

Alvin Petty's

columns

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quainted with the whole Bible.

Zwingli's theological seminary in Zurich published excellent commentaries on the whole Bible and distributed them all over Europe. Zwingli translated the Bible before Luther. Calvin felt the Bible was written for the simple folk and the scholars had stolen it from them. He believed the common folks could understand the Bible, but he realized they needed help and he did all he could to give it to them.

Zwingli was a student of Greek and Roman classics and appreciated other religious cultures. He felt the Bible did not have a monopoly on revealed truth. He believed Socrates and Plato had been inspired by the Divine Spirit and Christians would meet them in Heaven.

These are truly three great men, and their impact on us needs to be remembered. But of the three, I believe that Zwingli and Calvin are the most well-rounded human beings.

Weather Whys

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country, but they can occur almost anywhere there is a big wildfire, McRoberts adds. "They are frequently seen in Australia and parts of Africa on very hot days," he notes.

"There appears to be very few photos of them, but we know that a large one occurred in Canberra in 2003, and it's believed a large firenado was the result of a big earthquake that hit Japan in 1923 that caused numerous fires in parts of Tokyo and eventually killed thousands. A large one is also believed to have formed in San Luis Obispo, Calif., in 1926 and killed several residents. People who have been near a firenado say the sound of it is deafening and it resembles the noise from a jet engine."

By Lee Hamilton

Both government and industry are needed to solve big problems. Collaboration puts us in a stronger competitive position than either sector acting alone.

Five years ago, the federal government spent \$169 billion to fund basic research and development. This fiscal year, it's down to \$134 billion.

People who believe in public belt-tightening applaud drops like that. I understand why: there are many reasons to reduce government spending. But in this case they're wrong. We need to boost the government's investment in R&D, not slash it.

Let's begin with the federal government's record, which is nothing short of impressive. The bar codes that revolutionized inventory control and tracking were developed with a grant from the National Science Foundation. Google's founders depended on government grants for their early research into search algorithms. Computer touch-screens, computer-aided design, GPS navigation, voice-activated "virtual assistants," the internet — all based on government research or funds. So were key advancements in agriculture (including the "easy-care cotton" you'll find in your permanent-press slacks), the horizontal drilling techniques that have turned the U.S. into a natural-gas powerhouse, and many life-saving pharmaceuticals.

The plain truth is that much of the research that catalyzes and accelerates technological advance is too risky, too slow to pay off, or too expensive for the private sector to undertake. "Today, the scope, duration and cost of breakthrough research is either beyond the private sector's corporate and philanthropic resources or outside its profit model," wrote Teresa Tritch in The New York Times last year.

This is not welcome news for

market absolutists, but clearly there is a government role to play in underpinning economic dynamism.

Mariana Mazzucato, a British economist who last year published a bracing book on the subject, "The Entrepreneurial State," argues that federal government pro-

grams such as Small Business Innovation Research and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency have provided far more funding for early-stage technology companies than private venture capital has done.

Mazzucato writes, "Not only has government funded the

riskiest research, whether applied or basic, but it has indeed often been the source of the most radical, path-breaking types of innovation. To this extent it has actively created markets, not just fixed them."

There is no question that there continued to Page 5

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION (AVISO DE ELECCION GENERAL)

To the registered voters of the City of Hart, Texas:

(a los votantes registrados del Ciudad de Hart, Texas):

Notice is hereby given that the polling places listed below will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., on May 1st & 6th, 20 14, for voting in a general election to elect 3 Aldermen.

(Notifíquese, por las presente, que las casillas electorales citadas abajo se abrirán desde las 7:00 a.m. hasta las 7:00 p.m. el 1 y 6 de Mayo de 20 14 para votar en la Elección General para elegir 3 Concejales.)

LOCATION(S) OF POLLING PLACES
(DIRECCION(ES) DE LAS CASILLAS ELECTORALES) Hart City Hall
403 Broadway
Hart, TX 79043

Early voting by personal appearance will be conducted each weekday at
(La votación adelantada en persona se llevará a cabo de lunes a viernes en)

Hart City Hall @ 403 Broadway - Hart, TX 79043

(location) (sitio)

Recommended but not required

between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. beginning on (entre las 8:00 de la mañana y las 5:00 de la tarde empezando el April 28th, 2014 (28 de Abril, 2014))
(date) (fecha)

and ending on (y terminando el) May 6th, 2014 (6 de Mayo, 2014)
(date) (fecha)

Applications for ballot by mail shall be mailed to:
(Las solicitudes para boletas que se votarán en ausencia por correo deberán enviarse a:)

Marsela Marin
(Name of Early Voting Clerk)
(Nombre del Secretario(a) de la Votación Adelantada)

P.O. Box 329
(Address) (Dirección)

Hart, TX 79043
(City) (Ciudad) (Zip Code) (Zona Postal)

Applications for ballots by mail must be received no later than the close of business on
(Las solicitudes para boletas que se votarán en ausencia por correo deberán recibirse para el fin de las horas de negocio el)

May 1st, 2014 (1 de Mayo, 2014)
(date) (fecha)

Issued this the 17th day of March, 20 14.
(Emitió este día 17 de Marzo, 20 14.)


Signature of Mayor (Firma del Alcalde)