SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Science of Human Engineering

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Under the title, "Manhood of Humanity," the Polish engineer Alfred Korzybski has just issued a book on The Science of Human Engineering. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers.

Korzybski's work, in conjunction with Professor Edwin G. Conklin's, "The Direction of Human Evolution," provides a solid foundation of eternal natural law upon which chemists and engineers can build a new, unique, social industrial structure which shall characterize industry of the twentieth century by scientific humanitarianism as industry of the nineteenth century was characterized by scientific materialism.

Robert B. Wolf, vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Federated Engineers' Committee on Elimination of National Economic Waste says, "I consider Count Korzybski's discovery of man's place in the great life movement even more epoch-making than Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. It will have a far greater effect upon the development of the human race."

And A. F. Sheldon, president of the International Rotary Club, writes, "In my judgment Korzybski's 'Manhood of Humanity' is potent with possibilities of being a mighty contributing factor in restoration of financial equilibrium and economic balance throughout the world and the bringing about of a status of justice to all parties concerned in industrial and commercial relationships, employee as well as employer."

Without further comment "The Manhood of Humanity" is commended to the earnest study of American chemists.

We are living in an age of swift social action. In England, the status of labor has advanced further toward effective political power in the past seven years than in the previous two centuries. In our own country, as well as in England, direct political power of women has grown more in the last decade than in all previous ages. And the Russian Revolution, of some five years' duration, marks the transition of the peoples of the earth from competitive, individualistic industrialism to cooperative, democratic indus-

trialism; just as the French Revolution marked the passing of feudalism and the beginning of individualism.

The rapid transition will bring no greater disturbance than that which attends hurried installation of any improved process of manufacture, with erection of much new apparatus while keeping the plant in full operation, if we be guided by the basic laws of evolution disclosed by Conklin and Korzybski. On the other hand, if we disregard these eternal laws and let ourselves be led by emotion and selfish, momentary expediency we will bury the social industrial world plant in a muddle of chaotic disorder.

If we remain content to let temporizing political leaders enact manmade laws, in utter disregard and defiance of laws of biological evolution, we will have "burned the barn to roast a pig."

Discussing the social industrial trend of 1921 and the rather ruthless regard of chemists and engineers by non-resident financial managers of great industries which the chemists and engineers have created by scientific research and applied science, a leading American engineer recently wrote, "The worst of the situation is that those responsible for it are not conscious of the fact that they are violating natural law. But natural law always works, regardless of whether we violate it consciously or unconsciously. To say, 'we didn't know it was hot, does not make the blister any less painful.'"

Chemists and engineers, collectively constitute the keystone of the social industrial structure. They stand between capital, executive management, and government regulation on the one hand, and labor, intellectual workers, and the public on the other. By their practical knowledge of science they rise head and shoulders above either curve of the arch. They attained that preeminence through material science applied to industry.

To-day the keystone is in danger of disintegrating under the influence of corrosive seepage from active domination on the side of capital, and from crass indifference on the side of the public. The arch will collapse in ruin unless the keystone be protected by the acid resisting power of research applied to the Science of Human Engineering.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

The New York Meeting

This issue of the JOURNAL is scheduled to reach our readers a day or two before the great rally of Anglo-Saxon chemists takes place in New York under the auspices of the American Chemical Society and the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Doubtless, it will be the largest meeting approaching international proportions which has ever been held in this country. Our guests of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain and its various Canadian sections will be receiving a welcoming hand in New York probably before they read these lines, yet, in order to be all-inclusive, a formal welcome to both, members of the American Chemical Society and their guests, from our own

President Edgar Fahs Smith is published herewith:

A Message of Welcome and a Call to Duty from President E. F. Smith

Honored Guests and Fellow Members of the American Chemical Society:

You are aware that Chemistry is to-day much in the eye and on the tongue of every true, wide-awake American; hence it behooves us to make every effort to attend the meeting in New York, that we may hear subjects of vital importance discussed by thoughtful, far-sighted men. Through the fearful ordeal, visited upon it by the world war, our Country has learned the powers of the American chemist. To maintain the position won by him it is absolutely essential that chemists should foregather with their colleagues and participate in the meetings and advise on the various topics which will come before the