

To Prof Louis Juel

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Compliments

attn. Mr Mac Naen
of the Continental Committee

THE PLAN OF PLENTY

(TECHNOCRACY)

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Declaration of Aims

THE CONTINENTAL COMMITTEE

Dedicated to Establishing an Economy of Abundance.

IT IS evident that men must have food in order to live; that they need not be harassed by the fear of destitution when there is an abundance of material goods; that to secure the production and distribution of these goods, which nature and the genius of man make available, is the function of an economic system; that when an economic system becomes destructive of this end, the people must abolish it, and institute a new system, or perish.

The Continental Committee maintains that an even flow of goods from the sources of wealth, the fields, the mines, the seas, and the forests, to the ultimate consumers can be achieved only by *treating production and distribution as a single continuous process under scientific direction.*

We present a program through which the people of this continent would secure for themselves material plenty and economic security by abolishing the price system, ending the private control of natural resources and industrial equipment, and instituting therefor a scientific social control.

We propose:

1. That the people legally acquire the means of production and distribution and the natural resources of the continent.
2. That the trained technicians, in all fields, be drafted to integrate and modernize the equipment, operate the machinery and administer the resources of the continent for the equal benefit of all.
3. That a technologically sound social mechanism be established under which every adult, capable of service, shall contribute his service to the end that by such cooperative industry the individual shall vastly increase the standard of his living and acquire a leisure in which to pursue his own interest in a way hitherto possible only to the privileged few.

We will work to this end by the following means:

1. Perfect the technical plan by which the American community will continue to function as a whole when the present institutions have become completely inoperative.
2. Establish as rapidly as possible a practicable working organization in every division and sub-division of the Continent.
3. Secure general consent through orderly social procedure by intensive educational work

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Eighth Printing

The statistics on which
this pamphlet is based are
to be found in detail in "The Chart
of Plenty" by Harold Ross, giving
official figures of a government
survey of potential productive capacity
of the U.S.A.

INTRODUCTION

MANKIND, by means of modern technology, has solved the problem of production. By harnessing the forces of nature and substituting controlled power for human effort, goods of every needed kind can be produced in desired quantities. American farms can grow more food than the population can consume, and factories are equipped to turn out manufactured articles—clothes, building materials, typewriters, radios, automobiles, books and other commodities—in quantities sufficient to provide abundance for all.

In spite of this possibility of plenty, some twenty million men, women and children are destitute, existing by that suffrance known as charity. Over twenty million more live at levels below the minimum standards of decency; and most of the others are in momentary fear of being forced into the breadline. Instead of providing security and plenty for all, the power driven machine, misused by the present economic system, has neither banished poverty nor relieved distress.

Man need not be hungry when foodstuffs are allowed to rot; need not wear rags when the government pays the farmer to plow under or not grow approximately one-third of the cotton crop; need not live in hovels, or sleep on park benches, with vacant buildings everywhere. It is evident that under the present economic set-up, abundance of goods does not mean abundance for all. Rather, as matters stand, goods are more readily distributed when they are scarce, paradoxical as that seems.

The bad effects do not stop here. In 1929, fifty-two billion dollars, out of a total national income of eighty-one billion dollars, consisted of wages. Wages, therefore, make up the greater part of buying power or effective demand. But wages are also the most flexible factor of costs. The competitive open-market system com-

pels owners and managers, under penalty of bankruptcy, to cut costs to the bone. Obviously they are forced to lower wages and discharge men not only when profits fail but, whenever it is possible. Thus the more society is able to produce, the harder it is to earn profits, and the more pressure there is to cut costs. The result is a progressively lowered buying power for all classes of society. It is just this lack of buying power, or effective demand, which causes our great production plant to limp along at some fraction of its capacity.

This paradox of want in the midst of plenty exists because, under the profit system, distribution depends *not* upon the ability to produce, but upon an inadequate buying power. Buying power, whether it is derived from wages, interest, or any other source, depends today upon profit. Unless profit is realized, neither interest nor wages can be maintained. Profit is the difference between price and cost.* When an article is produced in such abundance that the available supply exceeds the effective demand, the difference between price and cost becomes zero, or a minus quantity. The article therefore sells at cost or less. This has been the case during recent years with basic commodities such as wheat, corn, cotton, rubber, sugar, and other items. As a result, profits are replaced by losses, wages and interest cease, men are thrown out of work, business institutions, cities and governments become bankrupt, distribution is obstructed and the wheels of progress stand still.

It used to be believed that when buying power lacked, when the effective demand was unable to remove the available supply from the market, prices would be dropped and the discrepancy between supply and demand corrected. This is the basic postulate of the open market system.

marginally But today prices are not dropped. The pressure of fixed charges (interest on debt) compels a limited price range. And not only do our industrialists restrict production rather than lower prices but latterly the government has been assisting the farmers—

* Costs include overhead and fixed charges as well as salaries and primary costs.

who are unwilling by themselves to curtail their crops—to reduce production so that they too can cooperate in restricting production and thereby impoverishing our people.

Instead of buying power depending upon wages, profits, interest and rent, all of which tend to disappear when goods are in ample supply, buying power should depend upon the amount of desired goods and services that can be produced. If such an expanded buying power were issued, the more society could produce, the more the individual would have to consume. This is the essence of the proposal embodied in the Plan of Plenty.

Again a pioneering task must be undertaken. The people of this continent face a problem upon the solution of which the fate of civilization depends. Failure to meet the emergency may mean the collapse and ultimate destruction of our society.

The recent efforts of the government to restrict production, to reduce our real wealth, and to create an artificial scarcity, is an acknowledgement of these basic principles. The government thereby tacitly admits that scarcity is essential to the functioning of the profit system, and furthermore that scarcity no longer exists.

CIVILIZATION has advanced whenever scientific methods have been introduced. The Plan of Plenty applies the scientific method to the *distribution* as well as the *production* of goods. By coordinating these two agencies, and integrating the means of production, an even steady flow of raw materials through the processing industries to the consumer, is assured.

Attempting to patch up the present system by currency or credit inflation might succeed in putting billions of dollars of purchasing power into the hands of speculators. If the stimulus of inflation could be continued long enough, some of the unemployed might be re-employed for a short time. However, as soon as inflation had run its course, a lack of buying power would again upset the distributing system and another period of general destitution and suffering would follow. Inflation cures nothing, and curtailing production while a part of the population lacks the essentials of life, is as criminal as it is stupid.

*As this \$4000 or \$5000 of goods would
be produced at low cost, the means of improving
manufacturing cutting out profit, salesmanship,
advertising, etc.; it would be \$7000-\$8000 in 1929
value.*

A new system is needed which will release our competent technology to produce abundance and thereby banish poverty. The open-market competitive profit system fails to effect this release. It has become obsolete, and leads to further chaos. Consequently it must be abandoned. National purchasing power can no longer be made contingent upon profit. It must at all times be made adequate to command the full operation (insofar as the resultant goods and services are both needed and desired) of the national productive plant.

Proof that abundance for all is possible exists. In 1934, under government auspices, The National Survey of Potential Product Capacity completed a comprehensive study of the raw material supplies, manufacturing facilities and labor force of the United States. This Survey proves definitely that this nation, without improving the existing plant, can produce and distribute annually to every American family goods and services, worth at 1929 retail prices, between four and five thousand dollars, and that this can be done without taking any consumer goods away from those accustomed to larger incomes. To do this—to make this advance to a decent living standard—the American productive plant must be allowed to operate at whatever speed is required in order to satisfy our needs and reasonable wants. We must remove the brakes placed on production.

In general, the old open market system, under the new conditions of potential plenty, compels governments, owners and even workers (driven by the necessity of self-preservation) to conspire to restrict production, and thereby to impoverish the people. The new system outlined in this Plan will enable the government, the technicians and the workers to co-operate to increase production, enrich our people and thereby lay the material foundation upon which a great nation can create a satisfying life.

During the early transitional period, while obsolete equipment is being replaced and while modern homes are being constructed, the present working hours may be required of all workers. As the task nears completion, however, the hours of work will decrease and purchasing power will increase, until a society is attained in

*In reality, there will be no wages, nor
necessity, as each person will share as
an inalienable right, his part of national
income in goods and services in return for
his full social cooperation.*

which abundance will be taken for granted. Every individual will possess not only all that he needs of essential goods, but ample leisure as well. These inalienable privileges will apply to everyone including the young, the old, the sick and crippled.

To sum up:

1. The problem of production is solved. By fully utilizing modern technology, goods and services to satisfy every need and every reasonable want can be provided for the entire population.
2. The open-market or profit system does not and cannot function satisfactorily under present conditions; that is to say, it cannot function when goods are potentially plentiful.
3. A new economy must be established which will function when commodities are in ample supply.

Certain definite characteristics of this new economy can be indicated.

FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The machinery of production and distribution will be organized into an integrated whole and operated for the benefit of the entire population.

The new economy falls naturally into two parts, production and distribution. The objectives of these are:

1. To integrate and plan the production of commodities from raw materials to finished consumer goods, so that the maximum of desired goods and services will be created with the minimum of human effort.
2. To issue an income or buying power based directly upon this production of goods and services so that the American people will have ample purchasing power with which to obtain the commodities made available by their skill and energy.

I. PRODUCTION PLANNED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE

The United States outranks all other nations in ^{equipment,} technical knowledge, management technique and skilled labor. Furthermore American scientists, engineers and inventors are prepared, with proven plans and highly developed machinery, to replace obsolete equipment. A huge well-equipped plant for fabricating machinery awaits their orders.

Obviously then, the immediate solution of our present economic problems lies in a plan that will permit "full speed ahead". This solution is embodied in The Plan of Plenty. The basic elements of this plan are the facts obtained by the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity. The steps undertaken in gathering these facts were as follows:

First, needs and wants of the entire population were estimated and then compiled as a National Budget. These may vary considerably from one individual to another, but the average amount of food, for instance, that can be consumed, or clothes that can be used, by one person in one year can be estimated. By listing the physical items actually purchased and consumed by individuals possessing adequate buying power, the Survey discovered not only the needs of the people, but also their tastes and desires.

The next step was to study the sources of raw materials, and the capacity of factories, farms, etc. This revealed that product capacity was ample for budgetary requirements.

It was then necessary to allocate correctly raw materials and goods in process of manufacture so that the final production plan approached as closely as possible the estimated National Budget. An example of this method of allocation follows:

The most serious lack in our standard of living is the shortage of modern well-equipped homes. Consequently, supplies of available building materials (steel, lumber, cement, bricks, roofing, etc.) as well as labor skilled in the building trades, were estimated in order to discover how much of these materials and facilities could be directed toward a housing program. Other kinds

[6]
A long period of transition - such as
still exists in Russia - will not be necessary
in a highly industrialized nation like the U.S.A.
once it social-communally gets the political
power to oust capitalism

of construction had to be considered. Office buildings, for example, are adequate for our current needs. On the assumption that non-residential construction would be continued at the 1929 rate, the Survey found that some 1,500,000 new dwelling units could be constructed annually—a rate nearly three times greater than in any previous year.

The "Chart of Plenty",* an interpretive study of the facts gathered by the Survey, contains a comprehensive plan for production—a plan which covers both our immediate needs and future requirements. Production of any desired commodity can be increased from year to year as new facilities are added and the wants of the people are made manifest. Public taste, expressing itself in buying trends, will dictate changes in the volume of production of given commodities. Allowances can thus be made for a changing and ever increasing range of consumer satisfactions.

Furthermore, by use of this Plan, the present waste of national resources and manpower will be checked. Our housing program, for example, contemplates substituting other materials for lumber wherever possible so that the depletion of our forest reserves—which at the 1929 rate of timber extraction would disappear in thirty-five years—will not continue. Our program also calls for a continually increasing use of sources of water power in order to substitute more and more of its energy for the non-recurrent power derived from coal and oil.

Of still greater importance is the full utilization of man power. Whereas, at present, millions of men are prevented from producing, under the proposed system their efforts would be needed to meet the increased demands for consumer satisfactions.

The flow of goods from raw materials to finished products will be continuous. Interruptions, or sabotage, due to the "stop" and "go" signals of private owners (depending on whether or not profit can be made) will no longer exist. Instead of a host of competing, duplicating and conflicting private enterprises, an integrated national production plant will be established, the units of which will be set up in all sections of the country and which

* Viking Press. \$2.25 including postage, from Continental Committee.

will include all the means of production of *non-scarce* goods. As but few desired goods need today be scarce, this great plant or organization will incorporate most of the nation's productive agencies. It may be pictured as one huge factory owned by the citizens of the country.

Individual units within this "factory" need not "buy" materials from other units. Such materials will be transferred by interdepartmental requisition, as is the present practice in large corporations. For example, in many textile mills, the yarn used by looms in weaving cloth is made by spindles under the same ownership. No money is required to "buy" the yarn in this case.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES— THE NATIONAL INCOME

In order to distribute consumer goods and services produced under this Plan, it is necessary to issue an adequate purchasing power, or national income.

This income will have the following characteristics:

1. *It shall be based directly on the goods and services which can be made available in one year.*
 2. *It shall be good only for the year during which it is issued and shall be void at the end of that year.*
 3. *It shall be cancelled when used for purchases.*
 4. *It shall be non-transferable.*
 5. *It shall be issued to every individual, whether working, on sick leave or on leave.*
- These characteristics are further explained below:

1. The total face value of the money issued as yearly incomes to the people will always equal the total value assigned to the consumers goods and services produced during the year. This is done as follows:

* Working age 25 to 45. The harder
or more disagreeable the work the
less hours he has to work to compensate him.

- (a) Those needed and desired goods and services which can be produced should be listed. This cataloguing has been done by the Survey and the complete list is the National Budget.
- (b) A price should be put against each item. The Survey employed 1929 prices. They are satisfactory because we are used to them. It would add to our difficulties if chewing gum, for instance, were other than five cents a package.
- (c) The prices multiplied by the budgeted quantities, should be totalled. The sum, according to the calculation of the Survey, amounts to 135 billion dollars. This total would be increased as new houses were built and new articles placed at the disposal of the people.

Minor adjustments in prices and incomes can be made when required. In this way the nation will automatically be guaranteed the *highest possible* income and the maximum utilization of our resources. By contrast, the present competitive economy automatically provides a low national income, since it treats all salaries and wages, sources from which national income largely derives, as "costs", and individuals and corporations must keep down "costs" in order to stay in business.

2. Since under the Plan, the national income for a year represents needed goods and services produced that year, it must be spent that year; otherwise there would not be full distribution and consumption of goods and services.

"Saving" cannot be carried on effectively by private individuals. So-called investments are now governed by the desire for profit and often fail to provide either security or profit. The nation's saving will be accomplished by the upkeep and enlargement of all productive facilities. This will insure, for the future, a satisfactory production of consumers goods, thereby guaranteeing the maintenance (or increase) of all incomes. Existing saving schemes aim to do this for individuals, but often fail to accomplish even that.

3. No portion of the national monetary income can be used for purchase more than once without destroying the relationship between the total monetary income and the total goods and services which it represents. The cancelled money, when stamped with the identification number of the item for which it was exchanged, will also serve as an index of buying trends.

4. When the production of goods and services provides for the needs of *all* the people, it follows that they must *all* share in the consumption. Therefore no one can be deprived of his share without upsetting the schedule. Nothing would be gained under this system by the transference of money. Furthermore, debts—that is, contracts to pay money in the future for goods consumed in the present—cannot be incurred. Debts and gambling can of course continue, but in a harmless way, since only scarcity goods and their monetary equivalents would be suitable mediums for such contracts.*

5. Since all important goods will be plentiful, no family need have an income, at 1929 price levels, lower than approximately \$4,000 a year, during even the first year of the transition. The Survey's findings also indicate that no family, without outside help, can consume much more of the budgeted and plentiful goods and services. However, a small income differential may be maintained during the period of transition. For example, qualitative differences would persist, both in scarce goods privately owned, and in certain non-scarce categories, such as housing, where the location and character of homes necessitates a selective method of allotment. This hang-over from the age of scarcity offers a practical way of rewarding special services. Men and women who excel in skill or knowledge might enjoy this tangible benefit. Such a method does not, however, restrict choice of purchasing power in other goods, and it meets the problem of supplying that material incentive to effort to which so many are now accustomed.

* Scarcity goods—oil paintings, antique furniture, precious gems, works of handicraft, first editions, etc.—cannot be provided in desired quantities. Consequently they had best be left to the "higgling of the market", exchangeable for the old currency.

All possible choice pertaining to the type of service he wishes to perform would be allowed each individual. Certainly a far wider range of productive and service vocations will be open to men and women under this Plan than they enjoy today. Income will also be provided for those who, for various reasons, are not working. The individual, under the Plan of Plenty, is guaranteed not only economic security, liberty and leisure during his *whole* life, but also a consuming power over all essential goods equal to that of those few who at present are materially fortunate.

In the same way that debts, interest, etc., will be eliminated, so will money taxation be abolished. Governments, both federal and local, can allocate material and labor without calling upon the people for any part of their buying power. Service only will be asked of the people and this service will be proportioned according to the individual's ability to serve.

meet is impossible - all poverty abolished. Unemploy-

*2 of covers
the advising leader
won't do it, but
possibly in a later
part in the
which will*

TRANSITION

THE administration today has the greatest opportunity in history to lead the nation out of this emergency and to immunize it to future emergencies. The Continental Committee proposes, by education, organization and social pressure, to induce the President and the Congress to take the measures which it advocates, and this action failing, to assume leadership of the American people and obtain the support of sufficient numbers to bring about the change.

(written when there was still a little faith in Roosevelt)

The question has frequently arisen as to how the Plan of Plenty could be introduced, in accordance with established constitutional procedure, in the United States.

The method depends, first, upon the declaration of an emergency similar to the emergency clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act. This declaration, in the interest of public welfare, gives to Congress and the President more than ordinary latitude in meeting an extraordinary situation and removing the cause of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry.

Second, the power of eminent domain must be invoked. This power, one of the mightiest the Federal Government possesses, is very wide in scope. It enables the government to institute condemnation proceedings against any private or state owned property, and to acquire such property by the payment of just compensation in an amount determined by law, subject only to the limitation that the use contemplated must be such public use as lies within the power of the Federal Government. It would seem that the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, if upheld by the Courts, as late liberal decisions of the Supreme Court seem to indicate it will be, will furnish an excellent precedent for the procedure we propose. There are also many other precedents among the eminent domain cases.

As the Congress likewise has the power to determine what currency or other money shall constitute legal tender, nothing need stand in the way of the people's acquiring, through their government and under their Constitution, the means of production—at present largely privately owned—upon which their welfare depends.

It is the belief of the legal staff of the Continental Committee that the Plan of Plenty may be instituted without an amendment to the Constitution. But an amendment, if one is needed, can be quickly and easily obtained in the usual peaceful and orderly manner when a majority of the American people is already in favor of the Plan, as assumed in this section.

I. EMERGENCY MEASURES

In order to avoid confusion during the transition, the Continental Committee recommends that the following measures be taken by the National Administration under the control granted by Congress:

1. *The declaration of a general moratorium.* Prices must be fixed and markets closed in order to prevent financial disorder.
2. *The assumption of control by the existing government,*

pending final adjustment under the new system, of all properties affecting the production or the distribution of non-scarce commodities.

3. *A proclamation of continued service*, requiring every individual or group to continue his or its task until confirmed, transferred or relieved.
4. *The general registration of the entire population*, to be carried out in accordance with the regulations established by the Selective Service Act passed by Congress in 1928, in order to facilitate vocational choice and the scientific classification of experience and abilities.
5. *The authorization, by the Government, of requisitions*, on individuals or groups which will be honored, pending final adjustment under the new system, for all necessary supplies, such as food, clothing, shelter and the service of public utilities.

These reasonable measures assure the necessities of life during the preliminary adjustment period. Public order and private security are required in order to facilitate the establishment of the new system.

II. PERMANENT MEASURES

As soon as the registration of the population is completed and the primary wants of the people satisfied, the Administration should proceed to establish the new economy by the following series of constructive steps.

1. *A National Control Board shall be selected.*

This Board shall consist of qualified individuals who are convinced of the practicability and necessity of the following measures, and whose personalities and records inspire confidence. *of the workers.*

2. *The means of production for all non-scarce goods and services shall be taken over by this Board.*

The means of production for all non-scarce goods and the

existing stocks of such goods, together with all public utilities—the transportation system, telephone, telegraph and radio services—medical, educational, and recreational facilities, all the essential social services—these shall be requisitioned by the government under the power of eminent domain, purchased from their present owners by the issuance and payment of current dollars, and title in them shall be vested in the American people.

3. *A budgeted production plan shall be adopted by this Board and put into immediate operation.*

The Survey Budget and the Survey's study of capacity will provide the foundation for this plan.

4. *A purchasing power sufficient to acquire the budgeted goods and services shall be distributed.*

A buying power consisting of Purchasing Certificates shall be devised in accordance with Section II of Fundamental Characteristics—Plan of Plenty—and shall be issued to all the people. These certificates shall be immediately exchangeable for all services and commodities distributed by the government.

The work of the National Control Board shall consist in initiating and supervising the work of other boards and individuals whose duty it shall be, as rapidly as facilities permit, to plan and regulate the production and distribution to the population, of all essential supplies and services, such as food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical services. Wherever possible and desirable, existing facilities and personnel will be continued in their present functions. Unemployed persons can be placed wherever their services, governed by their qualifications, may be needed. Individual occupational preferences will at all times be considered.

The issuance of billions of old dollars to cover the various requisitions may rapidly devalue the old dollar and raise free prices. However, the only free prices after the National Control Board has taken over the production and distribution of commodities subject to quantity production, will be the prices of goods intrinsically scarce. All non-scarce goods and services will be obtainable only in exchange for the new Purchasing Certificates.

Under the Plan of Plenty, the farmer will receive his Purchasing Certificates in the same manner that everybody else receives them. He will not be penalized for crop failure due to bad weather, insect pests, and lack of knowledge any more than the factory worker, under the Plan, would be were the machinery in the plant to break down due to faulty design, supervision, or his own lack of instruction in its use. It will be the duty of agricultural experts to advise and instruct the farmer—as is now done by the county agents—in the best use of his land and care of his crops and herds, and it will be the duty of regional planning boards, operating under the supervision and direction of the National Control Board, to plan the needed production in the areas under their jurisdiction.

During the time of transition, leaders of public opinion and educators should prepare the people for the replacement of the present greed motif by an older and more efficient one, the instinctive desire of all human beings for prestige, for the esteem of their fellows. This is necessary because differential consuming power loses its force as an incentive to effort when every one can have every material thing within reason that he wants.

As the measures described above become effective, the concept of property will change. Such property as is actually used and consumed by the individual will remain private property. Property needed for the production and distribution of non-scarce goods and services, however, will become the property of *all* the people.

The economic system now in power is one of Artificial Scarcity (or famine) created to hold up the rate of profit. We plan a full production of abundance based on use instead of Profit. All Profits must be abolished, so will all interest.

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This new system is not only logical but absolutely practical & could be started in fair shape within six months.

CONCLUSION

THE above considerations have been governed by the necessities of the situation. Our people must be allowed to prosper, and civilization to develop.

One thought irrelevant to the scientific approach may be permitted in conclusion. So long as scarcity existed, people were predatory from necessity. Individuals and nations, as well as jungle folk, have been subject to the competitive struggle called "the survival of the fittest". The economy of plenty will end all that.

The establishment of the Plan of Plenty will be the beginning of a new era. Not only will human relations be completely changed when the life of no individual will depend upon the whim of another, but group associations will be transformed.

Nationalism, today inevitably tainted by imperialism and other forms of chauvinism, will become a completely new thing. A nation adopting the Plan of Plenty will be a nation free from fear. None other could attack it as it would be too well organized. As its individuals would not be struggling for existence, it could not be predatory.

America, young, energetic, the land of a new race, bred from the mingled strains of all the world, will be the fit nation to take this forward step. Fate has indicated its election because only America is truly self-sufficient, not only in material resources but in technical skill. Once again her people are challenged by the opportunity to pioneer—this time a pioneering task which asks no conquest but the creation of a society in which men and women, for the first time in the world's history, may venture forward to whatever heights their talents may carry them.

*We will first have to get our own nation in good order before we can use efforts beyond our frontiers to help our
[16]
brethren in other countries, as at first we have not enough industrial equipment to supply such a high standard of living to the world*

APPLICATION FOR SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

in the Continental Committee

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The Stupidity of Poverty, and Capacity vs. Rapacity, by Harold Loeb20
The Age of Distribution, by Stuart Chase10
Plan of Plenty and Socialism Contrasted (Bulletin No. 7)10
Price in a Technocracy (Bulletin No. 8)10
Measures for Establishing the New Commonwealth (Bulletin No. 9)10
The Castaways of Plenty, by Willard Hawkins50
Tomorrow Comes, by Park Sumner25
A Primer of Technocracy, by Florence Mayne05
Series of Six Radio Talks, by Harold Loeb15

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Books

Chart of Plenty, by Harold Loeb and Associates	\$2.25
(Based on the findings of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity).	
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The Open Door at Home, by Charles A. Beard	3.00
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The above books may be ordered through the Continental Committee headquarters at a discount.