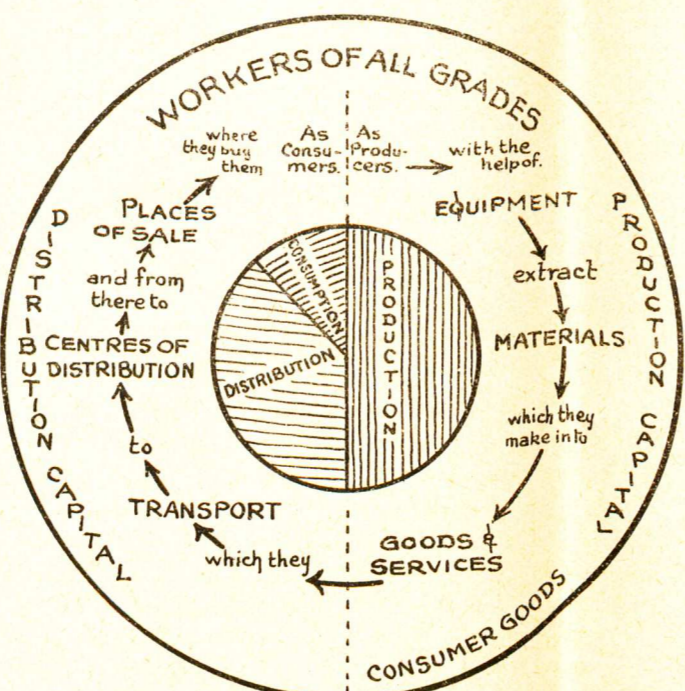
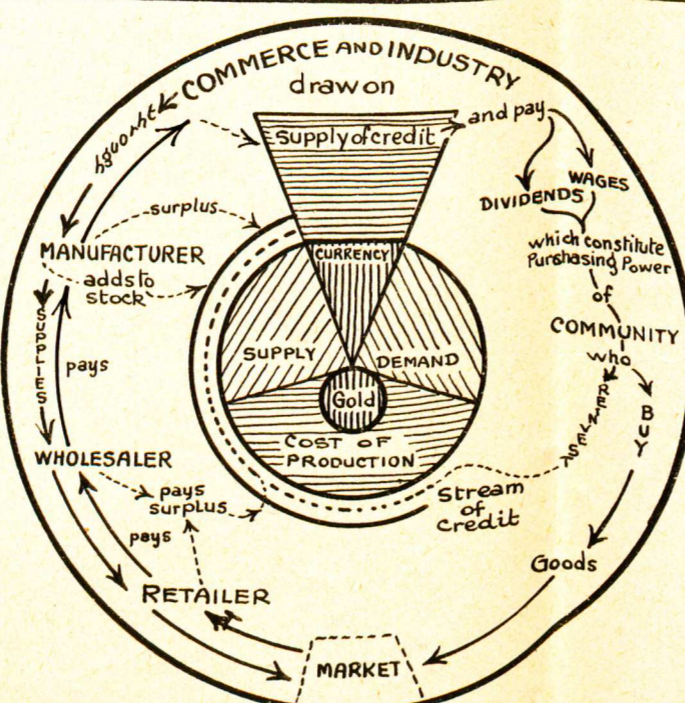


	<p>I Uses the technique of scientific thinking A In its approach to any problem</p>	<p>II Which leads A To the use of certain general principles and procedures.</p>	<p>III Which are applicable at any stage of the economic cycle, whether it is regarded A In terms of goods and services.</p>	<p>IV And to every variety of economic activity whatever. A Its purpose</p>	<p>C The form of ownership.</p>	<p>V And to the work of every individual whatever his status.</p>
RATIONALIZATION	<p>1 Collection of data. 2 Observation. 3 Definition. 4 Analysis. 5 Measurement. 6 Experiment. 7 Grouping of facts thus determined. a. Principles. b. Laws. 8 Proof. 9 Constant rechecking of conclusions by further experiment.</p>	<p>1. Use of research methods on all questions, whether within the range of exact knowledge or not. 2. Standardisation. 3. Simplification. 4 Application of statistical conceptions, correlation normal curve, etc. 5 Graphic presentation. 6 Isolation of factors. 7 Statistical and other controls.</p>		<p>1. Agriculture. 2. Industry. a. Extractive. b. Manufacturing. 3. Commerce. 4. Banking 5. Finance. 6. Transport. 7. Domestic Management 8. Association for Special Purpose</p>	<p>1. Central Government 2. Municipal or Local Authority. 3. Corporation trading for Profit 4. Mixed (Public & Private) 5. Corporation not trading for profit. 6. Private Partnership trading for profit. 7. Association not trading for profit. 8 Cooperative Society. 9. Individual.</p>	<p>1. Physical Conditions a. Health b. Safety c. Light d. Temperature e. Ventilation f. Posture 2. Psychological Conditions a. Security against: i. Old age. ii. Accident. iii. Unemployment. iv. Sickness. v. Injustice b. Absence of strain c. Rhythm. d. Adjustment. 3. Motivation a. Reward. b. Opportunity. c. Information. d. Interest. e. Leisure.</p>
	<p>B In proceeding to the unknown only on a complete knowledge of the known. 1 Full use of the exact sciences. a. Whether dealing with the external world. i. Chemistry. ii. Physics. iii. Botany iv. Geology v. Astronomy vi. Mathematics, etc B. or with man i. Physiology ii. Psychology iii. Biology, etc. 2. Pure research in these sciences to reveal new sources of knowledge.</p>	<p>B To the use of applied research and the applied sciences. 1 Either as specialized branches of knowledge a. Engineering Sciences b. Industrial Chemistry c. Metallurgy & Mineralogy d. Agricultural Botany. e. Meteorology f. Statistics & Accountancy g. Medicine h. Industrial Psychology, etc 2 Or as the specialized technology of the various trades.</p>	<p>B In terms of money.</p> 	<p>B Its function</p> <p>1. Administration a. Policy. b. Control. c. Organization. 2. Management. a. Coordination b. Personnel c. Legal d. Clerical. 3. Finances. a. Accounting. b. Statistics. c. Purchasing. 4. Production. a. Planning. b. Purchasing. c. Manufacturing. 5. Distribution. a. Marketing. b. Advertising. c. Selling. d. Transport. 6. Technical. a. Equipment. b. Research. c. Design.</p>	<p>D The scale of organization.</p> <p>1. Whole Nation. 2. Industry of International Scale. 3. Whole Industry within in nation. 4. Combination of single undertakings. 5. Large single undertaking. 6. Medium single undertaking. 7. Small single undertaking. 8. One man business</p>	<p>VI And issue in certain general conceptions. 1. The elimination of waste. 2. Cooperation a. Between industry and government b. Between producers and distributors c. Between all grades of producers. 3. Scientific Management. 4. Industrial Relations. 5. Business Forecasting. 6. The elasticity of markets. 7. Mass Production & Distribution. 8. "High Wages." 9. Preplanning. 10. Integration of processes.</p>

PROSPERITY

WHICH, IF RESOLUTELY APPLIED, RESULT IN