

or, rather, the practical application of science to the business of life, had been helped by what he called the artisan thinking about his job, as distinct from the researcher in the laboratory. My contribution is only that of the artisan who is trying to think about his job, and it is from that point of view I want to make a few suggestions to those who are now studying economics.

From the point of view of the practitioner trying to get guidance from the scientist, I have sometimes thought that those who are engaged in the continuous study of economics have perhaps not given all the aid they can give to the practical business of life, and the first reason, I think, is that theory has sometimes been too much divorced from practice. I am convinced that if the study of economics is going to make a valuable contribution to policy it will only be by arranging a happy and fruitful marriage between theory and practice. Sometimes from the point of view of the administrative practitioner, economists seem divided into theoretical ones, people whose theory is so pure that it has no practical relation to the facts of life, and the other kind, people so much immersed in facts, present and past, that they receive no guidance or illumination from the central doctrine or principle. I am convinced it is most important that the theorists on the one hand and the practitioners on the other should be making bridges between the two, bridges adjusted not for one-way traffic but a two-way traffic; for it is equally important that the scientist should bring what he has to bring into the practical conduct of life and that on the other hand he should welcome to the very formation of his science the practical experience only obtained in actual contact with economic processes at work in the world and