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THE NEW WORLD OF TOMORROW

by

D. H. Reber

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FIRST EDITION

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To the many oppressed victims of our present obsolete political and economic systems, we sincerely dedicate this book for their enlightenment.

Our Prayer

Let us have the complete truth, and all of it, and give us strength to shout it from all the high mountain tops for all humanity to hear so that all of us can have and enjoy the unbroken permanent peace, friendship, happiness, and prosperity we justly deserve and which our CREATOR *intended that we should have.*

Foreword

THIS book represents an engineer's idea of the new world of tomorrow. It presents a new design for better living through democracy. Hopefully, it aims to perform an urgent educational service for all men and women who value true and complete understanding and seek an assured practical method as a guide for their action and cooperation in making our world a better place in which to live. It offers an effective democratic plan that would, if adopted, end most crime, graft, corruption, poverty, rackets, wars and forever abolish all Communist cults.

Humanity's present march toward world suicide is impelled by the competitive race to produce fantastic and horrible weapons for the wholesale destruction of life and property and is caused by greed for both power and possessions. The wide disparity between the present level of technological progress and the obsolete level of social science and behavior has prompted the devising of the new plan in this book. This plan is offered in order to make possible survival and perpetuation of our human race.

The primary purposes of this book are to stop the rising

tide of communism and socialism in our world today and to show a way to democratize our world without bloodshed. Intelligent reasoning, logic, and complete truth can be used effectively to negotiate and settle controversial issues. It is not necessary to resort to wars and kill our boys or, as governments have done, to confuse public opinion and prevent the public from knowing the real truth and motives behind modern wars.

This book attempts to bring out, in a brief and comprehensive form and without pulling any punches, the underlying basic causes of our economic and political insecurity, periodic unemployment, poverty and wars. It aims to show that our economic and political leaders are not to blame for present undesirable world conditions; the public is to blame. It offers a workable solution for many vital ills which are dangerously affecting our present economy. The adoption by the American public of the complete plan in this book would accomplish the following major tasks through democratic means:

1. The establishment of a true democracy for the first time in our history
2. A 30- to 40-billion-dollar-a-year reduction in our total tax, graft, and crime bill
3. The wiping out of crime and political corruption
4. The elimination of depressions and wars in the future
5. An accelerated increase in free enterprise, prosperity, and progress—all independent of a military defense program
6. The opportunity for continuous employment for all
7. A gradual decrease in weekly working hours for all without sacrifice of take-home pay through continued and speeded-up expansion of mechanical production, efficient methods, and a fairer sharing of profits
8. A great increase in the present average family income
9. An end to financial worry in old age
10. A convincing inducement to establish democracy throughout the world

The author is expressing ideas based on his recognition and careful study of prevailing conditions, the knowledge he has gained from contacts and discussions with many individuals in all walks of life, the findings of his research activities in political and social science for the past 20 years, including his many trying experiences in public-crusading activities in a number of communities, both in the eastern and western sections of the United States. He strongly hopes that every loyal American will take the time to read this book and be stirred into action.

Because of the method used in organizing this book, the author earnestly appeals to every reader that he refrain from forming or expressing any opinion of the book until he has carefully read and studied all of it. The answers to any perplexing questions that the reader may have in the beginning will be found in the later chapters.

The author feels that the adoption of the Citizens Action Plan method, as suggested in this book, is the only way to curb present economic abuses and the increasing threat of communism, fascism, and socialism in the United States and prevent another world war.

The author asks:

1. Is a war with Russia and her Communist allies necessary before we can enjoy world peace?
2. Must the populace continue to live in a state of anxiety over the possibility of future depressions?
3. Must the populace continue to tolerate a highly inefficient and expensive government structure?
4. Is it morally right to force our populace to accept and tolerate an economic system that holds the majority of them in servile bondage and dependency through unfair government taxation, unregulated price-racket operations, planned inferior production, and loose and ineffective control of egotistic economic manipulations?
5. Must our populace continue to fork up high tribute for trivial services, a situation due to present law, clandestine agreements, and organized closed-shop operations?

His answer is—definitely no!

But as long as the people have no control of their government, there can be no truly constructive reforms in economic policies, regardless of what kind of economic system is operating. There must be democratic control if any satisfaction is to be obtained. Our life span is far too short to warrant pawning or gambling life away in an attempt to enjoy selfishness and miserliness in a self-manufactured ascetic atmosphere. We now have within our grasp the positive means to create a near millennium, where progress without poverty will be limited only by nature's physical limitations.

The United States at present is definitely not a true political democracy, but strictly a republic. It never has been a true political democracy. The nearest approach we have at present to a true democracy is election day, when we are given a chance to vote for a candidate. We, the public, originally have no voice in the selection of these candidates.

Although all citizens are equal at the polls, where little is decided, they are not equal at the bank tellers' wickets, where much is decided—hence, the public enthusiasm and desire to vote is mild. What's the use of voting if it doesn't do much good anyway? Nothing is gained if the one who is voted in will do no more for the benefit of the public than the one who is voted out. This condition must change if we want democracy to work.

This book suggests a plan whereby all of our citizens can be effectively and permanently placed in a position to democratically control our present government through referendum voting power. This plan can effect the necessary changes in our economy to reverse the present trend toward economic totalitarianism and guide us back toward true free enterprise, which will do the greatest good for the greatest number of people. This book explains how it is possible to develop an efficient government, free of crime and graft, that will cost less than half of the 1952 total tax burden. It shows how to put into effect an efficient working system that would in five years, more than triple our standard of living and permit luxuries, enjoyment, and security for all the people. This

system would eliminate undesired government regulations and operations, parasitic rackets, and restrictive production operations in business with their resulting unfair high prices to the consuming public.

The following chapters will diagnose today's economic system and government. They will briefly point out the major faults in labor, banking, manufacturing, and other branches of our total economy, including the superfluous units and functions of our government. The material in this book is based on opinions obtained by the author from discussions with many persons. Most of the statements made in this book are either the direct or inferred quotes of these persons. The rest of the figures, facts and statements not referenced herein consists of information taken from current newspapers and magazine articles. The author urges the reader to consider these facts and realize why basic changes are necessary now.

It is better to recognize and act on obvious signs of danger now than to tolerate the continuous cultivation of the blindness and effervescent optimism that will bring us disaster through the slow encroachment of communism, socialism, or fascism.

Although the author has designed his plan to satisfy the greatest possible number of people, he fully recognizes that we must deal with human nature, which varies all the way from a friendly cooperative and altruistic state to the ultimate in extreme ascetism and selfishness. Therefore, no plan can be designed to satisfy all of the desires of all of the people at all times.

The present rules, limitations, and consequences of our total economy cause the majority of working people to be kept in low income brackets; to deform themselves by forced toil in order to barely eke out sufficient means for themselves and their families; and to be denied the enjoyments, luxuries and niceties of life. Instances are related in which parents are driven by madness and disillusion with present economic conditions to try to sell their children for a money profit or to murder them to secure insurance money. Our leaders (act-

ing deliberately, or on order, or through ignorance of full truth) either resort to war or preparation for a war or authorize a huge interest-bearing bond issue to finance a colossal WPA-type program; but they fail in a substantial and permanent sense to create work for the public. Surely it is time for the public to organize and support a Citizens Action Plan similar to the one suggested later in this book in order to effect and guarantee the necessary basic changes in our total economy to eliminate such poverty and circumstances.

Any intelligent person who is able to think and analyze for himself and can recognize and pick out the truth from the many fallacies that are disseminated today in many of our news media and public speeches can see that our economy can no longer maintain itself very long in a peacetime role without trouble from unemployment and public discontent.

The seriousness of our contemporary economic predicament requires not only immediate consideration but a bold, unbiased and militant enterprising action that is more effective than the promises and pledges made by elected public officials and the party in power. There is not much time left. The Communists understand the weakness of our present system and are waiting and hoping for it to break down. They recognize the present apathy and passiveness of the general public. They count on our doing nothing to help ourselves until it becomes too late.

Let us show them.

The practicality of the plan suggested in this book will be proved to you only after you have read the last chapter.

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The New World Of Tomorrow

Our Fundamental Desires

THE majority of us are self-respecting American citizens. We desire to live and enjoy life. All of us want decent jobs with adequate and steady wages so that we can support ourselves and our families without fear and without worry. We want comfortable homes in pleasant surroundings, the opportunity to buy the necessities of life, at reasonable prices, and a fair, equitable share of the conveniences and luxuries of living.

We want to live in a war-free and prosperous country, where people are not overburdened with taxes. We want the opportunity to live an abundant life before we are too old. We want security, both economic and political, and, at the same time, a mutually agreed upon freedom of action. We want a healthy atmosphere in which there are no constant feelings of strife, hopeless struggle, and gnawing anxiety.

We want to be informed of economic and political truth. Our fundamental desire is to have equitable liberty, freedom of speech and press, and true equality of rights congruent with adopted mutually agreed upon freedom of action. We desire that reason and logic, based upon true and complete

knowledge, replace all force and transcend any coercion of public will.

We desire that the conduct of private and corporate enterprise should be made more responsive to social considerations, so a man who makes a worthy effort will be rewarded more in terms of his needs as a human being than in terms of his contribution to the products produced or in terms of bare subsistence requirements.

We would like to have the privilege and be afforded the means of retiring from an active career, if we so choose, at 50 years of age. We would like to feel that in old age we will be protected and that our families will be provided for, if for some reason we cannot provide for them.

We do not have all of these things at present. We cannot ever attain them if we retain and abide by all the present rules of our economy. There are two basic reasons why we do not have all these advantages and desires. First, we do not have in our country a political democracy that is truly responsive to the will of the public in all economic and social desires. Second; the public is wholly to blame for these conditions because of its stubbornness and refusal to cooperate in a unified program of social betterment.

Therefore, it is necessary to have a truly democratic control of our present government and a proper economic system in order to attain these desirable ends. Actually, there are only two basic forms of government. One form is based upon the will of the majority, and the second form upon the will of a minority imposed upon the majority. Our choice should be obvious.

What Another World War Could Do

AN ATOMIC age is now dawning. Will it end soon as the result of another world war causing all life on earth to become extinct in the not too distant future as the result of atomic or hydrogen bombing or a deathly spray of enough radioactive particles to destroy all life, or by a sleeping gas, or by bacterial onslaught on humanity? The answer is yes if present world economic set-ups and systems of governmental control are maintained.

Both a hydrogen bomb and a cobalt bomb have the potential power to destroy our planet. If these bombs are put to such evil use, they may fulfill the vision and prophecies of St. John in his book of Revelations of the end of this earth.

This world cataclysm can be averted by our world only through organized and concerted action. We must act very soon. It is already later than we think.

Each of us wants to live to the age of his normal life expectancy. There is every reason to dread another world war, unless all of us want to commit suicide. The next world war will be short, but its destruction of lives and property will be tremendous. In the next war, we will not be fortu-

nate enough to escape bombing destruction as we did in the last world war. The atomic bomb is a weapon of wholesale destruction.

In the next world war, atomic bombs will not be dropped on armies, navies and military installations alone, but also on centers of production and cities in order to cripple our industries and social life, start hysteria and confusion, and force a quick surrender. With the robot-operated atomic bomb, all of this is possible in a matter of minutes. What a few powerful atomic bombs dropped on New York, Washington, Pittsburgh and other large cities would do, only the most fertile imagination can conceive. Prominent scientists have asserted that forty million Americans could be killed or seriously injured in the first hour of the next world war. In the New York City metropolitan area alone, ten million inhabitants could be wiped out in a few minutes. Should our wheat and corn fields be destroyed by radioactive dust or bacteria, the chaos would be complete. Retaliation would be neither consolation nor recompense. Possibly only one out of ten persons would be lucky enough to escape. The survivors would emerge from atom bomb shelters to see our cities totally reduced to radioactive shards. Tens of millions would be dead, and additional millions of casualties would be in need of immediate care and hospitalization, if such were available at the time. A grim picture!

The contemplation of such possibilities is considered pessimism at its worst, but we must face it. In a surprise attack, which an atomic attack would be, the enemy could bring atomic bombs over our territory by robot-operated rockets that would race through the stratosphere at enormous speed. Top military experts have stated that there is no material defense against any attack by atomic bombs. Much less is there a defense against a surprise attack. Our most advanced radar detection and other defense equipment could not avert such a catastrophe.

The United Nations has no effective practical means of preventing World War III and no method of warfare for defense or counterattack. It has proved itself, so far, to be

practically useless, not because of its set-up and rules of operation, but because of the actions of its personnel. The interests for which these persons work are not the true interests of world humanity. Judging from its accomplishments and results so far, the United Nations appears to be nothing but a continuous international chessboard. The prizes in the chess game are promised opportunities to exploit some of the world's resources.

The United States has been involved in a number of wars that started on foreign soil. Our intervention has always brought ultimate military victory to the nations on whose side we have fought. Therefore, in the next world war or immediately before its beginning, aggressor nations will aim to knock out the United States first in order to render us helpless before we can launch a counterattack. Our enemy will plan far more cunningly if the next world war becomes inevitable. We can be certain that if the next world war comes, it will come in the form of a sneak attack of an utterly new kind that will avoid early detection by radar and cause confusion as to its origin. This could be done by launching robot-operated rockets on the side of our earth opposite to where we are located, sending them straight upward for 100 miles or more, and causing them to circle back through the uppermost stratosphere and descend on us from directly overhead. No American radar station could detect such a launching place. The rockets could be detected successfully only by a radar installation located within a radius of from 500 to 800 miles of their origin. Even if such a detection station were within such a range in allied or friendly territory, we could not be certain that our friends and allies would be loyal to us to the end. Fear that the enemy might detect and locate the position of the detection stations and quickly destroy them might suddenly change their minds about helping us, thinking that we might already have lost the war due to the destruction caused by the first surprise blow and have been rendered helpless to retaliate quickly and successfully.

Therefore, since the United States has never been an ag-

gressor nation and attacked first, it must be clear to all of us that we must prevent the next world war by doing our utmost to remedy and overcome the fundamental causes of war.

Since we know that war is no respecter of class or influence, is completely illogical, unreasonable, and is a mere venting of the sudden emotions of uncontrolled political and economic dictators and their cohorts, no reasoning or United Nations edicts, can offset such sheer emotionalism. A future revengeful and uncontrolled Hitler or Tojo would disregard any United Nations edicts that might interfere with his victory, regardless of the total destruction such a next atomic war would wreak. Such irrational dictators recognize no fear of retaliation.

There is no denying the fact that we are moving toward a horrible and terrifying world war. Nations now are vying for positions and seriously embarking on a secret atomic armament race.

Our past involvement in the Korean war, the true purposes of which appeared to many of us to be imperialistic gain, armament, profiteering, and the testing of the death-dealing capacity of fighting equipment, plus all our other commitments to feed and protect the world—all at the taxpayers' expense—appeared to many people to be the most brazen and colossal plot our government had perpetrated against the American public.

If we continue this idiotic and impossible program of action, America will soon become bereft of all natural resources, and our standard of living will be forced down to the level of that of a Chinese coolie. Is this what the American public wants?

Recently, in an open letter to a well-known newspaper, a retired colonel of the U.S. Army said that Russia's plan is to defeat us from within by draining our man-power, supplies, and treasury by engaging our armies in continuous warfare against satellite countries on the far-flung battlefields. The Russians also wish the Americans to exercise continuous protectorates over people who secretly despise us and do not

want to cooperate and help themselves, while Russia conserves her own man-power to jump on us when we are weak and nearly drained of military power and natural resources.

How stupid and blind can we Americans get? Perhaps we should wonder when you, the American public, will wake up and organize to control your government and stop it from wantonly wasting your tax money and your country's resources and cause your beloved ones to be killed on foreign battlefields. You should know by this time that merely voting at the polls, even if you vote in the opposite major political party at times, is not an effective method of controlling your government. It is only an escape from your true civic responsibility and a chance to "pass the buck" to someone else.

Why Our Peace Plans Fail

OUR present knowledge of physical science and its application to control nature is alarmingly outracing our ability to control ourselves. Our present political and economic institutions, our social ideas, and our habits of living are still rooted and still languish in the eighteenth century; only our swiftly evolving technology is a twentieth-century phenomenon. This discrepancy is growing more marked. The dissemination of true knowledge of individual and social human behavior is being deliberately impeded by selfish interests who wish to perpetuate public ignorance and withhold the correct guidance we, the public, need now.

The present level of human intelligence and research are such as to provide this guidance. We must now choose either to allow our present lopsided progress to continue to a point

where it will capsize our civilization or to disseminate this guidance to the public.

Public apathy, indifference, and ignorance will surely lead us, like a herd of dumb cattle, into the stockyard of painful sacrifice where we will act as scapegoats for someone else, or, worse yet, suffer sudden death. For the safety and survival of our civilization and humanity, a definite practical program of unity based on true knowledge and complete understanding is essential now, not only on a national scale, but on a world-wide international scale.

In world unity by mutual agreement lies greater life and just peace. In a cataclysm forced by another world war lies death to millions, world-wide destruction of civilization, and suffering for humanity. To say that atom or hydrogen bombs would not be used in the next world war is only wishful thinking. Enterprising foreign leaders and desperate losers will resort to anything at hand, regardless of the consequences.

Wars are not inevitable, for man definitely has within himself the power and ability to abolish war. The reason humanity has not yet arrived at this level is because of its self-created failings and frailties, the most important of which are complacency, passiveness, and the refusal to cooperate in some unified democratic organization to control economic and political leaders so as to serve the full interest of the populace.

To expect and hope that the recurrent voting duty and the rules and operations of our present political parties will do this for the public is a manifestation of ignorance and incapacity for thought. Such means were already ineffective and obsolete over 75 years ago.

Man's present savage competitive impulses and selfishness must now be transformed into, and be exchanged for, cooperative planning and action to provide economic sufficiency for all on a world-wide scale. The right and privilege to deprive many so that a few others may prosper excessively is more and more becoming a forbidden practice in our present-day world economy. No dictatorial decrees or deceitful tac-

tics can now change this momentum-gaining contention.

Universal peace cannot be achieved either by the adoption of rules and laws or by threats and intimidation. While war can be outlawed in theory, as it has been done by the United Nations, it cannot be prevented in fact without world-wide economic collaboration in production and distribution and without political cooperation and mutual understanding based on unselfishness and complete true knowledge. Thus, it is vitally necessary that our government, and all governments, be sensitive and responsive to the wishes of the people. Since the United States is, at present, the most prosperous and the strongest nation in the world, it is our government that must take the lead. Effective and substantial measures—not wishful thoughts and superficial acts—are in order.

All of the so-called permanent peace plans proposed by the multitude of famous government leaders, statesmen, authors, members of the United Nations, and social experts fail or refuse to offer the correct solution for overcoming the basic causes of war.

Since man's survival on earth is now dependent upon his ability to avoid a new world war, he must now bring out into the open the real causes of modern war and administer the proper remedy for these causes.

What are the underlying causes of modern wars? Here is the consensus of opinions of persons with whom the writer has discussed the problem and who had the courage to think and express their convictions truthfully about the real basic causes for modern wars.

The major direct or instigating cause of war is conditional imperialism, both national and international.

The direct and indirect consequences of the policies that these imperialists (controllers of imperialism by means of their governments) sponsor and are allowed to practice are economic insufficiency, social inequality, dissemination of falsehoods to perpetuate the ignorance of the public, insecurity of the people as a whole, and, most important of all, lack of true democratic control over governments.

The inability of a country's economic system to maintain

itself in high esteem and give complete satisfaction in peacetime for any reasonable length of time causes the rulers of a nation to create a diversion by setting up a war preparation economy. There is always the hope that war may actually result in time to destroy what has been produced by war production so as to start the series all over again, for the ultimate clandestine purpose of such a program is to corral economic power for the few top controllers and manipulators.

Let us explain briefly what we mean by conditional imperialism, and how it operates. Conditional imperialism means a capital investment made by some private company to either purchase outright (for a near steal) or lease at a very low rental for a long time (usually 99 years) the whole of or a portion of some land or physical resource (usually in some backward and weak country) for the purpose of exploiting it in such a way as to derive the greatest monetary profit for the company. In most cases, there is no heed for the desires or protests of the inhabitants, who may be pauperized by such operations.

The granting of desirable concessions to such companies usually goes along with imperialism. The rulers of a weak or loosely controlled country forfeit or sell out some of the country's sovereignty, allowing the company (or the imperialists) to control the government in the interest of the company's home government or the cartel group with which it is associated. This may lead, as is sometimes intended, to annexation or to a protectorate. Only the company and the country's rulers stand to benefit financially from such a transaction, if we do not consider the hush funds or their equivalent that also may be distributed among all the associated circle cohorts in both countries.

The taxpayers of the company's home country are forced to pay the cost of this annexation or protectorate, while the inhabitants of the country that grant such concessions receive nothing. Thus, economically, both groups are the losers in such a deal.

The people of the company's home country are told that

such an annexation or protectorate is in the interest of their benefit and safety, a story that they swallow, hook, line and sinker. (The fools; ignorance of the facts is bliss. They don't know when they sign a declaration of war or their own death warrant.)

The commission of such imperialistic acts creates two reasons for starting a war. First, since the inhabitants of the country that granted the concessions have received no benefit from them, they become discontented and start a revolution (in thought and/or action) to oust their leaders and to void the conditions of the imperialistic agreement. Second, the agreement arouses the jealousy and suspicion of men or governments of other rival countries that lost out in the deal. To get even, they start a propaganda program both in their own countries and in the country that granted these concessions. They explain how the extracting a resource is, in reality, more or less robbing the inhabitants of the country of their just possession. This agitates the people and results in the starting of a war that is aided by the jealous government that started the propaganda program. (Basically, the germ that starts such a war is the ruler of the country that originally gave out this concession.)

Nations then take sides, and a world war starts. The young sons of the countries involved are then drafted for war, and the people are told they must fight to save their own country and their freedom. (When will the people wake up and see the real truth?)

Now, if the above is true—this we leave to your decision—let's ask ourselves this major question. Is it absolutely necessary that we parents should allow our government officials to draft our innocent children, who have just finished high school or college, to be cannon fodder in the interest of selfish and uncontrolled imperialism?

Since the pen can be mightier than the sword, let us have all the truth and facts about the real issues of war. Let the vote of the informed public decide if these controversial issues cannot be settled by the conscientious arbitration of

truthful men who work for and are loyal and sincere to the best interests of the public, and not by men who may be working for ambitious, profit-seeking expansionists to protect their foreign investments with the blood and death of our high-school graduates, who have not yet had their fair chances in life. Let the public fully investigate these issues and hold fully responsible and liable to punishment under our treason laws all those factions and combines—without allowing any immunity—who falsify the truth and disseminate lies to the public in order to lead blind followers.

The self-preservation of our country and our people is a much higher fundamental desire and obligation than the dictatorial order of a few to sacrifice the lives of our children on distant and foreign battlefields in order to preserve the sanctity of undemocratic clandestine agreements and defend alien people who are not willing to defend themselves.

In evaluating any causes for war, we must gather and have on hand complete truths and eliminate deception, distortion and clandestine trickery. To guarantee the carrying out of such policies requires true democratic governments controlled by the people. This makes it a requisite that all countries, including our own country, must be made such true democracies.

Now that we can see the true causes of modern war, we can more easily choose the correct means to combat these causes. The solution is to outlaw effectively this practice of conditional imperialism by an effective, truly democratic world organization, which would punish the offending countries involved in imperialistic operations by severe and complete isolation from the rest of the world in all fields and actions.

This would mean that absolutely nothing, regardless of its nature, would either enter or leave the countries involved. Should a self-termed neutral country seek to trade with the involved countries, it should be treated similarly. This would be far greater punishment than war itself and would soon result in an internal revolution to oust unjust leaders.

A plan to administer this correct remedy for the causes of war will never come from groups of men whose private business and political ambitions and interests come before altruistic activities, nor will it ever come from professional diplomats who are trained in double-talk, clandestine scheming, and secret maneuvering.

Here is a forthright question. Do you think that all of our leaders are innocent of all these social sins that breed factors for war? If not, if we Americans are to take the lead in democratizing our world and making it safe for humanity, it is imperative that we either reform these leaders to make them subservient to our will or oust them from their positions and replace them with men who will make our country a real democracy that is responsive to public will before we tackle the task of democratizing other countries.

The discovery of atomic energy for bombing purposes makes it essential that a strong centralized and effective democratic world government must be established. The only function of this government should be to issue edicts that take precedence over any country's national decrees affecting man's international security and freedom. Without dispute this is the only present course we can take to insure humanity against future world wars. The United Nations is an admirable start, but it will not, and can not, achieve this standard. The impeding factors are jealousy, egotism, distrust, and the fact that in no country, not even in our own United States, do we have a real democracy controlled by the public.

Since man, by his discovery and application of atomic energy, has pushed physical science and invention several hundred years ahead of current political and social science, he has, by this same stroke, made obsolete all existing governments and economic systems. Present-day man is very easily and favorably impressed by any new idea in physical science and is willing to accept it almost immediately; but from his birth to the present, he has been conditioned against and made callous to the reception of any new idea in social science. He accepts and tolerates progress in one field but

bars it in another field. He is, therefore, credited with being an apt scholar in physical science but somewhat of a moron in social science. His present salvation and preservation, therefore, lie in bringing the level of his social considerations and practices up to the level of physical science. This requires a world organization that will eventually result in a complete democratic world government. This means that the four present basic and common economic systems of communism, fascism, individualism, and socialism must surrender unconditionally to the dictates of a people's controlled democracy. Even our own American capitalism * (which we are told and taught is an economic system), due to its self-formulated principles and rules of operation, and because of continued technological progress and inventions, will, in the future reach a self-created impasse that will make it a dead parasite of democracy. It will be necessary to discard it then. This will happen regardless of what you may now think and hope. It is only a question of time. The inexorable march of humanity's desire, propelled by the disclosure of complete true knowledge, is as unstoppable as a wall of moving volcano lava.

All of the basic economic system we have today are doomed to eventual failure because they are based upon abstract conditions and fallacies and are not in harmony with nature's immutable laws. In communism, fascism, and so-

* We are not convinced that capitalism is rightly defined as being an economic system. We prefer to consider that capitalism refers to a series of functional operations of money or its equivalent in the manufactured production of scarce goods, facilities, and services for human needs and desires. Its role, in this sense, is inherent and integral in all existing economies throughout the civilized world. The differences in how it is being manipulated and by whom goods are owned in a country determine what basic economic system that country has. We would like to believe the current American economic system is a form of individualism. At present the whole world is either drifting or being deliberately maneuvered into economic totalitarianism, the full attainment of which would be as despotic as any monarchy. (As to how close we are to this state of existence, just ask yourself how much freedom is presently left for you and how much you are being told what to do and what sacrifices you are now forced to make. ***Think for a change.***)

cialism, the government is supreme and the public is subservient. This condition is in violation of nature's laws. Only in a true democracy, which no country has tried yet, is the public supreme and the government subservient. Such a state would be in harmony with nature's laws and is that for which GOD designed and created our universe.

The many present objections raised against a world government are fully justifiable. For us to instigate and form a world government now without all countries first being made real democracies would be disastrous and a waste of time and would merely result in the American public being taxed to support the world. (In fact it appears we are not far from that now.)

The cost of a successful world government designed to govern only those affairs affecting man's international security and freedom must be borne equally by all the world's citizens. Such a world government should come only after all individual nations are similarly made truly democratic. Then all causes for wars would disappear forever; a world populace under a world democracy controlled by all of its citizens would never vote for a war in a free referendum. Rulers could not tell their people to go to war; there would be no such dictators.

We know that many people are dissatisfied with many of the policies in force today, but not enough people are willing to cooperate in order to bring about a change. At present, we Americans have a government of, by, and for the people only to the extent of that portion of the people who take the trouble to participate actively in the forming of public opinion and the crystallization of such opinion into government action and directives. That active portion of our people is exemplified by labor organizations, which influence our politics and economy. Some members of the middle class of society may think that they are actually participating in government through the myriad local taxpayers' leagues and civic associations. However, the influence exerted by these groups is very weak. Their members are under the delusion

that speeches made at meetings and open forums are effective in bringing about changes; the politicians know that this portion of the public is incapable of recognizing the hidden or inconspicuous riders that are so often attached to irrelevant bills—riders that nullify the major objectives of other bills previously passed under public pressure.

The ineffectiveness of the efforts of the middle-class associations and leagues in national politics, which are generally a waste of time and energy, proves that there is something wrong with the political efficiency of our middle class. We know that many middle-class people cannot listen to reason and will not face reality. They have believed certain things in the past and cannot change their opinions. They persist in clinging to outmoded theories and to opinions that are no longer valid. They abhor change. Thus, they continue to live in the eighteenth century, so far as social thought is concerned.

But now they cannot ignore the menace of atomic and hydrogen bombs, and the changes which must now take place in order to meet this menace are of vital significance in their lives. They must now realize that world control and influence by a few powers is not the proper design. These powers will have to bow to the dictates and desires of a democratic world if they and all humanity are to be spared. People must get together, eradicate selfish differences, and organize for the benefit of all.

Since we are living together in one interdependent world and cannot escape it, it is the duty and obligation of each one of us to offer and render services that will make this a safer and better world for ourselves and our children. There should be no room for chronic laggards, defeatists and cynics —and we certainly have many thousands of them now. Let's elevate ourselves above a moronic plane of action and begin to live as our Creator intended us to live.

Such an ideal and necessary world set-up can be attained only by the organized efforts of the entire general public, particularly the middle class. This middle class is composed

of the average businessmen or women, white-collar workers, executives, foremen, supervisors, artisans, and professional people of all sorts. It is they who must wake up our country and set an example for the rest of the world to follow.

Here are the reasons:

1. It can safely be said that our middle class, by option or equity, owns the bulk of the wealth of our country.

2. Our middle class is forced to pay nearly 70 per cent of the total cost of government, philanthropies, civic enterprises, and doles to the poor. Our labor class can afford to pay only a very small amount of this.

3. Although our middle class constitutes about 60 per cent of the total employed population, it collects slightly more than 50 per cent of our total income.

4. Our middle class possesses in excess of 60 per cent of the total voting strength of the country, the upper rich possess about one per cent, and labor possesses the balance.

5. To our middle class belongs a very large percentage of the credit for making the best use of 6000 years of world progress. In the past, it has dreamed of and sought and planned for a better world; it has brought the materials and forces of nature together to serve mankind. Directed labor has only assembled the component parts for practical application.

6. Our middle class believes that social improvement, based on logic and mutual understanding, can be best achieved by sensible conferences and negotiations, rather than by the costly strikes, often involving violence, that labor has employed in settling issues.

7. Since the middle class can claim the bulk of wealth and education, deservedly gained by virtue of initiative, effort and thrift, it has, by the same token, the most at stake in a world organization.

8. Because of the position of the middle class in the economic world, it becomes its duty and obligation toward its children and posterity to ensure the perpetuation of world progress and prosperity.

Middle-class people think very little about social and political economics. Their knowledge of such matters, in spite of their academic education, is extremely narrow and shallow. They are more easily bewitched by fantasy and illusion than the people of any other class. If they would only reason and analyze more, instead of immediately accepting the biased and censored economic and political interpretations of paid reporters and representatives of syndicated interests, how different the world would be today. How true is what James Gerard once said: "Driving downtown one day I passed a load of live chickens, peering out at the world from their coops. They reminded me of the members of our great middle class of our country, who have as much to do with their economic and political fortunes as these chickens on their way to execution."

Far too many members of the middle class believe that the world owes them a living and expect to be granted, without particular effort, a respectable place in its economy. In the absence of any organized public action, due to present complacency, there lies the gravest menace—the recurrence of depression and another world war.

Middle-class people, who have dreamed and fought in the past, have ignored today's economic factors. In both thinking and acting along economic and political lines, they have developed a dangerous inertia and have succumbed to habit. Too many of them are now simply dreaming and hoping that things will break in their favor. They seem incapable of realizing that a further effort, a great effort, is now required in order to make their hopes come true.

At present the middle class is putting a brake upon world progress instead of turning to good account the opportunities for world collaboration and direction. Our Constitution can be amended still further to accommodate policies that would effect cooperation and production of the widest desired quantity and quality of economic goods and services for the benefit of all of us, but they do not see it and shudder at the suggestion of a change. Members of the middle class hold

the Constitution sacred and consider it a sin to change it.

Because of habit and pride, the middle class has not organized or affiliated with any unified organization dedicated to its interests. Pride has kept members of the middle class independent and aloof; they are, and want to be, completely occupied with familiar chores and recreational pastimes, which they consider more important than anything else. They abhor the thought of any organization in which they might have to cooperate with individuals whom they fear or envy.

These human frailties of the middle class are well known to politicians, many of whom take advantage of these frailties for their own selfish reasons. These politicians are inured to the constant grumbling of the middle class; it does not bother them. They are aware that they can get away with almost anything in government operations, even to the point of criminal practice, without being publicly chastised. The middle-class taxpayers do not seem to care; or if they do, they do not have the initiative and willingness to join and cooperate in any unified civic organization designed to control their government. They do a lot of talking and grumbling, but do nothing effectively. They are a pitiful class, and for their inaction they deserve the bad treatment that is meted out to them. For this reason, they are largely to blame for the state of subjugation of the American public.

It is, therefore, a fact that our present depressing and unsatisfactory economic condition is due to the apathy, the indifference, and the neglect of our middle class. Unlike labor, it has made no effort to influence the government.

Labor has organized, but its kind of organization has attracted Communists, who see an opportunity to work within labor toward the elimination of our so-called capitalist economy. The rich know this. They are alert and conscious of the danger, but can do nothing individually. Collectively, their code of ethics and so-called cartel contracts and the operation of their financial structure precludes any true and sufficient humanitarian action on their part to im-

prove the living conditions of the working class of people.

The only constructive thing the rich can do under present conditions and rules is to offer to finance the advertising and promoting of a Citizens Action Plan program, such as suggested later herein, or a plan very similar to it. They should do this for their own safety and welfare, for in a Communist state they would be the first to be liquidated.

All of the above-mentioned shortcomings of present world society are reasons why peace plans fail. They will continue to fail as long as these basic causes are not eliminated. Therefore, until our world is fully democratized in a political pattern controlled by true democratic means (the absence and liquidation of all individual political dictators, and their cohorts, who are not subservient to public will as expressed by referendum voting), if by the grace of GOD we will be allowed to live that long, it will be our duty and obligation to prepare ourselves militarily for defense against any possible foreign aggression.

This means that we must continue such a defense program until such time as all countries are made fully democratic and free by their own decision to copy our example of a true democracy and a world democratic government is set up for the firm and effective governing of man's international security and freedom. Then we can consider plans for complete world disarmament.

This may seem like a pipe dream to many of you now and be an impossible goal to attain. We even expect to be accused many times of having delusions of grandeur about all this. We are not demanding that you adopt the program suggested in this book. We are only one individual among the present two billion earthly humans and cannot force you to do anything. We are merely submitting for your careful consideration the only possible peaceful and positive way out of our present world confusion based on natural laws and rules of decency. It will be your initiative that will determine whether you should follow such a course or allow our earth to become susceptible to being completely scorched by

hydrogen or cobalt bombs and allow two billion humans to become bleached skeletons.

The attempt to conceive of a better human society did not originate with Karl Marx. Utopias are as old as Plato's Republic. The devising of panaceas for the ills of the human race is among the easiest and most fascinating of all intellectual occupations. Many individuals have found great satisfaction in the planning of ideal commonwealths; but the reality of life is stubborn and lacks the flexibility of the imagination.

Probably not a single evil exists for which a solution has not been devised in the Utopian laboratory of vision. Yet, notwithstanding the cruel lessons of history and experience, there are many naïve persons who do not distinguish between theory and practice. Still fresh in the memory of many of our readers must be the sensation that the California Socialist Townsend caused in the middle thirties with his Social Security plan, under which everybody was to receive fifty dollars per week for life. Yet his idea was good, and probably he paved the way to our present Social Security Act or, as it is also called, *Old Age Benefit Plan.*

It should be evident to any intelligent person that the real basis upon which to judge any form of society, or plan for social betterment is not by its professions or promises, but by its possibility of achievement and subsequent continuing effect. The democratic plan suggested later in this book, being something entirely new and startling and yet fundamental in its principles, should affect the minds of all Americans, and, eventually, the peoples of the world, with unparalleled positiveness and force. It should make all humanity, and especially the American people, fact conscious and confront them with the inevitability of making a social and political change. Through this plan, we should see cooperation with science forever banishing waste, unemployment, hunger, poverty, and insecurity. This plan should effect the positive elimination of all corruption in government and make every government official and employee a positive and efficient

servant of the public. It would replace our present economy of scarcity with a true economy of abundance. Under this plan, functional competence would replace grotesque and wasteful incompetence, facts would replace guesswork, order would replace chaos, private industrial planning would displace government muddling; finally we would build a super-American civilization through true democracy that could never be paralleled or threatened by any other system.

Our Economic and Social Objectives

WITHIN our present political and economic framework, many practical suggestions can be made and put into operation which would improve our present total economy.

This chapter points out some of the many economic injustices that exist today. We offer remedial measures and practical suggestions that would, if adopted, either alleviate or eliminate these economic injustices.

Although these suggested measures would not provide a true permanent solution, they are offered here as the only expedients for improving our present economy for the common welfare of our public until such time as the public acquires sufficient true knowledge and initiative to cause a transition to a better economic system—a total economy of abundance based on true and complete democracy integrated with a utilitarianized monetary or unit-purchasing system.

The stark facts of living in our present total economy, for the majority of Americans, are as follows:

1. We have a government that is neither fully representative nor really democratic in operation. Many of our public

officials seem to become politicians and not public servants.

2. We have over five times the number of government bureaus, departments, and functions (both overlapping and duplicating) that are actually necessary for a good functional government.

3. We have more than ten times the number of county government units (over 3000) that are actually needed. In fact, it appears possible that all county government units could be dispensed with entirely. They are unnecessary duplications. Their necessary functions could be incorporated under state control at less than half their present tax expense.

4. We have antiquated and graft-ridden municipal governments in most of our large urbanized communities and cities, and they cost us several times what they should.

5. The total cost of running our total government is several times what it should be; hence the reasons for our present high taxes, both hidden and direct.

6. When a new tax-collecting scheme is decreed as an emergency measure, it is seldom abolished, but is kept as a continuing racket.

7. We are not provided with a convenient facility for the selection of political candidates that are placed on the primary voting ballots. Our political party machines do that with little, if any, regulation or advice from us. Where we place our cross on the ballot makes very little difference in the benefits we receive.

8. We have no expedient means for effecting the early discharge or recall of any incompetent disloyal public official at any time through referendum.

9. We have no satisfactory means of effectively controlling all our public officials and holding them in line at all times so that their performance of public duties meets the highest standards of honesty, efficiency, and equal mutual consideration.

10. We have no means of effecting an immediate change in any form of government policy at any time through public referendum.

11. The majority of us are forced to tolerate our being pressed into and kept at poverty level—that is, we are denied, by the present rules of operation of our economy, the desired material necessities of life and receive few of its luxuries.

12. We are nearing a state of existence in which we are told what is our freedom, for whom we shall vote, what we can and cannot do, at what and where we must work, and what our labor services are worth.

13. We are living in a controlled economy in which the destruction of lives and property of others appears to some of our leaders to be a higher consideration than the preservation of life and property.

14. We live in an economy in which the maneuvering for money profit supersedes and is primary to all actions that would improve the common welfare of the general public. Our present dollar-chasing mania conditions humanity to disregard desired standards of morality.

15. We live in an economy in which the showmanship of large-scale investigation, prosecution, and suppression of crime and corruption makes a mockery of our standards of morality and is a costly expense to law-abiding taxpayers.

16. We live in an economy of manufactured scarcity, which causes greed and selfishness. (Where abundance prevails, greed and selfishness disappear.)

17. We live in an economy that constantly begets and enforces idleness and in which existence is a constant laborious struggle.

18. We live in an economy in which positive measures designed to correct present public economic injustices are immediately countered by the ruling oligarchy—both economic and political—and their cooperative and servile cohorts, who falsely brand originators of such methods as reds, pinks, or agitators. (To raise such a protest against such improvement measures is to oppose equal justice and equal rights for all and is a violation of the rights granted under our Constitution.)

19. We have no mutually satisfactory basic-price control arrangement, nor is there any suitable one now being considered and drafted. The OPA served an admirable purpose for the public, but many evils and practices in the form of black markets, diversions of home-needed products to foreign markets, and restrictive operations in production made this set-up inadequate to give full satisfaction for the American people.

20. We have no adequate continuous security in employment during our capability period and no adequate means available to secure sufficient necessities of life for retirement in old age.

21. We have an inefficient duplicating and overlapping banking and finance system that charges more than twice the just interest and service rates and which controls and regulates the flow of money and credit so that it can foreclose on all kinds of loans and property almost at will.

22. In many cases, we have, in effect, a closed-shop press that either refrains or is restrained—by outside interests or by government briefing—from publishing any news or ideas that may help the general public in promoting the relinquishment of some present legal rights of the controlling owners of our economy. Any broadly inclusive and far-reaching utilitarian ideas for the public's benefit calling for some sacrifice on the part of the upper rich are therefore deliberately withheld by this press; and where such good ideas do leak out to the public, they are immediately ridiculed by this same press and branded as subversive propaganda.

23. In general, we have an inadequate and obsolete public and private educational system.

24. We have an economy that, in many cases, operates openly and brazenly in defiance of standards of morality and physical laws. Many business rackets run wild with legal protection; throttled production or wanton destruction of economic goods and food products are legally ordered to create scarcity. High prices are maintained in disregard of the needy. Distribution channels operate very inefficiently.

Many businesses and industries are allowed to maintain high over-capitalization to hide true profits. The increase of our public and private debt must proceed and expand at a faster rate than the production and sale of goods to make our present price system satisfy a maximum dividend pay-off per dollar invested, regardless of the extent of services or satisfaction rendered to the public. Many of us are paid only in terms of our contribution to the product or service produced and not in terms of our needs as human beings.

For a country of our resources, it is a disgrace that such conditions should exist today due to the stupidity, indifference, passiveness and inaction of our public and the greed and selfishness of the few HAVES in control of our government and money and credit system.

All this can be changed, but only by a decision of the general public. No present public official will ever initiate, sponsor, and effect the desired altruistic changes. That much is certain.

As long as the American public chooses to remain apathetic and passive and makes no effort to be informed of the complete truth, and until the people learn to think for themselves and separate the truth from the untruth, we will be suppressed and forced to remain economic slaves and be in subjugation to unjust and dictatorial laws and decrees under a diminishing democracy that will perpetuate our poverty.

Our basic economic and social objectives are:

1. To create an efficient, low-cost, truly democratic government, without dishonest politicians and graft, to serve the needs of our commonwealth.
2. To effect positive elimination of all high-profit rackets in business operations.
3. To effect the elimination of the causes for labor strikes in business and industry.
4. To effect the maximum elimination of economic-deficiency crime.
5. To effect the elimination of the factors and forces creating wars.

6. To prevent depressions and recessions.
7. To formulate and install the necessary social policies to bring out and develop the higher powers and better qualities of human nature and to banish poverty forever.
8. To effect the elimination of all slums and their disease-breeding evils and to start immediate operations to provide our populace with sufficient modern, clean, roomy, and sanitary housing facilities.

The political and economic program offered in this book is designed to accomplish these desired aims—aims which no political party, however long in power, can ever give us.

In view of all of the foregoing generalities, let us again consider our objectives in more detail.

1. Abolishing Communism, Fascism, and State Socialism

Communism, as we know it today in the countries that have it as their economic system, is not an unselfish movement dedicated to the liberation of the working classes, but a dark and sinister conspiracy bent upon world domination. For the time being, its program of global revolution is attempted in different ways and at different speeds, according to local conditions. The next major depression in the United States, if and when it comes, will affect the non-Communist world in a decidedly adverse way. In a world-wide depression, the Communists will gain millions of new supporters among the working masses, and the declaration that the day of reckoning between capital and labor has finally come will probably be the incitement for the long-planned world revolution —if, indeed, we are allowed to wait that long.

Communism in the Soviet Union has been a complete political and economic failure. Millions of peasants are starving, and nothing is done for them by the government. One of the famous slogans of socialism, occasionally borrowed by the Communists, is "from each according to his means, to each according to his needs." However, there is little doubt that the Russian Communists are not in accord with this

maxim. There is greater inequality of earned income in Russia than in any other country. The pay for ordinary labor is so small—about $65.00 a month—and the incentive to work is so weak that the duty to labor must be enforced by law. A man can be punished for being late to his job; absentees are imprisoned and eventually sent to Siberia. Russian communism is an economy that rewards success and punishes failure.

If this were not true about Russian communism, why does Russia maintain a so-called iron curtain? If Russian communism is so good for the people, it is ridiculous for Russia to have an iron curtain, for she has everything to gain by freely proving to the rest of the world how wonderfully communism operates.

Russian maintenance of an iron curtain can, therefore, indicate only that all is not well under communism.

True communism, basically, means common ownership of all the nation's resources, its total means of production, and all other property, together with complete equal distribution to all of everything that is produced or made available. On cursory observation and in theory, this sounds grand and noble; but in practice it soon becomes an impracticability, due to the inherent differences in human nature.

Communism, as it is practiced today, abolishes the freedom of the press, the right of public assembly, and free speech. Universal, secret, equal, and direct suffrage are doomed. Personal liberty is throttled. Individual ambition is destroyed. There is very little incentive for raising the efficiency of either the production of goods or the development and producing new goods. The absence of sufficient incentive in a Communist or Socialist state will eventually cause a diminishing rate of progress for society. Events already bear this out where such systems are operating.

Should communism once be installed in our country, it would immediately turn into a dictatorship. It would then be difficult for us to turn back or turn to another system. Even a revolution would be extremely risky then, with a

new Communistic government in possession of the atom bomb. Much less could we vote out such a new government, because we would have only the Communist party. No other party could ever be organized, for to organize a new party would be treason punishable by death. Without dispute, communism is almost a hopeless state of economy for a liberty-loving people.

From the standpoint of democracy, the promise of communism is highly reactionary and even fantastic. True democracy in government and industry must characterize any system that can justly be called a democracy. The political power at which true democracy aims does not have for its object the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat, but the suppression of the dictatorship of any group.

The Communists know that they can never come into power in the United States by popular vote unless they have the sanction of the people behind them. For this reason, the Communists are trying to gain public sympathy. To the average citizen, who is kept busy at his daily work, it must come as a shock to learn that the threat of communism is real and that such a danger for our country actually exists today. Not only do the Communists find willing adherents among the unemployed, but they have advocates in our high schools and universities, where the ideologies of communism are taught and where Communists are permitted to lecture. What baffles us is the ability of so many presumably intelligent Americans to ignore wholly the conditions that exist in the United States and the readiness of these people to abandon all the democratic progress made by the working class. The faults of our present government can be lessened by the people who administer it. Our America must preserve and improve the political and economic principles of true democracy now. Unless it does, democracy will vanish from the earth, as it has already perished in many countries. But if America improves and keeps democracy a going concern, democracy can again spread to these unfortunate nations in which it has been destroyed by the fear of the people and the

greed of a few. That is the responsibility that we owe not only to ourselves but to future generations. We must not surrender our inheritance of liberty and hard-won progress for the chains and retrogression of communism.

That the aims of the Communist program emanating from Russia are global cannot be truthfully denied by anyone. Russian Communists firmly believe that our world is moving from capitalism to communism, and that only communism can improve the lot of the masses.

The fact that people are forced to labor for personal subsistence only so that a few others may profit profusely and live abundantly in pleasure without expenditure of effort is the greatest breeder of contempt for our present economic system and a large factor in promoting communism and socialism. One has only to look around with an open mind and observe things realistically to see that this is the order of our present economy.

Communism and socialism, from their iron-curtain, point these things out to the outside world and capitalize on them in order to gain adherents to their causes. Because of such treatment of the laborer and the common man by our present economic operations, the laborer looks favorably on the promises made by the Communists and Socialists. He is not able to visualize the future adverse consequences that would surely ensue because he cannot see behind the iron curtain of these deceptive economies. Yet, notwithstanding these consequences, the continuance of abuses in our present economy are not justified. The intelligent common man (there are few) knows that he has a choice of two evils, but is not sure which is the greater evil—communism or toleration of the present rules and operation of our present economy. The less intelligent common man (there are many, and they are in the majority), if his lot is not soon improved, is more apt to accept communism or socialism without reservations, hoping to better his present position. It is on this premise that the Communists claim that our world will eventually move toward complete communism. To hasten this state of

world communism, the Communists' program calls for the continuous instigating of factors that will cause partial wars and revolutions in foreign countries and embroil the non-Communist countries so as to continually divert and drain off their resources. The Communists know that this course will force the people of these countries to sacrifice heavily for the cost of military preparations. This lowers their standard of living and keeps the majority pauperized to the extent that they will be continuously discontented. Such a frame of mind creates a fertile field for the seeds of communism and socialism to germinate and grow.

It is undeniable that empty bellies and poverty hold no respect for an economic system that causes such conditions, regardless of what praise of the system is disseminated.

It cannot be denied that such a world Communist program is extremely clever; and if we do not change our present course and tactics, it may prove successful.

If one wants a fuller elucidation of the possible complete aims of the Politburo (The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the U.S.S.R.), he should obtain a copy of *The Operational Code of the Politburo,* by Nathan Leites, published by McGraw-Hill.

While communism or any subversive system can be outlawed, human desire and longing cannot be outlawed. They must be satisfied. This concept is fundamental and cannot be refuted. There can be no compromise. Therefore, from this basic premise, communism, socialism, and fascism can be stopped and abolished only by eliminating any need or desire for them, and this can be accomplished only through true democracy. This is the only way communism can be effectively defeated. ALL OTHER METHODS, INCLUDING WARS, WILL FAIL.

Economic measures designed for the highest possible benefit to all our people should therefore be formulated, enacted into law, and be made to work.

Also, since communism advocates the overthrow of our government by force, all Communist activities should be

placed in the category of treason and be justly prosecuted. Measures should be formulated and adopted that would hold a person ineligible for any government position, including the civil service, if he or she was convicted or found guilty of participating in or upholding any Communist or other subversive activities. Furthermore, it should be made mandatory that all persons in government positions must sign an oath of allegiance and loyalty to the United States as a condition to hold such a position.

We make suggestions for propositions at the end of each economic caption that follows. Each of these suggested propositions should be submitted for public referendum before a request is made to the proper government officials for legal adoption, and this submittal should occur only after a Citizens Action Plan organization (which is described later herein) is officially set up. This would be true political democracy in action.

PROPOSITION 1.

To authorize the formation of a temporary, non-partisan, and impartial committee of competent persons from all walks of life to conduct a thorough and honest analytical research into all methods and policies that eliminate all factors that make our peace plans fail and cause persons to look toward communism or socialism as a hoped-for better way of life. After these people have made their findings, to formulate for referendum approval the necessary recommendations that would most effectively accomplish the desired end, taking into consideration the suggestions made in this chapter and in the previous chapter.

At this point, you may say that we already have government representatives and committees to handle such matters. This is true, but, as you continue to read this book, you will see the true purpose for suggesting the setting up of additional Citizens Action Plan committees, which may, at times, be operating in parallel, to some degree, with an existing government committee.

The majority of you (the American public) may also hold that we elect our politicians to formulate economic measures and to run our country; but how much real benefit do you (the common man) get from these measures? Our top leaders in both business and government seem to be doing a good job of making you believe that our country is now enjoying economic prosperity the like of which it has never known before; but have your leisure and enjoyment and the things you can afford actually increased much since five, ten, or fifteen years ago? On the basis of the rate of increase in technology and production improvement in the last fifteen years, the average worker should not be required to work more than 30 hours per week today; and yet he should enjoy a living standard of at least twice what he has at present. Why is this not so? Because the politicians he elects will never initiate and enact the necessary economic measures that would give him this standard of living today and which would continue to increase it as technology and production improvement continue in the future.

The suggested economic propositions that follow in subsequent chapters are all designed to improve and increase our standard of living through democracy and are of the type that would never be initiated by our elected politicians under our present type of government control.

In a later chapter, we explain and prove to you how all the propositions we offer can be put into actual practice if the majority of our public desires them.

Our top government and economic leaders, asserting that survival comes first (survival is secretly defined by them as retention of the present methods and formulas for the economic exploitation and distribution of goods and services, both domestic and international, and the division of the profits they produce), seem more bent on adopting war as a means to combat and stop communism than on any other method. Is it any wonder that we are losing friends throughout the world today?

That this method of war to stop world communism will fail will be proved as time goes on if our economic operations

and manipulations (both open and clandestine) continue in the same present general course. For, to repeat, it is undeniable that empty bellies and poverty (and we have many Americans who have empty bellies and who are blessed with poverty) hold no respect for an economic system that causes such conditions, regardless of what praise is disseminated about that system.

All this means that true democracy must be made to work for the full and mutual satisfaction of all our people—not a select few only. We have not yet had real democracy in action, regardless of how many persons may disagree with this statement. The truth can never be refuted. Thus, only true democracy in action will convince and convert all people, including the present Communists, to our type of democracy without bloodshed, regardless of what the gentlemen in the Kremlin may otherwise try to do, either now or in the future. The inevitable increase in human intelligence and reasoning will, in time, bear fruit in an invincible true world democracy.

2. Preventing Another World War

To prevent another world war, the United States must set an example of how a free people can control its government by democratic means to maintain peace and make an abundant production and distribution of goods and services benefit every citizen. If we do not do this, either communism or socialism will surely overwhelm us. We have no other choice.

The plan suggested in this book can accomplish the maintenance of peace and the creation of an abundant economy through democracy.

If we are sincere in wanting a free world in which there shall be mutual friendship, happiness, and prosperity for all humanity, we must not, under any circumstances, allow America to conquer the world by military force and attempt to hold it in subjugation to our present capitalistic rules of operation. It would prove to be the greatest mistake in his-

tory. Russia is hoping that we make such a blunder. Such a military course would cause America to fall as surely as the Roman Empire fell.

We can make lasting friends not by conquering them, but only by making our democracy work for all our Americans and then offering to help and cooperate with others to prove that our newly adopted democratic methods are peerless.

The program of the Politburo does not call for a war against us at this time to put over world communism. The Politburo intends to win over the world by the persuasiveness of an appealing doctrine.

Such a Russian policy can be countered successfully only on a similar or a higher plane of action. War will not accomplish this because war is a lower form of action. A military offensive is never compatable with, and can never compete with and prevail over logic and the true reasoning of human intelligence. The use of military action to settle issues is a consequence of ignorance, individual and mass, not of intelligence.

From the viewpoint of basic human freedom, to draft a person against his will for actual military combat duty on foreign soil is a social injustice and an exercise of fascism at its worst. The alternative and more justifiable way to raise a military force, if it becomes essential for such military action, is by voluntary enlistments induced by raising the income of all military persons, from the rank of sergeant and down, by three or four times, and set some graduated increase for the next three or four ranks above sergeant. All branches of the military service should be similarly treated.

To help prevent an offensive war, let us offer the following propositions for discussion and possible adoption by referendum:

PROPOSITION 2.

That a referendum vote approval of our voting public must first be obtained for America to participate in a shoot-

ing war beyond our territorial boundaries, provided that we have not been attacked by some foreign country.

The reason for the urging of such a measure in our democracy is self-evident. This measure would tend to prevent the starting of another Korean-type war without the public's approval.

PROPOSITION 3.

To request the passage of proper national legislation that will grant to all citizens over 18 years of age the privilege of voting at public elections.

Since persons over 18 years of age are presently liable to military draft, they should also be granted the right of voting.

PROPOSITION 4.

To request the passage of proper national legislation making it unnecessary to choose a political party when registering to vote.

The registering of a party choice is a deterrent to many persons in their decision to register. This measure would remove such an obstacle for those who hold their party views sacred and secret.

PROPOSITION 5. *(Optional)*

For any proposed offensive war that would call for initial combat duty on foreign soil, let us propose that all eligible persons over 50 years of age (voluntary enlistments of all kinds excepted) be drafted first for combat and field service duty, regardless of the civilian or government position they may currently hold. Succeeding drafts should call up persons who are five years younger than the first group drafted. Medical examination of all draftees of 45 years of age and over should be performed by doctors who are under 40 years of age to prevent the showing of partiality to persons of similar age.

PROPOSITION 6.

To urge the passage of a law that will provide a $5.00 tax credit on Federal Income Tax for each time a citizen exercises his duty of voting on an official election day.

Such a measure is necessary to bring the total citizenry to the polls at each election time. It would make for more and better democracy and prevent rule by an organized minority.

Since the primary purpose of offering Propositions 2 to 6 inclusive is to prevent a needless offensive war, Proposition 5 may be termed somewhat ridiculous; yet, if such a proposition were submitted to a national referendum vote, at least 80 per cent of all voting citizens below the age of 50 would vote in favor of this proposition.

3. Reducing Government Cost

The problem of how to reduce the high cost of government is paramount in the mind of all tax-paying citizens.

If our choice is to prevent communism and socialism, it is imperative that present taxation be reduced. This means that government expenses must be reduced so that the consuming public can buy more of the necessities and luxuries for greater comfort and higher satisfaction. Only such a course will diminish the desire fo rcommunism.

Today, due to personal selfishness and greed, the present desperate efforts of many of our government and economic leaders to prevent communism and state socialism are resulting in the very things that will cause the eventual downfall of our capitalistic system and bring on communism.

Karl Marx, in his book of instructions to the Communists, stated, "The surest and easiest way to break down a country is to squander its wealth and national resources and, at the same time, to ruin the purchasing power of the country's money." Can anyone deny truthfully that we are not doing a lot of this today?

The various tax-imposing officials seem to want to keep up their present operations until they tax the whole American public into communism. Instead of investigating and

adopting methods that will eliminate the many useless and wasteful functions and bureaus in our government structure and cut down expenses, many of our public officials, without let-up and without our consent, are constantly seeking new sources to tax for additional revenue to perpetuate and extend their bureaucracies.

Most present-day methods of taxation either reflect the unsound actions of their originators and sponsors or are deliberately crafty actions to, in effect, rob a select class of people—the wage-receiving working class.

If the latter is the motive, it is done to keep the working class poor so as to block competition, and to prevent the working class from becoming a menace, and upsetting the high living of many of our leading public officials, business, and economic leaders—which is made possible by the high profit derived from the efforts of the working class and the willingness of the working class to buy products at arbitrarily dictated prices.

In general, our tax-imposing officials extract the majority of government funds from that portion of the public from which any individual protests can and are completely ignored. Is it any wonder why communism is expanding? Who is to blame for this? Certainly not the working class.

At this point, let us recall what has been said in many magazine and newspaper articles that have either advocated or criticized present taxing methods and extravagances in government. Let us start with the bureaucracy angle of our government. Everyone knows that government bureaucracy is playing ring-around-the-rosy with our federal, state, county, and local economy and the reduction of public payrolls. Since 1939, and up to 1952, the number of federal employees has increased around 300 per cent. Many department heads have increased their salaries 200 per cent and more since 1945. Has your private net income gone up 200 to 300 per cent in this same time?

Taking increased prices of living necessities and other commodities into consideration along with the increased hidden (indirect) sales, property, and income taxes you are

now forced to pay, your net income today is, in effect, far less than it was in 1939, and it may be forced down still further in the future.

Newspaper editorials have stated that the American State Department, the source of most of the entangling foreign alliances and commitments which impair the sovereignty of the United States, embroil it in war, and dissipate the resources of the American people, is rapidly becoming one of the most expensive agencies of the American government as well as the most un-American.

In 1939, our State Department had an annual appropriation of only 18 million dollars and employed only 3600 persons. In 1952, its employment was nearing 50,000, and the appropriation was nearing 300 million. A Representative of Congress in 1951 asserted that the trend of the State Department is "Internationalist, DO-Good, Let's-Divide-America-With-The-World." All this at the expense of taxpayers who have nothing to say about it.

To cite just one typical case (there are hundreds of similar cases) of a more or less hushed or little-publicized example of our State Department's brazen and profligate spending of our tax money, we note a request for $24,875 to provide a series of luncheons for visiting foreign students. For the luncheons scheduled and the number of such students served at that time, the cost was $8.63 a plate—a very expensive lunch for foreigners at our expense—more than average taxpayers ever spend for a lunch. And all this for what? Just to show off, leaving many of our own poor families to want for something to eat. Do you think any foreign countries give our visiting students such lunches at their citizens' expense?

Our military can be branded as possibly the most wasteful of our tax money, whether because of their own choice or by other higher directives of government officials, because their business and end is the destruction of life and property.

Some past unpublicized examples of military wastes are as follows:

Case 1.—The building of the $135,000,000 Canol pipe-

line (against the advice of all except the Army brass) which was to supply petroleum to bases in Canada and Alaska. The project, begun in 1942, required two years to complete. It was shown that a single ocean tanker could deliver twelve times as much petroleum to these bases as this Canol pipeline actually delivered in the same time.

Case 2.—The Army-guaranteed payment of a monthly rental of $775 for each tractor costing $8600, whether used steadily or not, and with overtime allowance for more than 240 hours a month. The Army also guaranteed payment of a monthly rental of $500 for each $3500 five-ton truck. At this high rate, these trucks could have been purchased in from seven to eleven months.

Case 3.—The spending of $18,000,000 of our tax money on wooden cargo planes that never got off the ground, except for one test hop.

Case 4.—The sending of large loads of winter underwear to tropical Guam. This clothing was simply dumped there and never used or sent to where it could be used.

Case 5.—The auctioning off of four billion dollars' worth of airplanes for only six and one-half million dollars—only a fraction of a cent on the taxpayers' dollars.

Case 6.—The burning of millions of dollars' worth of lumber for days at an Army base in the San Francisco area.

Case 7.—The dumping of thousands of new, unwrapped tires in the ocean off the shores of Alaska at a time when tires were extremely scarce in the States.

Case 8.—The smashing and burial of hundreds of new radios in a Southern Army camp. Thousands of poor families in the South are without good radios.

Case 9.—The hauling and dumping of acres of miscellaneous war supplies into the ocean.

Case 10.—Near the close of World War II, the Army had on hand enough military equipment and supplies for 89 divisions (approx. 1,600,000 men); yet, when we began to rearm several years later, there was only enough equipment on hand to supply 18 divisions (approx. 325,000 men). What hap-

pened to all the equipment for the difference of 71 divisions? According to *U.S. News and World Report* for Dec. 15, 1950, the 50 billion dollars' worth of military supplies, which today would cost at least 75 billion dollars to replace, were given away; some was sold for a fraction of the cost; other material left to rot or rust in the Pacific island jungles; and some was scrapped for junk.

Case 11.—The paying of up to $1125 per day to doctors just for taking and examining X rays of inductees, until this practice was exposed in the press in August, 1950, when the Army was forced to eliminate this high profit taking and outrageous raid upon the public treasury. On top of this, let us refresh your memory about the officer who verified this practice of such exorbitant charges. He was penalized for it by the top Army brass—a brazen, disgusting, and outrageous act if there ever was one.

Case 12.—Research shows that, from the start of the Korean war to September, 1951, the Army purchased over 68,000,000 can openers (approximately 45 can openers for every man in the Army). Does each soldier have that many or need that many? Also, in 1951, the Army ordered 4,636,000 web belts (approx. 3 to a man), yet only one belt is issued to a man each year. The Ordnance Department estimated a requirement of 11,753,000 pairs of combat boots, while a consumption of less than five million was required. There are hundreds of similar cases of such past military extravagances and wastes of our tax money. Some waste is still continuing.

Other departments in our government were also squandering our tax money needlessly. In August, 1945, the Labor Department had only 6,346 employees. Five months later, it had 34,596 employees, who had been shifted from wartime agencies that were ordered to close down at the cessation of World War II.

Records show that the total administrations of 32 Presidents from George Washington through Franklin Roosevelt's second term (157 years) spent a total of $179,620,000,000; beginning with the fiscal year 1946 through September, 1949,

(slightly over three years), more than this total amount, or $191,081,000,000, was spent.

It has been brought out in research that due to red tape and inefficiency, it costs the federal government approximately 9 per cent of the total cost of an order for goods to purchase them, whereas an efficient local city organization spends less than 1 per cent for the same operation.

The Hoover Commission has brought out many facts about the needless functions and wastes of our government. Some of these instances are as follows:

Approximately one-half the several million purchase orders issued by the government each year are for items totaling less than $10.00, yet the paper work alone done on every purchase transaction costs more than $10.00.

Government records fill a space of 18,000,000 square feet at a cost of $20,000,000 a year, and the filing equipment alone is worth $154,000,000.

In one county in Georgia, 47 government employees attached to seven separate field services of the Agricultural Department have been working with only 1,500 farmers.

The government worker handling your G.I. insurance policy carries a work load of only 450 policies, whereas the worker in a private insurance company handles 1,762 policies. (The private worker is 390 per cent more efficient.) WHY?

Such similar functions and wasting of our tax money are also being carried on in many of our state, county and local government units.

A magazine article related a sincere and honest government official as saying that in our present Civil Service system, waste and red tape are the results of empire building by ambitious bureaucrats. Such ambitious dreamers take a simple job (which could normally be done efficiently by one or two girls), subdivide it into a number of functions, write pages and pages of memoranda, hire more people, call staff conferences, have the minutes of the conferences recorded, mimeographed, and distributed, and so forth and so on. By

this process, they become big shots, point to the number of employees under their supervision, and thereby get themselves a higher civil-service rating and a substantial boost in pay.

The present Civil Service rules that make it very difficult to discharge any person, even if he is incompetent, are factors in increasing bureaucratic departments. This is why government bureaucracy will grow and grow until the public wakes up, becomes angered, and decides to cut it down. It will never be done by the initiative of the government officials themselves. In a later chapter, it is explained just how you, the private citizen, can effectively accomplish this task.

High government spending shrinks individual freedom, lowers the standard of living, and tends to turn the citizen into a mere minion of the state—a vicious despotic totalitarian state of existence. This is fascism at its worst.

There are a multitude of ways in which savings can be effected in federal spending. Two well-known Senators have stated that a minimum of 4 to 7 billion dollars could have been cut from the past budget of 1951 to 1952 for military purposes without any sacrifice of military production. Another 5 billion dollars could have been cut in non-defense government agencies. They estimated that 300,000 to 400,000 workers could have been trimmed from the federal government at that time without loss of efficiency. They pointed out the huge amount (over 9 billion dollars a year) of the taxpayers' money that was given away to foreigners for showmanship. This was money on which we got no return for value received. Such a give-away program costs each employed worker in the United States approximately $150 in tax money which otherwise could have been used to pay some of his personal bills or whatever else he may have chosen.

Many policies that would reduce the cost of government could be adopted. It is very amusing, and sometimes mortifying, to note the policies some of our economic and government leaders today propose and sponsor, to either raise more government revenue or reduce government cost.

We picked up a newspaper and read that an influential Los Angeles banker, in a speech at an important bank meeting, urged the government to look to persons earning less than $6000 annually in order to find more revenue. He said that high taxes must be levied against this class for two purposes: to raise the necessary money and to reduce the purchasing power that exerts an added inflationary pressure. (In plainer words, he advocated that the government simply take the money away from the lower income class and give them nothing for it, or simply rob them.) In proposing such a policy, he evidently had no regard or feeling for the welfare of the common man and his family. He said nothing about the operations of a banking and money system that collects interest on over 400 billion dollars of indebtedness each year from all the total mortgages, investments, bonds, loans, etc., which total interest is more than the total amount of actual money in existence—an exasperating farce if there ever was one. The factor that can cause inflation is credit expansion and the loaning of money that does not exist in a physical sense. Perhaps this gentleman is ignorant of the facts brought out in the research of a Congressional Representative in 1951 in which it was shown that persons in the $3000 income class pay 24.75 per cent, and those in the $7500 class pay 26.27 per cent (with the help of the last 1950 national census)—proof that the rich are not paying the taxes for the man of smaller income, but that he is already forced to pay his share, if not more than his share, according to the amount of services he receives. After the common man pays all these taxes out of his small income, what is left over is barely enough to pay the high rent or high interest and mortgage payments, utilities, insurance premiums, and the other necessities to keep him and his family alive. There is little, if any, left over after this for a few luxuries and pleasures. The person with a higher income is not in such tight circumstances today. Must the common man continue to tolerate such treatment when he knows that an economy of abundance for all can be created today, and not tomorrow? Such treatment of

the common man is fertile soil for growing communism. Our present leaders are incapable of sound thinking.

We picked up another newspaper and read how a Committee for Economic Advancement thinks only of the business and money profit and forgets the interest of the low-income common man. This group brazenly proposed to reduce the tax on corporate dividends and profits, allow higher and more flexible deduction losses in business in computing taxable incomes, eliminate the present high taxation of corporate profits, erase the penalty tax against corporate profit accumulations, remove the present restrictions regarding charge-off of capital assets in computing taxes, cut down on veterans' life-insurance dividends, cut down aid to veterans in their readjustment to civilian life after their forced ordeal in bloody wars they have not caused; and increase interest rates on new mortgages handled through the Federal National Mortgage Association. They made no mention of tax-relief obligation for the low-income common man. Of course; what else can you expect from a group of persons that secretly bars a low-income common man on its committee?

We read another news item about county supervisors who opposed any reduction in small-home tax assessments, but cut taxes 25 to 50 per cent on golf courses and exclusive private beach clubs. This act was committed in the face of angry protests against such actions by small-home owners. One of these, an elderly owner of a small home, stated he could not buy enough to eat because his home taxes go up each year. A county supervisor, associated with those that granted the golf and beach club assessments cuts, in answer to this particular small-home owner's protest, merely said, "I feel like advising such elderly people to sell all their property and go on relief." In effect, this supervisor was condemning this elderly man to a form of a concentration camp. If such acts do not brand such a supervisor a criminal, we have no criminals. Such persons are worse than Communist dictators. They should be deported to Russia. The Politburo would love to have them in their circle.

Instance after instance of similar operations against public equality and justice could be cited, but the American people may recall many themselves. Many certainly observe and read of instances in which large amounts of tax money are being squandered needlessly. For example, a Congressman's income amounts to a grand total of $75,000 a year in cost to the government, if he takes advantage of all the free services and allowances put at his disposal. The American people remember the huge expensive "E" Award parties given for the mutual gain of the participants, as witness the Garssons' case, and the $5,000,000 a year of tax money being spent in the Capital of our land for lavish parties to entertain influential people. Yes; let's not forget that a private citizen would have to earn over $3,500,000 a year to pay for all the services and facilities that are granted to and are at the disposal of our President, as was stated in a survey made by a Republican Congressman. All this at the American taxpayers' expense; and what does the American taxpayer get in return for all this sacrifice?

One only has to observe the constantly increasing ratio of government expense to the net income of the working population to realize that our present government is getting more and more out of hand in its brazen wasting of our tax money. From a synoptical viewpoint this whole panoramic operation of present day tax squandering appears more criminal than what we presently call crime.

In line with tax-reduction principles and fair play for the general public, let us propose the following propositions for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 7.

To authorize the formation and necessary number of Citizens Research Committees to make a complete reappraisal of all our government functions and units as to their usefulness and necessity; upon their findings, to formulate recommendations for the necessary legislative and statute revisions that

will abolish all vote-getting sinecures, all outmoded public offices and bureaus in all our federal, state, county, municipal and township government units, and all duplication of government bureaus and functions where they occur in all our units; that will revise upward the salaries of those essential public positions that at present pay a low salary (where those in these positions, in order to meet and maintain their personal expenses, are practically forced to accept bribes and other economic help from sydicated interests in return for granting special privileges to these interests); that will revise downward, where they exist, high salaries that go with needed public offices to a point that will prevent selfish persons from seeking such offices solely to enrich themselves at the taxpayers' expense; that will abolish the payment of lucrative commission fees to public officers and to substitute a fair and reasonable salary in its place if the work load is fairly continuous and steady; that will abolish, where they exist, all tax levies for purposes that have ceased to exist; that will consolidate all the necessary smaller government units into fewer and larger area units under more efficient operation by fewer and more efficient government personnel.

The separate township and small village units should be reformed and merged into regional districts, and our many county government units into similar larger common-deal areas.

Any learned student of government knows that American local government is a welter of obsolescence, and will consequently streamline lawmaking and law repealing by outlawing lobbying, filibustering, and other delaying methods in our legislative halls; will provide for the universal adoption of the more efficient and less costly single-house legislative system; and will prevent the practice of nepotism in government employment. (We know that many public officials appoint their relatives and friends to responsible and well-paid positions for which they are not at all qualified, thus lowering the efficiency of government and increasing our taxes.)

PROPOSITION 8.

To authorize the setting up of Citizens Investigating Committees for investigating the operations of all private concerns handling government contracts, to insure that the most efficient methods are used in executing these contracts, and to prevent padded expenses that would be added to such contracts due to avoidable overhead and other operations these private firms sometimes practice.

PROPOSITION 9.

That no major function or a bureau shall be added to our government (federal, state, county and local) without a referendum consent of the public.

The American taxpayer has no freedom today in accepting or rejecting any government service. He is dictatorily forced to pay for services whether he wants them or not.

PROPOSITION 10.

To authorize the substitution of two- to four-year blanket appropriations for regional district for all necessary public-improvement projects throughout our country, which are to be administered by experienced planning engineers, thus avoiding much red tape and the opportunity for graft in the present method of separate specific appropriations for each individual project decided by various legislative and executive personnel. Nearly 500 million dollars a year could be saved in taxes by the adoption of this proposal.

PROPOSITION 11.

To authorize the formation of a number of temporary committees for research into all present antiquated, outmoded, and conflicting laws and statutes, and upon their findings, to formulate the necessary recommendations for repealing all

such laws, overlapping statutes, and regulations. Obsolete and superfluous laws not only cause great confusion but are also an extra heavy expense for private business interests and an extra heavy tax expense, due to the court proceedings they cause.

PROPOSITION 12.

To authorize the formation of a temporary committee for research into ways and means to more effectively block up present escape loopholes in our income-tax system. For example, in the case of professional people being paid on a cash-fee basis; for instance, our doctors—it might be a good idea to require all medical doctors to register with some hospital or medical center and submit bills for services rendered to patients to these organizations, which would collect from the patients. These hospitals and centers would, therefore, acts as clearing houses, paying doctors for their services during the month, and collecting from the patients on a monthly basis. Such records of payments received and paid would help our government check the gross incomes of doctors for income tax computations. All other professionals, regardless of their fields, could be required to receive their income through some such clearing-house system.

Even the tipping racket loophole could be closed up tight if the general public wanted it stopped. We know that many persons receive as much as $150 to $200 per week in tips over and above their fixed salaries. Some headwaiters in high-class clubs get as much as $600 and more a week in tips. For a person in the $150-a-week bracket, the income tax in 1950, if he were single with standard deductions taken, would have been approximately $1600, and, in the $600-a-week bracket it would have been approximately $12,000. Because there is no practical means of checking available at present, there is a temptation for many of these persons not to make out true income-tax reports. We know that less than 5 per cent of our total employed are in the type of work

where tipping is practiced and where a decent income is dependent upon such tipping. The other 95 per cent of our employed perform just as important, and, in most cases, far more important, services in our economy, yet they are never tipped and never look for decent income through such means. Thus, from a purely economic viewpoint, tipping is an unwarranted and unethical way of making a living. From a social viewpoint, it is a beggarly practice inherited from the obsolete past and is a national nuisance that constantly harasses our public. It is a thing that many pleasure seekers and travelers dread. Would it not be better to eliminate the tipping practice altogether and obligate all proprietors of enterprises, presently encouraging it to pay better wages to their employees? The elimination of tipping would lift such service from a racket level and put it on a more pleasing and competitive basis, where it should be. It would also put an end, where it occurs, to the non-reporting of huge checking tips now collected by night-club concessionaires, who are largely controlled by parasitical syndicates.

The possibility of developing and requiring sealed sales-recording registers for all business sales could be used as a means for checking all profits made.

PROPOSITION 13.

To urge that our government budget be balanced in all times of normal business activity; in any exceptional crisis, an emergency fund should be made available without recourse to an expensive interest-bearing burden on our future generations. The issuing of time-stipulated government bonds is backed by government credit with power to tax the public. Our reserve and national banks buy these bonds with their check-book money and are then allowed by present law to issue paper currency, printed by our government, after depositing these bonds with the government as collateral. It follows that such government bonds are merely the economic equivalent of paper currency. Considering the enormous cost

of printing, handling, and cumulative interest of such bonds —chargeable to our tax bill—our government should print special non-interest-bearing paper currency in lieu of these bonds, but with the same time stipulated for their redemption through a time-spread tax assessment. Millions of dollars (at present billions) in interest and other charges could thus be saved our taxpayers by this method of fair, true, and sensible government financing.

PROPOSITION 14.

To formulate and adopt positive ways and means to effect a substantial reduction in crime and its associated activities through reformations and modernization of all our behavior-enforcing agencies and through elimination of the present poverty factors that are the underlying causes for most of our crime today. We should consider and discuss the possibility of divorcing all locally controlled police organizations from local political control and interference. The police should be federalized, in an organization similar to our present FBI and function without restrictions due to boundary lines, thus speeding up the apprehension of criminals and increasing police efficiency. To increase our tax savings, the present lucrative offices of sheriff, constable, coroner, etc., could be eliminated. Their necessary duties could be incorporated in an accessory branch of the national police. Under a national police system, it would be harder for graft to run amok in police operations. Such a national police system would lop off nearly one billion dollars a year from our total tax bill.

However, we wish to caution here that such a national police system should not be adopted before an effective Citizens Action Plan organization, as suggested later herein, is first organized and is nationally operating. Otherwise, such a national police system might develop into a dreaded Russian type of merciless police system.

Also, wherever it exists, the present vicious and indecent policies that allow head police officials or commissioners to

request their patrolmen to write out a certain minimum number of traffic violation tickets and that allow fine-imposing officials and police officers to collect commissions on traffic-violation tickets handled and given out by them should be abolished or outlawed. Such existing policies are attractive inducements for many traffic officers to make a racket out of them for selfish reasons. As a result, these officers look for the slightest infraction of the vehicle code. Like cats they pounce from behind objects on harmless and normally careful drivers who may not have come to a complete stop at a stop-sign street when they see no approaching traffic on the main through street, who have gone slightly in excess of the set speed limit in naturally protected areas where traffic conditions at the time are such that a slightly higher speed would not create a hazard and jeopardize the safety of others, who have crossed traffic lanes near intersections or have made U-turns in prohibited areas when there was no traffic in close sight, who have received tickets for mild exhaust noises while the louder exhaust noises of the large trailer trucks go deliberately unnoticed, or who have received tickets for parking temporarily on the wrong side of little-traveled streets. For these and many other minor violations, tickets are being issued, mostly as an excuse to collect money fines only to fatten police commissions, while the police usually neglect to look for the more reckless and dangerous drivers constantly in the midst of our heavy-moving traffic. Warning sermons to first offenders seldom have any place in the activities of present-day motor-patrol officers. Ticket-giving seems to be their only gleeful operation.

A more progressive step in increasing automobile safety and cutting down automobile accidents and fatalities would be to consider a complete revision in the present policies and regulations concerning methods of licensing drivers, issuing of automobile insurance, etc., as per the following proposed conditions:

(a) At all times, to require the display, at an easily observed location on a motor vehicle, of a valid and easily dis-

tinguishable operator's license or pass with a current photo of the driver as an integral part of it. Qualified drivers should be issued new licenses or passes with new photos approximately every four years.

(b) To make it uniformly mandatory that a 60-day jail sentence be meted out to any person caught without a valid license or pass issued to him or her or to any person driving during a forbidden period for which the respective license was revoked.

(c) To standardize and greatly increase the present size of license-identification numbers and intensify the night illumination for all motor-vehicle plates to facilitate ease of their identification when suddenly required.

(d) To make it necessary for drivers of all pleasure automobiles, excluding all vehicles for which a commercial-vehicle license is issued, be required to have compulsory insurance on the driver only. This insurance would cover the driver's responsibility for liability and property damage caused by his driving of the pleasure car, provided proposed conditions (e), (f), and (g) below are likewise adopted.

(e) To make it mandatory that all persons intending to drive a pleasure car, a bus, or a truck must carry a minimum specified liability and property-damage insurance policy with adjustable quarterly premiums, in conformity with the provisions of the proposed condition (f) below, before a valid driver's or chauffeur's license or pass can be issued to such a prospective driver.

(f) To require that, in addition to any fine liability or revocation of license for any major traffic violation with any pleasure car, bus, or truck such as excessive and dangerous speeding in unsafe areas, cutting in and out of traffic lanes in dense and closely moving traffic, drunken driving, and all other reckless driving actions that may cause any motor-vehicle accidents, violations shall automatically increase the quarterly insurance premiums for a driver's insurance policy at a specified increased rate, depending on the number of such citations given him in a certain period of time. As safe

behavior in driving increases for a period of time, a driver's insurance premiums shall again be decreased at a specified rate until the standard minimum is reached. A mutual unified single insurance set-up is suggested for this purpose.

(g) To require quarterly mechanical inspection and testing of all motor vehicles, including buses and trucks, by 24-hour-a-day government-operated testing stations, which would issue quarterly-inspection tags expiring on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. No fee would be charged for such inspection. It should, therefore, be required that all motor vehicles must display such a proper inspection tag glued to the windshield for each quarterly period, or the license plate of the motor vehicle shall be suspended for at least 30 days for each such violation. In addition, free headlight adjustments, if required, should be made by these inspection stations.

PROPOSITION 15.

To urge the adoption of a national measure that would render any person ineligible to obtain or hold any important government position if he or she were convicted of a felony, or has been, or is, in league with any racketeers, gangsters, or organized crime activities, or has been a participant or involved in a government graft or patronage scandal.

PROPOSITION 16.

To urge the passage of a national law that would provide means to effect the early discharge or recall of any public official at any time through referendum voting power of the public if he is incompetent or disloyal to the public interest.

There are many instances in which the public, after an election, wish they had not voted for a certain candidate because he has not come up to expectations and has not kept his campaign promises. It is necessary under our present rules to wait until his term expires before we can dispense with his

unsatisfactory services. Private industry does not have to wait to discharge an incompetent employee. Why should the public, his employer, be forced to wait to discharge an unsatisfactory public official? Our present method of impeaching a public official involves too much legal red tape, delay, and tax expense, and is easily nullified by undercover operations, which allow almost all such accused public officials to retain their positions. The national adoption of this measure would make for much higher efficiency in government.

PROPOSITION 17.

To urge the passage of necessary national legislation that would increase and enforce penalties for violating regulations that forbid the use of any government-owned property and facilities for private gain and use.

There are many cases in which it is observed that government employees, officials, and sometimes others, use such property and facilities for unauthorized government business, such as, for example, the use of government cars for driving between their homes and places of work and for other private business.

PROPOSITION 18.

To authorize the elimination of all existing high-interest rates and all extra accumulative fees and imposed service assessments in all cases of delinquent real-estate and personal-property taxes (as long as such property assessment is retained) for all those owners receiving a summed-up annual tax bill, for all property owned, that is not in excess of $500; and to request the sending of reminders to all rightful owners of property who have not yet paid their taxes within 10 days prior to the set delinquent dates.

Our present 6- to 8-percent (and higher) penalty rates and all other extra fees and assessments for delinquent payment of taxes is too excessive and unfair to the smaller taxpayer.

This rate should be no higher than 2 per cent. In over 90 per cent of all such delinquent tax cases, the taxpayer is forced to postpone payment due to shortage of funds caused by our present high-cost-of-living and racket demands. Such taxpayers need relief; not a holdup by public officials which now often results in their losing such property because of this unethical and criminally tainted practice.

PROPOSITION 19.

To authorize the formation of temporary research committees to investigate the present practice of paying unfairly high pensions to retired public officials at the taxpayers' expense, and, upon their findings, to let the public decide by referendum vote what the top limit of such pensions should be.

The public finances the tax bill and employs our government officials. Thus, it has the inalienable right to determine and dictate what government officials and employees should receive for their services. It is well known by many private observers that present various government charters allow retirement pensions of from $6000 a year and up for local public officials; for state and federal positions, the amount is much higher. Since our private economy has no such set-up for paying such high pensions to private persons, why should our government be allowed to continue such practices? The value of the services of government workers does not appear to be higher than that of workers in private business. Thousands of dollars in tax money could be saved by the adoption of this measure.

PROPOSITION 20.

To urge the passage of a national law that would make it a felony for all, punishable by a stiff prison sentence, to advertise, conduct, and promulgate a campaign of deception and ridicule for the purpose of discrediting and vilifying the

activities and operations of an honest political campaign or working organization.

This is necessary in order to elevate and maintain our political campaigns above a disgraceful level. It would put an end, in election campaigns, to all mud-slinging utterances of false statements designed to befuddle and confuse the voting public.

PROPOSITION 21.

To urge the gradual evolvement of a total government tax structure whereby all direct and hidden commodity, business, manufacturing, personal-property, sales, and real-estate and other property taxes (with the exception of reduced licensing, charter, and permit fees, etc.) are to be eliminated entirely and replaced by a modified and increased single, graduated personal-income tax on all income-receiving individuals, with fairer exemptions for dependents and legal allowances. This tax should be levied regardless of whether income is derived from wage earnings, salaries, drawing accounts (drawings from a savings-account excepted), income property, business operations, interest or dividends on any kind of stocks, investments or bonds (with no exceptions granted), commissions, gifts, prizes, inheritances, etc., or any other money income or equivalent of any kind received from across present territorial boundary lines or brought into our territory. The exchange of goods and services with others in excess of $300 per year is to be considered an income-earning transaction with the same liability to tax assessment.

Our present complicated system of tax imposition and collection is unfair, costly and inefficient in operation, and, in many cases, detrimental to small merchants and businesses. The life savings of many thrifty couples are depleted through unfair and excessive taxation of their property, leading in many cases to forced legal auction to satisfy an exorbitant legal claim. Since all taxes are eventually paid out of personal income anyway, there can be no convincing arguments ad-

vanced for the continuation of our present obsolete and unfair tax system. To accompany the adoption of this measure, we should effect the creation and establishment of a more simplified method of income reporting to facilitate and simplify its execution, filing, and any necessary refund disbursement or collecting operations. It should not be too difficult a task to produce a simple formula whereby the total income of a man and wife, if living together, and their children under 21 years of age, if working, is summed up. Proper exemptions should be granted and the tax should be computed on one simplified form. In comparison to present costs for our total tax-collecting and revenue-raising operations, the adoption of this single tax measure alone would save over two billion dollars a year for our taxpayers, not to mention the tremendous boost it would effect in the purchasing power of the public and the uplift it would give to all small and big businesses to increase wages, employment and an increase in the standard of living for everybody. However, it is suggested this single tax measure be adopted only subsequent to the adoption of Propositions 28, 29, and 30, described later herein.

The adoption of this single tax measure would prove to be the most effective weapon for arousing our public to true civic action. This measure would bring the total tax out into the open where it could be seen by all persons. All public-office holders would either have to toe the mark as to efficiency or get out of government service completely and earn their living in our private economy, as we must.

By adopting and enforcing such tax-reduction policies, we could effect a possible total tax saving of over 20 billion dollars a year. On a pro-rata basis, it would mean a saving of $333 a year in taxes for each employed person. Although you know that our present government officials will never pass such tax-saving measures on their own initiative, in a later chapter we show and prove how easily every one of the Propositions can be put into effect very soon and very easily.

4. Solving Our Labor-Capital Problem

The problem of the cause for labor versus the cause for capital always stirs up a bitter controversy when negotiations for a wage increase arise. As long as we legally allow business and industrial concerns to keep all of their profits over and above their fixed costs and other expenses, we will have continuous, recurring economic disturbances that beget and promote socialism and communism.

To arrest and reverse the present trend toward regimentation of our workers (economic totalitarianism), which course will surely start a workers' revolution and bring on communism or socialism, we must convert our present profit-grabbing industrial economy into a democratic profit-sharing industrial economy.

Since labor is integral to the creation of products and wealth, and since the welfare of the public is dependent on the welfare of labor, both socially and economically, it should be justifiable to universally supplement present hourly-wage and -salary contracts of employees with a contract of partnership in the profits of business and industry, without requisite of stock ownership. This would be a means to end the reduction of the working class into the bondage of economic slavery and sporadic unprofitable idleness.

After wages, salaries, fixed stock dividends, and a legally fixed maximum percentage for contingencies and expansion funds have been set aside, periodic bonuses should be paid to employees in addition to contracted base wages, and, in addition to fixed dividends, extra year-end dividends should be paid to stockholders on an equitable basis to eliminate the need for labor unions and their strike tactics.

A stockholder speculates with his money only, while the employee speculates with his time only; both are of integral economic value. It follows they should have the same proportionate reward. On this basis, the stockholder should receive as his dividend a legally fixed minimum percentage of his invested capital plus a final year-end dividend based on value

of the net profits for the year after the contingencies, base wages, fixed stock dividends, etc., have been set aside. The employee should receive a bonus based on a percentage of his annual wage income proportionately equal to the percentage the stockholder received for his extra year-end dividend.

To illustrate this policy, let us take for an example a company having 10 stockholders and 25 employees. Assume that each stockholder holds 100 shares with a market value of $50 per share (or $5000 per stockholder), making a total of 1000 shares of stock valued at $50,000. Next, assume that the first five employees receive $5000 per annum as their basic annual rate; the remaining 20 employees receive $3500 annually. Next, assume that the net profits of the business for the year, after all expenses (including contracted base wages, fixed dividends on the stock, the amount set aside for contingencies, etc.) are paid is $14,500, which amount is to be given as bonuses to employees and extra year-end dividends to stockholders. Since the total value of the stock is $50,000 and the total annual payroll is $95,000 (a grand total of $145,000), this $14,500 equals a ten per cent extra earning for stock and payroll bonus. Each stockholder would receive a fixed dividend of 6 per cent ($300 per annum) for his 100 shares plus an extra year-end dividend of $500, making a total of $800. Each of the first five employees receiving $5000 per annum as his basic rate would receive an annual bonus of $500. The remaining 20 employees in the $3500 class would receive $350 each for his share of the bonus.

To make such a labor-capital plan fair and equitable for all, it is essential both that business and industry not be overcapitalized through stock inflation or written-up values of worthless and obsolescent company property in an attempt to tap off undivided profits for the stockholders and that business and industry be managed in a fair and efficient way—not deliberately or inadvertently mismanaged. There should be no nepotic positions nor parasitic and elaborate branches.

The adoption of Proposition 21, previously described,

would make this labor-capital share policy still more attractive and workable. At the same time, an increase in visible income tax would make all of the people more tax conscious and interested in keeping our government on a more efficient working basis at the lowest possible tax cost. There is no question that such a business and industrial wage policy would have a highly stimulating effect on all employees. It would raise their morale, provide an incentive to do a better job, and raise the efficiency and quality of the service or product produced. It would be a concrete step toward eliminating the desire for communism or socialism.

In line with the above labor-capital policies, let us propose the following propositions for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 22.

To authorize the formation of a temporary research committee, composed of both labor and management representatives to make the necessary investigations and recommendations for a fair formula that would result in a universal profit-sharing industrial economy and be forever free of labor strikes in the future.

PROPOSITION 23.

To urge the pasage of a law that would outlaw all private fee-collecting employment agencies throughout the United States and replace them by either a unified employment service operated and supported jointly by all business, industry and government or an efficiently operated government employment service through which all needs and requests for working personnel would be registered and where all applicants would register, which would render such services free to the persons seeking employment.

It is improper and unethical to charge a person a fee to secure a job for him. The ethical and moral rights of the

general public should be considered first, rather than the legalized rackets of a few. The adoption of this measure, along with the possible adoption of Proposition 24, described below, would eliminate practically all unemployment.

PROPOSITION 24.

To effect the elimination of our present relief and insurance set-up through the establishment of a new continued-employment system supported jointly by business, industry, and our government. Any employed person becoming unemployed and unable to secure another job or position immediately by his own efforts or with the help of the suggested agency system of Proposition 23 above would be offered employment at the prevailing wage for his vocation (if qualified and worthy), in a public improvement program until such time as his services would again be sought by private business or industry. This appears to be the only practical course, under our present system, that we can adopt to give employment to everyone seeking it. Our present system certainly cannot give us this desirable condition. It is far too sluggish and inefficient in operation. There is a lack of consideration for the immediate dire need of anxious job seekers. The adoption of this measure would put an end to the operations of persons making a racket out of our existing relief system by deliberate actions. Such persons seek transient employment so as to get the fullest unemployment insurance benefits possible without having to work or accept the responsibility of more permanent employment. This measure is not designed to, and would not result in, a revival of our former WPA set-up, but would be operated cooperatively by business and government. This would make it an entirely new system of continuous employment for all, with a minimum cost to our taxpayers, because it would eliminate the need for our present relief system and the high tax cost for its upkeep. Continuous employment for all would maintain purchasing power. There would be continued prosperity at

a low tax cost through a division of our tax load among all. This measure would also stop the inception and commission of most present-day petty crime, which is prompted by the temporary economic deficiency circumstances due to the rules and practices of our present-day price system.

PROPOSITION 25.

To urge the immediate establishment of a minimum wage scale of $70.00 per week for a 35-hour week for all employed persons over 21 years of age, and a minimum of $45.50 per week for persons over 17 and below 21 years of age, with double-time compensation for time beyond 35 hours for all hourly employees and all salaried employees who earn less than $8000 per annum.

The adoption of such a measure is necessary to eliminate sweat-shop operations and enable our people to earn decent wages so that they may enjoy a more comfortable living. The reduction, or the possible elimination, of all business income taxes should compensate for this new wage increase without necessitating much of an increase, if any, in the price of products or services. The adoption of this measure would also stop the inception and planning of a large part of our present crime and cause a drop in taxes thereby.

PROPOSITION 26.

To urge the installation of a single national retirement system to be supported jointly by all business, industry and our government, displacing our present Federal Social Security Pension structure (which is inadequate for decent living) and the various state and city pension and retirement plans. This system will enable all employed persons—public and private—including employers and public officials, at their option, either to retire at 50 years of age with a minimum non-taxable income of 60 per cent of their average earned working income over the 15 years prior to retirement, or to

retire at 55 years of age with a minimum non-taxable of 70 per cent of their average last 20 years of earned working income, or to retire at 60 years of age with a non-taxable income of 80 per cent of their average last 25 years of earned working income. The maximum incomes would be $3000 per annum per married couple living together and $2000 per single person for those retiring at 50 years of age; $3300 per married couple and $2200 per single person for those retiring at 55 years of age; and $3500 per married couple and $2500 per single person for those retiring at 60 years of age. Aggregate net assets should not exceed $100,000 at time of retiring. All other outside income (excepting any drawings from a savings-account principal) regardless of its source or form, will be fully taxable according to current statute.

This is a decent, equitable, and essential plan. Our continued technological progress is now accelerating the decrease of man-hour cost of products or service produced. It is not possible, under the rules and operation of the present price system to spread employment and increase wages to maintain purchasing power equal to production, which is essential now to survive under our capitalistic system. A decent way that does not cause hardship must, therefore, be adopted to remove excess workers from an overcrowded economy, to satisfy the inherent desire of man to work less and less, and to enable man to enjoy more and more leisure for the short time of his allotted existence on earth.

PROPOSITION 27.

To encourage and urge an orderly reduction in working schedules to 24 to 30 hours per week, without reduction in total income, through encouraging, assisting, and applying greater use and fuller utilization of research, automatic machinery, production, and more efficient distribution on a 24-hour-a-day schedule.

Everyone now realizes that the faster mass production

due to the application of more and more machines results in fewer man-hours expended per unit of product or service produced. There must be some orderly reduction in our standard weekly work schedule in order to share the work available without decreased take-home wages and balance total purchasing power against total production. This is necessary to prevent a depression. In this advanced technological age, all persons should be paid for services rendered, not only in terms of their contribution to the product produced, but also, if necessary, in terms of their needs as human beings.

5. Basic Price Control

The issue of price- and inflation-control is treated today as if it were a deep and complicated mystery. The explanations and solutions offered by many are amusing but out of line if the true aim of our economy is really to help humanity.

The need for some price-control system is essential, in our present economy, to stop the charging of unfair prices for goods and services that we know are worth only a fraction of the amount charged. Our former OPA proved lacking in too many respects, was extremely costly at the taxpayers' expense, and did not fully accomplish what it set out to do to the satisfaction of the consuming public.

Our present-day difficulties are the consequences of planned behind-the-scenes manipulations. These manipulations were intended to place more economic power into fewer hands.

The transfer of any substantial wealth in our present economy is possible only by adroit purchasing manipulations correlated with manufactured inflation and deflation.

These operations are possible only because of the existence of two basic functions in our economy.

(a) Credit expansion and contraction by our private banking system.

(b) Arbitrary price marking of products (and sometimes

services) uncorrelated with cost of production and distribution.

If these two current practices were outlawed and eliminated from our economy, we would have no inflation or deflation and no depressions or recessions.

Price fixing to prevent inflation is both ineffective and economically unsound. The inertia of price-fixing operations is always detrimental to the consumer; the seller raises his prices and cleans out the consumer before the machinery of price control can be made effective to help the consumer. The consumer never gets a wage raise at the time these operations are being negotiated and put into practice. The chiseler always gets his break first. The sucker (consumer) never gets a break.

The method of increasing income taxes which is sometimes used to drain off and confiscate our property for the purpose of preventing inflation, is both criminal in character and a vicious example of disregard for the welfare of our people. It is telling the people that they cannot have what they justly earn.

That we should permit a government, which we support, is ours, and of which we are the rightful and undisputed masters, to tell us that we cannot keep what we justifiably earn is an example of public stupidity and ignorance. What fools the people are!

Such brazen effrontery by our government will continue to increase until all of us are pauperized, unless we become aroused to anger and stop it. Is it any wonder that many Americans secretly hold our present economy in contempt and look with some favor on socialism and even communism. They are given no other choice. And who is really to blame for such a condition—the chiseler (the seller, manufacturer, economic or government controller, etc.), or the sucker (consumer and worker)?

When will humanity move up to the higher plane of justice, equality of treatment, mutual cooperation, intelligence, and true knowledge?

In an endeavor to formulate more basic policies to prevent inflation and regulate prices without resorting to the undesirable and ineffective methods now in operation, let us propose the following propositions for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 28.

To urge the passage of legislation that will outlaw all over-capitalization, wherever it occurs in business or industry, and which will subject any violator who refuses to comply with such requirements to a permanent revocation of his charter or license.

PROPOSITION 29.

To authorize the setting up of annual intervals when all business and industry shall truthfully and honestly reappraise and revalue their total assets to determine if there is any over-capitalization in their enterprises. The information so obtained shall be the basis for any necessary capitalization adjustments.

PROPOSITION 30.

To authorize the formation of a temporary research committee composed of economists and accountants to make the necessary investigations and recommendations for a fair formula that would set limits to the earnings (up to 30 per cent) that any business or industry may make. These limits shall be based on true current appraised capitalization and the legally allowed and stipulated percentage of expenses arrived at.

PROPOSITION 31.

To urge the passage of legislation that would make it mandatory for any business or industry to reduce the price of

its product or service produced whenever the maximum set limit of earnings is reached in compliance with the provisions of Proposition 30 above (if adopted).

PROPOSITION 32.

To authorize the adoption of a standardized accounting system for all business and industry in order to insure that standard formulas are used in the presentation of business and corporate facts; to stabilize and standardize the relations of corporate earnings to behavior of stock in the stock market; to set standard formulas and principles for the charging-off of costs for development work, depreciation values, etc.; to define assets and expenses; and to devise standard forms for the preparation of annual corporate reports.

The adoption of such a measure is essential for improving our total economy. Particularly, it would improve the wage level of our workers and prevent tax evasions and clandestine distribution of profits.

PROPOSITION 33.

To urge the passage of a law that will prohibit the deliberate waste and destruction of acceptable economic goods, resources, and non-spoiled food products; and which will effect the removal of all and any present agreements, barriers, and restrictions that are designed to throttle the collection, transportation, and distribution of goods and food to the consuming public at fair and reasonable prices.

It is not necessary to destroy and waste acceptable economic goods, resources, and food products just to create an artificial scarcity so as to bring about high prices and maintain them. All of us know that there are large groups throughout our country and elsewhere in the world that are hungry and in dire need for necessities. Their condition is due to no fault of their own, but to the present set-up, rules, and practices of our changeable monetary system and our profit-system economy.

PROPOSITION 34.

To urge the passage of legislation that would outlaw any form of a private informative campaign designed to deceive the public for selfish reasons, and which would strengthen factors to more effectively prevent the false and deceptive advertising and display of high quality products for the promotion and sale of lower quality products, and which would provide more positive means to increase and enforce penalties for violation of these regulations.

This measure would put an end to all attempts of unscrupulous selfish groups and interests to launch and carry on campaigns of misinformation, clever diversions, and omissions in order to delude the public so as to maintain unjustified exploitation. It would also stop the unethical practice of selling goods of lower quality for the advertised prices of higher quality.

6. Improving Our Educational Training System

The progress and workings of our educational system, in many phases, lags far behind the progress and accomplishments of our practical physical sciences.

Our diversified private- and public-school system do not provide full and equal educational opportunity for all our youth; nor do they include the necessary provisions for the fuller and higher academic training needed today, which is now denied to those who do not have the financial means to enroll in and attend a college or university.

Nearly all of the free public schools in our country today are mired in tradition and sadly inadequate to prepare our youth to cope with the problems that will now arise in the dawning atomic age.

Even most of our higher private institutions of learning today allow tradition, rather than current requirements and necessities, to be their guide in the setting up of their educational program.

The study of 2000-year-old classics, just to find out where

the dead of long ago have been, is an idiotic and worthless substitute for the more urgent seeking and acquiring of knowledge that can guide us today.

The educational system of yesterday must be held largely responsible for the many human wrecks in our society today. Our educational system will be definitely responsible, in a very large degree, for tomorrow's human behavior.

There are many persons who believe that the routine of our educational system is deliberately planned to perpetuate mass political ignorance so as to prevent the setting up of a true democracy and an altruistic economy.

Humanity's constant embroilment in war is a direct consequence of the permitting of government officials to either check or prevent the expansion and improvement of free school systems. Many government officials, by their own decision, or because of behind-the-scenes orders from those whose interests they work for, cleverly promulgate military activities solely for public diversion. This sword-rattling conceals the clandestine operations to perpetuate these interests. Such manipulations are possible only if the public is kept ignorant through an inefficient educational system. We Americans are not immune from such manipulations. As the late H. G. Wells aptly stated, "Civilization is a race between education and catastrophe." This sober, panoramic vision of his should be a grim caution that all people must now summon all their knowledge and cooperate to solve the vexing problems of our confused contemporary human nature.

If only the amount of American taxpayers' money that is used for military purposes in foreign countries were used to set up an improved American democratic-type free-school system in these countries the benefits derived from the consequently increased living standard, peace, happiness, and an effective wiping out of communism, would have a value exceeding 5 to 10 times the amount the military expenditure could ever hope to accomplish if, indeed, military expenditure could accomplish anything.

International imperialistic manipulators control all gov-

ernments today. Because of their greed they never operate for the welfare of the common working man and his family. When a country has a well-educated, informed public, such evil and selfish practices disappear completely.

The advent of the atomic bomb, along with the marvels and workings of modern inventions and automatic machinery, have made cooperation and mutuality a law of survival. Our obsolescent educational system must change; it will change only if an organized and informed public demands it.

The failure of American education to fully meet the needs of our era is due to some or all of the following educational strait jackets and weaknesses:

(a) The inclination of Boards of Education to refuse the adoption of the suggestions for improvement from progressive-minded committees and educational representatives. Short-sighted, old-fashioned organizations or jealous interests issue protests and, using a familiar method, brand these ideas as either subversive or of Red origin. (There should be a specific law to penalize these groups for such false accusations.)

(b) Failure of school authorities to grant security to teachers.This prevents open discussion and debate in the classroom of the controversial issues of local, state and national social, political, and economic activities. The teachers, in order to hold their positions, are forced to say, "This is not the place for such discussion." What better place could be found to prepare our younger generation to think and prepare themselves for the day when they must take over the reins of civilization.

(c) Failure in many instances to increase the salaries of our teachers to a level commensurate with their efforts, responsibility, and personal requirements for decent homes, living, and enjoyment.

(d) Failure, in many instances, to remove the numerous restrictions on the personal liberties of teachers established by obsolete traditions and old-fashioned school directors.

(e) Failure, in our public schools, to eliminate from the

school curriculum and program all the outdated and unnecessary subjects, and yardsticks of evaluation for our students and to substitute needed contemporary subjects, such as all the social sciences, economics, and true knowledge. Nearly half of the present practices and a third of the subjects in our public schools have little or no value in helping students to get started in our present practical and complicated world. These subjects and practices are retained only because of tradition, directives from higher up, or the selfishness of the school authorities and some teachers, who may have an interest in maintaining them. By eliminating all these superfluous and unneeded subjects, many complete courses in the various practical trades and professions could be taught within the time-limit of free high-school education.

(f) Failure, in many instances, to provide sufficient quantity of up-to-date desirable textbooks, material, equipment and facilities.

(g) Failure to include, in our high schools, all the beginning academic work needed for the pupil's vocational, technical, or professional specialization. This work is now usually covered by the first two years of college. The increasing complexity of our civilization, with its varying and vying economic systems, makes it imperative that we extend and reorganize our present free high schools to include all of these teaching services. Our present educational set-up, requiring six grades of grammar school, six grades of secondary (junior high and regular high), and four years of college and more, for learning a trade or the ordinary profession to prepare for practical occupational duty in our economy, is far too long and complicated a program to have the highest effectiveness. The knowledge and fear of such a long program before practical work bars too many apt students from acquiring their complete training and is a loss to higher progress for human society.

(h) Failure to provide more schoolteachers and to allocate fewer students per teacher so that more much-needed

personalized attention and instruction can be given to each pupil who requires it.

(i) Failure to teach and stress the importance of respect for our laws and their enforcement and to stress what the penalties are for violation of laws.

(j) Failure to have universal and standardized objectives for dealing adequately with contemporary needs and requirements.

(k) Failure to eliminate our many one-room school frauds in our rural districts. These are a disgrace to us and lack adequate heating, lighting, sanitation and other facilities. In their place, we need fewer and more modern consolidated schools.

(l) Failure to provide a National Department of Education for direction and research in education, which should aim to increase and standardize the best methods in teaching, to stress in our schools the teachings of the workings and implications of modern social science and humanitarianism, and to teach and prove, by true logic and unbiased reasoning, why democratic ideals and true democracy are supreme over any other conceivable system of government.

It is a shame and a disgrace for our country, with its resources, potentialities and high annual income, to presently spend only about three billion dollars a year to educate and train approximately 30 million schoolchildren in our free grade and high schools, while we, the general public, do very little or nothing to stop the squandering of more than five times this amount in useless and nonproductive government services over which we, the taxpayers, have currently no control.

It is indisputable that our best investment, barring none, is public education for both the old and the young. For survival in our atomic age, it is more important to invest capital in human beings by educating and training them in true and complete knowledge than to invest capital in any other undertaking.

An increase in the level and standard of education in any

country results in fairer distribution of the income from production; arouses public interest in the affairs of state, creating higher efficiency in government; assists in combating factors that cause depressions; and effects a better and broader understanding between countries, which means more economic cooperation to prevent future wars.

Our educational appropriations should have the very highest priority on our government budget, even higher than war items. War is a result of ignorance. Peace, happiness, and the prosperity of the public are results of intelligence.

The world of tomorrow will be built by the youth of today. The education of today will condition our youth. A better tomorrow hinges primarily on improving our educational program. In line with this basic principle, let us propose the following proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 35.

To authorize the setting up of a National Department of Education, whose function shall be to formulate and direct the necessary measures and policies to eliminate all the present weaknesses in our educational system described above and to carry on the necessary research that will continue to improve our educational system in order to make our world a better and safer place in which to live.

7. Improving Our Money and Banking System

The present money and banking system set-up is the biggest racket in existence. It is cleverly operated before the eyes of our people—the blind cannot see. Its operating rules are the greatest perpetrators and creators of continuous poverty for humanity.

Our present corrupt political machines, excessive taxation, affluent rackets, and economic injustices would become nearly extinct if a true democracy were established and an

honest monetary system, whose purchasing power would always remain stabilized, were adopted.

A clear-thinking person can see at a glance there is nothing complicated or mystifying about money; yet ponderous volumes have been written on prices, production processes, transportation, distribution, and associated subjects in which money and its functions have been made enigmatic by the use of deceptive terms and false premises.

These deceptive terms and definitions were cleverly planned a long time ago in order to delude the public. We have inherited a money system that we believe always was this way. The public is either too passive or incapable of analyzing the origin and nature of our money system, which was originated *sub rosa* and crystallized into law because of legislative trickery and inconspicuous riders in enacted bills.

The true operations of our money and banking system, how the system functions, and how its operations are deceptive and dishonest are described below.

The use of metallic money as a medium of exchange for goods and services produced was universally adopted to eliminate cumbersome barter. As population began to multiply and concentrate and trade increased, metallic money became scarce in proportion to transactions.

It was then that a group of private money lenders (later called bankers) conceived the idea of using gold and silver as a basis of collateral for issuing paper money. These bankers soon obtained the legal sanction of the government for this practice, and, along with it, a monopoly for the issuing of such money. This was the initial mistake the public allowed their government to make. This mistake automatically gave these private bankers the power of manipulation and economic control of the public.

Any well-informed person knows that any increase in trade transactions, due to increase in the ability to produce more goods and services, must be accompanied by a proportioned increase of money—cash, plus loans at present—in circulation and in existence, if such business is to continue.

Thus, a transfer of money is required for every trade trans-

action. If the supply of money (either cash or loans or both) pumped into circulation (usually by way of credit loans at present) is increasing at a rate faster than human society can produce goods and services for sale, prices will rise. This is due to the absence of an effective basic price-control set-up. This condition permits bidding increases and marking up of prices. This state of existence creates a sellers' market, allows business profits to increase, fosters, in many cases, a reckless expansion of production facilities, increases employment, and creates higher wages in its attempt to catch up with rising prices, which, in turn, again cause prices to go still higher. In effect, it is inflation and an unhealthy boom bound for a bust. Unless this process is arrested by enforced drastic price limitations, higher governmental taxation, or material-wasting war production and dissipation, a depression will ensue.

If the supply of money becomes scarcer (usually due to contraction of credit and loans at present) and lags behind the production of goods and services on hand and made available for sale, the number of sales will drop, prices will fall (due to desire to increase sales to keep up profits), and business hysteria will set in. This will aggravate the situation still further and cause curtailment of production, unemployment of workers, and still lower prices. This is deflation—a depression in the making.

From this explanation, it can be seen that inflation and deflation are caused primarily by the amount of money (cash plus loans) at present in circulation and in existence as contrasted with the amount of goods and services being produced and offered for sale.

Let us consider further the origin of our banking system. When the people accepted gold and silver tokens as the means for reckoning exchanges of products and services, they sought, at the same time, to have these precious money tokens kept in a safe place. The bank, with its safe-deposit vault, came into existence. In the beginning, banks, for a fee, agreed to store money tokens until the depositors needed

them again. The banker gave depositors receipts for their deposits.

The people soon learned that it was inconvenient to go to the bank whenever they wanted money tokens for trade transactions. Since they were assured that their money was safe, they began the practice of exchanging their bank-deposit receipts for goods and services. It was more convenient to handle a small piece of paper (which evidenced ownership of metallic money tokens) than to go and get the heavy metal tokens to make the necessary exchange. Thus paper money came into existence. In reality, paper money consisted of promises by the banker to pay gold and silver money tokens upon demand by the holders of these deposit slips. By this act, legalized by the government, the private seal of the banker was placed on a parity with the seal of the government on its lawful money. Eventually, the money seal of the private banker took precedence over the money seal of the government. What a foul and deceitful trick to put over on the public!

The banker, in the course of his business, soon observed that the demand for actual cash at any time never exceeded more than 10 per cent of the deposits on hand in his vault. Therefore, he reasoned that he could safely issue more receipts (promises to pay) than he had metal tokens in deposit at his bank (up to approximately 10 times their amount, but not more). The banker solicited all kinds of customers for loans and lent out these additional pen-created receipts (which are supposed to be money) at interest, demanding and holding as security for such loans a bonafide claim to some real property in the form of a first mortgage on it.

To collect interest for such fictitious bank-created money, and to demand real property for failure to return or replace these spurious credit dollars with real dollars is the biggest fraud in existence. It is equivalent to an annual embezzlement from our public of nearly 20 billion dollars a year in interest and fee charges on money actually created out of

nothing but written words on paper. This is money with no guarantee of worth or security. Banks gain another 10 billion dollars a year, in a time of depression, from the profits on foreclosed properties. This total is equivalent to nearly $500 a year from each employed worker in the U. S.

When will the public ever wake up and see the truth?

This practice of creating fictitious bank-check money and lending to customers at interest was legalized by our government under secret pressure and threats of intimidation by the interested groups. This was the second major mistake our government made in our money and banking policies.

When businessmen or manufacturers borrowed this money from the banks, it was used wholly on its faith value to expand the production and distribution of their products and services, which was reflected in higher profits for them, an increase in employment and wages, and, consequently, still higher sales, prices, and profits.

Similar results ensue when a private individual borrows and receives bank-check credit, which he spends to purchase the products of business. Thus, the community in general prospers, and everyone appears happy.

The banker allows this process of loan and credit expansion to continue to a certain limit of the actual money tokens and legal tender on deposit and in reserve in his bank vault. Then he decides to put a halt to it and stops further loaning. Production of goods and services first catches up with the supply of money in existence and then starts to outrun it. Conversely, money starts to become scarcer. Business sales start to drop off, causing lower profits. The banker, seeing this happen (or rather, this is exactly what he expects to happen and for which he had planned) becomes a little anxious about his borrowers' ability to repay their loans if he allows them more time in this period of decreasing business and lower profits. He decides to start calling in his borrowers and notifying them that he will not renew their loans when they become due. He demands that loans be paid back in legal tender. If the banker does not get paid, he will foreclose on borrowers' mortgages.

Here the banker is demanding real property in exchange for the worthless money he had created out of nothing and loaned to these borrowers and on which he had collected interest from the borrowers—brazen and criminal violation of equal justice and ethics.

The sudden decision and action of the banker to call in these loans of the businessmen and manufacturers forces these borrowers to take immediate, and in many cases drastic, steps to raise the necessary cash to repay these loans in order to save their businesses. This they do by immediately canceling some or all of their orders for raw materials or other products, lowering the price of their own products in an attempt to increase sales to enable a quick raising of cash, and notifying their own customers, who have credit with them, that they must pay up their accounts at once. Associated with these actions comes curtailment of production with its consequent layoff of workers.

The private borrower is being squeezed similarly to pay up his loans. All these actions accelerate deflation and hasten a coming depression, the permeating and cumulative effect of which increases until it causes the hunger and privation of the innocent small child of the jobless worker in addition to the privation of himself and the rest of his family.

If the borrower cannot pay his loan when it becomes due, the banker takes possession of the real property through foreclosure of the mortgage that the banker obtained as collateral for the loan.

The home owner who is buying his home by the month, and who may have been made jobless in this deflation time, is liable to lose his home in the same manner if he cannot continue to make his payments when they are due.

This process of calling in loans when they are due continues to accelerate and intensify the business depression in progress until almost all the mortgaged property is in the hands of the private banker, and many of the people in the community are unemployed and in real poverty. Then the process of fictitious money expansion starts again. Values of property rise. The banker then sells the property he had

previously acquired through foreclosure at a handsome profit and starts the wheels of business all over again with his granting of check-book loans for the next cycle of planned plunder. The banker does this so as to continue to concentrate the wealth in his own hands and increase his economic control over human society so as to keep the people in economic slavery forever.

This, in brief, with possible minor deviations, is the true process of the operation of our total banking structure (all operations like this are in unison and exact synchronism)—local, state, national and international.

From all this, you can see clearly that the practice of creating a fictitious and collapsible money structure so as to reap its results of operation is, in effect, the greatest fraud against the public in existence. It is many times greater than all our crime. The thought that such audacious banditry is protected by present law should agitate the minds of all decent people to the point of boiling anger.

The present control of money by our total private banking system through its rules to limit the issuing of money to prevent its expansion through contraction of credit is the greatest obstruction to an era of continued abundance for all of us.

Let us now cite a few startling facts about the operations and consequences of our present banking system:

(a) When our twelve privately owned Federal Reserve Banks were established in 1913, it was agreed and intended that their profits were to be turned over to our government; but, to date, the government has not received a single penny of the system's profits. Since the establishment of these banks, their $134,000,000 capital stock produced an average of one billion dollars a year in profits—nearly 40 billion dollars, which the government should have received and applied towards alleviating the distress of our taxpayers.

(b) There are more than six billion dollars in Federal Reserve Notes, Federal Reserve Bank Notes, and National Bank Notes (supposedly in circulation). This is actually un-

lawful money (according to Article I, Section 8, Part 5—Constitution of the United States) because these notes were issued by private banks and because, on the face of them, it is stated that they will be redeemed in lawful money on demand. These spurious bank-issued notes draw interest from the taxpayers. The interest is paid to banks because these notes are secured by U. S. Government Bonds, on which the government pays interest. Our lawful and constitutionally created money, of which there is approximately four billion dollars' worth in circulation, does not bear interest because it was issued by our government and secured by the government's credit and power to tax.

(c) The face value of the bonds issued for building Boulder Dam was 160 million dollars, yet taxpayers must pay a total of 342 million dollars to liquidate these bonds. The 182 million dollars more than the face value of these bonds goes for interest to the private bankers. When a $7,000,000 post office is built, the taxpayers pay a total of $16,000,000 on the same conniving basis of financing.

(d) Our first (banker-created) World War cost us 26 billion dollars in bonds, yet our taxpayers are forced to pay an additional 39 billion (a total of 65 billion) dollars in interest to bankers. On the same basis (unless we change our money system now), before we are through with the liquidation of our World War II debt, our taxpayers ultimately will pay a total in excess of 500 billion dollars ($8,350 for each employed worker in the U. S.) just for the cost of the last World War. (The millionaires made during this time of war will stay millionaires.)

(e) There is less than 2 cents' worth of actual lawful money behind each dollar of bank deposits in the United States. Over 85 per cent of the nation's wealth is in legal hock to our private banks and bondholders through these spurious, yet legalized, practices.

(f) For the past 150 years, our accordion-type economic system has oscillated through complete cycles (about one cycle every eleven years) and tolerated the actions of private

bankers to pillage the American public of their wealth at the bottom period of each swing. These economic gyrations are not natural-law creations as many confused economists, professors, and big-interest sponsored campaigns of misinformation would have the American public believe. That these consequences are man-made is as true as night follows day. Intelligence and unbiased reasoning cannot be convinced otherwise.

During the major depression of the 1930's, approximately 200,000 factory owners lost their factories, 3 million storekeepers and small businessmen lost their businesses, over 3 million farmers lost their farms, and over 5 million town and city home owners lost their homes, all through the vicious and criminal banker-instigated and -ordered foreclosures of mortgages—and all this in our land of America, whose Founding Fathers, when they formulated our Constitution, wrote in it the means that would promise and would fulfill for all of us "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." The Constitution was changed later by Congressional legislation—by selfish political scoundrels—giving the bankers the right to issue and control the nation's money to satisfy the heartless greed of money and power-mad bankers.

Let us quote some excerpts taken from the Banker's Manifest, extracted from the Civil Servants' Yearbook, *The Organizer* for January, 1934, and the *New American* for February, 1934. This document was for private circulation among leading bankers only—quote:

"Capital must protect itself in every way, through combination and through legislation. Debts must be collected and loans and mortgages foreclosed as soon as possible. When through a process of law the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and more easily governed by the strong arm of the law, applied by the central power of wealth, under control of leading financiers. People without homes will not quarrel with their leaders. This is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By dividing the

people we can get them to expand their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers of the common herd. Thus by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

Here is what Thomas A. Edison said of our money system:

"People who will not turn a shovelful of dirt on the project (the Muscle Shoals project) nor contribute a pound of material, will collect more money from the United States than the people who supply all the material and do all the work. This is the terrible thing about interest. In all great bond issues, the interest is always greater than the principal. All the great public works cost more than twice as much on that account. Under the present interest system of doing business, we simply add 120 per cent to 150 per cent to the stated initial cost. But here is the point: If the nation can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bond lets the money broker collect twice the amount of the bond and an additional 20 per cent. Whereas the currency, the honest sort provided by the Constitution, pays nobody but those who contribute in some useful way. It is absurd to say our country can issue bonds and cannot issue currency. Both are promises to pay, but one fattens the usurer and the other helps the people. If the currency issued by the people were no good, than the bonds would be no good either. It is a terrible situation when the government, to insure the national wealth, must go into debt and submit to ruinous interest charges at the hands of men who control the fictitious value of gold. Interest is the invention of Satan."

Here is what our former President, Woodrow Wilson said of our banking system:

"A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated. The growth of the nation and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most

completely controlled and dominated governments in the world—no longer a government of free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of small groups of dominant men."

The Honorable Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., said:

"Under the Federal Reserve Act, panics are scientifically created: The present (1920 reference) is the first scientifically created one, worked out as we figure a mathematical problem."

We wonder what Mr. Lindbergh would have said of the depression of the thirties.

Here is what our great President, Abraham Lincoln, said of our money system:

"Government, possessing power to create and issue currency and credit and money and enjoying the right to withdraw currency and credit from circulation by taxation and otherwise, need not, and should not, borrow capital at interest as the means of financing government work and public enterprise. The government should create, issue, and circulate all currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the government and the buying power of consumers. The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest creative opportunity."

And again, just before his assassination, Abraham Lincoln said, "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country; corporations have been enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until its wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed."

The establishment of a better-stabilized monetary system is essential now in our technological era, and doubly so if we are sincere in wanting to stop communism and socialism in the only way it can be stopped—by eliminating any need or

desire for it through making our democracy provide a continuous abundant living for all our people.

Money, therefore, must be made to act as only a medium of exchange for goods or services rendered. No other manipulations of it should be permitted. Fixity of economic costs, whether it be on some merit unit or money basis, must now be an essential consideration and a requisite in future planning, if civilization is to survive.

The economists' concept that prices of economic goods are dictated by supply and demand and obey natural laws is only an abstraction in their confused minds. Anyone who can think clearly can readily see that the production or curtailment of economic goods is a man-made creation and is not under influence of any natural laws.

Since only the ability and total means to produce economic goods and services gives supply its ceiling, and since demand has no limit except the ability to consume, the present absence of such production and distribution is caused only by the present rules and limitations of our money and banking system.

Our present banker-accepted doctrine that economic scarcity of goods must be a working policy in our present price-system set-up is operable only in a collapsible money structure such as we have today.

The only reason our present banking system (including our misleadingly named Federal Reserve Banks, which are also privately owned and privately operated for private profit) is allowed to continue to operate as at present is because the great body of our general public is mentally incapable of comprehending its vast insidious methods of operation.

The vast public, under the clever persuasive influence of the private bankers' propaganda (manifested in many ways and media, including many falsely written school textbooks) refuse to be enlightened on this brazen money racket of the bankers because they will not take time to think and analyze for themselves. They foolishly believe and follow their lead-

ers like a herd of sheep or dumb cattle and never suspect them of treason. The public seem to be true to Barnum's contention—"A sucker all the way through."

WHY ARE WE, THE PUBLIC, SO APATHETIC, GULLIBLE AND INDIFFERENT?

WILL WE NEVER LEARN THE TRUTH?

To effect and maintain continued and unbroken prosperity for all, money—not bank-check credit money, but real U. S. Government money that is created debt-free and doubly backed up by the collateral of all government property and the power of the government to tax, must be issued by our government only. There should be Congressional control over the value and issue of money (Article I, Section 8, Part 5—Constitution of the United States). Real money should be put into circulation to replace all debted currency now in circulation, in bank vaults, and that which was created through government bond issues. Increased currency must be put into circulation in exact proportion to the demands of trade transactions and as production increases.

To make this new money-issue policy fully effective for the benefit of all Americans, and to give everyone equal justice, it is imperative that the suggested propositions described under the section on basic price control be adopted and put into operation.

The easiest and safest way to introduce such a new money issue system, after the present practice of our private banks of issuing fictitious money (promises to pay) is officially stopped and its debted dollars are replaced, would be to pay the proper calculated amount of real lawful money into circulation by legitimate payments on current government expenditures. This would considerably ease the tax load on the American public, and, at the same time, it would increase prosperity and our standard of living tremendously.

If money is to remain with us in our future economy, its relation to and control over scarcity, values, debts, interest, promises to pay, long- and short-term credit, profits, and waste must be revised or completely divorced from such operations. If these reforms in our present money system are

not made now before a new depression hits us, as sure as night follows day, this system of ours in its present form will die from its own convulsions. We have regarded our system too long from an abstract viewpoint; its present set-up in our technological era is now incapable of coping with American humanity's just desires and demands. The rules, requisites, and limitations, in this modern day of technological improvement and invention, can no longer accommodate erratic price changes and business booms with rising prices and increasing profits and still satisfy the essential necessities of a humanity now fighting for its life. Much less can our system provide for any of the luxuries of life.

In consideration of the foregoing discussion on our present money and banking system, let us propose the following propositions for improving our money system for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 36.

To authorize the formation of a committee composed of competent engineers, scientists, accountants, open-minded bankers, and several members of Congress (elected by that body) for an analytical research into our total money, banking, and stock-investment field to determine facts, and, upon their findings, to formulate means and recommendations that will effect and maintain an honest and stabilized constitutional money system.

This committee, when formulating these policies, should incorporate additional policies that would eliminate the present undesirable operations in our banking system, as discussed in this chapter.

PROPOSITION 37.

To authorize the formation of a committee composed of competent engineers, scientists, accountants, and economists for research into all existing school textbooks (public and private) and all late books in libraries that pertain to and

expound the principles of economics and of our money and banking system to determine and note if and where they contain false economic terms which carry false premises and explanations; and, upon their findings, to submit measures and recommendations for the immediate correction or deletion of these misrepresentations; and, in addition, to make recommendations for the formulation and setting-up of a free adult educational program to give the public the true and complete principles of economics and money based on complete and true knowledge.

PROPOSITION 38.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent persons for investigation and research into all existing banking laws that were passed since the adoption and ratification of our Constitution and all state Constitutions in order to determine if any of these are in violation of our Constitution and in opposition to an honest money system; and to make recommendations for the repeal of those laws. These recommendations should be based upon the findings of the committee set up under Proposition 36.

PROPOSITION 39.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent persons for investigation and research into all old public bond indebtedness. This committee is to make recommendations to repudiate all such old bonded public indebtedness in all cases where the interest premiums collected on them to date has amounted to or exceeded the original principal amount of the bonds.

PROPOSITION 40.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent

persons to make investigation and research into all present auxiliary loan and lending associations, such as finance companies, pawnbrokers, all chattel- and salary-loan brokers, and all similar loan institutions that are presently separate from our present regular banking system, to determine facts about their present operations; and, upon their findings, to formulate and make recommendations as to how our regular banking system could be expanded and how its policies could be modified so that they could accommodate all of the customers for loans at more reasonable and justified rates than present institutions can offer, and how to eliminate, if possible, all auxiliary loan associations which, in many cases, charge exorbitant rates and live parasitically on the poorer people.

PROPOSITION 41.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would make it mandatory for everyone foreclosing any kind of a mortgage or chattel mortgage (including home mortgages) on any kind of property as collateral for a loan granted on a promise to pay a certain amount for an object purchased to return all excess money received from the re-sale over and above that amount that was still due from the previous owner plus the cost of the repossessing proceedings to the dispossessed owner. Such reselling of the repossessed property shall be conducted without clandestine operations and in line with the policies the seller normally follows when he sells all his other products or services.

PROPOSITION 42.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent persons to make investigation and research into all our existing stock, curb, and grain exchanges to determine facts; and, upon their findings, to make recommendations to eliminate,

if and where they occur, all present unethical practices in this line and formulate policies designed to prevent depressions.

The primary purpose of suggesting Propositions 37, 40, 41, and 42 is to insure the elimination of all factors leading to inflation and deflation in order to prevent depressions in the future.

8. Improving Our Home-Building Enterprises

It is a natural instinct and desire for every family to own its own home because families spend most of their time in their homes. Making home ownership for everybody readily possible without any financial hardships would be the greatest factor in stopping the present spread of communism.

More than half of our present homes in the United States are over 30 years old and have no modern work-saving kitchens, electric dishwashers, washing machines, automatic refrigerators, automatic domestic water heaters, garbage disposal units, modern bathroom facilities, aluminum screens and storm windows, adequate and modern house-heating equipment or adequate home insulation. In most cases, these homes are badly in need of complete painting and decorative renovating, including new roofs and, in many cases, room extensions. Complete modernizations of these old homes, if it were made readily possible for their owners, would be a second factor to stop the spread of communism.

In addition to the above, approximately 20 per cent of our present homes are so obsolete and unfit for human habitation that they should be replaced at once. This would create a third factor to stop the spread of communism.

To accomplish all of the above, it is first necessary to remove all the present-day rackets in the building game. Our construction industry, which includes permit-granting, financing, building-material production and supply, design, labor, inspection, and sales operations, seems, in many cases, to be managed in an obsolescent and dishonest manner. Managers seem bent only on formulating, scheming, and per-

petuating plans to bring quick high profits without consideration for the home owners and their cause. These practices should be stamped out permanently.

The adoption of measures that would facilitate the building and easy acquiring of homes for our people is essential now in this time of decision between democracy and socialism. Some of these measures should be the lowering of the present high cost of various permits for buildings, the prohibiting of arbitrary decisions of inspectors that discourage individual builders, and the repeal of many nonsensical building ordinances, and unneeded restrictions, which were not prompted by considerations of safety but by selfish interests. Another, and possibly the most important, factor to facilitate home ownership is the matter of the minimum amount of down payment required in the purchasing or building of a home. It is safe to predict that with the installation of an honest and stabilized money system and basic price control as suggested in previous sections, there would be no need to require a minimum down payment higher than 2 to 3 per cent of the agreed purchase price of the home. Only under a collapsible and fictitious money system, such as we have today, is it necessary to require a down payment of 35 to 50 per cent because prices cannot be stabilized.

It would be well to consider revising the laws relating to control of foreclosures on homes so as to make it illegal to foreclose on an owner if, through no fault of his own, he has lost his job or position temporarily and is living in his home. A moratorium on payment of mortgage principal should be granted to the home owner during this time. There should not be a demand for arrears payment when the home owner obtains or is offered a job; the term of his mortgage merely should be lengthened for the duration of his moratorium. Also, a moratorium on property taxes should be granted to the jobless man, and no interest or protest charges should be added if Proposition 21 (single personal-income tax only) has failed to pass and taxation on home property is still desired.

Our present practice of financing and mortgaging single-

family residences at high rates of interest, the high charges and fees required to obtain such loans, and costly title-search proceedings should be entirely eliminated and replaced by complete low-cost government financing with no extra fees or costs for title search.

Since our government, under our present Constitution, has the right to issue money without a bond issue, it could issue all the money necessary to finance single-family residences throughout our United States for a cost of one per cent interest instead of the present 4½ to 6 per cent that private banks and lending institutions now charge. It is fitting and proper that our government should do this. This would create one of the greatest factors to stop any desire for communism or socialism. As these government mortgages on these homes would be amortized by monthly payments of the owners, this money issued for this purpose would be withdrawn from circulation in the amount and rate of this amortization to prevent any inflation of money beyond the total supply of goods and services.

This method of home financing would release billions of dollars for investment in business and industrial expansion and income-producing properties. All this would result in greatly increased prosperity and a higher standard of living for everybody; everyone would be a capitalist and eligible to share in the profits of our total industrial economy.

In line with this discussion on home building, home ownership, and financing, let us propose the following proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption.

PROPOSITION 43.

To authorize the formation of a committee of engineers, architects, and accountants for investigation and research into our whole home-building industry to determine facts; and, upon their findings, to formulate and make recommendations for policies that would speed up and improve

our home-building and modernization program for the benefit of everyone, more or less in line with the suggestions given in this section.

9. Improving Our Food Enterprises

Our present system of producing, processing, selling, and distributing food products to the consuming public is very confusingly mismanaged, saturated with evil practices, waste, and dog-eat-dog tactics. Many items are overpriced due to clandestine agreements, manufactured shortages, monopoly practices, and other closed-shop tactics of middlemen and food producers to keep prices high and charge as much as the customer traffic can be forced to pay. These food processers, middlemen and retailers consider that to give any value or render satisfactory service to the customers is secondary. In their primary conniving for the consumer's dollar, they give only the minimum necessary to effect sales.

The cost of the distribution and sale of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other food products (this cost includes, in many cases, high union dues and racket fees exacted from members and nonmembers handling these commodities) is 65 to 80 per cent of the total cost of these products to the ultimate consumer.

Most of these food products come from small individual farmers, who are cheated of their just share of the consumer dollar because of the closed-shop practices and rackets of others. These small farmers certainly have every right to earn as comfortable a living as the city public and should have the same opportunity.

In order to help all farmers and effect lower and more sensible food prices, we should consider the adoption of some or all of the following suggested policies:

(a) Reduce the local property taxes of farmers (if still existent) through the consolidation of townships into large regional districts, the consolidation of all rural schools into larger consolidated schools completely maintained by state

or national funds, and the taking over of the construction and maintenance of all public roads by state or national bureaus.

(b) Provide the small farmers with cheap electric power, thereby inducing them to make greater use of electrical energy to motorize most of their farm chores and cut down the cost of hired help for expensive hand operations.

(c) Effect a government-sponsored reforestation of all poorer agricultural areas, which would warrant an increase of marginal productivity of the remaining better agricultural areas.

(d) Effect a greater and more intensive government research into chemurgy (the chemical transformation of agricultural products into substitutes for raw materials used by industry) in order to find replacements for our dwindling natural resources. This would open up many new avenues of employment for workers in factories, and, at the same time, it would increase the demand on farmers for more agricultural products to feed these transformation industries.

(e) Consider the possibility and advisability of having our total city public cooperate with the farmers and fruit and vegetable growers in financing the installation of a new cooperative "cost of service" distribution and selling system. This should be a single, unified, incorporated national organization. (To alleviate here the anxiety and fear some of you readers may have about allowing or encouraging the formation of a giant or seemingly monopolistic organization that would cater more to the profit of the monopoly group than to the mutual benefit of our public, the author here wishes to assure you that with the establishment of a Citizens Action Plan organization, as suggested later herein, any future private monopoly organization, no matter how large it may become, must adopt and practice policies that cater to the mutual benefit of all or else lose its right to operate a business.) In this organization, all farmers and fruit and vegetable growers should be required to subscribe to non-dividend-paying capital stock, and the initial amount so subscribed should be based on the appraised value of farm property. If further financing were necessary to get such a

project started, it could be done through the form of a 2 per cent interest-bearing loan obtained from the city public. The maximum allowable individual subscription of $100, which would entitle the subscriber to a 5 per cent discount card for his purchases of fresh fruit and vegetables, would be valid as long as he held the subscription or until it was paid off by this farmers' organization.

The money so subscribed should be used to develop and install a farmer-owned distribution and selling system for all the fresh fruit and vegetables the city public would demand for table use. This organization would have to build, buy or lease, and operate conveniently located retail stores or centers and purchase and operate a truck transportation system for the collection of products and their delivery to these retail centers. Only fruit and vegetables that came from farmers belonging to the organization would be sold at these centers. This would include all that the canning and processing industries would want to buy to manufacture their processed food products. These retail centers should be made large enough to effect economies for the benefit of a large part of the consuming public. Trucks allocated to stores or centers would pick up all fruit and vegetables in a single route from a designated group of farmers and deliver these products to these retail centers. Inter-store trucks would transfer goods so as to balance the supply at the various stores. Employees and managers of these retail centers and truck drivers should be paid on a salary basis and be under complete control of the farmers belonging to this organization. The truck drivers should be capable of recording accurately and judging and separating into proper grades the products given to them for transportation. The farmers should receive monthly payments from this organization for products sold to these retail centers. Managers of these retail stores should be capable of adjusting their prices to consumers so as to bring in a fair return for the farmers.

To insure such an organization against bankruptcy, and to equalize prices on a national basis, store managers should set a greater difference between the prices paid to farmers and

the prices paid by consumers so as to allow a surplus in favor of the organization. This surplus should be distributed annually to the farmers as a bonus or dividend based on a percentage of the amount of sales the farmers made to this organization within that year. To insure the success of such a farmers' organization, all member farmers should be obligated to refuse to sell any fruit and vegetables to anybody other than this distribution system. The city public should have no fear that such an organization would raise prices to consumers and become a selfish monopoly; the opposite tendency would prevail and the farmers would tend to produce more.

There are two positive ways in which the city public could effectively prevent unfair raising of prices. First, due to the majority of the city public, any attempt to hike up the prices unreasonably would be immediately stopped by public pressure through the suggested Citizens Action Plan organization or an organization similar to it (as described later herein) to invoke immediate government control. Second, the same city public pressure would allow an inrush of foreign farm products, which would lower prices and actually cause a loss to this farmers' organization. With such immediate action confronting such an organization it would not become a selfish monopoly.

The adoption and successful operation of such agricultural assistance policies would effect at least a 30 per cent saving in the fruit and vegetable bill of our consuming public while at the same time it would effect at least 25 per cent increase in receipts for the member farmers for their products. Middlemen's rackets and hold-up prices would disappear forever. For the first time, poorer families would be able to buy enough to eat.

Farmers who would initially remain outside of such an organization could not hope to compete with such an organized group due to pooling of resources and the high efficiency of its marketing. They would soon be attracted to it because of better prices offered by its operations.

Plans could be expanded so that the entire total milk industry could join this organization and give the city public much lower delivered milk prices and pay much higher prices to the dairy farmers for the reasons stated above in connection with the fruit and vegetable industry. It is not uncommon at present for as many as 6 to 10 different milk-processing and -delivery companies to serve a small community. Naturally, such conditions necessitate over-lapping milk routes, which make for inefficiency and higher prices to consumers. This multiplicity of milk-processing and -delivery companies is why the present cost for processing and delivery is 50 to 60 per cent of the total cost of milk to consumers. A single cooperative milk-processing and -distribution company under control and operation of such a farmers' organization could deliver milk to our total city public for about 15 to 20 per cent of the total cost of the milk, due to the much higher efficiency of such a set-up. It should be safe to state that the price of milk under such a system could be sold to consumers for 25 to 30 per cent less than under present conditions, and yet give the dairy farmers much more for their milk than they get at present.

All other agricultural items produced by farmers could be similarly collected, distributed, and sold. The total benefits resulting from such a new cooperative agricultural system would permit the discontinuance of our present farm price supports, subsidies, and processing taxes. This would result in a tremendous saving in taxes. It would also result in a greater demand for the farmers' food products, which would increase their prosperity.

In line with the discussion in this section, let us propose the following proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 44.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent persons to study and consider our whole food industry and

policies suggested in this section with a view to formulate and make recommendations that will effect a better farm program and give all consumers lower and more sensible food and grocery prices through the elimination of all present closed-shop tactics of food and grocery dealers.

10. Improving Our Health Standards

"It was only a matter of time now. The doctors had done all they could. They had performed operations and there would be more. Then there would be the last one. Pretty Ruth N. knew she was going to die soon.

"The persistent, nagging pain was cancer—incurable cancer—they told her.

"This was the thing she feared, the words she had been steeling herself against for a year. Yet they came as a numbing blow. She was only 37. Surely death wasn't meant for one so young. Surely not for her. She was afraid to go. Then another, larger fear swept across her mind. What of Frank and the children?

"Emma was nine, Catherine was seven. What would happen to them? How would they manage in the large apartment? Frank was so helpless. He'd be lost without her. And the children would have no mother. A new mother? The thought of Frank married to another woman was more than she could bear.

"It was October, 1939, when Mrs. Ruth N. first consulted the doctors. It was late in 1940 now.

"Months passed. One day Ruth announced that she had to have another operation. This was to be the last one, but she didn't know it at the time. Leaving, she asked her husband to take good care of the family.

"Dr. W., a noted cancer specialist, performed the operation in the hospital. Afterwards, Ruth came home.

"Frank N. was a devoted husband. He brought her flowers and gifts and sat by her bedside for hours, talking or reading to her.

"Then Dr. W. told her there would be no more operations. At first, Ruth contemplated suicide as the quicker way out. But her prayers prevailed.

"She summoned a lawyer and drew her will. Her parents had left her $20,000, but the operations, hospitalization, and doctors had now reduced this figure to much less. The will was dated June 16, 1942.

"Several days later, she handed a copy to Frank. On the following day, the Rev. L., of B Church, administered the last rites of the B Church.

"Ruth N. died the next day."

This is part of a true story of only one of thousands of such similar instances of pitiful and unjustified premature death.

Medical science has not yet conquered the scourge of many present-day human diseases that cause people to die in their youth and prevent our life span from reaching a goal of 150 years, which is definitely possible.

Aplastic anemia, arteriosclerosis, cancer, all forms of heart disease, nephritis, leukemia, encephalitis, poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy, old age, and many other problems still challenge the minds of medical men. Why? Because the conduct of present-day medical and biological research and the enforcement of health-standard requirements is secondary to the search for and aquisition of money profit and power.

The money selfishness of our leaders today is many times greater than their charity, if they have any charity feelings at all. For them, it isn't profitable to save human lives—thanks to the invention of our vicious and sinful negotiable money-exchange system. These leaders offer only sympathy, but that does not console human misery and suffering—and yet our public, and not our leaders, are to blame for this state of existence, because of their indifference, passive attitude, and unwillingness to cooperate in a unified mutual-benefit plan that would put an end to such selfish grabbing by only a few.

The design and production of the atom bomb, from inception to completion and perfection, was accomplished in less

than 6 years only because of the absence of a cost consideration limitation.

If this same procedure were ordered and followed in medical research, the cures for all of our present-day ailments and diseases, barring none, could be found in a similar length of time, and, possibly, for no higher a cost than that of the development of our atomic bomb. Even if it should cost up to 10 billion dollars, it would be many times worth it for humanity.

To post an attractive money reward for the discovery of some medical cure is a very ineffective inducement and reflects shortsightedness and poor reasoning. No private person has the necessary facilities or sufficient means and finances to promote the necessary research to find a cure for any one of our baffling diseases. With his limited means, the odds are far too great against a person.

These problems must be tackled and financed with unlimited resources. Individual rewards might be given as a bonus for a cure.

Records indicate that the two top killers—cancer and heart disease—snuff out the lives of approximately 550,000 Americans each year. This is over 10,000 each week.

Since the average economic worth of each American during a normal lifetime at present price levels can be estimated at roughly $30,000, these two diseases alone destroy about 16½ billion dollars' worth of human beings each year. Adding the loss caused by all the other diseases that kill prematurely, the total approaches 30 billion dollars a year.

One has only to observe the hundreds of millions of dollars spent each year for sanitariums to care for the human wreckage that major diseases cause to see the shortsightedness of our public officials in their refusal to allocate funds for medical research, especially when this attitude is contrasted with the allocation of huge funds for useless and wasteful services.

Government expenditure of one billion dollars or more a year for medical research for the next five to six years would

be insignificant in comparison to the savings in human life and be many times more insignificant compared with the expenditure of 50 to 75 billion dollars a year on military preparations and fighting equipment, much of which may find its way to and remain in some quagmire in the Aleutian Islands or be dumped in some ocean as was done in the last World War. (Typical examples of to Hell with the tax money that was gouged out of our sweating American citizens.)

It is disgusting to observe the complacency of our public in their tolerance of the spending of 50 to 75 billion dollars a year for insatiable military purposes to destroy life prematurely while very little is done to urge research to save life and to promote true knowledge to improve humanity.

To cite a true case of the present disregard of the public's health by American business interests, at this writing there are eight enterprising business firms in our country that are allowed to extensively promote, manufacture, and sell synthetic estrogenic activators to poultry raisers, who use these products to fatten and tenderize chickens and other poultry. This drug causes retention of water in the fowl's system, which increases the fat and weight and gives the carcass a more yellow and better "bloom," thus deceiving the unsuspecting consumer. Medical experts, in testifying before a Congressional investigating committee, have firmly declared that human consumption of fowl that have been so treated produces and promotes the growth of cancer, retards the growth of children, causes sterility in men, suppresses ovulation, and causes cysts of the ovaries, breasts and kidneys. These results have been confirmed by laboratory experiments on animals.

In view of such findings, Canada has seen fit to officially ban the sale of any substance having any estrogenic activity. Why hasn't the United States government taken similar action? Is it because big business controls our government and says, "We don't care about the public's health; we are interested only in making a money profit"?

This practice of treating poultry has been going on since 1947; in 1951 alone, over one hundred million chickens were so treated. Ten years from now, many of you who have eaten chicken that has been so treated may die of cancer. This should jolt you now. Remember, many large breeders are now experimenting with the use of these same estrogenic products to treat and fatten cattle, sheep, and swine.

Cancer presently kills over 5000 Americans a week. In ten years, if this type of food poisoning continues and expands, it may kill up to 15,000 or more Americans a week.

Must we continue to tolerate such a slow mass slaughter of our race to protect and satisfy the money greed of a few individual persons? Viewed broadly, we can say that this is a positive manifestation that our present human behavior and intelligence are very low. In view of all this, it is not strange that our present health level is merely toyed with and jeopardized, causing much controversy going on at present over the merits of socialized medicine and the regimentation of all doctors under strict government control. As presently proposed and sponsored by some of our lawmakers, socialization of the medical profession under the rules of our present government and economic set-up would be to the disadvantage of our general public. This set-up would soon become a racket at the taxpayers' expense and lead to underhanded fee payments by rich people who wished to obtain the more advanced services and advice of the most competent and informed doctors. The general public, not in a position to afford such underhand fees, would be at the mercy of an army of uninterested and opiate-prescribing doctors. Medical regimentation would throttle efficiency and improvement in medical practices because of the absence of incentive and recognition. This situation would jeopardize the health level of our country still more.

However, in spite of all of this, many arguments in favor of socialized medicine threaten to tip the scales in its favor. The strongest of these points are the following practices and policies:

(a) The charging of exorbitant fees for small and trivial services, such as $75 to $125 and more for a $25 tonsillectomy operation.

(b) The urging of an operation in many cases in which one is not absolutely essential, just to collect a high operating fee.

(c) The practice of calling on a patient, or having a patient come back, repeatedly for treatment in many cases in which it is not that essential, just to collect more fees.

(d) The closed-shop practices caused by the pressure of the medical associations in some states, that permit state examining and license-dispensing bureaus to keep the supply of doctors scarce so that high fees can be either maintained or raised still higher.

(e) The practice of issuing prescriptions for an ailment that could be served with a pre-prepared medicine with the same effectiveness, for either showmanship or mercenary purpose. (Can any doctor truthfully deny that there are no secret arrangements made in some cases for a kick-back commission on prescription profits?)

(f) The control and manipulation of medical secrets and formulas to prevent knowledge of their use from being known publicly, for monopoly and mercenary purposes. (For doctors to state that free access to such knowledge is a violation of professional ethics is a positive admission that the alleviation of human misery and pain, and in many cases the saving of life, is a secondary consideration in their grabbing for the almighty dollar. All other sciences are open to public scrutiny. Why must medical science be a guarded and enclosed enigma that jeopardizes health and causes premature death?)

On the basis of all the above, it is difficult to advise which course the public should choose—socialize the medical profession or more effectively regulate and utilize the present practice to eliminate these undesirable practices.

It is indisputable that the highest health level of humanity can be attained only by employing ample medical skill and knowledge at the highest efficiency and alertness to keep

people from getting sick. This is preferable to trying to cure people after they become sick.

In line with this philosophy, and if the public should decide against continuance of private practice, let us suggest a plan whereby a unified and national private medical organization can be formed. All licensed doctors would be attached to it and be available for duty through the facilities and various offices it would set up throughout the country. This should be a private non-profit organization and be initially financed by our government, without interest if possible, through its right to issue money. At least one half of this interest-free principal amount should be repaid by the organization out of its income within a period of 20 years. This organization should be operated on a true cost-of-service basis, and all its facilities and property should be tax free. The salaries of doctors paid by this organization should be on a graduated scale, depending on the doctors' experience and ability. The minimum starting salary should be approximately $7000 per year. An additional bonus should be paid to doctors for individual effort and outstanding accomplishment. Any necessary traveling expenses for doctors in the line of their duty should be paid by this organization.

This organization should be privately supported. The public should be given a choice of two different methods of obtaining this medical service:

(a) By membership subscription, which would entitle the members to unlimited free medical service and surgery at any time, at home or at the office, depending on the nature of the illness.

(b) By payments for each visit or call. Rates would be set by the organization. As economic conditions improve for everyone under the plan suggested in this book (or one similar to it), all charity medical service for persons or families continuously receiving their minimum earned income should, in all fairness, cease.

A somewhat similar system, with the proper adaptations (or in some way integrated with this medical set-up), could

be established for the dental field, if the public so decided by a referendum vote.

Next comes the subject of hospitals and hospitalization practices.

The question of what to do about our today's hospital situation, with its deplorable lack of modern facilities and its inadequacy in every area for today's needs, is one whose satisfactory solution must soon be found and enforced by our public if human lives are to be saved.

Our existing authorities will never propose any solution that would be completely satisfactory to the public. It will be up to the public to effect a genuine and definite improvement in our present unsatisfactory hospital situation by referendum vote and decision.

Something must be done about many vicious practices in the hospital field. The public should not be forced to tolerate the following undesirable practices of many hospitals:

(a) Hospital facilities are kept scarce in order to create a sellers' market so that high prices can be charged and maintained and sometimes used for discriminatory purposes in admission of patients.

(b) Hospitals use old and obsolete equipment, keeping their expenses high due to their inefficiency.

(c) Some hospitals demand money deposits or posting of adequate collateral from persons seeking service before they are actually admitted to the hospital as patients. (This vicious, selfish policy of holding money profit for the hospital in higher consideration than the saving of a life delays admission, which may aggravate illness and make it more critical.)

(d) Hospital administrators sometimes refuse to admit doctors to the staff, even though doctors must sometimes be on the staff before they can be allowed the privilege of rooming and treating their patients in a hospital.

(e) Hospital administrators allow senior staff members to coerce younger doctors.

(f) Senior staff members get priority in the use of hospital

facilities over younger doctors, regardless of the order of request or the urgency of the case.

Hospitals can no longer be considered only from an economic aspect. Hospitals are essential to the maintenance of public health. Consequently, it is obvious that all existing hospitals must be unified in a single national system under central control and operation. Such control and operation should be by our government, provided that a democratic system of government control, similar to that which will be described later herein, is adopted. Otherwise, the control and operation of hospitals must be placed in and remain in private hands in order to prevent inefficiency of government operation, which would surely ensue under conditions existing in our present government.

The maintenance of this unified hospital system, if privately controlled, must be on a self-sustaining and cost-of-service basis, and all hospital property must be tax free. There should not be operation for profit at any time.

All the necessary purchasing of existing hospitals for this suggested unified hospital system, the immediate modernization of all existing hospital facilities and purchase of new labor-saving equipment, and the minimum 50-per-cent total increase in new hospital space could be initially financed, interest free, by our government through its right to issue constitutional money. The principal amount advanced should be repaid over a period of 25 years, if, by a referendum vote of the public, this hospital system remains privately operated.

If the hospitals remain under government control and operation, the principal amount need not be repaid. Possibly only one half of the principal amount should be repaid over a period of fifteen years through recalling the necessary amount of constitutional notes and paying for their redemption by tax money collected from the public. A government-controlled and -operated hospital system would, therefore, be continuously supported by government taxes; all of its services would be entirely free to the public at all times.

If it is decided to have this system privately operated, it

must be supported by the public. The public should be given a choice of two different methods of obtaining hospital service.

(a) Hospital membership subscription, which would entitle members to unlimited free hospital service at any time upon recommendation by a doctor.

(b) Payments for each admission to the hospital (hospitalization insurance optional) and for the length of time of each admission, plus other attending services and charges, rates for which would be set by the hospital system.

Since drugs are an integral part of medical service, investigation should be made into present high prices in the drug prescription field. These prices should be reduced to sensible and justified levels.

In addition to all these considerations for improving our health level, many other means can be adopted to prevent sickness and improve our health, such as the compulsory application and use of germicidal lamps in all schools, theaters, auditoriums, and other places where large crowds of people assemble.

The elimination of smog from the atmosphere of cities is an important factor in raising our health level. The agents in smog that are destructive to our health in industrial cities can be reduced 70 to 80 per cent and more within several years as follows:

(a) By requiring electric-precipitation installations for all industries now emitting excessive amounts of destructive agents into the atmosphere and making the penalty for violation a revocation of a charter or license to operate. Fines are not a solution.

(b) By requiring oil refineries to dispose of their refuse in a way that will reduce or eliminate smog and subject them to the same penalty for violation as stated in (a) above.

(c) By requiring the application and installation of better methods of engine carburetion in all automobiles, buses and trucks. (Such methods now are either shelved or suppressed due to pressure from oil interests.)

(d) By requiring the application and installation of better

methods of liquid-fuel carburetion and gas burning in all equipment used for general heating in residential and industrial applications.

(e) By building adequate low-cost high-speed electric transportation facilities, with lateral feeder branches, in all large cities in order to eliminate or substantially reduce the need for inefficient and congested buses and private cars.

(f) By building centralized modern smokeless refuse-burning establishments for the disposal of all refuse collected from all homes in congested cities and suburban towns. Citizens would be prohibited from burning their own refuse at home.

(g) By construction of high-pressure elevated air-jet installations in strategic locations to break up the contaminated air of our immediate atmosphere.

Pollution of water should be penalized by revocation of an industry's license to operate.

In line with the discussion in this section, let us propose the following proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 45.

To authorize the formation of a committee of competent persons to make investigations and research into our whole medical, hospital, medicine, and general-health field to determine facts and to consider the policies suggested in this section, along with determination of any conversion costs, with a view then to formulate and make various optional propositions for submission to the public for their selection and final referendum approval.

Since it appears that no one of the healing arts has all the answers, this committee should also include homeopathic, allopathic, osteopathic, naturopathic and chiropractic physicians, physiologists, and psychologists.

Physicians and physiotherapists from all qualified schools should be licensed to practice their respective healing arts in every state with no discrimination from medical associations,

which are and have been subsidized by drug trusts and private interests solely to push their respective products and methods of treatment, regardless of their worth.

11. Eliminating Our Economic Rackets, Social Injustices, and Crime

The privilege to exploit and economically obstruct others is not granted by our Constitution. Its practice today is merely assumed by the adherents of rugged individualism (an outmoded doctrine that is incomptaible with present-day technology and progress) without sanction of the public.

All large business and industrial organizations publicly extoll the virtues of economic freedom for the individual, the efficiency of a free economy, and the preservation of free competition; yet, many of them privately conduct practices that are not in harmony with these beliefs and principles.

Our present racket-type economics must give way to real social economics. Scientific management and planning in all business and industry, with men trained in engineering and scientific disciplines replacing men trained in finance in all the responsible executive and directive positions, should now be made mandatory and take the place of our traditional opinions, guesses, conventions, inherited customs, and influences of selfish money interests. Our present-day legalized rackets which are openly and brazenly excused as good business (even though they rob all patrons) must be eliminated now and replaced with altruistic industrial and social-service enterprises.

We define a legal racket as any gainful activity in which the true object or nature of the operation is kept obscure or hidden from its patrons and the public and which is so operated that it will create the highest money profit possible, regardless of value given, for the benefit of only a few at the loss and expense of many. A criminal racket is one actively operated, either openly or secretly in defiance and violation of existing statutes and laws, solely for the purpose of pro-

curing money or wealth through fleecing the unsuspecting and gullible public.

All such rackets viciously attack any efforts to spread the real and complete truth. They disseminate propaganda and deceptive advertising campaigns in various ways so as to perpetuate the deluding of the unsuspecting public in order to preserve their present positions and operations.

All rackets are social injustices because they are vicious parasitic leeches on our economy. None of them perform any beneficial function in our society. They enrich a few chiselers who refuse or are too lazy to do any productive work for a living.

Our present-day undercover interlocking rackets are serious obstacles that help to prevent the correction of political and economic abnormalities and absurdities in our present American economy. Their presence is directly responsible for the following consequences:

(a) The failure to recognize that public action against the abuse of power by men in control of our financial, political and industrial institutions cannot be made effective while we still tolerate the present form of our price- and political-control system.

(b) The failure to recognize and accept publicly the idea that a democracy can thrive only with a fully informed and educated populace and that public ignorance and suppression is conducive to forming a dictatorship of either fascism or communism.

(c) The condition that hesitates or refuses to accept the substitution of an abundant economy in place of our forced scarcity economy, the present actions of which are aimed to perpetuate vicious and merciless abuses of our price and profit system.

(d) The insistence upon retaining a system of production economy whereby the increase of our public and private debt must proceed and expand at a faster rate than the production and sale of goods to make our price system satisfy a maximum dividend pay-off per dollar invested, regardless of the extent of service or satisfaction rendered to the public.

(e) The existence of gentlemen's agreement among racket-operated business and industry to cause artificial restriction in the production of goods so as to maintain high racket prices.

(f) The maintenance of economic factors and forces that are conductive to spreading and enlarging the acceptance of and even the desire for communism among a dissatisfied populace.

(g) The failure to recognize and accept that it is a losing proposition to oppose basic changes in the operation of our economy. Sooner or later, these changes will come to eliminate our present-day rackets. The quicker we make these changes, the less susceptible we will be to a deluge later on. Just let a major depression hit us and we will flounder in the deluge of changes that an enraged public will demand and force upon us. The mottoes of the combined rackets today are "The public be damned" and "To Hell with the public." The obstinacy of these rackets today will tomorrow prove the truth that every organism contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

All of us know that rackets exist today in nearly all of our branches of business and industry; a few of the more noted ones are as follows:

(1) The Accounting Racket

In this racket, because of the absence of government-fixed rules for the defining and placement requirements for assets and liabilities, all the items that go into any financial reports of a business are cleverly manipulated, retermed, and improperly placed so as to delude the public in order to justify a high asking price for products or services, to deprive the stockholders of a just return on their investment, to justify the entering of obsolete and worthless capital equipment on the books so as to enable higher profit drain-offs into the pockets of the manipulators, and to delude the government so as to evade a portion of income-tax liability.

(2) The Small-Business Fraud and Chiseling Racket

This racket includes all small-business operations conducted by unprincipled gougers or unscrupulous larcenists, who do not abide by the standard of good business ethics and mutual consideration, and who, in many cases, evade the penalties of the law due to inadequate law enforcement. The victims of this racket are the everyday-goods consumers and service patrons. A few examples under this category are as follows:

a The actions and operations of persons engaged in used-car sales and dealings, in the majority of cases, flagrantly violate the rules of good ethics and decency in their dealings with car buyers. The dishonest tactics and misstatements used to press a sale are incompatible with fair business practices and have criminal taint. Sales talks are a pack of lies. Most, if not all, the promises used-car dealers make are false. If a customer complains of a broken promise or tries to get redress after the sale is completed, he is given the run-around time after time until he gets disgusted and gives up. The car salesman involved, who has no compunction for his unethical acts, knows this will happen and merely thinks, "To Hell with you," or, "Too bad, sucker." The excuse that this is just good business displays a low-level conception of ethics. A term in jail should be the lot of such persons.

b In the eye-glass prescription business, most prescriptions, particularly the first ones for the eye patient, cost from $20 to $45. Most people begin to need glasses for old-age farsightedness, for which only simple lenses are required. Such lenses are available at dime stores for 25 cents to $1.50 including frames. The optometrists, however, charge up to $45 and more for these $1.50 glasses.

c In the undertaking and cemetery field, cutthroat-type morticians have a lucrative racket. Unscrupulous undertakers take advantage of the stunned condition of the bereaved and glibly talk them into purchasing a "traded up" funeral package, including a host of extras to pad the bill still higher.

It is known that it costs only $1.50 in materials to embalm a body and that the undertaker often sells a $35 casket for as high as $200. Most undertaker bills are from three to seven times what they should be.

The cemetery enterprises charge exorbitant prices for small parcels of ground that are totally tax free. In addition, they create additional rackets through a graded set of grave-opening prices based on the type of coffin to be buried therein and the furnishing of a 10-cent lawn cutting twice a year for $3.00 a year.

d Grocery-market price padding and deliberate continuous fluctuations in food prices keep the consumer confused. Any person with ordinary intelligence can clearly see that the rise in prices of many food and grocery products is way out of line and in extreme disproportion to the increase in workers' wages during the same time. For example, when the price of instant soluble coffee can increase from 55 cents a jar to $1.71 a jar (nearly a 320 per cent increase) within a period of about two and one half years, ask yourself if your own wages or salary has jumped from $60 a week to $192 per week in the same period. Such price rises have occurred in the prices of many food and grocery items, and the public is forced to take it and like it. Is it any wonder that the owners and operators of the facilities that handle these items from the growing stage to the display and selling shelves can afford to have many extravagant parties and lavish vacations and indulge in $75 meals, $700-a-week chartered yachts, $75 gold swim suits, $750 dresses for their wives, and $35- to $40-a-day reservations at luxurious vacation hotels. The everyday worker, who is forced to buy food items at increasing prices, can never afford such parties and vacations.

The whole food-store field operates like a united cartel group—all food stores raise their prices arbitrarily, knowing the consumer must pass through the portal of some store to buy food if he wants to stay alive.

It should not be hard to conceive and understand why the mass of the public, deprived of a more pleasant life enjoyment and luxuries simply because of the present restricted

rules of our price economy, may succumb to the urgings of propagandists to consider socialism or communism as a better economy.

It is because of conditions like these that Russian Communists claim that our world will eventually become socialistic or communistic.

Many more examples of small business rackets could be cited in many other fields, such as real estate, finance and loan, insurance, automobile repair, TV and radio repair, building trades, vitamin frauds, and others; but the public is fully aware of most of these, and, under our present rules and lack of effective guidance, can do very little to stop these rackets.

(3) The Cartel or Closed Shop Racket

In this racket, business or industrial organizations, both domestic and international, merge or combine and make secret agreements to create a monopoly for the purpose of regulating production so that prices for the products and services they produce can be raised and maintained. These organizations exercise unrestrained freedom in the dividing of fields of operation and market areas between themselves so as to eliminate any competition, and they regulate and limit the unit of measure and the degree of quality of the product or service for the prices asked.

In these actions, the primary consideration—first and always—is what is the maximum price the consuming public can be forced to pay for the item offered, regardless of its cost of production. Profit consideration is always first. Other considerations come next, and consumer consideration comes last. This is the viciousness in our present price-system economy. In this price or profit economy, true freedom of opportunity for all in the business realm can exist only if no corporate franchises are granted, no patent-pool agreements are made, and no cartels are formed and allowed to practice.

Cartels operate viciously and unmercifully (in war or

peacetime) to maintain the status quo of closed-shop operations. A few of their policies are as follows:

a They refuse to issue a license to sell to a jobber or retailer who refuses to hold the price set up by the cartel management.

b They consolidate industrial power through destroying existing independent enterprise.

c They prevent new enterprises from entering their field.

d They stop the introduction of new and more efficient methods in order to maintain obsolete ways of production, in the continuance of which they have a vested interest.

e They set up arbitrary, despotic control over design, planning, and production and exploit the weaker members in their own group.

f By entering into the game of politics, and through influence of their money and economic pressure, they make alliances with other similar pressure groups in opposition to the mutual interest of consumers and independent operators. By their actions and methods, they create their own independent state within our official major economic state, making agreements and mergings, increasing and enlarging their power by creating and engaging in industrial wars, dealing on equal or superior terms with our government, and brazenly defying any governmental authority with the self-righteousness of a separate and independent sovereign.

g They create their own protective tariff and so influence foreign economic policies for the country.

h They order the misuse of research against the public interest in such a way that development of products is actually retrograded rather than advanced. This is done for the purpose of "milking" the consumer at a higher and more continuous rate.

i By cartelized inter-agreements, they exercise patent control through fixing a high and excessive overcharge to make it economically impractical to produce the product and to prevent others from producing it.

j They hold themselves above the law and seek legislation

and control government policy in all the areas in which they operate, even if such action means creating a bloody shooting war (killing your sons to save their freedom—not your freedom).

Thus, on this basis, cartels are a menace to world peace.

In time of peace, under a profit-system economy, there are always more men and women looking for work than there are jobs available. This condition is neither an accident nor unavoidable, but the result of the actions and policies of our selfish cartel organizations in their effort to continuously create and maintain a surplus of workers to force wages down and increase their margin of profit.

Observation and records also prove that, in an unrestrained cartel or monopoly economy, declining prices and increasing labor turnover appear only in the luxury items. As soon as these items become a necessity in living, prices advance in greater ratio than their cost of production, including wages; and these prices decline more slowly as increased production and efficiency reduces the cost of these products.

All these actions and restrictive policies of such cartel groups is a clear admission that established industry under a price system is afraid of over-production, surplus, and excess plant capacity. The consequences of their actions to restrict or destroy production and distribution in their attempt to maintain the status quo eventually results in unemployment and reduction of consumer-purchasing power and forces our government to hand out subsidies and unemployment relief and to embark on some artificial work-producing program to maintain a minimum of production at the artificial prices that an unsubsidized market cannot possibly support. Jealousy, confusion, and conniving in business then begin. There is a hurried effort to grab as much as possible of the now diminishing national income. The value of purchasing power is reduced still further by the endeavor to maintain set artificial prices. A depression now swings into action. Things look hopeless. Our government is forced to take drastic steps then. Millions of interest-bearing borrowed dollars are pumped into a vast public-project program to prime the business

pumps—or a military-preparation program is begun in order to cause a diversion in both production and public thought in a vain effort to steer our economy away from the impasse that present price rules cause.

A monopoly action (by ownership of a patent right or otherwise) by a cartel group almost always results in creating larger profits for these self-seeking monopolists. This action narrows purchasing power and concentrates wealth into fewer hands. Poverty and discontent among the masses grow until the majority have lost almost everything they had previously gained. Then they are allowed to start their private fortunes all over again.

In a broad sense, the great injustice these cartel organizations do to the consuming public is the promotion of deceptive and obscure means and methods designed to short-ration the buying public.

On the basis of record and observation, a cartel or monopoly combine has no incentive to advance and progress in the making of its products, and so long as it is in a position to control research in its field, it does not feel compelled to make better products at lower prices.

In Congressional investigations and in the evidences presented in the various anti-trust cases of our Department of Justice, it has been brought out clearly that cartels in many cases plan inferior design and processes, thereby causing deterioration of standards of quality, and retard technological advance by preventing the introduction of newly discovered and improved economic products through restriction of patent development and production, whenever they deem such new developments would threaten their vested interests. This action occurs despite the fact that it impedes any advance in our standard of living and general economic well-being, jeopardizes our national security, and causes the American public to develop a secret contempt for our so-called capitalistic system—all of which causes many of Americans to consider and look with favor upon a new system such as socialism or a modification of it.

If it is necessary to attain, maintain, and exploit their

monopoly position, these cartels order the adulteration of their products to an extent that may endanger our health and even our lives, or they order research to find methods to adulterate their products so that their use will be limited and will not disturb the price structure of a similar product used in a different field and made by some other associated cartel group. Altruistic public consideration has no part in cartel policy making and operations. Cartel actions are totally heartless.

To quote only a few examples of many instances of the ill-practices and operations of cartel or monopoly control, we submit the following cases—most of which information was obtained from the proceedings of the anti-trust cases of our Department of Justice:

CASE 1. The E. I. DuPont Co and Rohm & Haas, through their monopoly position, controlled the manufacture of methyl-methacrylate, a plastic substance used in the manufacture of many structural materials and in the making of dental plates. The use of this substance by these firms was divided into two basic fields, industrial and dental, and was so labeled and sold by them. The price for the industrial grade was 85 cents a pound, but the price for the dental product was set at $45 a pound—a 5300 per cent arbitrary difference in price for one and the same product. When members of the dental profession learned that both products were the same and bought the industrial grade for dental uses, these manufacturers branded such purchases as a form of bootlegging and went to work in an attempt to adulterate the industrial grade by trying to add some agent to it that would render it unsatisfactory for dental use under the Pure Food and Drug Act.

CASE 2. Fire and marine insurance companies in the United States, because of their monopoly position, pay out only 40 per cent of their gross intake for losses and keep 60 per cent for their profit and operating expenses.

It would not be impossible to set up an all-inclusive insurance system that would reduce all fields of insurance premiums by 50 per cent of their present amount.

CASE 3. The tobacco cartel, after the payment of all taxes and operating expenses, including labor costs, made a higher net profit in some years than the total gross price that the farmers of our country received for their total tobacco crop.

CASE 4. The General Electric Co. and the Krupp Co. of Germany, owners and controllers of tungsten carbide (a mineral used for making cutting edges on high-grade machine tools) patents, before 1928 sold this material for approximately $50 a pound and still made a fair profit. After the cartel was formed, the price rose to nearly ten times its total cost of production in our country.

CASE 5. In the hormone vitamin fields, merciless efforts and actions to maintain juicy royalties, high prices and profits are made by concerns controlling the patents and licensing privileges for the manufacture, activation, and sales of the direct and associated products in this field. For example, an investigation by the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice disclosed that the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, an organization with no formal connection with the University of Wisconsin, because of its ownership and control of the Steenbock patents and processes for making Vitamin D and associated elements, has been the instrument for creating a domestic monopoly in this field, causing a division of fields, restriction of licensing, price fixing, portion control, and limitation of the potency of these vitamin products to the extent that this organization has netted over $2500 a day in royalties since its inception in 1936 (a total of nearly 20 million dollars to date). Along with this, this foundation has suppressed the publication of scientific research data in this line and used other unscrupulous actions to maintain a monopoly in this field.

CASE 6. The Bell Telephone Co. is not immune to the temptation to operate what appears to be a racket. There is an installation fee of $5.00 each time a subscriber is given telephone service, whether new or renewal. This additional charge to the subscriber for telephone installation has no basis. Electric, gas, and water utility companies make no such racket charge. That this is a racket is particularly manifested

in the action of immediately removing a telephone when a subscriber is moving out of a home, despite the knowledge that the incoming occupant also desires a telephone. It requires less than ten minutes for a good mechanic to remove or install a home telephone; for this service, the telephone company charges the subscriber at a rate of more than $30 per hour.

It is posible to cite hundreds of similar cases in which cartels are in operation and their practices are directed so as to create the maximum prices and profits for themselves in disregard of any altruistic consideration for the consumer.

If the reader desires further elucidation on cartel practices he should obtain a copy of the book *Cartels,* by Wendell Berge, published by the Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.

(4) The Censorship Racket

In this racket, either directives of owners, or government briefing or orders cause censorship of our press, radio, magazines, and books in order to prevent the disclosure of any facts or truths that would be detrimental to the high-profit gains of the concerned interests (gains they now enjoy at the expense of the ignorant public).

To censor for selfish reasons is to suppress free discussion of the problems of society and close the door of permissible public comment or criticism.

(5) The Crime Racket

By this racket, we mean all criminal activities—except possibly those that are motivated by jealousy, infidelity, revenge, or a daring thrill—that are operated, either openly or secretly in defiance and violation of existing laws, solely for the purpose of procuring money or wealth. Most of our present-day crime can be duly defined as being a racket.

Every crime committed has four costs involved in it:

a The cost of the loss to the victims involved.

b The cost to the taxpayers for crime detection and suspect apprehension.

c The cost to the taxpayers for court expenses for the prosecution of the case, plus the investment in large and expensive courthouses.

d The cost to the taxpayers for prison expenses to carry out the penalties meted out by the courts, plus the investment in expensive prisons.

It has been estimated that the total cost for the above items is nearly 35 billion dollars a year. Dividing this equally, it means that every American family is sacrificing nearly $750 a year as a tribute to crime and as its share of the money needed to wage this relentless war against crime in our United States.

The fundamental causes of criminality can be classified as follows:

1. The person cannot obtain honest employment with sufficient income to give him the necessities for enjoyable living.
2. The person does not want to work for a living.
3. The person desires to obtain revenge for some wrong or injustice done to him previously, be it a true or an untrue wrong.
4. The person desires to evade his responsibilities to society.
5. The person sees an opportunity to acquire a quick wealth or means of living and is deluded into thinking that he is infallible and cannot be caught in his crime.
6. The criminal's knowledge that if he is caught in crime, cooperative grafting public officials will either protect him or be as lenient as can be arranged by a secret government directive. Full punishment is seldom made the positive consequence for willful violation of our edicts and laws.
7. The failure to have adequate penalties graduated to the

degree of the crime and the failure to enforce criminal laws fully due to the absence of a democracy controlled by the people.

8. The merciless brutality and physical and mental mistreatment meted out by our uniformed police to a subdued and apprehended criminal suspect. Such policemen should be discharged from the force. This mistreatment almost invariably instills in the suspect a positive incentive to commit a more serious crime afterward for revenge.

From a philosophical viewpoint, the major factor and incentive for the committing of over 95 per cent of present-day crime is the existence of our negotiable money system. On this basis, the only complete and positive way to stop crime is the elimination of our present negotiable money system. But our society is not yet ready or advanced enough in intelligence to adopt such a remedy. Our society may not be ready for it for the next several generations; in social thought and actions, our present society is lagging several centuries behind our level of physical sciences, due to stupidity, ignorance, narrow-mindedness, complacency, passive attitudes and actions, selfishness, and stubbornness. Therefore, we can expect large-scale crime to continue as long as we decide to retain the factors that make it possible.

(6) The Drug and Patent Medicine Racket

In this racket, the public is fleeced of millions of dollars each year through false and deceptive advertising and excessively high prices for almost worthless chemicals and sugar waters. Exorbitant prices for inexpensive prescriptions and vitamin preparations and the promotion and sale of many various non-nutritive stimulants, which eventually weaken and destroy the senses and stability of both mind and body, are also a part of this vicious racket. The perpetuation of this racket is assisted by the refusal of the proper authorities to make publicly known the complete simple rules needed to maintain health and prevent illness.

(7) The Education Racket

In this racket, the educational curricula and the textbooks and material selected by many of our public and private schools, colleges, and other educational institutions are cleverly planned, authored, and preselected in order to effect the imparting and instilling of biased, slanted, or misleading information to the students for the express purpose of perpetuating popular ignorance, confusion in thought, and misunderstanding of all the major economic and social problems.

Even many of our school authorities, teachers, and college professors are completely ignorant of the fact that they are inadvertently helping this racket along when they accept these textbooks when they are offered to them and diligently teach the principles they contain without consideration and discussion of any deviations.

From a purely economic viewpoint, it is appalling to know how narrow and limited are the economic and social intelligence and analytical capability of many of the graduates of our leading colleges and universities. They have not yet been taught to think logically and to analyze for themselves. It is impressed upon them with strong emphasis that they must accept the rules and principles set down in the textbooks they have used as a criterion for their guidance and future conclusions. This is the deepest social injustice inflicted upon our youth because of its devastating results in our society.

(8) The Entertainment Line Racket

By this racket, we mean the conducting and promotion of inane, debasing, filthy, and shoddy forms of entertainment in order to cater to and exploit the frustrations and ignorance of a large segment of our public who, because of the iniquities of our present price system, seek some form of escape. This racket furnishes a vicarious thrill, usually of an erotic nature, which tends to calm the unrest of our exploited masses. For this reason, it is often subsidized by funds from other rackets

in order to keep people under control and in subjugation.

(9) The Foods and Goods Destruction Racket

By this racket, we mean the carrying out of policies of deliberate destruction of food products and economic goods, either by order of government officials or by directives of private monopoly interests for the sole purpose of creating and maintaining a scarcity of products so that high prices can be maintained.

To cite some instances of this character:

CASE 1. Our federal government in 1950 used the public's tax money to pay the farmers $1.68 per 100 pounds of potatoes, used more tax money to dye these potatoes in order to make them unfit for human consumption, and then sold these same potatoes back to the farmers for one cent per 100 pounds for use as fertilizer. Our government gave buddy Joe Stalin (World's No. 1 Red) 100 million bushels of these potatoes at the same price, while many of our families were still hungry and could not afford to buy potatoes because they were being charged 400 to 625 times that much for them. This ironic situation was caused by public toleration of such scoundrels in our government.

CASE 2. In an editorial article in the *Los Angeles Times* of April 8, 1951, the following example is given: "In February, for example, the Department of Agriculture announced that it had sold 50 million pounds of cheddar cheese to Britain at 15 cents a pound. It had bought this cheese to keep it off the market in the United States and sold it at a very great loss—the taxpayers' loss. If you want to know the result of that transaction, ask your grocer the price of cheddar cheese. In this way you will learn what it costs you directly to compete in the food market with the government. Then if you calculate your share in federal taxes to make good the $7,500,000 loss the government took in dumping the cheese in Britain, you will have a fair idea of what everyone who eats pays as a premium for the farmers' built-in guaranteed prosperity."

Is the city worker given a built-in guaranteed prosperity and security by our government and by the taxes the farmers pay? No, of course not. When he is out of work, he gets an unemployment check of $25 a week, which will buy less than half the necessities a family requires to live decently. In addition, he will be assured of losing his home if he cannot find a decent job within six months.

Private industry is also guilty of the practice of destroying economic products—both directly and indirectly—to create scarcity, such as the dumping of milk into rivers, burning of stockpiles of materials that could be used or converted in the manufacture of goods, and (the most noted and perceptible waste of expensive materials of all) the practice of deliberately designing and planning production of short-lasting parts in their manufactured products so as to create a continuous demand for replacement of these inferior parts. From an economic and progessive viewpoint, the last-mentioned practice is a vicious policy of our price system and highly retrogressive in its effect.

(10) The Gambling Racket

Almost everyone is familiar with this racket. Its promoters capitalize on the gullibility of people who take a chance, thinking that they can get something for nothing.

Senator Kefauver has estimated that owners and operators of various gambling rings and operations throughout our country mulct the public out of more than 20 billion dollars a year. These gambling rings and syndicates exist and are allowed to operate only because of their tie-in (through continuous graft or profit-sharing agreements) with government law-enforcement officials.

The biggest gambling-ring operation is the horse-racing racket. Although millions of Americans (the 100 per cent suckers) try, nobody can win on the horses except the crooked horsemen, jockeys, track owners, and the grafting bookies.

From the viewpoint of showmanship, the horse race is

the poorest sports spectacle in the world, if it can be called a sport.

This horse-racing racket accounts for nearly half of the total take of all the gambling operations in our country. The odds in horse betting are so stacked against the sucker that almost everyone who bets over a period of time loses steadily and heavily. Only the bookmakers win. They share their winnings with the local police departments, the prosecuting attorneys, the sheriff, and sometimes, even the mayor. Usually, this is done through a clandestine system under which all bookies pay a fixed sum regularly in a protection system set-up. This money is divided up among public officials, and a portion of it diverted to the political machine to pay the expenses of winning elections.

(11) The Government and Political Racket

By a government racket, we mean a group or clique of racketeers on private payrolls who establish themselves in government positions for the express purpose of serving the interests of outside rackets through clever manipulations in the formulating of laws and their administration. The operations of these rackets obstruct all efforts to effect honest and efficient government. They should be stamped out unmercifully.

By political rackets, we mean the operations of propagandists and lobby agents, who belittle the ability and efforts of honest and conscientious men in our government service and besmirch their reputations so that they will quit the service.

All of these government and political rackets betray the public interest, openly and brazenly in defiance of public scrutiny and protest, opposing all efforts to establish honest, efficient, and true democratic government.

(12) The Government Philanthropical Rackets

By a government philanthropical racket we mean the giv-

ing away of other peoples' money or materials (the taxpayers' property) by a government official or a governmental agency without publicly voted approval.

In a true peoples' democracy, such a racket could never exist. This is one proof among many that we do not have such a democracy in our country at present, despite false claims made by various news media and the oral assertions of deluded persons. If these false claims are made in sincerity, these persons do not know the meaning of true democracy. Otherwise, the only purpose for making such claims is to attempt to keep the masses in ignorance so that they can be continuously exploited for the private gain and comfort of the few at the top of our system.

Let us cite a few examples of what we mean by a government philanthropical racket:

CASE 1. International—The giving away of millions of dollars and large quantities of materials to foreign countries. We receive no goods or value in return.

CASE 2. National—The Geneva, Utah, steel plant, built by our government during World War II at a cost of 200 million dollars, was sold (or we can almost say it was given away) in flagrant violation of the express objectives set forth in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 for a little over 45 million dollars to the U. S. Steel Corporation, thereby giving U. S. Steel the green light to virtually control the western steel market in addition to the steel market in the east. The people had nothing to say in this transaction. And remember, besides the cost to us of 200 million dollars for this steel mill, we will have to pay about 100 million dollars more in interest before this debt is fully liquidated.

CASE 3. Local—A typical local example is the placing and installation of an excessive number of ground-standing traffic-control light standards at certain locations in a number of our cities.

Since the driving compartments of all American automobiles and trucks are left-handed, and because heavy traffic conditions usually obstruct the view of drivers following

other cars so that they sometimes cannot see the traffic lights of these low ground-standing corner standards, it follows, by all laws of physics, that the only right place for a traffic light is in the center of the road and above the line of traffic space. This position calls for only one light-suspension mechanism, plus, if necessary on multiple or dual roads, small accessory lights spaced one traffic lane from the center master one, in place of the four corner standards usually installed. The cost of the more efficient traffic light is, on the average, only one fourth the cost of the four ground-standing corner standards, and the installation of efficient traffic lights would result in greater safety.

The present practice of making such light-standard installations arouses the speculation that the only purpose of such installations is to create more business and sales for the manufacturer of these light standards. The manufacturer's may assure this condition by greasing the palms of persons who decide on and order such installations.

In addition to present light-standard installation practice, which definitely causes an undue waste of taxpayers' money and critical materials, the location of these corner ground standards are more hazards for driving than they are safety aids. Even for regulating the pedestrian traffic in cities, a much simpler and far cheaper device could be installed as an accessory to the main street center unit.

The application and extent of other tax-saving ideas could be made manifold in our present total economy.

(13) The Injunction and Patent-Steal Racket

This racket is vicious and unmerciful and is of criminal proportions. The poor inventor does not have a chance to hold on to and reap the just profits and rewards from his invention. If the agents of a big and wealthy corporation do not steal the inventor's patent by trickery and falsifications during the process of obtaining the patent, or before the original inventor is granted final patent papers, the invention is very

often manufactured and sold on the market by this big corporation, thereby forcing the inventor to go to the high expense of obtaining a court injunction. Although the injunction stops this particular group from making the article, the same big corporation can simply form another outside group to manufacture this article, and again the inventor must obtain a new court injunction. This process is often continued until the inventor is forced into bankruptcy and made to give up his invention for almost nothing. Such operations discourage private individuals from patenting thousands of new ideas; inventors see no promise of a reward and die taking their ideas with them. Society thus loses the benefits such ideas might have produced.

(14) The Labor Union Racket

The original aims and purposes of labor unions are noble and worthy, and, in our present economy and government set-up, unions are an absolute necessity if labor is to acquire and assure a more decent existence. However, abuses of the interests and privileges of labor unions by their leaders and business agents brands many unions as rackets. Let us cite one true case as reported in a small local newspaper:

"The Gibson Paint Company of Oakland, California, a very small paint manufacturer since 1923, had a total of only three employees working for them. These three employees of their own choice and without coercion have repeatedly refused to join the paint-makers union there. In October, 1946, this union, through its business agent, threatened picket action against the Gibson plant if it did not force its employees to join the union. The agent also asserted that should the employees refuse to join the union, they should be fired, and new employees who would join would be furnished by the union.

"To this claim, the Gibson Paint Company replied. 'What church an employee belongs to, whom he votes for, and whether or not he joins a union is his own personal decision.'

The next week, an A. F. of L. picket was placed outside of the establishment. Since all teamsters in Alameda County, where Oakland is situated, belong to the A. F. of L., the effect of the picket was to prevent the delivery of all incoming raw materials. In these days of hand-to-mouth existence, a secondary boycott, this combination in restraint of trade, had an immediate and drastic effect. The paint factory was closed down within five days.

"Feeling that they had a right to earn a living and conduct their business, the employees and the company sought legal aid, but could not find a lawyer to take their case. They said 'There are no laws to protect either of you and no court is inclined to do so if there were laws.' The next week the three employees each paid a $75 union initiation fee to give up a right they thought was constitutional—the right to work without paying tribute."

Now they must continue to support a union simply because of such high-pressure racketeering action by these union business agents. Similar incidents can be cited for many other towns and cities throughout our country.

In spite of the fact that closed-shop operations are illegal now, try to help someone build a home if you do not belong to a union, and watch how soon a picket is thrust against the contractor if he dares to hire any non-union help. Is it any wonder that the cheaper and better factory-built pre-fabricated home never makes any progress in its field? Building-trades unions throttle or bar such developments by whatever methods they can muster.

Other fields of action are similarly affected by such unethical and selfish tactics of racket labor unions.

(15) The Legal Racket

In the legal fraternity, there are many rackets. These rackets are operated by a sizable number of lawyers, who use the means and technicalities of the law. To cite one example, there is the deliberate stalling and drawing-out processes used

by lawyers to get fees that are a greater percentage of the proceeds. Another example is the shyster law operators and syndicates who elicit money from their victims without ethical considerations through unfair legal technicalities.

(16) The Political Gerrymandering Racket

By this racket, we mean the redistricting by state legislatures of Congressional districts in a way that makes changes in the apportionment of public representatives. Voting citizens of one party, as determined from the results of a previous or last election, are confined within an arbitrary boundary enclosure to the exclusion of as many as possible of voting citizens of the opposite political party. This reduces the over-all voting effectiveness of the American public, which in turn, allows the incumbent political machine and its candidates to maintain themselves in office and power.

Gerrymandering is also used to reduce the referendum power of a large segment of a voting public. A district may be reduced to the level of another district having only one fourth to one eighth as many citizens. This operation completely distorts the political equality of citizens in contradiction to the intent of our Constitution, because it means that a "No" vote of a Congressman who represent 100,000 people can kill a "Yes" vote of a Congressman who may represent 900,000 people.

This practice of gerrymandering, which our present Constitution has no provisions to prohibit, is one of the greatest feats of political trickery perpetrated upon the American public. It is ordered by the political party in power at the time and executed every ten years (and sometimes oftener), right after each national census operation. Political parties hire gerrymandering specialists, who spend all their time carefully appraising the state for growing, shrinking, or moving population so as to determine immediate future electoral assets or liabilities for their party. The results of gerrymandering include the constant devising of new political maps

with new boundary lines. The sole purpose of those who gerrymander is to divide and conquer for themselves the gains that their trickery produces.

By such clandestine operations, a political party that is usually a minority in a state, can, if it gains power, manipulate its gerrymandering operations so that it gains a majority of Congressmen. This increases the party's strength in Congress, in defiance of the majority popular vote and will of the citizens of the state who have voted for the opposite party.

From the public's viewpoint and benefit, this practice of gerrymandering must be eliminated. It is very unlikely that a method to stop this practice will be instigated and sponsored by any public official, for it would be against the dictates of the political machine that controls him.

There is only one positive way to stop this practice of gerrymandering and its consequences. The voting citizens should sponsor the necessary measures that will stop it under a method similar to the Citizens Action Plan, which will be described later herein.

The solution is relatively simple. The best method is to eliminate all congressional boundary lines and to require that all Congressmen within a state be elected at large, making every Congressman responsible to all the voting citizens of the state. This makes the majority rule of the citizens dominant and positive, which is as it should be.

(17) The Political-Machine Racket

Our present political-machine system is one of the biggest rackets in existence and is the greatest obstacle in the way of faster and greater progress for the American public as a whole. It is the greatest impeding factor in the advancement of social and political science.

Present-day political machines are more than 90 per cent dictatorial and less than 10 per cent democratic in actual operation. They should have no place in a true democracy because the very nature of their operations (almost always

clandestine) does not serve the full interest of the public, but serves the mercenary interests of a few bosses.

These machines consistently make a mockery of the supposed right of the voting public to choose their own candidates and to voice their preference in public appointments.

Our political machines could be labeled as being over 80 per cent reactionary and less than 20 per cent progressive with respect to policies that are designed to improve the general welfare of the public.

As a result of public tolerance of present-day political machines, the following state of affairs and conditions have existed and continue to exist.

a. Gangsters and criminal racketeers are allowed to wield the influence in political policies and actions necessary to enable them to escape the full legal penalty for their illegal operations.

b. Voting frauds are committed by many political machines.

c. Political machines secretly offer and sell public offices to the highest bidder, including judgeships that pay up to $25,000 and more a year. In some cases, it has been brought out that as high a fee as $10,000 has been collected for an appointive position.

d. There is grafting on government contracts.

e. Political machines are allied with the criminal underworld.

f. Machine domination of the party primaries controls the party nominations for public office.

g. A whip is held over most elected public officials to force them to cater and kowtow to the dictates of the big bosses in the political machines rather than to the desires and needs of the public as a whole.

h. Clandestine directives order high government officials to place pre-selected persons in all important appointive positions, whether they are qualified or not. These offices and the authority going with them are not used to plan and direct policies that will help the welfare of the public as a whole.

i. Candidates on the ballots are unqualified for the positions they seek. Their election is effected through limiting the choice of entrants. In effect the voting public is kept from making its own selection of desired nominations. This whole show of candidate selection, both elective and appointive, is disgracefully polluted and is in direct opposition to the ideals and principles of a democracy. It is most definitely not a democracy in action.

j. There is a cultivation and protection of factors and policies that continue to lower the morality of government, making it a disgraceful spectacle at times.

k. The privilege to wield influence in the granting of some government aid, contract, or privilege is given to some private concern or party for a price or some other valuable prize or gift, such as a $9500 mink coat or a deep-freeze refrigerator.

l. Immunity is given to many high government officials in their deliberate usurpation of political duties and obligations and in the practice of all kinds of political corruption and conniving at the taxpayers' expense. Some examples are as follows:

1. The issuing of complete pardons to duly convicted persons serving time in federal prisons ahead of the legal time review of their paroles.

2. The granting of liquor licenses to known hoodlums and mobsters with gun-toting records in violation of existing laws.

3. The deliberate secret agreements with gangster organizations to scuttle grand jury records and reports and to prevent prosecution. If further investigations are carried on, delays and dilatory actions postpone official court disposition of the case until the statute of limitation takes effect and automatically kills the whole case.

4. The nebulous settling of a $670,000 income-tax lien against two mobsters for only $128,000. In effect, the low-income law-abiding citizens had to pay the difference of $542,000.

5. The disgraceful action of continuing to pay a Boston mayor $20,000 yearly after he was convicted of a mail fraud

and was serving time in prison. Has our government no morals anymore? How stupid, ignorant, passive, and complaccent can the public be when it tolerates such brazen effrontery and travesty of justice?

6. The deputizing of a known underworld mobster by a county sheriff so that he could have his car fitted with red police lights and a police siren to help him facilitate the overseeing of his slot-machine and juke-box enterprises. This mobster was also granted a federal liquor license.

7. The loaning by the RFC of $300,000 of the taxpayers' money, against the recommendations of its own review committee, to a small unsound corporation in which a politically corrupt county sheriff was the biggest stockholder and then allowing the corporation to go bankrupt three months later and finding only $100 in cash in the till. Of course, it wasn't their money that was lost. It was the taxpayers' $300,000 that was taken away. Would you call this democracy?

We could continue to cite many more examples of other contemptuous and brazen acts that were and are being committed along with what appears to be sneering laughter. (Possibly these corrupt officials are saying or thinking "Hello, you sucker public. What are you going to do about it?" and, "What can you do about it?") What fools the American public are to lack the guts to set up a real people's democracy so that they can stop such political crime and corruption forever.

(18) The Propaganda Racket

By this racket, we mean the planned dissemination of false information relating to our total economic, political, and social news and sciences in order to mislead our American public so as to control them and exploit their labors and efforts for the benefit, preservation, and power, and greed of a hierarchy of our richest families. This racket is a gigantic one and is practiced in varying degrees by many of our circulating news media, usually by order of the controlling oligarchs of

finance and business. Sometimes this false information is ordered by secret official directives through the government machinery that financial bosses secretly and absolutely control through the mechanism of our various political machines. This control is aided by the existence of a dishonest and unethical money system.

This beguiling propaganda racket operates very cleverly, to an extent that it even sways our nation to go to war to have your sons, relatives and friends killed and to pauperize you. The only effective way to stop this racket is to nullify the operating licenses or charters of violators found guilty of spreading deliberate false propaganda. Since this must be done through the means of government, the only way it can be done is to effect a democracy controlled by the people so that the necessary drafting and enacting of proper laws and their enforcement can be achieved.

(19) The Smear and Hate Racket

By this racket, we mean the planned actions and operations of persons or syndicates using a poison pen to smear and distort the characters, reputations, and records of honest, loyal, and sincere persons in order to discredit them in the eyes of the public. This racket also operates to stir up hate against labor, liberals, and racial and religious groups. It most often operates in conjunction with the propaganda racket to protect favored rackets through false accusations and branding as Reds those who attempt to point out and expose the evil policies and corruptions of many other racket operations. (Compunctionless dirty rats always say, "He must be a RED," because they, themselves, are unable to bear or tolerate the truth.)

Another aspect of this racket is the smear campaign conducted by congressional demagogues, who under the guise of an attempt to investigate, appear to be actually out to smear, condemn, and sabotage the legal and honest activities of all progressive Americans. They violate the general welfare of the public in their attempt to maintain outmoded and obso-

lete traditions, methods, and reactionary economic policies. They do this in order to protect holdings in which they and their controllers have a vested interest and whose products and services are under threat of being superseded and replaced by other improved products and services.

(20) The Tipping Racket

The tipping custom is a product of human ignorance. The practice of a master tossing a coin to a groveling servitor—which tipping actually is—is a repugnant picture of humanity that has not yet emerged from a stupid backwoods level. It is a disgraceful beggarly practice inherited and imported from an outmoded European civilization.

Since the tipping practice intimidates all patrons with the threat of poor service and scorns them if they rebel, it is a racket not worthy of contemporary social decency.

One ugly phase of the tipping racket is manifested in cloakroom checking enterprises; the checkroom girls are required to wear uniforms without pockets and to deposit all tips received in locked containers, which are collected by the bosses who own these concessions. It is known that these persons pay as high as $50,000 a year and more for checking concessions at well-known chain restaurants, clubs, and hotels, and collect in tips enough to net themselves nearly $5,000 a week above their operating expenses.

Such operations are purely parasitic and in no way useful to our economy. Tipping is a vicious racket run by racketeers who refuse to do any decent productive work to improve our society and raise its standard of living. A decent, honest American would never stoop to such a low-level operation to earn a living. We should class such operators as criminals and penalize them for their actions.

Today, in America, all of us are expected to be democratic and be opposed to communism and fascism. Yet the practice of tipping, which we allow, is most definitely undemocratic. More than 95 per cent of the working public in our present economy are engaged in performing services for which they

receive no tips; they receive wages intended to be adequate for their living necessities and whatever luxuries they can manage to acquire. On this basis, the remaining 5 per cent—those now in these service enterprises where tips are solicited in order to acquire the means for decent living—should be given adequate wages by their employers. This would enable the elimination of all tipping and place all persons on an equal and fair democratic level.

Let's eliminate all tipping through eliminating the need for it and advance our civilization, both physically and intellectually.

In line with principles for effecting a reduction in present-day rackets, social injustices, and crime, let us propose the following propositions for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 46.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would make it mandatory for a judge to impose graduated prison penalties for proof and/or conviction of any bribery, burglary, blackmail, forgery, fraud, swindling or embezzlement of any private or public money, based on the value or amount involved at the rate of one month of prison sentence for each $200 involved for each person implicated in the same crime, with a minimum of 10 days and up to a maximum of 30 years.

The adoption of this measure would mean that the money expended by the defendant in a court trial would no longer have any influence on the final decision and dispensation of justice, which is as it should be. Such a measure would reduce this class of crime by more than 90 per cent. It should almost completely end graft in government.

PROPOSITION 47.

To request the formation of a civil service bureau which

would be empowered and requested to effect the following objectives:

1. To make necessary investigations so as to have complete civic and political records of all aspirants to public office past the age of 24 years bared and advertised in local newspapers or other convenient media prior to an official election time.

2. To provide that all candidates for public office must submit to an examination and satisfy a set standard by means of character analysis, I.Q. tests, and psychoanalysis to determine whether they are mentally fit and what their mental tendencies indicate for the future (mental quirks lead to power-mad complexes, money-mad complexes, subterfuges, and deviationist complexes).

3. To provide that all applicants for any law-enforcement position must submit to personality analysis, psychoanalysis, and standard I.Q. tests to determine whether they are equipped for this type of work.

We feel that if the average citizen knew the records of and had faith in the various candidates running for office, he would come to the polls and vote. But when citizens are misled by political subterfuge, mud-slinging, besmirching, etc., they become so confused that they simply don't bother to vote.

As for the proposed tests, it has been proven in many instances that individuals with unstable personalities, complexes, and mental conflicts and maladjustments are poor risks in public life.

Mental unbalance can be especially harmful when unbalanced persons are allowed to become policemen or law enforcement officers. Unbalanced persons tend toward brutality, callousness, graft-taking, bribery, general corruption and to be plain gangsters-in-uniform.

PROPOSITION 48.

To urge the passage of a national law that would make it

mandatory for a judge to impose a fixed and irrevocable penalty of one year in prison on any person convicted of perjury in any civil or criminal court case in addition to any other penalty imposed if the perjurer is convicted of other crimes.

PROPOSITION 49.

To authorize the formation of a temporary research committee of competent persons to make investigation and research into the effectiveness of our present court procedure, with a possible view to considering and drafting a national proposal that would replace our present inefficient practice of private citizen jurors with a panel of learned professional jurors, who would weigh the evidence presented and decide a case in strict accordance with the letter and principle of current laws. A proposal to adopt a ⅔ majority for conviction instead of the present unanimous policy should also be considered.

All our higher courts have learned professionals and use a majority vote in the deciding of cases. Why should not our lower courts be similarly composed and operated? This would speed up all court cases. The knowledge that such a method existed would deter the committing of many crimes, which would result in saving the taxpayers a large amount of money.

PROPOSITION 50.

To urge the enactment of national legislation making it mandatory for a judge to impose a minimum sentence of ten years in prison upon a person convicted for a first offense for illegal narcotics peddling or illegally furnishing narcotics to any person. A minimum sentence of 20 years should be imposed for a second offense, and a minimum sentence of 30 years for a third offense. Fourth offenders would get life sentences.

In addition, this measure should include provisions for granting bounties or rewards up to $500 for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of dope peddlers.

PROPOSITION 51.

To urge the adoption of legislation that would make it mandatory for a judge to impose a sentence of ten days in prison upon a person convicted of a contempt of court act or who refuses to testify when so ordered in a court of justice or in an official legislative body investigating crime or other illegal activities.

PROPOSITION 52.

To urge the passage of proper and adequate legislation that would require all business and all persons connected with a business to refrain from the use of false and deceptive sales promotion actions under penalty of revocation of license to operate if the management of the business is found guilty of issuing deliberately deceptive directives in order to promote sales.

PROPOSITION 53. *(Optional)*

To urge the passage of legislation that would require any business to immediately discharge any person in its employ or service who is found guilty of deliberately using grossly false and deceptive means in order to promote sales of any items.

PROPOSITION 54.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would render a person ineligible for any appointive or elective public office, if he or she deliberately makes any false or slanderous attacks against any honest and sincere person in either

private or public life for the sole purpose of discrediting the activities of this honest person in an attempt to defend or cover up any of his own past actions which may have become under suspicion and investigation.

The intent of this proposal is to permanently stop the lying and mudslinging actions that are used by politicians in their speeches in their attempts to pull the wool over the eyes of the public in order to perpetuate themselves in public office in order to gain advantages, privileges, and undercover spoils.

PROPOSITION 55.

To authorize the formation of a temporary research committee of competent persons to make research into state laws that cover the control and penalizing of all persons implicated in and convicted of bribery, burglary, blackmail, forgery, fraud, gambling, swindling, embezzlement of funds, and all other criminal acts, with a view of drafting and making recommendations that would standardize these laws and make all of them uniform throughout our country. The means provided by this proposition and Proposition 14 if also adopted would make the apprehension and pursuit of all criminals a very easy and speedy operation, because criminals could not escape a national police dragnet by jumping state boundary lines as they do now.

PROPOSITION 56.

To authorize the formation of a temporary research committee of competent persons to make research, study ways and means, and draft and make recommendations that would effect the speeding up of our court trial procedures in order to accomplish the following ends:

(a) Make it mandatory that all cases shall not require more than four months from the time of filing to the start of the trial if all connected factors and materials are on hand and available.

(b) Require that all necessary court personnel, including the judges, shall work longer hours per day in court when necessary and whenever court dockets become clogged.

(c) Provide the necessary facilities in all states whereby judges and their personnel could be temporarily moved from their present jurisdiction whenever their court calendars are light and assigned to areas where court calendars are heavy so as to clear off the clogged dockets within the required length of time allowed.

(d) Require a pre-trial of all suits. The rival attorneys would meet with the judge in his quarters and agree in advance on evidence that is not contested bitterly and agree not to argue interminably over trivial points.

(e) Give judges the authority to rule against litigants who become so stubborn and arrogant in pre-trial proceedings that they are not willing to have certain and obvious basic facts made a matter of immediate agreement with their opponents.

(f) Set up a uniform standards of judicial decision in all states in accordance to the positive evidence presented and proved. If judges do not abide by these standards of decision, they shall be liable to dismissal from their judgeships by a local referendum vote of the citizens.

(g) Impose certain fixed penalties for litigation that is merely spiteful, nuisance suits, and clear cases of pettifogging.

PROPOSITION 57.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would prohibit the maintenance of artificially high prices by means of the deliberate artificial restriction of the production of goods or provision of economic services. Also, this legislation would make it illegal for any American company or corporation to enter into any kind of an industrial manufacturing, distribution, or selling agreement with any foreign company or corporation without giving our government full knowledge of the details proposed and without approval by our government in order to prevent selfish cartel practices. Violation of

this edict shall subject management to a revocation of their charter or license to operate any further, directly or indirectly, by stock ownership or otherwise.

PROPOSITION 58.

To urge the passage of legislation that would strengthen our anti-trust laws through requiring the revocation of charters or licenses of a business or corporation and its management. A business convicted of an anti-trust violation could no longer operate, directly or indirectly, by stock ownership or otherwise.

PROPOSITION 59.

To urge the passage of legislation that would prohibit any business, corporation or industry from deliberately shelving new patents or processes designed to improve the general welfare of the public in order to prevent its introduction on the open market.

PROPOSITION 60.

To urge the passage of legislation that would impose a minimum mandatory penalty of ten days in prison upon any person found guilty of either deliberately belittling the ability and efforts of honest and conscientious men in our government service or spreading deliberate falsehood about them for the purpose of besmirching their reputation so that they will quit the service.

PROPOSITION 61.

To urge the passage of legislation that would make it mandatory for a judge to impose a minimum sentence of six months in prison on a convicted person implicated in a patent-fixing action (the attempt to steal another person's

patent through falsification of the conceived idea date) involving any form of graft or patronage.

PROPOSITION 62.

To urge the passage of legislation that would make it mandatory for a judge to impose a minimum sentence of two years in prison upon any or all persons convicted of being implicated in a deal to manufacture and sell for profit a new invention without the consent of the inventor. In addition, a permanent revocation of license or charter should be ordered against those convicted.

The intention of this proposition is to stop wealthy corporations from underhandedly forcing a poor inventor to get an expensive court injunction to stop anyone from illegally manufacturing his invention.

PROPOSITION 63.

To urge the passage of legislation that would outlaw all shyster law operators and syndicates that presently, without any ethical considerations, elicit money from their selected victims through means based solely on legal technicalities, and to further provide that it be mandatory for a judge to impose positive prison penalties upon any person convicted of violation of such an edict.

PROPOSITION 64.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would make it mandatory for a judge to impose a minimum irrevocable prison sentence of one year (and a maximum of five years) upon any person implicated and found guilty of violation of our gambling laws.

PROPOSITION 65.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would

make it mandatory for a judge to impose a minimum penalty of one month in prison upon proof that a person is guilty of deliberately instigating and disseminating false information and news relating to our political and social economy for the purpose of misleading the American public.

PROPOSITION 66.

To urge the passage of proper national legislation that would eliminate the practice of gerrymandering through requiring that all Congressmen be elected at large within a state.

PROPOSITION 67.

To urge the passage of national legislation that would make all persons within the United States and its possessions subject to the disciplinary actions of all our slander and libel laws (including all our higher government officials and Congressmen who now enjoy such immunity because of our present statutes and minor flaws in our Constitution).

12. Sharing Our Fruits of Progress

Sharing our fruits of progress can be made a very broad and involved subject for discussion. It is dismaying to observe the ineptitude of our leaders and so-labeled champions in high places when they attempt to improve the general welfare of humanity along fairer and more altruistic lines. Perhaps this ineptitude on the part of some of our leaders is deliberate.

By observation and from past experience, we know that words can produce almost any planned effect on the great mass of people. Only an analytical thinker can sift the chaff from the wheat and arrive at the real truth.

In the matter of policies for the economic security and welfare of all, we are at a point where it is not feasible to equivocate, to hedge, or to temporize.

In effect, millions of our citizens are barred from the benefits and fruits that our present enormous industrial system produces and could produce, simply because our social and political development has not been brought up to date and synchronized with the speed of technological progress. Outworn ideas and outmoded leadership in our social and political fields must now be liquidated by logic, intelligence, wisdom, and truth; not by revolution and wars.

The lack of proper measures and codes to regulate the dispensing of the rewards of labor on a more altruistic basis is largely responsible for the following existing economic and social conditions:

(a) The lack of social responsibility in nearly all our business, industrial, and social enterprises and in our government.

(b) The existence of an economic system that is largely run and operated haphazardly on the basis of obsolete traditional guesses and opinions and inherited customs and conventions.

(c) The failure of our political and economic leaders to truly lead because they do not fully recognize that our present complex and high-powered civilization is now dependent on technology and that scientific formulas and methods must now be applied to the design, direction, and control of all economic, political, and social institutions and enterprises, not only in our country, but in all countries.

(d) The failure to fully prove to the rest of the world that we are leaders motivated by logic, sincerity, and altruism and have no concealed selfish designs.

(e) The failure of our government to fully protect legitimate, honest, and altruistic business and industry from destructive rackets and monopolies.

(f) The failure, whether deliberate or inadvertent, to disseminate to the public complete information relating to economics and the administration of public and business affairs.

(g) The failure to publicly and exactly define liberty and freedom and its limitations with respect to fair mutuality for all.

(h) The failure to recognize that an individual living within our society does not have the right to claim unrestrained freedom of action that specifically jeopardizes economic and political equality for all.

(i) The failure or refusal to recognize that economic and political solutions based upon and derived from complete facts and scientific methods must now be relied upon as being the only practical means for the economic and social advancement of our civilization.

The present rules and regulations of our economy do not give every person his just share of the fruits of progress as avowed by our Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Only a democratic form of government controlled by the people can truly give each person the broadest opportunity to claim his just fruits of progress. No other form of government will ever give him this opportunity.

Since the desire for acquisition is fundamental in human nature, any means that thwarts it forces minds to connive in an effort to overcome or circumvent the opposing factors.

Today, because of the rules of our price-system economy, both business and industry are involved in three distinct struggles concurrently. One is a struggle to gain and hold power over selected sections of humanity. Another is a struggle for security. The third is the struggle to grab the maximum share of the fruits of progress, regardless of who created and produced it.

Since industry's management as a whole fights viciously not only to hold its power and maintain its status quo but, whenever possible, to raise prices still higher to increase profits, labor fights with equal viciousness to continually raise wages and force the government to hold prices in line. Thus, despite the hopes and efforts of rugged individualists to discourage all forms of economic planning for our contemporary society, the increasing complexity and speed of modern life, along with technological development and progress, makes economic control and planning inevitable and necessary in order to provide equal opportunity for individual accomplishment and individual security.

In the field of economic equalitarian efforts based upon complete true logic and reasoning, the results indicate that only by broad economic planning, both vertically and horizontally, on a more mutual democratic basis, is it possible to push to the utmost the advance in production necessary to maximize the enrichment and equalization of distribution for all on a more stabilized level.

If the proposal for wide economic planning promotes state action rather than private cooperative planning, it will create a sort of a paradox in the mind of the average thinker. A growing demand for state action will result in a growing distrust of the state's efficiency. Only in a democracy controlled by the public can the latter fear be eliminated and the state's efficiency be forced up.

Thus, a systematic economy in a price-system set-up can be made practical only if those who plan and run it are at all times effectively restrained from pandering to the wishes of any vested interests outside of the general public.

Free labor will not put its efforts wholeheartedly into its work when it is driven by compulsion, haunted with the fear of job insecurity, denied the right of association, and frustrated in normal self-expression.

When labor is given an opportunity to participate in some profit-sharing plan, it will, in effect, be more receptive to accepting equal share of the risks and responsibilities of business and industry through greater cooperation and higher working efficiency.

Business and industry must, therefore, adopt some form of a profit-sharing bonus system to get labor to put its heart back into production. Business's tenacity in holding to a policy of artificial scarcity in order to effect inflated prices must be replaced by a universal policy of abundance at lower prices to benefit everyone. This makes it requisite that our total government structure be trimmed down to a minimum so as to effect a total reduction of at least 50 to 60 per cent in the cost of government. This reduction will result in proportionately lower taxes, which will be reflected in lower prices for all consumer goods.

Government workers displaced by this trimming process must be diverted into private business and industry so as to effect a reduction in the production work week (without a reduction in take-home pay). The heavy reduction in taxes plus full basic-price control through limitation of earnings allowed for capital investments will amply permit the retention of the higher earning rates for the total working population on a shorter weekly work schedule.

Security of work, income, and health and security in retirement are now necessities in our present-day industrialized economy. Woe may be the lot of those who obstruct these essentials.

In this chapter, it is appropriate to give a short discussion on the present menace from uncontrolled fertility of our human race and present a case for its just regulation. Human breeding is integrated with and affects the sharing of the fruits of our progress.

The menace of rampant human breeding in our world is not evoked by us merely to manifest an alarm. It is real and upon us now, even though the general public and our public officials, business leaders, and others in high places do not seem interested in this matter.

At present, nearly three fourths of the world's population cannot get enough to eat. In 50 years, if our present rules are not changed, the population of the world will jump from the present total of 2½ billion to 4 billion or more, thereby making the food problem and the struggle to live far more acute and precarious.

These facts can no longer be shoved aside. The solution of this problem cannot be postponed to a future date if the decent virtues of civilization are to be retained and preserved and we are to progress.

The ominous consequences of the inevitable poverty that the rapidly expanding world population is causing may include humanity's self-destruction and extinction through starvation. It will be like a horde of foliage insects with voracious appetites getting into an isolated green pasture;

when the pasture is consumed and no other is around, they will all die from starvation.

To quote what Robert C. Cook, editor of the *Journal of Heredity,* said; "Next to the atom bomb, the most ominous force in the world today is uncontrolled fertility. The scramble for bare subsistence by hordes of hungry people is tearing the fertile earth from the hillsides, plunging millions of human beings into utter misery. The people of all nations are rushing into a desperate genetic crisis."

The present-day controllers of price-system economies in every country of the world, including Russia, are deliberately making very little effort to face this real problem of rampant human breeding; much less are they sponsoring and initiating any necessary remedial measures. This inaction and refusal to limit the rate of population increase not only impedes the raising of living standards for humanity but actually condemns hundreds of millions of people to perpetual poverty and starvation.

To substantiate our case for universal birth control, let us quote some figures and cite some positive examples in which the exploding birth rates have real significance.

According to the present applicable formula for the rate of increase of population, which also allows for every death, there will be at least 25 million more people in our world by this time next year. Also, according to the same formula we will have over 4 billion people by the time the year 2000 rolls around.

In 1945, after World War II ended, the population of Japan was 72 million. Seven years later, its population rose to nearly 84 million. Before 1970, it will be over 100 million. By the year 2000, the population of Japan may equal that of the United States. Since Japan cannot possibly raise enough food in her small islands to feed such a large population, we must either feed them at the taxpayers' expense or let communism take over the rest of the world.

In India, the population today is increasing at a rate of nearly 5 million a year. If medical science expands its serv-

ices in India, in 1970 her population may exceed 500 million, making her population density over 7½ times that of the present density population of the United States. Like Japan, India cannot possibly raise the necessary food to feed herself, which means we must help to feed her also.

The course in Egypt, the Philippines, our own Puerto Rico, and many other countries (not counting our own environs of sub-human congestion like the Bronx and Harlem in New York City, the Black Belt of Chicago, the Irish slums of Boston and Philadelphia, the Chinatown of San Francisco, the Hick Camp—a Mexican shacktown—and Little Toyko, both of Los Angeles, Stockton's Little Manilla, the Mexican shacktowns of Denver and San Antonio, and many others) is similiar; there is rampant fertility and breeding of humans in all these places. All these increasing populations must be fed. They can be fed by us at the cost of increasing our taxes. If this course keeps up much longer, it is bound to lower our standard of living. We, who now enjoy the highest living standard in the world, may also become hungry. Possibly we will soon be forced into a position in which we will not be able to even afford a used Ford, a TV set, or a Sunday motor trip.

The making of this condition has already started. Let the present increasing rate of human breeding continue and the present military defense program stop (and eventually it must stop) and a universal poverty-creating depression will gradually envelop all of us and plunge us down to the level of a Chinese coolie. Is this what complacent and indifferent Americans want?

The complacent and indifferent citizen may believe that this is a dismal and gloomy picture painted by a crackpot artist; but the realistic and intelligent thinker knows that this will be the inevitable course of events if the rules and behavior of world society are not changed.

In addition to the aforementioned factors that impede the formulation and adoption of a competent and coordinated program to successfully regulate runaway human breeding

there are the narrow-minded and obstructive precepts of religion, ancient and outmoded customs, traditions, and national pride, which, in effect and action, still extoll the virtues of a growing population and condemn any program of planned limitation of population. It is regrettable that they are too blind to see that they are sawing off the limb on which they are perched. It will be too late after the limb breaks. The limitation of birth is the concern of socio-economic experts, not of spiritual dreamers.

Since man's inherent instinct to survive and enjoy life is fundamental, and since physical laws within physical limitations and resources rule inexorably in the affairs and actions of all men, some form of compulsory birth control must be formulated and universally adopted to assure the providing of the necessities for adequate and decent living. Regardless of how any person or a united group of persons may now feel about this subject, the problem of birth control and its solution will very soon become an important public concern.

To control population increase by wars and by abandonment of our health program for saving lives through death-defying drugs and modern medical techniques is too gruesome and too inhumane a policy for civilized nations to pursue.

Obviously then, the only solution is positive regulation and limitation of birth; and this program must be started now.

The latest workable knowledge of birth control must now be made known to all adults through free and extensive educational campaigns throughout the world. The latest contraceptives (possibly the new spermicidal gel developed by the Ortho Research Foundation, until a better product such as a tablet which could be taken by mouth to produce temporary sterility), which have already proven over 99-per-cent effective in avoiding conception, should be made available in sufficient quantity and furnished free to all needy married couples, along with full instructions on their use.

Only by such a world-wide program of birth regulation,

with a mandatory obligation for people to abide by it, will it be possible to truly balance the falling death rate with the proper lower birth rate in order to check the present world-wide population explosion before it brings us utter disaster.

In line with principles to effect a better sharing of the fruits of progress, let us propose the following proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 68.

To urge the establishment of a government research bureau to make continuous research into the social sciences for true public enlightenment in order to assist in the highest possible mutual sharing of the fruits of progress for all as science and technology advance.

PROPOSITION 69.

To authorize the setting up of a Department of Population Limitation Control, which will consider the formulation of fair and suitable measures to effect an equitable balance of births to current death rates and the necessary expansion of facilities to assist in a world-wide adoption of such a program.

Improving Our Democracy

GOVERNMENT has become so big that it can no longer be truly classified as representative of the great American public; much less is it democratic. Our government is a gigantic social mechanism grown so large in influence, complexity, red tape, and inefficiency that, under the present

rules of operation, it has now made itself oblivious to the authority and power of its creators to curtail or fully control it. In this state of existence, our government can have little concern (we may disregard generous affluent gestures and promises made simply to corral votes) for the welfare of the public.

Through a federal bureaucracy, a colossal propaganda machine not only relentlessly tries to shape the will of Congress and briefs the press in an attempt to throttle it, but expresses disdain for the intelligence of the people by boldly pretending that the bureaucracy knows more about what is good for the people than the people themselves could possibly know.

Therefore, the time has come to change the course of our state and guide it along a more justified path. Government must be made the true expression of the people and not the expression of those in government. When this condition is realized, government will never become a tyranny, no matter what ideology is professed by the members of the government.

Present totalitarian factions hiding behind the façade of our false democracy must be wiped out. They can be wiped out only by the establishment and operation of a true constitutional democracy that is firmly controlled by the public. Then and only then can persons in government employ be immediately and readily discharged from the government service if they display any lack of consideration for the public welfare in their discharge of public duties.

This chapter presents what may be the only practical and effective way to democratize our country, cut our top-heavy government structure down to the size it should be, and truly place the control of our government back into the hands of the great American public, where it belongs.

Basically, if the people of a country want to accomplish a fundamental change in their existing economic system in a peaceful manner, they must first gain a firm control of their government. Only a true democracy will give the people the

necessary tools to control their government. Since we have no true democracy (despite all the present false claims that we have one), our first step is to establish a true democracy in our own country.

Due to the present behavior of mankind, including skepticism, repeated gullibility to the outworn principles and policies of many reactionary factions and their paid spokesmen, refusal to be more interested in public affairs, and inability or reluctance to independent analysis, it is necessary to accomplish this transition to a real democracy by organizing a closely knit national chain of civic leagues throughout our country to be known as the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN (hereinafter designated as CAP). The CAP will own and control a weekly journal devoted exclusively to socio-political science news. This journal would be mailed free to all CAP members. This news journal should, however, be made available to non-members by subscription only at a rate equal to the membership rate in the CAP organization.

This news journal should be devoted exclusively to free and uncensored discussion of true political science and economics and serve interests of all citizens on an absolutely equal basis. All members should be invited to participate in these discussions and contribute information on any existing ill-practices they know of and ideas for the control of these practices. This news journal should include all the hidden facts of our economic and political world; these facts should be dug out and analyzed by impartial committees set up and elected by the CAP members. The journal should keep all its readers fully informed of all the operations of our total economy that are normally suppressed and kept from the American public. In addition, this journal should dig out and publicly expose, in a gradual manner, all obsolete and inadequate laws that are still in effect throughout our country. In a similar manner, it should also explain and publicize all the shady and small-print riders and irrelevant laws passed to favor certain groups for partiality or for mercenary purposes.

The disclosure of such facts in this journal would awaken and impel the American public to take action to stop all activities that are not in the best interest of the public. This journal should also explain, in simple language, all proposed and pending legislation in Congress and county, state and local units. Finally, because of the present status of public disinclination toward active participation in public affairs, the journal should sponsor propositions and crusade for their enactment into practice, as described in a later chapter of this book.

The publication and editorial policies of this journal should be determined by a vote of the CAP members. Its charter should forbid its sale to any individual private interest or syndicate. The journal should become the official organ and working tool of the CAP organization. It could be called the CAP Journal. Advertising of products and professional services (on a true public-information basis) could be accepted by the CAP Journal to help defray the publishing expenses.

This CAP organization should be formed just as any other non-profit corporation is formed. A certificate of authority to operate in each state of the union should be obtained. The CAP membership should elect the officers necessary to operate the organization on a national scale.

We present a few suggested bylaw stipulations here in order to explain and prove that this course of action would effect our transition to a true democracy.

The suggested proposed essential bylaws should be as follows:

1. All citizens of the United States of America who are in good standing in their communities and eligible to vote and who are not in the employ of a government service, except as hereinafter provided, and who are not members of the Communist party or have not been convicted of any subversive activities, shall be eligible to become members of CITIZENS ACTION PLAN.

2. All federal, state, county, and local government em-

ployees in the civil-service branch or in the public-school system, except elective or appointive government officials earning and receiving more than $500 per annum as salary for such services rendered, shall be eligible to become members of CITIZENS ACTION PLAN.

3. Local, county, state and national headquarters shall be established in all political districts, and all officers elected for a four-year term shall be members in good standing. They shall, however, be subject to dismissal at any time by vote of the members for disloyalty to the bylaws.

4. Regular forum-type meetings of each local branch shall be held twice a year at any public hall for the purpose of formalizing the crusading activities and operations regarding the propositions sponsored and publicized in the CAP News Journal. Any number of special forum meetings may be held if called for by vote of the members. These meetings will take parliamentary action on any other activities that may be desired and voted upon.

5. Any member in attendance at any meeting of the organization shall have the privilege of making motions on any matters or issues with which the public may be concerned, or on any other organization matters, and the presiding officer shall recognize any and all such motions and dispose of them in regular parliamentary form.

6. For the purpose of having discharge control over all elected public officials, each headquarters shall set up and permanently maintain a voting restraint list on which shall be placed the names of all public officials or persons who have acted against the best interests of the public or against the referendum-voted proposals of this organization. Where restraint against such public officials shall have been approved by the members by vote after due consideration of all the facts involved, it shall be the duty of each headquarters to serve notice on such persons as to the action taken. A copy of this voting restraint list shall be made available in a convenient form to the general public in the area concerned. This list shall appear several weeks prior to each election

time, and it shall give the reasons why each person has been listed thereon and urge the voters not to support the candidates involved.

7. For the purpose of having discharge control over all appointed public officials, any or all elected public officials responsible for the appointment of such officials and their continued tenure in office shall be subject to all voting restraint operations of the organization.

A later chapter in this book explains how such a CAP set-up can be utilized to effect the official adoption of any economic or social measures the public might desire, including the type of action that would normally never be initiated or sponsored by our law-making public officials because of the present vested-interest control of our government.

Public Cooperative Participation

ALL honest men and women desire to eradicate the imperfections of society. This is the primary aim of true political economy. Such an end can be facilitated and accomplished only by democratic means through a democracy controlled by the people. No other form of government, including our own present set-up, will ever accomplish such an end.

Experience and history show that hardly any person or self-appointed class can be unlimitedly trusted to serve the public welfare of a large political state with the highest possible efficiency. Public policy and rules must be made the expression of the free common will in order to correctly interpret the welfare of all, which should be translated into law.

The present narrowness, indifference, and disinterest of

the majority of our population, their inertia and habitual reluctance to change, due to their love of the old established ways and traditions, and their self-centeredness, make it very hard to secure the cooperation for the effort and action necessary to attain the desired level of enjoyable living for all.

As long as the public chooses to remain apathetic and passive, and stubbornly refuses to organize and actively participate in a unified, democratic civic-betterment program similar to the pattern suggested in this book, we will be forced to accept the inevitable consequences, which are continued increasing taxes, higher cost of living, increasing poverty for millions, insecurity of employment, insecurity in old-age retirement, increasing threat of loss of home through higher confiscatory taxes, sure trend to world communism, and, worst of all, a climax that may cause and force our country into a world war that may kill all our young sons on foreign battlefields. Possibly we and our relatives and friends will be killed by hydrogen bombs and nerve gas at home. Is this what you want? If not, you should do something at once. There is very little time left. The plan suggested in this book is a sure way out of the condition we are in now.

Basically, it is the apathetic and do-nothing American public that must be blamed for the present condition we are in, and not our government and economic leaders.

We can truly say that ignorance of the truth, whether it is due to the press and radio or the apathy and mental neglect of the masses, is the basic reason for poverty and subjugation in the midst of progress and plenty. This ignorance also is a green light for the instigating and planning of wars among nations. Only by using knowledge based on complete truths and by active cooperation in all socio-economic operations provided we live in a true democracy, can we prevent these consequences and results of ignorance.

The manner and extent of this cooperation will determine whether we shall have progress or decadence. Today, America is the strongest and most powerful of all nations.

Are we going to retain this world leadership in the future? Remember, the Roman Empire was once the most powerful, yet it eventually fell, due to the political and economic corruption of its leaders. That this end will also be our lot is not an impossibility, particularly in view of the warning signs that are currently being manifested along our present course of travel. We do not have, today, a democracy that is responsive to the wishes of the majority of our citizens.

The reactionary's excuse that no social pattern can be predetermined manifests a lack of foresight and progressive thinking. It can be proved that social science is as exact a science as any physical science.

The public has been losing confidence in our government simply because those in government have lost their patriotism and have become criminally selfish in their chase after the almighty dollar. Yet, basically, the public must be held to blame for this condition. Complacent actions and failure to do something besides voting at election time have created this state of affairs.

Government (even with a change of the political party in power) will not give up its useless functions and bureaus to the degree required to effect real economy in government, because there are no bosses big enough to force it to do so. The general voting public is the only boss potentially big enough to do so; but the public is not organized and has no representative organization to issue such a demand to the government. A political party is not such a representative organization. The public is merely the pawn of the political parties. Just effecting a change of political party in control of our government by voting will not accomplish our desired ends.

To an audience with no memory, no knowledge of the facts, and no capacity for true analysis, the political candidates who make the highest promises get their votes. After such candidates are elected and take office, they disavow every promise they made and go about double-crossing the public.

The average citizen sees this happening, and though he

becomes disturbed by it, he concludes that, under our present rules and organization, he can do very little about it. Therefore, he becomes disgusted and isolates himself from the field of politics, not realizing that this course of action unwittingly serves to strengthen the party bosses and increases their dictatorial powers over the public.

When the average citizen hears the word politics, he immediately thinks of it as dirty and detestable and shirks from further discussion of it. The average citizen considers all politicians as evil characters, not realizing that he himself is, in reality, also a politician and is thus equally, if not more, guilty of the wrongdoings in government operations because of his disinclination to work for better government.

Corruption in government and wrongdoings of politicians are in inverse proportion to the efforts of private citizens to sponsor and work for better and more efficient government.

For every direct effect or result, there is a direct cause; and for every direct cause, there must be an indirect instigating cause. Therefore, since all government begins at home, bad government and corrupt politics start at the grass-roots level. We are the indirect instigating cause.

There are many politicians who would like to do a better job in government if only the public would cooperate and give them crusading support. Otherwise, they gradually become the pawns of political machines and follow the dictates of the party bosses, who support politicians who abide by their directives.

Socio-economics, which combines the fields of social sciences, economics, and government, will improve only in proportion to the improvement of the cooperation and morality of our whole society.

No public official and no leader in business is altruistic enough to give the public desirable conditions. The public should know this by now.

The CITIZENS ACTION PLAN program suggested in this book provides a real opportunity to put on the carpet all those individuals who are always complaining and saying

what should be done in government. It offers a direct and daring challenge to them to come forward now and either prove they are sincere and want to do something to help or grant that they are merely bluffing and making a lot of noise.

Let us speak here of that great majority of our law-abiding voting American citizens, who can read, write, and understand the English language and would be eligible to join such a proposed CITIZENS ACTION PLAN organization in accordance with the rules and bylaws. This eligible segment of our American population can be divided into three major classes or groups.

FIRST; "The Wide-Awake Group." These people are truly civic-minded and are willing to help and cooperate in any good civic plan that is designed for the mutual benefit of all citizens. The author's experience in public crusading and organizing has disclosed that this group includes about one out of every 100 of the total number of voting citizens. Ninety per cent of the members of this group are willing to do their share by participating in discussions and voting to earn the reward that a worthy plan may being them. The remaining 10 per cent of this group are, in addition, willing to accept an active part in conducting and running a civic-betterment plan.

SECOND; "The Sleeping Civic Group," or perhaps more aptly termed, "The Civic-Do-Nothing Class." These people presently constitute about 75 per cent of the total number of voting citizens. When persons in this group are asked for an opinion or cooperative assistance, they have a multitude of slippery excuses, some of which are: "I am too busy and have no time left for anything like this," or, "This is a pipe dream and wishful thinking," or, "You have a wonderful plan and are trying to do a splendid job in effecting a reduction in our taxes. Just keep it up, Jack. I am all for you, but there's a card party tonight, and tomorrow I go to the men's club meeting. Thursday nights I have dramatic rehearsals, and Friday nights I usually go to the movies. That leaves me Saturday night to go to a cocktail party and dance, Sunday

for church, and Monday evening to take a rest." So it goes Yet, when a plan clicks and starts paying dividends, these "Do-Nothing" citizens want to be the first in line with their hands out for a share, even though they have not earned or deserve it. If they do not get anything, they protest loudly.

Third; "The Ascetic Group," or perhaps more aptly termed, "The Anti-Social Class." These presently number about 24 out of every 100 of our total voting citizens. When you ask them for an opinion or cooperation in a civic plan, they consider themselves insulted and reply very boldly, "I am not at all interested. No plan is any good and no two persons can ever agree on anything. Just let me alone." This type of person is downright selfish. His is a hopeless case because he cannot be convinced. We could well do without him in our society.

The second and third groups (The "Civic-Do-Nothing" and the "Anti-Social" Classes), and only these, must be held to blame for the existence of all crime, rackets, the diseases that cause many early deaths, poverty, the wars that kill our sons without giving them a chance to enjoy life, the lack of full prosperity for all at all times, insecurity in employment, homes, and old-age retirement, the high cost of government and taxes, and all graft and corruption in government. If these groups would think and were willing to act and cooperate to the same extent as the first group (The Wide-Awake Group), all the aforementioned economic ills would soon disappear. (Of course, these two groups include the crooked politicians, the burglars, the chiselers, the cheaters, the confidence persons, the criminals, the dope peddlers, the gamblers, the grafters, the racketeers, the larcenists, the swindlers, the murderers, and all the other evil-doers in our society.)

Because of the way the last two groups react under our present methods of operation, they can never be relied upon to formulate and initiate policies and measures designed for the full benefit of all of our people. Conditions could even become many times worse—as in a severe depression—than they are now, and still these two groups would take very

little, if any, constructive action under our present political set-up. Instead, they would complain, grumble and blame the other fellow or the political party in power for their plight. Even if a big bonfire were kindled under these two groups, they would not wake up and do their civic duty. They would shrivel up and char before going into action. It is because of their inaction, their disinterest in a decent state of public affairs, and their indifference to plans for the future that all the aforementioned evil conditions exist today. No one else is to blame. The person you see when you look into your mirror is the one to blame. We exclude only members of the "Wide-Awake Class" (the one out of each one hundred).

It is because of this public indifference, disinterest, passiveness and inaction—the politicians know this well—that many public officials commit many unsavory government actions for their own personal advantage and gain at the expense of higher taxes for all our people. Is it any wonder that many of our elected public officials never carry out their campaign promises- To cite an example, an eastern Senatorial candidate once spent over $500,000 in an election campaign to win a seat in the Senate, even though that seat paid a salary of only $10,000 a year.

Although we could rely on the first group, the "Wide-Awake Group," to faithfully operate a proposed CITIZENS ACTION PLAN organization in order to formulate and sponsor utilitarian policies for the benefit of all of us, we would require a good percentage of the second group's ("Sleeping Civic Group") absentee membership, even though this group would need to do nothing but abide by the by-law stipulation regarding the organization's voting restraint list when it came to voting at each election time. We could feel certain that periodic written reminders at each election time would cause these silent members to refrain from supporting any of the blackballed candidates. For members of the second group to support blackballed candidates would be for them to vote against their own Santa Claus.

The next chapter describes how a membership in such a

proposed CITIZENS ACTION PLAN organization would, in effect, cost you nothing. Yet you would receive the CAP News Journal free, in addition to all the benefits that the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN would effect.

Starting and Operating A Citizens Action Plan

LET us now consider how the "Wide-Awake Group" can get such a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN started.

After an initiating group and a board of directors have furnished the proper formalities for forming such an organization, the organization would be ready to solicit citizen members. A short synopsis of the plan, including the bylaws and an explanation of how the plan actually operates, should be written, and a number of mimeographed copies should be distributed to serious-minded and tax-conscious citizens. This should be done in order to locate a number of members of the "Wide-Awake Group" and bring them together for a meeting at some public hall, where further discussions of the plan could be given. Then there could be a discussion of ways and means to expand the organization and start publishing of the CAP News Journal.

In the beginning phases of such an organization, the emphasis should be on increasing the enrollments of citizen members so as to assist in obtaining capital to get the CAP News Journal started. After a good-sized membership is attained in a local community, skeleton set-ups for all counties, states, and, finally the national unit could be established.

Bear in mind that the proposed organization is not intended or designed to create a new favored class of citizens, a new form of government, or a new political party. Its purpose is not to draw a religious or any other type of segregational line. It is not intended to be an ideology with a closed-shop system of operation, partial in its actions and impervious to public argument. It is merely a method for crystallizing the old town-hall meeting idea into an efficient and unified national working instrument. This instrument will provide better and more positive control of our government, regardless of the economic system that is operating or may be set up later by public vote and approval.

Meetings for such an organization could be held at all public buildings, schools, and auditoriums, either free of charge or for a very small fee. This is possible because our present government officials would desire to cooperate with and remain in good standing with such an organization of the total citizenry.

It is simple to effect the positive official adoption of any or all of the suggested propositions in this book, or any other desired measures the public would like to have adopted, by the method of this suggested CITIZENS ACTION PLAN.

First, the Board of Directors of this CAP organization would select ten propositions that are in the interest of public welfare and of the type that would normally never be initiated by our law-making public officials because of the present vested-interest control of our government. Some of these selected propositions might be chosen from those suggested in this book. The CAP News Journal would then be directed to publish and present these ten selected propositions in one issue of the journal, along with other news items and topics. All CAP members or subscribers would be invited to submit arguments either in favor of or opposed to any of these propositions. These arguments would be published (anonymously if desired) in the CAP News Journal for the 25 weeks following the first publication of the propositions so that the readers could study and weigh the oppos-

ing arguments. Then, in the next issue (the 26th issue after the publication of the ten propositions), a proposition-voting ballot would be enclosed for each CAP member or subscriber. Each recipient would be urged to indicate his agreement with or opposition to the propositions offered and return his marked ballot to the CAP office in the stamped and self-addressed envelope furnished by the organization. The ballot could be mailed anonymously, if desired. (To prevent any attempted padding of balloting by possible antagonistic interests, who might resort to forgery or counterfeiting, each ballot issue would be secretly and differently identified. The information on the ballots would stipulate that they must be returned to the CAP office within three days of receipt. Should the number of ballots returned be in excess of the amount issued by the CAP office, it would indicate an undercover padding, and the whole ballot issue would then be declared null and void. An immediate new and different issue of ballots would be disseminated to all the members and subscribers. There would be a shorter time limit on their return. If the results of such a public vote canvass were in favor of some or all of the propositions offered, each approved proposition would be taken up for action by the proper CAP officers. (At the same time, a new set of ten selected propositions would be presented in the CAP News Journal. This would mark the beginning of the next six-month program of public crusading. Each six-month period would be devoted to a new crusading program, until all the suggested propositions given in this book were voted upon by citizen members of the CAP. After this has been done, other propositions may be formulated and similarly so processed.)

Let us say, for example, that the first proposition on the first list approved by the membership was a proposed state measure. Then the respective state officers of the CAP would inform all state Assemblymen or Legislators, and the Governor, of the desire of the group to have the proposed measure drafted into a bill for enactment into state law. At the same time, these officials would be notified that if they re-

fused to vote for this measure, their names would be placed on the organization's voting restraint list. Then, whenever these public officials again became candidates for either re-election to the same post or election to some other government position, a copy of this voting restraint list, their names and the full reasons for their being on the list, would be distributed to each household, whether or not the residents were members of this organization. All voters would be urged not to give any further voting support to these candidates. It would be a political death for all such candidates; there would be only a very slim chance for a resurrection.

Next, let us assume that one of the other approved propositions was a request to have removed from public office a certain appointed government official whose behavior, for some reason, had not been in the interest of the public. The CAP officers would merely notify the proper higher elected government official responsible for the person's appointment and his tenure in office of the results of such a membership voting decision and request that this appointed official be removed at once. If this official did not comply, his own name would be placed on the organization's recommended voting restraint list.

Now, let us take for an example a small and simple local case. A citizen member of this organization is employed by an office in the business district of some large city. At noon, he hears a car siren blasting. He looks out of the window curiously and sees an official city car tearing down the street at a fast clip, passing all traffic lights. He investigates and finds out that it was merely some city official going home for lunch and using transportation and siren privileges at the taxpayer's expense. This citizen member wants to stop practices that wastes our tax money. He informs the proper CAP officer of this incident. This CAP officer then instructs the proper city official in charge to have this practice stopped at once or have his name placed on the organization's recommended voting restraint list. It is definitely as simple as this with such a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN. We know that,

at present, a private citizen, or the entire public, for that matter, can grumble about such incidents, but nothing can or will be done to stop such squandering of our tax money.

Thus all local, county, state and national matters could be similarly treated in order to effect the passage or repeal of various measures. Once our public officials became aware that such a popular organization existed and learned of its voting-restraint method of operation, they would not dare to deliberately oppose the democratic will of the majority if they aspired to remain in public office.

Aside from the political disgrace such opposition would bring public officials, the officials would also feel the effect of social disgrace and ostracism in their home communities.

Although it is hardly conceivable, if, by some unexpected decision, all existing elected public officials were to organize and solidly defy the request of such a private referendum vote, the CAP organization could simply hold a series of private elections. CAP members would be candidates for every elective office on an independent ticket. Voting citizens would be urged to support only these candidates. For the time being, the CAP could operate as if it were a new political party. However, we must keep in mind that the CAP is not designed as a new political party machine, nor could it ever become one, for the bylaws would not allow it to be one. It would simply be pure democracy in action.

Graft and its consequences could not flourish under the operation of the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN; should any public official or anyone else offer some form of an economic bribe to an officer of the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN, the citizen members would immediately vote to dismiss the officer. This vote would be a permanent blot on his record.

Because of the proposed bylaws, the officers in the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN could never dictate what measures the members must accept. These officers would merely become instruments used to inform the proper government officials of the measures for which the members have voted and of the members' desire to have these measures put into action.

Since all issues, policies, proceedings, and resolutions of the CAP organization would be democratically decided by vote of the members, crooks and gangsters could neither enter such an organization nor attempt to run or dictate to it. Neither could any officer in the organization continue to hold his post if members suddenly decided his services were unsatisfactory. Such an organization would be operated on a private-business basis; the members would have full authority to dismiss any officer or member at once, or at any time, for violation of the bylaws. No other organization, past or present, has ever used such a method of operation. All honest and sincere public officials and all business and industry would be benefited to the fullest extent by the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN. Dishonest and parasitic persons would not find favor in such a plan. Minority groups, vested interests, and large-business combines or syndicates could no longer control our government for their own advantage. The control of government would then be in the hands of the people, where it belongs and where it should remain.

With such a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN set-up in operation, the following changes in past present practices and conditions would be made:

1. Gangsters and racketeers could no longer make state laws through subservient state legislators who are obligated to the gangsters because they finance their political campaigns and control the political machines.

2. It would no longer be possible to throw out recorded conversation between a legislator and a gangster briber on the technical condition that this is "entrapment" and so cannot be admitted as legal evidence. At present, the accused briber is permitted to go free.

3. It would no longer be possible to fail to record, publicize, and disseminate to the voting public the day-by-day voting and actions of each state legislator. State legislators would be prevented from wasting your tax money on activities that will not benefit the welfare of the total public.

4. There would be universal gambling bills that would provide effective means to readily obtain indictments of all

kinds against any type of illegal gambling activities in any state.

5. An efficient watch-dog facility would carefully analyze all proposed state bills to insure that they are designed for the welfare of the public and not for minority or selfish interests civil-service empire-building enterprises, creating new and useless government jobs, undue raises and promotions of public officials, or undue and unjustified pension granting.

6. All private bids for government contracts and the recipients of all awarded bids would be publicized in effective media that serve the total citizenry for scrutiny and study by all citizens interested in seeing that these contracts were awarded to the right parties and not to those who may have deliberately padded their bids.

7. A competent bureau would fully investigate all public officials in order to determine if any of them were on the payrolls of interests that might seek to influence the shaping of legislative bills for their benefit. This investigation would determine if any of these public officials were given the opportunity to buy stock in gambling-type enterprises at a minute fraction of their normal selling price because gamblers wished to obtain influence and favors in either pending or future legislation.

8. Legislative blackmail or shakedown activities, which involve the action of a legislator who introduces a bill that threatens to unduly hurt some interest and then demands an underhand price for withdrawing it, will be abolished.

9. Legislators will no longer be given money for travel expenses and clerical hire when they don't incur such expenses.

10. There will be no more "kickback" practices in which public officials get higher salaries for their secretaries and clerks and then demand that the employees give them a high percentage of these increased salaries.

Although some of our present taxpayers' leagues and other civic organizations sometimes effect reforms in our government, they could never be as effective as the proposed CITI-

ZENS ACTION PLAN because of their ineffective methods of operation.

At this point, let us offer a final proposition for public consideration and possible referendum adoption:

PROPOSITION 70.

That if and when such a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN organization is nationally and fully expanded and has proven its worth to the satisfaction of the citizens, to urge the passage of proper national legislation that would provide a $____ tax credit (equivalent to the yearly membership rate in the CAP) on federal income-tax obligation for membership in such an organization.

This would, in effect, mean free membership for all members. In addition, members would receive the CAP News Journal free. The major purpose of this provision is to make every American family an effective part of our government.

The adoption of such a measure is essential to perpetuate a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN. Only with such an organization and its plan would it be possible to attain and maintain all these democratic aims and benefits for our American public. If the membership rate was $5.00, a 40-million family membership in such an organization would mean a loss of only approximately 200 million dollars a year in tax revenue. However, the American public would benefit in a direct saving of nearly 40 billion dollars a year (and possibly much more) in our total annual tax, graft, and crime bill. This is the equivalent of nearly $700 a year for each one of our 60 million regular workers, not taking into consideration the additional gains possible and probable by the raising of our national income to 600 billion dollars a year. This increase would result from the activities of the CAP toward the goals of increased employment, prosperity, greater welfare and security for all, and the prevention of future depressions and wars.

In summing up all these advantages, it is safe to state that

each of our 60 million regular workers would receive the economic equivalent of at least a $4,500 a year boost in his income as a direct result of establishing and operating the CITIZENS ACTION PLAN on a national scale.

SUCH A PROGRAM COULD NEVER BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ANY OTHER METHOD OR PLAN, FOR NO ONE CAN OUTVOTE THE TOTAL AMERICAN PUBLIC, WHICH, IN EFFECT, SUCH A CITIZENS ACTION PLAN WOULD BE.

Some of the politicians and the interests they represent, may, of course, clamor to high heaven and try to explain falsely that such policies are unconstitutional. They may try to trump up all kinds of false charges against such a CITIZENS' group, and may even brand them as red or subversive, in an attempt to hold on to their fading public-leech rights—but that would be the politicians' undoing. No time would be lost in placing such persons on the voting restraint list.

You should not forget that the foregoing proposed aims and suggestions are a consensus of ideas gathered from contacts with many persons in all walks of life. At the same time, you should remember that since our country and its government are the property of the total American public, we, the public, have the inalienable rights to say what should be done with our lives and our property. The suggested CAP organization provides a positive way for us to assert our rights and bring them to the attention of the proper party for action.

No decree by a democracy can deny us the above. Only a Fascist or Communist type of government could do so. LET US MAKE SURE THAT NO SUCH GOVERNMENT IS EVER ESTABLISHED IN OUR COUNTRY.

Democratizing Our World

SINCE America is the champion of democracy and is the most influential and powerful nation in the world, in order to democratize the world, we must first develop and establish in our own country, through a true democracy, a high social and economic level for every one of us. This level should be so high that no other nation could ever attain it under any other system.

The closer any nation approaches a true political democracy (not a misleading semblance of it, as we have now), the more efficient can its economy be operated for the mutual benefit of all.

Our responsibility, therefore, is to make our system work to create and distribute an abundance for the satisfaction of all of our citizens to the extent that it becomes a peerless criterion for the rest of the world to view, follow and adopt. A successful example of true democracy at home will be the most potent argument for its adoption elsewhere.

The world must be truthfully informed, by all possible means, of the complete operation and results of our democracy. This information will convince the people of the world

that they should discard whatever political and economic set-up they now have and establish a complete duplicate of our own democracy.

We must stress that true democracy is a live instrument that protects the moral, ethical, and political rights of every individual. True democracy can never be an instrument of coercion, purge, persecution, torture, or enslavement. Nor can it ever crush a man's spirit or reduce him to a minion of the state, which, like a master who holds power over a slave, gives a citizen material security in exchange for a complete and total surrender of his dignity and liberty.

In our actions and efforts to democratize the world, we must never practice or permit perversions and distortions of truth or advocate injustice. We must realize that abundance for all is possible only in peacetime and never in war time.

Therefore, if humanity is to prevent future wars, rebellions, depressions, and poverty, it must blunt the sharp and caustic points of the pros and cons that arouse extreme antagonism in opposing factions, particularly with respect to present racial problems. We must devoutly adopt, practice, and retain mutual honesty and consideration in all contacts and dealing with all persons. We must eliminate all distrust and trickery, both in practice and in teaching the old and the young alike. We must teach and practice a democratic economic policy of giving and taking that which is ethically right. We should give full value for what has been received and not take only and never give.

Our leaders must be made to recognize and adopt measures to remedy economic injustice. The masses will not continue to tolerate the handing out of unfair servings for high prices. Such practices are the germinating seeds that will grow and produce the factors that will inadvertently bring about world communism, whether or not it is unanimously desired by humanity.

In our present world-wide confusion, inaction and, hopelessness, there are too many of us who want too much for too little. No one wants to work for the fair mutual benefit of all.

The present prosperity of our country, contrasted with the low prosperity in the rest of the world is now alarmingly jeopardizing the cause for democracy and a free world over and versus the cause for totalitarian communism. This is because the people of foreign countries, seeing American prosperity and being ignorant and heedless of the factors and true reasons that cause our prosperity, become jealous of us. Their jealousy is fanned into hate by the false propaganda that is disseminated by Communists. This false Communistic propaganda implies and theorizes that our American prosperity is due to our international imperialistic actions in exploiting the people and resources of foreign countries. When a foreign citizen believes or suspects us of such actions, he becomes angry. Maybe this is why, as we are often told by the uninfluential man who mingled with foreign people, we have very few, if any, real and true friends among the masses of any country.

Because we usually answer the publicized begging of foreign countries by making gifts of food and clothing for their masses, many of our own dissatisfied citizens promulgate the belief that because George (the international imperialist) stole something from Paul (the citizens of foreign countries) and may have caused a war killing many of our boys, we rob Peter (the American taxpayers) to pay Paul in food and clothing. If this is true, who is the real culprit—and why do we let George keep his loot? Could it be, as many people believe, that it is because George presently controls our government?

How can we democratize our world and beat communism if such acts are committed and such opinions of us, whether true or false, are secretly held by the masses of all foreign countries and by many of our own citizens?

Russia's present attempt to effect world communism is now very cleverly manipulated by the men in the Kremlin. The men in the Kremlin are taking the following general steps and using the following means (supplemented, where deemed necessary by them, by paid persons loyally following the instructions given them by head Communists):

(a) They are creating and encouraging factors in foreign countries that will result in a general depletion or denying of economic goods and services for the citizens of these countries so as to get and keep them disgusted and poison their minds against their governments and economic systems.

(b) They are instigating and encouraging labor strikes, whenever possible, in foreign countries.

(c) They are creating confusion and impeding the efforts of loyal citizens to organize and promote better government and better welfare of the public through agitation and acts of racial discrimination in foreign countries.

(d) They are instigating and promoting factors and incidents between Communist allies and free nations that they hope will result either in partial wars or in rebellious actions that may call for military duty and sacrifices that will drain off the resources of the free nations involved. A secondary factor is the intent to keep the citizens of the fighting free nations discontented with their lot.

(e) They are taking the role of a generous buyer at attractive prices and using their plentiful supply of negotiable gold and platinum to buy enormous amounts of consumer goods and production machinery from foreign countries, thereby effecting a higher standard of living inside Russia. It is reliably estimated that Russia's Dalstroy project, which encompasses around 66 gold fields with a total acreage of nearly one and one half million square miles and is worked by many hundred thousands of slaves who live in 10,000 mining camps and villages, helps Russia to produce more gold than any other country in the world. Russia's gold supply may now be even greater than the total amount buried at Fort Knox.

(f) After Russia's people are given a high standard of living and her large-scale production facilities are set up and in operation, the Russians intend to lift their iron curtain and to let the rest of the world see their accomplishments and large-scale operations, which they will credit to their Communistic economy. (Keep in mind that one of the operating principles of a true Communistic economy is to divide

equally among all citizens all that their total facilities will produce. The government leaders are dictatorial; with the national production facilities available to them, they can order the production and distribution of such a stupendous amount of economic goods (both necessities and luxuries) that our present economy, with its present rules, will seem puny and disgraceful in its results as compared to their own then.)

(g) Russia is putting herself into a position to become a giant seller of economic goods to foreign countries after step (f) above is carried out fully. This she will do by ordering the stepping up of all production in order to build up a large stockpile of salable surplus goods. These goods will be ready to be dumped on any foreign market as soon as is convenient in Russia's master plan to communize the world.

(h) Once all the above steps are accomplished (Russia intends to accomplish her aims without any military action on her part), the "accept Communist policy, or else," crusade will begin cleverly and imperceptibly.

Russia will trade on an equal and mutual-benefit basis with any country that accepts her Communistic philosophy of economy and, in effect, federates with her, but will deliberately use the following methods to change the attitude of any country that disagrees and refuses her Communistic philosophy of economy:

(1) Russia will raise to the limit the price of goods that an uncooperative foreign country must buy from Russia and her allies and all satellite countries.

(2) Russia will refuse to buy any goods from an uncooperative involved country and will order her allies and satellite countries to do likewise.

(3) Russia will dump on the market enormous amounts of goods of a kind that an uncooperative involved country manufactures herself. Russian prices will be below the cost of production in the uncooperative country.

By using these three means together, Russia can produce crises, unemployment, and political upheaval in uncoopera-

tive free countries and thereby destroy their economies to such an extent that they may decide to adopt communism after seeing that Russia has a high standard of living.

Have the United States and her Allies a present program that can counteract such a vast and insidious program to communize the world? No. Much less can we, without changing our present rules of operation and practices, devise a program that will supersede and destroy such a Russian program. Without military action and without changing the present set-up of our government and industrial economy, we cannot counteract the Russian plan. Let's not delude ourselves. Let's face things realistically.

Our present democracy is on trial, and communism is the opposition. The people of foreign countries, being dissatisfied with their present state of being, are hovering between two major cultures, wondering which one of them will give them the best means for shifting from their present low-level to a higher-level economy.

To counter and overcome Russia's Communistic world crusade, we have the following two ways open to us:

1. An immediate all-out military war against Russia and her Communist allies. (Ten years from now, it may be too late to take such a course.) This, however, is the most stupid way, and, because of the inherent inhibitions of human nature, our military victory could never assure a permanent peace and full cooperation afterward with a defeated Russia and her allies. The price of such a military victory over Russia would be tens of millions of Americans killed and wounded in H-bomb and nerve-gas holocausts. Possibly one third to one half of all our homes, cities, and industries would be completely destroyed, and the rest would be partially destroyed. Our national resources would be nearly exhausted. Our remaining population (those lucky enough to be still alive) would be forced to endure a state of nearly unbearable existence for a long time to come. Citizens—think twice before agreeing to a doubtful military course you may regret later, if you are still alive.

2. Intelligent and peaceful action that would result in the

democratizing of our world and the raising of the standard of living for all democratic humanity by the methods and suggestions given in this book, or similar methods. The Russian Communist program could never equal, much less surpass, such a vast and positive world-wide democratic program.

In our crusade to democratize the world, the greatest convincing instruments will be the dissemination of truthful books and other truthful published information and facts on our democratic way of life, our accomplishments, the workings of our true democratic government, and our methods of mass production of goods for the enjoyment of our people. Such books will destroy the barriers of ignorance and allow our ideas to hurdle over these borders and go to work immediately to eliminate prejudice against us. This dissemination of truth will be a large factor in helping us to democratize our world.

Should any country that practices a Communist or Fascist type of economy raise an iron curtain to prevent this free flow and dissemination in that country of our truthful democratic books and other published facts and information on our democratic way of life and actions, we should counter by completely isolating and cutting off all socio-economic activities with them and any other country that may decide to retain trade relations with that iron-curtain country.

From a broad philosophical viewpoint, in a true constitutional democratic and united world, it would be to our mutual advantage and benefit that all knowledge, facts, and findings in research, development, and production of economic goods and services for the satisfaction of mankind be made available immediately to all upon their discovery and application. This free flow of information would accomplish and maintain the highest possible level of physical attainment for humanity's comfort and enjoyment. This is what God and Christianity truly sponsor and hold as the highest goal. Controls and censorships are indirect factors for hostility and war; only freedom of true information promotes lasting peace.

In every country in which the privilege of voting exists,

this transition to true democracy must be accomplished by the method suggested previously in this book. It is only by such a method that true democracy can be established throughout the world to create, in effect, a unified world that would be forever free of war and preparation for war. All world efforts would then be cooperatively directed and planned for the satisfaction and enjoyment of all.

Although this book was designed and written to be of the most help for the common man and the worker, we wonder if they will see its meaning and purpose and cooperate to put such a plan over. For their failure to do so they will deserve no pity, but only the crumbs thrown to them, because they are the ones that are really to blame for the mess we are in today.

While the program in this book is violently against communism, it does not condemn the Russian or Chinese people. More broadly, it is aimed to help all world humanity, including the Russian and Chinese people.

At an appropriate time, after our own national commonwealth is in a satisfied state, the United States should set up an international council and invite democratically elected representatives from all countries for the purpose of studying ways and means for effecting complete cooperation in establishing a world democracy based on the agreeable policies suggested in this book and whatever other alternative democratic policies that may be formulated and mutually agreed upon. (It is doubtful if the representatives of the United Nations are completely eligible and acceptable for this task because of the means by which they are selected in their own countries and due to their bias in favor of the controlling financial and political leaders in their respective countries.)

If world humanity once understood the principles of true democracy, as expounded in this book, and adopted them, there would never again be a war. In order to create a war, it would be necessary for the people to vote for a war. Since the people would know that the consequences of a war would be only death and misery to themselves and their children,

they would never vote for it. This proves that only a political system that is not a true democracy can agitate and start a war. That could never happen anymore once the world were made a true democracy. The people would never consent to change their system of government once a true people's democracy was established.

Complete world disarmament could then be made a true reality. All world humanity would then produce goods and services for the satisfaction and enjoyment of all men. We would then have true eternal peace, freedom, friendship, happiness and prosperity for all humans.

To summarize the case for universal democracy throughout our world, we state the following facts:

ONLY in a true democracy is it possible for every human being to have freedom of will, freedom of choice, and freedom of conscience as a fundamental human right.

ONLY in a true democracy can citizens be insured against becoming tools of the state.

ONLY in a true democracy can citizens be insured against becoming slaves to the whims and caprices of a state.

ONLY in a true democracy can citizens be insured against factors and forces that would reduce their chosen religion to being merely an opiate for the people instead of allowing it to serve as a guide for the enlightenment of man and the dignifying of his character and personality.

ONLY in a true democracy can citizens be insured against the tyranny of an overpowering ruler.

ONLY in a true democracy is the state merely an instrument of the citizenry to facilitate and accomplish the necessary actions for the desires and wants of its people. Any other form of government makes the state the master over its citizens and makes the individual completely subservient to the government.

ONLY in a true democracy is man recognized as the true reservoir of authority.

ONLY in a true democracy is it never necessary to stoop to the barbarous and undignified method of the crucifying

purge to eliminate or expell the undesirables and unwanted in government.

ONLY in a true democracy is complete freedom of choice afforded to citizens in the selection and election of public officials.

ONLY in a true democracy can freedom of truthful speech, freedom of true press and radio, freedom of leisure, pleasure and entertainment, freedom of variety of production, freedom of consumer's choice, freedom of education, freedom of truthful authorship, freedom of religion, freedom of true criticism, and freedom of assembly be really carried out and tolerated unhamperedly.

ONLY in a true democracy can human life attain the highest sublimity of human effort and achievement.

ONLY a true democracy will recognize the dignity of all men on an equal and impartial basis.

ONLY a true democracy can insure its citizens the desired life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

ONLY a true democracy can insure the continuous enlightenment of individual man and keep his personality free of bondage.

ONLY in a true democracy will man be permently insured the freedom and goodness of life which is GOD'S fundamental gift to all.

ONLY through universal world democracy is it possible for all humanity to mutually fulfill its latent and expressed ambitions, the highest and best existence, the most wholesome living conditions, the highest individual and racial freedom, and the highest level of mutual relations—socially, economically, politically and spiritually.

The New World Of Tomorrow

IN previous chapters, we have suggested policies that would improve our existing economic system. However, these policies will act only as temporary palliatives as long as we retain our present negotiable money system.

In this chapter, let us, just for a little digression, dwell on what may be our future economy. All of our present-day political economies throughout our world (including capitalism, fascism, socialism, communism, etc., and the theoretical ideologies of many utopian proposals) have, for their basic working element, the negotiable-money system. Basically, there is very little difference between any two contemporary systems.

Present-day economies and similar economies will not be the accepted system of the future. The operating rules of negotiable money, along with technological improvements, indicate that the demise of this negotiable-money-system element will be inevitable in the future, not only in our own country, but it all other countries. Our present negotiable-money system is already creating its own impasse and self-destruction by its own inherent limitations. It is possible, but

not probable, that it will be retained in our country for another 100 years. Because of the speed of our technological progress, it is more likely that this system will reach an impasse within the next 50 years. If we insist on retaining our negotiable-money system and continue to allow capitalistic exploitation in foreign countries to proceed in the same present selfish course, the rest of the world may one of these days array all of its combined resources against us and give us the worst military defeat in all history, killing and injuring many millions of our people and completely destroying our present world leadership. Is this what you, the complacent and passive American public, want?

Regardless of how startling or crazy it may now seem to you, there are no policy factors that can be devised to withstand the coming inevitable demands of an awakening universal intelligence of the future human race to discard this present inadequate and trouble-making negotiable-money system. The wise people can see this; the stupid cannot.

Almost since time immemorial, men, for the most part, have been obligated and compelled to live within the framework of institutions and rules not of their own collective choosing or approval.

Since man may never become omnipotent and master of all of nature, he must remain only a small part of the totality of nature. If man exceeds these bounds and violates nature's rules, he may expose himself to self-destruction and obliteration. The laws and consequences of political science are as exact as the rules of any of the physical sciences.

In our present negotiable-money-system economy, with the present level of technological progress, a total peacetime economy (no war-preparation program) of more than 3 to 5 years may create a series of trade wars that will result in an unsalable surplus. This situation may result in a worldwide depression that would make the depression of 1930-34 look like a happy Sunday-school picnic.

It is a positive indictment of this vicious and merciless money system that, against our common will, we must have

wars and tolerate having our sons killed on alien battlefields just to create a money profit for a few and sustain our obsolete negotiable-money system.

The money system in our machine age is emphatically absurd, ridiculous, and incompatible with the fixed laws of science, equity, and nature. The tolerance of this system today is possible only because of the mass ignorance of the human race. This ignorance is due to human incapability in true basic reasoning. Wise basic reasoning, logic, and true analysis can never accept our negotiable money as an element in the final solution of the problems of the human race.

In this age of increasing technology, to be in sympathy with the permanent continuation of our present negotiable-money system and its rules of operation either indicates acute selfishness or symptomizes a lack of complete understanding and capacity for analyzing the basic workings of earthly nature.

Our country is fortunately endowed with the necessary resources and potentialities to give every one of its inhabitants a physical standard of living nearly ten times that which is enjoyed today. It is only our retention of the negotiable-money system that presently bars us from this standard.

In our present twentieth-century era, as science and technology continue to advance, the consequences of our negotiable-money system in a sustained peacetime period will inevitably be infinite chaos and friction. The inherent rules of this system assures this course. The whole system is based on debt (which money and its associated instruments of notes, mortgages, bonds, etc., actually are), which must be created at a rate faster than the production of economic goods for human use. The system cannot survive under any other course for a long time. That is why some degree (mild or severe) of depression or recession must eventually follow every boom period. The blame and responsibility for these consequences rests upon the negotiable-money system and its rules, not upon our political system or the men who run it.

Because continued technological advance causes a con-

tinued decline in man-hour expenditure (which decreases the people's purchasing power) for each unit of manufactured goods or service produced, it is impossible, under the negotiable-money system rules, for existing industry to permanently continue to increase production with a falling purchasing power. Even the growth of a new industry, including its construction and expansion, will boost the purchasing power only temporarily to make up for the deficit caused previously by the existing industry's increase in production. When a new industry gets into full operation, and endeavors to increase its profits, it starts to increase its production through reducing its man-hour cost by technological improvements. The selling value of the total amount of goods it produces starts to accelerate at a faster rate than the total purchasing power. This increases the total stockpile of economic goods, which jeopardizes continuity of employment for workers. This again necessitates the development of another new industry in order to boost the purchasing power again. This attempt winds up like the previous one. Eventually, the total unsalable stockpile of goods becomes still greater. This process continues until a saturation point is reached, and a breakdown is inevitable. The whole process is thus a continuous vicious cycle, which always sows the seeds of its own destruction, and terminates in a depression. The general public (the class of suckers) loses. Pump-priming of business by large-scale government public works projects at the expense of our future taxpayers is only a temporary boost and helps only to enrich the private bankers under our present operating rules.

Since the progression of our modern industrial social system is unidirectional and will never reverse (because we would refuse to return to pre-machine days), we have no choice but to proceed with the continued technological advance to eliminate human toil that results in interruptions to the people's purchasing power. History has never recorded a retrogressive evolution. A high-energy conversion system using the ultimate in technological means is therefore impossible with a negotiable-money system.

In this chapter, we offer an effective democratic plan that would, if adopted, end most of our crime, all of our graft, corruption, poverty, rackets, wars, and forever abolish all Communist cults. The astonishing part of this plan is that all of these ends could be accomplished in a short time without cost to anyone. Finally, we outline an effective order of procedure that could bring about this amazingly better economic system for the benefit of all of our citizens.

Briefly the plan calls for making only two basic changes in our present economy set-up:

First; we would merge all businesses, industries, resources, and our total government into one single cooperatively owned, supported, and operated production and distribution organization. Along with this operation, we would incorporate our total citizenry and set up an equitable formula for a partnership distribution of the fruits of this single-production organization on a earned graduated-merit basis.

Second; for all domestic operation we would replace our present negotiable-money system with a new limited-unit currency system called the "E" and "L" purchasing-unit system. (At this point, the average loyal American citizen may get the impression that this chapter is Socialistic propaganda; but, as he continues to read further in this chapter, he will see that this new plan is as far from socialism as communism is from capitalism and that this new plan is the only positive way that communism can be effectively stopped and forever abolished without resorting to a military war.)

For ease of identification and understanding in this chapter, let us label our present total economic system including our government, a "profit-system democracy." Let us label this proposed new economy a "Scientate," and label the total system a "Scientate Democracy," meaning an economy run strictly according to science and human merit.

In considering the case of individual private ownership of earthly resources or land areas, both horizontally and vertically, let us state that, from a basic viewpoint, it is a gross falsehood and an omen of ignorance to state that ownership of

property is a GOD-given right, no matter how many administerers of sacrament may disagree with this. Such right is only mad-made and man-sanctioned.

By our Creator's own rules and accomplishments, man comes into this world without anything and must also leave it without anything.

Also, by the very nature and operation of our indestructible physical elements, the use of such elements by man for his comfort during his physical existence and spiritual motivation is a GOD-given right; but for man to limit and to restrict this right of use of these elements is not a GOD-made nor a GOD-sanctioned act. It is strictly a breach of basic humanitarian ethics and morality.

Thus, from a basic concept, it is indisputable that any object is the rightful property of its creator. Therefore, were it not for the mechanics of man-created politics, man could claim ownership for use only of the products that he has created by his own efforts. No amount of reasoning or logic can change this fundamental concept, regardless of what the mechanics of man-created politics or other tenets may abstractly authorize or symbolize.

On this basis, no individual or clique, regardless of how it is composed, or whatever its intentions or machinations, can rightfully claim sole ownership of any natural resource. Only a man-made paper law gives him this present arbitrary right.

Furthermore, since exchange of goods is actually nothing more than the exchange of property or use rights in it, ownership of property merely constitutes what society will allow an individual to do with it. The advantage of ownership of anything in a society is, therefore, only abstract and relative—never absolute. It follows that absolute ownership of any property by any individual is a breach of basic natural law, and any deviation is a political tolerated right only.

Integrally, all humans are elements of earthly physical materials. Therefore all humans should have equal rights to use all earthly materials in the manner society collectively allows.

The Scientate System

In presenting this plan in an attempt to win your approval, we will not go into a long literary discussion of the many ills and shortcomings of our present economic system. You already know what they are. We merely present a series of economic arguments in the attempt to win our case for the better way of life possible in a Scientate Democracy.

Under this plan, all livelihood activities would be co-operatively owned and operated. All economic production and distribution of goods and services would be done by the Scientate. All capable persons (except housewives, at their option, and incapacitated persons) between the ages of 21 and 48 (called the "Scientate working period") would be obligated to work for the Scientate in their chosen fields (as far as it was applicable and acceptable). They would work approximately 16 hours each week for a total of 41 weeks in each working year. All work shifts would be staggered where possible. (Persons over 21 years of age who might be students in day school learning their selected trade or profession would be excused from working for the Scientate until they completed their training in school.)

In general, this working schedule would involve 4 hours per day, 4 days per week, for 41 weeks in each year—a total of approximately 165 days of 4 hours for each year of the Scientate working period. Each worker would have a three-day period of rest every week plus 11 weeks of paid vacation during each year. For most all service functions and industrial trades, a staggering of work schedules is possible. For many of the professional vocations, particularly in the design and planning fields, the staggering of work schedules would have to be periodic; for example, if an individual design or planning assignment were given to such a worker, it might be necessary and efficient that he apply his efforts for 40 or more hours per week until his work assignment was completed. He could then be allowed to take his accumulated earned leisure time after each such work assignment before starting a new assignment.

In place of our present negotiable-money system for domestic use, we would substitute a bank-ledger account for each individual, crediting each merited person with the purchasing units to which he is entitled. These purchasing units (each unit would be equal to ten cents in value), issued only by the Scientate, would be made non-negotiable and would exist only as figures on this ledger account. (For traveling outside the U.S. or touring in any foreign country that retains a money system, the Scientate would exchange your credits in units for the money needed for your expenses if your purchasing-unit balance were sufficient.)

The purchasing units for domestic use would be divided into two groups—the "E" and "L" units. The "E" units (Essential units) should be issued bi-annually in advance to the credit of the recipient's account, as in present checking accounts. The "E" units should be valid only for the purchasing of food products, clothing, and shelter. The "L" units (Luxury units) would be similar to the "E" units, except that they would be valid for the purchasing of all goods, services, entertainment, and recreational affairs for which charges were made in this Scientate.

A biennial plastic pass-card for the "E" unit allocation would be issued to each person once every two years. It would contain the recipient's photo, fingerprints, signature (for all persons over twelve years of age), identification or code number, complete classification, and other necessary information. An associated semiannual plastic pass-card for the "L" units, similar to the card issued for the "E" units, would be issued to each eligible person.

Each time that a purchase was made, the buyer would show his or her proper pass-card and sign (a parent would sign for a child under 12 years of age) a goods or service receipt record for a immediate service deal, or an order-form book for a delivery deal, in which case the receipt record book would be signed upon delivery of the goods or service. At regular intervals, these receipt records would be submitted to the proper clearing-house banks for the proper charging

off of the recipient's units and the rebalancing his ledger account.

The "E" and "L" purchasing units would be issued by the Scientate disbursing bureau in accordance with a predetermined schedule. The following tabulation could be accepted as a guide in making up an official unit-issuing schedule:

AGE	"E" UNITS/YEAR	SERVICE
0 to 6 years	4,000	No service rendered to the Scientate
6 to 12 years	7,000	No service rendered to the Scientate
12 to 18 years	10,000	No service rendered to the Scientate
18 to 21 years	12,000	No service rendered to the Scientate
21 to Life	10,000	Worker's wife or incapacitated person (no service made to Scientate)
21 to 48 years	20,000	For alloted service rendered to Scientate
48 years and up	15,000	For retired span of life

AGE	"L" UNITS/YEAR	SERVICE
0 to 6 years	500	No service rendered to the Scientate
6 to 12 years	750	No service rendered to the Scientate
12 to 18 years	1,500	No service rendered to the Scientate
18 to 21 years	3,000	No service rendered to the Scientate
18 to 21 years	10,000	For 8 hours service per week to Scientate (optional)
21 to 48 years	10,000	Worker's wife or incapacitated persons (no service to Scientate)
21 to 48 years	30,000 to 1,000,000	For allotted service to Scientate depending on type of service

Capable persons refusing to work during the Scientate working period would receive no "E" or "L" purchasing units. No one would lose any income due to temporary illness or accident. All working persons would have the option to retire at any time after 48 years of age. For this retired span of life, they would receive 75 per cent of the last year's rate of "L" unit income up to a maximum of 85,000 units per year, plus the opportunity to earn an additional "L" units income in a lump sum as a royalty settlement for every new practical idea, method, formula, discovery, or other process that would

benefit society and would be accepted or adopted by the Scientate.

The following is a list of the basic needs of a man and how these items would be obtained:

COMMODITY	COST
Food products	"E" or "L" units
Alcoholic liquors and tobacco products	"L" units only
Clothing and other non-luxury durable goods	"E" or "L" units
Housing—A minimum standard free. Above this standard	"L" units only
Local transportation (public bus or rail facilities)	Free to all
Long-distance public transportation—to outside of home communities by rail, airplane, tube express, etc.	"L" units only
Private transportation facilities (automobile, airplane, etc.)	"L" units only
Business travel for the Scientate—any choice	Free to all
Entertainment and professional games	"L" units only
All luxury goods or items	"L" units only
Vacation trips and resort accommodations	"L" units only
Long-distance telephone service	"E" or "L" units
Private tools and facilities	"E" or "L" units
All tools required for work	Free to all
Gas consumption in homes	Free to all
Electric power consumption in homes	Free to all
Water consumption in homes	Free to all
Local telephone service (private line for each home)	Free to all
Rubbish and garbage disposal facilities	Free to all
Pest control in homes, etc.	Free to all
All medical and dental services and hospitalization	Free to all
All drugs, prescriptions, and vitamins	Free to all
Access to and use of all recreational facilities, such as golf, tennis, swimming, boating, gymnasiums, amusement-park entertainments, dancing, roller and ice skating, and all the many other indoor and outdoor recreational games and entertainment, etc.	Free to all
Complete educational facilities and all other trade training	Free to all
All mortuary facilities and associated services	Free to all

The pooling of all units in a single family (parents and their dependent children only) for purchases would be allowed. Persons incurring losses due to auto collision, fire, flood, storm, tornado, earthquake, etc., would be recompensed by the Scientate.

Any malicious or reckless actions of any kind by anyone that would needlessly destroy any property or endanger human life would render their perpetrators subject to positive and severe punishment.

In terms of our present population such an established Scientate democracy would involve 35 million eligible men working in the Scientate. Their combined income would be approximately 400 billion dollars' worth of purchasing units. The 25 million eligible women working would draw a combined income of approximately 250 billion dollars a year. The remaining 100 million people, comprised of children, incapacitated persons, housewives not working for the Scientate, and all retired persons would draw a total income of approximately 300 billion dollars a year, making a grand total of 950 billion dollars a year, which would be completely tax free. In addition, there would be another 400 billion dollars'-a-year worth of free services provided by the Scientate. On this basis, a married couple with three children of school age and the father working at unskilled labor would receive the minimum scale position for the four 4-hour weekdays (16 hours). The combined family income translated into 1954 dollars would be as follows: three children at 7,000 "E" and 750 "L" units each year equals $2325; wife at 15,000 "E" and 10,000 "L" units per year equals $2500; the working father at 20,000 "E" and 30,000 "L" units per year equals $5,000. The total family income would be an untaxable $9,825 per year. The family would live in a free standard minimum Scientate home worth $20,000. This home would have 2 bedrooms, a den, and 2 baths. The family would get all the free items and services listed in the above schedule. In round numbers, their income would be the equivalent of an income of $20,000 a year in 1953.

During this couple's retirement span (provided that the man did not advance himself to a higher position), the children would be actively engaged in the Scientate and the couple would have an untaxable income of $6,000 for the rest of their lives. The income of the average skilled machinist or

mechanic would be in the neighborhood of $40,000 a year in 1953. His retirement income would be near the maximum of $8500 a year after 48 years of age. The income of the average person in the medical profession and professional engineers would be in the neighborhood of a 1953 taxable income of $90,000 a year. The income of an executive in or near the top level would be in the neighborhood of a 1953 taxable income of $400,000 a year.

All other Scientate vocational positions would be stepped up to proportionate income levels. The reason for stepping up the income of every person is to raise the total purchasing power in order to enable people to buy all production and services that a Scientate economy in our country could produce. Production would be adequate for the satisfaction and enjoyment of our people without undue waste. This state of economics would be on such a high level that no economy with a negotiable-money system could ever hope to attain or compete with it. The envy of all other countries would then be aroused. They would also set up similar types of Scientate democracy, thereby making our world a complete democracy for perpetual peace and happiness for all humanity.

Because of the many free services provided by a Scientate, and since charity and philanthropies would no longer be required, the annual income limit of 1,000,000 "L" units ($100,000 tax free) and 20,000 "E" units ($2,000 tax free) would, in all cases, be far more than a person could possibly spend in a year for his personal use and enjoyment.

Such a standard of living is many times greater than our present level and could never be attained under a profit-system economy. As technology and efficiency in a Scientate increase, and human nature and intelligence improve, along with knowledge and cooperative action, the standard of living will go up in direct proportion to balance the limit of economic supply and the limit of consuming without waste.

In a Scientate, a person could never get into debt, for nothing would ever be sold to anyone on credit. There would, however, be one exception to this rule. That exception would be made in case a person had to obtain food, clothing, or

shelter on credit in emergency instances in which he had inadvertently overdrawn his purchasing unit account. Deliberate or numerous overdrawings would, of course, not be tolerated and would be subject to some legal chastisement or penalty.

There would be no need for the present-day type of bankers, businessmen, stockbrokers, merchants, real-estate persons, salesmen, peddlers, tax collectors, middlemen, retailers, and many other non-productive persons. There would not be much need for lawyers.

Because high-pressure advertising would no longer be necessary in a Scientate, there would be far less annoying advertising, if there were any, over radio and TV programs. Also, the quality of all radio and TV programs would be many times better than that of the programs that exist today because of the selfish profit system and its closed-shop racket operations.

All small-business establishments would completely disappear and would be replaced by larger, fewer, more centralized, and more efficient display and distribution centers.

All restaurants would be far more attractive and comfortable, and all of them would serve food of a far better quality and quantity than the food served by 80 per cent of our coffee shops and restaurants today. There would be no such practices as trying to pass off tainted or spoiled food. This is done today because of the profit system.

Public transportation facilities would be extensively expanded, both locally and nationally, and made many times more efficient and faster.

Since there would be no need for politicians in a Scientate, and no need for present municipal, township, county, state and federal governments and bureaus, our democratically elected national Congress and our state Legistlative bodies would consist chiefly of experienced planning engineers, whose major roles and activities would be to direct the planning and execution of all the necessary national and local production and distribution of food, goods, services, recreational facilities, and other commodities that our public

would demand and could consume and enjoy without waste. The remaining purpose and function of government would be to police all the adopted rules, regulations, policies, and laws of our new society. All this would release millions of persons from existing jobs. These persons would be diverted to production efforts in the Scientate. This job shift, along with the abolition of private non-productive positions and profit-system overhead, would make possible the projected 4-hours-per-day and 4-days-per-week work schedule for 41 weeks each year for a maximum Scientate working period of 27 years for each worker between the ages of 21 and 48. Workers would have the balance of the time free to do whatever they wished for the rest of their lives. They could enjoy the luxury units they might have accumulated, in addition to the "E" and "L" units they could continue to receive. A life like this for the total public is impossible of attainment under a profit-system economy.

The work done by a person working for the Scientate would be no different, in practice, from the work done by a person presently working in our profit-system economy, except that the worker would have a much shorter work week, the enjoyment of a much higher living level, no worry about job security, no taxes to pay.

This Scientate democracy would set up a national permanent wage-and-hour board composed of experienced personnel managers. The function of this board would be to set the working hours and the various income levels and their limits for each vocation, to make upward adjustments in income levels and limits in fields whenever a shortage of help developed because of undesirability or increased production, and to attract more workers to a field to meet the production demand. To assist working harmony in directed work-shifts, there would be an aggressive policy, in all elementary, secondary, and college schools, of encouraging all students to study more than one trade or profession. This would make the students more versatile in the performance diversified production callings.

Since men differ widely in mental development, physical characteristics, stamina, aspirations, desires, ambitions, creative actions, skills, possibilities, perceptive qualities, analyzing and understanding capabilities, receptiveness to ideas and logic, teaching qualities, talent, aptitude, application of efforts, accomplishments, and sincerity of actions, a graduated reward or right to the fruits of progress for their contributory efforts, however capable, must be set up and maintained as long as human nature is so constituted. Therefore a sliding scale for the granting of "L" units must be used in order to maintain the necessary incentive to work, study, progress, develop new ideas and processes, and accept the positions that are more responsible, hazardous, undesirable, or in undesirable locations.

The Economic Comparisons

Let us now list our comparative arguments for this Scientate case:

1. ABASEMENTS

Under a profit-system economy, we will always have crime, disease, debt, despair, despondency, destitution, degradation, depravity, economic bondage, gross dissatisfaction, frustration, poverty, worry, war, internal strife, unemployment, and malnutrition. The negotiability of our money and the struggle for profit makes these conditions inevitable. They are products of the profit system in every country that uses negotiable money. Under a Scientate, almost every one, if not all, of the aforementioned conditions would be wiped out. There would be no money barrier to frustrate or limit the honest efforts of all people.

2. AGRICULTURE

(a) In our profit-system economy, because of money limi-

tations, American agriculture is operating at about 10 per cent over-all efficiency. To boost this average another 10 to 15 per cent—the limit possible under a profit system—may take another 50 years. In a Scientate, American agriculture probably could be boosted to 50 to 60 per cent efficiency within 15 to 20 years of Scientate operation. This would mean that our present agricultural production could be achieved with only one fifth of our present tilled land and with less than one fifth the man-hours that are now required. The profit system is the stumbling block, not our human race.

(b) In a profit-system economy, the universal attainment of drought-free agricultural land for food production is highly improbable within the next 50 to 75 years. In a Scientate, because of the absence of a cost consideration, this could be accomplished in about 15 years of Scientate operation.

3. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS, SAFETY, AND TRAVEL

In a profit-system economy, automobile accidents caused by reckless driving, safety hazards, and mechanical defects in cars are an everyday occurrence, due to the impracticability of fully controlling these constant factors. A profit system makes it prohibitive in cost to have the necessary amount of motor-patrol facilities to fully control all reckless driving at all times and at all places. The money cost, and the conniving for profit caused by competition, are the limiting factors that prevent the complete elimination of all possible safety hazards, the keeping of cars in good mechanical condition, and the production and use of the highest quality of materials in motor vehicles. In a Scientate, automobile accidents would be almost eliminated. All automobiles would be made of materials of the highest quality possible, would have safety facilities of the highest quality installed, and would always be kept in good condition. All private citizens with good driving records would be specially deputized by the Scientate with the authority to apprehend and arrest any

driver who performs certain designated reckless driving actions in the midst of any congested vehicle traffic or any driver showing any signs of drunken driving. All cars would be equipped with locked sirens and right-of-way flashing signals, which could only be unlocked for use by the specially deputized citizen drivers whenever it became necessary to apprehend a reckless or drunken driver. All motor-vehicle license numbers would be large in size and adequately illuminated at night in order to enable quick identification at any time. The mere fact that such means existed would effectively deter all drivers from trying to perform any forbidden actions. Automobile-traffic congestion and safety hazards would hardly exist in a Scientate because there would be no limiting factors of cost involved in the design and construction of congestion-free facilities. There would be no hesitation or delay at any time, because of money, in taking measures to eliminate a bad railroad crossing, a dangerous curve on a highway, or a dangerous intersection. It would be necessary simply to acquire the necessary materials and build proper facilities at once. No politicians would wrangle over such decisions. Furthermore, many persons would not use the highways as they must now, but would use the high-speed public-transportation facilities instead, especially for long distances, and vacation and week-end traveling. This mode of transportation would be far more convenient, faster, and less tiresome than trips by individual automobile. At their destinations, travelers could easily obtain an automobile for local transportation. This method of traveling over long distances would cost fewer purchasing units than would covering the whole distance by individual automobile. The highways would be far less crowded with cars. The accident rate might be reduced to zero. Also, all highways would be made dual highways, thereby eliminating the constant hazard of cars coming at each other from opposite directions. At least 25 feet of island would separate all lanes in such dual highways.

Since most weekly work shifts would be successively stag-

gered, and since all persons would have 3-day periods off each week, approximately one seventh of our workers would start their 4-day work week on a Monday; the next one-seventh would start on a Tuesday, and so on for every day of the week. This would evenly distribute all traveling and facilities, making them nearly 100 per cent efficient at all times. This would mean that all resort and vacation spots would be free from the congestion we have today on our week ends. This would be another factor that would reduce our crowded highways and accidents.

4. BONDAGE

In a profit-system economy, the public will always be held in calculated economic bondage, both physically and spiritually. In a Scientate, men would be released from the tensions of economic poverty and slavery, and their minds would be set free for the true destiny of spirit. They would then transcend the drag of nature and be able to see the dream of nature. A culture of abundance would replace the old culture of scarcity that is inherent in a profit system.

5. BUSINESS OBJECTIVE

In a profit-system economy, the objective of business is to give as little as possible for as much as possible. In a Scientate, the objective of the state would be to manufacture and distribute all that is desired, demanded, and produced within physical limitations and resources.

6. CARTELS

In a profit-system economy, there will always be monopoly control or cartel agreements, restricted production of goods and services, high prices, shoddy and inferior goods, buried inventions and patents, and provocative financial and political interference with pleasure-seeking society. The operating

rules of this system make these conditions inevitable. In many instances, thousands of dollars are spent in research and manufacture in order to produce inferior goods so as to create a high replacement demand. Legislative lobbying maintains obsolete methods and materials to insure the high tribute exacted from a gullible and muzzled public. In a Scientate, none of these activities and factors would be present because there would be no reason to create any of them. All efforts would be directed to provide for the mechanization of production and service functions for their greatest ultimacy and efficiency. These efforts would be coordinated with a maximum utilization of extraneous energy and a minimum of human effort and time.

7. CHISELER OR SUCKER

In a profit-system economy, you must be either an exploiter (a chiseler) or a servitor (a sucker). If you are not an exploiter, then you are being exploited by someone else. Only a few can be exploiters. The rest must be servitors. The rules of the profit system can offer no compromise. In a Scientate, there could be no exploiters for a money profit, for any income earned by anyone in a Scientate is of value only to the person to whom it is officially granted for his services by the collective whole—the Scientate.

8. COMPETITION

In a profit-system economy, business competition very often becomes vicious. Cut-throat operations curtail employee expenses or short-ration the consuming public in both volume and quality, even if this entails extreme and disgraceful waste or destruction of goods and materials. In a Scientate economy, none of these evil factors or operations would be present. There would be economic planning by competent engineers, who would gear the production and distribution of goods and services on a national scale to the

actual demand for use created by the population within the limits of supply. There would never be any disgraceful waste or destruction of goods in a Scientate. The reclaiming of all waste materials and their conversion into useful products would not be hampered by a money barrier.

9. COST CONSIDERATION

In addition to the expenditures for the labor required to have anything built or produced in a profit-system economy, the total financial cost and the possibility of a profit dictate which materials shall be used and when and where something is to be built or produced. In a Scientate economy, the only concerned consideration would be to strive for the highest conservation or efficiency in man-hour expenditure and prudent use of materials without waste.

10. CRIME

In a profit-system economy, crime is defined as any action that violates the principle and intent of all man-made laws, which declare what acts ought not to be performed and render the violator subject to legal punishment. In a Scientate, crime would be defined only as a breach of equity. As long as we retain negotiable money and a profit system, crime will always be profitable, and we will always have crime. The longer we retain this profit system, the more our total crime bill will increase in intensity and scope. In a Scientate, a person would never be held up and robbed, swindled, or sued for anything. At least 95 per cent of all present-day crime, murders, robbery, and burglary would be eliminated because such actions could no longer bring gain or profit. No one could buy stolen goods from a crook or racketeer because no purchasing units would be transferable to anyone else. Stolen goods would be valueless to the attempted seller. Any crime committed in a Scientate would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and there could be no evasion of the

penalty meted out, since no one could be bought off or influenced. Crooked and shyster lawyers would never exist in a Scientate, for there would be no point in being crooked or dishonest; nothing could be gained by dishonesty. Thus, there would be very little, if any, crime in a Scientate.

11. DEFECTS

A profit-system economy has a tendency to continually make people so money-conscious that they lose their moral purpose and the sense required for decent living. It causes children to be taught to value economic security above everything else and to value money unwarrantedly. It is the greatest barrier to humanity's achievement of the highest advance and progress in the total field of socio-economics. It causes the greatest waste of non-productive service man-hours; actually, about 65 per cent of the total of working man-hours is expended to sustain our present profit-system economy. A profit-system economy will always cause poverty and want in the midst of wealth, production, and plenty. From an ethical viewpoint, money does not have a single advantage that a non-negotiable substitute for money could not equal or surpass. In a Scientate economy, all of the aforementioned defects and unethical conditions and tendencies of the profit system would disappear entirely.

12. DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE

In a profit-system economy, clever lawyers can always inveigle justice over to the side of money, regardless of the facts and merits of the case. Money in a profit system buys acquittals and exonerations or mild penalties, whether they are just or unjust. The justice of the poor cannot prevail over the money influence of the rich. In a Scientate, this could never happen; all legal cases would be prosecuted and judged in strict accordance with the laws. There would be no compromises.

13. DIVERSITY OF RIGHTS

A profit-system economy tends to stabilize a wide diversity of rights to the land itself and to perpetuate these rights within the family from generation to generation, thereby reducing the masses (that large group forced to labor for a livelihood) to perpetual poverty, destitution, and, sometimes, actual starvation. Such rights are a breach of equity and act in defiance of the right intent of our Creator. In a Scientate, there would never be any forced poverty and starvation, for all in each generation would share the fruits of the land on a justified and merited basis without inheriting any restrictive encumbrances from a previous generation.

14. DIVORCE AND DELINQUENCY

In a profit-system economy, we can say that money is, and always will be, the direct causative factor for over 60 per cent of divorces. The lack of money, due either to low earnings or misuse of money causing loss, starts many family arguments, which very often result in divorces. Unethical acquisition of money and excessive indulgence in vice made possible by money similarly start many family arguments and lead to divorces on grounds of infidelity. Associated with the consequences of the aforementioned conditions are the factors that cause over 70 per cent of present-day juvenile delinquency. In a Scientate, all these factors and consequences would disappear, resulting in a reduction of at least 40 per cent in divorces and a reduction of at least 70 per cent in juvenile delinquency.

15. ECONOMIC CONTROL

(a) In a profit-system economy, an individual owner of wealth and money can, and often does, exercise economic control and influence over his fellow men to such an extent that persons are prevented from initiating and carrying out

desirable policies that would benefit and broaden the welfare of our public. In a Scientate, such economic control could never be exercised. The democracy of the people in a Scientate would control all activities for the full benefit of all.

(b) In a profit-system economy, all the major economic controls in our country are exercised behind closed doors by less than one per cent of the total population. The other 99 per cent are given whatever this control mechanism arbitrarily dispenses to them. This practice will never change under a profit system, even if we should replace our Capitalistic economy with a Socialistic or Communistic economy. Under socialism or communism, living conditions would become worse for the general public rather than better. In a Scientate, there would be no motive or reason to exercise clandestine control over anything. Commodities would be provided to the extent that the physical resources would allow and the ability of the people to consume or use without waste would justify.

16. EDUCATION

In a profit-system economy, the opportunity to obtain a higher education, such as college or university and post-graduate work, is afforded only to those able to pay. In a Scientate, all willing and capable persons would have free access to the desired higher educational facilities, which would be immediately expanded to accommodate all who applied.

17. EQUALITY OF RIGHTS

In a profit-system economy, the equality of men in all political rights is an absolute impossibility. The profit system could never operate if there were true equality of rights for all men. In a Scientate, the equality of all men in all political rights would become an absolute reality and would remain so.

18. FLOW OF GOODS

In a profit-system economy, price controls the utilization of every resource, the amount of the flow of labor and materials into production of goods and services, and distribution of goods and services to customers. In a Scientate, the manufacture, distribution, and utilization of goods would be limited only by resource supply and the demand and capacity to consume and use without waste.

19. FOOD AND MEDICINE

In a profit-system economy, many foods and medicines are adulterated, falsely advertised, and sold to a gullible public, even though such products have little, if any, value. Such foods and medicines are produced and sold solely for the purpose of creating money profits for business interests and not to serve the better health of the public. In a Scientate no such foods and medicines would ever be manufactured, adulterated, and distributed to the public, for there would be no point in doing so. All foods and medicines manufactured and distributed in a Scientate would be of the highest quality and would benefit the public.

20. FREEDOM

The rules of the profit system do not allow equal rational freedom to all our people. GOD, in his gifts to mankind (through Psalm 23), decreed that all shall have freedom from want, freedom from danger, freedom from hunger, freedom from thirst, freedom from fear, freedom from sin, freedom from abuse, and freedom to live abundantly. Our people do not have all these freedoms today, solely because of our profit-system rules. The profit system causes many to be in want of necessities and luxuries due to a lack of money. It causes many to go hungry. It prevents a lack of water for many of our dry areas. It provides no effective curb for the committing of many sins. It causes many people to suffer,

fear the loss of their jobs, homes, and possessions, and endure the hardships and frustrations of living. It causes many people to be exposed to danger or death as the result of dictatorial decisions, undesired wars, lack of adequate safety measures, and the presence of factors that induce crime and murders. It causes many people to be abused and ill-treated because of selfish activities. It bars many people from a life of more abundance. In a Scientate, all people would be granted equal rational freedom. All persons would actually have all freedoms granted by GOD. The removal of the barrier of money profit would supply everyone with necessities and luxury items for fuller and more enjoyable living. No one would go hungry. The lack of a cost consideration would, in a short time, develop the necessary facilities to supply adequate water to all our dry areas. A Scientate would create a positive curb to stop sin through eliminating the need and desire to sin. No one would be forced out of work or forced to lose his home and private possessions. No person would be forced to endure hardships and frustrations. Every available safety measure would be immediately installed to minimize accidents and to prevent injury to all persons. The absence of money profit and private negotiability of money in a Scientate would automatically eliminate crime and holdup murders. There would be no selfish reasons to cause abuse or ill-treatment of anyone. A Scientate would provide a continuous life of abundance for all of our people.

21. FUNCTION

In a profit-system economy, no industry will ever be operated if it interferes with profit and a return on investment. Such an industry will be shut down before it operates at a financial loss. The welfare of the employees is not considered in this action to save the profit system. In a Scientate, all industry would operate continuously at the highest efficiency or as long as there was a demand for its respective products or services.

22. GOVERNMENT EXTENSION

Due to technological advancement in our profit-system economy, the higher the volume of total business, the more it will sooner or later reflect in government extension, interference, meddling, and resultant higher taxes. In a Scientate, the exact opposite would be the result. If you throw out the profit system, you automatically throw out most of our government, because it would no longer be of any use in a Scientate.

23. GREED

In a profit-system economy, greed is the most common motivation. It reduces the majority of our people to gutter minions. In a Scientate, abundant production of goods and services for all would automatically eliminate greed through providing material satisfactions for all.

24. HEALTH SAFEGUARDS

In a profit-system economy, money limitations cause a lack of safety and health safeguards. There is laxity in the full enforcement of the current health laws. The profit system will never allocate sufficient funds to effect the complete elimination of the causes of many diseases, such as disease-breeding slum-housing, shack habitats, congested living conditions, inadequate and diseased water supplies, and unsanitary disposal facilities. The breeding of disease-carrying mosquitoes, flies, and other insects will be an ever-present concomitant of the profit system because of the cost to maintain effective prevention of insect breeding. Only in a Scientate could we be assured that the highest possible number of health safeguards would be installed. Disease-breeding housing would never exist in a Scientate; nor would any conditions be tolerated that could breed flies or mosquitoes. We would have an almost insect-free world in a Scientate type of

economy because there would be no expense involved in an effective insect-destruction operation.

25. HOME OWNERSHIP AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

In a profit-system economy home ownership exists in name only. A home is always subject to government tax and confiscation. It is an appalling fact that less than 25 per cent of our home owners do not own their homes outright. People who do not own their own homes outright have a constant feeling of insecurity. A depression, recession, or loss of job (products of a profit system), very often causes many people to lose their homes through mortgage-foreclosure proceedings, wiping out all the equity people have in their homes. Due to the possibility that a person may be sued, even personal property is subject at all times to confiscation under a profit-system operation. Insurance is not a positive way out, because it may not be adequate and because you must pay for this insurance. Government taxes on the basis of valuation are a serious annoyance to all home owners. The profit system has no mercy for anyone. In a Scientate, you could never be plagued with such manipulations and demands. Every family would own its home and personal property outright. No taxes or other assessments would be levied. No one could enter a claim against your property. Any confiscatory claim made by the Scientate in order to make way for some needed public improvement would reward the involved owner with recompense sufficient to enable him to purchase an equal or better home elsewhere. Since no individual could sell anything to any other individual because of the non-negotiable purchasing-unit system, a family desiring to move to another home in the same or another community would have the transfer arranged by the Scientate. The party involved would get a home equivalent in value to his previous home, or a better home if the stipulated increase in value were paid for by his "L" units. The home vacated would then be properly allocated or transferred to some

other party. Vacant homes in a Scientate, until they were occupied, would be properly maintained for the duration of the vacancy. Home ownership in a profit-system economy could never attain the level or provide the degree in satisfaction that would be a reality in a Scientate.

26. HOME SCARCITY

Because our profit system causes a shortage of money, nearly 8 million homes in our United States are without electricity, and only about one farmhouse in four has a complete bathroom. Under a Scientate, because of the absence of money cost, all homes would be fully equipped with all the modern utilities and conveniences without delay.

27. HOPES

In a profit-system economy, money forces men to seek in vain for that which is unattainable and impossible. In a Scientate, there would be no point or any incentive to go rainbow hunting. Hence, there would be no frustration of hopes.

28. HOURS OF PRODUCTION

The production and distribution of all the peacetime products and services that were made available in 1952, would, under an established Scientate, have required the expenditure of less than four man-hours per week by each working person.

29. IDLING INDUSTRIES

Industries are actually or equivalently a group of machines designed to produce economic goods and services for human use and comfort that must be operated as specified by their design. The existence of the profit-system element in our

economy at times idles these industries, causes wanton destruction of food supplies, and prevents access to good to thousands of under-supplied and undernourished people. In a Scientate, this would never happen, for there would be no point or reason for such a condition. All industries, and all other economic facilities and services, would be mechanized to the utmost for maximum automatic operation (on a 100 per cent load factor) at all times to effect minimum man-hour expenditure and satisfy the demands of the public. Since money cost would be netirely eliminated, this completely automatic operation of all physical equipment simply would be a matter of cost-free research and design. The fruits of such complete cooperative work would give each American citizen a living standard many times greater than the standard he has at present. This standard is impossible under our profit-system democracy.

30. INCENTIVE

In a profit-system economy, incentive is limited to the extent that a return or reward can be guaranteed or made effective for efforts expended. The profit system affords many means for others to frustrate you or cheat you out of your just claim to the rewards you have earned for your efforts. Thousands of citizens have been and are being cheated out of the expected rewards for a new idea they discovered or created because the profit system makes it possible for influential money interests and combines to steal an idea and use it without giving very much, if anything, for it. This fact is a deterrent to many people who conceive new ideas. They know that they will be frustrated when they try to patent their ideas and sell them. Also, the exorbitant cost of obtaining a patent prevents many new ideas from being patented. Therefore society loses them. In a Scientate, there would be unlimited incentive for all to advance themselves and seek the lucrative rewards in "L" units that would be given for extraordinary, outstanding, and inventive efforts and ac-

complishments. There would be no means available to deny, cheat or frustrate you from the fruits of your efforts.

31. INCOMES

Under the profit system, more than 99 per cent of our families receive incomes below their physical capacity to spend and consume and enjoy wisely. In an established Scientate, more than 99 per cent of our families could have necessities and luxuries for decent and enjoyable living. This would be equivalent to at least five times their present standard of living.

32. INFERIOR GOODS

In our profit-system economy, it is a very common practice, almost to the point of being universal, to deliberately order the design and production of inferior goods or products in order to increase the profits of a company. Inferior goods create a necessity for increased replacements. The waste is shameful. In a Scientate, the exact opposite would be the result. The quality of the materials produced would be higher. Fewer replacements would be required. Essential materials would be conserved and there would be a lower man-hours' expenditure for production and maintenance. The consuming public would have more leisure time for fuller enjoyment of life.

33. INFLUENCE

In a profit-system economy, money, position, and nepotism influence the granting of lucrative or choice jobs. In a Scientate, no such influence would be exercised at any time by any person because his own position would be jeopardized by it. Selection of persons to fill a position would be made on the basis of the applicants' qualifications, merit, capability, and talent. No other factors would count. As an example of

present nepotism, let us cite the entertainment field. Many persons are given the opportunity for leading roles in entertainment simply because of the influence of a relative or a good friend. There are many other entertainers who are far more talented and could give a much better performance, but they do not get leading roles. Similar examples of injustices caused by profit-system rules can be cited for every other vocational field.

34. LAWS

(a) In a profit-system economy, almost all laws are merely arbitrary instruments that give the rules of practice for constables, police officers, sheriffs, jail wardens, judges, and all their working associates. Hardly one law in this group is fully compatible with the laws of nature. In a Scientate, all laws would be based on reason and true knowledge and would function as a moral measure of right and wrong in compatibility with the laws of nature and the rules of equity of men.

(b) In a profit-system economy, society is governed by a system of man-made laws designed to preserve the superstitions, conventions, and customs of the past. In a Scientate, society would be regulated by a system of scientific justice based on the laws of equity.

35. LAW CHANGING

In a profit-system economy, the government, with its huge army of lawyers and lawmakers, is constantly changing the laws that rule for society. The public is continually controlled and, at times, deprived of the merited rewards of progress and labor. In a Scientate, all socio-political activities would be guided so as to secure a stable system of laws that would not require change. Perpetual administration of these laws would result in the efficient production and improvement of products and services in great abundance.

36. LIBERTY

In a profit-system economy, liberty is limited because there are many activities in which participation by the populace is prohibited by law. In a Scientate, liberty for higher enjoyment in living for all would be far more extensive than could ever be possible in a profit system.

37. LIFE

In a profit-system economy, life is, for the most part for all of us, a laborious, painful, and, many times, a long despairing up-hill struggle. There is little reward for enjoyment in the short retirement period still left for a few. In a Scientate, life for all would be noble and produce the highest level of enjoyment. The entire public would cultivate a rebirth and celebration of love.

38. LIVING

The unchangeable rules of a profit system force the major activities of over 90 per cent of our working people to be continually directed to the creating of means that may give them a living, be it a bare, drab existence or a very limited living. In a Scientate, all major activities of everyone would be directed to the learning of how to enjoy a bountiful living throughout life.

39. MAN-HOURS

Technology, under our profit system, is decreasing the man-hour cost per unit of production in greater proportion than it is possible to spread employment and increase wages to maintain purchasing power equal to production. This results either in an increase in public debt due to the government's attempt to buy up the increased production or in a

reduction in the living standard of the worker due to higher taxes and prices which reduce his net purchasing power. Otherwise, this imbalance means unemployment for the worker. Under a Scientate, this would never occur. If a certain number of man-hours were required to produce a certain amount of good and a certain number of workers were available to perform these production services, the length of the working day and number of working days per week would be adjusted to accommodate the number of available workers. Under the profit system, the rules do not justify such a course, because the only incentive to invest money in new facilities to decrease the man-hour cost per unit of production is the anticipation of higher profits. There is no point in investing capital to increase efficiency of production if the only results are shorter hours and more employment. This proves that it is the profit-system element in our total economy that causes unemployment and restricts a rise in the living standard.

40. MEDICAL SERVICE

In a profit-system economy the quality and quantity of medical and dental services meted out are in proportion to a person's ability to pay. In a Scientate, there would be no premium on medical and dental services. The services would be obtainable by everyone, free, and greater in both quantity and quality than services now attainable in the best profit system. The emphasis in medical service would be on keeping people well and preventing illness.

41. MONEY MANIPULATION

In a profit-system economy, the manipulation of money is a deliberate operation to create confusion so that, in effect, the victims (the public) can be robbed. In a Scientate, the purchasing unit could never be manipulated, transferred, or

changed in value. No one could ever be cheated out of what he had earned or accumulated.

42. NATIONAL DEFENSE

In our profit-system economy, the high cost of national defense is felt by every American citizen because of the high taxes required to support it. Military production wastes an excessive amount of man-hours. Government red tape and millions of profit-system paper operations (government and private) become necessary. This condition has the effect of reducing our standard of living and makes all of us work longer to eke out our subsistence. The scrapping of existing facilities for the design and production of defense equipment, or the immediate conversion of outmoded facilities are, in most cases, impractical because of the cost involved and the investment in the production machinery. The result is a disgraceful delay and failure to have our national defense up to the highest possible standard as long as it is necessary. In a Scientate, because of the absence of money cost and the extreme simplicity of this plan, we could, as long as it was required, effect an adequate national defense of the highest possible standard in a very short time. At the same time, we would be able to raise our standard of living to a very high level. The building up of our national defense in a Scientate would take precedence over the present profit-system policy of making American taxpayers into a Santa Claus for the world and disregarding our own needy.

43. NATURAL RESOURCES

In a profit-system economy, private enterprise functions to exploit the national resources of the land, regardless of waste. Human energy is expended in order to get the highest profit that the traffic can be made to bear. In a Scientate, all enterprise would function to convert the natural resources of the

land into products without waste and with a minimum of man-hour expenditure.

44. PAUPERISM

Pauperism is not a creation of Providence, but is strictly a product of the profit system. It would never exist in a Scientate.

45. PATENT SHELVING

In a profit-system economy when technological improvements are discovered that would reduce the price of goods or increase their length of service their manufacture and distribution is suppressed or prohibited throught patent shelving, if their release would threaten to reduce the flow of profits because of existing investments in obsolete production equipment. In a Scientate the exact opposite would be the course of action taken. Generous rewards in luxury units ("L") would be continuously offered as incentives for new ideas and processes that would add to the efficiency of production and increase the supply and variety of goods and services for public use and enjoyment. Since it is a metaphysical law that men seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion, this would urge them on to invent more and more labor-saving machinery and processes. That there must be a profit return on the investment before any product is produced would never be a requirement in a Scientate because no money cost is involved in any of its operations. No practical and beneficial patents would ever be shelved in a Scientate as they are now in our profit system, if they interfere with profit making. Also in a Scientate no one could steal another person's patent through record manipulation, as is many times done in a profit system, because no one could be bought off or influenced.

46. POLICY FORMING

(a) In a profit-system economy, the forming of business policies is effected by force and pressure. This is done in defiance and disregard of any injury to the general public, because alternative activities would jeopardize maximum profit acquirement. In a Scientate, reason and logic (consistent with public desire and equity), would supersede all other factors in the forming of business and economic policies.

(b) In a profit-system economy, the expounding of education and the devising of related policies are always kept obsolete. In a Scientate, all educational and related policies would always be directed toward improvement.

47. POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

In a profit-system economy, political campaigns for the public vote will always be a farce and a mockery of the voting public to the degree that democracy falls short of its true principles. The means and facilities of various media, such as the press, radio, magazines, etc., are used by their controlling owners for deliberate propaganda to influence the public. The gullible victims cannot reason and analyze for themselves. In a Scientate, there would be no incentive or reason to cause any such deception, for nothing could be gained thereby. The true qualifications and complete records of the candidates would be displayed. Any deviation in action in defiance of the wishes of the people on the part of elected officials would render them subject to discharge at once.

48. POLITICAL PROGRESS

In a profit-system economy, the progress of politics will always be hampered and throttled by its own operating rules. At this time, our political progress is lagging over a hundred

years behind the present level of technological improvement, and the disparity is increasing more and more rapidly. In a Scientate, the progress of politics would always be in step with technological progress.

49. POLITICAL SCIENCE

As long as the profit system is retained, political science will remain in an abstract stage, thereby impeding the true progress of humanity. In a Scientate, political science would be perfected to its true form as a fixed science. It would expound all the facts of man's condition and the actual results of all human activities. It would generate the principles that should regulate all human behavior in matters of mutual contact and interference.

50. POVERTY

(a) In a profit-system economy, a large segment of our population will always be more or less ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed. The rules of the profit system make these conditions inevitable. In a Scientate, none of these conditions would exist.

(b) The operating rules of the profit system tend to keep man in ignorance. This ignorance results in poverty. The operating rules of a Scientate would orient all men toward knowledge, prosperity, and virtuous actions.

51. POVERTY AND SCARCITY

A profit-system economy creates and maintains poverty and scarcity for the many. It allows the enjoyment of luxuries to only a few because of the limitations made in the dispensing of income to the masses. A Scientate would create continuous abundance and prosperity for all through push-button controlled mechanized production tools without exacting laborious human toil or sacrifice from anyone.

52. PRICE INCOMPATIBILITY

Because of the present actions of human nature, a negotiable-money profit system can never be truly and equitably integrated and synchronized with technological production and progress. Only in a Scientate operation is this possible.

53. PRIMARY CONSIDERATION

In a profit-system economy, all business and industry has, for its primary consideration and aim, the making of money. Consumer satisfaction is a minor factor. In a Scientate, the primary consideration and aim would be the attainment of the highest possible consumer satisfaction.

54. PRODUCTION

(a) In a profit-system economy, the production of goods is geared to the rate of the flow of profit into the coffers of business. In a Scientate economy, the production of goods would be geared to the public demand and capacity to consume without waste.

(b) In a profit system, the production of goods and services is undertaken only if there is a promise of financial profit. Any venture that causes a financial loss will soon be abandoned, regardless of its utility and desirability. In a Scientate economy, a venture, if it had a utility and was desirable, would never be abandoned, because no money cost is involved.

55. PROGRESS

In a profit-system economy, the rate of material progress is wastefully slow. The prize fruits of the economy are enjoyed by only a very small fraction of the people. There is no incentive to extirpate the poverty of the working masses. The continuance of the profit system will make the masses' strug-

gle for existence and security more and more intense and progressively more difficult. In a Scientate, material progress would be many times greater than is possible in a profit system. Progress would proceed at a miximum rate, to the limit allowed by resources and facilities on hand and without shutdown. An increasing amount of material goods would be made available without restrictive policies or costs. Abundance for all would completely replace poverty.

56. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT

In a profit-system economy, the creation and accomplishment of better economic-service improvements is limited by the influence of existing investments and their immediate financial ability. The general public is barred from the fruits of more plentiful transportation, distribution of economic goods, and power generation and distribution. In a Scientate, the presence of any existing means or facilities would be no deterrent to the consideration, design, and creation of improved facilities for better services in our national economy.

57. PUBLIC WELFARE

In a profit-system economy, the drafting of many economic policies that logic and reason know will interfere with the sublimation of public welfare is guided by the principles of utility and economy of trade. In a Scientate, the drafting of all policies would be guided by the rules of equity only. There would be no interference with public welfare due to economy taking precedence over equity.

58. QUALITY

In a Scientate, higher quality materials and workmanship would be reflected in a shorter work week for all, due to the lesser amount of repairs and replacements required. In a profit-system economy, the application of such a policy on a

broad scale would result in wholesale business failure, which would cause a depression and unemployment.

59. RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

In a profit-system economy, there will always be racial discrimination. Because a profit system must be a scarcity economy, money forces persons to continually vie and connive—legally and illegally—for position and gain over others. People use whatever means they can—money, pressure, public opinion, friendly association, nepotic influence, and, sometimes, the deliberately inciting of racial discrimination through false accusation or rumor mongering. In a Scientate, there could be no such conniving activities, nothing could be gained by such activities. Thus, racial discrimination would completely disappear. The total population would eventually become a highly cultured, friendly human race.

60. RACKETS

In a profit-system economy there will always be rackets, such as illegal gambling, numbers, betting, roulette, slot machines, narcotic peddling, vice running, and many others, including many of the legal rackets with their shady practices at times such as possible stock-market manipulations, money interest padding, accessory labeled charges, business welching practices and many other similar practices in our everyday operations. In a Scientate none of these evils would ever occur.

61. RECREATION AND TRAVEL

In a profit-system economy, only a few (the rich parasites) can afford at will to indulge in enjoyable recreational pastimes and travel to see the splendor and grandeur of all the many physical and earthly paradises and wonders. Many of our people cannot accumulate enough money in their whole lifetimes to afford to travel more than several hundred miles

from their homes. Many others must work ten to fifteen years or longer to earn enough money to afford a trip covering several thousand miles across our country. Such profit-system limitations on our people are disgracefully unjust and positively indict the profit system as being the public's prison. In this day of technological know-how, the rules of the profit system are a display and operation of ignorance and stupidity at their worst. In a Scientate, the many free services and facilities created and made available for public use and enjoyment, in addition to the high incomes and extensive vacation periods provided for each person, would enable everyone to see and enjoy all the physical and earthly paradises and wonders of our world.

62. RESEARCH

(a) In a profit-system economy, the manufacture of substitutes to replace a dwindling natural resource is undertaken only if the process will be profitable. In a Scientate, a dwindling natural resource would be replaced at once by a substitute in whatever amount would be required because no costs would be involved in the process. Scarcity is an advantage for business owners in a profit system because it keeps up the price and forces the public to pay until it hurts. An abundance of everything would be the natural consequence in a Scientate, because of the demand and the abundant production facilities that would be at hand to produce commodities without a money cost.

(b) In a profit-system economy, if the research staff of a company discovers a new process or invention that would benefit the public but would be unprofitable and somewhat detrimental to the vested interests of the company, the idea is patented, kept a secret, and permanently shelved. The company's benefit comes first; the general welfare of the public comes last, if at all. In a Scientate the exact opposite would be the case. There would be research to seek and produce new processes and products that would benefit the general welfare of the public. This would reflect in higher efficiency

in production, a reduction in expenditure of human energy, and a lowering of the weekly work schedule for workers. This would give everybody more leisure for greater enjoyment. In a Scientate, any ambitious person would have free access to research and shop facilities, in his spare or retirement time, for the development and testing of a new idea or process. An inventor would submit his idea to the Scientate for evaluation and sell it to the Scientate if it was acceptable.

63. SAFETY FACILITIES

In a profit-system economy, money limitations and competition for profit prevent the maximum in safety facility installations in all places at all times. Injury and loss of life are considered cheaper than the slicing of profit. The profit system is an unyielding system without mercy for anyone. In a Scientate, the highest possible safety facilities and provisions for the protection of life would exist in all places at all times.

64. SCARCITY

In a profit-system economy, scarcity is the keynote for survival of the system regardless of any human desire and need at any time. In a Scientate, abundance of everything would be an ever-present condition.

65. SMOG

In a profit-system, smog-producing industries are never prohibited in cities or urban areas. They are never forced to install 100-per-cent-effective purifying equipment to fully prevent smog contribution. This is because of their money and lobbying influence. They continue to contaminate the air to the point where it becomes eye-smarting and dangerous to breathe. This air irritates the respiratory organs, causing a slow illness that shortens life. There is a growing apprehension among medical men that the present increasing rate of

lung cancer is directly attributable to smog in our atmosphere. In a Scientate, no industry would be permitted to emit smog into the atmosphere in urban areas. Since no costs would be involved, industries would be equipped with the most effective type of smog-preventive apparatus. Industries would be located in remote areas, away from any population centers. There would be free, high-speed transportation facilities to carry workers to and from these plants in a short time. Also, all other possible measures to prevent smog would be put into operation. Such measures would include centralized disposal of all rubbish in smog-free incinerators, elimination of all smog-producing public buses, trucks, and old cars (through providing more high-speed local electrified transportation facilities), and the installation of efficient smog-preventive equipment on all motor vehicles. All these facilities would be provided free by the Scientate and would be installed at once. In a profit-system economy, such extensive smog-preventive measures are practically impossible because of the prohibitive money cost that would be involved. The presence of money is thus the barrier to such immediate accomplishments. It makes you miserable to continue to tolerate the smog, which causes illness and early death. Remove the negotiable money element from our society and you will immediately accomplish all these desirable ends.

66. SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

In a profit-system economy, the social arrangements are the results of laws made by humans influenced by conventions, superstitions, and traditions. Social arrangements are enforced by the mechanics of politics. In a Scientate, social arrangements for the benefit of all would be adaptations from the fixed laws of nature evolved by true knowledge.

67. SOCIAL PRESTIGE

In a profit-system economy, a person can buy social prestige

and superior recognition with money, even though he does not deserve it ethically. In a Scientate, superior recognition and prestige could be attained only through superior achievement in services rendered, which is as it should be.

68. STRIKES

In a profit-system economy labor finds it necessary to strike in an attempt to gain certain ends. The gains seldom compensate for the losses and frustrations that a strike usually causes. In a Scientate, there would never be a need for a labor strike, for all of us would reap the total fruits we created. There would be no diversion of fruits to anyone who did not fulfill his duties to the cooperative Scientate.

69. SUPPORT

In a profit-system economy, the masses are forced to support themselves by their labor alone. A few people are granted the privilege, through an arbitrary right protected by man-made laws, of supporting themselves and their families without labor on the fruits created by the labor and sweat of others. This process is a positive breach of equity caused by profit-system rules. Such conditions and operating factors, which are inherent in a profit system, lower morale and dampen the enthusiasm of the working masses. This invariably breeds discontent, thereby resulting in lower overall production efficiency and a gradual shift toward a desire for communism. Such legalized profit-system rules run counter to nature and were never approved or sanctioned by GOD. In a Scientate, the full potential capacity of machines and other production facilities would be utilized to create a high-energy civilization that would support and maintain all humans at a high standard of living and enjoyment. This condition is impossible under a profit system. Morale and enthusiasm would be lifted to the maximum and this would result in maximum-production efficiency.

70. TAXING

In a profit-system economy, it is necessary for the government to tax the people in order to secure money to buy up the so-called surplus production. This creates a scarcity so that high prices can be maintained. This surplus (which, in reality, is not a surplus, but only a lack of purchasing power of the public) is then destroyed, given away to foreigners (not to any of our poor people), or sold to manufacturers (for some other use) at a very small fraction of its original cost. The taxpayers are thus forced to stand this loss. The public is forced to pay twice the value of these products in addition to the portion of the higher price caused by the scarcity of the product. In a Scientate, none of these operations would ever happen. There would be no reason to create a surplus just to destroy it. Production would be coordinated with demand at all times.

71. TOIL ELIMINATION

Under a continued profit system, man's struggle for the desired level of leisure and the elimination of toil cannot be accomplished in several hundred years. Under a Scientate, this goal could be attained in less than 25 years of operation. The failure of the profit system to effect such a goal is due to the man-hour expenditure in the parasitic service field (supported principally by increased debt—public and private). This expenditure is increasing in direct proportion to, if not at a faster rate than, the man-hour expenditure in the producing field, which technology is decreasing. This disparity will continue until its physical limits are reached, when the whole profit system will break down and cause complete chaos. This man-hour shift from the producing field to the parasitic service field is an attempt made by the profit system to absorb dangerous unemployment and keep itself in operation. This malignant disease cannot be cured within the rules of operation of the profit system and will eventually be fatal.

72. TRADE

In a profit-system economy, when the trade turnover (both domestic and foreign) becomes very low, the clever, clandestine instigation and promotion of a war usually becomes a paramount activity. Such a war is desired because it promotes a business boom, increases sales and profits, and reduces unemployment through increased production activity and the drafting of persons into the army and navy. In a Scientate, the amount of trade turnover would be of no consequence in any respect other than the current demands of consumers. There would be no motive or incentive to instigate a war to increase trade, for no gain could be obtained by so doing.

73. TRANSACTION

In a profit-system economy, any business transaction is a series of complex operations. For example, let us consider the receipt of your pay check, your depositing it in your bank, and your going to a central department store from your suburban home to make a charge-it take-with deal to be paid later by your personal check. You work for a large company. This company has a large corps of workers making out your pay check. They take out your withholding tax and send it to your government. Through the many complex operations of our post office system, it reaches the proper government bureau, where complex operations properly record your tax. (Think how the lowly stamp must go through a multitude of operations to be designed, produced, transported, distributed, and sold to the user; in addition, consider all the physical facilities that are necessary for the production, distribution, and sales involved in getting stamps to consumers. In addition, there is the manufacture, distribution, and sale of the mailing envelopes. In a Scientate, there would be no need for a post office and stamp system.)

Your company, when it issues your check, goes through a series of complex operations to record the payment made to

you for your services. It goes through a series of operations to deliver this pay check to you. After you receive your pay check, you must either mail this check to your bank through the complicated post-office system or go to the bank personally, make out your deposit slip and then possibly wait 10 to 20 minutes in line to have this check deposited to your account. A corps of workers in the bank must go through a series of complex operations to properly record your deposit to the credit of your account.

You now make a trip to the department store. You select your take-with article. The sales person makes out a charge sales slip, which you sign and which must go to the store's office. In the office, people look up your account and give an approval on it. You wait for all this in the meantime. You can now go home with your article. The approved sales slip goes to the store's office, where another series of operations is made in recording it, making out a bill, and sending a bill to you through the post-office system. You receive the bill at your home. You make out a check, put a stamp on the envelope, and send it through the post-office system. The store receives your check and again goes through a series of complex operations to properly record its receipt and credit the store's account. The store then sends this check to its own bank through the post-office system. The store's bank receives the check and goes through a series of complex operations to properly record its receipt and crediting the store's account. The bank then sends this check to the clearing house bank through the post-office system. The clearing-house bank then goes through its share of the necessary complex operations to properly execute its share of the transaction. The check is then sent through the post office to your bank, where another series of operations must be performed to correctly debit your personal account. Your bank goes through a series of complex operations to make out monthly statements, which it sends to you, along with your canceled checks, through the post-office system again. You compare this statement with your own personal record and keep your canceled

checks in a safe place as evidence of payment. All of the aforementioned operations, and many more not mentioned, are required to make this one transaction possible and effective in a profit system. These operations necessitated the participation of 200 or more people.

Let us show you the operations that would be necessary in an established Scientate to effect the same transaction. You work at your position in the Scientate. Your income is fixed until you are notified of a change of status. At the end of each month, you simply credit your own personal record book with the number of units you know will be given to you. The department you work for notifies your bank each month to credit your earnings on your bank-ledger account. This would be done by electronic recording facilities and would require only one or two persons for the transaction. You go to the department store, make your selection, and pick it up. Upon leaving the store, you simply show your valid Scientate pass and sign a receipt form or book. This receipt information is merely transmitted from the store to your bank for rebalancing your bank account. This would also be done by electronic recording facilities which would require no more than one or two operators. You debit your account in your personal record book. At your convenience, you call your bank by telephone to confirm your balance. That is all there would be to it. The whole transaction would require handling by only five different people, as compared to over 200 involved in the same transaction in the profit system.

Now think of any other profit-system transaction. You will find that a similar multitude of complex operations is required to complete the transaction. Just think of all of these many efforts and operations. At the same time, think of the total man-hours required for all of these activities. It is ironic that the profit system makes you go through much more to effect each single business transaction than does the Scientate system.

How much longer are you going to tolerate such a clumsy,

unfair, and time-wasting profit system? Because of the profit system, you had to work an average of 40 hours or more each week in 1952 to earn the equivalent to the amount required to produce and distribute the limited amount of goods and services you received. Only 2 to 4 hours per week would have been necessary in an established Scientate to produce the same amount of goods and services. Do these facts justify the continued retention of our profit system when we know that we could have something many times better for all of us?

74. UNDERHANDED OPERATION

In a profit-system economy, there will always be underhanded, clandestine operations to deceive, and, in effect, to rob the public. Intrigue, trickery, counterfeiting, double-crossing, embezzling, forgery, and swindling operations are also ever-present activities in a profit system. The imposing of fines and jail sentences on any person convicted of such acts are ineffective remedies to permanently stop such operations. Such operations are like incurable cancers. If they are stopped in one place, they break out somewhere else again. In a Scientate, nothing could be gained by any such operations; therefore, they would never occur.

75. UNEMPLOYMENT

In a profit-system economy, unemployment of workers is secretly both desired and planned for by our economic controllers in order to insure a continuous profit return on business and industrial ventures. A scarcity of workers makes wages rise and reduces profits; a surplus of workers forces wages down and increases profits. Unemployment, therefore, is a consequence of a profit-system economy. When unemployment becomes large and gets out of control, a general depression exists. Material wealth is gathered into the hands of a few. When this process is over, the general public is allowed to start over again. Did our Creator intend that this

should be the lot of the general public? In a Scientate, there would never be any unemployment or loss of income for any capable worker. There would never be any loss of income for any retired or incapacitated person. Increasing or diminishing demand for products and services would be continuously balanced by a proportionate increase or decrease of the weekly work schedule of all workers without sacrifice of any income. In a profit system, the application of technological improvement has a tendency to result in layoffs of workers. In a Scientate, the application of technological improvement would always result in either an increase in the production of goods and services or a reduction of weekly work schedule, or both. In a profit system, a temporary layoff of workers means a stoppage of their income. Workers are compensated by a very low unemployment check for a limited time. In a Scientate, any temporary layoff of workers necessary until the weekly work schedule is readjusted would not mean a stoppage of income at any time for any worker. There would be no advantage in stopping the full income of a worker at any time during the period in which he is capable of working.

76. WAITING

In a profit-system economy, waiting for service consumes ⅓ to ½ of our time in all business activities and transactions. This delay is due to the clumsiness of the methods inherent in the profit system. In a Scientate, the inherent simplicity of the system and its methods and facilities would mean that no one would wait for any transaction or service. There would be no hesitation at any time to expand service facilities to accommodate the wishes of all patrons to speed up the execution of their transactions.

77. WARS

A profit-system economy can continue to survive only if diversionary wars are periodically created for the conse-

quences they produce. The rules of the profit system makes this inevitable; the rules can never be changed because of the negotiability factor, which can never be alienated from the profit system. If all wars and preparations for war are stopped, the result will be the hastening of the coming demise of the profit system. History records that, in the past 3500 years, there have been only a few more than 350 years in which there has not been any war between one or more countries. Wars are due, to a great extent, to the existence of a negotiable-money system. The power of strong governments to arbitrarily manipulate money values in order to gain economic control for imperialistic reasons usually leads to economic friction and eventually results in a war. Against the will of the public, many of our loved young sons and fathers must be killed in their youth on foreign battlefields, thereby forcing grievances and misery upon their families and relatives. The fact that wars are made just to create employment and bigger profits for a profit-system economy is sufficient cause to discard this economy. Only the ignorance and inaction of the public are postponing the end of our inadequate, obsolete, unfair, and vicious profit system. In a Scientate economy, all imperialistic or profit-seeking activities would cease, and no factors to aid in the creating of rebellions and wars would ever exist. If a democratic Scientate is made to work in this country, in less than 10 years every country in the world, including Russia, will choose to become a Scientate democracy. Every country in the world will set up a similar Scientate economy. Then and then only will there be a permanent end to all wars.

78. WASTE OF RESOURCES

In a profit-system economy, waste of natural resources is an integral factor in industrial and business operations. Such waste is unavoidable because of the money-cost component. The gradual forced and manipulated extinction of natural resources for profit reasons (this includes resources that

could not be replaced within several generations by natural forces, such as the beautiful dwindling redwood forests of California) is a typical example of the disregard of our profit-system for our natural wonders. Only in a Scientate would it be possible to utilize natural resources in all industrial processes and operations with either no waste or a very minimum of waste. Acceptable substitutes for our priceless natural resources would be developed and produced. Natural resources would be preserved for posterity.

79. WEALTH

(a) In a profit-system economy, wealth, greed, and gain formulate and govern all economic policy making. In a Scientate economy, all policy making would be governed by the law of nature and the laws of equity.

(b) In a profit-system economy, the production and acquisition of individual wealth is the major end and object of the people's desires. Regardless of whatever explanations are made, it is impossible for more than a few people to attain these ends under a profit system. The rest of the people (the masses) must be frustrated. There is no compromise. Keep this basic fact in mind. In a Scientate, the highest possible use of all wealth by everyone to effect the highest welfare of all men would be the true end of political economy.

80. WELFARE INTEREST

In a profit-system economy, the welfare of vested interests is a primary consideration. The public is used as a tool to maintain this condition. The people are made the chattels and servants of the state. In a Scientate, the interests of the state would be the interests of the public.

81. YOUTH

In a profit-system economy, the inherent lack of money deprives the majority of youth of the opportunity for a

higher education and proper participation in recreational and character-building activities. These defects of the profit system impede the making of a race with a higher culture and the development of higher standard of good citizenship. In a Scientate, all youth would be continuously encouraged to avail themselves of all the higher educational facilities and all the many recreational facilities that would be provided free to all.

From the foregoing economic comparisons, you can see that all our present evil factors and shortcomings are cancers in the profit system caused by the negotiable-money system. These cancers can never be cured by any profit-system laws, no matter how they are worded.

Our faults in this material world (the greatest fault is greed, which causes poverty, hunger, disease, and wars in all countries) can be definitely attributed to only two basic factors—the negotiability of money and the privileges and restrictions that present man-made laws give to the private owners of earthly resources. The negotiability of money begets and breeds selfishness and conditions people to seek and grab (legally or illegally) as much as possible with a sacrifice of as little as possible. Such people use any means (including bloody wars) that the profit-system rules will make available to them. If we remove the negotiability of money, along with the privileges and restrictions that profit-system laws give private owners of resources, human nature would automatically be conditioned to hold fair mutuality to all as a basic law of operation for survival and life enjoyment. All humanity would then lift itself to a high level of intelligence, application, and operation. Our planetary neighbors, seeing for the first time that we are really peaceful and not universally pugilistic, may then decide that it is safe to land their flying saucers on earth and openly offer us the benefits of their highly advanced intelligence and wisdom.

Scientate Living

Living under a Scientate would be the closest approach to

a millennium the human race could ever attain. In a Scientate, men would really have to learn how to live to enjoy life at its fullest. To raise a child under a Scientate would cause no financial worry for parents. There would be no doctor's or dentist's bills to pay. All medicine and vitamins would be free. There would be no home-mortgage payments, property taxes, or water, electric, and gas bills to pay. There would be no insurance premiums to pay. You would not have to pay any income taxes or any other kind of taxes.

Every capable person would have free access to all educational training—primary, secondary, college, and postgraduate work. Everyone would have free access to the various kinds of recreational activities and facilities that would be made available in ample quantity. All of our people would live in smog-free places and communities. In all city and urban areas, free modernized local public transportation would quickly whisk everyone in comfort at speeds up to several hundred miles per hour to wherever he decided to go. Long-distance public transportation facilities—rail, tube-express, and air travel—probably would move at above sonic speeds (possibly 2000 miles per hour and more). A trip from Los Angeles to New York would take less than two hours by a tube-express train. The cost for facilities to cope with the generation of surface-friction heat of such high-speed transportation would definitely be prohibitive under a profit system, but would be only a small problem in a Scientate because no money cost would be involved.

The moving of all local freight (and long-distance freight where necessary) would be made at high speeds. There would be no more long-distance freight trucks lumbering along our highways; there would be no need for such facilities any more. All these tasks would be done by the high-speed rail or air routes.

Because all cost considerations would be eliminated in a Scientate, vast research in health and medicine would result in a situation in which men of 50 would have the physical health of men of 30 in the year 1952. All pre-senility diseases

would be eliminated through advanced medical technique, free medicine, improved innoculations and vitamins, and the hormonized and super-scientific foods that would be developed and made available to everyone. The average life span would probably be boosted from the present 67 years to a possible 150 years within less than 25 years of Scientate operation.

The minimum standard of residential homes (1800 square feet—2 bedrooms, a den, 2 baths, living room, recreational room, etc., on a wide and long, improved fully landscaped lot) that would be provided free to all eligible families would probably cost about $20,000 to duplicate at 1952 prices. In a Scientate, these homes would not be built of wood, brick, stone, stainless steel, copper, or nickel because these materials are too scarce and lacking in durability, flexibility, and lightness and require too much human labor for their manufacture and construction. Instead, these homes would be built from a combination of glass products, lightweight foam concrete, aluminum, and plastic products of the highest grade. We have all of these products or the raw materials for them in abundant quantity. They can be made easily if we utilize the technological improvements possible under a Scientate. These homes would be designed from the standpoint of function and constructed so as to be fire-proof, insect-proof, dust-proof, heat-proof, cold-proof, burglar-proof, and sound-proof. Homes would require very little or no maintenance during a person's lifetime. Even the furniture might be designed as an integral part of the house, and it would be the most comfortable, durable, and useful furniture that could be constructed. The design of homes would be adapted to the exigencies of heating, ventilating, lighting, air conditioning, and plumbing and would conform to streamlined geometrical forms which would be far more functional and more pleasing to the eye than the obsolete designs of ages gone by.

The present method of home building is sponsored—zealously, and at times viciously—by preserved organized trade unions. This method of assembling and constructing a home

by bringing all the raw materials and loose equipment to the site of construction and then having various workers come in sequence to erect the home brands our present building industry as the most obsolete, ridiculous, and inefficient of all our present industries. At least 70 per cent more human labor is expended by this obsolete method than would be expended if prefabricated homes were built in centralized, highly mechanized, mass-production factories and assembled on sites by only a few men in a very short time. In the Scientate, more pretentious and refined homes would be built to special specifications at a stipulated increase in cost in "L" units.

In a Scientate, even the wife of a city dweller would be relieved of many of the chores of cleaning, washing, drying, ironing, cooking, preparing food, washing dishes, and disposing of garbage by efficiently centralized services that would be made available for a very low cost in purchasing units. This would possibly be done by a newly designed tube-transportation system similar to the vacuum-tube system now used in some of our department stores, except that the tubes would be considerably larger, electrically powered, and automatically controlled by a code dial system. In centralized localities, this device could perform the chores of the men who deliver milk, telegrams, mail, laundry and cleaning, groceries and many other items. A prepared meal would come from a centralized meal-preparation center at a stipulated time if this tube system were connected to each home. After the meal, the soiled utensils would be put back into the delivery containers and returned to a central dishwashing plant as the result of dialing the correct code signal.

For those not desiring such centralized preparation services or those living far away from such connecting tube facilities, individual labor-saving equipment would be made available in their homes. There would be short-wave machines that would make it possible to prepare hot meals in a few seconds as the result of the application of high-frequency current shot to the food. All food would be cooked from the inside out in order to retain as much as possible of the vitamin content.

Where centralized heating and air conditioning of homes

would be impractical, individual heat-pump installations would be utilized. These pumps could either heat or cool as desired. The householder would regulate the temperature by manipulating the right controls.

Another standard feature of the Scientate home would be the video-telephone. This instrument would enable you to call anyone, local or long distance, and see your party at the time you were talking to him. Your interlocutor would be able to see you while talking to you. This would be similar to talking to someone in your own living room, even though he would be miles away at the time. This facility could also be extended to include group conversations or family gatherings at each end of the telephone circuit. Both groups would see each other as they conversed.

There would be many other new innovations and astonishing devices in the homes of the Scientate. In cold and frigid climates, and in tornado areas, homes could be specially built with the tornado-proof and/or cold-proof living room, kitchen, laundry, and dining room on the ground floor and the bedrooms and baths be below the ground level. The levels would be connected by a fast elevator or moving stairs. These homes would be water- and damp-proofed. Sleeping in such bedrooms would prove to be very quiet.

In a Scientate, everything manufactured or produced would be of the highest quality consistent with the most efficient energy-cost expenditure. For instance, all automobiles produced would be far better in quality, workmanship, performance, comfort, ease of handling, and safety than the best we have on the market today. Although no individual would desire to own a private automobile in a Scientate, he would have access to an automobile whenever he wanted to use one. (To purchase a car in a Scientate for exclusive use would not be advantageous because of cost in units and its upkeep cost. It would be far cheaper to rent one—even for constant use.) This would mean that no one would have to worry about buying and paying for a car or keeping it clean and in good working condition.

In order to request a car for personal use, a person would

need a legally issued "L" pass-card and a balance in "L" purchasing units with which to purchase the car's fuel and to pay the low rental cost of the car. This method of renting cars would be cheaper than owning one. This system would provide an effective means to cope with the habitual reckless or drunken driver, who would be deprived of the use of a car until he learned to drive with more care and consideration and abstain from drinking when he desired to drive a car.

Taking a personal or family pleasure trip in a Scientate would really be a pleasure, since, if a car should break down along the way and require repairs, there would be no need to wait. Another car could be given to you by a Scientate motor station at once and you could continue the trip. If the trip were a long one and you were too tired to drive home again, you could leave the car at a Scientate motor station and take some high-speed public transportation home in greater comfort and in much less time. Thus, wherever you were, you would have your choice of either a private automobile or high-speed public transportation to take you wherever you would want to go within the United States.

Living in a Scientate would be similar to living in our profit-system economy except all of us would live on a higher and grander plane.

Gamblers, racketeers, narcotic peddlers, swindlers, and vice-runners of all sorts could never operate or exist in a Scientate. There would be no graft or corruption in government. Profit-system ill-practices and operations would be impossible in a Scientate because of the non-negotiability of the new purchasing-unit system. All of us would get the opportunity and privilege to acquire and enjoy all the higher luxuries of life. All unfit and unsightly housing, slums, shacktowns, and all other present disease-breeding habitats would be completely wiped out in a short time and replaced by truly comfortable and decent homes for everybody.

There would be no lack of educational, recreational, and vacational facilities for anyone. There would be transportation facilities for all the needs and desires of the people.

Since all our present undesirable and unpleasant condi-

tions are the fruits of, and directly attributable to, the operations of our profit system, we should not blame dictators, dishonest politicians, economic leaders, criminals, gamblers, and racketeers for the unpleasant state the world is in today. It is not their fault, but the fault of the profit system, the rules of which conditioned these men to do what they did and continues to urge them to do the same things again and again.

Our present criminal and protective laws are only weak alleviatives for our present annoying and painful social symptoms; they are not a cure. The elimination of the profit system is the only cure for these cancers, and only universal intelligence can banish them.

Desirable conditions are possible only in a Scientate economy. They can never be accomplished in a profit-system economy, no matter how the rules are changed or how many arguments are made in behalf of the profit system. The more a person argues in behalf of the profit system, the more he displays a lack of foresight and true basic understanding of nature's immutable laws.

The profit system cannot continue indefinitely. Its end is brought nearer each year by its own organs of destruction. It is not consonant with increasing technology. There is nothing anyone can do to prevent the eventual demise of the profit system. We may as well face this irrevocable and stark fact now. Humanity changes from birth, to life, to death, but the laws of Nature never change. Thus, we must concede that a form of a Scientate economy will eventually take the place of the profit system when the profit system reaches an impasse.

However, before a Scientate in our country can be operated at its highest possible efficiency, it is necessary that our world be universally democratized. The citizens of all countries should be in absolute democratic control of their governments. Then we could be sure that there would be no more wars or time- and material-wasting war-preparation programs. There would be an effective population-limitation plan in universal operation.

The transition from a profit-system economy to a Scientate

economy would cause no hardship for anyone, including the present rich. In this transition period, no one would lose his home or personal property. A fair scale of recompense in purchasing units would be arranged to compensate for the necessary relinquishment of any private business land and property rights to the Scientate. (It is doubtful, however, that a national referendum approval could be obtained to permit a recompense in purchasing units to present owners of all mining and mineral and oil resource rights, including all present land areas that are presently used for large-scale business activities, on the basic natural law premise that no individual or group of individuals can justify private ownership of such claims because they were not created by their own efforts, but by our Creator for the use of all.)

A Transition Guide

The following tabulation of requirements (subject to some changes or additions if necessary) could be used as a guide for the general order of procedure to accomplish the transition from a profit-system economy to a Scientate economy. It is imperative that there be an effective CAP organization in operation before the attempt is made to convert our country to a Scientate. All these procedure steps should be submitted to the total citizenry for voting approval. (If the public should decide to adopt a Scientate, all dues in the CAP organization could be eliminated. All voting persons could then be declared members of this CAP organization. However, to insure the perpetuation of true democracy in a Scientate and the continued absolute control of the government by all the citizens to prevent a dictatorship, there should be a granting of 100 "L" units (equivalent to $10.00) to the credit of each family for continued active and participating membership in the organization.)

1. A nation-wide educational program would have to be launched to fully explain to all our citizens how such a Scientate would work and to train the persons necessary to

direct and handle all the affairs of the transition process. This program could run concurrently with some of the following procedure steps. This trained corps would later be empowered to order the demobilization of existing government operations that would not be necessary in a Scientate. All police operations would continue as before, except as would be further directed by this temporary authority to agree with transition action. After this Scientate-trained corps had accomplished this transition task, it would be completely disbanded and replaced by a democratically elected administrative structure, responsive to the will of the citizens at any time through the CAP organization. This government would become the official democratic government of the Scientate for the terms for which it was elected.

2. An intensified and greatly expanded food-products production program at government expense should be ordered at least 18 months to two years prior to the transition period in order to supply the anticipated increased demand for food products on the day that a Scientate would begin its operation. The setting up of means for a temporary rationing of select foods would be necessary for products of which there would be a scarcity at the beginning of such a Scientate.

3. A temporary bureau of competent persons must be set up to formulate and draft the set of revisions in our existing Constitution to make it adaptable for a Scientate economy.

4. A planning and study board of competent and trained Scientate persons would have to be set up to accomplish the following tasks:

(a) To set up an appraising rate schedule for transfer of profit-system property to purchasing-unit-balance values.

(b) To set up a beginning purchasing-unit schedule for the issuing of income units for all vocational fields in a Scientate.

5. All persons would be issued temporary "E" unit passes. The existing banking system, which would be unified as one integral system, would be issued instructions on the temporary establishing of "E" purchasing-unit accounts. Each

person would apply for credit with his temporary pass-card.

6. All capable persons not engaged in a legitimately recognized business or industry (those in the illegal rackets, gambling, betting, vice running and other similar illegal operations in the profit system) would be given a maximum of 90 days in which to seek and obtain a legitimate job in a legal business or industry. This would be a requisite for these persons; no one in illegal profit-system vocations would be able to continue in such a capacity, due to the non-negotiability of purchasing units and because no "E" or "L" units would be issued to such persons by the Scientate. All other persons whose jobs were eliminated would be ordered to get into the Scientate production state.

7. During such a transition period all business and industry that either manufactured or supplied goods or services that could be used in a Scientate would be ordered to continue production or service operations until further notice. Such firms would be requested to hire, within reasonable limits, all capable persons recommended by a newly set up Scientate job-placement bureau. Business and industry would be directed to immediately shorten the work week to whatever would be necessary to keep all employees at work (including the new employees) and still maintain their output.

8. Except for necessary emergency cases, no person in such a transition period (which, if properly set up, should not last longer than 3 to 4 months) would be issued any "L" purchasing units. All products and services for which "L" units would be charged would be frozen for this transition period because there would be no "L" units available to purchase them.

9. The amount of "E" purchasing units granted to the credit of each person during this transition period would be based on the beginning schedule of the Scientate. The amount would be ample to supply his needed food, clothing, travel, and shelter for all persons. All utilities and other essential services would be supplied free by the Scientate, as per the schedule.

10. The Scientate would set up a temporary study board or bureau of competent persons whose function would be to formulate, for referendum approval, the amount of recompense "L" purchasing units to be given to owners for relinquishing the property and facilities the Scientate would command for cooperative use. Since money would be ruled out in a Scientate, a fair formula would be devised to recompense, in "L" purchasing units, owners of existing cash bank accounts or money. The Scientate should not command for use any personal property of the people, but should allow the people to keep personal property.

11. At the start of the Scientate, and after all persons were issued temporary pass-cards with "E" purchasing-unit accounts set up properly, all money should be declared useless for any purposes except for the transfer provisions that would be set up by condition No. 10 above. All money transaction would then cease, and no individual would owe anything to any other individual. All legal claims of all creditors would be recognized and considered by the Scientate, which would arange for their fair payment in "L" purchasing units.

12. The schedule for the "L" units issue to each person would be formulated in a manner consistent with available goods and what could be produced immediately.

13. After the preliminary transition operations were accomplished, the Scientate could shift gradually into a 100 per cent load-factor operation of all necessary production machinery in order to step up the manufacture and distribution of food and economic products to the limit of supply, demand, and purchasing power available.

14. It is only fair that prison inmates whose records indicate that no murder was involved, and money or its economic equivalent was the primary motive for the committing of the crime be granted a full pardon after the Scientate is established. Discharged prisoners would be given a position in the working Scientate.

15. The necessary engineering planning for speeding up national improvements in the whole socio-economic field

could then be put into operation to accomplish the highest standard of living possible for everyone.

While this short chapter may not cover or explain all details of such a suggested new economic system, any untouched issues or problems could be resolved in a Scientate manner to the satisfaction of everyone.

There is no economic problem, present or conceivable, that could not be solved in the true interest of public welfare better by the Scientate method than by the present profit-system method.

In summing up the total advantages and fruits of a Scientate economy, we can say that at least 99.9 per cent of the total population would experience a far better living standard and much more enjoyable living than they experience under the profit system. Even the remaining one tenth of one per cent (the 150,000 persons in the top income brackets) would have less social responsibility and much better life and health in a Scientate.

Regardless of what any person today may think or express to the contrary, anyone who ridicules this new Scientate idea is displaying his lack of foresight. The more intelligent world of the future will, without bloodshed or wars, find and adopt the one inevitable final basic solution for world humanity—A TRUE WORLD DEMOCRACY WITH A NON-NEGOTIABLE UNIT CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Conclusion

THE effective presentation of truth is exceedingly difficult and complex in our contemporary age of conniving for the almightly dollar. Wisdom is many-sided.

We know that basic changes in our government are neces-

sary. We also know that a change in the control of any government must always precede changes in its economic system. Our abstractly taught economists still contend that there is a solution to our dilemma within the rules of our present system, but they are mistaken.

Dreamers, schemers, and followers of the many Utopian systems of economy who believe a change is possible without a preceding change in the control of their government, will sooner or later have a rude awakening. Such individuals have become so obsessed with the hopes of their causes and beliefs that they have lost the concept of present-day reality, with its heartless rules and means of enforcement. They do not recognize the diversities, imperfections, and varying tempers of the people, the inertia of existing institutions and their influence upon the unguarded and non-thinkers, the inevitable opposition of entrenched interests with their control of government, and their failure to inject the necessary features in their plans to enable an immediate compromise with whatever surroundings or conditions with which they would come into contact.

All this should warn you not to let yourself be trained and conditioned by the present censored radio and press media to look backward toward death, obsolete customs, old ideologies, and old methods, which, in the end, will reward you only with despair, despondency, frustration, and anxiety for security in life.

Remember that the advent of the atomic and hydrogen bombs and the marvels of modern inventions and technology have now made cooperation and mutuality a law of survival for every one of us. In this atomic age, we must either swim or sink together. The desire to survive is fundamental. Are you going to let human life remain so cheap and insignificant that it must be continually sacrificed to appease the whims and frailties of degenerate overlords, dictators and their servile cohorts? Are you going to let aloofness, selfishness, greed, and the struggle for preeminence thwart our hopes for a fairer and more friendly world?

We are entering a stage of progress in which the credulity

of our government and economic operations is appropriately challenged by a slowly increasing number of thinking citizens, the fruition of whose desires lacks only the proper public-guidance chart. Our old customs and creeds and their integrated cruelty must pass. Vision, truth, wisdom, science, and reality must take their place in our guidance of living humanity.

Since, in the world of mental chemistry and metaphysics, a higher law of operation can always be devised and applied to control a lower law—such as the operations of war, depression, or continued poverty for the masses—the lack of such a higher law is due to the fact that too many intelligent men and women today allow only a few men in high places to control their thinking processes.

Because America today has the highest mass idealism and an all-inclusive spirit of magnanimity, it is proper that America be charged with the task of creating and accomplishing a world sentiment that will bring about a world of cooperative nations, whose citizenry shall know no more of war or hear rumors of war and shall have no more poverty and unhappiness.

What a man soweth, that shall he reap. Not, what a man soweth, another shall reap.

Abundance in everything is a natural law and condition of our universe. There can never be a scarcity, for nothing escapes our earth; only the form of an object may change, and we now have the knowledge to re-convert any inanimate object or matter for re-use. The separation of man from this abundance is made by persons who are impelled by outmoded conventions and superstitions, ignorance (both academic and scientific), lack of foresight and sagacity, stubborn loyalty to outworn and obsolete principles and traditions of economics, and extreme personal selfishness.

Only by loyalty in the brotherhood of men who are armed with a true, democratic guidance chart can we attain the necessary cooperation and actions to prevent an otherwise inevitable catastrophe for civilization. Selfishness and de-

signed confusion and interference are associated with chaos. Intelligence and true cooperation operate on the cosmic level. Let our inherent seeds of destruction destroy us individually only when our separative usefulness is definitely over and we have done our good work. Let us not stimulate the seeds of destruction to destroy all of us prematurely in a mass holocaust.

This suggested CITIZENS ACTION PLAN, with its complete economic program, is not a Utopian dream or a new "ism" system. It is not something difficult to understand, but a complete workable plan that makes sense, that would accommodate our desires, and that would provide the incentive for the distribution of the abundance that our country can produce. It would make a reality of what we have in theory—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It would provide more opportunity to realize our ambitions. It would give the green light to all talent, initiative, progress, and security for all. It would give us a shorter work week through the application of more machine operations to eliminate human toil, more leisure for enjoyment, and more opportunity and means for travel. It would provide more extensive provisions for better health and medical needs without unjustified holdups. It would place persons in government who would be best suited for the jobs by reason of their ability, education, talent, training, character and record. Such people would make our government functional rather than political and gear our modern technological economic machine to serve the welfare of all men. It would eliminate worry in our old age over financial matters through providing earlier, higher, and more easily acquired retirement means, thereby eliminating the present compulsion of many elderly persons to work for a living. In short, it fulfills all the necessary requirements to definitely accomplish all the desirable aims mentioned in this book.

When all the American people are well provisioned in food, clothing, housing, transportation, and recreational facilities and have access to the kinds of education and work

they desire, and when the desires and needs of our populace are the basic reasons for planning and operation, then and then only will we have the right to offer our example as a criterion for other nations to use in making their countries into true democracies.

All these aims are within our grasp. The application of the complete knowledge of science and technology to sociology, government, and economic production and distribution under such a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN could definitely accomplish all this in a very short time (if we follow the procedure presented in this book).

To many, the plan in this book may seem only visionary. Remember, it is basic that vision must always precede any realization in a tangible or visible form. Man is the epitome of all law, force, and manifestation in our total nature. Every thought is a cause; every manufactured physical condition is an effect of a thought.

Knowing human nature, as we feel confident we do because of our intimate association with many persons (from whom many of the facts and ideas in this book were obtained), we can assuredly predict that many readers, both average and learned, will, after quickly reading this book (because of inertia and failure to take time to carefully consider and impartially analyze it), impetuously brand the authors as anti-social. We even expect that, because of lack of full understanding and prognostic vision, many of our readers may also brand the authors as egg heads. No doubt many of our academically trained cynics, skeptics, reactionaries, and selfish interests may state that the aims in this book are impossible of realization. They may even brand the aims of this book as pink or red, because of their ignorance or lack of foresight. But trained and loyal scientists, engineers, and technologists know and can prove scientifically that our existing energy can produce and distribute all the abundance our population could desire and consume without waste. They know that the present failure to have such a level of production and distribution is due to the enforcement of the present

abstract rules and principles of our obsolete profit system and the refusal of our public to cooperate equally because of ignorance, lack of ambition, lack of initiative and lack of willingness to act.

The choice is now before us—either to organize a CITIZENS ACTION PLAN with a program similar to that proposed in this book, which will insure permanent prosperity, peace, happiness, and economic security for our lifetime, or, by our apathy, complacency, and stubbornness, to take our chances with the present authority in avoiding world communism, poverty, suffering, frustration, despair, war, and possibly sudden early death. Your answer should be obvious; but will it be so?

This is the only positive way our country and the rest of the world can be democratized without bloodshed.

What will you contribute to the progress of our world civilization? Will you criticize and impede it by your passiveness and inaction, or promote and improve it by cooperative work and effort on your part?

Let us hope you will start thinking for yourself and get into action to do your share to help make this a better world in which to live.

REMEMBER; WHEN THE DAY OF ACCOUNTING COMES, AS SOON IT MUST, WILL YOUR CHILDREN, ENJOYING THE FRUITS OF EARTH, RISE UP TO CALL YOU BLESSED? OR WILL THEY, SUFFERING THE LACK OF FRUITS, AND BOUND AND SHACKLED IN THE CHAINS OF AMBITION STIFLED AND FREEDOM LOST, CURSE YOU, THEIR FOREFATHERS, AS AMERICANS—A NATION OF SPINELESS PEOPLE, WHO HAVE DESTROYED OUR HERITAGE TO THE GREATEST DESIGN FOR LIVING—A TRUE DEMOCRACY.