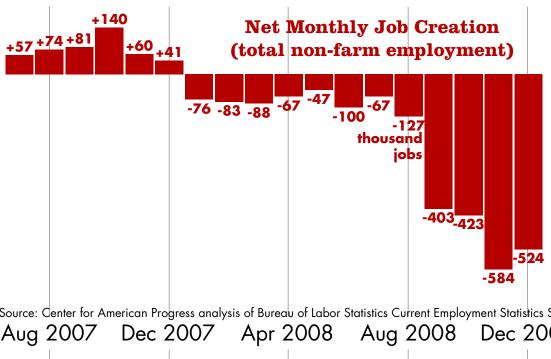
THE STIMULUS: Four Reasons We Can't Afford Not to Pass It



The job market in the United States is contracting after a year of economic crisis.

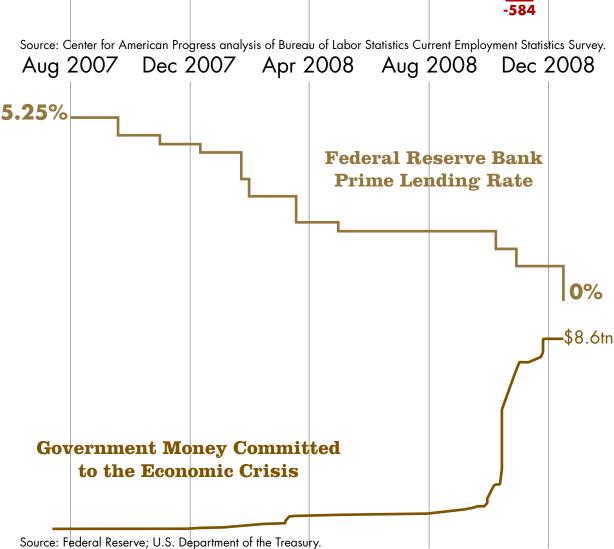


ATTEMPTED

The "prime lending rate," basis of interest rates for all manner of banks, is now at zero. The rate has done all it can to encourage lending and stimulate

economic recovery.
And the government has committed trillions attempting to combat the crisis with little stimulative effect.

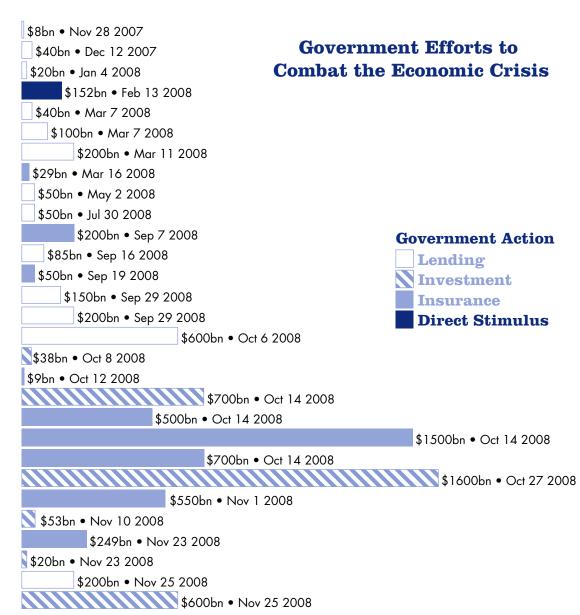
Aug 2007



Dec 2007 Apr 2008

FEDERAL SPENDING

The federal government has attempted to contain and redress the crisis almost exclusively by lending, investing, and insuring debt to expand liquidity in the market and by lowering the prime rate. The other option, promoting economic growth through direct economic stimulus, remains virtually untried.



Aug 2008

Dec 2008

4

MONEY

Most of the money the government has laid down so far has not gone to actual spending. Instead, the government has been promised in case of further catastrophic events or used in recoverable outlays. As a result, we have the funds to directly stimu-

late the economy.

Source: Federal Reserve; U.S. Department of the Treasury. \$2.97 trillion \$3.79 trillion \$1.72 trillion LENT INVESTED INSURED Government Government investments Government insurance of loans should should be recoverable private assets may never be claimed if those assets do be repaid. and may even turn a not fail. profit. STIMULUS

Source: Federal Reserve; U.S. Department of the Treasury.

\$152 billion