

# The TECHNOCRAT

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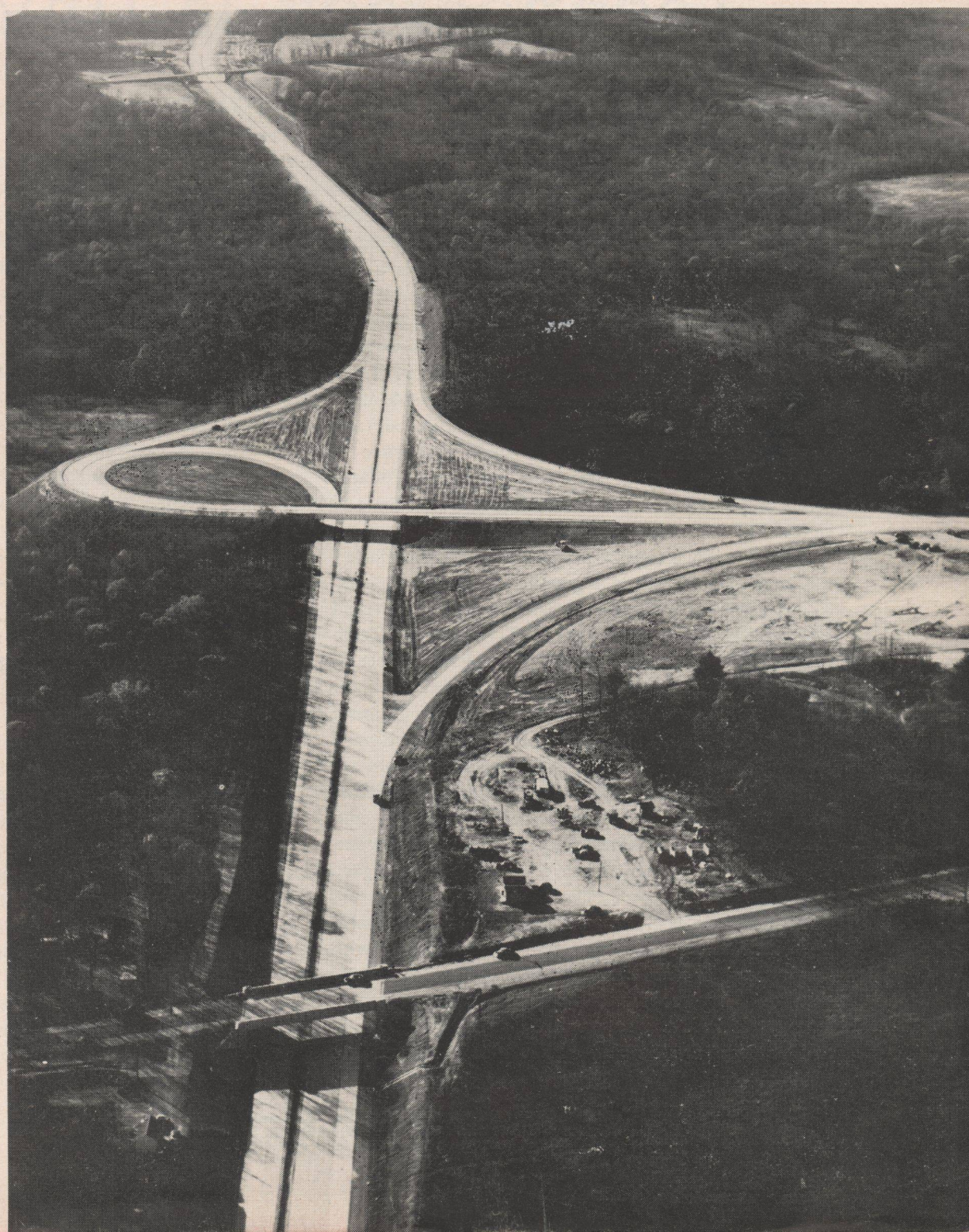
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NEWS  
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# The TECHNOCRAT

JUNE 1951

## Technocracy Is Unique

**T**ECHNOCRACY and its program are unique in approach to and analysis of our outmoded social mechanism. Technocracy Inc. is the only organization in existence that has a scientifically formulated design for a social mechanism that can succeed and replace the Price System and actually measure up to the physical and technical requirements of this Continental Area. Technocracy makes no compromise with the Price System. Technocracy makes no compromise at all, for compromise in any direction whatsoever would defeat the purpose of Technocracy. Technocracy has the only answer to the social problems of North America, as correct as scientific methods and scientific knowledge circa 1951 make it possible to be. Therefore, any deviation or compromise would serve only to depart from and lessen its verity and rigor.

Perhaps, if we fail to stop and consider the matter, this may sound rather dogmatic. Actually, it isn't. The statements stand, and will continue to stand BECAUSE Technocracy IS NOT dogmatic. Technocrats do not have a doctrine codified from a set of opinions and myths, with a few inescapable facts rationalized to fit. Technocracy is wholly conditioned by the facts of this physical world in which, despite any philosophical aspirations we may cherish, we are forced to live; and as and when new facts are found bearing on our social problems, Technocracy will conform as the facts dictate. Physical facts are uncompromising, as we may learn if we try to disregard them.

And so it is easily understood why the Technocrat is so little interested in 'prestige by association' with 'big names' or the 'right people.' If we are right, then only one conclusion is possible: they are all wrong. It isn't too surprising. Those with 'names' and 'position' are the kind who happen to fit well into

the particular kind of civilization we have under a Price System. It isn't to be expected that they would fit some other kind of activity so well.

This doesn't mean that all the rest of the army is out of step with the Technocrat either. They're all out of step with themselves and with everybody. Being guided largely by opinions and prejudice, they agree on nothing. There are as many sets of opinions as there are individuals. There is no unanimity anywhere.

There IS unanimity among Technocrats because the physical facts are the same for everyone everywhere, and Technocracy is the same wherever it is found on the Continent. Technocrats are all working on the same job, building for the New America.

—The 'Co-Ordinator,' published by Section 1,  
R. D. 10553, Prince Albert, Sask.

## WHAT IS LOYALTY?

MARK TWAIN

**Y**OU see my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office-holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason, it is pure animal . . . .

'I was from Connecticut whose Constitution declared: "That all political power is inherent in the

(Continued on Page 17)

June, 1951

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Whole No. 158



# LABOR PAINS

*The gestation period of the New Social Order on this Continent, sired by Science and dammed by Technology, has nearly run its course and a birth is imperative; it is too late for abortion. Business, the would-be father, has been cuckold; and, although it would like the honor of parenthood, it has no use for the offspring. The birth may come off through the crude midwifery of revolution or through the planned direction of a competent obstetrician, but it will come. It is up to the alert minority of the North American people to make the decision as to which it shall be.*

HOWARD SCOTT, Director-in-Chief.

THE MID-CENTURY has passed into history and in its passing has brought an end of an epoch in American political and economic development. The epoch of self-sustaining, self-expanding private enterprise has ended and a new era of transitional gestation has begun.

The national parade of the dumb, the lame, the halt and the blind was begun in earnest by the Truman Doctrine on March 12, 1947. Since that time the national policy has stumbled through a succession of inherent blunders, the accumulation of which will produce 'a redeployment of our forces' through a continuum of minor disasters to a major catastrophe.

The United States, in the last half-century, has witnessed the growth of the American bourgeoisie to a position of opulence and economic power unparalleled in the social history of man. Never before has any class in any social structure climbed to such economic eminence with such a minimum of political and social responsibility. Corporate profits of the last ten years have exceeded the income of all the Monarchs of history. The Lords of the Middle Ages were, in comparison, but itinerants peddling peanuts. The American bourgeoisie have achieved a success in the accumulation of monetary wealth and its accompanying power that out-distances any previous accretion of economic wealth. They have reached the pinnacle, but ahead of them on the horizon hangs a dark cloud.

The American bourgeoisie more than any other, have used modern technology to facilitate the economic exploitation that has carried them to the dizzy heights of their success. The growth of energy-consuming devices is their nemesis that is rapidly overtaking them. As more technological capacity is installed, more goods and services are produced with

less and less man-hours. More raw materials are needed to feed the increased flow-lines. More sales are required, more consumers and more markets are imperative in order to maintain an ever-increasing output at greater profits with continually declining capital pay-off time.

For thousands of years the annual increment in production from human toil and hand tools was so low that it required a century or more to amortize out the principal and interest of any funded debt of capital goods installation. Therefore, capital could be reinvested only once in a century. Man with his human toil and his hand tools was moved past the work from each job piece to another. In modern technological production, with its continuous mass production, we move the work in a continuous stream past the human being at terrific speed. The few simple hand tools per worker of old have been replaced in some of the latest instances with a capital investment of three million dollars in equipment per employee. This is the real March of Time, so much so, that in the latest technological application, if operated at 80 per cent capacity or better, they will amortize out their capital investment in 5¼ weeks, thereby establishing a record in capital pay-off time or a possible reinvestment of the original capital 990.5 times in a century. The more technological capacity that is installed, the more this process is hastened.

The process, of course, could continue indefinitely, provided there were illimitable market-places peopled with consumers possessing unlimited purchasing power. This is the paradox and the dilemma with which the American bourgeoisie are face to face. *Technological capacity is the real instrumentality of revolutionary social change.* We have installed so

much at home that we cannot retrace our steps even if we would. We must go on. But we have created double trouble, for we have exported technological equipment around the world—thereby accelerating social change and political and economic revolutionary crisis. This is wonderful—what has been good enough for us is still better for them!

The policy of more and better business of the American bourgeoisie has not only increased and amplified the technological capacity of the United States but it has also made large scale intrusions during the last ten years into practically every economy around the globe. This development, of course, has been accelerated by lend-lease during the war and by military aid, the Marshall Program, and other Government loans to nearly every other national entity that would succumb to American economic bribery. Production and sales have been kept sky-rocketing in the last five years by open market purchasing, stock piling, parity prices, installment buying, and long-range, open-end mortgages. Today, at the beginning of the last half of the century, we find that United States, in the last decade, has doubled its daily oil production and its weekly consumption of kilowatt hours. The capacity to produce almost anything from automobiles to refrigerators, from hot-water heaters to radio and television sets, has been multiplied to such an extent that all the old methods of increasing sales by mortgaging future purchasing power no longer suffice.

### Abundance Ruins Business

The automotive industry today has an annual capacity of nine million cars on a single 40-hour weekly shift, 48 weeks in the year. Even under this Price System, under present conditions, the abundance is ruining the scarcity. Business is no longer content with indirect subsidies that increase the production of marketable commodities in a market already at or nearing saturation. Therefore, business must be subsidized to divert one quarter to fifty per cent of its capacity into the production of material that never enters the consumer market. What could be sweeter than the spending of billions for the production of equipment, goods and materials that cannot be used by the American consumer except in a state of war? This policy is a sweet and vicious one; for, in order for it to be successful, the United States would have to fight a limited war of unlimited duration. This would have American business financed into a profitable enterprise in the production of war goods, paid for from the taxes of the individual citizen, at the

### CORPORATE PROFITS 1939—1950

<i>Year</i>	<i>Corporate Profits</i>
<b>1936</b> .....	<b>\$ 5.7 billion</b>
<b>1937</b> .....	<b>6.2</b>
<b>1938</b> .....	<b>3.3</b>
<b>1939</b> .....	<b>6.5</b>
<b>1940</b> .....	<b>9.3</b>
<b>1941</b> .....	<b>17.2</b>
<b>1942</b> .....	<b>21.1</b>
<b>1943</b> .....	<b>25.1</b>
<b>1944</b> .....	<b>24.3</b>
<b>1945</b> .....	<b>19.7</b>
<b>1946</b> .....	<b>23.5</b>
<b>1947</b> .....	<b>30.5</b>
<b>1948</b> .....	<b>33.9</b>
<b>1949</b> .....	<b>27.6</b>
<b>1950—</b>	
<b>First quarter</b> .....	<b>29.2</b>
<b>Second quarter</b> .....	<b>37.4</b>
<b>Third quarter</b> .....	<b>42.0</b>

same time that it creates an artificial scarcity in their consumer goods production.

This policy presupposes (1) that the United States has a plethora of resources to squander into production of military materiel for both ourselves and the so-called allied world; (2) it presupposes military service for five to six million American males; (3) that these millions of American males will gladly and willingly develop an esprit de corps great enough to create a patriotic military force sufficient to wage aggressive war around the globe while the American bourgeoisie at home have their snoot and all four feet in the national economic gravy trough.

This is the fool's paradise of the American bourgeoisie.

### 'Old Soldiers' Become Bums

The Armed Forces of the United States have always been hailed as heroes in times of national emergency and have inevitably deteriorated into the status of bums when the temporary state of emergency has passed. The press of the nation is loudly proclaiming that this is not a temporary emergency but a long-range situation that may endure for one or more decades. Therefore, on this long-range basis of our propaganda, the militarily fit youth of the United States are doomed to become economic second-class



citizens with never a prospect of getting their snout in the trough, let alone their four feet. For the short pull, if there were large unemployment, it might temporarily succeed; for the long pull, it is doomed to failure before it begins for the simple reason that this nation of ours has technologically discovered how to produce anything but has not yet developed, outside of Technocracy, the collective intelligence to determine what to do.

The position of the United States, as we have repeatedly pointed out, in the Far East and Europe is untenable. Korea is but the first, if we continue on the present policy, in a series of blunders. Japan, Formosa, Okinawa, Vienna and Berlin are alike untenable on any long-range basis. Whether we realize it or not, we are in the midst of a world revolution—social change is on the march and will not be denied. The American bourgeoisie are like the Bourbons—they never learn and they never forget. None of this is to be construed that Technocracy in any way endorses or supports the asinities of Herbert Hoover, Senator Taft, et al. There is little to distinguish their proposals from the stupidity of the Truman Doctrine. Both our internal operations and our foreign policy, so called, will eventually bring home to the people of the United States and North America the realization that the future of this Continent is dependent upon the development of a Continentalism. Maybe we will learn from defeat what our success has failed to teach us.

## The Superior Ideology

This nation has been deluged with the propaganda of fear and hysteria—with fear of the Russians and a hysteria of the communist bogie. Let us state it simply—Russia could not win a war on this Continent—United States could not win a war on the Russian continentalism. Russia does not have to attack western Europe in order to enhance her position. Russia can succeed without the acquisition of western Europe, by staying exactly where she is and continuing the integration, consolidation, and development of her own orbit. This does not say that the Russians will discontinue their insidious propaganda in other countries. They use their communist internationalism as a sharp, two-edged psychological weapon wherever social unrest shows its ugly head. This Continent has nothing to gain and everything to lose if it accepts any part of the internationalism of Rome, Moscow or Mecca.

Ideologies are never defeated by bombs, bullets or bayonets; ideologies are always superseded and rendered obsolete only by a superior ideology that is en-

demic to the terrain, the social vision, and the state of technology of one's continental area. *America has an ideology, superior to both communism and fascism; it is the militant ideology of a technological imperative*—Technocracy

The great seal of the United States has two sides, both legal; the one we are most accustomed to on public documents has the predatory eagle embossed upon its face. The time has come to turn over the great seal of the United States which on the reverse side says 'Annuit coeptis Novus Ordo Seclorum'—Time Makes Way for a New Order of the Ages.

The business, the ecclesiastical, and the political manipulators of the United States are sedulously seducing the American public with the hysteria of anti-communism into a state of pseudo-fascism—they are promulgating the doctrine that fascism is the antidote to communism. They plan to infect this nation and this Continent with the social syphilis of fascism in order to stop the eczema of social change on this Continent. 'It is Later Than you Think.' *The next five years will be the most decisive in human history, and the next ten the most conclusive.*

Technocracy asks every patriotic North American to become a militant organizer for the New America. It is time for every alert citizen to become vigilant and militant in the movement for social change on this Continent. We live only once. Let us live for a worthy North American objective.

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## A UNIDIRECTIONAL TREND

WASHINGTON.—A hydraulic refueling pump designed by the air material command *does the work of eight electric pumps in half the time and weighs only about one-twelfth as much.*

It halves the time both tanker and fueling planes must fly during refueling operations. It also eliminates the heavy electrical load on the plane's power plant. Since it is so much more efficient than ordinary pumps, its use for many other purposes is being explored.

'Every time a new plant is built, or a new piece of equipment designed that replaces older equipment which has become obsolete, this new equipment runs faster and requires fewer man-hours of human attention per unit of production than its predecessor.' It also obviates further investments for the expansion which is necessary for the survival of the Price System.



# Decline of American Intelligence

***The trend in the United States has nearly reached the state where there is not enough superior intelligence left to administer affairs in a manner that will contribute to social advancement. What are we going to do about this situation?***

**H**UMAN BEINGS are not created equal in any objective sense of the word, and they never become equal in spite of all the high philosophical assertions to the contrary. Human beings differ, biologically, in their physical structure and physiology, in their intellectual capacities and special abilities, and in their behavior tendencies. Socially, they are woefully unequal in their environmental background and social inheritance, in their economic and social opportunities, in their privileges and disadvantages, in their superstitions and beliefs, and in their education and training. And they are unequal in death, as attested by the difference in treatment their remains receive, in the difference of space allotted them in the obituary columns, and in difference of their tombstones. Some of these social inequalities accrue from variations in biological inheritance, and some accrue from differences in the circumstances of birth and in the facilities and opportunities provided for them afterwards.

We shall restrict this discussion to only one of these differences—the one which appears to us to be the most significant at this time; and we shall note the trend it is taking and the probable social effects that will develop from it. We shall choose the differences in general intelligence—the capacity to analyze problems and situations and to work out an effective solution to them. This is a condition which is subject to extreme variation in human beings, and it is essentially hereditary; that is, one is born with a certain capacity and there is not much that one can do to alter it for the better. Whether this capacity is used, or how it is used, is another matter; for instance, a person with a high capacity may foul it up with philosophical concepts and assumptions so as to render it practically useless, or a person with a relatively lower capacity may streamline its application to

the extent that functionally it becomes quite effective. However, in general, one's intellectual effectiveness is in proportion to one's inherited capacity.

There is a generally-held assumption in North America and northwestern Europe that the descendants of the white Anglo-Saxons possess more intellectual capacity than any other population block on earth. This assumption is demonstrably erroneous, and it is highly hazardous as a basis on which to proceed socially. Basically, the Chinese, Japanese, Asiatic Indians, Tartars, Arabs, Semites, Slavs, Negroes, American Indians, and others are fully as able in their thinking as are the Anglo-Saxons and, given an equal education and training, are fully as capable of providing effective social direction as are the derivatives of Northwest Europe.

## **New Ideas Eradicated**

It may be argued that North America has a more advanced culture than certain other areas on the earth and that, therefore, our enlightenment indicates a higher intelligence while their backwardness indicates a lower intelligence. But it so happens that cultural backwardness does not necessarily mean a generally lower intelligence; in fact, the reverse may be true. Let us remind ourselves that, when the Romans first invaded the realm of the Anglo-Saxons (not too many centuries ago), they looked down upon our ancestors as backward people. More recently, we regarded the Japanese people as backward people, in need of enlightenment by American business enterprise; and, within a century, it turned out that they are fully as intelligent as we, and possibly more so.

Societies of the past have never been kind to the intellectually superior individual. He was inclined to 'get ideas;' and, to the social control of any static society, an idea is looked upon as a hazard to be eradicated.



cated. Thus, the tendency of the social administrators of the great societies of the past has been toward the extermination of those individuals who came forth with new ideas. This extermination of the top intelligence by the dominant social organizations of the past was undoubtedly one of the most important factors in the decline of those societies. Because of this tendency, the civilizations of Persia, Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain, and others sank to mediocrity or worse and have never recovered. The Catholic Inquisitions in Italy and Spain eliminated the intelligence of those countries and their decline as world powers inevitably followed. The same procedure was applied to the Indian population of Central and South America by the Catholic Conquistadores, with the result that those areas have remained in a backward state for centuries. Concomitant with this decline has been a growth of superstition, ignorance, poverty, and over-population.

Northwest Europe was introduced to the process of idea eradication more recently than the Mediterranean region, and it was not pursued so viciously; hence, the Anglo-Saxons retained for a longer period a larger proportion of their intellectually superior types, and this permitted them to rise to dominance in the process of looting the world. However, the descendants of these early Anglo-Saxons are displaying no more collective intelligence than did the ancient Mediterraneans, with the result that northwest Europe and North America are following in the same sorry footsteps. From a cursory analysis of the situation, it would appear that some other area which has withstood Western civilization longer, hence has retained more of its basic intellectual ability, is destined to supplant these areas in the social leadership of the world.

The Anglo-Saxons have not displayed the same directness and viciousness against their intellectually superior variants as did the cultures surrounding the Mediterranean; rather, they operate as if they accepted the principle that a slow death is preferable to a quick one. We do not mean to imply that this is a conscious procedure; it is primarily a consequence of a haphazard and sloppy administrative technique. But, in the long run, and in a less brutal way, it is fully as effective as any ecclesiastical Inquisition. The procedure followed in the United States, particularly, is one which makes it difficult and undesirable for the intellectually superior individuals to reproduce their own numbers. As a consequence, the superior intelligence of the United States has, for more than a

century now, been suffering a fifty per cent deletion each generation. The trend in the United States has nearly reached the stage where, under this system, there is not enough superior intelligence left to administer the affairs of the area in a manner that will contribute to social advancement. Rather, the United States has about reached the sorry stage that imperial Rome reached at the time that the old Roman Empire began its decline. However, the United States cannot have 400 years in which to decline as did the old Roman Empire.

## Factors Influencing Decline

Let us elaborate now upon the factors which are most influential in the present decline of American intelligence and national virility.

As a matter of theoretical study, suppose we take the American society of a century ago and classify it into four equal divisions on the basis of general intellectual ability; thus, twenty-five per cent of the population would be placed in each group. If we then make a study of the occupational categories of the people in each of these groups, we would find them filled somewhat as follows:

Group 1 (the highest intelligence) would include most of the scientists and engineers, many of the professional people, many skilled technicians and mechanics, and a considerable number of farmers.

Group 2 would contain a sizable proportion of the professional people, a large part of the skilled technicians, shop foremen, organizers, and chorus girls; also, it would contain many businessmen and farmers.

Group 3 would contain a good proportion of those in the less-skilled professions, many of the small businessmen, laborers, farmers, and 'the people next door.'

Group 4 would include, for the most part, unskilled laborers, poor farmers, and just plain bums; but it would also include a number of the national celebrities.

In Groups 1 and 2, of a century ago, there would have been more farmers and unspecialized laborers than in a similar classification today, since those occupations had not been as thoroughly culled of their superior intellects as they have since become.

Now let us examine into the reproductive rates of these four groupings.

Those in the lowest Group (4), having fewer intellectual interests, tend to marry early and have large families. The generations average about 25 years apart; and, on the whole, their numbers are more than doubled each generation.



# POPULATION TRENDS IN U. S. A.

(For Explanation See Text)

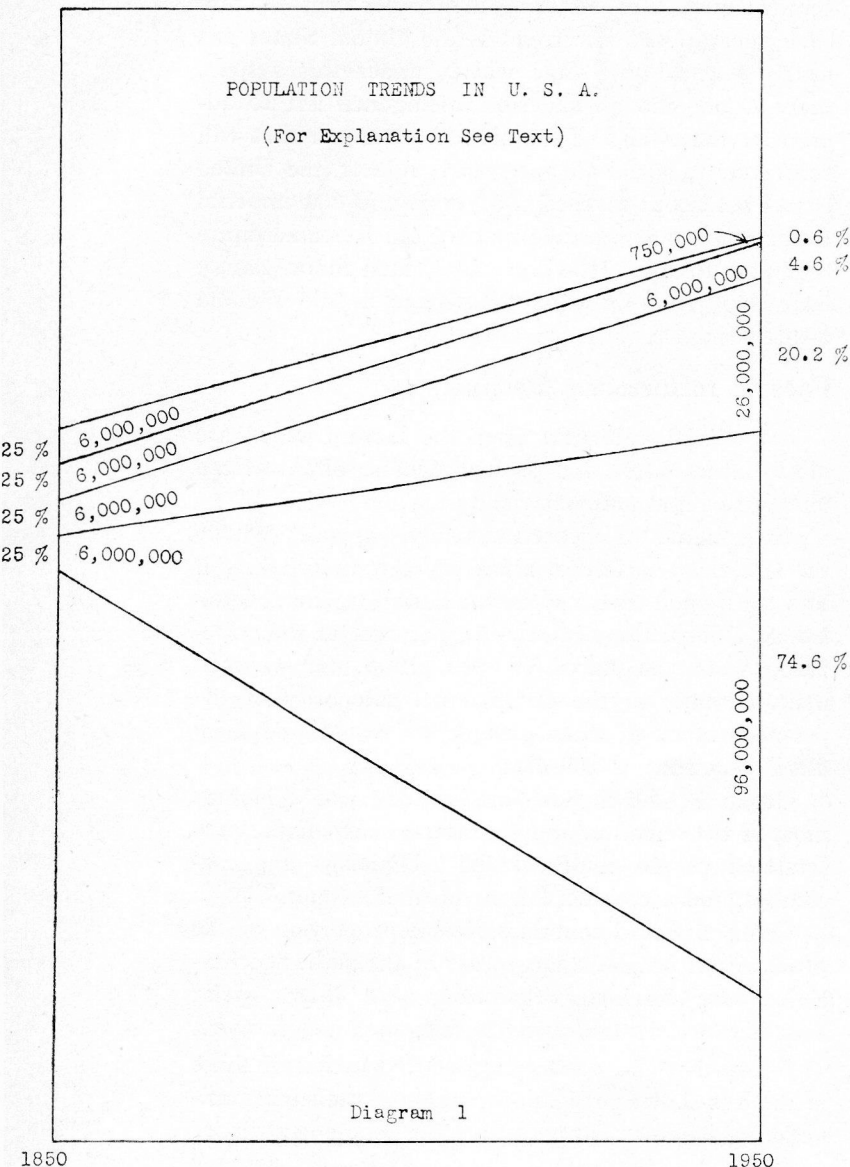


Diagram 1

The highest group is handicapped in its reproduction rate by several adverse influences: (a) The individuals tend to have many interests other than marriage and reproduction; (b) they tend to have higher social ambitions and standards which demand that they devote more time and attention toward becoming 'successful,' and this delays the time of marriage; (c) they tend to extend their educational period longer, most of those who graduate from college being in this Group; (d) they know how to more successfully limit the probabilities of conception; (e) their generally higher standard of living is such that they cannot afford to have large families and still maintain it;

and (f) it is not fashionable for people in this Group to have large families. As a consequence of these factors, the highest Group has fewer children and the generations are spaced farther apart, about 33 years on the average. The numbers of this group have been declining at the rate of fifty per cent each generation.

The two middle categories fit in between these extremes in approximately relative positions.

As a further theoretical study, let us follow the trend these Groups will take, separately and relatively, over a period of one century, basing this study upon the following estimates: Group 1 will produce on the average one effective offspring for each mated pair (an effective offspring is one who survives childhood and mates), and the generations will be 33 years apart—three to a century. Group 2 will produce two effective offspring per mated couple, and the average generation will be thirty years. Group 3 will produce three effective offspring per couple, and the generations will average 28 years apart. Group 4 will produce four effective offspring per couple, and the generations will be 25 years apart. Beginning with equal numbers in each Group, the trend that they will take over a century is shown in Diagram 1.

We note from this Diagram that the numbers in the first Group become reduced to one-eighth their original number and that the relative number is reduced from 25 per cent to six-tenths of one per cent. In the second Group, the numbers remain the same, but the percentage in the population is reduced from 25 to 4.6. In the third Group, the numbers are increased by four and one-third times, but the percentage in the population is reduced slightly, to 20.2. In the fourth Group, the numbers are increased sixteen times, and the percentage in the population is increased nearly three times, to 74.6. During the century, the total population would be increased by more than five times the original number.

On referring to population statistics, we find that the population of the United States has increased by more than six times during the past century, due to natural increase and immigration. Since the large influxes of immigration during the later 1800's emphasized the import of cheap, unskilled labor, we doubt that the quality of the American population was much improved by this factor; rather, we suspect that it tended to lower the general trend rather than improve it. Thus, our theoretical diagram fits sufficiently close to the actual population trend in the United States of the past century that we must con-



clude that it approximates the actual changes. If anything different, the diagram does not adequately depict the full magnitude of the decline, but makes the present situation look more favorable than it actually is.

This trend, perhaps more than anything else, explains the bankruptcy of administrative ability in the United States at this time and the low mediocrity of our statesmanship—the tendency to turn toward war as an evasion of our internal problems instead of resolving them in a socially beneficial manner. It also explains the national mania for baseball, football, horse racing, celebrity worship, and all the other traits which characterize people of limited intellects.

At present, the social rewards go not to those who have real ability, but to those who can cater to, or amuse, the largest number of people, or who can somehow finagle themselves into positions of economic advantage. The Price System places a premium on such types as: smart promoters, blustering bullies, ruthless scrooges, emotional dramatists, jumping jacks, singers, and plodding slaves. The only ideas that seem to be appreciated are those for turning up a fast buck. Any ideas for a long-term strategic advancement of the social area are so far above the concepts of the average person that, if they do come to his attention, he regards them as 'crack-pot.'

## **America's Greatest Danger**

The great danger in America today is that the general intelligence has already reached such a low level that any superior plan for meeting the national emergency will be scuttled, not only from lack of followers but also from lack of intellects capable of comprehending it.

The trend toward fascism and superstition is now more serious than at any other time in the history of the country. There have been other periods of general hysteria, including the anti-bolshevik hysteria following World War I, but none were so chronic nor so all-pervading as the present hysteria, which is directed against a wide number of things, including science, social welfare, planning, peace, all kinds of ideas, and intelligence in general—all lumped together under the epithet, 'communism.' Following World War I, there was an upsurge of ideas in the United States, and numerous social movements and study groups were organized; but, following World War II, there has been no such upsurge. Rather, there has been a serious decline in the number and extent of the intellectual pursuits and social study organizations

which were already in existence. This is due in part to stronger and more aggressive action on the part of the collaborators of that same suppressive force that instituted the Inquisitions of Europe, but it is due to more than this alone: there is now less intelligence to oppose it.

American businessmen and politicians have never been noted for superior intelligence, but never have their ranks been so bankrupt of vision and strategic direction as they are at present. One might expect something better from colleges and universities; but the universities of the country, instead of advancing the development of the intellectually superior individuals, appear to be engaged in a conspiracy to suppress them. They are degenerating into instrumentalities for the promulgation of superstition and reactionary propaganda, to qualify, among other things, for a mass attendance of second rate students. As late as the early 1930's, one could find intellectual stimulus at the universities of America, but that day is now past.

There was a time, not many decades ago, when an Intelligence Quotient (I. Q.) of 100 was considered as average for the United States. Now the average is much lower than that and the number of individuals who exceed 100 is diminishing. (Factual information given here is available in any modern eugenics textbook.)

This decline in intelligence is reflected in the international dealings between the United States and other nations. It is particularly reflected in the unfavorable developments in the conflicts between the United States and Asia, whose uneducated one billion or more inhabitants have an average basic intelligence which is probably higher than that of the United States by a sizeable margin. If the Asiatics had the same tools, weapons, resources, and knowledge that we have, we would be unable to compete with them on equal terms.

(Continued on Page 18)

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## **COVER PICTURE**

World's Greatest Highway System—The 327 Mile Pennsylvania Turnpike system is the first long distance highway in the world to be constructed with modern requirements for transportation incorporated in the design. Technocracy proposes, as part of its program, a Continental system of super-highways similar in basic concept but superior in design and construction to the Turnpike, to provide rapid transportation of men and equipment in case of war, and equally necessary for peace-time modern transportation. (Photo—Courtesy of Penna. Turnpike Commission).



# SCIENCE in the NEWS

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The staff of The TECHNOCRAT has selected some of the latest information and developments in technological advancement, discoveries, and inventions which are responsible in changing our way of life from a system of scarcity to an economy of abundance. As the impact of technology descends upon the Price System, bringing with it an ever increasing rate of social change, the result will be a non-operative economy, unless we, the American people, have the intelligence to demand the application of science as a method of social operation.*

## RESEARCH DID IT

A contract calling for the construction of the two largest and heaviest hydraulic presses ever devised was announced by the United States Air Force. While the exact dimensions of the new super presses have not been divulged, the Air Material Command officials say the huge forging machines will have a capacity

greater than 50,000 tons, a figure far in excess of any hydraulic press ever built.

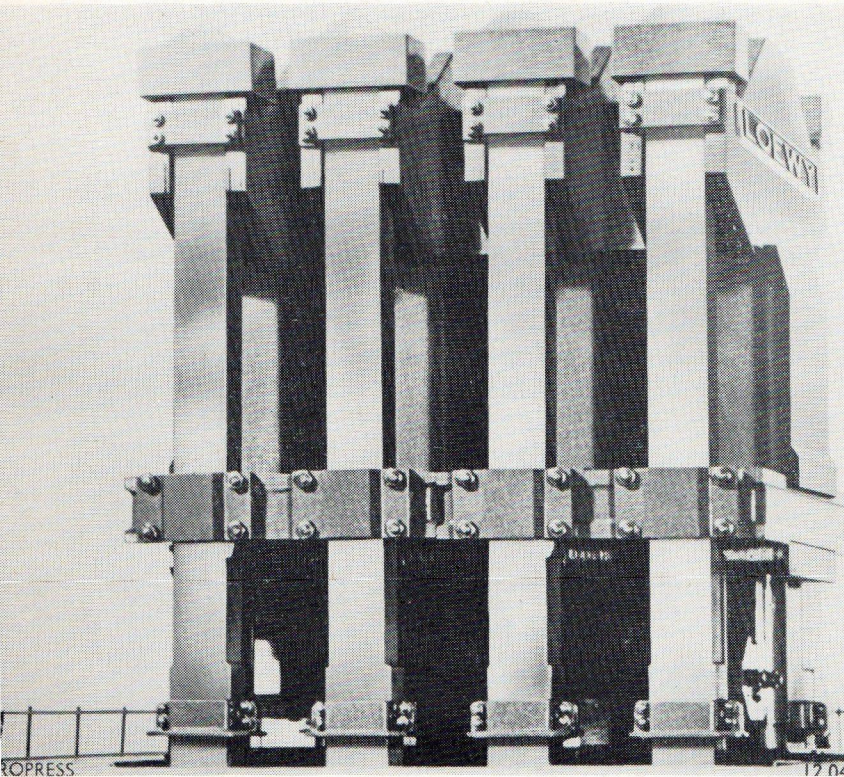
Plans for building the monster presses, which will tower six stories high, evolved from experimental work carried out by technologists and engineers under the auspices of the Air Force at its methods pilot plant at Adrian, Michigan. The two presses will be built by Loewy-Hydropress, and are to be in operation by the middle of 1952.

At the present time the world's largest die forging press, 33,000 tons, is operated by the Russians. It was built in Germany and was acquired by Russia along with an extrusion press of 13,000 tons capacity as partial payment of war reparations. The technical talent was also included in the bargain.

During the war the German forging techniques and equipment could knock out 700 aluminum aircraft propellers in an eight hour shift, while we managed only 42 in the same time. While the U. S. facilities are still much smaller than the present Russian installations, the new Hydropress will far exceed anything ever conceived in the history of technological development in metal forgers and extruders.

The purpose of the large press is to provide facilities for the application of new mass-production methods utilizing plastic forming of metals which will result in a strengthening of the aircraft's structure, reduce the dead weight, and thus increase the load the plane can carry and the range of flight. These new methods of forming metal can be applied in other industries, such as the production of automobiles.

The actual operation of the machine is simple. The operator has only to feed in metal blanks or billets, and then push buttons. The mighty 'muscle' of steel will then shape the metal—as though it were paper—into the form desired all in one operation. The



**WORLD'S LARGEST HYDRO PRESS**—The model shown has a capacity greater than 50,000 tons. This press will revolutionize the application of mass production methods in forming metals, and bring about more social change. In comparison, note the size of the man. (Photo—Courtesy of Loewy Construction Company, Inc.)



presses will turn out parts at speeds and of dimensions now unattainable. It will be possible to produce entire wing sections at one working of the press. Wing sections are now fabricated from many separate parts and fastened with countless rivets.

One die on a drop-hammer press, as used by American industry, makes a maximum of 4000 parts, while the Hydopress will make about 100,000. *Displacement of man-hours and the savings of metal required will be tremendous.* Parts that do not require the full capacity can be produced in multiple cavity dies, or several dies can be placed in the press, and parts of different designs produced at the same time. The Hydopress is another example of the limitless progress of science when applied to the job at hand.

### BALANCED MECHANISM

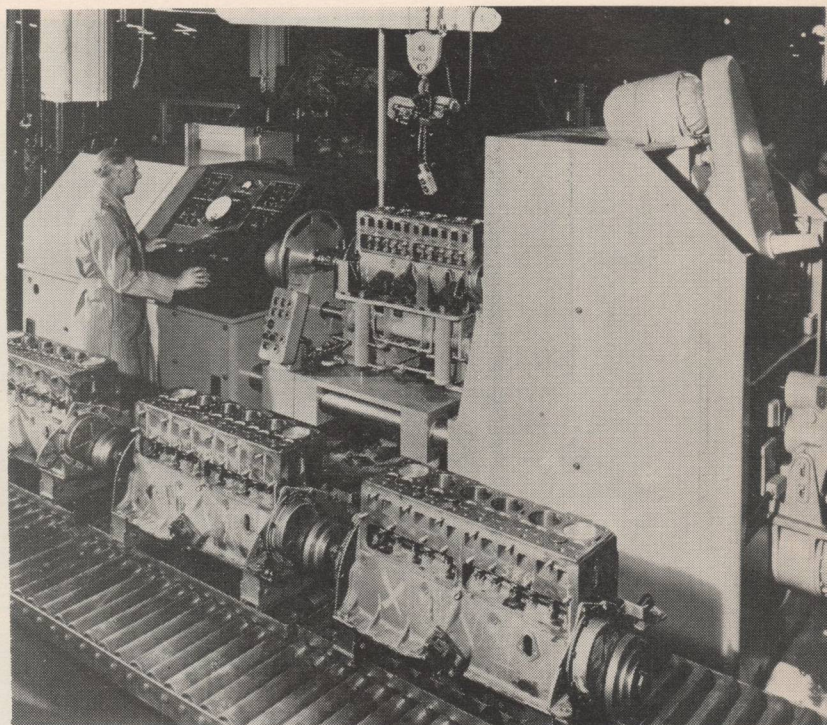
In this new machine the whole assembly—block rotating and reciprocating parts—is placed in the balancing machine. The crankshaft is rotated; proper amount of correction is determined; correction is made; correction is checked—all in one operation. The unbalance which is corrected includes the built-up, cumulative kind, which otherwise might not have been noticeable until some disappointed user found that he had a rough motor.

### PROCESS CONSERVES MATERIALS

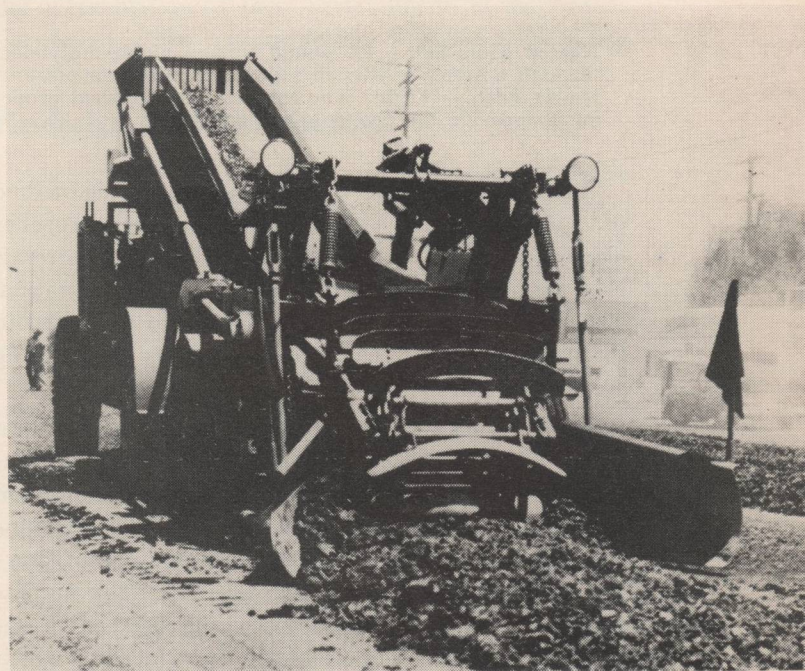
New asphalt roads from old roads are made possible by a new rejuvenating process.. *The revolutionary rehabilitation method saves up to 50% highway-repair costs. In addition, the new technique permits roads to be rebuilt speedily, without detouring, and conserves tremendous quantities of road-building materials.*

The new rejuvenating method can be applied on one lane of a busy road while traffic continues on the other. First, the old pavement is ripped up and tested to determine what additional components, if any, are needed to produce the desired road qualities. The broken-up pavement, which was formerly hauled away and discarded, is then fed into a mobile 'road plant,' where it is thoroughly pulverized and mixed with asphalt softener.

At this point, additional solid components may be added if the initial test has indicated their need. Weaknesses in the original pavement and base may be corrected so that the rehabilitated road is actually better than the original was when newly built. Finally, the rejuvenated pavement is re-laid behind the mixing machine and the lane is opened for traffic immediately.

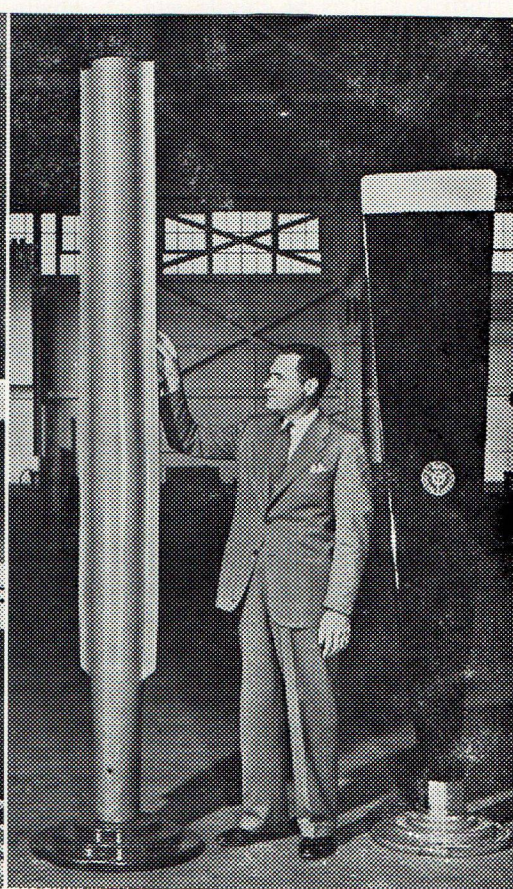
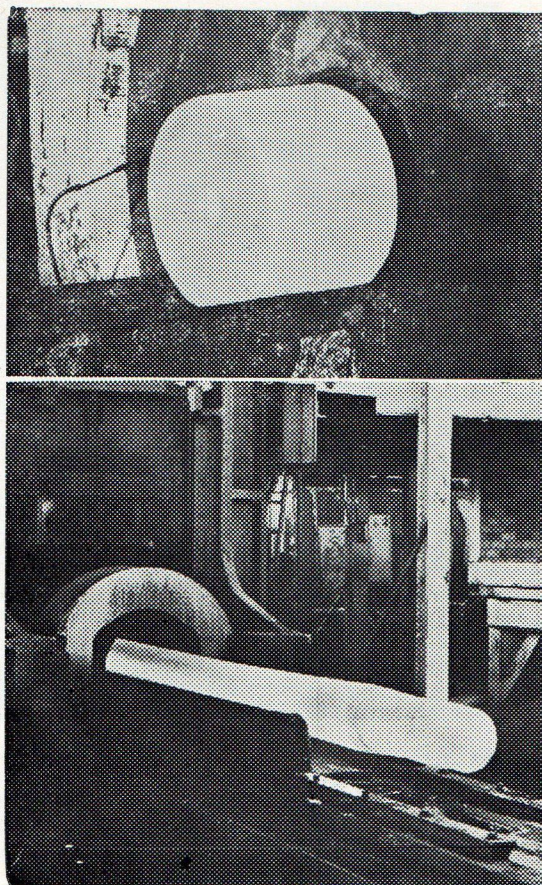


**BALANCING MACHINE**—This machine balances the entire assembled engine in one operation. All the man has to do is operate the panel board. No doubt about it, the scientific method of operation could balance the social order. (Photo—Courtesy Gisholt Machine Co.)



**MOBILE 'ROAD PLANT'**—Roads can be built twice as fast and at half the cost with a new rejuvenating process. This machine collects the old broken asphalt, and pulverizes it, to receive asphalt softener, after which it is mixed and laid down, a better-than-new road surface. (Photo—Courtesy Shell Oil Co.)





Heated white hot, a 400 pound chrome-nickel-molybdenum steel billet, shaped like a doughnut, (upper left) is forced through a series of dies in a powerful 5500-ton press. It emerges as a tapered-wall, hollow-steel tube, 10 feet long (lower left).. (Right) The tube and the finished propeller blade into which it is transformed by flattening and forming to provide the proper shape and twist.

The development of a new mass production method of hot extruding one-piece, hollow-steel propeller blades for high-speed combat and commercial aircraft was announced by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. The basic process employed is similar to that used in the manufacture of macaroni and tubes for shaving cream and toothpaste, but is much more complex.

Heralded as a vital contribution to the acceleration of the National Emergency program, the new extrusion process makes possible spectacular savings in strategic materials, skilled manpower, costly machining operations, floor space required for manufacturing, and tools—all factors which will be of prime importance for increased efficiency and productive capacity. Operations in propeller manufacture, which now require hours of tedious hand work, are reduced by the new methods to a series of three steps which can be accomplished in minutes.

The improved producibility of the extruded blade is accompanied by a marked increase in blade quality

and strength-weight ratio.

While extrusion—the art of forcing metal in a continuous form by forcing it through a die—has been practiced by industry for over a quarter of a century, use of the basic process has been confined principally to the production of pipe, tubes, bars and other simplified forms except in the lighter and softer metals. No recorded data were available on the hot extrusion process of steel in anything approaching the complex shapes and tapered thickness required in propeller blade manufacture.

The new process, perfected in less than two years, *makes possible a 40 percent reduction in man-hours, and a saving of approximately 350 pounds of vital materials for each propeller blade.*

Application of the new process reaches beyond the aviation industry. On the basis of experience gained in the propeller blade development program, those who participated are sure that *the new methods have unlimited possibilities in other fields.*



# MAN or STARFISH

***Social change is imminent. Will citizens of North America cooperate and follow planned direction, or will they dissipate their efforts in futile, useless bickerings and struggle? On YOUR answer depends the fate of a continent.***

**I**N HIS evolution, man has gained the distinction of being the most complexly coordinated species of all plant and animal life on the earth.

But before we get too puffed-up about this 'distinction,' let us realize that man collectively, as a society, has not achieved much more coordination than a starfish.

A starfish is a fairly well organized animal, yet it lacks coordination between its different members. When a starfish is turned on its back, two arms may pull in one direction while the other three pull in another. Or all five arms may pull away from each other in five different directions. It thrashes about in this manner until one arm, or a certain combination of arms, happens to pull a little stronger than the others. Yes, the starfish finally does get itself pulled right-side-up again, but not in a planned direction. It gets about by very haphazard means.

As a society, so far, we have been progressing in much the same manner as a starfish. What we have accomplished has been due more to change of circumstances than to any planned direction. Yet, this awkward situation is not at all necessary.

Our telephone system is an example of what we are able to accomplish when we apply our knowledge and resources in achieving a predetermined goal. That this method works is proved when we pick up the telephone receiver in our home and dial a number.

Our scientists and engineers have the know-how to analyze conditions and make use of this knowledge when deciding on a course of action that will most probably result in desired achievements for society as a whole.

When the benefit of this course of action is recognized by the different members of our society, we are then able to follow the plans and directions of a central unit. But, as it is, there are usually so many divergent special interests involved that we cannot all agree on the direction society shall take. We have the know-how but not the know-what.

Consequently, we find each unit of our society pull-

ing in a different direction. For instance, each labor union is pulling toward higher wages for its own members; big business toward higher profits for itself; the consumer toward lower prices; and there is government interference in all phases. It is impossible by this method for all to gain their objective, or for any one group to be fully successful.

Men, accepted by the public as authorities, make contradictory statements which are, at best, nothing more than their own personal opinions. This causes public opinion to be divided and divergent. What kind of a locomotive would we be able to build by this method? A locomotive designer may have his personal opinions on other subjects, but when he designs a locomotive he relies upon facts and exact measurements. The proposed function of the locomotive, plus the accumulation of facts pertaining to it, determines the design. The minute details must be worked out to conform with the over-all plan.

## **Re-design Social Mechanism**

Our present social structure is broken up into little units, each of which is attempting a design to conform to its beliefs and desires, while an over-all plan for the operation of our whole society is entirely lacking among our present political leaders. What kind of social mechanism can we expect when all of these uncoordinated parts are put together? Not a functional machine, surely.

Our very lives today depend upon the continued operation of our agriculture, industry, transportation, and communication on all the flow-lines of our civilization. Very few people, even in isolated rural spots, could survive for long a complete shut-down of our flow-lines. In our complex society, we cannot depend upon the slow and awkward techniques that are permissible for a starfish. If enough people want to, we can go on from here toward a greater civilization than the world has ever seen, but we can do so only

(Continued on Page 26)



**I**T IS quite obvious from the Congressman's letter, which appears on the opposite page, that a designed direction of national operations cannot be attained if the countries of America permit business and party politics to dominate their social mechanism.

**The structure of North America demands that we North Americans abandon the haphazard conflict of private and group interest in order that we may meet the emergency and win the peace.** Conflicting private and group interests must be submerged and replaced by compulsory national service. We must abolish production for profit at a price and substitute in its place the engineering design of production for the strategy of a total emergency.

**The conflict of world events compels the United States and Canada to install a scientific, designed direction, now, before it is too late.** America will not attain total mobilization of all resources, all skill, and equipment of North America as long as it permits business, party politics, labor, farm bloc, and thousands of other conflicting group interests to dominate the administration of the emergency by divided and voluntary operation.

America will have to adopt compulsory national service in place of selling the emergency to big business, selling it to labor unions, selling it to the farmers, selling it to capital, and selling it to the public through various forms of economic bribery. The people of North America must adopt national service as their part of the contract of citizenship. In this emergency it is 'all for one and one for all.'

As Total Conscription will eliminate profits, fees, and commissions no citizen will get rich through the spilling of the blood of other citizens in the defense of their country.

The Price System operates on the basis of whatever the traffic will bear, and the emergency presents a golden opportunity for the chiseler. The scientific operation of the economy would automatically eliminate such features.

**We cannot achieve a national esprit de corps and national efficiency while some citizens gain wealth and advantage in prices, profits, wages, and rack-rent expense of other Americans who are dying.**

**Therefore, Technocracy proposes that the Government of the United States and Canada shall control the Machines, Materiel, and Money of the Nation to provide national service from all and profits to none.**

o



# TOTAL CONSCRIPTION

CLARE MAGEE  
1ST DISTRICT, MISSOURI

HOME ADDRESS:  
UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:  
423 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEE ON  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SECRETARY:  
THOMAS C. GILSTRAP

## Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

February 24, 1951

Mr. David E. Livingston  
3002 Gedney Street  
Everett, Washington

Dear Mr. Livingston:

I am just in receipt of your letter together with the enclosed statement on total conscription. Let me say to you that I have long advocated the exact plan which you mention. I have always said that in a time of war or national emergency, such as we now face, that every segment of our industry and national life should be drafted. I feel that every industrialist, every lawyer, doctor and other professional men, every factory worker, every farmer and everyone should be conscripted and serve at exactly the same wages which the enlisted man receives in the armed services. If such a system were in force, we could pay for any war as it was being fought and posterity would not be loaded with a huge war debt. I am sorry to say this but my guess is that I may be the only one in the House of Representatives or the Senate who is willing to go this far. I think there is absolutely no chance of getting legislation of this kind passed. Judging from the mail which I receive from people in my district and state, as well as all over the United States, I have come to the conclusion that there is perhaps less patriotism in this country than any country under the sun. Daily I receive letters from parents who have 18 year old sons, demanding that they not be drafted. If the parents happen to have sons who are 25 years old, they demand that we draft the 18 year olds. We receive letters from the cities demanding that the prices of farm products be controlled and in the same mail, we receive letters from farmers demanding that everyone be controlled but them. I have decided that selfishness governs the thoughts of almost everyone in this country. The people are not thinking so much about the suffering and sacrifices made by the boys in Korea as they are about the fat benefits they can take advantage of during a time of national emergency.

I appreciate your calling this matter to my attention but I must frankly admit that I am discouraged with the outlook.

I thank you for writing me and you may be assured that I shall appreciate hearing from you at any time.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
CLARE MAGEE, M. C.

CM:vk



# The RESEARCH BULLETIN

NEWS ITEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE  
QUOTED FROM THE NATION'S PRESS



## UNPROFITABLE FOR BUSINESS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, (UP)—South Africa will be able to produce most of the bags and twine and a great deal of the paper it requires when a startling plant, called cotine, which yields fibers for these and other uses, is grown here.

Tests by the Shirley Institute in Lancashire, England, have proved its reliability and it will be grown in South Africa as soon as government sanction is obtained for importation of the seed. Every part of the plant is, in fact, useful, and even oil from the seed is edible.

The plant can be grown anywhere up to 2000 feet above sea level, needs no watering and fertilizes itself with its own leaves. An estimated 174,000 plants can be grown to an acre, and one acre produces 800 pounds of cotine, compared to the 150 pounds per acre yield of cotton.

Cotine takes four months to grow and each plant lives for about 10 years. By the fourth year, the plant quadruples in size, and it maintains that stature until it dies. Its production costs here are only 2¼d (3 cents a pound).

## RAILROADS WON'T LIKE IT

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co. today disclosed a plan to transport coal through pipelines. The company, which is the world's largest commercial producer of bituminous coal, announced it will build a demonstration size pipe line system in Eastern Ohio to move coal as a slurry.

After being mined the coal will be washed and crushed to a fine size. Then it will be mixed with water to form a slurry which will be fed into the pipe line under pressure by means of pumps especially designed for that purpose. Equipment at the end of the line will remove the coal and dry it. *The system, which will handle several thousands of tons daily, will be operated continuously.*

## SCIENCE DETECTS FLAWS

A dye that acts like a blotting paper to detect almost invisible cracks in metal is high on the new products list. In Hawthorne, Cal., Northrop Aircraft, Inc., developed the method for detecting flaws and cracks in precision metal parts. It works with three liquids. A red dye is spread on the metal, it is removed with the second liquid, and the third liquid is spread on the metal to form a white coating. The red dye has high capillarity and low surface tension and as a consequence, it tends to flow into the smallest cracks and flaws.

## NO MORE SECTION HANDS

There is little need for section-hands anymore because the railroads' new stone ballast cleaning machine works along the track on its own power, scooping up the ballast to a depth of 14 to 18 inches, shaking it clean through a vibrating screen and shooting the dirt out beyond the tracks.

This new machine does the work better and faster than older methods and is another example of scientific achievement building a more efficient transportation system with less human toil.

## PRODUCTION UP, RESERVES DOWN

NEW YORK.—The American Petroleum Institute reports that world production of crude oil set a new record in 1950. Total global production was an estimated 3,786,000,000 barrels, 350 million barrels higher than in 1948, the previous record year.

*Most of the increase came from wells outside the United States.* American production totaled 1,973,000,000 barrels. U. S. ranking in crude production dropped 2 points in 1950. It produced 52 per cent of the world output, compared with 63 per cent in 1946.



## GETTING READY FOR THE 'KILL'

Year-end inventories held by manufacturers were estimated at \$33.9 billion, indicating an advance of \$4.9 billion for the year. (During 1949 inventory values had declined \$3.4 billion.) The 1950 inventory rise was continuous over the year, but the sharpest advance—amounting to \$3.5 billion—occurred in the first quarter after the start of the Korean War.

Higher prices accounted in large measure for the larger inventory book values, but there was also a substantial accumulation in the quantity of goods held in stock.

The December 31 values of inventories reflected nearly a billion dollar increase from November. This rise was persuasive and reflected higher book values of inventories in all of the component industries.

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## PROBLEM: DISTRIBUTION

The emergency confronting the nation raises the question of our capacity to produce and the possibilities for expanding this capacity.

A rough idea as to how much we can increase our total agricultural output over present levels may be had by referring to records of our past performance in this respect.

America's farmers responded to the unprecedented demands of World War II by turning out 28 per cent more products in 1944 than in 1939. The all-time record output of 1948 represented an increase of approximately 31 per cent over 1931, the highest pre-World War II figure. *The 1948 production record was achieved with 4 per cent fewer farm workers and 2.3 per cent less acreage than were used in 1931.*

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## BUSINESS KNOWS NO ENEMIES

The Federal Trade Commission has submitted to Congress a report on 'International Cartels in the Alkali Industry.'

The report deals with the nature, extent and effects of international agreements concerning baking soda, soda ash and caustic soda, *to which organized groups of European and American producers of alkali were parties from 1924 to 1946.* Information for the report was obtained from the Commission's files.

The report traces the steps by which the United States Alkali Export Association, Inc., first competed for several years with the cartelized European alkali manufacturers and later, through a series of understandings and agreements, cooperated increasingly to

divide world markets, establish quotas, fix prices, and restrain competition.

Under these agreements, exclusive markets were assigned to the various parties. In each such market the holders of the exclusive privilege enjoyed a monopoly protected by the mutual agreement that 'each party shall use its best endeavors to prevent shipments from its exclusive market to markets exclusive to other parties.' Other markets were designated as 'joint' markets, in which prices were fixed and sales were shared in accordance with quotas agreed upon by the parties.

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## REFUGEES OF 'FREEDOM'

PUSAN, Korea—(U.P.)—The Korean government estimated that nearly half of South Korea's 20,000,000 inhabitants have been driven from their homes by the war and have become refugees.

So far, 4,357,381 Koreans have registered with the Korean Social Affairs ministry as refugees. An even greater number remain unregistered, the ministry estimated. Many of the refugees have contracted smallpox, typhoid fever or pneumonia, the ministry said.

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## OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL!

The University of Michigan has completed another year's survey of consumer finances for the Federal Reserve System, and one of the interesting facts revealed by this thorough study is that *91 per cent of the American people have no stake whatsoever in business.* They do not hold any common or preferred shares in any corporation open to investment by the public. This report shows that the economic system of 'free enterprise' is controlled and operated by a minority, and any statements to the contrary are misleading and inaccurate.

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## WHAT IS LOYALTY?

(Continued from Page 2)

people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient" . . . Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace, and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor.'



# Decline of American Intelligence

(Continued from Page 9)

Superficially at least, this condition appears to be highly alarming with respect to the future of the North American Continent, and there is a good chance that it will become disastrous. Our so-called democracy tends to promote into prominence those individuals whose intelligence is not above the average, but who have the wherewithal or ability to show themselves off to a little better advantage in some minor capacity; or who happen to be more lucky than the average. For example, the celebrity may have inherited a throat structure which permits of a better singing voice, or is a little more unerring in batting a baseball, or a little more adept at pitching balls that get missed by the batter, or has facial or other physical features which appeal to the public, or can put more oratorical fire and pathos into speeches that somebody else writes. A happy possession of some one of these traits, along with a lucky break in promotional publicity, and the person becomes an American celebrity.

## Need For New Social Concept

In contrast, the person who has real ability, particularly intellectual ability, is suppressed. If he is lucky, he may become one of the ghost writers for some moron who is in the spotlight. Otherwise, he will probably 'beat his brains out' trying to 'get ahead' in the Price System, under the illusion that society rewards those who are worthy. Eventually, in disgust, he may sell out to some business or political racketeer who has use for his particular ability, or he may give up and sink into mediocrity. Fortunately, there is still more of this real ability in America than appears on the surface. Given an opportunity, it may yet arise and save this nation from social disaster. But, in sight, there is no obvious opportunity for it to rise. At this time, if any should succeed in arising above the level of mediocrity, there are plenty of blustering bullies, like Joseph McCarthy for example, to turn the wrath of the people against them, merely by pointing the finger of suspicion and 'making loud with the words.' If said person is not a good Roman Catholic, he is in grave danger of being hauled before some tribunal of the American Inquisition on some trumped-up charge.

In presenting this dark picture, we are not attempting to be pessimistic; rather, we are trying to make it look brighter than it actually is. The urgency of the situation demands a straight and clear exposure of the reality that exists, not statements of subjective hopes and despairs. Technocracy, in making its analyses and projections, must deal with facts and probabilities as they are. Our job is to size up the problem and then work out the most favorable solution to it in the light of the future welfare of this Continent and its inhabitants. For better or for worse, Technocracy has taken on the welfare of North America and its inhabitants as its only major concern. If America is to become great, or even become a fit place on which to dwell, it will depend entirely on whether or not Technocracy succeeds with its program. No other organization has an adequate social concept.

No other organization has the combination of strategic vision, integrity, technological know-what as well as know-how, and stubborn devotion to a self-appointed task as has Technocracy, through the guidance of its founder and Director-in-Chief, Howard Scott. Many times, it would have been much easier from a personal advantage standpoint, to give up than to go ahead; for, the rewards have been few and the disdain great. Few people are so lonely as those with a great idea for advancing the general welfare. A Public Enemy Number One, in the form of a notorious bandit, is far more popular, gets far more publicity, and is far more respected by the 'good people.'

Technocracy's social design would provide the maximum of results on this Continent with a minimum requirement of high intelligence. Once a general strategy is laid out, it requires no more basic intelligence to organize an operation for the whole Continent than it does to organize an operation for a small community. Thus, the number of people who would have to figure out what to do and how to do it would not be many. Once the persons of superior ability were cleansed of their Price System aspirations and elevated to key functional jobs in the system, there is no doubt that there are enough of them to handle the functions involved. There are also plenty of technically-trained Americans to handle the purely technical features of the Continental operation, once these features were streamlined and standardized. It requires less superior intelligence to operate a social



system under conditions of abundance than it does under conditions of scarcity, but this intelligence must be more strategically placed. America's present developing impasse is not to be blamed entirely on the decline in general intelligence; it is in part due to the impossible strategy of trying to operate a potential abundance under the rules of scarcity. This would be a hopeless task for a population of mental giants, so it is foolish to expect any worthwhile results from such men as those in positions of leadership today.

There appear to be only two alternatives for North America under the Price System—a nice big war, or a big awful depression. There is no question as to which of these our Price System leaders prefer; the only controversy is whether to have the nice big war in Asia or in Europe.

### **Another Alternative**

There is, of course, another alternative, but not under the Price System. This is the transition into a social system of abundance and freedom from toil. The 'little' people—the great majority—are important in this transition, mainly because they must give their consent to having abundance provided for them. But they will not consent readily, for, to accept a new situation and adjust to it requires more intellectual courage than they are accustomed to display, even though the new situation would be a great improvement over what they have. Once a Technate is installed and placed in operation, the intellectual strain on the people will be much reduced. There will not be the huge number of separate problems, requiring numerous separate decisions, that now prevail under the semi-anarchic conditions of the American Price System. The biggest problem they will have is deciding what to do with themselves; but, even here, superior intellects will be available to devise simple recreational interests and activities for them.

Once the Price System, with its strictures and its inverted incentives, is abolished from the Continent, there is a good chance that a reversal will develop in the trend of American intelligence—that it will begin to improve instead of continue to decline. Ample knowledge as to how the intelligence of the race can be improved is available. It is not probable that any drastic application of this knowledge will be required; but, if the natural trend plus purposive education does not produce significant results, more effective means can be quietly and unobtrusively introduced.

Once the more intelligent people are not penalized

for having larger numbers of children, and are not socially regimented in a manner favoring few children or none, this category may begin to increase in numbers, especially if they are encouraged to do so with educational enlightenment and social rewards. On the other extreme, those of least intelligence must be prevented from increasing their kind. The Technate will not place a premium upon morosity, as does the Price System; rather, it will encourage the production of the more intellectually agile and clear-thinking types. Technocracy favors the planned arrival of the Fittest, in contrast to the mere survival of the fittest, particularly where the latter operates in an environment, as in America today, where the fittest must have behavior characteristics which most closely resemble those of the louse.

There are many reasons why a Technate should be, and must be, established on this Continent, but none is more outstanding nor more urgent than the need for salvaging enough intelligence from the existing population to permit that population to survive. Technocracy takes for granted that the present North American people are worth saving for North America; not that we think they are in any way superior to other people, but because they are the people who have become established here and we are members of that population. This is our Continent and our home, and these are our people.

Therefore, without hope of personal reward, or even favorable social recognition, Technocrats all over the North American Continent are working relentlessly to promulgate a program of social operations that will, among other things, halt the decline of superior ability among the people and will eventually develop a population of people befitting this, the greatest Continent on earth.

*—Wilton Ivie.*

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### **CLEVELAND SALUTES TECHNOLOGISTS**

The 1951 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Cleveland. Over 10,000 of the nation's leading scientists and engineers gathered there to present the latest developments in their field. Over one-thousand pieces of 'Technocracy Briefs,' with the title 'We Can Have Abundance Now' were distributed to the scientists attending. The message on the publication was: 'Section 15, R. D. 8141, Technocracy Inc. salutes the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The scientists and engineers of today will be the Statesmen of Tomorrow. Think, North Americans.'



# Sacrificed For Profits

***While government officials clamor for sacrifices from the American people, business enterprise continues to destroy America's resources for the sake of profits. Technocracy urges the conscription of the resources of the Continent for the duration of the emergency, with service from all, and profits to none.***

**I**N NO OTHER geographical area has there been as much wanton destruction of resources and deliberate withholding of efficiency as on the North American Continent. While generations of Americans have witnessed a rapid social and industrial development from an agrarian to a high-energy civilization, they have also observed a mode of operation which ruthlessly ravaged the minerals and natural resources of the land. World War II brought about a greater drain on our non-replaceable resources than any other period in the history of the United States. This has been done by business enterprise for the sake of profits with no consideration given to the consequences that must inevitably follow. It is obvious that, in order to survive, the Price System must continue to destroy our American heritage at an ever increasing rate.

The inefficient use of our resources by business methods has brought about a condition which concerns the future welfare of the people of this Continent. It is agreed, even among mineral 'experts' that the resource position of the Continental United States has reached a critical stage. The seriousness of the situation becomes more evident when we take into consideration the fact that of the known resources in the States we have already depleted 60 percent of the copper, 78 percent of the bauxite, and 70 percent of the chromium, etc. By now it must be evident that the problem cannot be solved by the mere issuance of directives on the part of the government while 'free enterprise' is allowed to continue to destroy America's resources.

For our own social well-being we must become aware of the indiscriminate utilization of the natural and mineral resources by the present method of operation. It would be to the interest of society to consume all non-replaceable resources in a sparing manner. One example of the unwise use of a vital non-metallic mineral is fluorspar. Hardly a ton of open

hearth steel is produced which does not account for several pounds of this raw material. Without it we could not sustain a high-energy mechanism over a long period of time. Yet, with the understanding of this fact, business interests have found ways and means to use fluorspar needlessly in many products, from ceramics to abrasives. In other words, business is concerned with increased markets and greater profits; 'the public be damned.'

Inside the continental United States we receive fluorspar from one relatively small area in southern Illinois, and one in northeastern Kentucky. In this region are the most heavily mined deposits in the world. To repeat, fluorspar is one of our most critical non-metallic minerals, and government agencies interested in stockpiling it along with other strategic minerals and ores have estimated a known supply sufficient for about 50 years at the current rate of consumption. The easy days of 'spar' mining are over, which means the energy costs of getting it out of the ground are increasing. While business enterprise may concern itself with increasing costs in production of the mineral, it does not concern itself in the least about where we shall get our fluorspar in the future.

## **Business Withholds Progress**

Because of interference by business expediency many beneficial inventions and discoveries are withheld from the people. It would not be good business to put something on the market which would interfere with an established lucrative racket. In order to prevent such a thing from happening, the business interests, along with other pressure groups, maintain their advantageous position by controlling all avenues of the market.

Not so long ago a research director of a lumber mill in New Hampshire outlined methods for a low-cost, high-quality synthetic lumber made with pressed saw-dust and wood shavings bonded with a synthetic



resin. This lumber could be produced from logs or wood which lumber operators now consider to be either inferior or completely unusable. In the production of houses (could be used for prefabs) synthetic lumber would require less man-hours of labor to produce; cost less than conventional lumber or plywood; and reduce the cost of handling because of its lightness. It is easy to imagine to what extent the lumber producers, construction contractors, labor organizations, and other affected interests would go to prevent the use of this type of lumber, although it would be to the public's welfare to use it.

The advantages of synthetic lumber are numerous. It is generally agreed that in producing lumber for buildings, furniture and other purposes, less than 30 percent of the wood in the log reaches the consumer, and a considerable portion of this 30 percent is often of inferior quality. Practically all of this tremendous waste could be utilized in the production of synthetic lumber.

We get some idea of the ruthlessness of Price System methods in the destruction of our resources when we realize that only 50 percent of the trees cut in the United States are being replaced by new plantings. For the lack of watersheds, over four billion tons of top soil are being washed away each year. The application of the synthetic lumber process would be a tremendous saving to our dwindling lumber supply. Of course, a conservation program in accord with the dynamics of nature would be the answer to the problem, but as long as business finds it profitable our resource supply will be depleted at an ever increasing rate.

For years business enterprise has sabotaged the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. While there are still those interests which oppose the project, the pendulum has swung in the other direction. For instance, Charles E. Wilson, defense 'mobilizer,' formerly against the project, declares:

'The St. Lawrence Seaway—in addition to its undoubted general contribution to our transportation system—is essential if we are to put our steel production—which is to say our entire mobilization effort—on a secure and solid foundation.'

The fact that the Mesabi and other ranges of the United States cannot provide the steel industry with a sufficient supply of high-grade iron ore at the present rate of consumption, has brought home to business interests that the economy cannot operate for an indefinite time without an adequate supply of iron ore.



Erosion destroyed this hillside orchard in a few short years. From this picture we get some idea of the ruthlessness of Price System methods in destroying our natural resources. (Photo—Courtesy U. S. D. A.)

Because of the dwindling supply here, and the availability of huge deposits of iron in Labrador, business has found it expedient now to favor the St. Lawrence Seaway project as a means of maintaining its advantageous position.

Although the construction of the seaway will bring about more social change by lowering the energy costs of transportation, opening new mines of iron ore, and increasing power output, it does not mean the American people will derive the benefits from this undertaking. Already political-business interests are fighting over the spoils. While appearing before the House Public Service Committee in Washington recently, John E. Burton, chairman of the New York State Power Authority, made the following statement:

'We would expect to do this (construction of the seaway) in complete co-operation and joint supervision with the Federal Power Commission and the Army Engineers.

'In this manner the Federal government would be relieved of all power project cost from the start.'

Under Mr. Burton's proposition the federal government would construct the power phase of the project and turn it over to the State of New York, with the state reimbursing the government over a period



of years. This proposal would make it easier for the private utilities to deal with the state politicians, to prevent government competition with private interest, and at the same time to provide New York State with a political plum. In this way it will be possible for private business to withhold the advantages that could be derived from the St. Lawrence Seaway.

From a social point of view it is the concern of every person on the North American Continent that the natural resources be utilized with a minimum of wastage and the maximum of efficiency. As we previously stated, this cannot be done under a Price System with the squandering of resources for maximum profits. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every American citizen to demand a method of social operation which will work in accord with the dynamics of nature and for the general welfare of the citizens.

Technocracy presents the technological design expressly for the purpose of solving this intolerable situation, brought about by political-business expediency and interference under the Price System. In a Technate the incentive for profits, as we know it today, would no longer exist. The total resource-industrial capacity of the Continent would be coordinated and operated along technological lines to conserve non-replaceable resources and develop the lowest energy cost in the production and distribution of abundance. This could be done in a Technate since there would be no limitations to the scientific method of operating the social mechanism, outside of the physical resources of the Continent. We are convinced that Technocracy has the social design which deserves further investigation by those Americans who are concerned with the present as well as the future well-being of the North American Continent.

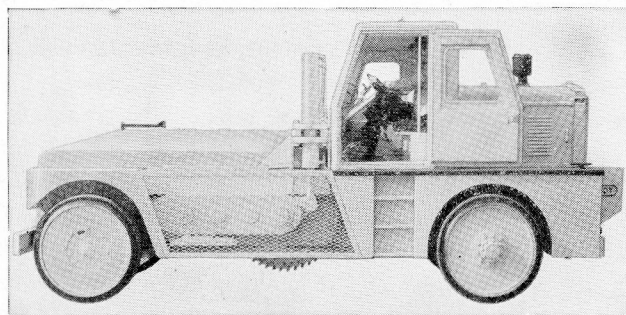
—Clyde Wilson.

## ELIMINATES HUMAN TOIL

A new Pavement Cutter, designed to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience caused by necessary street openings for the repair of water mains or utility lines, has now been developed by the Joy Manufacturing Company. Two large wheels, carrying sulmet tungsten carbide tipped bits, saw parallel 2-inch slots in the pavement, 18 in. to 54 in. apart. The strip of paving between the slots can then be removed in chunks with a backhoe or similar equipment. *Preliminary testing indicated that the Pavement Cutter will triple the speed and halve the cost of pavement removal.* Another feature of the machine is its quiet

operation as compared to the line drilling rigs and paving breakers that it replaces.

The 15-ton machine is mounted on four solid rubber tires and powered by a 75 H. P. gasoline engine. The Pavement Cutter travels from job to job at a speed of about 12 miles per hour, in direct gear-drive. For feeding the machine while cutting, the hydraulic drive is provided.



**PAVEMENT CUTTER**—The twin cutter saw is not fazed by asphalt or 15 inches of concrete. It means the pavement chewer will replace the pick and shovel, and the air hammer with engine-driven power. Why not? Who wants to work anyway? (Photo—Courtesy Joy Mfg. Co.)

The machine is said to be capable of slotting to depths as great as 15 inches in almost any kind of paving material. The machine can cut at speeds up to 4 feet per minute, depending on thickness and hardness of the paving material. The rate of advance through 8-inch concrete with mesh reinforcement is 3 to 4 feet per minute. To allay dust and cool bits, a 250 gallon supply of water is carried on the Pavement Cutter.

## U. S. ECONOMY DEPENDS ON WAR, ARNOLD SAYS

Americans are fighting a war for an unknown purpose because this nation is running on a war economy and can't stop, Judge Thurman Arnold said yesterday.

Judge Arnold, former United States assistant attorney general, now a Washington lawyer, spoke at the Community Church service in John Hancock Hall.

"We just don't know what it would do or what would happen if war should end.

"Our production system has gotten ahead of our ability to distribute goods. The only way we can keep up with production is to wage war—a method of distributing goods when there's no other market," he said.

—Boston "Globe," March 5, 1951.



# OPERATIONS

## *News of the Organization*

### OPERATION ORANGE SHOW

The Gray Fleet Committee of Regional Divisions 11833-11834 has planned a program of symbolization for the spring and summer months. The first activity was Operation Orange Show to San Bernardino on March 18. Meeting at the Headquarters of Section 6, R. D. 11834 on Atlantic Boulevard in Los Angeles, the members registered, visited, and had coffee and doughnuts between 8:00 and 8:30 A. M. After a short orientation talk in which the plans of the day were outlined, the cars left in groups of five.

Thirty miles out, in Ontario, all units met and continued the motorcade for the remaining eighteen miles to the Section Headquarters in Colton. After a de-

licious lunch prepared and served by the members of the Section, the Los Angeles group went on to the Orange Show.. Meeting at the Section late in the afternoon to motorcade home in a group, the Los Angeles Technocrats were enthusiastic about the success of the motorcade as well as the enjoyment of the day.

### MEETING THE EMERGENCY

Realizing that the declaration of a national emergency by our President has made it mandatory for Technocrats to apprise the general public of Technocracy's program of Total Conscription, members of Section 1, R. D. 12247, Everett, Wash., have by this



One of the outstanding events of the year, the Gray Fleet units and Motorcycle Corps symbolization tactics to the Orange Show in San Bernardino. Pictured is a portion of the Los Angeles Gray Fleet, lined up in motorcade formation while on its way to observe and participate in the Orange Show activities.

(Techphotos by Phebus).







One of Calgary's Official Gray Cars with Sound Unit in front of the Ice Palace at the Banff Winter Carnival.

time completed their goal of distributing 15,000 'Technocracy Briefs,' explaining the program to the citizens in their immediate vicinity. At the January Membership meeting the Members pledged the cost of the

project and volunteered man-hours that were required to complete it.

## WINNIPEG STARTS FARAD GROUP

In spite of high water that forced the evacuation of the Section Headquarters for several months in 1950, the Winnipeg Section has an excellent record of functions accomplished. Included in the Section's accomplishments are thirty-two Sunday evening film shows, with the attendance and literature sales being very high; regular public meetings addressed by local and outside Authorized Speakers; literature with accompanying letter mailed to contacts who have signed Expression-of-Interest cards; and over seven-hundred special invitations sent to homes, which has resulted in increased attendance at the showing of the educational films. At present the Section is forming a Youth Group.



**BOARD OF GOVERNORS**—Pictured above is the Board of Governors of Section 2, R. D. 11833, Los Angeles, selected by members at the annual membership meeting held in January. Front row (left to right), Ernest Crook, Marjorie Clouse, Ethel Crook, Hilda Bell, Jessie Barnes, and Donald Clouse. Back row, James Barnes, William Allen, Lester Mull, William Winchester, and John Shaw. The Board is to be commended as one of the most functional in the Southwest region.—(Techphoto by Phebus).



## BANFF WINTER CARNIVAL

Through the efforts of a Technocrat, Mr. J. D. Anderson, of Banff, Alberta, Can., Technocracy's Sound Unit played a leading role in Banff's Annual Winter Carnival. The big Kaiser sedan, with sound unit mounted, was freshly painted and sported a new car-top sign urging the governments of the United States and Canada to adopt Technocracy's blueprint of the Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Materiel, and Money, with service from all and profits to none.



The Gray Fleet Committee of Regional Divisions 11833-11834 is shown in session drawing up plans for the spring and summer operations. The Committee has gained excellent results in symbolizing the Organization by its efficient method of operation. Tech-photo by Fulton).

The Unit was driven to Banff by two Technocrats, Ben Standell and M. Klym of Calgary. A friend accompanying them was a valuable aid in the distribution of 'Briefs.' Approximately 500 were distributed along the route, during our short two day trip.

The Sound Unit was in the center of the parade and, consequently, was seen by all. The car-top signs were closely scrutinized along the route, and favorable comments were heard. The Unit was used principally in the announcement of all sports and games, and for calling the square dances.

We received favorable mention through our 'mikes' from the carnival officials, thanking Technocracy for the use of its sound equipment in helping Banff make a success of its annual big event. The only adverse comment was by a high official who wanted the Total



Member Ben Standell, of Calgary, is pictured in front of Gray Fleet Unit with mountain range in the background.

Conscription signs covered, as he did not approve of them. When asked why, he replied that the Canadian Pacific Railroad did not like them in their advertising folders. The Unit was in the center of activity and the CPR could not help but photograph it. When requested to cover the signs we refused because the message of Total Conscription is vital to every North American.

As the crowd watched the parade, pamphlets were distributed, and a wonderful job of symbolization was done.

—Marjorie Clouse.



The members of the Penticton (B. C.) Section are participating in a regular Study Class held every week. One of the purposes of the Study Class, which uses Technocracy's Study Course as a text, is to present an overall view of the social problems on this Continent, and to prepare for an orderly change in the future. Such a course is given nowhere outside of the Organization.



## The Mandate of Survival

THE PROBLEM of United States and the Continent of North America is here and now on this Continent of North America. It is here in our own backyard, not 12,000 miles around the globe. United States is a world power but how long will she continue to be a world power if she sacrifices and squanders the national heritage of her resources in capturing the international profits of American private business around the world, while she sabotages the common good and the general welfare of 200 million North Americans at home?

—HOWARD SCOTT, Director-in-Chief,  
TECHNOCRACY INC.

—SECTION STAMP—