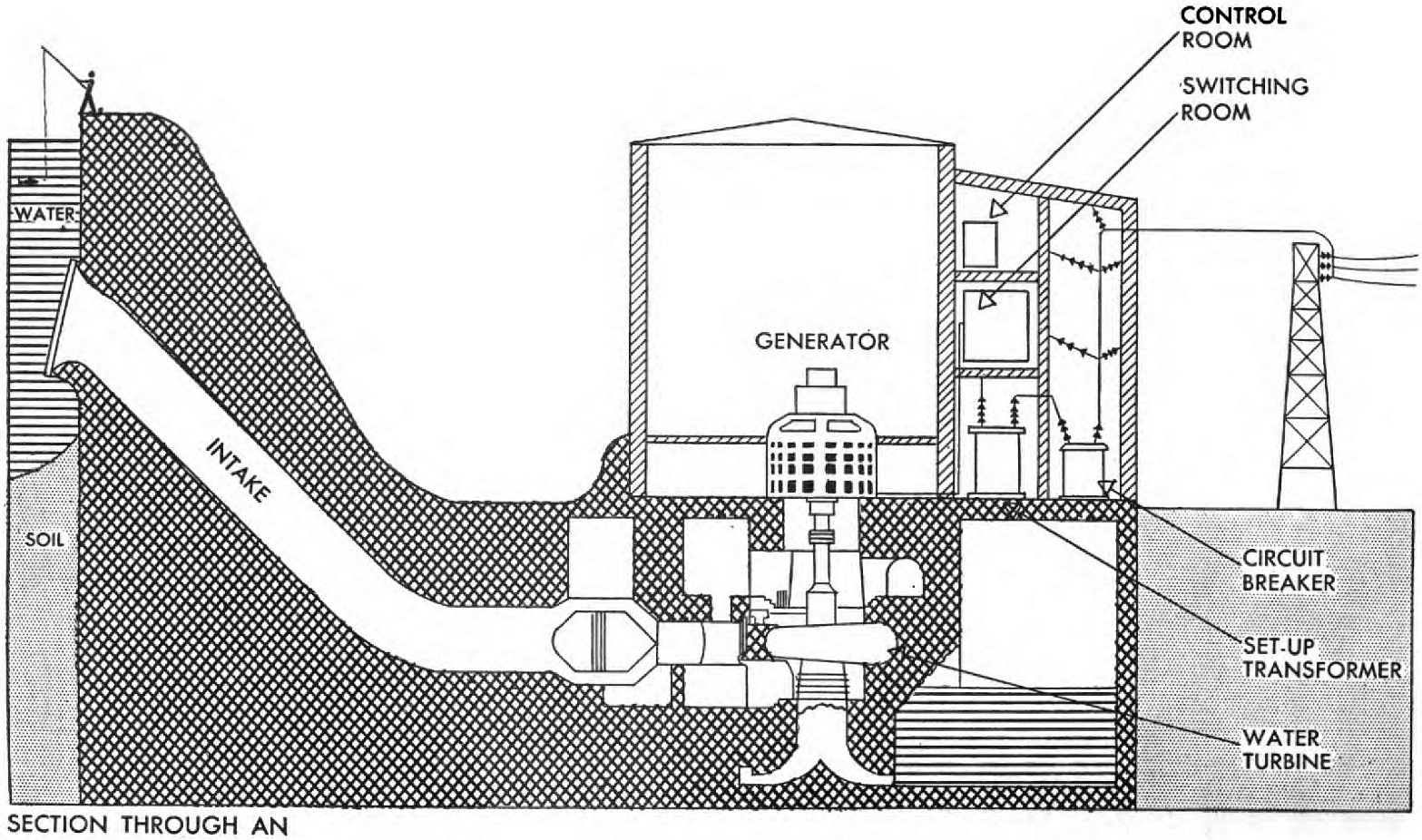








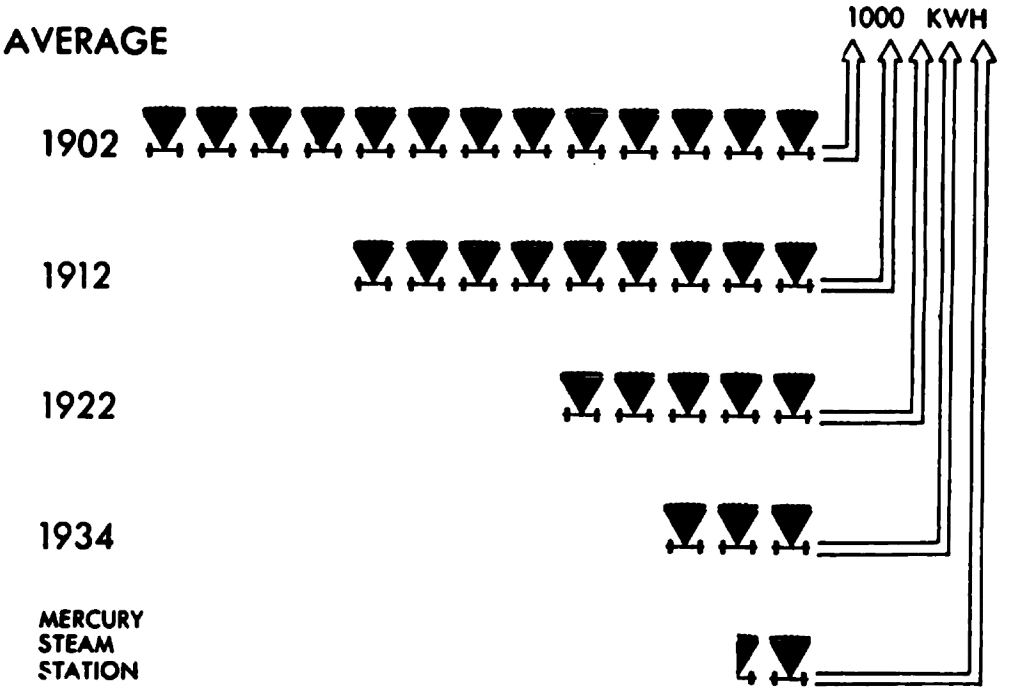
Each clock represents two hours of service



SECTION THROUGH AN

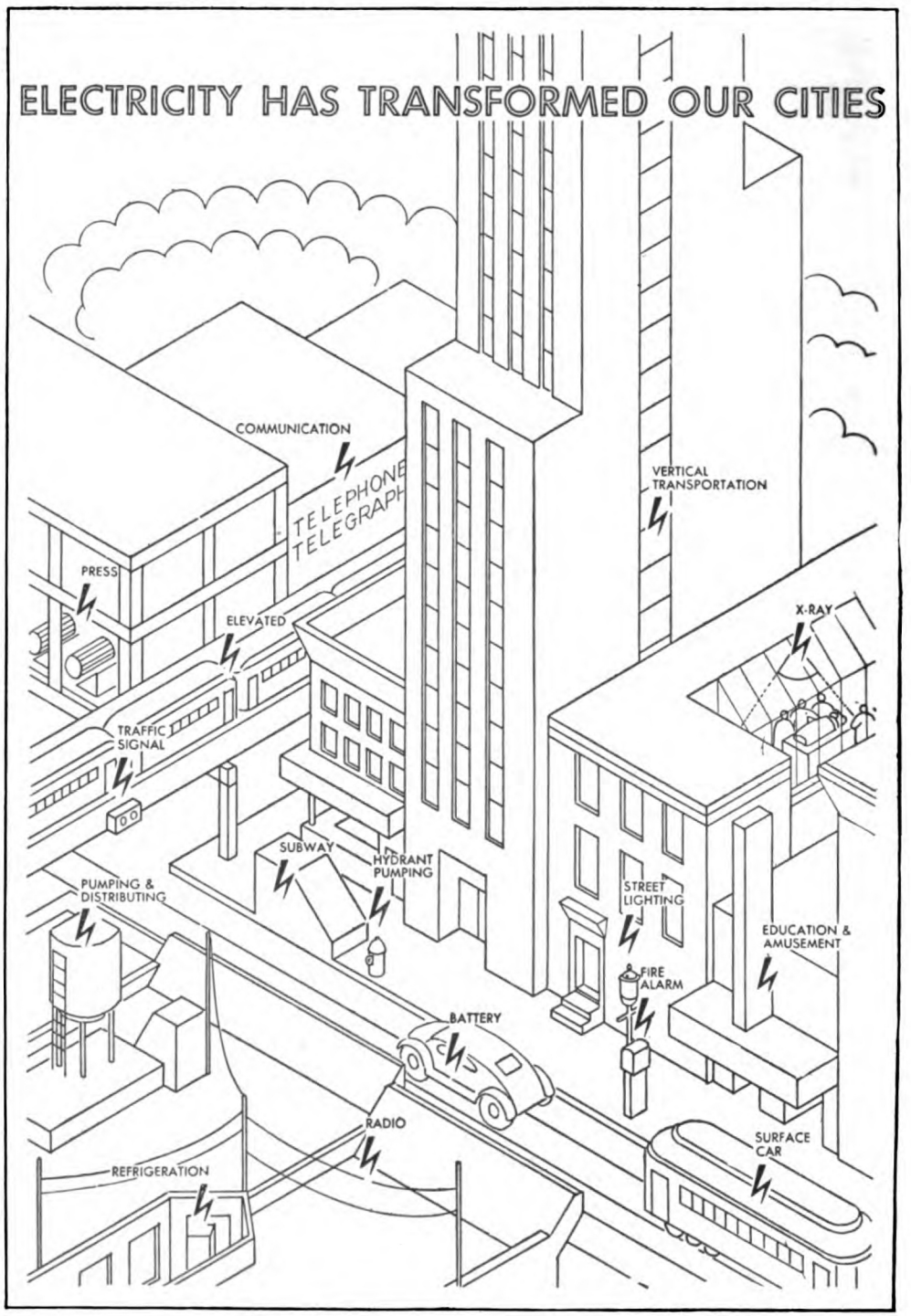
HYDRO-PLANT

After Faraday, the theory of the dynamo was developed along the lines of direct and alternating current by thousands of inventors. Charles P. Steinmetz discovered the law of hysteresis—the lag in magnetization when the electromagnetic current is turned on—which is a vital



factor in the design of dynamos and transformers. Edison was a pioneer in the use of direct current, and Ferranti developed the alternating current, the form now most generally used.

Meanwhile several new lines of progress were discovered. The Hertzian waves in the ether were found and

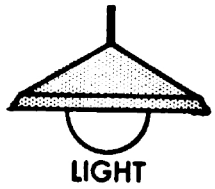

ELECTRICITY HAS TRANSFORMED OUR CITIES
COMMUNICATION
TELEPHONE
TELEGRAPH
VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION
PRESS
ELEVATED
X-RAY
TRAFFIC SIGNAL
SUBWAY
HYDRANT PUMPING
PUMPING & DISTRIBUTING
STREET LIGHTING
EDUCATION & AMUSEMENT
FIRE ALARM
BATTERY
RADIO
SURFACE CAR
REFRIGERATION

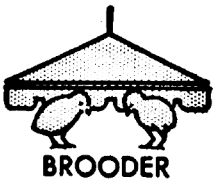
produce plants, cold-storage concerns, and other business enterprises. Farmers make extensive use of the lockers for storing meat, poultry, and berries for their own families. Deer and elk meat killed in season can be stored for out-



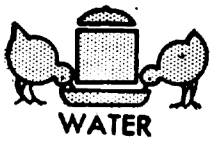
TODAY WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

KWH PER APPLIANCE FOR A WELL EQUIPPED POULTRY FARM





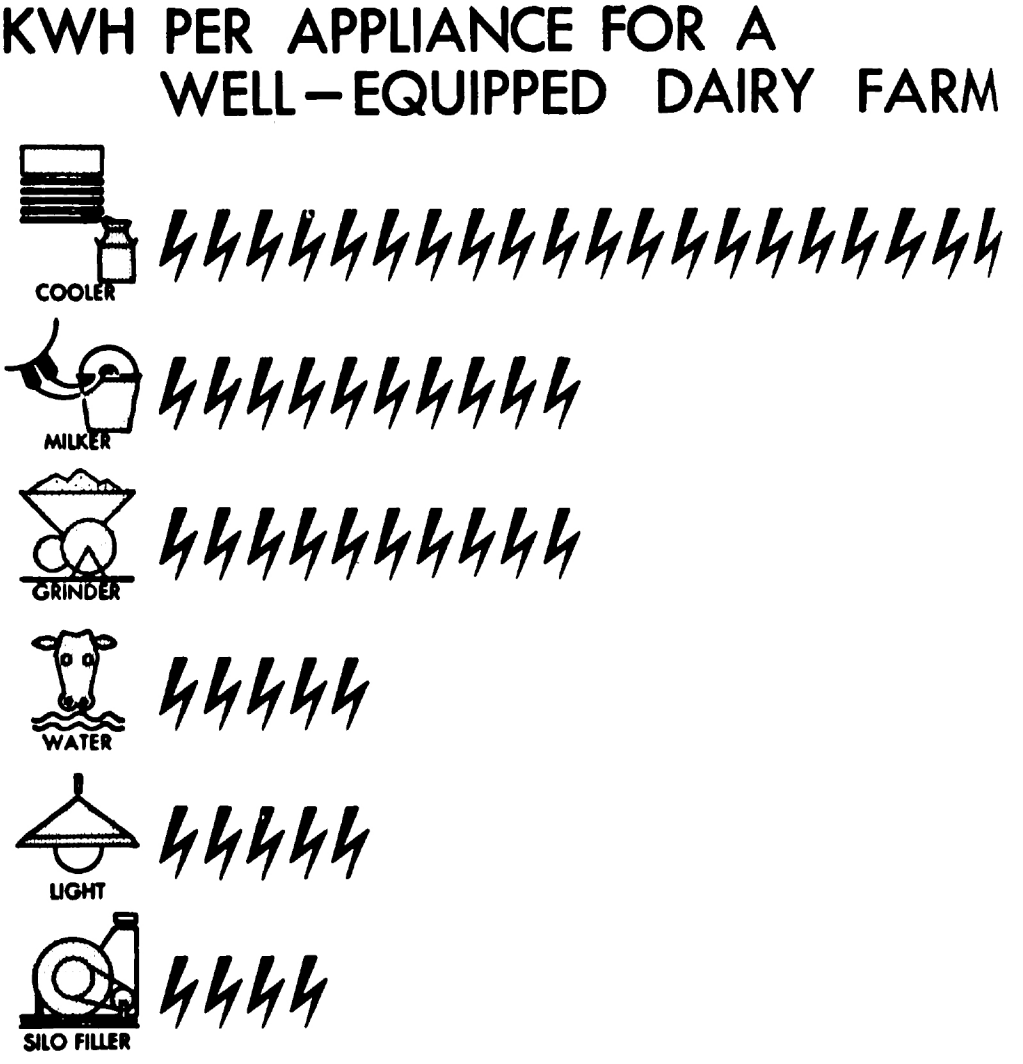






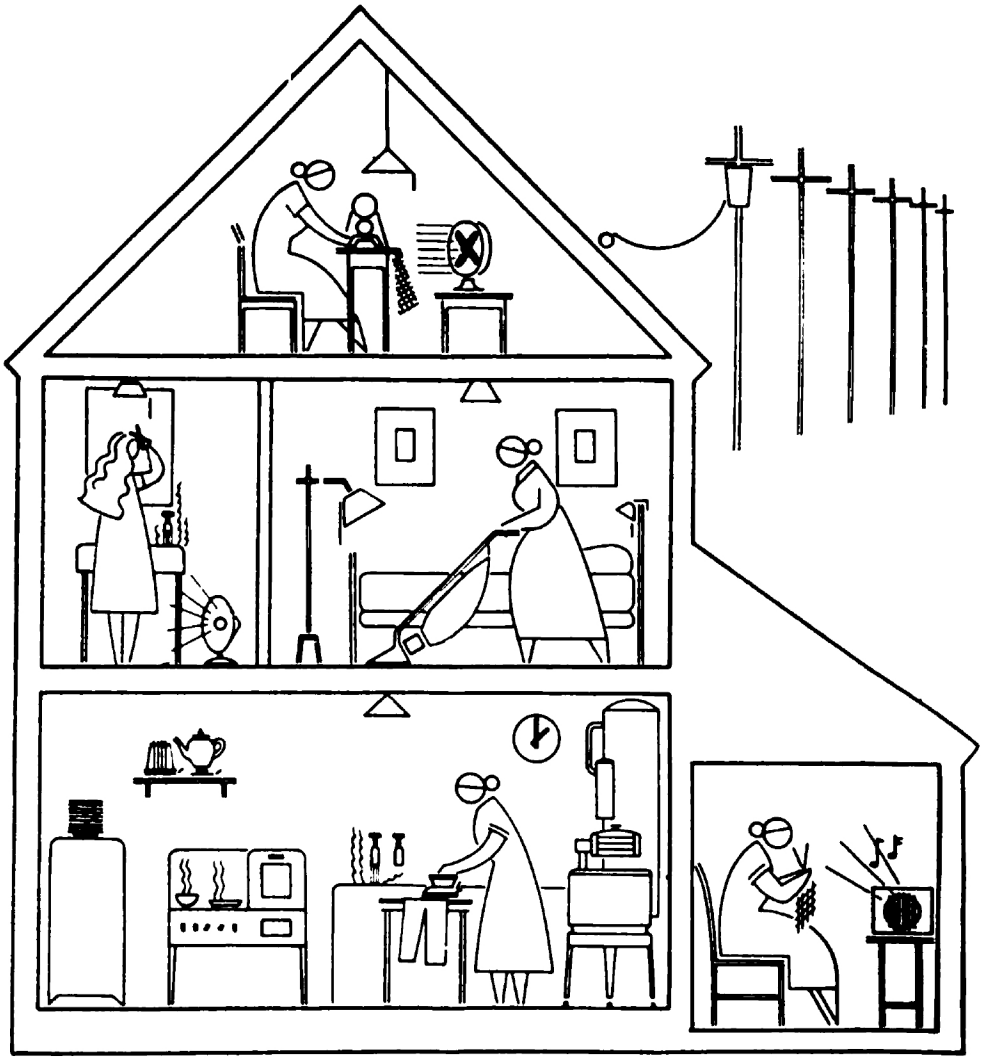
Each bolt represents 50 KWH consumed annually

condition of the markets for the product. Every farmer knows by this time that if he makes more wheat or pork or milk he may get more money, provided too many



others are not doing the same. But if all the farmers add to their production at the same time, each one may get less money than before.

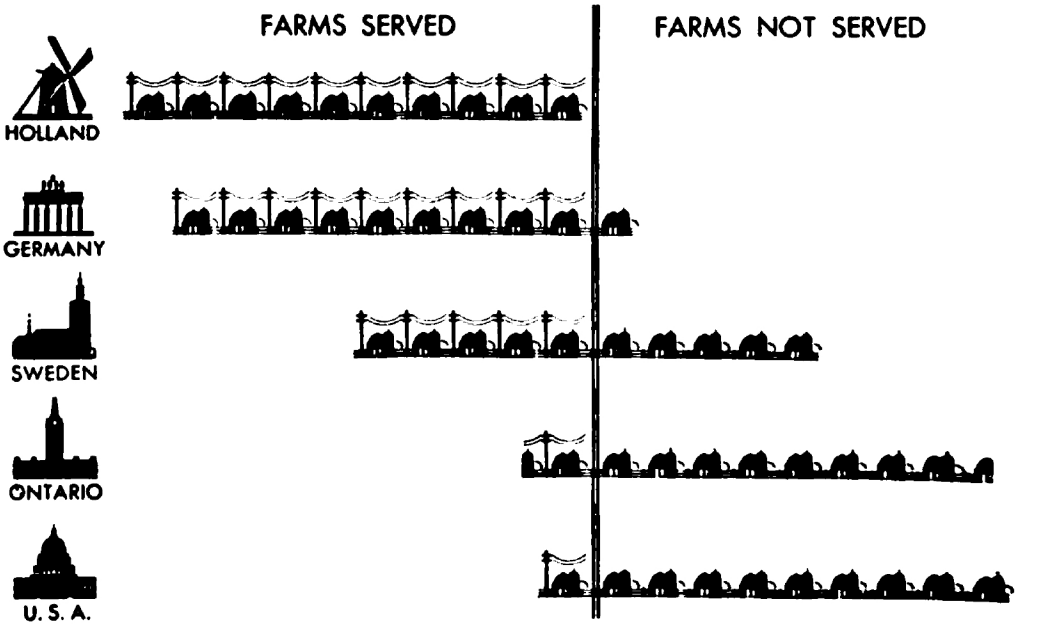
electric stove saves carrying fuel and disposing of ashes, and in hot weather it does not heat the kitchen like a coal or wood stove. In winter, on the other hand, an electric stove is not enough to keep the kitchen warm.



TODAY WITH ELECTRICITY

$8,000,000, leaving an equity of $1,000,000 or 11 percent of the assets. In 1935 assets had become $82,000,000 with a debt of only $27,600,000, leaving an equity of $54,400,000 or 66 percent of assets. The average domestic consumption in 1913 was 18 kilowatt-hours monthly at an average price of 4.81 cents per kilowatt-hour. By

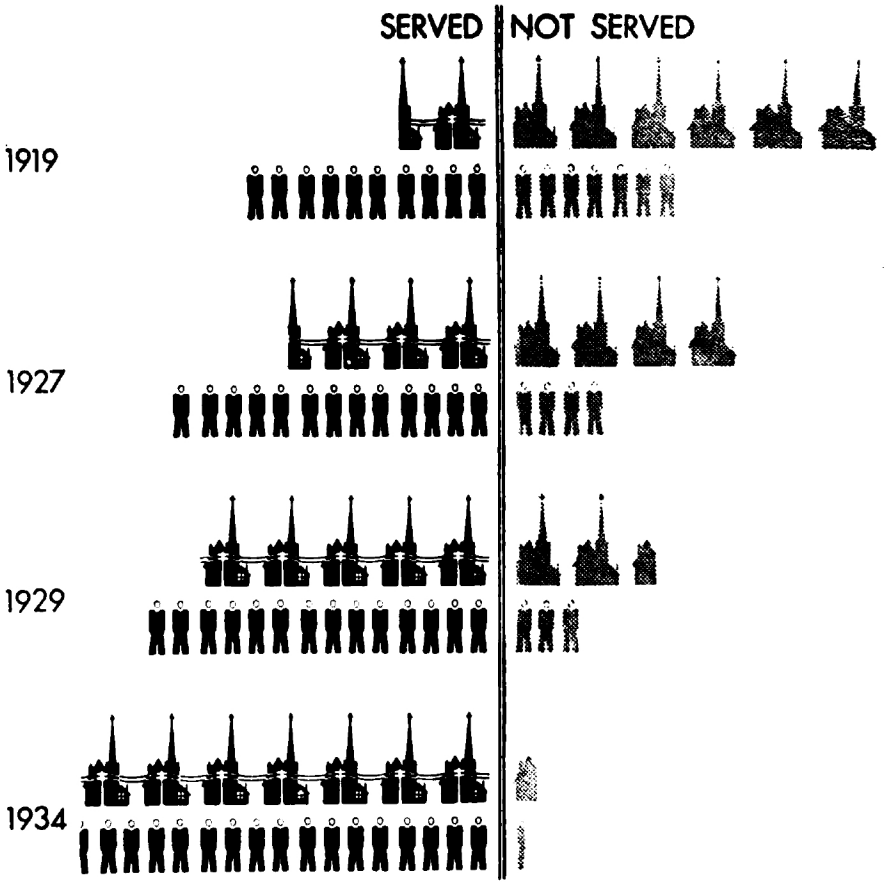
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES



1935 the consumption had risen to 163 kilowatt-hours at an average price of 1.36 cents. The average monthly bill had about doubled while consumption had increased eight times.

The Province is sparsely populated, with an average of only 8.4 people to the square mile, about one-fifth as

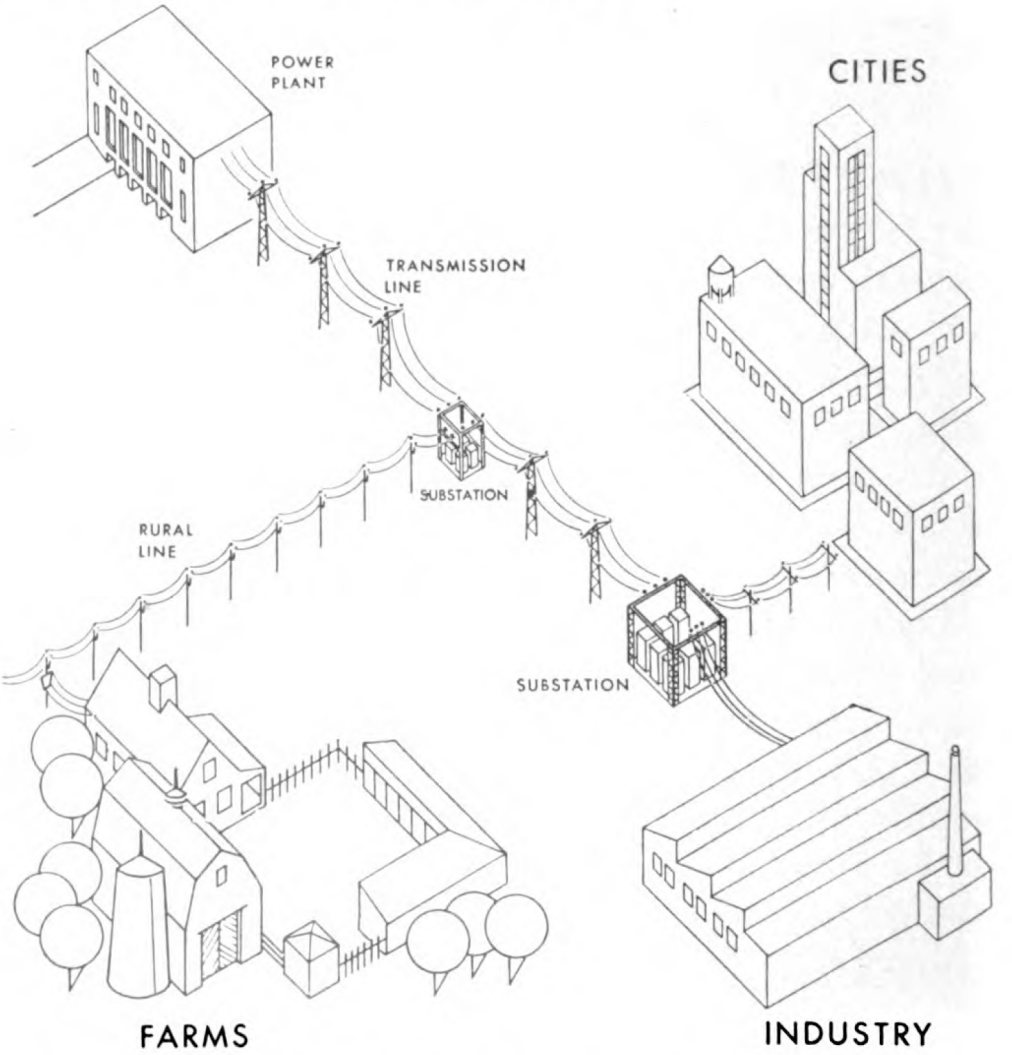
ELECTRIFICATION IN FRANCE



Each community symbol represents 5,000 communities.
Each man symbol represents 2,500,000 people.

per minute that flow out of a water pipe. Just as the horsepower of a flow of water is the product of water pressure times the rate of flow, so the kilowatts are

ELECTRIC POWER



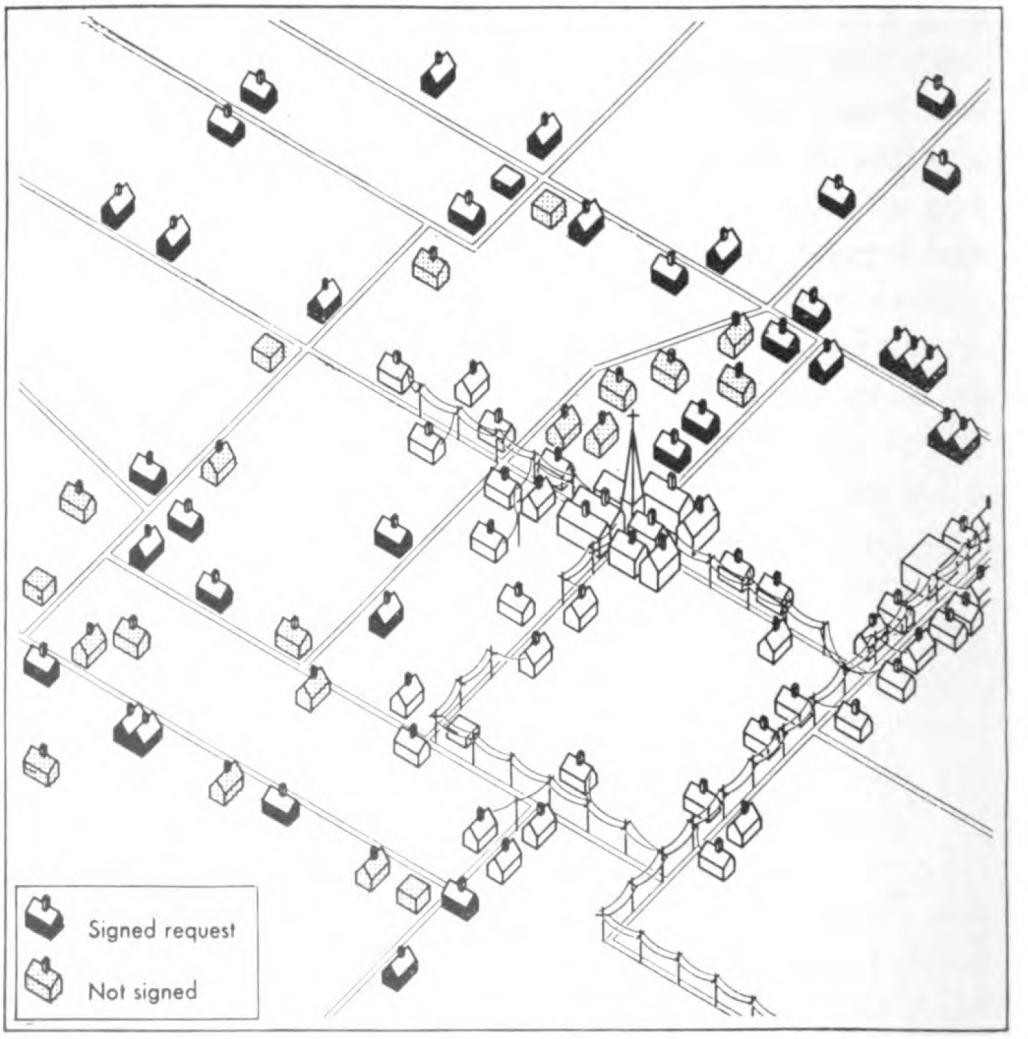
the product of the electric pressure, or volts, times the quantity of electricity, or amperes. For this reason a kilowatt may be delivered as a small current with a

POWER AVAILABLE ON FARMS IN 1930



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 2,200,000 H. P.

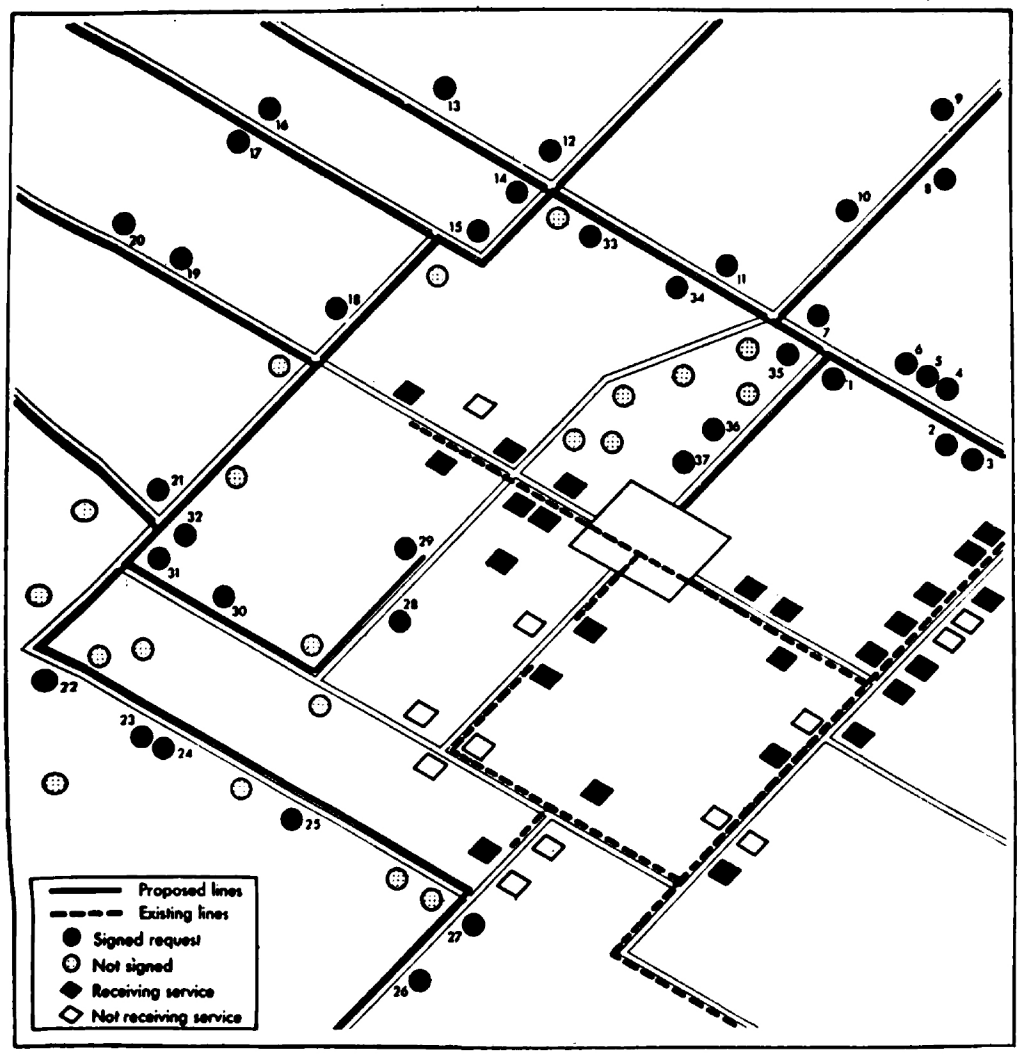
The power of windmills and water wheels is negligible.
Human labor power is not shown on this chart.



What rates does REA consider reasonable? REA does not set rates. It will consider local conditions in passing on existing or suggested rates. Normally it will lend for any line that offers rates which allow the farmers to use electricity profitably in quantity.

What can I do if I am too far away to connect to the line? If you want to, you can put in a separate plant of

WHAT YOUR MAP SHOULD SHOW



your own. Current from a separate plant is not as cheap as from a main line, but it is better than none. If you have your house properly wired for a separate plant making 32-volt electricity, and if the distribution line comes along later, your wiring will not be wasted. It will be good for 110-volt service.

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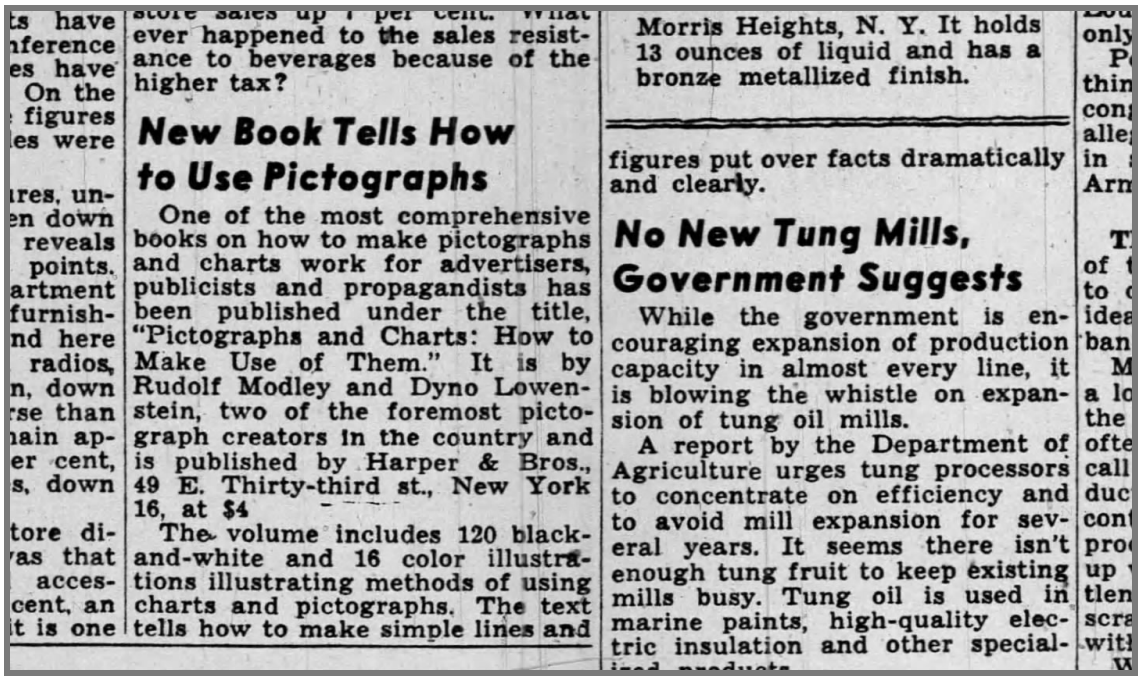

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store sales up 7 per cent. What ever happened to the sales resistance to beverages because of the higher tax?

New Book Tells How to Use Pictographs

One of the most comprehensive books on how to make pictographs and charts work for advertisers, publicists and propagandists has been published under the title, "Pictographs and Charts: How to Make Use of Them." It is by Rudolf Modley and Dyno Lowenstein, two of the foremost pictograph creators in the country and is published by Harper & Bros., 49 E. Thirty-third st., New York 16, at $4

The volume includes 120 black-and-white and 16 color illustrations illustrating methods of using charts and pictographs. The text tells how to make simple lines and figures put over facts dramatically and clearly.

Morris Heights, N. Y. It holds 13 ounces of liquid and has a bronze metallized finish.

No New Tung Mills, Government Suggests

While the government is encouraging expansion of production capacity in almost every line, it is blowing the whistle on expansion of tung oil mills.

A report by the Department of Agriculture urges tung processors to concentrate on efficiency and to avoid mill expansion for several years. It seems there isn't enough tung fruit to keep existing mills busy. Tung oil is used in marine paints, high-quality electric insulation and other special-

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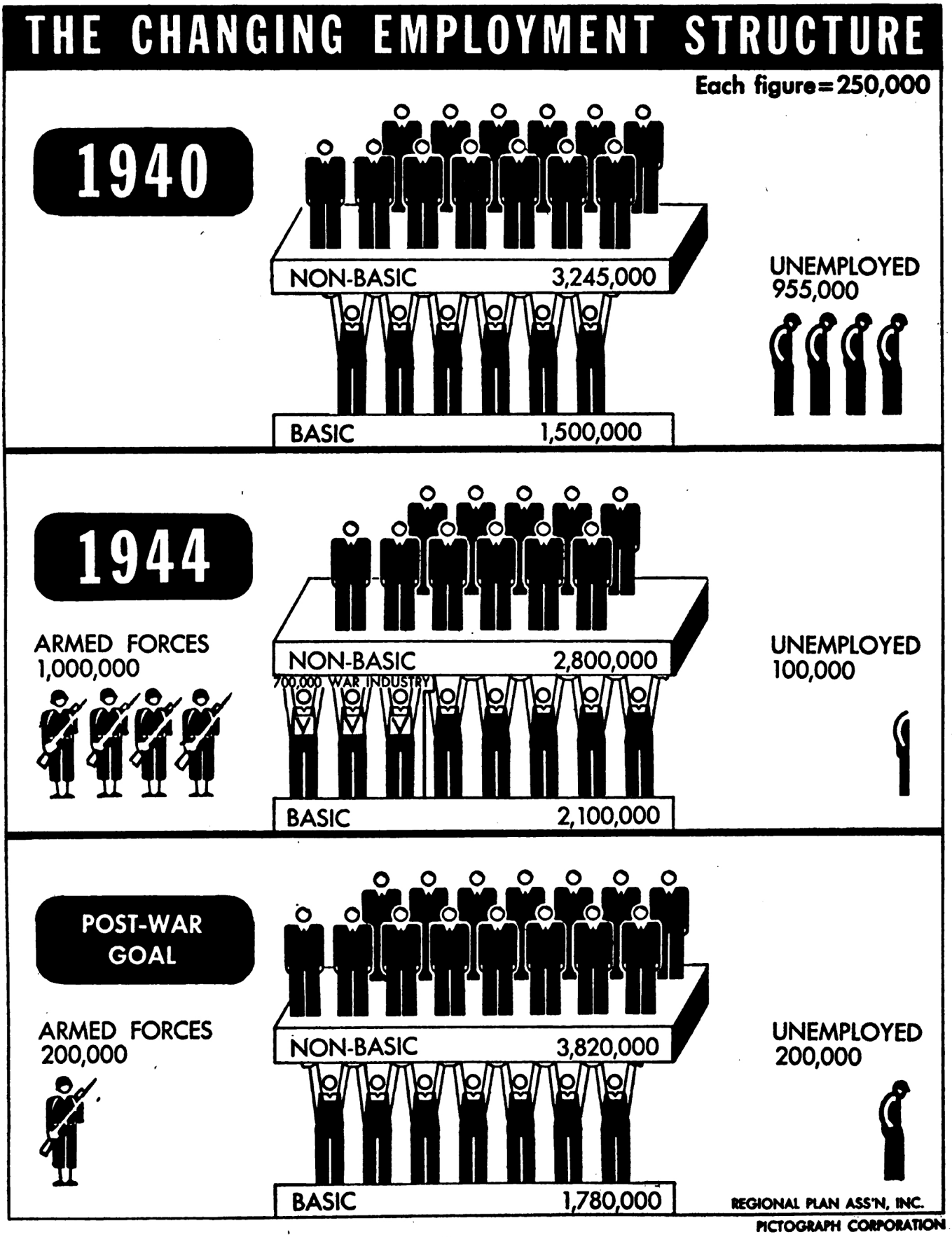

FIGURE 8
The Changing Employment Structure

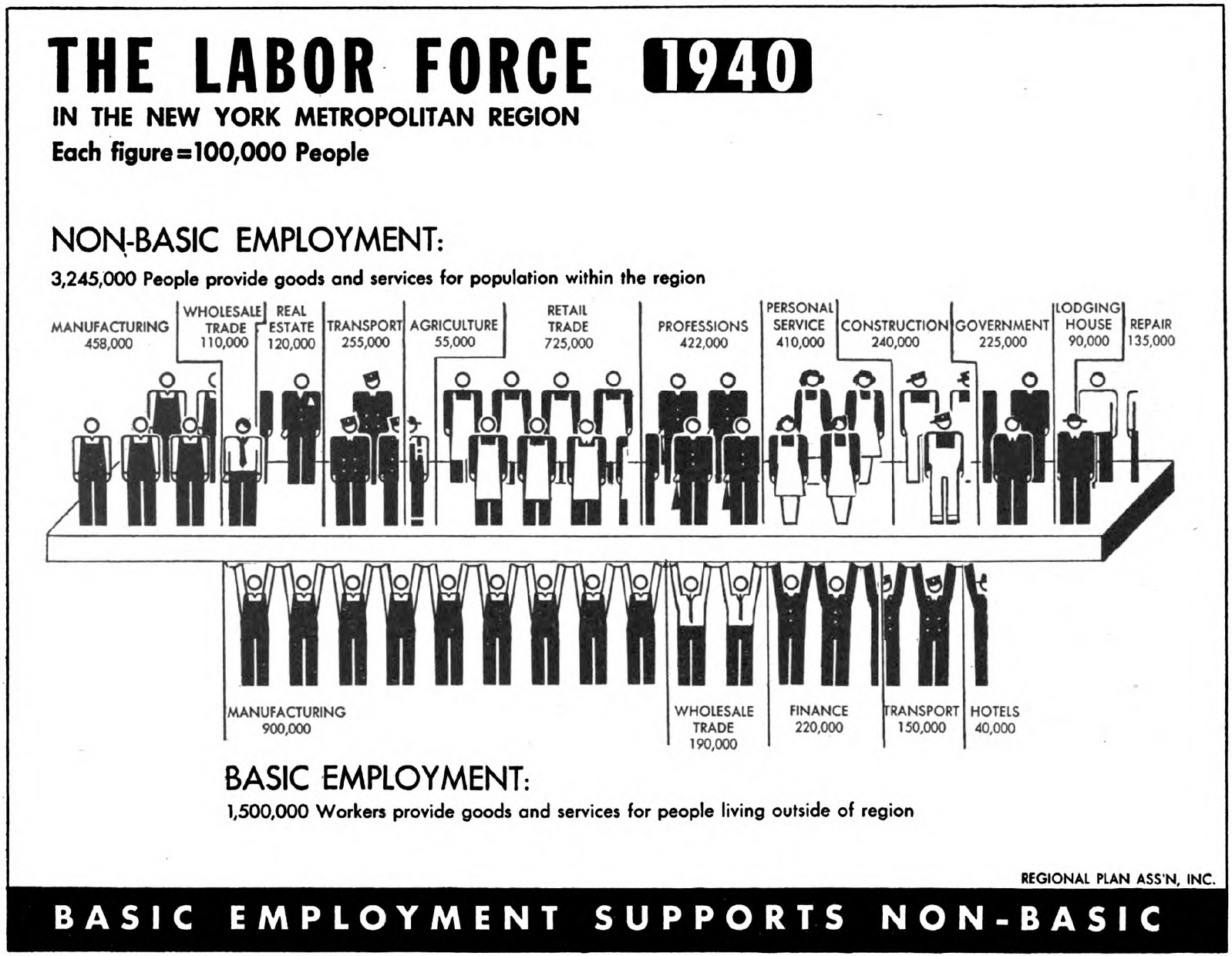

FIGURE 1
The Labor Force in the New York Metropolitan Region, 1940 — Basic Employment Supports Non-Basic

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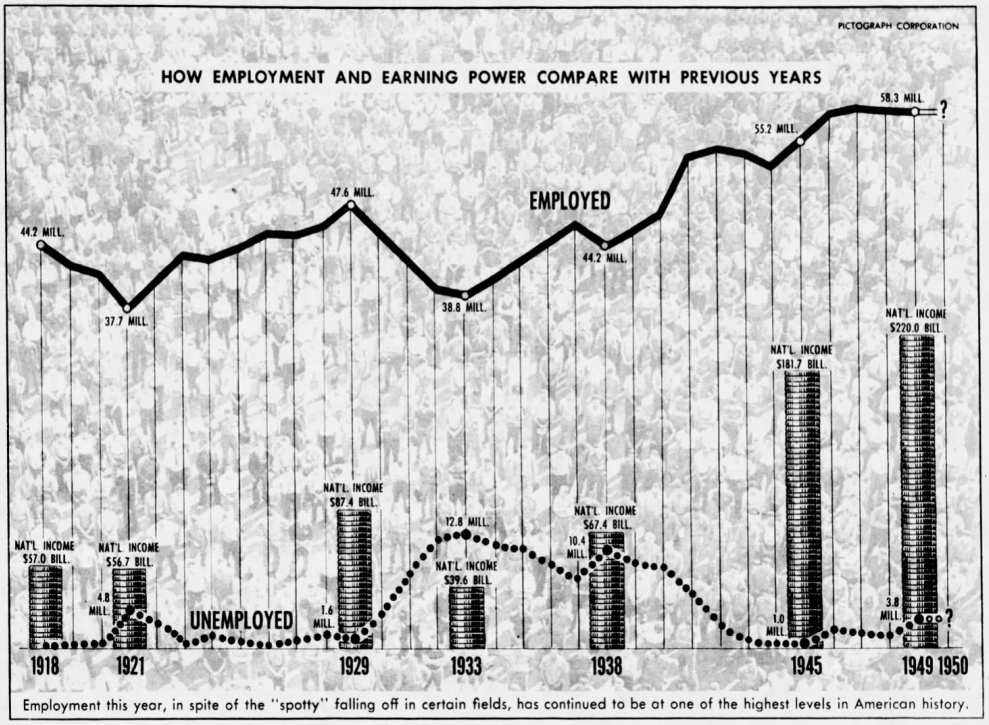

Employment this year, in spite of the "spotty" falling off in certain fields, has continued to be at one of the highest levels in American history.

it's time now to start planning a prosperous year

Just who is unemployed? Adult male workers have been as severely hit as women or boys. First to feel the pinch have been factory workers. With the exception of food processing, automobiles and printing and publishing, each of the major industrial groups were employing fewer workers.

A lot depended on where you lived. The sharpest declines occurred in highly industrial New England but unemployment has been heavy in these other states: New York, New Jersey, California, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Last to feel it was Illinois and the mid-west. There, joblessness is still relatively low, but is rising.

And a lot depended on what your job was. Farm jobs actually showed an increase. So did government employment. Construction jobs were at about the same level as a year ago. Some hard hit industries like textiles were showing a tendency to come back. Iron, steel, electrical machinery, furniture, leather and transportation workers were feeling the work-shortage acutely.

Generally, new employees with little or no work history have been the first to go. Next usually displaced have been men of advanced age as well as women in the so-called "marginal" class—those who got jobs during the war manpower shortage and stayed on.

Said O'Mahoney: "When you count all the young people just out of school, women workers and people of advanced age, unemployment isn't as large as the figures, at first glance, seem to indicate."

PARADE interviewed O'Mahoney after mid-year scores were in. Conceding "spotty" unemployment, chiefly in manufacturing areas, he still vigorously maintained:

"Business conditions are not black. There's no possibility of their getting black unless we cut off government expenditures which promote business."

Then he went on to expand what has come to be

- **What should it be called?**
- **Some call it "recession"...**
- **Some call it "disinflation"...**
- **Newsman Albright** *thinks consumers have simply stopped "reaching for the moon . . ."*

known as the Truman-Nourse-O'Mahoney theory:

"This country can't go on maintaining the national defense spending everyone knows is needed, and keep on making the huge purchases here for Europe's rehabilitation, without creating a demand for labor and production far exceeding anything that existed prior to World War I."

If employment needs a further shot in the arm, O'Mahoney says it can get it from the vast backlog of public improvements neglected during the war—from building new roads, flood control, reclamation and power developments, municipal improvements, new schools and housing.

What are the big-wigs doing to pull us out of it?

First they are relying on anti-recession brakes already in the law. Most of these were lacking in the last great recession.

Today the government insures bank deposits and regulates the stock market while the Federal Reserve Board maintains elastic controls over credit. Unemployment benefits, old age insurance and farm price supports serve alike as a cushion to the insecure and a peg to purchasing power.

USE WAR MANPOWER TECHNIQUES

To deal with unemployment on the spot, keeping it from spreading, President Truman has set up a new agency in the White House.

Using in reverse the manpower techniques developed in the last war, the government hopes to put people back to work in their own communities.

The idea is to channel government buying of supplies into hard hit areas, start construction projects where they will take up the job slack. RFC loans also will be recommended to help business in these areas.

Beyond that, Mr. Truman has asked Congress to make more jobs by expanding the nation's economy. That boils down to a familiar fair deal remedy—more spending. A substantial bloc in Congress still holds to the older "take in your belt" theory.

Job levels may rise or job levels may fall, but one thing is certain. The old faithful spending issue, it's a sure bet, will go into the next campaign.

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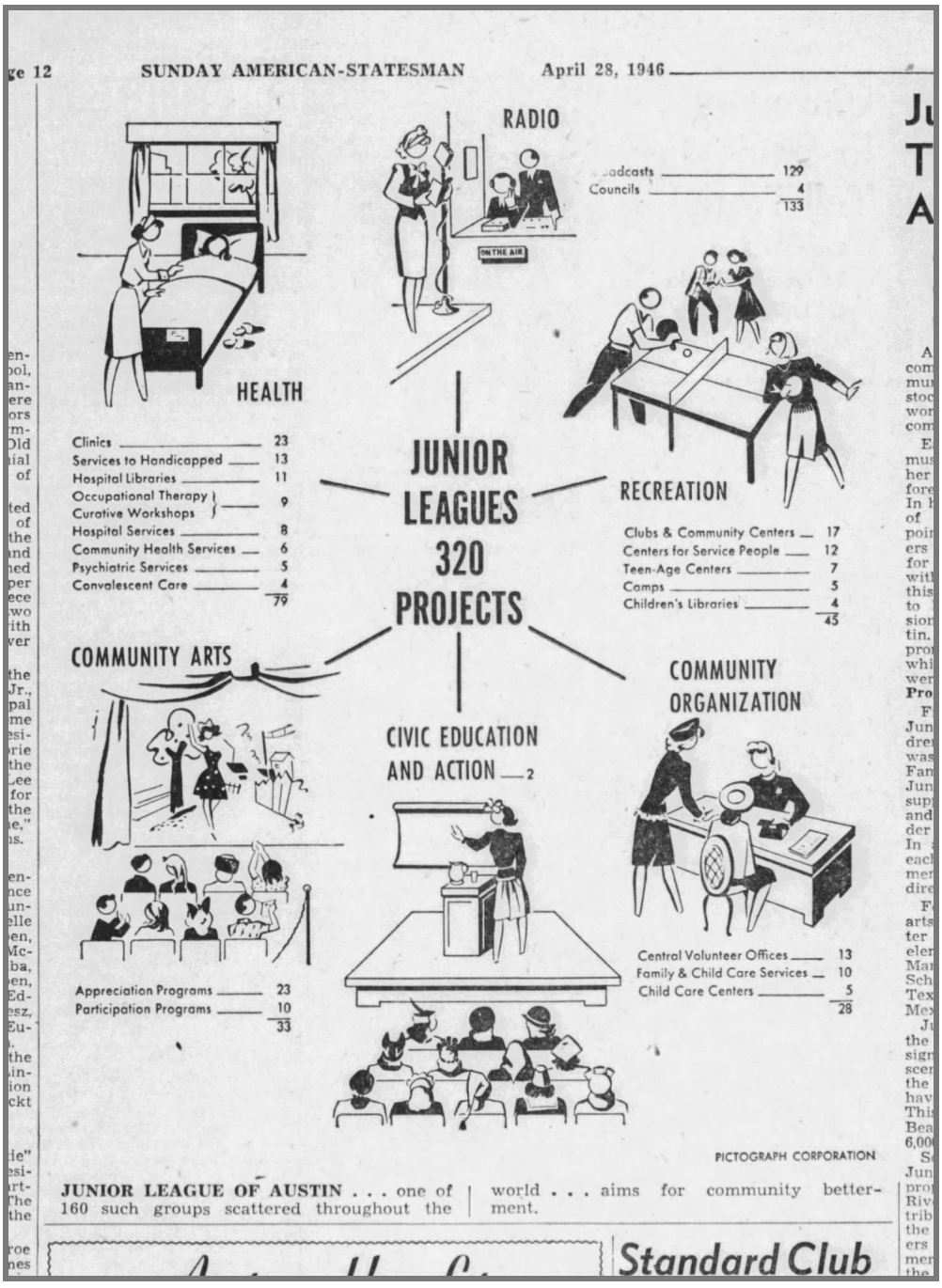

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