TAYLOR SOCIETY

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING

29 WEST THIRTY-NINTH ST., NEW YORK

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(Extract from the Constitution)

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

- 1. To secure an understanding and intelligent direction of the principles governing organized effort for the accomplishment of industrial and other social purposes for the mutual benefit of
 - A. The Community
 - B. Labor
 - C. The Manager
 - D. The Employer
- 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, and of the mechanisms of their adaptation and application under varying and changing conditions.
- 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, labor, 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 social responsibility.

BULLETIN OF THE TAYLOR SOCIETY

A SOCIETY TO PROMOTE THE SCIENCE OF MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING

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T HIS issue might properly be called the "Reprint Number" of the BULLETIN. All of the leading articles have appeared elsewhere—but in technical journals which come infrequently to the attention of members of this Society. The Society is particularly indebted to the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association and the Storage Committee of the War Industries Board for these leading articles.

PROFESSOR Mixter's article on Diminishing Returns in Manufactures explains why the manager of a plant which is increasing in size and output—usually external evidence of prosperity—should give as serious attention to the problem of better management as the manager of the plant which is believed to be in trouble. Incidentally he makes some pertinent observations concerning management engineers. Mr. Crum's and Mr. Douglas' articles On The Computation of Percentage of Labor Turnover offer sugges-

tions looking towards the adoption of a standard formula for the computation of a coefficient of labor turnover. Both criticise the method adopted by the National Conference of Employment Managers and apparently approved by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The two parts of the article by Mr. Shelton on Principles of Storage were published as separate bulletins of the Storage Committee of the War Industries Board for the use of supply officers of the Army and of the Navy, and are here brought together for the first time.

NCLUDED in the story of the reorganization of the Society, in the Supplement to Vol. IV, No. 2 of the Bulletin, was a list of possible services which the office of the Society might render on behalf of its members and of others interested in better management. It was not known along what lines activity should first begin. That was to be determined by the demands of those whom the office was intended to serve. It may interest the members to know that during the first three months, in addition to the work imposed by planning and editing the BULLETIN and planning and arranging for future meetings of the Society, the principal activity of the office has been, first, to act as an information center answering inquiries, personal and written, domestic and foreign, concerning "scientific management" and "Taylor management"; and, second, to act as an employment bureau, assisting firms in their search for persons who have had experience in good management or assisting men in their search for positions where they may study the principles and learn the art of good management. Disclosure of the line of service next to be emphasized by the nature of the demand for service is awaited with interest.

Is the manager, the consulting engineer in management, the industrial engineer, the management enneer, the consultant in management methods, or whatever he calls himself, really an engineer and a professional man? The question is raised in order to give occasion to inform our readers how it was answered by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers—a society which is exacting in its technical standards—over twelve years ago. We are permitted by the Secretary of the A. S. M. E. to state that in February, 1907, the Council of that Society, for the guidance of its membership committee, passed a resolution that "industrial engineering involving either the planning or management of important industrial operations.