

SKILL	KIND	POINT VALUE OF RATING				
		NONE	SLIGHT	AVE.	MORE THAN ORD.	EXCEPT
INTELLIGENCE	MANUAL	●				
	NUMERICAL	●				
	VERBAL					●
PERSONALITY	KIND					
	APPLICATION RELIABILITY COMPANY INTEREST					●
	TACT					●
TRAINING	KIND					
	TRADE TRAINING					●
	GEN'L EDUCATION					●
REPLACEMENT COST	VALUE					
	MARKET PRICE					●
	PRICE PERSON REQUIRED					●
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRESS	POSSIBILITIES					
	WITH COMPANY					●
	ELSEWHERE					●
COMPANY TRAINING COST	COST					
	LENGTH OF TIME					●
	TRAINING LOSS	●				

Figure 3

CLERICAL JOB RATING
Department—General Correspondence
Position—Section Chief, Adjustment Section
Job Rating Score—51 points

Figure 4 shows how the various jobs fall into the three classes on the basis of their point ratings.

While rates of pay may vary according to the policy of the company, the locality of the company and the prevailing wage rates, a fairly definite scale can be set up.

Class I jobs are paid \$40 a week and upward. Vacations with pay and compensation for illness are included.

Class II jobs are paid from \$25 to \$39 per week. Vacations with pay and compensation for illness are also included here.

Class III jobs are paid by the hour and do not receive compensation for vacations or illness. The weekly rate ranges from \$12.50 to \$24.

Class IV jobs are on a measured production basis and do not receive compensation for vacations or illness. The weekly rates range from \$12.50 to \$40.

The following listing of jobs according to class gives an idea of the way in which individual jobs line up:

Job Title	CLERICAL JOB RATING SUMMARY				
	Class III	Class II	Class I	POINTS	
Section Chief-Adjustment Section				50	51
Correspondent				40	40
Distributing Clerk				30	30
Section Chief-Credit & Collections				50	50
Credit Correspondent				40	40
Collection Correspondent				40	40
General Clerk				30	30
Suspense Ledger Clerk				30	30
Rating and Schedule Clerk				30	30
Asst. Secretary-Quality Committee				30	30
Stenographer-Quality Committee				30	30
Cashier				30	30
Asst. Cashier				30	30
Cashier's Clerk				30	30
Section Chief-Sales, Inc. Sec.				50	50
Asst. Section Chief				40	40
Cash Bookkeeper				30	30
Ellis Book Mch. Operator				30	30
Stuffing Clerk				30	30
Sales Filing Clerk				30	30
Errand Boy				30	30
Section Chief-Sales & Adm. Acctg.				50	50
Working Supervisor				30	30
Senior Bookkeeper				30	30
Junior Bookkeeping Clerk				30	30

Figure 4

Class I jobs include accountants, cashiers, assistant cashiers, correspondents, cost accountants, statisticians, section chiefs, assistant section chiefs, working supervisors, etc.

Class II jobs include cash reconcilers, classifiers, control clerks, general clerks (some departments), master card operators, rating and schedule clerks, secretaries, senior bookkeepers, suspense ledger clerks, tracers, telegraph message clerks, working supervisors (some departments), etc.

Class III jobs include addressograph operators, junior bookkeeping clerks, cashier's clerks, distributing clerks, errand boys, general clerks, mail clerks, multigraph clerks (also Class IV), numbering clerks, filing clerks, stenographers (routine), stuffing clerks, typists, checkers, etc.

Class IV jobs include Ellis bookkeeping machine operators, Moon Hopkins billing machine operators, multigraph operators, dictaphone operators, computer operators, etc.

It should be noted that the jobs that have the highest rating are the most exacting as to personal qualifications. In other words, the more important the job, the more important the person, and the less important the job, the less important the person. It is upon personal factors that a high market value is placed.

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REPLACEMENT COST	VALUE					
	MARKET PRICE					●
	PRICE PERSON REQUIRED					●
OPPORTUNITY FOR PROGRESS	POSSIBILITIES					
	WITH COMPANY					●
	ELSEWHERE					●
COMPANY TRAINING COST	COST					
	LENGTH OF TIME					●
	TRAINING LOSS	●				

Figure 5

COMPARISON CLERICAL JOB AND EMPLOYE RATINGS
Department—General Correspondence
Position—Section Chief, Adjustment Section
Employee Rating Score—31 points
Comparison Rating—31 points

When the job ratings and classification have been completed, the employees are rated by the same method. Figure 5 shows how the comparison is made between job and employee. As in Figure 3, the solid circles represent job ratings. The lined circles represent employee ratings. Where a lined circle is surrounded by a heavy outline, it means that the job and employee ratings correspond. The comparison rating, which the employee rating should equal, is arrived at by subtracting from the total job rating the rating points which apply only to the job.

When a sheet similar to Figure 5 has been prepared for each job and employee, the sheets are brought before the committee that was responsible for determining the standard job requirements. When the comparative ratings have been gone over, definite recommendations should be submitted

to the office manager on the basis of them. In some cases transfers may be necessary, adjustments in wage, and additional training for the job. Corrective measures and adjustments made possible by this method result in increased production and greater satisfaction to the workers.

Professor Henri Le Chatlier Pays Tribute to Frederick W. Taylor

FOLLOWING the presentation to him of the Certificate of Honorary Membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by Charles M. Schwab at a luncheon given by the Honorable Myron T. Herrick at the American Embassy, Paris, February 28, 1928, Professor Le Chatlier gave the following address:

Mr. Ambassador, Mr. President, I am much flattered by the high honor which the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has had the kindness to confer upon me. It is a great honor for me to have been adopted by the most important technical society in the United States. One may well be surprised to see the work of a chemist rewarded by mechanical engineers. I owe this favor to the friendly relations I have had with one of your most distinguished predecessors in the presidency of this Society, Frederick Winslow Taylor.

Rather odd circumstances first threw us together. One day I was reading an article in the Revue de Metallurgie on the history of the discovery of high-speed steels, written by an English engineer. The latter ascribed the origin of this invention to the negligence of a clumsy workman which Taylor was supposed to have profited by. To this analysis I added some personal remarks. Having no faith in the influence of chance in the conduct of human affairs, I declared that, in order to make sure of this accidental observation and perfect a process which should revolutionize mechanical construction, Taylor must have had a great deal of knowledge.

These words came to his attention and he thanked me for taking the English engineer's "fairly tale with a grain of salt." He told me that his discovery had been the result of a number of years of methodical study. He was going to describe it in his discourse upon the occasion of his surrendering the presidency of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he sent me a copy of his address. He added that it was his intention to accomplish a work more useful still in formulating new principles for the organization of work in shops, and he asked me if I would give his study a careful examination. I did this with great pleasure. I have an ardent interest in researches of this kind and I immediately bestirred myself to popularize the ideas of your illustrious colleague in France by an active propaganda. This was the beginning of a warm friendship which only death brought to a close.