have an additional 975 plus 650 from Period 2, and 433 from Period 1, which gives us 2.7 plus 720, or a total of 3.4. The fourth quarter, 975 plus 650 from the third and 473 from the second, plus 288 from the third, gives us 3.9 million people additionally employed. Now we are at the end of the year and assume that we fall back to the previously level of expenditure; that is, consumption plus investment plus government. In other words, the additional - the delta thing up here - we fall back to the previous level, and then in the fifth period there is no 975 to take care of them. But there is still the 650 from the fourth period and the 433 from the third period. And we find that the volume of additional employment is beginning to decrease. And, of course, it eventually will peter out and we will thus stop the additional expenditures.

Well, suppose that we continue at the level of increased investment of government expenditures? In that case, the final result of this increased rate will be determined by the multiplier effect, meaning that when we have a multiplier of 3, the final impact - the multiplier is 3; the changes in investment plus government expenditures included here will thus, let's say, as it is there, 3.9, the result will be 3 times 3.9. This will give you 11.7 billion over the long-run, and the additional employment will be 4.87 plus. Theoretically, of course, it never works out; it's just like a caterpillar climbing a pole and it covers half the distance every day. Theoretically, it will never reach the top. But, for practical purposes, it reaches the top.

Now, it's the same thing here. We say that the final impact has worked out to approximately 13 income propagation periods. That is approximate and it is usually accepted as the time that is needed.

May I have Slide No. 6 once more, please? You see that this is the figure that Mr. Heller was concerned with yesterday, 14% of the labor force unemployed, and