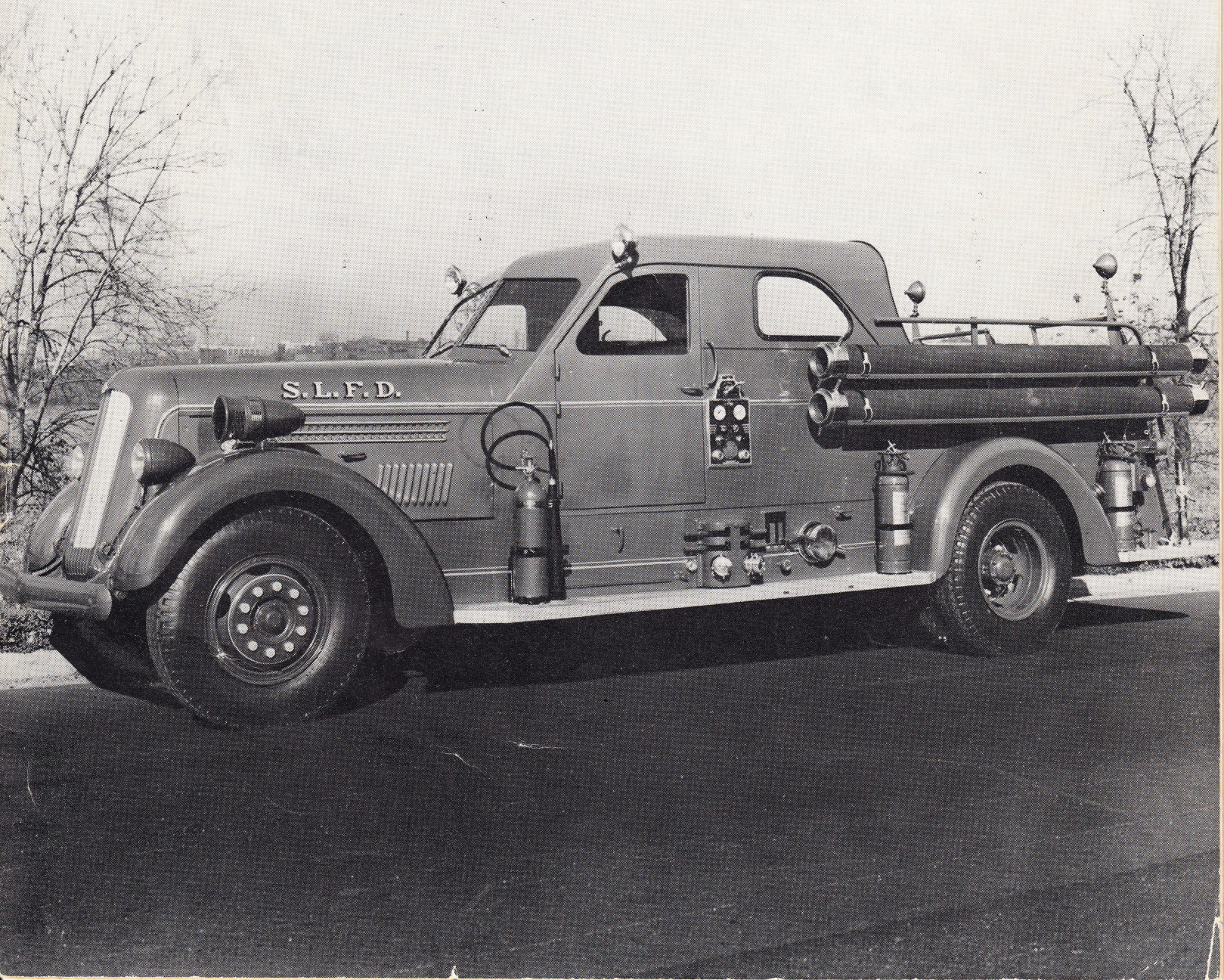


The Northwest **TECHNOCRAT**

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15 CENTS



They Came Back . . . The Dead Speak

By CHARLES W. ROBISON
Yank Legion General Counsel

YOU know, they voted three million dollars—on the 19th of March, 1946—three million dollars to bring us back—and bury us at home.

You know, that would be a great funeral—burying those of us they could find. Personally, I kinda like it over here in Normandy. I'm used to it now—and I'm used to the guy layin' alongside of me.

I'm layin' by a guy that fell here in the last war, and he tells me that next to him is a fellow who fought with Napoleon, and he's buried on top of a guy who fought with Charlemagne.

Yeah—this is one great mausoleum—and they're voting three million dollars to bring us back.

I been thinkin' about Ma and Dad. The first shock is over now—the wound's healin' a little. I know sometimes Ma stands in the window lookin' out toward where I am. I know she—she'd like to carry flowers to my grave, but the flowers that bloom in her heart—that's the shrine enough for me. And the old man's not any too chipper now—he took it a lot harder than folks thought. Sometimes when he's doin' the spring plowin', he looks toward the east where I am, and there must be dust blowin' even on a wheat field or pollen or something, his eyes look kinda damp-like. To bring me back again and to do

it all over again—I don't know if it's a very smart thing.

Oh, it'll make a good show, but I wonder why they don't do something for the folks like double the insurance money; that's a gift—that's a real memorial. Why don't they double the pensions of the guys that are so wounded that they haven't a bed to lie in? That's a memorial. Or why don't they bring all the kids from the South Pacific or from over here? They want so much to come home.

Ships for the dead and none for the living. Funny when you think about it.

Three million dollars is a lot of money—but not so much. We're goin' to lend England three billion, and Russia a billion, and France a couple of billions—and everybody else is goin' to dig into the 'common pot' so they can start another war and bury kids on top of me.

Sure—give 'em all the money they want; that's all we've ever done—play 'Santa Claus' to everybody else, but us. Some day they're gonna remember one thing—maybe I'm happier here. I don't think I'd be so happy buried on a hill where I can get a view of some great mausoleum built to a 'patriotic butcher' who made it in the 'black market'—or where I could see the marble shaft of some great champion of Democracy—yeah—built the bridge on a 'cost plus' plan. I'm kinda happier here alongside of those men who dreamed and died for a thing they never got—Liberty and Peace.

I don't think I'd like the trip back home knowin' every mile of the way on the great Atlantic Ocean, on the bottom lay the great Atlantic Charter. I don't think I'd like the blowin' of the four winds that'd remind me of the 'four freedoms'—'four freedoms' which are like the four winds, and just as substantial.

No—we're the 'forgotten ones'—the 'expendable ones'—and the 'wasted ones.' Leave us where we are. We have that for which you fought—and never won: PEACE.

—Reprinted from Yank News.

\$7.50

WHY NOT EAT CAKE?

Is there a shortage of wheat, or is the price too low to yield the desirable profit;—or is it being diverted for good 'business' or political reasons?

THE United States, which so recently startled the world with the magnitude of its production for war, now amazes the world with its inability to produce enough of anything to meet the demands of peace. Crises follow crises with confusing rapidity and are being met with double talk, invective and sophomoric declamations largely cribbed from high school commencement orations.

In other words the problems of our nation are scrambled about in the Congressional vacuity and emerge in new forms no less virulent and just as pressing. There were the meat crisis and the butter crisis, the steel crisis and the coal crisis, and now, strangest of all, there is the wheat crisis.

Wheat has been produced in quantities greater than in all our history, and recently in such abundance that the brains of the nation were feverishly agitated seeking uses for it. We used it for making rubber to the extent permitted by the oil interests. Still, millions of tons were dumped on the open prairies for lack of storage space.

A MOOT QUESTION

Now we are advised to 'eat cake' and send the bread to starving Europe. Well, that is all right—that is, IF Europe IS starving. And this brings up a point of interest. Technocracy Inc. often has pointed out the unreliability of the press and Price System spokesmen. This is being demonstrated extravagantly in the wheat crisis.

There are conflicting statements on all points.

The senators say there is starvation. General Lucius Clay, Deputy military governor of Germany, says there is no starvation. (*Labor*, Feb. 9, 1946.) *Newsweek*, March 11, reports General Clay as saying:

The farmers (German) have performed handsomely at great cost to themselves. They have delivered to us at this time more wheat and other grain than they turned over under the Nazi regime. They have brought in their meat, and we now have plenty of meat in this area, with moderate slaughtering to maintain our ration standard.

In the *Labor* article an official of the Society of Friends (Quakers) is quoted as saying that the very young and the very old are dying from undernourishment. Yet news pictures of German children show them to be on a par with American children in appearance (and far above the par of millions of our children in the 'depressed areas').

In Belgium a correspondent for the *Associated Press*, (*Seattle Times*, April 17, 1946), states that there is such an abundance of food there that the Belgians, who are notoriously heavy eaters, have resumed long course dinners—though at black market prices.

The *Seattle Times* of April 9th carries an article quoting a Danish official who stated that storage facilities in that nation were bulging with meat which they were prevented by the Allies from shipping.

Recently two large freighters loaded with wheat cleared the port of Portland—but not bound for the starving people Americans are urged to save from starvation. One headed for Japan, the other for Spain.

Undersecretary of Agriculture, J. B. Hutson, told the House appropriations subcommittee (*Seattle Times*, Feb. 27) that, despite the need to furnish wheat to starving Europe, the United States is subsidizing the export of 25,000,000 bushels of the grain to other countries. This is done so that American wheat can compete with Canadian wheat. Mr. Hutson explains this peculiar action in a most reasonable manner:

It is a question of keeping wheat in some of the markets in which it would not otherwise exist.

For example, Canada is selling wheat at prices below our domestic level in Central America and some of the Caribbean areas and, if we did not continue to sell on the same basis that Canada sells, we would find our wheat would not move.

This seems to be a proper approach to the entire problem. Is there a shortage of wheat, or is the price too low to yield the desirable profit, or is it being diverted for good 'business' reasons?

Marquis Childs, (*Seattle Star*, February 27), says thousands of wheat elevators in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana are so full of wheat that they cannot take any more. This is sometimes explained as being due to lack of transportation. This the Association of American Railroads denies, stating that when wheat is made available for export abroad, it is moved. The Association stated that in the Pacific Northwest 4,000 cars of wheat were moved in 20 days.

Mr. Childs charges that grain is being held back in the hope of a speculative price rise. Mr. Childs says:

Make no mistake, either, they (the farm lobby) are a powerful group—the farmers and, with them, the handlers and processors of grain. During the war, when an acute shortage of corn to make alcohol actually threatened the war production program, it was possible to take only the most timid and tentative steps to end hoarding on the farms.

Mr. Childs quotes Mr. Bowles in pointing out

that price rises are unwarranted. The prices the farmer receives went up 113 percent during the war, which was exactly the rise in World War I. But the prices the farmer pays, including interest and taxes, went up only 40 percent as compared with 94 percent in the previous war.

Mr. Childs intimates what Technocracy Inc. states—that profit knows no patriotism, no nationalism, no humanity.

Representative Wickersham, Republican, Oklahoma, bluntly stated (*Seattle Times*, April 4) the position of the farm lobby, when, in an argument against the O.P.A. control of foodstuffs, he said that if prices were raised wheat would flow from the farms.

More light on this question is given by *Newsweek*, March 11:

The deficits arose despite a glut of grain in the nation's wheat elevators, bulging with a carry-over from 1945's all-time bumper crop of 1,123,000,000 bushels... Blamed: lack of transportation. To draw grains into export the government took a decisive step: Price increases were announced on wheat, 3 cents a bushel; corn, 3 cents; oats, 2 cents and grain sorghums, 9 cents a hundred pounds.

That this increase was not enough to accomplish its purpose is indicated by the same magazine of April 22, which says that 'farmers' growing trend to hold their wheat in the hope of a higher price ceiling was reaching the proportions of a catastrophe.' Later the government offered a 30 cents a bushel bonus for wheat delivered promptly.

GRAIN GAMBLERS ARE 'WISE'

It all sums up to this: The facts are not being divulged. The location or disposition of every bushel of wheat in the United States is a matter of record. This is demonstrated by the statements of the Department of Agriculture regarding the number of bushels produced. And you may be sure the grain gamblers in the Chicago Pit have the figures. The existence and disposal of this commodity is a matter of vital concern to those 'Free Enterprisers' who make an honest dollar guessing on future prices.

From the published figures, 33⅓ million bushels will satisfy the needs of 120,000,000 people. Slightly less than 400,000,000 bushels takes care of that number for a year. Thus the United States alone

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produced wheat enough to care for nearly 500,000,000 people for a year. Canada could care for about 300,000,000. Thus North America alone could supply wheat for 800,000,000 persons. There are only about 150,000,000 in Europe that are the concern of the United States in the food drive, according to the U. N. R. R. A. Much wheat is produced in those countries—how much is not disclosed to the public.

Before the American people are asked to go without bread the figures on wheat and other foodstuffs should be disclosed. People do not live on wheat despite its reputation as the 'staff of life.' Nutritional experts have pointed out repeatedly that the white bread usually eaten in American homes is of little value as food. All of the real value has been taken out—to be sold back as wheat germ, etc.

CORN BREAD—YUM, YUM!

The type of public utterance regarding this so called crisis is indicated by a news report stating that President Truman was not eating wheat. He was eating corn! A strange solution of the problem! Starving Europeans could eat corn also.

The proposal of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to limit the amount of flour sold to the trade was met by the outcry that such action would precipitate a black market in the grain. It was suggested that bakers would bake cake instead of bread as there is more profit in it. Which makes the alleged remark of the French queen when applied to the American scene much less stupid than it seemed at the time.

Only those who are acquainted with Technocracy's analysis and synthesis of the American economy are really aware of the exact significance of these numerous crises. Technocrats know that these 'wild alarms' are only the death cries of the Price System. A perusal of Technocratic magazines of the past decade will demonstrate that these crises are not new; only now they concern the world where heretofore only the North American Continent was considered.

The technological absorption of work has resulted in a progressive decline in the buying power of the American people. The pathetic stories of suffering children in Europe could have been duplicated,—and on some occasions were—in American cities and in the agricultural areas of the deep south.

Malnutrition is a 'tragedy' in Europe: it was only

an interesting commentary of the journalists when draft records disclosed the deplorable condition of American youth. No one was asked to go without food so that American youth could be fed. It would have been an empty gesture in any event, for these children did not have money to buy.

The condition of American youth has been well demonstrated by the program for school lunches. While no stress was laid on the point, the reason for school lunches was that otherwise the children would be a prey for disease which would endanger the lives of the children of the 'best people.' What these children eat for breakfast and dinner seems to be of little concern.

These facts are known, too. Many of them have been published in the Technocratic magazines, and occasionally in Price System magazines which find profit in sensational articles.

Just what the condition of many children must be is a matter to ponder when we recall the arguments regarding the bill to increase minimum wages in Congress, in which it was stated and not contradicted that three million persons would be affected by the increase from 50 to 65 cents an hour for a forty-hour week.

The news stories of the recent strikes showed the average wages ranged from \$25 to \$40 a week and the majority were in the lower brackets. With the cost of living such as it is, how well nourished are the American children? Or are American children important?

INFANTILE ORATORY

While we are so concerned about the welfare of the 'Brave New World' that was spoken of so frequently during the war, it might be well to look shortly into the future. What of American children and even of adults when this avalanche of government money that is now giving some Americans prosperity ends—as it must? Will we flounder about in a maze of infantile oratory and sophomoric declamations until we, too, starve to death?

Only Technocracy Inc. has the answer for this final American crisis. First, there is only one problem that Americans should be concerned with—the American Problem; for our aid to a suffering world can only be given if we are not suffering ourselves. Second: All-out production cannot be attained under the Price System—Even a stupid politician should admit this after our recent demonstration. Third: Production to the extent of our ability to consume

cannot be attained under a Price System, for abundance cannot be distributed at a price. Fourth: Such production can be attained if the barrier of money between production and consumption is removed. Fifth: production must be balanced with consumption. This can be accomplished by use of the energy certificates as a bookkeeping device giving exact information on the types and quantity of consumption.

There will be no crises in a Technate. Technocracy Inc. is ready to end crises. But the Organization needs to grow rapidly if the final crisis is not to result in an 'American Tragedy' which will not be fiction.

Join Technocracy NOW to the end that your children tomorrow will not be in the position of those of Europe today.

—Charles T. Hickey, 12247-3.

Here's To Health!

The Government has trained thousands of laboratory and dental technicians but Private Enterprise denies them the right to function for the general public welfare.

HEALTH has been defined as 'that condition which if allowed to become epidemic would be fatal to doctors.' The above definition may sound cynical to the ears of the average man or woman, yet upon analysis it will be found to be correct. We are speaking now of health under the *modus operandi* of a Price System.

An article in the January issue of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, entitled *Are we Squandering Our Greatest Medical Assets*, reveals some facts of an astounding nature. The stupidity with which public health is being administered is almost beyond belief. The writer of the article, Albert Q. Maisel, divulges some amazing facts and asks some pertinent questions. Mr. Maisel states the war gave us:

1. 200,000 medical technicians trained by the Army and Navy.
2. Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of the finest X-ray, operating and hospital equipment.
3. Capacity to train new doctors for a doctor-hungry nation—increased by one-third.
4. New ways of fighting disease, repairing injuries, saving and lengthening lives.
5. A half-century's experience concentrated into half a decade.

Mr. Maisel goes on to state that the United States Government trained five thousand extra doctors by accelerating and intensifying our medical-school courses; that we learned countless new things about defeating sickness and restoring health, and about the cure and care of every imaginable disease and injury—more in some fields than we would have

learned in fifty years of peacetime progress. Says Mr. Maisel:

This is our new medical capital. Using it wisely and with imagination, we would cut the dread toll of disease lower than ever before; we could strike a death blow at tuberculosis and syphilis, put an end to malaria, cut our infant death rate to a tiny fraction. We could channel our discharged technicians and doctors to the place where they are most needed. We could use surplus material to bring hospitals and clinics to more than 1,200 counties with a population of more than fifteen million—which have no such facilities. Millions of children would get a chance at life, free from rheumatic fever and deficiency diseases.

The writer propounds a simple question, 'What are we doing?' and goes on to state that we are letting our opportunity go by default because no person or organization has been delegated to see that this waste and inefficiency are stopped, and that advantage is taken of the trained personnel, the medical and surgical knowledge, and the technical equipment brought into being by the war. Instead, he says, we are letting it drip through our fingers.

It is a sad situation; perhaps no more so than other Price System methods and institutions, but, as Mr. Maisel points out, it is utterly without reason.

The tremendous impetus given to medical science, the amazing advance in laboratory work, and the increase in trained personnel in the Health Se-

quence during the war will be lost to the people of America because of the antiquated mode of social operation known as the Price System. Because all these improvements and discoveries would give us an abundance of health facilities, they cannot be allowed.

We denounce Russia for being ruthless and heartless, with total disregard for the sacredness of human life. Joe Stalin and his followers must have some hearty laughs at our expense. Can anyone imagine any other people sabotaging their own interests in order to maintain a scarcity of health facilities? Can anyone picture any other government scrapping medical and technical equipment and denying trained men and women the opportunity to work at the kind of employment for which they are fitted? And yet, this is exactly what we are doing here in America.

When the war ended the Army had trained 8,142 male laboratory technicians and 596 Wacs. The Navy trained three or four thousand more. These groups numbered more than the total of all the laboratory technicians in all the hospitals in the country before the war. These men and women will have to engage in pursuits other than laboratory work, because the Medical Trust says, 'NO! In order to engage in laboratory work, and for that matter, in any branch of the Health Sequence, these men and women must have two years of college training plus twelve months of "approved" technical training.'

GOVERNMENT TRAINED 'UNFIT?'

Despite the fact that the Army taught them the latest methods, gave them the best equipment, and put them under expert pathologists, the technicians trained during the war are adjudged unfit to work in a laboratory or engage in any work of a similar nature.

The same situation applies to dental technicians. According to Mr. Maisel the Army trained 9,873 men and 414 Wacs as dental technicians. These people helped to perform a large portion of the 16,500,000 extractions on GI's throughout the world. They did their share of the 2,600,000 plates and bridges the Army gave its soldiers.

'But,' says the writer, 'they would be subject to arrest and prosecution in almost every state of the Union, if they so much as placed an instrument in the mouth of a civilian.' Isn't that a belly laugh!

The situation would not be so tragic if we as a

nation had a high standard of health. In that case we could laugh it off and say, 'Oh, well, a doctor, a dentist, a laboratory technician, they all have to live, and if they have to maintain a scarcity in order to do so, it's O.K.' Unfortunately the state of the nation's health is shockingly below what it should be.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS SUBSTANDARD

One need go no further than the induction centers during the war for proof that the public health is substandard. Approximately 40 percent of the men who were examined for military service were turned down because of physical or mental incapacity. This means that 40 percent of the male population between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight were biological culls.

The March issue of the *Reader's Digest* states that between Pearl Harbor and V-J day, 607,000 persons died of cancer, more than twice the number killed in the European and Asiatic war. The *Digest* adds that some 17,000,000 persons are doomed to die of the dread disease unless something is done about it.

The state of Kentucky has 14,000 known cases of tuberculosis with facilities to care for only 800. Ponder over that, Mr. Free Enterpriser!

'To fulfill the minimum standard accepted by the United States health authorities,' says *R.N.*—*A Journal for Nurses*, 'at least one public health nurse is needed for every 2,000 to 5,000 people.' Actually there is only one for every 8,300. This does not, however, reveal the actual condition. In the Eastern states, according to *R.N.*, there is one public health nurse for every 2,900 persons, while in the Southwest there is only one for every 18,000. Nine hundred and nine counties have no rural public health service whatever. This lack of health service, it is explained, is not due to insufficient funds, but to the unavailability of public health nurses. Yet the Medical Association builds barriers against the recruiting of nurses, and dams the flow of services to a sick nation to maintain a scarcity of trained personnel and health facilities.

The tragedy of it all is that no person or group is to blame for the appalling state of our national health. Poor health, like politics, poverty, scarcity, crime and war, is but a natural component part of an antiquated, pre-technological social structure—the Price System.

—Archie Sinclair, 12245-1.

FIRE!

Society gives its tacit consent to death and destruction as the red menace of preventable fire strikes again and again, taking its toll of victims day after day.

FEW words have greater power to strike terror to the heart of the average individual than does the cry 'FIRE!' One of the great discoveries of the ages, fire is also one of the deadliest enemies of modern civilization; and it is largely because of our own carelessness and indifference that this is so. Fire strikes in a multitude of places and from a multitude of causes—a carelessly dropped cigarette or match, a worn spot in an electric wire, a spark from an open fire, spontaneous combustion in an enclosed, unventilated space—any of these and a thousand others can start a conflagration resulting in heavy loss of property and life. This enemy is aided and abetted by our obsolete homes and antiquated social system to a degree that few people realize.

America's obsolete Price System is largely responsible for fire's terrific annual toll. This loss can be reduced to a minimum when we take steps to install a scientific social system in harmony with the scientific advances we have made during the past century.

While you were reading that introduction approximately \$933 in property was destroyed by fire somewhere in the United States. According to Elmer F. Riske, Manager of the Cook County Inspection Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, property loss by fire in these United States is now running over \$800 a minute—over \$1,000,000 every day. Chief Fire Marshall Anthony J. Mullaney reported that in the first 90 days of 1945 there were more than 96 fires a day in the city of Chicago, or a total of 8,666 for that period. The National Fire Protection Association reports that more Americans have lost their lives by fire since 1900 than have been killed in all the wars fought by the United States. Since the turn of the century 425,000 persons have been trampled, suffocated and burned to death in this country.

News headlines give a pretty accurate picture of the fire menace as it exists today. For instance, on one day alone, January 28, at least 27 persons died as a result of fires which swept through tenements and apartments in New York, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. In Kansas City, 10 persons died in a blaze which swept through a ramshackle three-story rooming house. Five of the victims were children. In Chicago, fire starting in a twelve-apartment building swept up a wooden staircase, shutting off all avenues of escape. Two women were burned to death. In New York fire broke out in an East Side tenement and cost the lives of three peo-

More Americans have lost their lives by fire since 1900 than have been killed in all the wars fought by the United States. Pictures show two of Seattle's more spectacular fires.

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ple, and the explosion of an oil heater cost the life of a 4-month-old negro baby in a Harlem apartment. Four died and five were reported missing in a fire which swept through the Alpine Hotel in down-town St. Louis. Other fires throughout the nation on the same day cost numerous other lives and countless thousands of dollars in property damage. In almost every instance the buildings were of highly inflammable construction and constituted veritable fire traps.

On February 2, when fire razed the Jennings Hall Home for the aged in Garfield Heights, Cleveland, twelve elderly persons lost their lives and eleven others were injured. The rambling, one-story building became a raging inferno and was totally destroyed within half an hour—sufficient evidence of the type of construction. As one of the rescued said, 'It went up like a sheet of paper!'

And so the red menace of fire strikes again and again, taking its toll of victims day after day, year in and year out. In the flimsy, inflammable fire traps of New York's and Chicago's crowded tenement districts it has an easy time. New York firemen know only too well what to expect as the lurid glare of flames lights up the midnight sky over the East Side.

CONGESTION INVITES CALAMITY

The wooden construction used in most of our homes, and the crowded conditions which prevail in all of our large cities, have been greatly aggravated by makeshift accommodations now being used to relieve the acute national housing shortage. Shacks, chicken coops, tents and garages, requiring oil stoves or kerosene heaters for cooking and heating, are potential fire hazards. It is easier for four or five people living in a one-room shack to accidentally knock over a heater and start a fire than it is for the same number of people living in a larger home. Thousands of American families are today living under just such makeshift housing conditions and we can expect to read of a mounting number of deaths by fire as a direct result.

During the past few years great strides have been made in the science of fire fighting. Modern equipment, designed for a specific job, is effective and efficient. Personnel of most fire-departments is highly trained and physically fit for this dangerous work. Where once the only way to extinguish a fire was either to pour on sufficient water, or to smother it with dirt, now chemical sprays and

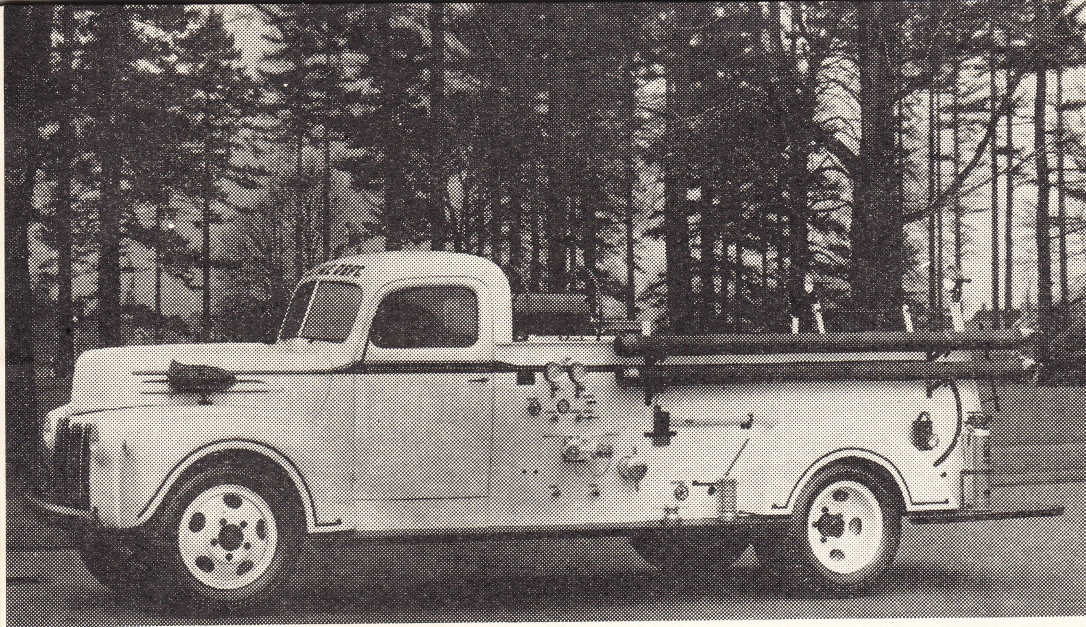
foams smother the flames in a few minutes. Yet many cities today are still handicapped with obsolete fire fighting equipment. For example, in Boston the Finance Committee recently reported:

The Boston Fire Department is being operated on a horse-and-buggy era system with obsolete equipment which threatens a breakdown in an emergency. Thirty-six of the Department's 50 pumpers and 26 of its 31 ladder trucks are overage.

The condition existing in Boston holds true in other American cities. Philadelphia is a typical American City with antiquated fire-fighting equipment. Cleveland is another. Chicago and Detroit also report inadequate equipment for coping with major conflagrations.

The question of personnel also enters into any attempt to solve this problem. In fire fighting the personnel involved is the most expensive part of the operation. According to officials of the Los Angeles County Fire Department it costs around \$10,000 and requires five years of time to make a first class fireman. The years a fireman can be allowed to work are limited because a man along in years is not as agile as a younger man and might





LEFT: Small pumper for rural areas delivers 500 gal. per minute and carries four or five hundred gallons of water, which is frequently enough to put out a small fire.

FRONT COVER:—The ultra-modern pumper shown on the cover delivers 1250 gal. a minute. It has a 1,000 ft. hose body, is fully equipped with chemical apparatus, and has a 200 gallon booster tank. Contrast the safety and comfort of its 7-man cab with the open driver's seat of ladder truck shown on opposite page.

easily jeopardize the lives of others as a result. Therefore there must be an adequate pension plan in order to attract desirable applicants. With decreasing opportunities for investments, and declining interest rates, this is in itself becoming a major problem.

In January of this year an incident occurred which highlighted another aspect of this problem—the political angle. It happened in Long Beach, California. The manager of a large dairy farm reported that a truck en route to a branch in Long Beach blew out a tire, which caught fire. The driver ran three blocks to a fire station only to be told that no unit could be sent because the truck was outside the City Limits. When the driver returned he found the fire had spread to the truck. Opening up the back he proceeded to extinguish the blaze with half-gallon cartons of milk.

This is not an unusual incident. There have been many such cases in which firemen, responding to an alarm, and finding the burning building just across the City or County line, have contented themselves with preventing the fire from spreading into their territory, leaving the building to burn to the ground. Well, after all, the owner of the burning building was not contributing to the maintenance of that particular fire department, so of course, under the Price System, he was not entitled to its protection. And, going from one extreme to the other, a blaze broke out, a week previous to the incident we have just related, in a swank Sunset Strip restaurant, near Beverly Hills, California. Plenty of fire apparatus rolled to this blaze. It came from Beverly Hills, Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. No, it wasn't a big fire but, you see, portions of the cafe were located in all three polit-

ical divisions. Silly? Of course it is, but so are most of our antics under this Price System.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER ?

Well, what is the answer? How can we cut down these terrific losses in property and lives? In an editorial, the *Berkeley Gazette* recently pointed out that the next few years will constitute an unparalleled opportunity to correct some of the reasons for America's annual multi-million dollar fire loss. The *Gazette* points out that hundreds of thousands of new homes will be built and countless thousands of old homes will be renovated and that, in the process, many fire hazards can be eliminated cheaply and permanently. Perhaps so; but let us remember that *these homes will be built under the banner of free enterprise and that they will be built as before—of the same flimsy materials and as cheaply as possible in order to make as large a profit as possible for the builders.* There will still be no overall design or specifications for these buildings; they will still be constructed in accordance with the thousands of individual and obsolete building codes in thousands of individual and obsolete cities. Furnishings will be just as inflammable as ever; slum areas will still exist; fire departments will face the same handicaps as ever. In short, while the opportunity will exist to improve our construction methods, it is unlikely, except in a few isolated cases, that we will take advantage of that opportunity.

There is a body of men known as the International Fire Chiefs' Association, made up of fire chiefs from all over this Continent. These men have pooled their knowledge and their influence toward the ends of making fire fighting and fire

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prevention standardized and efficient. They advocate Civil Service examinations to assure competent personnel and uniform fire laws for maximum protection and prevention. They hope some day to see a National Fire Service that will supersede the thousands of individual fire departments which now exist throughout this Continent. They will, but not so long as we have the Price System. Only when the American people shall have instituted a Government of Function—a Technate—will this objective be achieved.

Fire engineers tell us that with proper preventive measures and modernized fire fighting equipment, fire losses could be cut 95 percent. Why, then, the delay? America has the scientific technique and technology to combat and prevent fires effectively. Why don't we make use of our abilities? The answer is simply that, under our Price System, the interferences—politics and finance—are too great to overcome. These result in insufficient equipment, insufficient trained personnel and improper building construction.

INTERFERENCES RULED OUT

In a Technate, the interferences of politics and finance can be ruled out; they won't exist. The operation of the Continent will be the responsibility of *those who really operate it now—the functionally capable*. There won't be any finances because there won't be any medium of exchange. Instead there will be a medium of distribution—a method by which we can distribute the abundance of goods and services this Continent can produce. As with other functions, fire-fighting will be a national service, the way the fire chiefs want it. Obstructive political boundaries will have ceased to exist.

The personnel problem, too, will be solved in the Technate. After their education and preliminary training, young men who choose fire engineering as their profession will begin their specialized training. Their participation in actual Fire Department work will increase while they study, so that when they graduate they will experience no shock in the transition from school into actual full-time work. Then they will work only about four hours a day, four days a week, one hundred and sixty-five days a year. Sufficient trained personnel will be assured, and when they reach the age of 45 they will retire with no loss in economic security.

But until that time arrives heaters will explode and babies will burn in their cribs; sparks will set

fire to inflammable curtains; children will continue to play with matches and pay for their fun with their lives as flames engulf their tinder-like homes; homes will continue to burn as firemen stand idly by—just across the city boundary—and cities, financially unable to purchase modern fire-fighting equipment, will fight their fires with their present obsolete equipment.

And every 60 seconds, day after day, year in and year out, \$800 worth of property will be destroyed; and every 56 minutes someone will pay with his or her life part of the cost of keeping in operation America's Price System. Perhaps within the next hour YOU will be called on to make YOUR payment. Do you think it will be worth while?

11834-1.

BACK COVER PICTURES

SHOSHONE FALLS in the Snake River, southern Idaho. Power dam is shown in background. Power house is below falls on the far side. Fall 210 feet. Developed power capacity is 10,600 k. w.
—Techphoto by Barnes.

FISHING FOR TROUT in the Little Wood River, South Central Idaho.

BREAD SHORTAGE DUE HERE SOON

SEATTLE AND OTHER CITIES of the state face a serious bread shortage within two weeks of new government orders restricting deliveries of flour to bakeries, the Washington Bakers Association revealed yesterday.

All the 500 bakeries in the state will be affected; some may have to close; others will be closed part of the time and some employes will be laid off, the association said.

U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY TO URUGUAY REPORTED

MONTEVIDEO, April 26.—(AP)—Foreign Minister Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta said today the United States would supply Uruguay 8,000 tons of wheat in May and would do everything possible to help alleviate the Uruguayan shortage. Rodriguez Larreta had conferred with United States Ambassador William Dawson.

Uruguay has been unable to get enough wheat from Argentina to meet her needs, and has announced plans for bread rationing. Argentina has stated that her surplus is committed to Europe.

AS WE GO TO PRESS the papers are telling of the indignation of local livestock men and poultry growers because they can't get grain for feed; the millers want to mill the wheat and ship finished flour to Europe, so they can have the jobs and keep the by-products; England grudgingly agrees to ship a very small part of her large wheat reserve to the continent, on the promise that we will replace it at once; England is buying wheat from Argentina; and Argentina, Uruguay's next-door neighbor, is said to be using wheat for fuel.

You guessed it: this is Free Enterprise!—Or could it be fascism?—Editor.



herelies

*'Bowed by the weight of centuries
He leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.'*

EDWIN MARKHAM, author of 'The Man With the Hoe,' appealed to the judges, masters, lords and rulers of the land to right the wrongs of the common man of the soil. But the man with the hoe, the pickaxe and shovel, the ox-team or the mule and plow, could not be set free from long ages of drudgery by his rulers, judges, priests or kings. Not even the long agony of the Civil War could be determined by any of these. It was technology which determined that issue. The industrialization of the North made it unprofitable to own slaves there, and the South could not compete with an industrialized North. Not by rulers, priests, nor kings could any major change for the better have been brought about. The great technology of this Continent, the means by which we live, was not built by moral, political or philosophical methods.

Perhaps it is one of the major ironies of history that certain interpreters of applied physical science should have developed the only adequate approach to the problem of conquering scarcity and toil. These men of science undertook an analysis of the physical resources of the North American Continent. From this analysis they synthesized a technological design which they predicted as the next most probable form of social operation in this area. They found that energy is the only common denominator of all goods and services.

Science and technology are comparatively new, practically all of our technological processes having been developed within the past 150 years. Energy converting devices have created a new world of abundance of goods and services, to such an extent that abundance and potential security are now available to every North American citizen. Shall we accept, or reject, this abundance?

There is another story of abundance on the North American Continent that will serve as an illustration, whether it be fact or fiction. The hero of this story is one of the world's most profound philosophers, and he looks intelligent. Somewhere in the middle states, one year the nuts grew most profusely. If there be virtue in work, then our little philosopher was very virtuous, for he ran busily about and back and forth, finding the nuts and carrying them to his storehouse. He worked all day long, packing the nuts in until his storehouse was full to overflowing, so that when the cold night came he himself could hardly get inside. By morning he was almost too cold to move, but by the time the sun came up he felt better and after eating some of the nuts he started in again, packing and jamming the nuts in as tightly as he could. That night winter came on in earnest, and next morning our intelligent little friend lay outside, frozen to death. Shall we pause and drop a tear as we read the pathetic epitaph,

'Sacred to the memory of A. Busy Squirrel, deceased because of an over abundance of nuts.'



There is another creature running to and fro upon the North American Continent. He too looks intelligent, and if there be virtue in work he too is very virtuous. (Recently he was looking for 60 million jobs.) He, also, is one of the world's most profound philosophers. He is now adept, with an honor roll of achievement in the discovery and classification of physical knowledge by which he has constructed energy consuming devices and has created a new world of abundance—shall we say, of nuts? Yes; he cultivates nuts, potatoes, tomatoes, oranges, grain and all other kinds of food. By using the latest scientific methods it is said he can grow grain from seed to seed in ten days, and tomatoes on vines ten to twelve feet high with fruits so thick and so close together that they are square rather than round.

This creature has created new kinds of housing—houses automatically heated in winter and cooled in summer, air conditioned, sound proof and fire proof. He has built factories that turn out thousands of yards of rayon cloth per day with only one attendant in the whole plant. He has built machines that will sole 200 pairs of shoes in one revolution.

These are just a few of the many things he can do by scientific methods.

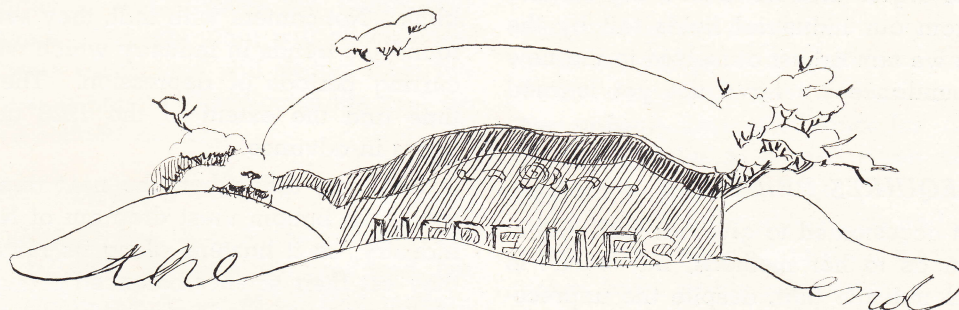
This creature, though he, too, may look intelligent, not only fills his storehouses to the bursting point, be he, too, keeps himself *outside* of his modern housing and away from the abundance that he has created. He deliberately wastes and destroys food and goods. He dumps them into the ocean, or destroys them by fire. And he fights wars with other nations, destroying and laying waste their goods and substance. All this, that he may have the opportunity to rehabilitate them for a price and at a profit.

If this creature keeps insisting on hand-tool, ox-cart methods in a high-energy civilization, he will, like our little friend the intelligent looking philosopher, find himself out in the cold—frozen outside the home, the abundance, the security he could have realized; frozen in the chaos in which he and some 85 percent of his fellows will perish. History will then have to write HIS epitaph—and there will be few left to read it—

Deceased by reason of an abundance which he created but lacked the intelligence to use.

—Lula Brown, 12247-3.

DRAWINGS BY M. TROXELL



IT'S ALL VERY SIMPLE

SUCH policies and provisions governing the working relationships between the QZ Department and its representatives as the Department Administrator may determine to be necessary will be adopted. However, in some cases of certain situations which may be peculiar to certain locations, it may become necessary for the QZ Department to apply special regulations in addition to those set forth by the Department Administrator, but in no case shall any of these added regulations be permitted to be in conflict with those set forth by the Department Administrator except and only in case

the Department Administrator has granted written permission to the QZ Department for such added regulations to be in conflict with those set forth by the Department Administrator.'

Except for names and titles, the above paragraph is an exact copy of a regulation issued by a responsible government executive. When the paranoiac who devised the regulation gets through writing permissions to himself authorizing himself to change rules he himself made, there will quite probably be another patient in the state hospital.

—A. O. W.

Two Trails

WHILE we congratulate Russia on what she has achieved, let us lay those achievements aside and contrast the problem Russia is facing in her own masterful way with the almost opposite character of the problem here in North America. The tactics that fit Russia's time and circumstances—her developing industries, her eager search after knowledge—are products of the youthful vigor and idealism that will yet round out for her people, and make for them, one of the finest civilizations on the planet.

We have come by another trail and so have missed some of Russia's fine idealism. Nevertheless, at the moment, we are many years in the lead in installed power, in developed capacity to produce, and in trained personnel. Far from the scarcity with which Russia still struggles, we have so long felt the throbbing impact of near abundance that we have had to cease our wonted toiling for the means of life and consider what to do with the bulging abundance that our modern technology is already thrusting upon us. America's problem is different, and so urgent that we must hurry lest the dispossessed from our industrial fields fall by the wayside before we can adjust ourselves to the new leisure and abundance we have not yet learned how to use.

SCARCITY REQUIRES PRICE

Russia is not accustomed to give out with unlimited information as to her methods, but what is known seems to indicate that, despite the unprecedented industrial progress she has made, there is pinching scarcity of many products, and entire absence of many services which are commonplace in this country. And since many must go without certain of the rarer services, some method of price allocation, such as labor credits or other form of money, apparently is for them the most satisfactory method of distribution. Where so many things are made and transported chiefly by human labor, the labor unit and labor valuation are practically essential in distribution. Under such circumstances as exist in Russia, there is a social necessity to require the individual to earn his bread and his luxuries by the process of working for them.

But here in North America, where 98 percent of the energy used in production is non-human and largely mechanical; where human labor in some types of industrial plants is a positive detriment, expensive and relatively undependable, unable to attain the unvarying accuracy of mechanical methods of controls; where those in charge of industry are under financial compulsion to lay off their human help and to employ the kilowatt—here the cooperative and the labor unit are not so apt, and in many cases cannot be used at all. Russia has developed some humanitarian ideals that we have missed, but our industrial situation does not permit us to use her methods to attain them.

In North America the Price System has progressed farther in the process of growth than it has in Russia. The Price System is still operative in Russia; but in North America it is breacking down under the impact of the very technology which it requires in order to survive a little longer. While this breaking down is accompanied by much suffering and discomfort, at the same time it is liberating the Continent from the slavery of wage-earning.

Fortunately for the future, able American engineers have approached our distinctly American problem by the scientific method. After many years of competent research they foretold subsequent history with an accuracy that made the business world blink. Not content with that, they searched for and found the trends in industry which were causing recurring periods of depression. They foretold the time and the extent of the 1929 depression *nine years in advance.*

Realizing that when the next depression comes along the bottom must drop out of North American industry, as it hastens along its Price System trail, they set their science-balanced thought to the task of discovering how best to salvage such civilization as we have, and how to promote the 'next most probable' state of society here on the North American Continent. They found that our production was far advanced amid abundant resources, but that

It would be ridiculous, if it were not so serious, to see the powers that be twist and squirm in the effort to avoid doing the one thing that must be done—that is, distribute our abundance. But no! The old system must be maintained even though millions go hungry!

—E. V. Tyler.

our distribution methods dated back to the age of the pyramids and beyond, and that the Price System is completely inadequate to distribute the approaching abundance.

They noted that all production, both of goods and of services, has one factor in common—the measurable energy which goes into it. *There*, they found, is the key to the new distribution system we must soon install to replace the price distribution now reading its doom in the haunts of modern technology. When industry is operated on a full-load basis, the multifarious products will be too numerous and too easily produced to command a price. Then we will need to know how much of these various products the people will use when they may each choose freely from abundant stocks, with no restrictions of Price.

We can readily ascertain the energy cost of every item. When the energy equivalent of all public services is deducted from the total amount of energy converted, the remainder will represent the energy cost of goods available for distribution and consumption. This converted energy, divided by the number of the population, will determine the proportionate share to be issued to each citizen. The individual, armed with certificates representing his or her share of the energy used in producing a physical abundance, will choose the things and services he wants. The attendant will check upon the tape the items taken, and will deduct from the applicant's book of Energy Certificates the cost (in energy) of each individual item.

ABUNDANCE INHIBITS VALUE

Thus the citizen of the New America may consume, not the bagatelle he alone has produced, but a full, personally-chosen share of all that modern technology can provide. This, stated briefly, is North America's coming way of allocating her full production—provided, of course, that we have, or develop, the gumption to arise en masse and enter our 'Promised Land' via the Total Conscription Gateway.

People who have outgrown the obsession of Price will recognize Total Conscription as a mass act in Eminent Domain, too large for the human mind to compass in terms of value, touching the quantity of wealth and freedom involved. And since the benefits bestowed by the new arrangement will be beyond computation and shared by all, there should be no attempt to mortgage the

future in behalf of present day owners; for they, too, will be emancipated and made rich by the transfer. It is the coming American Way of tomorrow, and upon present day American citizenry devolves the task of making the shift to that non-Price economy. A few years later, when Russia's toilers, in turn, are being eliminated from industry, even as ours, they will make a like shift to non-owned industry and to non-price distribution. Only in lands of abundant resources is this possible. Other areas must be content with a sparser population and a careful husbanding of such as they have, with occasional exchanges from more fortunate regions. Perhaps atomic energy may yet transform even these unfortunate areas, but this must remain for the future to disclose.

—F. D. Linkletter, 12247-3.

From the Question Period

IN WHAT WAY CAN TECHNOCRACY ENTER A GOVERNING POSITION DURING THE COMING CRISIS?

In answering this question we ask that you bear in mind the distinction between Technocracy Inc., which is an Organization, and Technocracy's operational design for the Continent, usually referred to as the design of a Technate. The Organization, Technocracy Inc., has two functions to perform at the present time: the education of the people of North America to a realization of the conditions leading to social change, and the organization of all those willing to investigate and act upon that investigation, into an informed, disciplined, and functional body whose knowledge can be called upon in time of crisis to help prevent chaos. These are the sole objectives of Technocracy Inc., and when they have been achieved, when the Technate is installed, this Organization *will promptly disband*. The installation of a Technate calls for the adoption of a new operating design; not for the assumption of power by Technocrats. That new design is an engineering design, which can be administered only by the individuals trained to operate our social mechanism—scientists, engineers, teachers, technicians, each in his chosen field. The adoption of the design must be done by our present governmental officials. It *will* be done when the American people demand it.

SCIENCE FOR SALE

America's real benefactors, her scientists and engineers, are handcuffed by the rules of the game of the Price System on which they must depend for their livelihood.

AS WE read the glowing self-praise of some of America's great industrial corporations, published in full-page color advertisements in nationally circulated publications, we might almost be convinced that the great research departments maintained by most of these great corporations are working solely for your benefit and that any profit derived by the companies from the work of scientists in their employ is purely incidental. Such, however, is far from being the case. For example, chemists who carefully work out a formula for the production of steel for razor blades which require replacement after only four or five shaves can hardly be said to be working in the public interest, when it is possible, by the addition of tungsten carbide, to produce blades which will last a lifetime. No; they are working in the interest of the manufacturers who employ them, and their purpose is to increase the profits of their employers—not to develop high-quality, long-lasting products.

PROFIT KEYNOTE OF RESEARCH

This is the keynote of industrial research today and will remain so for the duration of the Price System in America. Only when we have changed our social system and established one in which price and profit have no place will this prostitution of science stop.

In his book, 'Cartels,' Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, devotes one entire chapter to the effects of the activities of private research groups on the national welfare, and the picture he paints is not a pleasant one. There is a great gap between the promise of organized research conducted by great corporations and the fulfillment as measured by accomplishments in the public interest.

We do not disparage in any way the sincerity or the achievements of the scientists and research workers employed by private corporations. It is not their fault that their discoveries, important from the standpoint of the general welfare, must be sub-

ordinated to the interests of business. The public welfare is frequently at wide variance with that of business, but in a Price System business holds top priority.

Any research conducted under the auspices of private enterprise must, of necessity, be devoted to the interest of the individual enterprise financing the research. A research scientist working, for example, for the Shell Oil Co., is automatically barred from experimenting in fields other than those in which the Shell Company is interested. If, during the course of his experiments, he stumbles upon a discovery useful, say, to the radio industry, he may not pursue his experiments into that field. Dr. F. B. Jewett, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and Chief of the Bell Laboratories, made this clear during a discussion concerning an agreement between his company and other parties. He said:

The far-reaching effect of the proposed agreement on the character and scope of our research and development work is apparent. Viewed both from the standpoint of the research worker in our laboratories and from the standpoint of those responsible for the expenditures incurred by the laboratories, the inevitable result would be a narrowing of the field of activity and failure to undertake anything which at the outset is not clearly directed to the field of our current business. From the standpoint of the man who has a brilliant idea which in its first nebulous form seems to be applicable outside our business, there will be little or no urge to go ahead in the face of a situation where he knows that the result of his work has been sold in advance outside of the Bell System. From the standpoint of management there will likewise be no incentive, but quite the reverse, to urging him on and appropriating money for his investigations.

Thus the scientist is handicapped in his work

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

right from the start; he must work only along the lines indicated by the company employing his services.

Now suppose Professor X, working for the Radio Corporation of America, develops a new type of radio tube—one that will last indefinitely. What happens? Does RCA hail this discovery with joy and suitably reward the inventor? Not on your life! Such an invention would wreck the radio tube business and so must be suppressed. However, a patent is obtained to keep anyone else from manufacturing the tube, and the patent is shelved. We cite this example because just such a tube has been invented, utilizing radium activity; but private enterprise will probably never allow you to have it.

An automobile carburetor, invented by a Canadian and utilizing an entirely different principle of vaporization than is used in the conventional carburetor, has likewise been suppressed. This carburetor, tested on stock cars, reportedly gave over 200 miles to the gallon. Can you imagine what would happen to gasoline sales if such an invention were allowed to reach the market? Of course it would have benefited the motorist and would have greatly aided this nation in the conduct of the war but—it would have been very unprofitable for business.

LIFE OF FLASHLIGHTS REDUCED

One large manufacturer of electric lamps actually had its research staff working to reduce the life of its flashlight lamps. Here is a quotation from a letter, uncovered by investigators, which was written by one of the officials of this company:

We have been continuing our studies and efforts to bring about the use of one-battery lamps. I think you will be interested in the attached analysis which Messrs. Prideaux and Egeler have worked up covering the various points involved in going to the one battery life basis. If this were done, we estimate that it would result in increasing our flashlight business approximately 60 percent. We can see no logical reason either from our standpoint or that of the battery manufacturer why such a change should not be made at this time.

Perhaps not, but we could think of one or two reasons from the consumer's standpoint. However, as we have already pointed out, he doesn't count.

And now here is an outstanding example of the prostitution of science. A certain plastic, used

in the industrial field to make airplane windshields and many other structural materials, also has excellent qualities for the making of dental plates or dentures. As a result of the monopoly control of this material by the DuPont Company and Rohm & Haas, its uses were divided into two fields, industrial and dental. At the time these firms were indicted a sharp difference in price was maintained. When this plastic was sold for industrial purposes it cost 85 cents a pound, but for dental purposes the same material brought \$45 a pound. Naturally, when the dental profession discovered that it was the same material they started to buy from industrial users and thus save the difference.

The monopoly considered this a form of bootlegging and the steps they took to prevent it give us an excellent insight into the lengths to which private enterprise will go to protect its profits. On March 15, 1940, the Vernon-Benshoff Company, a member of the clique, wrote to Rohm & Haas Co. as follows:

Our discussion of the Pure Food and Drug Law and pulling the acrylic denture under it leads me to wonder if the manufacturers of the commercial powders might not add an ingredient which would not affect the molding properties, but which would disqualify it under the act. Apparently a slight trace would suffice. Naturally it would be omitted from the strictly denture powder.

Recently I asked Dr. Johnson to suggest an addition. He could not think of anything that wouldn't spoil the molding properties, or clarity of the powders. But there the quantity needed to accomplish the result was the handicap.

Under the very finicky regulations of the above act however, it may be the slightest trace of the right agent, too little to constitute harm to molding (or health either, as a matter of fact) would suffice to have bootleg products in bad.

A millionth of one percent of arsenic or lead might cause them to confiscate every bootleg unit in the country. There ought to be something that would make them rear up.

In its reply the Rohm & Haas Company said that it was in agreement with the general principles presented in the letter and that it would ask its research department to work on the matter.

Another striking example of the way in which research can be perverted for business reasons was uncovered in the dyestuffs industry. This industry is highly monopolistic and a tight control is maintained over its price structure. The DuPont research laboratories developed a pigment which can be utilized either in paints or as a dye for textiles. From a business standpoint this was undesirable as it would disturb the price structure of the textile dyestuffs field. And so the research department was put to work hunting for an adulterant that would make the pigment suitable for paints but no good for textiles. The thought process of the DuPont mind is revealed in the statement of one of the laboratory directors:

Further work may be necessary on adding contaminants to 'Monastral' colors to make them unsatisfactory on textiles but satisfactory for paints!

PUBLIC WELFARE IMMATERIAL

Many 'solutions' were tried or suggested: ground glass or carborundum, they said, might be added to the pigment, thus scratching the printing rollers used in printing the textiles; ingredients might be added that would deteriorate the cloth; certain resins or solvents which would irritate the skin might be added to the pigment to be used on textiles. These and many other suggestions were followed up by this perverted research organization and the final conclusion was that pigment mixtures suitable for paints but unsuitable for textile printing would be very difficult to obtain.

This, then, is the objective of private research organizations, sponsored by free enterprise: to develop only such products as shall be profitable to the sponsoring company and to suppress any discovery which tends to disturb the price structure. The public welfare is of no concern to the proponents of free enterprise. No doubt the public does benefit to some degree from these research activities, but the great corporations decide how great that benefit shall be. The public has nothing to say about it.

Naturally, research carried on under such conditions is contrary to the public welfare, and our first reaction is of course to blame the corporations under whose direction it is done. But we are maintaining a method of social operation which requires that a profit be made on any transaction of a business nature. Without that profit, business cannot operate and we lose the product of that business al-

together. A striking example is to be seen in the current butter shortage. The OPA, in its efforts to keep the steadily rising cost of living from getting out of hand, has placed a ceiling of 45 cents a pound on butter fat to be used in the manufacture of butter. However, butterfat is a vital ingredient in the manufacture of certain plastics, and for this purpose no ceiling has been placed on the price. Consequently dairymen are selling it to the manufacturers for 80 or 85 cents a pound. The ceiling of 45 cents does not permit the dairyman to make a reasonable margin of profit, so the public must get along without butter. Can you, in all fairness, blame the dairyman? Of course not. He wants to stay in business—just as the large corporations do. So, before you start blaming individuals or groups or corporations, realize that they are only acting in accordance with the rules of the game of the Price System. One of those rules requires a quick turnover of merchandise. It must wear out quickly in order that it may be replaced and thus keep the manufacturer in business, and if research, under private enterprise, is directed along these lines it is only because that is the way private enterprise must operate to stay in business. If you, as the innocent bystander, get hurt in the process it is your own fault. Any time you don't like it,—change the rules.

WE GOT THE BOMB

The development of the atomic bomb was accomplished, not by private research, but by Government research. The United States Government, together with the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, provided the money, the materials, the equipment and the scientists to develop the bomb. For once there were no restrictions on the work of these men. The result is a notable example of what can be accomplished under such conditions. Please note here that these research workers HAD COMPLETE AUTHORITY TO CUT INTO THE FLOW LINES OF ANY INDUSTRY IN THE FURTHERANCE OF ANY EXPERIMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THAT PROJECT. The 'Manhattan Project,' as it was called, had top priority over anything that was being done in the United States at that time. There were no limitations of price or profit; there was no consideration of its effects on future or present markets. We had to have the bomb and all the usual Price System barriers were down. Result: We got the bomb.

(Continued on Page 20)

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

Developing Trends

WHO SAID SCARCITY?

FROZEN FRUIT STOCKS JAN. 1 were 371 million pounds and vegetable stocks 191 million pounds. Both items were stored in volumes considerably heavier than a year ago and heavier than average. Of greatest interest, perhaps, were the 52 million pounds of frozen apples in storage Jan. 1, 1946, compared with 35 million the previous January, despite the light crop of apples this year in contrast to the 1944-45 bumper crop.

Frozen egg stocks were not withdrawn in normal quantities during December. January stocks of 126 million pounds were 22 million above average.

Frozen fishing products totaled 142 million pounds on Jan. 1. A decline of 6 million pounds occurred during December. Fishery products are, however, more plentiful than a year ago by about 32 million pounds and exceed the five year average by 43 million pounds. In addition, there were some 19 million pounds of cured fish, bringing the overall figure to 161 million pounds on Jan. 1.

—Frosted Food Field, Feb. 1946.

THE "ISLAND OF NO RETURN?"

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Travelogue spielers of the future may well refer to Okinawa as the land of the surplus-property white elephant.

Reports from the headquarters of the foreign liquidation commissioner for the China theatre show that the relatively tiny island—only 469 square miles—is bulging with Army and Navy surplus items which may never be sold.

These items range from sailmaker's palms—the leather gadgets old salts wear to protect their hands as they force needles through sail canvas—to ordinary kitchen matches.

The Army paid \$1 each for 1,060 sailmaker's palms and \$167,200 for 80,000 boxes of matches now on Okinawa.

These items are for sale and you can buy them. But—you either must go to Okinawa or send your representative there to get them. And you can't bring them back to this country unless you're a veteran, a government agency, or the original manufacturer.—Seattle Times.

BALING WIRE SCARCE

MONACA, Pa., April 23.—(AP)—A leading baling-wire manufacturer declared today that much of the nation's hay, alfalfa and peanut crops "may rot on the ground" this year for lack of baling wire unless the government takes action to provide steel needed for wire. He blamed price controls for the shortage.

U. S. CHAMPION LAWMAKER

THE VOLUME of legislative and judicial law existent in the United States today far exceeds that of any other country. Since 1900 alone, approximately 40,000 federal, 420,000 state and 2,700,000 municipal statutes have been enacted and about 1,200,000 judicial decisions have been published.—Colliers', April 20, 1946.

GOVERNMENT COMPETING IN BLACK MARKET?

CHICAGO, April 23.—(AP)—The United States government and the black-market operator, grain trade analysts said today, are locked in a battle to obtain 50,000,000 bushels of corn—and it is highly problematical which will win.

That is the interpretation grain analysts place upon one phase of the government's program to procure grain for famine areas abroad. The government has offered to buy corn at a bonus of 30 cents a bushel over ceiling prices until 50,000,000 bushels have been purchased.

Will the government get the corn?

Most grain experts believe that some corn will be offered to federal buyers, but others feel that the bonus does not lift prices high enough to meet quotations in any well-established black market.

BULGING BANKS PAY TO FIND BORROWERS

NEW YORK, April 17.—Not many years ago, haughty bankers sat back and let people beg them for loans. Now banks are so bulging with money that they pay "premiums" to "brokers" who find borrowers.

The premiums run up to 4 percent of the money loaned. That is entirely too much said E. V. Bell, New York state superintendent of banks. This week he told bankers they should not pay more than 1 per cent, because the premiums really come out of the pockets of veterans and others who borrow money.—Labor.

6 BILLION IN SURPLUS GOODS TO BRITAIN FOR 11c ON DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—A senate subcommittee reported today that lend lease and surplus goods turned over to Britain for 650 million dollars in a war end settlement cost the U. S. \$6,021,164,850.

This represents a return of about 10.7 percent, or slightly less than 11 cents on the dollar, the committee said.

The settlement was made as a part of the British loan agreement announced December 6. This provided for British payment of the 650 million dollars over a period of 55 years at 2 percent interest. This credit is in excess of the proposed 3 billion 750 million dollar loan and does not require congressional approval.

The first witness, Thomas B. McCabe, foreign liquidation commissioner, described the settlement as "very satisfactory."

WORLD MAY NOW HAVE "EVERLASTING MATCH"

NEW YORK, April 9.—(I.N.S.)—Dissolution of a world-wide match cartel linked to the late Ivar Krueger was announced today by the justice department which said the way is now open to use of an "everlasting" match previously kept off the market.

The match was said to be capable of being struck several thousand times before burning out.

The announcement coincided with the filing of a consent decree in New York Federal Court, signed by the five largest match producing companies in the United States, the Swedish Match Company, and various officials and affiliates.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark said the court action makes possible worldwide use of the everlasting match which, he charged, was kept out of circulation by members of the cartel as a threat to their business.

Berge said the everlasting match was successfully produced and sold in Holland and Switzerland in the 1930's until it became apparent that it represented a substantial threat to the ordinary match industry.

SCIENCE FOR SALE

(Continued from Page 18)

Now, however, the war is over and the barriers are up again. Atomic energy is a threat to the status quo and must be suppressed. And, as long as private enterprise is in the saddle, *it will be suppressed.*

Now let us see what can be accomplished in a social system free from the handicaps we have described—a social system in which there is neither price nor profit. Such would be the functional society of the Technate—the name given to the social design proposed by Technocracy Inc. for the social operation of the North American Continent.

Let us understand clearly that this is not an arbitrary design to be forced on the American people whether they like it or not, but a carefully designed method of social operation, compatible with our scientific development, the extent of our available natural resources, and social desirability. It is intended to be installed by the American people themselves when our present system is no longer workable. Technocracy points out that that time is near at hand and we must be prepared to install this functional society in the near future or suffer social chaos as a result of our failure to do so. The Technate is the next step in the evolution of society on the North American Continent and as such all Americans must understand its probable method of operation.

RESOURCES PLUS RESEARCH

America has reached its present stage of development, in which by technological processes it is possible to produce actual physical abundance, as a direct result of scientific research together with abundant natural resources. America is the most highly developed technological nation in the world and is now capable, once the necessary social design is installed, of producing and distributing an abundance to all its citizens—the first time this has been possible for any nation in the history of the world. We can, at any time, provide more than can be conveniently used by any individual. We can guarantee complete security for every American from the cradle to the grave at the highest standard of living ever dreamed of. All this has been brought about by scientific research and engineering genius. Therefore it is obvious that we must, in the future, guarantee that scientific research shall continue uninterrupted and unfettered.

Every facility must be provided our scientists and research workers so that they may retain the commanding lead they now hold over other nations of the world.

And now, let us consider the case of the individual inventor—you know, the little guy who wants to build a better mousetrap. What chance does he have today? We are told that the world will beat a path to his door; but does it? Not so you could notice. If someone else doesn't beat him out of his patent rights to begin with, he still has the little problem of financing his gadget. Then comes the problem of manufacturing, marketing, advertising, and a host of other troubles which seem to pile up on the little business man today. And suppose he is working on something more complicated and requires help. Where can he go? Never mind what *kind* of help—that doesn't matter. It may be financial or technical but the answer is the same. He may be lucky and get it and, on the other hand, he may not. In the Technate, however, he would simply call upon the Research Sequence for whatever *technical* help he needed and it would be forthcoming. He wouldn't need financial help. And when he had developed his idea, what then? The Research Sequence would test it and if it proved of practical value it would be put into use. No, the inventor wouldn't receive any material reward—he wouldn't need any—but he would have the satisfaction of seeing his invention serving others. And he would enjoy the social recognition to which his invention would entitle him. The day of suppressed patents would be over. Thousands now suppressed would be in use and scientific research, no longer conducted for private profit, would at last be serving the public welfare. Science will no longer be for sale.

11834-1.

DEMAND DOESN'T MEAN CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER

NEW YORK, April 4.—For years, the business man's axiom has been that "as goes Wall Street, so goes the nation." But that isn't true these days. Investors are buying securities on chart action and tips rather than factual trade advices.

Corporate sales managers and purchasing agents are wary of their large order backlogs. They know that wholesalers and retailers are booking business everywhere to obtain as much goods as possible in as short a time as possible.

R. M. Oliver, Proctor Electric vice president, warns that the illusion of prodigious civilian demand may turn out to be a balloon whose shadow is much greater than its substance and that the fancy phrases of vast consumer demand may be sheer bunk.

—Lou Schneider in Seattle Times.

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

TECHNOCRACY

North America's Only Social Dynamic

WHAT?

Technocracy is the only North American social movement with a North American program which has become widespread on this Continent. It has no affiliation with any other organization, group, or association either in North America or elsewhere.

The basic unit of Technocracy is the chartered Section consisting of a minimum of 25 members and running up to several hundred.

It is not a commercial organization or a political party; it has no financial subsidy or endowment and has no debts. Technocracy is supported entirely by the dues and donations of its own members. These widespread activities of Technocracy are performed voluntarily; no royalties, commissions or bonuses are paid, and only a small full-time staff receives subsistence allowances. The annual dues are \$6.00 which are paid by the member to his local Section.

Members wear the chromium and vermilion insignia of Technocracy—the Monad, an ancient generic symbol signifying balance.

WHEN?

Technocracy originated in the winter of 1918-1919 when Howard Scott formed a group of scientists, engineers and economists that became known in 1920 as the Technical Alliance—a research organization. In 1933 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian membership organization. In 1934 Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief, made his first Continental lecture tour which laid the foundation of the present nation-wide membership organization. Since 1934 Technocracy has grown steadily without any spectacular spurts, revivals, collapses or rebirths. This is in spite of the fact that the press has generally 'held the lid' on Technocracy, until early in 1942 when it made the tremendous 'discovery' that Technocracy had been reborn suddenly, full-fledged with all its members, headquarters, etc., in full swing!

WHERE?

There are units and members of Technocracy in almost every State in the U. S. and in all provinces in Canada, and in addition there are members in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and in numerous other places with the Armed Forces.

Members of Technocracy are glad to travel many miles to discuss Technocracy's Program with any interested people and Continental Headquarters will be pleased to inform anyone of the location of the nearest Technocracy unit.

WHO?

Technocracy was built in North America by North Americans. It is composed of North American citizens of all walks of life. Technocracy's membership is a composite of all occupations, economic levels, races, and religions which make up this Continent. Membership is open only to North American citizens. Aliens, Asiatics and politicians are not eligible. (By politicians is meant those holding elective political office or active office in any political party).

Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, farmer, mechanic, teacher, preacher or housewife—as long as you are a patriotic American—you are welcome in Technocracy.

A LETTER TO MANCHESTER BODDY

Los Angeles, Jan. 21, 1946.

DEAR SIR: I am relying upon your understanding of current trends to clarify a problem that confronts me, and no doubt many others.

Our boys are coming back from the battlefields where they were willing to risk their all to safeguard their home land, and what do they find? A housing shortage forces them to sleep in parks and crowded social centers, and their families are thrown out on the streets, while at the same time building materials and lumber are being shipped to foreign lands. There are 560,000 ex-servicemen receiving adjustment allowances (a polite term for unemployment insurance). In addition, over 3,500,000 civilians are in the same predicament.

We are now experiencing a crime wave that has surpassed any in previous history and our national debt is already close to \$300 billion. Last and worst of all, many veterans have the dubious privilege, not of selling apples this time, but of peddling razor blades and shoestrings instead. (The State of Ohio has already magnanimously agreed to provide free peddlers' licenses to its World War II veterans).

As a member of Technocracy Inc., I know that our modern technology, coupled with the vast resources of this Continent, makes it possible to increase production so that we can provide an abundance of goods and services to meet all the requirements of every American. In short, there is absolutely no excuse for the above deplorable condition.

Now here is where YOU come in, Mr. Boddy. I see by the *Los Angeles Daily News*, or the *Illustrated Daily News*, as it was called in 1923, that you, Mr. Boddy, in your column 'Views of the News,' first introduced the subject of Technocracy to the public of Los Angeles on November 29, 1932. You announced that material on Technocracy was appearing in Al Smith's magazine, *The New Outlook*, and you advised that the public schools investigate.

On the following day you announced:

'In my opinion, Technocracy is the biggest story since the World War. . . . *The Illustrated Daily News* believes it can render no greater constructive service to this community than to print exhaustive news and comments concerning Technocracy.'

On Dec. 7, 1932, you categorically stated:

'Many who are following the articles on Technocracy in the *Daily News* have expressed impatience for the appearance of

detailed information regarding the plan Technocracy has to offer. Their findings, the evidence collected by the 25,000 scientists and technicians who have been at work for the past 12 years finding out why our present economic system cannot continue to function, already have convinced the men "on the inside." But for some reason, business reasons, no doubt, the public has not been let in on the story. Instead, the public has been propagandized into believing and hoping that our present economic system shortly would begin to function anew; that employment of human labor would return. The *Daily News* believes that withholding this information, even though it is rewarded with temporary profits, is *little less than treason.* (Italics mine.)

Now, Mr. Boddy, since you once publicly proclaimed that Technocracy has the answers and that

it was 'little less than treason' for the 'men on the inside' to withhold information on Technocracy, and since you, yourself, for several months used material on Technocracy as front page stuff, why then is Technocracy no longer mentioned in your paper? Can you tell me why a scientific balance between production and distribution, as long proposed by Technocracy Inc., is any less correct and necessary today than you openly admitted it was in 1932 and 1933?

In view of the fact that your paper claims to be the outstanding liberal newspaper in Los Angeles, I expect your prompt reply, editorially or otherwise.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. J. Winchester, 11833-2.

Los Angeles, Jan. 21, 1946.

From the Question Period

WILL THE PRESENT BIG STRIKES HELP TO BRING TECHNOCRACY SOONER?

The current strikes are simply further proof of the mal-functioning of our Price System. In themselves, they neither speed nor retard Technocracy. Speeding up of our approach to a Technate can come only as the result of greater voluntary demand for it from the public, based on knowledge, or else as the result of increasing energy conversion, meaning greater production. Strikes may result in the installation of equipment to replace the strikers. This would bring a Technate closer. Or strikes may call forth Fascist controls. In this event, a Technate might be retarded.

If Labor Unions would put as much effort into promoting the arrival of abundance as they do into maintaining the size of their hamburgers, the Technate would be a *fait accompli* in a very short time.

SPeAKING of regimentation, what is it anyway?

It's red and green lights; time-clocks, store hours, office hours, rules of conduct of employees, age limits for applicants for jobs, physical examinations enforced by corporations, badges to be worn by jobholders in factories, advertising signs worn on the backs of messengers, the uniforms of bell-hops, etc. Regimentation becomes necessary under civilization and does not always mean 'oppression.'

The Russians are regimented by their government. Americans are regimented both by their government and big business. Regimentation by the government, either here or in Russia, is for the safety and benefit of both the individual and society. Regimentation by corporations is, mostly, for the benefit of the stockholders. Suppress your prejudice and take your choice.

—Simplified Economics.

NORTHWEST TECHNOCRAT

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12 issues\$1.50

TECH PRESS

SCHEMATIC ADMINISTRATION CHART

OF THE AMERICAN TECHNATE

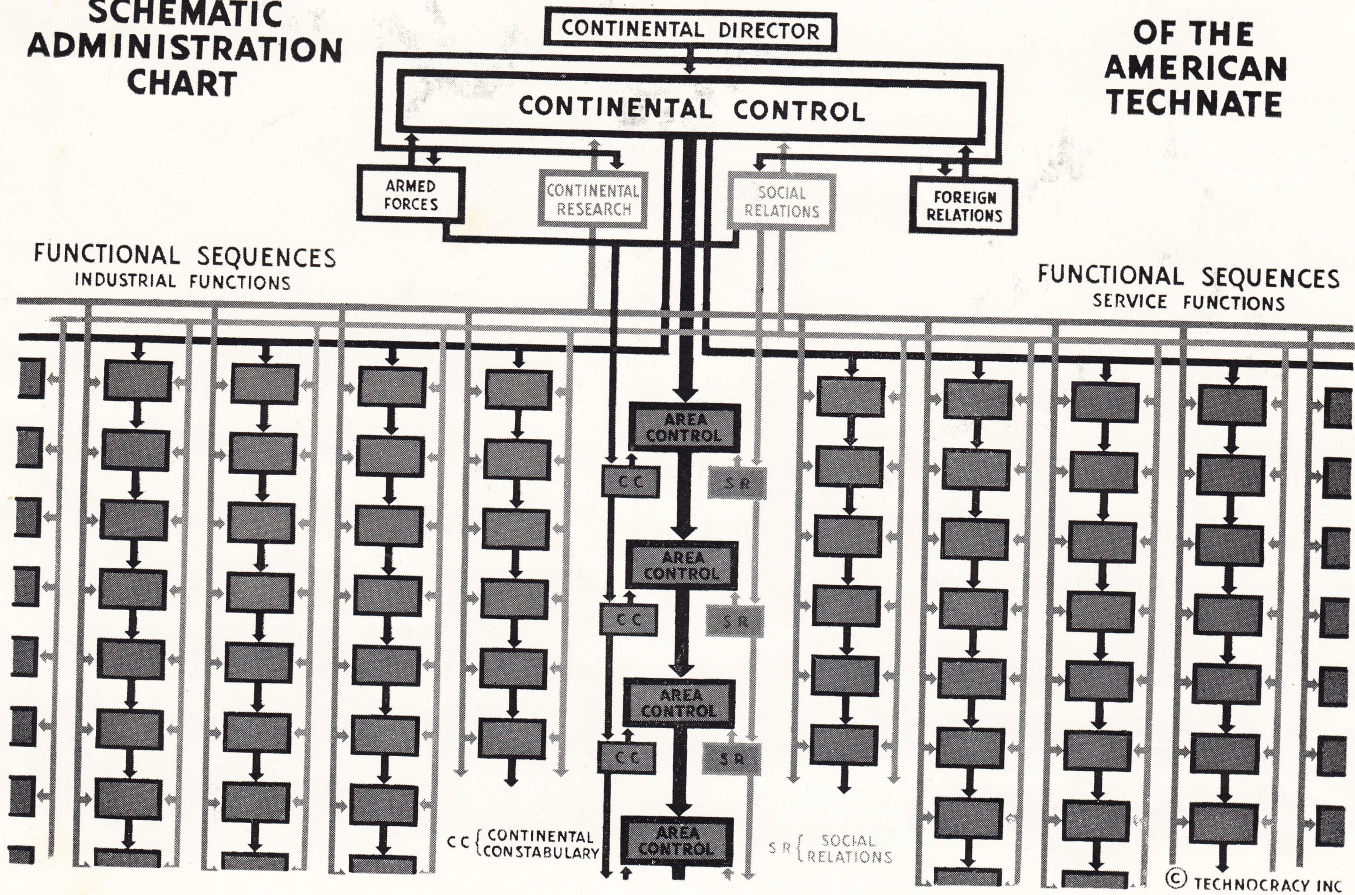


CHART No. 10—The new social organization for North America must operate the entire physical equipment of the Continent; perform all service functions, such as public health, education and recreation, for the entire population; see that the right man is in the right place, particularly those in supervisory positions; and provide opportunity for the expression of individual initiative within the limits of the general well-being. It must be dynamic, not static; its general form must be dictated by the functions to be performed; and it must conform to all natural laws. It has no political precedents and is neither democratic, autocratic, nor dictatorial.

This organization must embrace every socially useful function performed on the North American Continent, and also the entire active functional population. For complete synchronization and coordination, all functions must pyramid to a common head. The basic unit is the Functional Sequence—one of the larger industrial or service units, the various parts of which are directly interrelated, as transportation, communication, agriculture, etc., and the major industrial units, such as textiles, iron and steel, etc.

Among the Service Sequences are education (embracing the complete training of youth), and public health—medicine, dentistry, public hygiene, all hospitals and pharmaceutical plants, and institutions for defectives. There will be approximately 90 to 100 Functional Sequences. The chart shows schematically several of these. Each would spread downward with its own internal organization chart, not shown here.

There are five Special Sequences, in a different class. Continental Research, with special staffs reaching into all the other sequences, will be free at any time to cut into the flowline of any operation to maintain maximum effi-

ciency by installing new processes or equipment. Its Director will be a member of both the Continental Control and the staff of the Continental Director.

Another Special Sequence is Social Relations, similar to our present judiciary but using very different methods. It will use the most objective and scientific methods available. Most of the activities engaging the present legal profession, namely litigation over property rights, will have been eliminated.

The Armed Forces will constitute another Sequence. This will include not only the ordinary military land, water, and air forces, but also the entire internal police force of the Continent, the Continental Constabulary,—a single, disciplined organization under one jurisdiction. Its instructions and authorization for specific action will come from the Social Relations and Area Control.

The Area Control is the coordinating body in a certain geographical area. All matters concerning the relations of this Continent with the rest of the world will come under the Foreign Relations Sequence.

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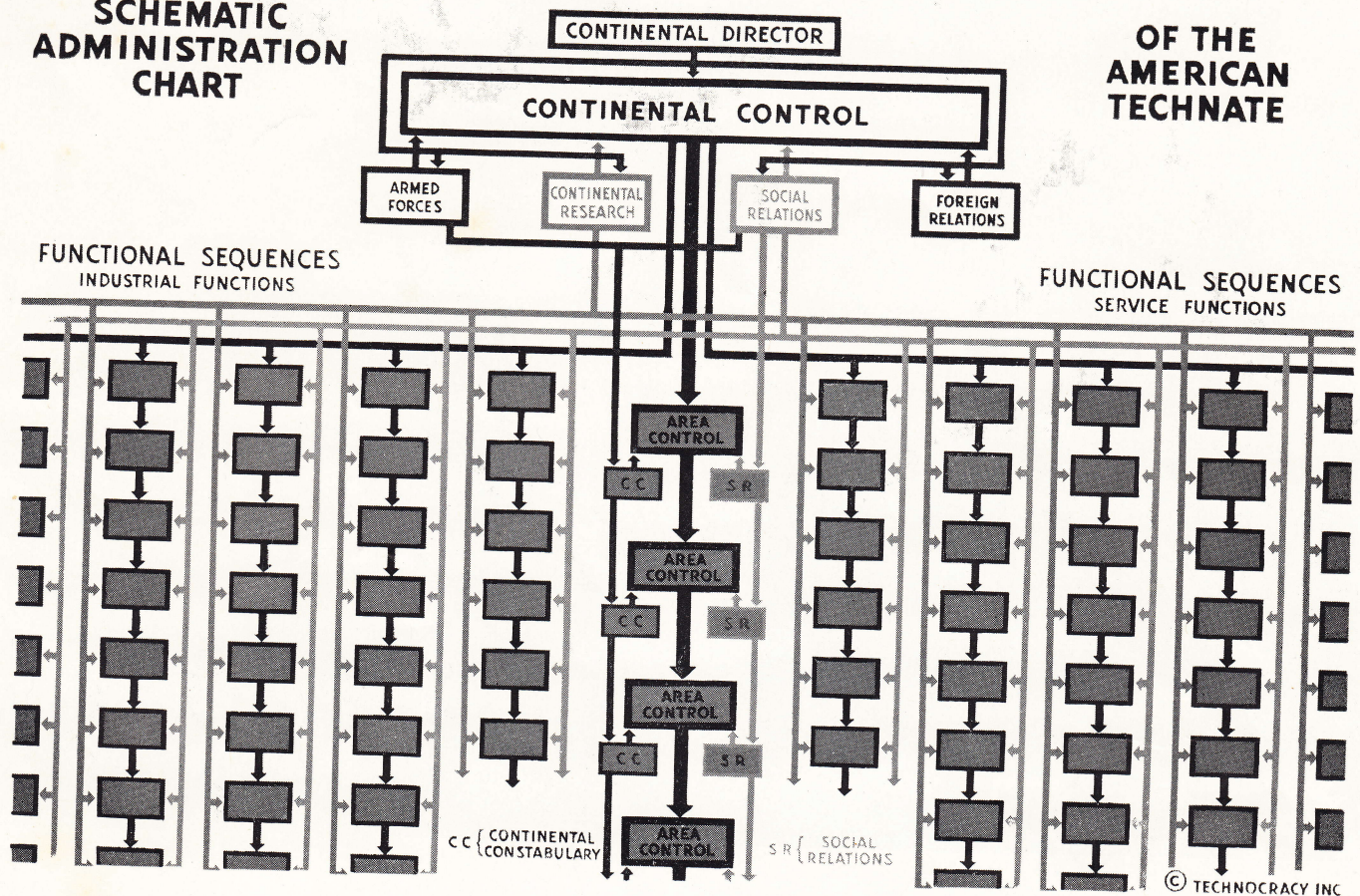


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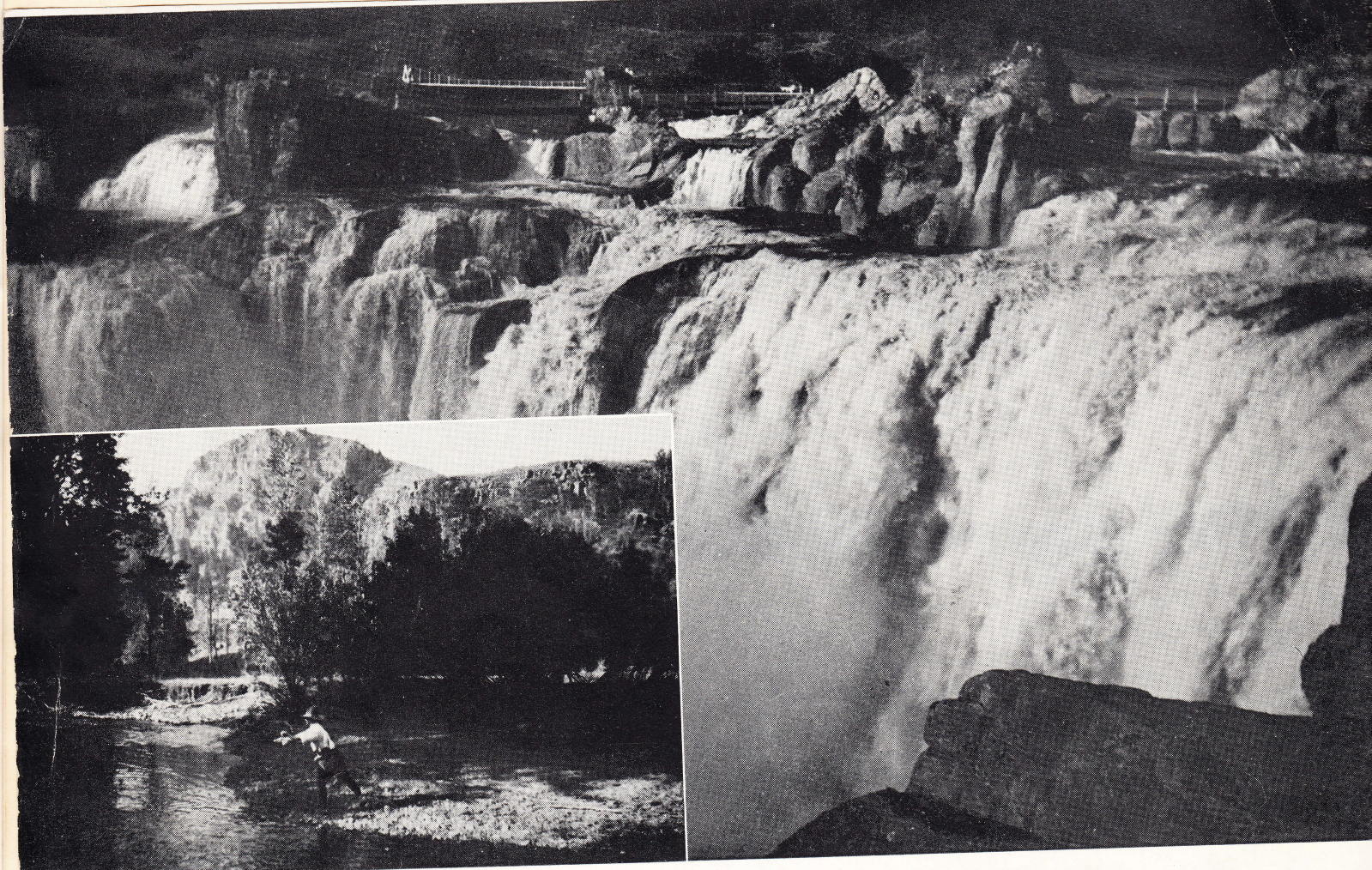
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When One Kilowatt Toils

ON THE day shift, 13 men are displaced;
On the night shift, 13 additional men
are displaced;

On the graveyard shift, 13 more men (or
women) are let out.

Thus the total for the day is 39 men—8
hours each, which at one dollar an hour would
cost \$312.00.

But when one kilowatt powers the entire
three shifts (24 hours at 3 cents an hour) the
cost is but \$.72.

Which will the employer choose, the 39
men or the single kilowatt? Which one
MUST he choose?

Could the 39 men do the fine precision
work of power machinery? They could not.
Could 39 men each be depended upon for his
8-hour shift? No. Some one would be sick.

The above stunt in power technology is
handled by one little motor the size of a man's
hat or smaller. When the great rotor of a
40,000 kilowatt turbine does its bit for a day,
1,560,000 men, if they are wise, will take the
day off and go fishing.

Out along the Missouri-Columbia Water-
way System, when properly developed, there
will be a fish-pond area and little trout streams
to accommodate that entire million and a half
of liberated fishermen. In addition, there will
be power development enough to put most of
our present day population into the vacation
bracket for a satisfactory portion of the year.

Men and women of North America, listen
a minute! This is **YOUR** country, if you but
know it. Why not repossess its possibilities
and enjoy them?

JOIN TECHNOCRACY NOW!

SEC. 1, R. D. 8342

TECHNOCRACY INC.

9108 WOODWARD AVENUE
DETROIT 2, MICH.