Objects of the Taylor Society Incorporated

The objects of this Society are, through research, discussion, publication and other appropriate means:

- 1. To secure—for the common benefit of the community, the worker, the manager and the employer—understanding and intelligent direction of the principles of administration and management which govern organized effort for accomplishing industrial and other social purposes.
- 2. To secure the gradual elimination of unnecessary effort and of unduly burdensome toil in the accomplishment of the work of the world.
- 3. To promote the scientific study and teaching of the principles governing organized effort,
- 4. To promote general recognition of the fact that the evaluation and application of these principles and mechanisms are the mutual concern of the community, the worker, the manager and the employer.
- 5. To inspire in labor, manager and employer a constant adherence to the highest ethical conception of their individual and collective responsibility.

Membership

Membership in the Taylor Society may be either individual or firm. The following is a statement of membership classes. The fees and dues for members in other countries than the United States are one-half of those specified. The exception is the organized branch which is permitted to remit one-quarter of the regular fees for each of its individual or firm members. Application for membership should be made on a regular form which may be secured from the Society. New members may be elected directly to the grades marked.*

- *Member: An individual interested in the development of the science and the art of management aengineer, executive, operative, scientist, investigator or teacher. Minimum age 28. Initiation Fee \$15. Annual dues including subscription to the Bulletin, \$20.
- *Junior Member: A younger member. A Junior Member may become a Member without payment
 of additional initiation fee at 28 years of age and must change to Member at 30 years. Initiation Fee.
 *S. Annual dues including subscription to the Bulletin, \$10.

For any of the above grades a person engaged in educational work, state service, government service or the service of any other non-commercial enterprise of an electmosynary nature shall pay one-half the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues of the grade to which elected.

- 3. Honorary Member: A member elected by the Board of Directors for exceptionally distinguished service in the advancement of the science and the art of management.
- 4. *Life Member: Any Member who has prepaid all dues by the payment of \$500.
- 5. *Firm Member: A firm or organization interested in the advancement of the science and the art of management which desires to make the service of the Society available to members of its organization. A firm member designates two representatives (who may be changed from time to time at the organization's discretion) who have all the rights and privileges of membership except the right to vote and to hold office. Annual dues, including two subscriptions to the Bulletin, \$40.
- 6. *Contributing Member: Any individual, firm or organization desiring to promote the work of the Society by an annual contribution of \$100 or more. A contributing member has all the privileges of personal or firm membership, as the case may be, including one subscription to the Bulletin for each \$20 contributed.
- 7. *Student Associate: A regularly enrolled student of management in any school of engineering, business administration, commerce or arts, of collegiate rank, or a graduate of such institution who has applied for membership not later than one year after graduation, elected upon recommendation of the instructor in charge of management courses. A Student Associate may become a Junior Member, without payment of initiation fee, any time after graduation and must become a Junior Member at the age of 25. Annual dues including subscription to the Bulletin. \$3.

All dues are payable in advance, either annually or in semi-annual instalments. The fiscal year is November 1 to October 31. Members elected other than at the beginning of the fiscal year are charged pro rata (quarterly) for the first year.

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AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY TO PROMOTE THE SCIENCE AND THE ART OF ADMINISTRATION AND OF MANAGEMENT

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AUGUST, 1932

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Contents

In view of the fact that many of our readers are away from their desks during August we have taken the opportunity to issue a vacation Bulletin in the form of a "Book Review Number." Our book review space is normally so limited that we get behind in our appraisal of important books. This issue will bring our readers up to date on a number of books of varied but pertinent subject matter.

Coming Meetings About November 10, 1932

For a date early in November the Taylor Society plans to join with the American Academy of Political and Social Science in a two-day convention to be held in Philadelphia. The emphasis at this convention will be on problems of stabilization of industry, probably under the general title, "What Should the Party in Power Do?"

December 7-9, 1932

The regular Annual Meeting of the Taylor Society to be held December 7-9 will be a joint meeting with the Society of Industrial Engineers. At this meeting the emphasis will be on management in the individual enterprise—production, marketing and general administration.

Reviews

A History of Science, and Its Relation with Philosophy and Religion. By W. C. Dampier Dampier-Whetham, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1930, pages xxi, 514.

Reason and Nature. An Essay on the Meaning of the Scientific Method. By Morris R. Cohen, Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, 1931, pages xxiv, 470.

Science and First Principles. By F. S. C. Northrop, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1931, pages xiv, 299.

The Adventure of Science. By Benjamin Ginzburg, Simon & Schuster, New York, 1930, pages xiv, 487.

Builders of Delusion. By Henshaw Ward, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1931, pages 381.
 Human Values. By Dewitt H. Parker, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1931, pages viii, 415.

What is science? What is its relation to philosophy and religion? What is the scientific method? What is the role of and what the limits upon reasoning? Do the most recent scientific findings alter the outlook which we should intelligently have on the universe?

It is questions like these which, despite their abstract sound, are at the core of all the serious thinking of our day. However sterile the world of philosophic thought may casually seem on the surface, there is in fact a profound agitation beneath, of which these few books out of scores in the last few years, are the outward sign. And everyone who enjoys the excitement and zest of intellectual mastery and awareness can find great stimulation and satisfaction in these vital stirrings of the world of thought.

It may be hard to dramatize the personal and social implications of these philosophic issues; but they are abundantly there. And for the reader with any imagination such books as these are as exciting as the opening of a door out upon a hitherto unknown world. In a real sense it is in fact a new world of attitude, promise and potentiality for control, which they by implication project. And anyone who would share in the unprecedented experience of realizing the character of the world's possible future has a rich treat in such superficially "dry" documents as these.

One general idea, by no means new to the experts, which bonstantly emerges is that science is essentially instrumental in character. It is not an ultimate, nor a whole philosophy of life. It is a way of analysis, a method to facilitate an effective and orderly grappling with reality in an effort to understand and control it. It is a method of study, not a way of life, although it can conceivably throw light on a way of life.

As such it has no answer of itself to questions of mechanism versus vitalism, determinism versus free will, and