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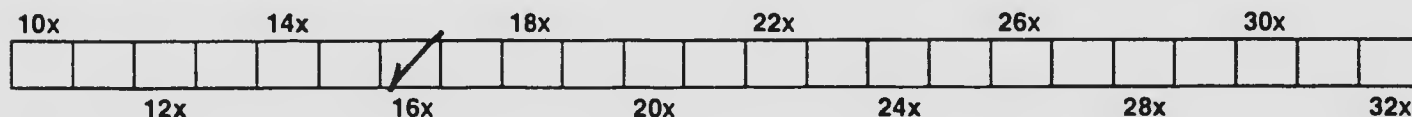
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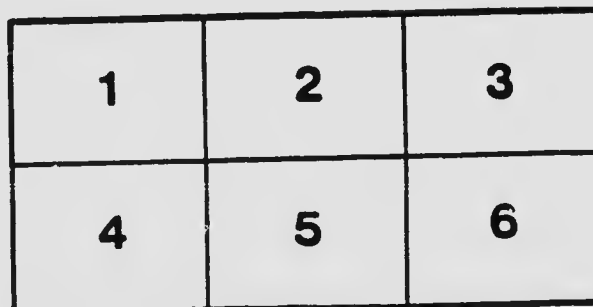
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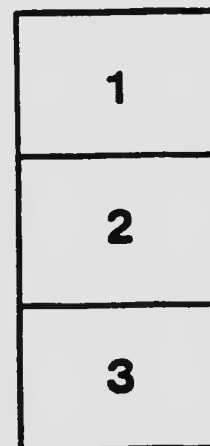
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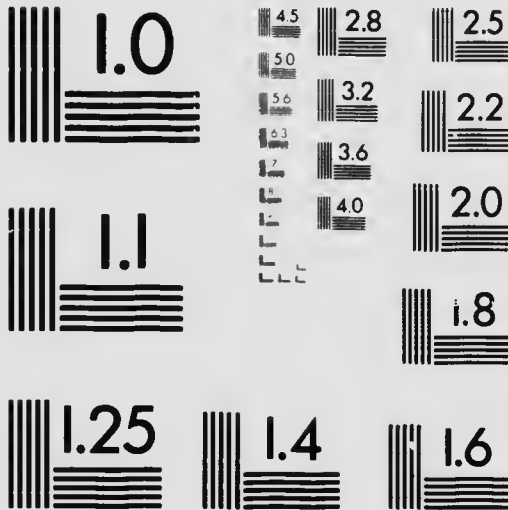
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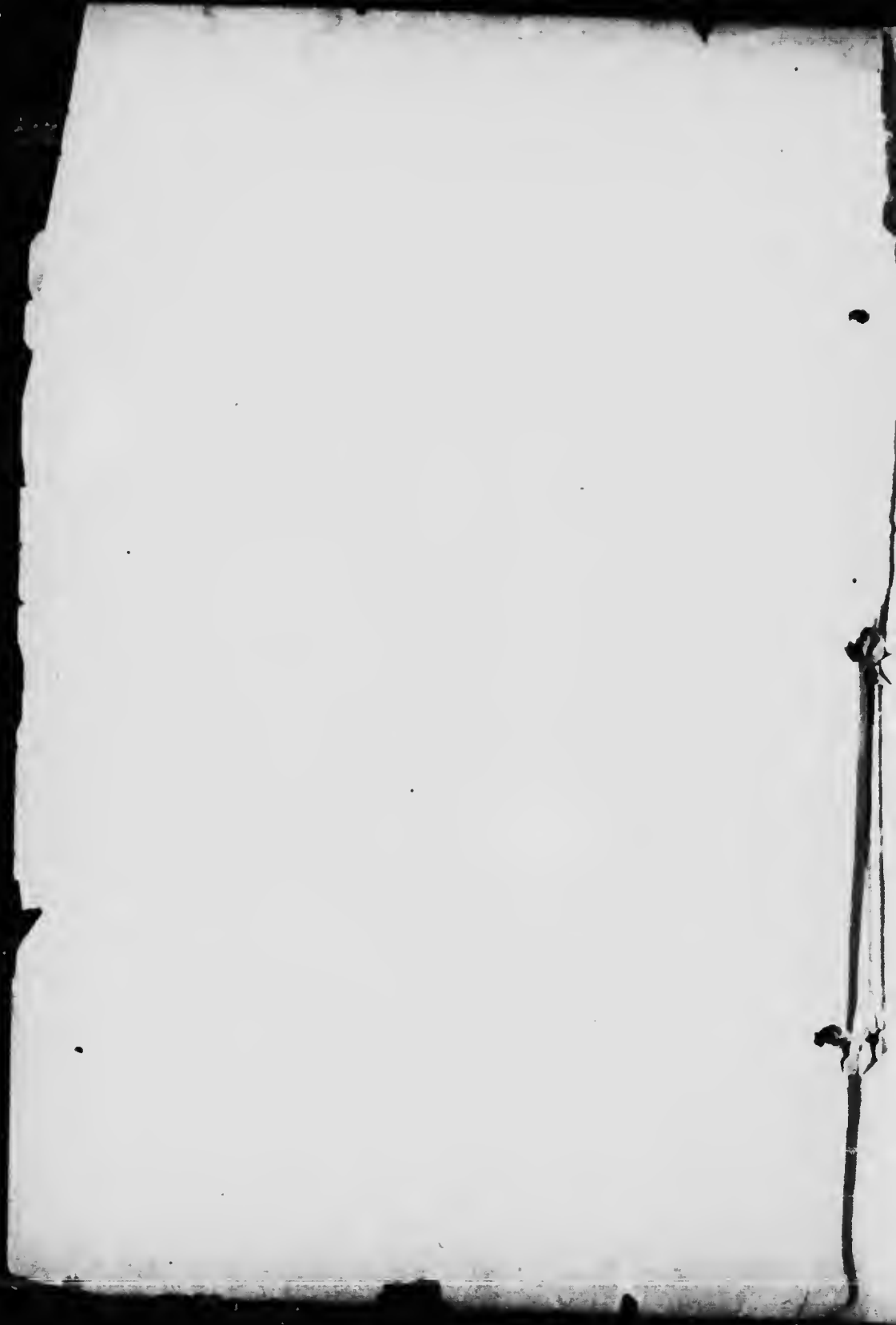
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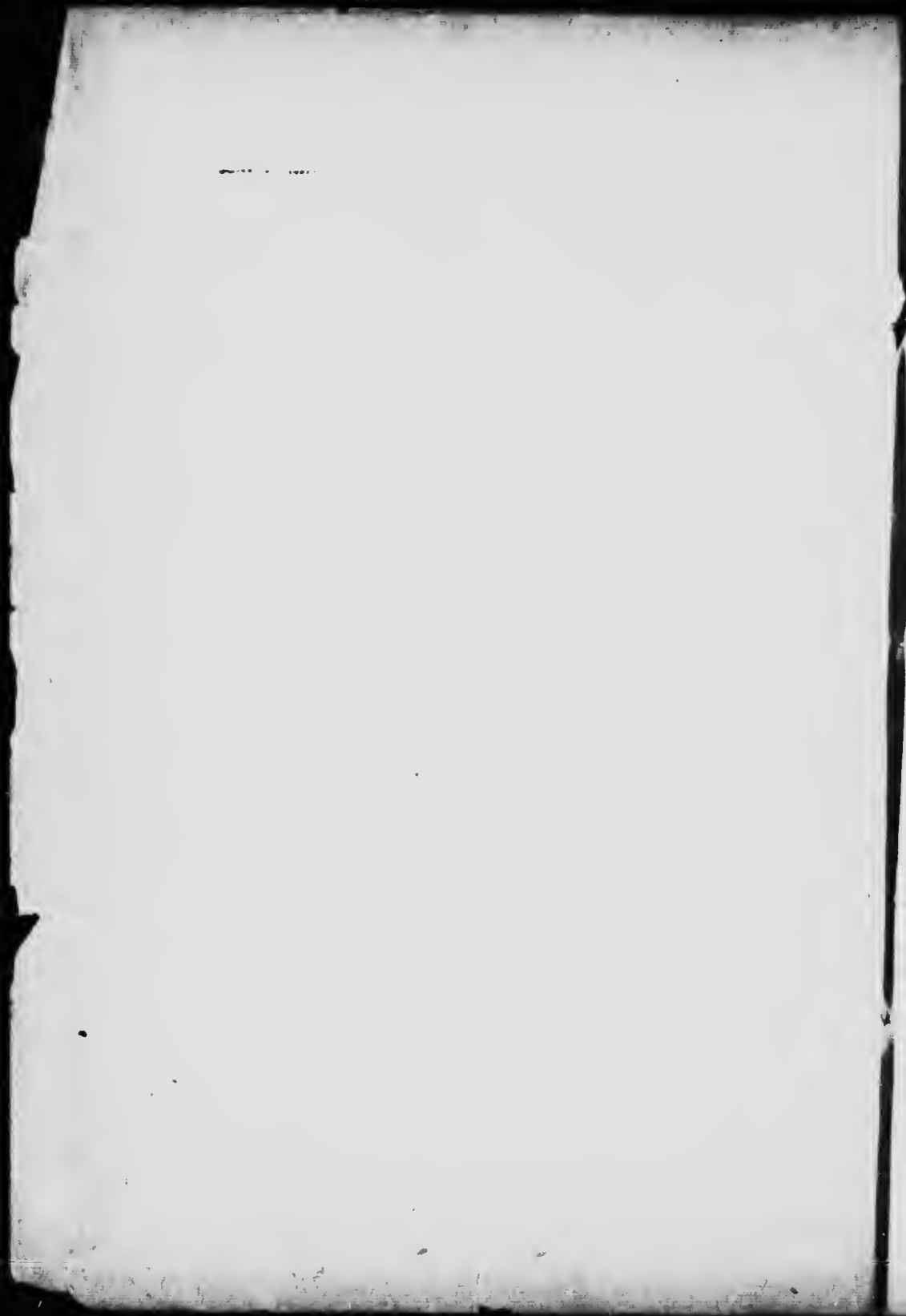
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HISTOIRE SAINT

LEÇON PRÉLIMINAIRE

Qu'est-ce que l'histoire ?

L'Histoire est le récit authentique des événements qui ont eu lieu depuis le commencement du monde.

Qui est-ce qui a créé le monde et tout ce qu'il contient ?

C'est Dieu.

Comment savons-nous que c'est Dieu qui a créé le monde et tout ce qu'il contient ?

Par la révélation, c'est-à-dire, par la communication que Dieu a bien voulu donner de lui-même et de ses œuvres à certains hommes qu'il a choisis.

Comment la connaissance que Dieu a donnée de lui-même et de ses œuvres à ces hommes choisis est-elle parvenue jusqu'à nous ?

Par les écrits qu'ils ont laissés et par la tradition.

Comment nomme-t-on les écrits que nous ont laissés les hommes inspirés ?

On les nomme les Saintes Ecritures ou la Bible.

Comment se divise la Bible ou Ecriture Sainte ?

En Ancien et en Nouveau Testament.

Que contient l'Ancien Testament ?

L'Ancien Testament contient ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable avant la venue de Jésus-Christ, touchant la religion révélée et les peuples qui la pratiquaient.

Que contient le Nouveau Testament ?

1^o Les quatre Evangiles, c'est-à-dire, la vie de Notre-Seigneur Jésus-Christ, et les préceptes de sa morale divine ; 2^o les Actes des Apôtres ; 3^o les Epîtres de plusieurs des Apôtres ; 4^o l'Apocalypse ou révélation de Saint-Jean.

Quel a été le premier écrivain Sacré ?

Moïse, qui vivait 1571 ans avant Jésus-Christ.

Comment peut-on diviser l'Histoire de l'Ancien Testament ?

En huit époques principales, savoir : la première, de la création jusqu'au déluge ; la seconde, depuis le déluge jusqu'à Abraham ; la troisième, depuis Abraham jusqu'à Moïse ; la quatrième, depuis Moïse

Jusqu'à l'établissement de la monarchie ; la cinquième, depuis l'établissement de la monarchie jusqu'à sa division en deux royaumes ; la sixième, depuis la division de la monarchie jusqu'à la captivité ; la septième, depuis la captivité jusqu'à la persécution d'Antiochus et le gouvernement des Machabées ; et la huitième comprend le gouvernement des Machabées jusqu'à l'avènement de Jésus-Christ.

PREMIÈRE ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les faits les plus remarquables de la première époque ?

La création ; la chute de l'homme ; la promesse du Rédempteur ; la mort d'Abel ; la pénitence et la mort de nos premiers parents ; et enfin la perversité des hommes, suite de l'oubli de Dieu.

Comment Moïse rapporte-t-il la Création du monde ?

Moïse, rapportant la création du monde s'exprime en ces termes : Au commencement, Dieu créa le ciel et la terre. Puis il ajoute : Or Dieu dit : que la lumière soit faite, et la lumière fut faite. Dieu divisa ensuite la lumière des ténèbres, et donna à la lumière le nom de jour et aux ténèbres le nom de nuit ; et ce fut le premier jour. Le second jour Dieu créa le firmament ; le troisième, il

sépara la terre d'avec les eaux et lui donna la fécondité; le quatrième, il créa le soleil, la lune et les étoiles; le cinquième jour, il créa les poissons et les oiseaux; le sixième, il fit les animaux terrestres, termina l'ouvrage de la création par l'homme, qu'il créa à son image et à sa ressemblance.

De quoi Dieu forma-t-il le corps du premier homme ?

De terre; c'est ce que signifie le nom d'Adam qu'il lui donna.

Comment Dieu forma-t-il le corps d'Eve, qui fut la première femme ?

Dieu forma le corps d'Eve d'une des côtes d'Adam.

En quoi l'homme est-il fait à l'image de Dieu ?

L'homme est fait à l'image de Dieu, non par rapport au corps, mais par rapport à son âme, qui est immortelle et capable de connaître Dieu, de l'aimer et de le posséder éternellement.

Qu'est-ce que Dieu fit le septième jour ?

Il se reposa, non d'un repos tel que notre faible intelligence peut le comprendre, mais seulement en cessant de former de nouvelles créatures.

Dans quel état nos premiers parents furent-ils créés ?

Dans un état d'innocence et de sainteté; ils étaient libres, pouvant faire le bien et éviter le mal.

Nos premiers parents persévérèrent-ils dans cet état d'innocence et de sainteté ?

Non, ils offensèrent Dieu par leur désobéissance.

Donnez-nous quelques détails sur la chute de nos premiers parents ?

Dieu, ayant créé nos premiers parents, les avait mis dans un lieu délicieux appelé le Paradis terrestre, où se trouvaient toutes sortes d'arbres portant des fruits ; mais, pour leur apprendre qu'ils lui devaient l'obéissance et la soumission, il leur défendit de manger du fruit d'un certain arbre, appelé l'arbre de la science du bien et du mal. Le démon, déchu de l'état heureux où il avait été créé avec les autres anges, prit la forme d'un serpent, et s'approchant de la femme, il lui persuada que, si elle mangeait de ce fruit, elle serait semblable à Dieu et qu'elle connaîtrait le bien et le mal. Eve se laissa tromper, mangea de ce fruit et engagea son mari dans sa désobéissance.

Comment Dieu punit-il la désobéissance de nos premiers parents :

Il condamna l'homme à manger son pain à la sueur de son visage, et la femme à enfanter avec douleur, et il les chassa l'un et l'autre du Paradis terrestre ; puis, il maudit le serpent et lui annonça que de la femme naîtrait celui qui lui écraserait la tête.

Qu'est-ce que Dieu annonçait par cette prédiction ?

La venue de Jésus-Christ, qui devait détruire le règne du démon, c'est-à-dire le péché.

Quels furent les premiers enfants d'Adam ?

Caïn et Abel.

Que sait-on de Caïn et d'Abel ?

Caïn cultivait la terre et Abel élevait des troupeaux ; ils offraient à Dieu des sacrifices ; mais, comme Caïn était méchant, Dieu rejetait ses offrandes, tandis que les dons d'Abel lui étaient agréables. Caïn, s'apercevant de cette différence, se laissa dominer par la jalousie et s'emporta jusqu'à tuer son frère Abel.

Quel fut la vie de nos premiers parents après leur péché ?

Ce fut une vie de peine et de chagrins ; ils vivaient sans cesse devant leurs yeux les suites funestes de leur faute pour eux et pour leurs descendants. Adam mourut à l'âge de neuf-cent-trente ans.

Quel autre enfant Dieu avait-il donné à Adam après la mort d'Abel ?

Il lui avait donné Seth, qui fut la tige de la race sainte.

Quels furent les descendants direct de Seth jusqu'à Noé ?

Enos, Caïnān, Malaléel, Jured, Enoch, Mathusalem et Lamech, père de Noé.

Les descendants de Seth conservèrent-ils toujours la crainte de Dieu ?

Les descendants de Seth ne conservèrent pas tous la crainte de Dieu; la plupart, au contraire, s'étant alliés avec les descendants de Caïn, se livrèrent comme eux à toutes sortes de crimes.

Comment Dieu punit-il les hommes ?

Par un déluge universel.

DEUXIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les faits les plus remarquables de la seconde époque ?

Le déluge universel; la conservation de Noé et de sa famille par le moyen de l'arche; la conduite des enfants de Noé après le déluge; la tour de Babel; les nouveaux désordres des habitants de la terre, et leur séparation après la confusion des langues.

Qu'entendez-vous par le déluge ?

Le déluge fut une grande inondation qui couvrit

toute la terre ; l'eau monta au-dessus des plus hautes montagnes, et fit périr toutes les hommes, excepté Noé, sa femme, ses trois fils, Sem, Cham, et Japhet, et leurs femmes. Les animaux périrent aussi, excepté ceux que Noé avait fait entrer dans l'arche pour en conserver l'espèce, l'an du monde 1656.

*Les hommes avaient-ils été menacés d'un tel châti-
ment ?*

Oui, car depuis longtemps Dieu les appelait à la pénitence par la voix de Noé qui, cent ans avant le déluge, avait commencé à construire l'arche ; mais ils se moquèrent toujours et des menaces de Dieu et des avertissements de son serviteur.

Combien de temps dura le déluge ?

La pluie tomba pendant quarante jours et quarante nuits, et ils fallut le reste de l'année pour que la terre redevint habitable ; de sorte que Noé demeura un an dans l'arche.

*Quelle fut la conduite des enfants de Noé après le
déluge ?*

Sem et Japhet vécurent dans la crainte de Dieu ; mais Cham, ayant oublié ses devoirs envers son père et envers Dieu, devint la tige d'une race maudite.

Les descendants de Sem et de Japhet se conservèrent-ils longtemps dans la crainte de Dieu ?

Non, car ils tombèrent dans toutes sortes de crimes, et surtout dans l'orgueil et l'impureté.

Comment arriva la dispersion des hommes ?

Les hommes, se voyant en très-grand nombre, résolurent de se séparer; mais avant de se répandre sur la terre, ils voulurent s'illustrer aux yeux de la postérité. Ils entreprirent donc d'élever une tour dont le sommet devait s'élever jusqu'au ciel! mais Dieu confondit tellement leur langage, que ne pouvant plus se comprendre, ils furent obligés de se séparer avant d'avoir achevé ce travail. On donna à cette tour le nom de *Babel*, qui dans le langage hébreu, signifie confusion. (1757.)

Quels sont les principaux personnages qui vécurerent durant cette époque ?

Après Noé et ses enfants, les principaux personnages de cette seconde époque furent Heber, Phaleg, Saruch, Nachor, Tharé et Abraham, tous descendants de Sem. Ils furent presque les seuls qui conservèrent quelque connaissance de Dieu; la plupart des autres peuples se livraient à une grossière idolâtrie.

TROISIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les faits les plus remarquables de la troisième époque ?

Les principaux faits de la troisième époque sont : la vocation d'Abraham ; l'embrâsement de Sodôme et de Gomorrhe ; la promesse du Messie renouvelée à Abraham ; la naissance d'Isaac, de Jacob et de ses douze fils ; Joseph vendu et conduit en Egypte ; l'entrée des Hébreux en Egypte et leur sortie ; l'institution de la Pâque ; le passage de la mer Rouge ; et enfin la vie du saint homme Job.

Que fit le Seigneur, voyant la perversité de la plupart des hommes ?

Il choisit Abraham pour être le père d'un peuple particulier : il lui ordonna la circoncision, et lui promit que le Messie sortirait de sa race.

Faites connaître les principales actions d'Abraham ?

Abraham, ayant reçu de Dieu l'ordre de quitter la Mésopotamie où il était né, alla habiter la terre de Chanaan avec Sara, son épouse, et Loth, son neveu ; mais bientôt la famine l'obligea de passer en Egypte. Lorsqu'il fut de retour dans la terre de Chanaan, Loth se sépara de lui et se retira à Sodôme ; il fut fait prisonnier par les Elamites.— Abraham, ayant appris cette nouvelle, arma ses

serviteurs, poursuivit les vainqueurs et délivra son neveu. Peu après, les anges lui apparurent et lui annoncèrent que Sodôme allait être détruite. Ce saint homme implora la clémence divine pour cette ville coupable, et il aurait obtenu sa grâce s'il s'y était trouvé dix justes.

Loth périt-il avec les autres habitants de Sodôme ?

Non, car le Seigneur, ne voulant pas confondre l'innocent avec le coupable, envoya deux anges pour l'avertir de quitter promptement cette ville avec sa famille. A peine furent-ils sortis, que le feu du ciel consuma Sodôme avec cinq autres villes qui avaient imité ses dérèglements. La femme de Loth s'étant retournée pour regarder en arrière, malgré la défense qui en avait été faite par l'ange, elle fut à l'instant changée en une statue de sel.

Abraham avait-il des enfants ?

Abraham n'avait pas encore d'enfants ; mais Agar, son esclave, qu'il avait épousée, suivant l'usage de ce temps, lui donna Ismaël, et, quelques années après, il eut de Sara, son épouse, un autre fils qu'il nomma Isaac.

A quelle épreuve Dieu mit-il l'obéissance d'Abraham ?

Dieu ordonna à Abraham de lui immoler son fils Isaac. Le saint homme se mit en devoir d'obéir,

et déjà son bras était levé, lorsque l'ange l'arrêta et l'assura que Dieu était content de son obéissance.

Comment le mariage d'Isaac fut-il célébré ?

Abraham, sentant sa fin approcher, envoya Eliézer en Mésopotamie chercher une épouse à Isaac. Ce fidèle serviteur s'étant rendu chez Bathuel, neveu d'Abraham, reconnut par l'inspiration divine que Rebecca, sa fille, devait être l'épouse de son jeune maître, et il la lui amena ; le mariage fut contracté en présence d'Abraham. Peu après, le saint patriarche finit ses jours à l'âge de cent soixante-quinze ans. (2133).

Combien Isaac eut-il d'enfant ?

Deux, Esaü et Jacob ; ils étaient jumeau.

Que sait-on de Jacob et d'Esaü ?

Jacob, dès son enfance, fut d'un caractère doux et paisible ; Esaü, au contraire, était fier et hautain. Revenant un jour de la chasse, accablé de lassitude, il vendit à Jacob son droit d'aînesse pour un plat de lantilles que celui-ci avait apprêtées.

Plus tard, Jacob obtint, par les soins de sa mère, la bénédiction d'Isaac, et fut déclaré héritier de tous ses biens. Esaü, se voyant ainsi frustré, conçut une haine implacable contre son frère, ce qui obligea Jacob à se retirer dans la Mésopotamie,

chez Laban, frère de Rebecca, qui, dans la suite lui donna en mariage ses deux filles, Rachel et Lia.

Combien de temps Jacob resta-t-il en Mésopotamie ?

Après avoir passé vingt ans en Mésopotamie, Jacob prit la résolution de retourner secrètement vers son père qui vivait encore. Laban, informé du départ de son gendre et de ses filles, se mit à leur poursuite ; mais Dieu, lui ayant apparu, lui défendit de faire aucun mal à Jacob. Laban se contenta de lui faire quelques reproches et lui laissa continuer son voyage.

Que fit Esaü en apprenant que Jacob revenait ?

Esaü, apprenant que Jacob revenait, alla au-devant de lui accompagné de quatre cents hommes. Cette nouvelle causa à Jacob une grande frayeur ; mais un ange l'assura que son frère ne lui ferait aucun mal ; il lui donna en même temps le nom d'Israël, qui est devenu si célèbre.

Comment Esaü traita-t-il Jacob, son frère ?

Esaü, voyant son frère se prosterner sept fois devant lui, l'embrassa tendrement, et la réconciliation fut sincère.

Jacob eut-il la consolation de revoir son père Isaac ?

Oui, et il put, avec son frère Esaü, lui rendre les derniers devoirs, (2288).

Combien Jacob eut-il d'enfants ?

Jacob eut douze fils, qui furent les chefs des douze tribus d'Israël ; voici leurs noms : Ruben, Siméon, Lévi, Juda, Isachar, Zabulon, Dan, Nephtali, Gad, Aser, Joseph et Benjamin ; il eut aussi une fille nommé Dina.

Quels ont été les plus célèbres de ces patriarches ?

Les plus célèbres des enfants de Jacob furent :

1^o Juda ; sa tribu donna des rois à la postérité de Jacob et le Sauveur à toutes les nations.

2^o Lévi ; sa tribu fut consacrée au service des autels.

3^o Joseph, dont la vie fut pleine d'événements extraordinaires et qui offrit la figure vivante du Messie.

Que sait-on de Joseph, fils de Jacob ?

Dès sa jeunesse, il se distingua par sa piété et par sa sagesse ; divers songes, qui annonçaient sa grandeur future, excitèrent contre lui la jalousie, de ses frères. Jacob, l'ayant un jour envoyé aux champs vers eux, lorsqu'ils gardaient les troupeaux, ces hommes méchants pensèrent d'abord à le tuer ; ils prirent le parti de le vendre à des marchands ismaélites, qui le conduisirent en Egypte. Les frères de Joseph, pour cacher leur crime, trempèrent sa robe dans le sang d'un che-

vreau ; et l'envoyèrent à leur père, afin qu'il crût qu'une bête féroce avait dévoré Joseph.

Quel fut le sort de Joseph arrivé en Egypte ?

Joseph, arrivé en Egypte, fut vendu à Putiphar. La sagesse de sa conduite lui mérita bientôt la confiance de son maître, qui le mit à la tête de tous les serviteurs de sa maison. Mais, pendant que cet homme puissant honorait ainsi Joseph, sa femme l'accusa d'un crime qu'il n'avait pas voulu commettre, et le fit jeter dans une des prisons du roi.

Comment Joseph fut-il délivré de ces prisons ?

Deux officiers de Pharaon, qui se trouvait avec lui dans ces prisons, ayant eu chacun un songe qui présageait ce qui devait leur arriver, Joseph le leur expliqua, disant à l'un qu'il serait pendu, et à l'autre, que le roi le rétablirait dans ses fonctions : ce qui arriva en effet. Deux ans après, Pharaon eut aussi un songe ; il lui sembla voir sept vaches fort maigres qui en dévorèrent sept autres fort grasses, et sept épis sans grains qui en dévorèrent sept autres bien pleins. Personne pouvant expliquer ces songes, l'officier auquel Joseph avait annoncé sa démission se souvint de lui et en parla à Pharaon. Joseph fut amené devant le roi et lui dit que ces songes annonçaient sept années d'abondance qui seraient suivies de sept autres ex-

trêmement stériles, et que, pour prévenir les malheurs de la famine, il fallait pendant les sept années d'abondances, ramasser tout le blé qu'on pourrait réserver, et le garder dans les greniers publics, afin de pouvoir le vendre pendant le temps de la disette. Pharaon, charmé de la sagesse de ce jeune esclave, l'établit son ministre, le chargea d'exécuter ce qu'il venait de lui dire, ordonnant à tous ses sujets de lui obéir.

La famine ayant aussi affligé la terre de Chanaan, Jacob, apprenant qu'on vendait du blé en Egypte, y envoya ses enfants pour en acheter ; mais il retint auprès de lui Benjamin, qui était fort jeune. Joseph reconnut bientôt ses frères, mais il feignit de les prendre pour des espions : ils se défendirent de cette inculpation en l'assurant qu'ils étaient tous fils d'un même père, et que ce respectable vieillard était à Chanaan avec le plus jeune de ses fils, Joseph voulut bien se contenter de cette déclaration, leur fit donner du blé et ayant ordonné qu'on remplit leurs sacs de blé, qu'à leur insu on y mit l'argent qu'ils avaient apporté, il les envoya chercher leur jeune frère ; il retint cependant Siméon en otage.

Jacob eut bien de la peine à laisser partir Benjamin ; mais la famine l'y contraignit.

Que fit Joseph voyant son frère Benjamin ?

Joseph voyant Benjamin, fils de Rachel comme lui, ne put retenir ses larmes et fut obligé de se retirer. Par son ordre, on remplit de nouveau les sacs des voyageurs, et l'on mit la coupe de Joseph dans celui de Benjamin. A peine étaient-ils partis que Joseph les fit arrêter, en les accusant d'avoir volé sa coupe. On fouilla dans les sacs, et la coupe fut trouvée dans celui de Benjamin. Ne pouvant comprendre un tel mystère, les fils de Jacob versent un torrent de larmes, et consentent tous à rester en prison à la place de Benjamin, ajoutant que leur père ne pourrait survivre à la perte de cet enfant chéri. Alors Joseph ne pouvant plus retenir ses larmes, s'écria d'une voix forte : Je suis Joseph ! mon père vit-il encore ?" Et se jettant au cou de Benjamin, il l'embrassa tendrement. Après un festin magnifique que Joseph donna à ses frères, il leur dit d'aller chercher leur père.

Que fit Jacob en apprenant que Joseph vivait encore ?

Jacob en apprenant que Joseph vivait encore, se rendit en Egypte. Lorsqu'il y fut arrivé, Pharaon lui donna la terre de Gessen, où il demeura avec sa famille. Jacob, se sentant près de mourir, se vint voir ses enfants, les bénit, ainsi qu'Ephraïm et Manassé, fils de Joseph, qu'il avait adoptée; il rendit son dernier soupir au milieu de tous ses enfants.
(2815.)



Joseph gouverna-t-il longtemps l'Egypte ?

Joseph continua de gouverner l'Egypte jusqu'à sa mort. Jamais homme ne présenta une image plus frappante du Messie; méprisé et vendu par les siens, accusé et condamné injustement dans son exil, il ne songea, dans son élévation, qu'à rendre heureux ceux qui l'avaient offensé.

Comment les descendants de Jacob vécurent-ils en Egypte après la mort de Joseph ?

Après la mort de Joseph, les Egyptiens, oubliant ce qu'ils lui devaient, opprimèrent les Israélites; ils entreprirent même de les détruire entièrement, condamnant à mort les enfants mâles et les faisant jeter dans le Nil.

De qui Dieu se servit-il pour délivrer son peuple de la servitude des Egyptiens ?

De Moïse.

Que sait-on de Moïse ?

Les parents de Moïse, Amram et Jocabel, le cachèrent d'abord; mais, désespérant de pouvoir le soustraire aux recherches des envoyés du roi, ils le placèrent dans un berceau, sur les bords du Nil. La fille de Pharaon l'ayant aperçu, le fit prendre par ses servantes et résolut de le sauver. Marie, sœur de Moïse, qui regardait ce qui se passait, s'approcha et proposa à la princesse de lui amener une

nourrice pour élever cet enfant, ce qu'elle agréa. Marie alla promptement chercher sa propre mère. (2433.)

Lorsque Moïse fut grand, sa mère le porta à la fille de Pharaon, qui l'adopta et le fit instruire dans toutes les sciences connues des Egyptiens.

Que fit Moïse à l'âge de quarante ans ?

Moïse ayant quarante ans quitta le palais du roi pour aller rejoindre ses frères opprimés ; mais, obligé de fuir la colère de Pharaon, il se réfugia dans le pays de Madian, où Jéthro, descendant d'Abraham, lui donna l'hospitalité et lui confia la garde de ses troupeaux ; peu après, il lui donna en mariage sa fille Séphora.

Qu'arriva-t-il à Moïse quarante ans après sa retraite chez Jéthro ?

Quarante ans après la retraite de Moïse chez Jéthro, le Seigneur lui apparut dans un buisson ardent et lui ordonna de retourner en Egypte, de se présenter devant Pharaon, et de lui demander la permission de conduire le peuple hébreu hors de l'Egypte ; mais Pharaon se moqua de Moïse et du Seigneur qui l'envoyait. Pour vaincre la dureté de son cœur, Moïse opéra divers prodiges qu'on nomma *les dix plaies de l'Egypte* : les eaux furent changées en sang ; l'Egypte fut couverte de gre-

nouilles, puis de moucheron, et enfin de mouches la peste enleva presque tous les animaux; les hommes furent affligés à leur tour par de douloureux ulcères; la grêle dévasta toutes les moissons, et des sauterelles ravagèrent tout ce qui restait de verdure; enfin des ténèbres couvrirent toutes les contrées de l'Égypte. Ces plaies n'atteignaient point les Israélites, mais elles épouvantaient les Égyptiens et surtout Pharaon, qui promettait tout pour en être délivré; mais il changeait de sentiment aussitôt après.

Qu'est-ce que Dieu ordonna à Moïse avant la dixième plaie ?

De manger un agneau dans chaque famille. d'emprunter pour ce repas les vases d'or et d'argent qu'ils pourraient trouver chez les Égyptiens, et de teindre du sang de l'agneau la porte de toutes les maisons habitées par les Hébreux. Ce repas fut appelé *Pâque*.

Qu'arriva-t-il la nuit même de ce repas ?

L'ange du Seigneur immola tous les premiers-nés des Égyptiens. Cette plaie répandit ainsi le deuil et l'épouvante dans tous les cœurs, et Pharaon, encore plus effrayé que ses sujets, accorda à Moïse la permission d'emmener son peuple dans le désert.

Que fit Pharaon revenu de sa frayeur ?

Il poursuivit le peuple de Dieu avec une armée de deux cent cinquante mille hommes ; mais ils périrent tous dans les eaux de la mer Rouge, que les Hébreux par un prodige extraordinaire, avaient passée à pied sec. C'est ainsi que ce peuple fut délivré des mains de Pharaon. (2513.)

Pendant que les enfants de Jacob étaient en Egypte, les autres descendants d'Abraham conservèrent-ils la connaissance de Dieu ?

L'Ecriture en cite plusieurs, et spécialement Job et ses amis.

Que sait-on de Job ?

Job, descendants d'Esäü, avait conservé une vertu sans tache au milieu des richesses qu'il possédait. Le démon, jaloux de sa vertu, osa l'accuser de ne servir le Seigneur que par intérêt, et que, s'il lui était permis de l'éprouver, on verrait bientôt que cette piété n'était qu'apparente. Dieu lui permit de l'affliger dans ses biens, puis dans son corps, et en peu de jours ce saint homme perdis ses biens, ses enfants et tout ce qu'il possédait ; son corps fut couvert d'horribles ulcères, et il se vit réduit à se coucher sur un dégoûtant fumier ! Sa femme seule lui restait, non pour le soulager et le consoler, mais pour le porter au blasphème ! Mais rien ne put

l'ébranler : *Le Seigneur m'avait tout donné, disait-il sans cesse, il m'a tout ôté, que son saint nom soit béni !*

Après ces terribles épreuves, Job fut récompensé de sa vertu ; le Seigneur lui donna d'autres enfants et des biens en plus grande abondance.

QUATRIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les événements les plus remarquables de la quatrième époque ?

Les événements les plus remarquables de la quatrième époque sont : l'entrée des Hébreux dans le désert ; les divers prodiges que Dieu opéra en leur faveur ; la défaite des Amalécites et des Moabites ; la promulgation de la loi ; la construction de l'arche et du tabernacle ; la consécration d'Aaron et de ses enfants pour le service des autels ; l'institution des sacrifices et des fêtes ; les châtiments infligés à un grand nombre de coupables ; la mort de Moïse ; le passage du Jourdain ; l'entrée dans la terre sainte ; le gouvernement des juges, etc., etc.

Quelle fut la conduite des Hébreux après leur sortie de l'Egypte ?

A peine eurent-ils consumé les provisions qu'ils avaient apportées, qu'ils commencèrent à murmurer.

rer contre le Seigneur; ils voulaient même lapider Moïse et retourner en Egypte.

Quelles preuves de bonté Dieu leur donna-t-il ?

Il leur envoya des cailles en abondance, puis il fit tomber du ciel la manne pour être leur nourriture, et fit sortir de l'eau d'un rocher; une nuée les accompagnait sans cesse, les éclairant pendant la nuit, et les préservant pendant le jour des ardeurs du soleil.

Comment la loi fut-elle donnée au peuple d'Israël ?

Les Israélites, grâce aux prières que Moïse adressa au Seigneur, ayant vaincu les Amalécites qui étaient venus les attaquer, arrivèrent auprès du mont Sinaï.

Le Seigneur descendit sur cette montagne au milieu des tonnerres et des éclairs, et une voix prononça distinctement les dix commandements :

1^o Je suis le Seigneur votre Dieu qui vous ai tiré de la terre d'Egypte; vous n'aurez point d'autre Dieu que moi;

2^o Vous ne prendrez pas en vain le nom du Seigneur votre Dieu;

3^o Souvenez-vous de Sanctifier le jour du Sabbat;

4° Honorez votre père et votre mère, et vous vivrez longuement ;

5° Vous ne tuerez point ;

6° Vous ne commettrez point d'adultère ;

7° Vous ne déroberez point ;

8° Vous ne porterez point de faux témoignage contre votre prochain ;

9° Vous ne désirerez point la femme de votre prochain ;

10° Vous ne désirerez point sa maison, ni son serviteur, ni sa servante, ni son bœuf, ni son âne ni rien de ce qui est à lui.

Peu après Moïse fut appelé sur la montagne, et au bout de quarante jours, Dieu lui donna ces dix commandements écrits sur deux tables de pierre.

Que firent les Hébreux, voyant que Moïse tardait tant à revenir ?

Ils forcèrent Aaron de fondre un veau d'or qu'ils adorèrent.

Que fit Moïse, témoin de la prévarication de son peuple ?

Il brisa les tables de la loi, pensant qu'il était inutile de les présenter à un peuple aussi méchant ; puis il appela les enfants de Lévi, et leur ordonna de punir les idolâtres ; trente mille furent tués.

Dieu pardonna-t-il à son peuple une si grande prévarication ?

Oui, et ayant encore appelé Moïse sur la montagne, il lui donna de nouveau la loi sainte, ainsi que le plan de l'Arche d'Alliance et du tabernacle, qui renfermait les diverses choses nécessaires au culte divin, et lui ordonna de consacrer Aaron et ses enfants pour le service des sacrifices.

Après tant de preuve de bonté et de protection de la part de Dieu, les Hébreux lui furent-ils fidèles ?

Ils murmurèrent de nouveau, et voulurent encore lapider Moïse, mais Dieu prit sa défense en envoyant des serpents brûlants qui firent périr un grand nombre d'Israélites coupables.

Les autres, s'étant repantis, furent guéris à la vue d'un serpent d'airain que Moïse avait fait placer à la vue du peuple.

Plus tard, Coré, Dathan et Abiron voulurent usurper la dignité d'Aaron ; mais ils furent engloutis tout vivant dans la terre qui s'entr'ouvrit sous leurs pieds, et avec eux périt une multitude de leurs partisans.

Par quels exemples de sévérité Dieu fit-il connaître qu'il voulait que sa loi fût fidèlement observée ?

Nadab et Abiu, enfants d'Aaron, ayant laissé éteindre le feu qui devait toujours brûler devant

l'Arche, furent frappés de mort dans le tabernacle même. Un homme ayant blasphémé le saint nom de Dieu fut lapidé par ordre du Seigneur. Un autre subit le même supplice pour avoir ramassé un peu de bois le jour du Sabbat.

Que fit Moïse se croyant sur le point d'entrer dans la terre promise ?

Il envoya douze hommes, afin de reconnaître ce pays.

Ces douze envoyés firent-ils un rapport fidèle sur ce qu'ils avaient vu ?

Caleb et Josué seuls parlèrent sincèrement ; les dix autres se plurent à exagérer les difficultés qu'il faudrait surmonter pour se rendre maître du pays. A ce récit, le peuple s'emporta de nouveau contre le Seigneur et contre Moïse.

Comment Dieu punit-il cette nouvelle révolte ?

Il condamna ce peuple infidèle à errer pendant quarante ans dans ce désert, et déclara qu'aucun de ceux qui avaient plus de vingt ans au sortir de l'Egypte n'entrerait dans la terre promise ; Josué et Caleb furent seuls exceptés.

Moïse n'entra donc pas non plus dans la terre promise ?

Non, et cela pour le punir de ce que, dans un

moment de douleur et de découragement, il avait hésité à croire que Dieu voudrait faire sortir de l'eau d'un rocher pour désaltérer un peuple aussi méchant.

En quel endroit Moïse mourut-il ?

Sur la montagne de Nebo, d'où Dieu lui montra la terre promise ; il était âgé de cent vingt ans. (2553).

Dieu abandonna-t-il entièrement le peuple Hébreux dans ce désert ?

Non, car la manne continua de tomber du ciel, l'eau du rocher ne tarit point, et la colonne les accompagnait dans tous leurs campements ; leurs habits même et leurs chaussures ne s'usaient point.

Quel fut le chef des Juifs dans ce désert après la mort de Moïse ?

Ce fut Josué, son fidèle coopérateur et le confident de ses peines. Il introduisit le peuple dans la terre promise.

Quels prodiges Dieu opéra-t-il en faveur de son peuple à son entrée dans la terre promise ?

Les eaux du Jourdain se divisèrent comme autrefois celles de la mer Rouge, et les Hébreux passèrent ce fleuve à pied sec ; les murs de Jéricho furent renversés à la prière du peuple et au seul

retentissement des trompettes. Cinq rois s'étant lignés contre les Gabaonites pour les punir de ce qu'ils avaient fait alliance avec le peuple de Dieu, Josué livra bataille à ces ennemis communs et les défit. Ce fut à cette occasion que le soleil s'arrêta sur l'ordre de Josué, pour qu'il eut le temps de remporter une victoire complète.

Comment le pays fut-il partagé ?

Le partage fut fait entre les douze tribus d'Israël ; les tribus d'Ephraïm et de Manassé, enfant de Joseph, reçurent leurs parts comme les autres ; celle de Levi, tout consacrée au culte divin, n'eut pas de terre en partage, mais seulement quelques villes pour sa demeure, avec la dîme et les prémices de ce que produisait la terre pour sa subsistance.

Où l'arche fut-elle déposée ?

L'arche d'alliance avait été déposé à Silo, l'une des villes accordées à la tribu de Lévi.

Que fit Josué, se sentant près de mourir ?

Il rassembla les douze tribus, leur rappela les bienfaits du Seigneur et les exhorta à ne jamais abandonner son saint culte. Il mourut ensuite âgé de cent dix ans. (2570.)

GOUVERNEMENT DES JUGES

Quelle fut la conduite du peuple hébreu après la mort de Josué ?

Après la mort de Josué, le peuple, gouverné par les anciens, tomba dans toutes sortes de dérèglements. Pour punir ces désordres, le Seigneur le livra à Chusan, roi de Mésopotomie, qui réduisit le pays en servitude. Ce malheur ayant fait rentrer le peuple en lui-même, le Seigneur suscita Othoniel, qui défit les ennemis et gouverna le peuple avec le titre de juge pendant quarante ans.

De nouveaux crimes attirèrent de nouveaux malheurs : Eglon, roi de Moab, vainquit les Israélites et les assujettit à sa domination. Il ne furent délivrés de cette servitude que dix-huit ans après, par Aod, leur second juge.

Les Hébreux profitèrent-ils de ces châtiments ?

Non ; ils retombèrent presque aussitôt dans l'idolâtrie.

De qui Dieu se servit-il pour les punir de ces nouveaux crimes ?

De Jabia, roi de Chanaan : et ils furent réduits pour la troisième fois en servitude.

Les Juifs gémissaient depuis vingt ans sous le joug de ce prince, lorsque la prophétesse Débora

fut choisie de Dieu pour leur rendre la liberté. Barac, qu'elle avait choisi pour général des troupes d'Israël, marcha contre les Chananéens et les tailla en pièces.

Malgré ce nouveau bienfait, les Israélites se livrèrent de nouveau à l'idolâtrie; Dieu les abandonna cette fois à la tyrannie des Madianites, qui pendant sept ans vinrent piller leur moissons et les réduisirent à une affreuse disette. Une telle calamité fit rentrer le peuple en lui-même; il reconnut son péché et Dieu envoya Gédéon pour le délivrer.

Le combat que Gédéon livra aux Madianites n'eut-il pas quelque chose de remarquable ?

Gédéon, qui avait trente mille hommes à sa suite, fit annoncer de la part de Dieu que les lâches et les timides pouvaient se retirer, et il ne lui resta que dix mille guerriers. Ce nombre étant encore trop considérable aux yeux du Seigneur, Gédéon eut l'ordre de ne mener au combat que ceux qui, en passant le torrent, ne prendraient de l'eau que dans le creux de la main; il n'y en eut que trois cent.

Comment Gédéon arma-t-il ces trois cent hommes ?

Il leur donna à chacun une trompette et un vase de terre dans lequel était une lampe allumée; i

pénétra avec eux pendant la nuit dans le camp des Madianites, et tous, à un signal donné, sonnèrent de la trompette et brisèrent les vases de terre. L'apparition de tant de lumière et un si grand bruit de trompettes ayant jeté l'alarme parmi les Madianites, ils s'entretuèrent presque tous sans se reconnaître.

Les Hébreux, reconnaissants, offrirent la couronne royale à leur libérateur, mais il la refusa. Après sa mort, son fils, Abimelech, ayant fait massacrer tous ses frères, se fit proclamer roi par les habitants de Sichem ; il les accabla ensuite sous le poids de la plus dure tyrannie. Une révolte éclata, et il périt en faisant la guerre à ceux qui lui avait donné la couronne.

Le peuple hébreu fut-il fidèle à Dieu après la mort de Gédéon ?

Non, car il revint bientôt à l'idolâtrie et à tous les désordres qui en étaient la suite ordinaire.

En punition de ses nouveaux crimes, ce peuple ingrat fut livré à la domination du roi des Ammonites, qui l'asservit pendant dix-huit ans et le réduisit à la plus grande misère.

De qui Dieu se servit-il pour délivrer son peuple de la tyrannie des Ammonites ?

De Jephté, qui remporta sur eux une éclatante victoire.

Quelle promesse indiscrete Jephté fit-il à Dieu s'il lui donnait la victoire ?

De lui immoler celui qui sortirait le premier de sa maison et qui viendrait à sa rencontre lorsqu'il rentrerait dans sa maison : et ce fut sa fille unique.

La victoire de Jephté rendit-elle les Hébreux fidèles à la voix du Seigneur ?

Oui, pendant quelque temps ; mais ils oublièrent de nouveaux leurs devoirs, et retournèrent à l'idolâtrie.

Dieu les livra encore à leurs ennemis sous la juridiction des successeurs de Jephté ; les Philistins surtout leur firent de cruelles guerres.

Quel homme extraordinaire Dieu suscita-t-il contre les Philistins ?

Samson.

Que sait-on de Samson ?

La naissance de Samson fut annoncée à ses parents par un ange, qui leur apprit en même temps qu'on ne devait jamais couper les cheveux à cet enfant et qu'il ne devait boire aucune liqueur enivrante. Il devint le plus fort de tous les hommes. A dix huit ans, il étouffa un lion dans ses bras. Peu après il tua mille Philistins avec une mâchoire d'âne. Ayant voulu venger sur tous les Philistins une offense qu'il avait reçue de l'un d'entre eux,

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attacha des torches enflammées à la queue de trois cents renards et les lâcha dans les blés, ce qui causa une perte immense dans tout le pays. Se trouvant un jour dans la ville de Gaza et apprenant que les Philistins cherchaient à l'arrêter, il alla prendre les portes de la ville, les arracha avec leurs ferrures, les mit sur ses épaules, et les porta jusque sur la montagne voisine, en passant au milieu de ses ennemis.

Les Philistins, ne sachant plus comment se défaire d'un homme qui leur faisait plus de mal qu'une armée entière, promirent une grande récompense à une femme de leur nation, nommée Dalila, si elle pouvait leur apprendre le secret d'une force si extraordinaire. Après beaucoup d'instances, elle parvint à savoir que cette force était dans sa chevelure. Profitant du sommeil de Samson, Dalila lui coupa les cheveux et le livra aux Philistins, qui lui crevèrent les yeux et le condamnèrent à tourner la meule. Ses forces lui revinrent peu à peu, et comme en un jour de fête les Philistins le firent venir devant eux afin, d'insulter à ses maux, il demanda d'être conduit près d'une colonne qui soutenait tout l'édifice, et se regardant encore comme chargé de défendre sa patrie, il invoqua le Seigneur, et d'un bras vigoureux il ébranla cette colonne, et renversa tout l'édifice. Trois mille Philistins périrent avec lui.

Quel fut le successeur de Samson ?

Ce fut Héli. Ce nouveau juge, qui était en même temps grand prêtre, se rendit recommandable par sa piété ; mais ses deux fils, Ophni et Phinée, profitant de sa trop grande bonté, devinrent le scandale de la nation et attirèrent sur leur famille et sur tout le peuple les vengeances célestes.

Pour les punir Dieu se servit encore des Philistins, qui, ayant attaqué les Hébreux, en firent un grand carnage, prirent l'arche qui avait été portée au camp et la mirent dans le temple de Dagon, leur idole.

Les Philistins gardèrent-ils longtemps l'Arche d'alliance ?

Non, car le pays se trouvant affligé de toutes sortes de maux, et les principaux de la nation comprenant que c'était une punition du ciel, renvoyèrent l'arche en Judée.

Qui est-ce qui gouverna le peuple après Héli ?

Ce fut Samuel. Ce saint prophète avait été consacré à Dieu dès son enfance, par Anne, sa mère, et il marcha toujours en la présence du Seigneur. Le peuple fut heureux sous son administration, et ses ennemis furent humiliés ; mais la vieillesse du saint homme mit fin à tant de prospérités ; car ses enfants Jaël et Abia, qui gouvernait sous ses ordres, ne lui

ressemblèrent en rien ; le peuple ne voulut pas les avoir pour juges et demanda un roi.

Samuel fut affligé de cette demande ; mais le Seigneur lui ordonna de contenter ce peuple, et il obéit.

Quels sont les principaux traits de l'histoire de Ruth ?

Elimelech, voulant échapper à la disette qui désolait le pays d'Israël, se retira chez les Moabites avec Noémi, sa femme, et ses deux fils.

Le père et les deux fils étant morts, Noémi, fit connaître à ses belles filles qu'elle était résolue de rentrer en Israël, et les engagea à retourner chez leurs parents.

Orpha, lui ayant fait ses derniers adieux, se sépara d'elle ; mais Ruth ne voulut jamais abandonner sa belle-mère ; Ne me parlez plus de vous quitter, lui dit-elle ; j'irai où vous irez, votre Dieu sera mon Dieu, votre peuple sera mon peuple, et la mort seule me séparera de vous. Elle fut bientôt récompensée de ce généreux attachement ; Booz homme riche et vertueux, l'épousa, et elle eut un fils nommé Obed, qui fut le père d'Isaïe ou Jessé, aïeul de David.

CINQUIÈME ÉPOQUE.

Quels sont les principaux événements de la cinquième époque ?

L'établissement de la monarchie ; le sacre Saül ; la mort de Goliath ; le règne de David ; révolte d'Absalon ; le règne de Salomon ; la construction et la dédicace du temple, la chute de Salomon, etc.

Quel fut le premier roi des Juifs ?

Ce fut Saül.

Comment Saül fut-il sacré et reconnu roi ?

Cis, homme riche et puissant, ayant perdu ses ânesses, envoya Saül, son fils, pour les chercher. Le Seigneur, qui appelait ce jeune homme à une grande destinée, le conduisit chez Samuel ; le prophète le logea dans sa maison, et, après plusieurs avis qu'il lui donna, il répandit de l'huile sur sa tête, et par cette onction le déclara roi d'Israël. Le lendemain, il le présenta au peuple assemblé à Maspath.

Comment Saül signala-t-il son avènement au trône ?

Par une glorieuse victoire qu'il remporta sur les Ammonites. Il tourna ensuite ses armes contre les Philistins ; mais il commit deux fautes graves : la première fut de commencer le combat contre l'ordre de Dieu, avant l'arrivée de Samuel, et la seconde

d'avoir mis lui-même la main à l'encensoir pour offrir le sacrifice, ce qui n'était permis qu'aux prêtres. Le Seigneur le punit de sa témérité; ses troupes se débandèrent, et il était sur le point de s'en retourner honteusement, si Jonathas, son fils, n'eût pénétré, pendant la nuit, dans le camp des Philistins, et n'y eût jeté le désordre et la terreur.

Saül ne se rendit-il pas coupable de quelque désobéissance ?

Ayant livré bataille aux Amalécites, il conserva les troupeaux pour les offrir en sacrifice, et épargna le roi Agag, contre la défense de Dieu.

Comment Dieu le punit-il de cette double désobéissance ?

Il lui envoya Samuel pour lui annoncer qu'il le rejetait, et qu'il transférerait la couronne à une autre famille. Le roi avoua qu'il avait péché; mais, comme son regret n'était fondé que sur les motifs humains, le Seigneur le rejeta, et la sentence reçut son exécution.

Qui est-ce que Dieu choisit pour succéder à Saül ?

Le jeune David de Bethléem, qui jusque là avait été occupé à la garde des troupeaux.

Quels furent les premiers exploits de David ?

Le roi Saül, rejeté de Dieu, tomba dans une mélancolie qu'aucun remède ne pouvait soulager. On essaya de le distraire par les charmes de la musique;

pour cela on choisit les meilleurs joueurs d'instruments qu'on pût trouver dans tout Israël; David fut de ce nombre, et il plut tellement à Saül qu'il le fit son écuyer. Se trouvant à l'armée près du roi au moment où le géant Golliath venait défier tous les soldats d'Israël, il s'offrit à le combattre, et permit de le terrasser. Ayant obtenu la permission de l'attaquer, il s'avança vers lui, armé de sa fronde et d'un simple bâton; il lance une pierre qui frappa le géant au front et l'étend par terre; puis, couronné vers lui, il saisit sa lourde épée et lui coupa la tête qu'il apporta à Saül. Les Philistins effrayés prennent la fuite et tout Israël chanta les louanges du jeune héros! Jonathas lui jure une amitié éternelle; mais Saül conçut, contre David une telle jalousie qu'il ne pouvait le souffrir, et dès lors il prit la résolution de l'exposer à toutes sortes de dangers dans l'espérance de le voir enfin succomber; il essaya même deux fois de le percer de sa lance lorsque, dans ses accès, il le faisait venir devant lui pour jouer de la harpe.

Cependant David se conduisit avec tant de prudence que le roi ne put s'empêcher de lui faire épouser sa fille Michol, qu'il lui avait promise; mais la confiance que tout le monde témoignait à David l'irrita de nouveau contre lui, et il tenta encore de lui ôter la vie.

Que fit David pour échapper au danger ?

Pour échapper à une mort presque inévitable, David alla se cacher chez le grand prêtre Achimélech ; ce que Saül ayant su, il fit massacrer ce pontife et avec lui quatre-vingt-cinq prêtres du Seigneur.

Où David se retira-il après la mort d'Achimélech ?

Il se retira dans le désert ; mais ayant été poursuivi par Saül, il passa dans les terres d'Achis, roi de Geth, qui lui donna le village de Siceleg.

Quelle fut la fin de Saül ?

Saül fut défait par les Philistins. Ce malheureux prince, se voyant sur le point d'être arrêté se laissa tomber sur la pointe de son épée, et finit ainsi un règne dont les commencements avaient été si riches en espérances, mais qu'il rendit malheureux par sa désobéissance et par son injuste jalousie.

David témoigna-t-il quelque contentement en apprenant la mort de Saül ?

Loin de témoigner du contentement d'une mort qui lui donnait et la tranquillité et la possession paisible d'un royaume, David pleura amèrement Saül ; il fit plus, il récompensa généreusement les habitants de Jabès qui avaient rendu à ce prince les derniers devoirs, et il punit de mort un méchant homme qui croyait lui faire sa cour en lui

disant qu'il avait tué Saül et qu'il lui apportait son diadème.

Faites connaître les principaux faits du règne de David?

Après la mort de Saül, la tribu de Juda et celle de Benjamin reconnurent David pour roi, et bientôt après, les dix autres se soumirent aussi à son obéissance. Ayant chassé les Jésubéens de Jérusalem, il y fit bâtir un magnifique palais et y établit sa demeure. Il voulut aussi y placer l'arche d'alliance, et dès lors, Jérusalem devint le chef-lieu de l'Etat et de la religion.

A quels peuples David fit-il la guerre?

David fit la guerre aux Moabites, aux Philistins, aux Ammonites et d'autres peuples voisins qui avaient autrefois assujéti les Hébreux.

David fut-il toujours fidèle à Dieu?

David conserva toujours une foi vive et une ferme confiance en Dieu : mais il eut le malheur de s'écarter plusieurs fois de son devoir ; il entraîna au crime Bethsabée, dont il fit ensuite mourir le mari.

Comment Dieu punit-il ce double crime ?

Il permit qu'Absalon, son fils, se révoltât contre lui, ce qui l'obligea de sortir de Jérusalem et de s'enfuir sur les montagnes.

Comment David remonta-t-il sur le trône ?

Par suite de la défaite et de la mort d'Absalon.

Comment Absalon mourut-il ?

Absalon fuyant précipitamment, était monté sur une mule ; ses cheveux, qui étaient fort grands, s'embarrassèrent dans les branches d'un chêne, et il y resta suspendu, Joab, général de l'armée victorieuse, l'ayant appris, alla le percer de trois dards.

David ne se rendit-il pas encore coupable ?

Quelque temps avant sa mort, David voulut par un sentiment d'orgueil, savoir quelle était la population de son royaume ; il en fit faire le dénombrement.

Comment Dieu le punit-il de cette faute ?

Il lui envoya son prophète pour lui dire qu'il eût à choisir entre une famine de sept ans, une guerre de trois mois et une peste de trois jours. David choisit la peste, comme pouvant l'atteindre aussi bien que le dernier de ses sujets.

Combien de personnes ce fléau emporta-t-il pendant ces trois jours ?

Soixante-dix mille hommes. Pendant la durée de ce fléau, David ne cessait de prier et de pleurer. Il se montra bien sincèrement repentant de toutes les fautes de sa vie, que Dieu lui fit expier par d'autres peines encore.

Quels monuments de sa piété David a-t-il laissés à la postérité ?

Cent cinquante psaumes, dont la plupart sont des prophéties touchant la venue du Messie et son règne éternel.

Quel fut le successeur de David ?

Salomon, fils de Bethsabée.

Que's sont les principaux événements du règne de Salomon ?

Salomon, surnommé le plus sage des rois, fut en effet très-sage et très-vertueux pendant les premières années de son règne. Le Seigneur lui apparut en songe, et promit de lui accorder ce qu'il demanderait. Le jeune prince demanda la sagesse et l'intelligence, afin de bien gouverner son peuple, ce qui lui fut accordé avec la gloire et les richesses. Sa domination s'étendit de l'Euphrate et l'Egypte et de la Phénécie au golfe Arabique ; un grand nombre de rois étaient ses tributaires.

Salomon ayant affermi son autorité, fit élever à la gloire du Seigneur un temple magnifique et y plaça l'Arche avec la pompe la plus solennelle.

Comment le Seigneur témoigna-t-il à Salomon son contentement ?

Le Seigneur, pour témoigner à Salomon son contentement, lui apparut de nouveau, et lui renouvela les promesses qu'il avait fait à David, et lui

promit toutes sortes de prospérités s'il restait fidèlement attaché à son saint culte.

Salomon persévéra-t-il dans de si heureuses dispositions ?

Non ; Salomon, dont la renommée était répandue sur toute la terre, se laissa enfler par la prospérité et corrompre par l'amour des plaisirs ; il abandonna le Seigneur, se prosterna devant d'infâmes idoles, et leur bâtit des temples.

Comment Dieu punit-il les égarements de Salomon ?

Dieu punit Salomon en permettant qu'il s'élevât des révoltes et des troubles dans ses états. Jéroboam, s'étant fait un puissant parti parmi les Juifs, se leva aussi contre lui ; une disette presque générale, fruit des troubles et des dissensions qui agitaient le pays, succéda à l'abondance qui avait fait jusque là le bonheur des peuples.

Tel était l'état de la Judée, lorsque ce prince mourut, moins usé par les années que par la mollesse et les plaisirs.

SIXIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les principaux événements de la sixième époque ?

Les principaux événements de la sixième époque sont : la séparation de la monarchie en deux royaumes.

mes, celui de Juda et celui d'Israël ; l'idolâtrie publiquement établie dans le royaume d'Israël, malgré les salutaires avertissements d'un grand nombre de prophètes ; la destruction successive de ces deux royaumes ; la captivité de tout ce malheureux peuple, juste punition de son impiété et de son idolâtrie.

Qu'arriva-t-il après la mort de Salomon ?

Après la mort de Salomon (3026), son royaume ne tarda pas à être divisé, comme le Seigneur le lui avait annoncé, en punition de son égarement. Son fils Roboam, au moment d'être établi sur le trône, irrita le peuple par son orgueil et sa dureté. Dix tribus se séparèrent de lui, et élurent Jéroboam pour leur roi. Les tribus de Juda et de Benjamin restèrent fidèles à Roboam, et formèrent le royaume de Juda. L'autre royaume prit le nom de royaume d'Israël.

Quels furent les principaux rois de Juda et les faits remarquables de leur règne ?

Roboam fut d'abord fidèle au Seigneur ; mais il se laissa aller sur la fin de sa vie à l'idolâtrie, comme son père. Sous son règne, le temple et la ville de Jérusalem furent pillés par Sésac, roi d'Égypte.

Abias marcha sur les traces de son père, et entretenait le peuple dans l'idolâtrie.

Asa rétablit le culte du vrai Dieu, et Josaphat, son fils, donna l'exemple de toutes les vertus.

Joram n'imita point les vertus de son père Josaphat. Digne époux d'Athalie, fille d'Achab et de Jézabel, il massacra ses frères et les amis de son père et rétablit le culte des idoles. Vaincu par les Arabes et les Philistins, il succomba à une horrible maladie.

Ochoshias, son fils, tomba aussi dans toutes sortes de dérèglements. Après sa mort, ses enfants furent immolés par Athalie, sa mère, à l'exception de Joas, qui fut sauvé par les soins de Josabeth, sa tante, épouse du grand-prêtre Joïda. Joas étant monté sur le trône après le massacre d'Athalie, se conduisit sagement jusqu'à la mort du grand-prêtre; mais ensuite il se laissa aller à l'orgueil et à l'impiété; il poussa même l'ingratitude jusqu'à faire lapider Zacharie, fils et successeur de Joïda. Peu après les Syriens s'emparer de Jérusalem, et firent souffrir mille outrages à ce malheureux prince, qui n'échappa à leur fureur que pour périr par les mains de ses officiers.

Amasias, son fils, ne l'imita que dans son impiété. Osias ou Asarias se conduisit d'abord d'une manière exemplaire; mais ayant voulu offrir l'encens au Seigneur, il fut en un moment couvert de lèpre et obligé de céder le trône à son fils Joathan.

Joathan fut toujours fidèle aux lois du Seigneur;

mais son fils Achaz fut un des pl^s méchants rois de Juda.

Ezéchias, fils d'Achaz, fut, comme David et Joathan, un prince selon le cœur de Dieu. C'est sous le règne de d'Ezéchias que finit le royaume d'Israël.

Racontez-nous l'histoire des rois d'Israël depuis Jéroboam ?

Jéroboam 1^{er}, roi d'Israël, pour tenir son peuple éloigné de Jérusalem, établit le culte des veaux d'or à Béthel et à Dan. De là vint que tous ses successeurs furent idolâtres et méchants. Ils périrent presque tous de mort violente et victimes des ambitieux qui s'emparaient successivement du trône.

Achab et la cruelle Jézabel surpassèrent par leur impiété ceux qui les avaient précédés sur le trône; ils élevèrent dans Samarie un temple à Baal; ils firent injustement massacrer Naboth pour lui ravir un champ qu'ils convoitaient. Achab mourut d'une blessure reçue à la guerre, et la mort de Jézabel fut horrible. Jéhu, qui était devenu roi d'Israël, suivant la prophétie d'Elizée, livra aux chiens le corps de la veuve d'Achab, extermina toute la race de ce prince ainsi que les prêtres et les sectateurs de Baal.

Joas, un des successeurs de Jéhu, prit et pillà Jérusalem. Plus tard, Manahem devint tributaire des Assyriens. Sous Phacée, Téglathphasar, roi d'Assyrie, envahit Israël et emmena captifs une

partie des habitants. Enfin, sous son successeur Osée, Dieu ayant résolu la perte d'un peuple qui n'avait cessé de l'outrager, Salmanasar l'Assyrien prit Samarie, capitale du royaume d'Israël, et emmena captives à Ninive les dix tribus, qui ne reparurent plus.

Que se passait-il à cet époque dans le royaume de Juda ?

Dans le royaume de Juda, le saint roi Ezéchias écoute le prophète Isaïe, et règne avec gloire et piété. Dieu prolonge miraculeusement ses jours et le protège contre Sennachérib, roi d'Assyrie ; un ange tue, pendant une nuit, cent quatre-vingt-cinq mille hommes de cette armée idolâtre.

Parlez-nous des successeurs d'Ezéchias ?

Manassé, indigne fils d'Ezéchias, détruit tout le bien opéré par son père, rétablit les idoles, fait périr Isaïe ; conduit à Babylone, chargé de fers, il se repent, le Seigneur lui pardonne et le ramène sur son trône.

Amon abandonne le Dieu de ses pères et meurt assassiné.

Joas, son fils, est fidèle au Seigneur ; il détruit les idoles et purifie le temple. Lorsqu'il mourut d'une blessure reçue en combattant contre Néchoa, roi d'Egypte, il fut pleuré de tous et particulièrement du prophète Jérémie. Sous son fils Joachas, Néchoa

prend Jérusalem et met sur le trône Joachim, frère de Joachas. Ce prince fut injuste, avare et inhumain ; l'Ecriture dit qu'il avait bâti sa maison dans l'iniquité. Baruch, disciple de Jérémie, ayant lu dans le temple les prophéties de son maître, annonçant les malheurs qui allaient fondre sur la Judée, le roi déchira le livre qui les renfermait et les jeta au feu. Ce prince fut bientôt livré entre les mains de Nabuchodonosor II, qui l'emmena à Babylone.

Jéchonias, qui lui succéda, fut à son tour attaqué par Nabuchodonosor et emmené comme lui à Babylone avec une multitude de Juifs. C'est de là que date le commencement de la captivité de Babylone.

Sédécias, placé sur le trône par Nabuchodonosor, se révolta de nouveau. Ce conquérant irrité reparut devant Jérusalem. La malheureuse ville fut prise de force et livrée au pillage et ensuite au feu, ainsi que le temple. On fit un horrible carnage des habitants ; ceux qui échappèrent au massacre furent emmenés captifs à Babylone, et on ne laissa en Judée que les plus pauvres pour cultiver la terre : ainsi finit le royaume de Juda. Tous ces malheurs sont décrits de la manière la plus touchante dans les lamentations de Jérémie.

SEPTIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les principaux événements de la septième époque ?

Les principaux événements de la septième époque sont : les nouveaux troubles arrivés en Judée, l'état de souffrance où se trouvait le peuple hébreux en Judée, en Egypte et en Assyrie ; la vie de plusieurs saints personnages célèbres ; mais surtout l'avènement de Cyrus au trône de Babylone, et le retour du peuple dans la Judée.

Quelle fut l'occasion des nouveaux troubles survenus en Judée après le départ de Nabuchodonosor ?

Nabuchodonosor avait laissé Godolias, un de ses officiers, pour gouverner en Judée ; mais Ismaël, homme remuant, de la tribu de Juda, l'assassina au milieu d'un festin. Alors les peuples craignant la colère du souverain, s'enfuirent en Egypte contre l'avis de Jérémie, qui leur assurait qu'il ne leur arriverait rien de fâcheux s'ils restaient, et qu'au contraire ils périraient tous s'ils passaient en Egypte ! mais il ne fut pas cru.

Cependant Nabuchodonosor, ayant déclaré la guerre au roi d'Egypte, le vainquit, et fit massacrer tous les Juifs qu'il trouva dans le pays. Ainsi s'accomplit la prophétie de Jérémie.

Quel était l'état des Juifs dans le pays des Babyloniens ?

Les Juifs arrivés en captivité obtinrent la per-

mission de vivre selon leur loi et d'être gouvernés par les principaux de leur nation.

Quels sont les personnages les plus célèbres de cette époque parmi les Hébreux ?

Parmi les personnages les plus célèbres de la captivité, on remarque Daniel, Ananias, Misaël, Asarias, Suzanne, Ezéchiel, Zorobabel, Esther et Mardochée.

Que sait-on de Daniel et de ses compagnons Ananias, Misaël et Asarias ?

Nabuchodonosor ayant fait choisir plusieurs jeunes Hébreux pour être élevés dans son palais, Daniel et ses compagnons furent de ce nombre, et ils se montrèrent toujours fidèles observateurs de la loi du Seigneur.

Comment Dieu récompensa-t-il cette fidélité ?

Il leur donna une sagesse remarquable, et permit que le roi, les prenant en amitié, leur confia les places les plus importantes de son royaume.

A quelle nouvelle épreuve la vertu de ces jeunes hommes fut-elle mise ?

Les Babyloniens, jaloux de la confiance que Nabuchodonosor avait en eux, entreprirent de les perdre, et pour cet effet, ils conseillèrent à Nabuchodonosor de condamner au feu tous ceux de ses sujets qui n'adorerait pas sa statue, sachant que les jeunes Hébreux n'obéirait pas. Ils furent en effet

jetés dans la fournaise en présence du roi ; mais il ne leur arriva aucun mal. Le roi étonné condamna les ennemis des Hébreux à être jetés eux-mêmes dans la fournaise, et ordonna à tous ses sujets d'adorer le Dieu des Hébreux.

Daniel ne fut-il pas éprouvé à son tour ?

Daniel, qui était resté dans le palais en qualité de gouverneur, n'ayant pas voulu participer à l'idolâtrie des Babyloniens, fut jeté deux fois dans une fosse où se trouvait un grand nombre de lions. Le roi ayant appris que ces animaux n'avaient fait aucun mal à Daniel, fit précipiter dans la fosse les ennemis de ce saint prophète, et ils furent à l'instant dévorés.

Comment Daniel se rendit-il encore célèbre à la Cour ?

Il expliqua à Nabuchodonosor un songe extraordinaire qu'il avait eu, et par lequel Dieu lui faisait connaître qu'en punition de son orgueil, il serait changé en bête : ce qui arriva en effet. Il prédit aussi la ruine de Babylone en annonçant à Balthazar le sens de trois mots que ce prince avait vu écrire sur les murailles de son appartement par une main miraculeuse.

Que sait-on de Suzanne ?

Suzane était une femme vertueuse de la tribu de Juda. Deux vieillards honorés du titre de juges du

peuple, ayant conçu pour elle une passion honteuse, osèrent la lui déclarer dans un moment où elle était seule, la menaçant en cas de refus, d'une mort ignominieuse. La vertueuse Israélite, ne connaissant de mal que dans le péché se laissa condamner. Comme on la conduisait au supplice, le jeune Daniel protesta contre ce jugement, qu'il qualifia d'inique sentence. Il fut écouté, on le chargea même de confronter les vieillards. L'innocence de Suzanne fut reconnue, et les infâmes vieillards subirent la peine qu'ils avaient si justement mérité.

Que sait-on d'Ezéchiél ?

Ezéchiél, emmené à Babylone avec le roi Jéchonias, eut beaucoup de révélations sur les malheurs de Jérusalem et sur la captivité; il prédit aussi le retour du peuple et le rétablissement du temple; ses prédictions contribuèrent beaucoup à maintenir le peuple dans l'observance de la loi de Dieu.

Quel personnage remarquable édifia encore les Israélites pendant la captivité ?

Le saint homme Tobie, plein de charité pour ceux de sa nation dont il partageait la captivité, les assistait dans tous leurs besoins; mais il se distingua surtout par son zèle pour ensevelir les morts contre l'ordre injuste du roi de Ninive, et au péril même de sa vie. Cet homme juste perdit la vue, et montra une résignation admirable. Il éleva son fils

dans la crainte du Seigneur et lui donna les plus sages avis pour sa conduite dans la vie. Dieu pour récompenser sa patience, donna à son fils un ange qui lui servit de guide dans un voyage qu'il entreprit. Après la mort de Tobie, son fils marcha sur ses traces et fut aussi un modèle de piété envers le Seigneur.

De quel prince Dieu se servit-il pour délivrer son peuple de la captivité ?

De Cyrus, fils de Cambyse, roi de Perse, et qui devint lui-même roi de Babylone.

A quelle époque Cyrus donna-t-il aux Juifs la permission de rentrer dans leur pays ?

Cyrus donna aux Juifs la permission de rentrer dans leur pays précisément dans la soixante-dixième année de la captivité, ainsi que les prophètes l'avaient annoncé. Il leur remit en même temps tous les vases sacrés que Nabuchodonosor avait emportés.

Quel était le chef de la nation juive au retour de sa captivité ?

C'était Zorobabel, prince de la famille de David.

Quelle fut la première occupation des Juifs en arrivant à Jérusalem ?

Ce fut de jeter les fondements du temple. Quelque temps après, sous la conduite d'Esdras et de

Néhémie, ils rebâtirent aussi la ville et l'entourèrent de murailles.

Quel était l'état des Juifs après le retour de la captivité ?

Au retour de la captivité, les Juifs vécurent en paix et suivant leur lois, sous les rois de Perse qui les traitèrent avec douceur, et qui en furent plutôt les protecteurs que les maîtres.

Tous les Juifs profitèrent-ils de la permission de Cyrus pour rentrer dans leur patrie ?

Non, plusieurs ayant formé des établissements dans le lieu de leur exil, et s'y trouvant heureux, voulurent y rester.

Les Juifs restés en Perse y furent-ils toujours tranquilles ?

Les Juifs restés en Perse faillirent être victimes de la haine d'Aman, favori du roi Assuérus.

Rapportez la principale cause de la haine qu'Aman portait aux Juifs ?

Aman, fier de la confiance sans bornes dont Assuérus l'honorait, voulut se faire adorer. Le Juif Mardochée refusa de lui rendre un honneur qu'il ne devait qu'à Dieu ; dès lors la perte de tous les Juifs fut résolue, et l'ordre de les massacrer tous en un seul jour fut publié dans toutes les provinces du royaume. Une potence, haute de soixante coudées, fut dressée pour y pendre Mardochée.

Comment les Juifs furent-ils délivrés de la persécution d'Aman ?

Les Juifs furent délivrés de la persécution d'Aman d'une manière toute miraculeuse. Le roi se faisant lire les annales de son règne, apprit que Mardochée, qui avait découvert une conspiration tramée contre lui, n'avait reçu aucune récompense; il ordonna à Aman de le revêtir de la pourpre royale, de le faire monter sur son propre cheval, de le conduire dans toute la capitale, en criant que *c'était ainsi que devait être honoré celui que le roi voulait honorer.*

Malgré le triomphe de Mardochée, le sort des Juifs n'était pas encore assuré; mais Esther, nièce de Mardochée, qui, par un ordre tout particulier de la Providence, était devenue épouse d'Asuérus, se présenta devant lui, et lui ayant fait connaître son origine, lui demanda grâce pour elle et pour ses frères. Elle lui parla aussi des intrigues de son indigne favori et de l'abus indigne qu'il faisait de son autorité. Assuérus, indigné, ordonna qu'Aman fut attaché sur le champ à la potence qu'il avait fait dresser pour Mardochée, et que Mardochée fut proclamé son ministre.

Qu'étaient les prophètes ?

Les prophètes étaient des hommes que Dieu remplissait de son esprit, à qui il découvrait les choses

cachées, et qu'il envoyait aux rois et aux peuples pour les rappeler au devoir. Moïse, Samuel, David, Salomon, etc., etc., étaient des prophètes ; mais on donna particulièrement ce nom à ceux qui menaient une vie austère et retirée ; tels sont les quatre grands prophètes dont nous avons déjà parlé : Isaïe, Jérémie, Ezéchiel et Daniel, et ceux qu'on appelle petits prophètes, dont les principaux sont : Jonas, qui prêcha la pénitence aux Ninivites ; Michée, qui annonça que le Messie naîtrait à Bethléem ; Agée, qui engagea les Juifs à rebâtir le temple au retour de la captivité, les assurant que le Sauveur du monde le sanctifierait par sa présence ; Zacharie, qui prédit d'une manière très-expresse la venue du Sauveur, sa mort et la prédication de l'Evangile ; Malachie, qui annonça l'institution d'un nouveau sacrifice qui serait offert jusqu'à la fin des temps.

Donnez-nous quelques détails sur la mission de Jonas à Nive ?

Jonas reçut de Dieu l'ordre d'aller prêcher la pénitence aux Ninivites ; mais au lieu d'obéir, il s'embarqua pour Tharse. Une tempête violente ayant assailli le vaisseau, les matelots pensèrent qu'un coupable attirait sur eux la vengeance céleste, et ils jetèrent le sort qui tomba sur Jonas. Le prophète fut jeté dans la mer ; mais Dieu permit

qu'un poisson monstrueux le regut dans son sein et que trois jours après, il le rejetât sur le bord de la mer, sans lui avoir causé aucun mal. Jonas, instruit par son malheur, se rendit à Ninive, et annonça à ses coupables habitants que dans quarante jours la ville serait détruite. A la voix du prophète tous firent pénitence, et le Seigneur leur fit miséricorde.

HUITIÈME ÉPOQUE

Quels sont les principaux événements de la huitième époque ?

L'arrivée d'Alexandre-le-Grand à Jérusalem ; sa mort, à la suite de laquelle la Judée changea incessamment de maîtres ; la persécution d'Antiochus, et le gouvernement des Machabées.

A quelle occasion Alexandre-le-Grand alla-t-il à Jérusalem ?

Alexandre-le-Grand, successeur de Philippe, son père, roi de Macédoine, ayant vaincu les Grecs et traversé en dominateur l'Asie-Mineure, voulu également asservir l'Égypte et la Perse ; il s'avança vers Jérusalem dans l'intention de livrer la ville et le temple au pillage.

Alexandre livra-t-il en effet la ville au pillage ?

Non, car à la vue du grand-prieur Jaddus, il changea tellement de dessein, qu'il voulut même aller dans le temple y faire offrir des victimes pour le succès de ses armes.

Comment l'empire d'Alexandre fut-il partagé après sa mort ?

Après la mort d'Alexandre, ses généraux se partagèrent tous les membres de son empire. L'Asie fut partagée entre ses généraux, et l'Egypte, qui avait été jointe à l'Egypte, fut unie à la Syrie, réunie à la Syrie sous le règne de Séleucus.

Quel fut le sort des Juifs sous ces nouveaux maîtres ?

Les Juifs furent assés tranquilles sous Séleucus et sous Antiochus-le-Grand ; mais sous Ptolémée Philopator commençèrent à les persécuter. Antiochus, le grand-prieur, qui lui donna le nom de Philopator, destiné aux sacrifices, le pontife étant refusé à cette profanation, il lui donna l'ordre d'entrer dans le temple de se parer lui-même du trésor. Ce sacrilège ne resta pas impuni ; deux anges, sous la forme de deux hommes, le saisirent et le frappèrent si violemment qu'il resta comme mort.

Antiochus Epiphane fit à la nation juive une guerre bien plus cruelle encore. Par son ordre, le

vieillard Eléazar, sept enfants d'une même mère, connue sous le nom des sept Machabées, ainsi qu'une multitude de Juifs furent livrés à une mort cruelle pour n'avoir pas voulu renoncer à leur sainte loi en mangeant des viandes défendues, et en adorant des idoles.

Comment les Juifs furent-ils délivrés de cette nouvelle persécution ?

Par le courage de Mathathias. Cet homme intrépide, secondé par ses cinq enfants, Judas, Jonathas, Jean, Eléazar et Simon, se retira dans le désert en appelant à sa suite tous les vrais Israélites. Il forma ainsi une petite armée, toute composée d'hommes braves et disposés à mourir plutôt que de se rendre à la volonté du tyran qui voulait les opprimer. Dieu couronna leur efforts d'un heureux succès : ils attirèrent leurs ennemis, mirent à mort les Juifs prévaricateurs, renversèrent les idoles, et rétablirent les sacrifices en l'honneur du vrai Dieu.

Qui est-ce qui prit le commandement des troupes après la mort de Mathathias ?

Après la mort de Mathathias, Judas Machabée son fils, prit le commandement de l'armée et il fit des prodiges de valeur, défit successivement Appolonius, Séron, Ptolomée, Nicanor, Gorgias, Lysias, généraux d'Antiochus, ainsi que Bac

et Alcime, envoyés contre lui par Démétrius, successeur d'Antiochus.

Jonathas, son frère, qui lui succéda, obtint les mêmes succès ; il réunit en sa personne le titre de grand-prêtre à celui de général des troupes.

Quel fut le successeur de Jonathas ?

Ce fut Simon, son frère ; il gouverna avec sagesse, conserva l'indépendance de sa nation et fit même des alliances qui le rendirent redoutable à ses ennemis.

Que sait-on des successeurs de Simon ?

Jean Hircan, son fils, gouverna le peuple pendant plus de trente ans ; sa conduite fut toujours irréprochable, et le peuple fut heureux. Aristobule, qui lui succéda, fut fait prisonnier par Pompée, général Romain, et envoyé à Rome avec ses fils, Alexandre et Antigone. Jules César, voulant affaiblir le parti de Pompée, renvoya Aristobule en Judée ; mais ce prince fut empoisonné avant d'avoir rien pu entreprendre pour les intérêts de sa nation. Ce fut vers ce temps qu'Hérode, gouverneur de la Basse-Syrie, s'empara de la Judée. Les services qu'il avait rendu à César lui valurent le titre de roi de cette contrée.

Par quel événement le règne d'Hérode en Judée est-il devenu à jamais mémorable ?

Par la naissance de Jésus-Christ, Sauveur de tous les hommes, qui parut sur la terre lorsque Auguste, proclamé empereur romain, venait de donner la paix à l'univers.

Que devinrent les Juifs après la venue de Jésus-Christ ?

La ville de Jérusalem subsista et les Juifs continuèrent de former un corps de nation quelque temps encore après la publication de l'Evangile par les apôtres de Jésus-Christ. Enfin, à la suite des révoltes contre l'autorité de Rome, et au milieu de leurs discordes intérieures, les Juifs virent Jérusalem assiégée par les Romains. Pendant cette guerre cruelle, il y eut une famine horrible, et, suivant la prédiction du Sauveur, Jérusalem fut prise et ruinée, le temple fut brûlé, et les Juifs, qui avaient répandu le sang de tant de prophètes, qui n'avaient pas voulu reconnaître le Divin Messie, qui l'avaient mis à mort furent chassés de leur pays, et réduits au misérable état où nous les voyons depuis dix-huit cent ans.

ACTES AVANT LA COMMUNION

ACTE DE FOI.

Mon Seigneur Jésus-Christ, je crois plus fermement que si je le voyais des yeux du corps, que c'est vous-même que je vais recevoir, en recevant le St. Sacrement.

ACTE D'HUMILITÉ.

Mon Dieu, je suis extrêmement indigne que vous entriez en moi; mais j'espère en votre bonté infinie; dites seulement une parole, et mon âme sera guérie de toutes ses misères.

ACTE DE CONTRITION.

Mon Dieu, j'ai un extrême regret de vous avoir offensé, parce que vous êtes infiniment aimable, et que le péché vous déplaît. Pardonnez-moi par les mérites de Jésus-Christ mon Sauveur: je me propose moyennant votre sainte grâce, de ne plus vous offenser, et de faire pénitence.

ACTE D'AMOUR.

Mon Dieu, je vous aime de tout mon cœur, et par-dessus tout ce que j'ai de plus cher au monde.

ACTE DE DÉSIR.

Venez, ô divin Jésus, venez dans mon cœur, délivrez-le de tous ses maux, comblez-le de vos biens et de vos grâces : il désire ardemment de vous recevoir.

ACTES APRÈS LA COMMUNION

ACTE D'ADORATION.

Mon Sauveur, je vous adore, comme mon Créateur ; je m'unis aux adorations profondes que la Très-Sainte Vierge, les Anges et les Saints vous rendent dans le ciel, et j'offre à la Très-Sainte Trinité toutes celles que vous lui rendez dans le Très-Saint Sacrement.

ACTE D'AMOUR.

O Jésus, mon Sauveur, bonté souveraine et source de tous biens, je vous aime de tout mon cœur.

ACTE DE REMERCIMENT.

Mon Sauveur, je vous remercie, de tout mon cœur, de toutes les grâces que j'ai reçues de vous, et particulièrement de la bonté infinie avec laquelle

vous avez voulu vous donner à moi qui en suis indigne.

ACTE DE DEMANDE.

Divin Sauveur, vous connaissez les besoins de mon âme, remédiez à ses faiblesses et à sa pauvreté et surtout augmentez en moi votre saint amour et la crainte de vous offenser. Secourez, Seigneur, votre sainte Église dans tous ses besoins; sanctifiez ceux qui sont dans son sein, et surtout mes parents, mes amis et ennemis, mes supérieurs et mes bienfaiteurs; faites-nous, à tous, la grâce de vous servir uniquement.

ACTE D'OFFRANDE.

Mon Dieu, recevez l'offrande que je vous fais de tous ce que je possède; disposez-en, selon votre bon plaisir, et souffrez qu'en m'offrant à vous, je vous offre vous-même à la Très-Sainte Trinité, pour l'expiation de mes péchés et de ceux de tous les hommes.

TABLE DE MULTIPLICATION

Cents.		Sous.		Deniers.
2½	.....	3	.....	1½
5	.....	6	.....	3
7½	.....	9	.....	4½
10	.....	12	.....	6
12½	.....	15	.....	7½
15	.....	18	.....	9
17½	.....	21	.....	10½

	Chelins.
20	..... 1
40	..... 2
50	..... 2-6d. un écu.
60	..... 3
80	..... 4
100	..... 5 une piastre

Combien font 20 et 6, 21 et 2, 22 et 9, 30 et 8, 41 et 7, 50 et 3, 61 et 5 ?

Combien vous reste-il si vous ôtez 8 de 15, 9 de 12, 10 de 21, 6 de 26 ?

Combien font 12 multiplié par , 11 par 5, 10 par 3, 9 par 6, 8 par 9 ?

Quel est le quotient de 12 divisé par 3, 15 par 5, 24 par 8, 27 par 9 ?

Combien coûtent 3 verges d'indiennes à 15 sous la verge ?

Combien coûtent 7 verges de batiste à 10 sous la verge ?

Combien font 12 livres de sucre à 10 sous la livre ?

Quel est le prix de 11 verges de galon à $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ou 3 sous ?

Quel est le prix de 3 quarts de farine à 7 piastres le quart ?

Combien doit-on payer pour 3 paires de souliers à 9 chelins la paire ?

Combien coûtent 6 paires de bas à 2 chelins la paire ?

Quel est le prix de 8 verges de flanelle à 1s 3d. la verge ?

Que doit-on payer pour 12 paires de souliers à 9 chelins la paire ?

Si vous divisez 20 piastres entre 5 personnes, combien chacune aura-t-elle ?

Si vous partagez 30 sous entre six enfants, combien chaque enfant aura-t-il ?

Si 20 personnes se partagent la somme de 120 piastres, quelle est la part de chacune ?

9 personnes reçoivent 36 pièces de drap pour les partager entr'elles, quelle est la part de chacune ?

Combien y a-t-il de pièces de galon de 12 verges dans 60 verges

Si 12 verges de flanelle coûtent 5 piastres, que coûteront 6 verges ?

24 paires de souliers ont coûté 18 piastres, quel est le prix de 12 paires ?

Quel est le prix de 36 paires de bas, si 12 paires coûtent 3 piastres ?

J'ai payé 20 piastres pour 36 verges de soie, combien coûteront 18 verges ?

Quelle somme dois-je donner pour 10 mois de loyer d'une maison, si j'ai payé 30 piastres pour 5 mois ?

Si 15 personnes dépensent 60 piastres, combien d'écouteront 3 personnes ?

Combien faudra-t-il donner pour 60 verges de galon, si 12 verges coûtent 8 centins ?

Si 12 livres de beurre coûtent 2 piastres, combien coûteront 60 livres ?

Si 20 livres de beurre coûtent une piastre, combien coûteront 100 livres ?

18 verges de coton coûtent 10 chelins, combien
coûteront 6 verges ?

20 paires de souliers coûtent 30 piastres, combien
coûteront 5 paires de souliers ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{4}$ de 28 ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{3}$ de 36 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{2}{3}$ de 26 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{3}{4}$ de 28 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{2}{4}$ de 24 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{3}{4}$ de 20 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{2}{5}$ de 20 ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{3}$ de 30 ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{8}$ de 40 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{2}{3}$ de 36 ?

Quels sont les $\frac{2}{3}$ de 35 ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{4}$ de 48 ?

Quel est le $\frac{1}{8}$ de 96 ?

TABLE DE SOUSTRACTION.

J'ai pris 60 livres de beurre dans une tinette qui en contenait 80 livres : combien reste-t-il de beurre dans la tinette ?

Joseph avait \$110 à la caisse d'épargnes et il en a retiré \$40 : combien lui reste-t-il à la caisse d'épargnes ?

Un menuisier avait 90 paires de pentures et il en a vendu 40 : combien lui en reste-t-il ?

Il avait aussi 90 crochets et il en a vendu 50 : combien lui reste-t-il de crochets ?

Un navire étant à 150 milles de la côte, la tempête l'en a rapproché de 70 milles : à quelle distance se trouvait-il alors de la côte ?

Madame Rochon est partie avec \$73 pour faire des emplettes et elle est revenue avec \$20 : combien a-t-elle dépensé ?

Au commencement de l'année il y avait 75 élèves dans une école et il n'y en avait que 40 à la fin de l'année : combien sont partis durant l'année ?

Combien font $79 - 30$? $87 - 60$? $200 - 135$?

Dans une caisse de 96 vitres, on n'en a trouvé que 80 : combien en manquait-il ?

TABLE DE MULTIPLICATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144





to excellence. A savage or a criminal may refrain from wrongdoing — except on the sly — because he is afraid. But an intelligent, efficient employee strives to excel and to conform with the regulations of the organization in which he finds himself because of higher motives than fear of discharge. It is true that there are a great many men, not only in the lower grades of employment, but unfortunately in the higher grades, who are deceitful, whose ambition is to get as much as possible for as little service as possible. It is true that many employees seem to have no higher ambition than to beat the boss in some way. But to hold over such men the threat of discharge will never make them honest, or desirous of doing their best. Its only effect is to make them more cunning and more deceitful. Furthermore, the dishonest, shirking employee is not the type employers desire.

In order to build up an ideal organization, an organization in which all of the workers express in their work their highest and best constructive thoughts and feelings, men and women must be selected who are honest and truthful and who respond to higher motives than fear of discharge. In any organization such a standard of character may be established for employees, and through an efficient employment department such employees may be selected, and the unintelligent, the unreli-

able, and the lazy rejected. That an organization has set up such standards soon becomes known, and only such men apply as are willing to meet the conditions.

MEN RESPOND TO HIGHER MOTIVES

In practice we readily detect those who are untruthful, for example. They are almost certain to tell us falsehoods when applying for work. When they do, we frequently reject their applications and tell them why they are rejected. The effect of this is often interesting. One young man who had lied to us returned and pleaded with us to permit him to make another application. "I will tell you the truth this time," he said. "I lied to you before." Even the lower grades of shop employees, men whose training oftentimes had not included instruction in truthfulness, men who could scarcely comprehend at first that there was anything wrong in lying, returned to us and asked to be permitted to tell the truth.

It has been found, not only in our experience, but in the experience of many employers and other investigators, that even the crudest and least hopeful of employees will respond to higher motives far more readily than to the destructive motive of fear. In every human being there is a sense of justice and fair-play. This can be ap-

pealed to, first, by giving the fair deal; and second, by quiet suggestion on the part of superiors, of the employment supervisor or some of his staff. Again and again we have adjusted differences between superiors and their subordinates, between employee and employee, by a straightforward appeal to the spirit of fair-play. The men who heeded this appeal were always pleased with the results. They had played fair, and it added greatly to their self-respect. We have seen men who began their upward climb in the world through trying to live up to one little unselfish act of fair-play.

The employer who does not avail himself of the natural, healthy love of work in his men as a motive for excellence loses much. No matter what a man's vocation may be, his work has the spice of romance. Into every kind of work, no matter how lowly, can be introduced a desire for artistic excellence. We have seen shovellers taking great pride in their expertness with the shovel, in the distance they could throw and the way they could land the shovel-load, either in a small, compact pile, or scattered, as they chose. The right kind of treatment and attention by the right kind of immediate superior, and the right kind of management, will make almost any man love his work and take pride in doing it well. The motive of pride is one that can be appealed to in all men.

A SCHOOL FOR EXECUTIVES

A well-qualified employment supervisor teaches executives what motives will be found strongest in each of their men. On one occasion we were called in conference by an employer with reference to a young man in his advertising department. The employer told us that the young man was one of the most brilliant he had, an enthusiastic, conscientious, and tireless worker, whose brain teemed with original ideas. Suddenly, and inexplicably to his employer, the young man lost interest in his work and became sullen, irritable, and practically worthless. "I don't want to let him go," the employer said to us, "but unless he braces up he is worse than useless to me." As soon as we looked at the young man we saw that he was sensitive, proud, and keenly responsive. "Some way or other," we said to the employer, "you have humiliated that boy, you have hurt his pride. He will be useless to you until the wound is healed. Perhaps, if you know how he was hurt, you yourself can apply the salve." The employer then acknowledged to us that he had severely reprimanded the young man in the presence of his associates, and recalled that this was indeed the beginning of his trouble. At our suggestion, this young man was treated with greater courtesy, consideration, and justice. Occasionally, when he had so far for-

gotten his wounded pride as to manifest a little of his old-time excellence, his employer would give him a quiet word of commendation. The result was that within a few weeks he was doing better work than ever.

Hope of promotion, increase in wages, bonus for efficiency, and other forms of reward have been found far better aids in maintaining discipline than fear of discharge. Love of the game is strong in nearly every human being, and in many animals. It was the victorious broom at the top of the smoke-stack at the mill showing the largest production that caused the Carnegie company to outstrip all its competitors, both at home and abroad. It is significant that this appeal was made largely to men doing the very roughest and coarsest kind of work. Any gang of ditchdiggers will pitch in and make the dirt fly in order to outdistance another gang. It was this spirit of the game, introduced into the work at the Isthmus, that enabled Colonel Goethals and his men to make such remarkable records.

Finally, and perhaps the most potent of all means in an executive's hands for maintaining discipline, is the personal element. When you cannot get a man to do a thing because it is right and fair, when you cannot get a man to do a thing because he loves to do it, or because of his pride in it, when you

cannot get a man to do a thing for pay or for promotion or to win a contest, you often can get him to do it because he likes you and wants to please you. It lies in human nature for men to follow a loved leader cheerfully and gladly through fire and water, and even to death.

In actual practice we have found that the most successful handlers of men use these means, rather than their right to discharge, in maintaining discipline. Even men who have been wont to shake the club over their employees' heads can usually be persuaded to appeal to higher motives than fear. In general, executives under the employment plan are more thoughtful, more careful, more considerate in their dealings with their men when given to understand that every efficient employee is an asset and not an expense, and that they are responsible to the firm for him. Every executive, high or low, is made to feel that his men have been carefully selected and accepted only after consultation with him, and that if they do not prove to be efficient he is answerable. Both department heads and management are made to realize that the executive who complains of inefficiency, carelessness, or insubordination among his men condemns himself. We find that when executives are thus made to feel responsible for every man under their supervision and direction they are more careful to

give them the fair deal, to give them an opportunity to develop and improve, and to realize from them for the organization their greatest efficiency.

Just as every foreman, department head, or other executive must answer to his superior for the good condition, efficiency, and standard product of each of his machines, or the proper care and disposition of his stock and fixtures, so he must answer to the employment supervisor for the health, happiness, and efficiency of each of his men. The ideal is for the foreman or other executive to keep his men, not discharge them—an ideal which is held constantly before his mind, and which results in better discipline, fewer changes in personnel, and far greater efficiency.

CHAPTER V

THE JOB

AN ADVERTISING manager of our acquaintance told his president and general manager that he needed a new copy-writer.

"We have added that new line of brass, copper, and silver specialties and there isn't a man in my department who has the ability to write the dope, even if he had the time, which none of them has."

"I have got just the man for you," exclaimed the general manager. "I met him on my trip to St. Paul and I never in my life saw a man better fitted for that job than this fellow. I'll wire for him to-night."

"But," objected the advertising manager, "what has he done? What is his experience? Whom has he been with?"

"Now, don't worry about that a minute. I haven't got time now to tell you all about him, but I'll wire for him, and I give you my word you will find him all right."

Two days later the newly acquired copy-writer arrived to take up his duties. He had given up his

position as bookkeeper at \$125 a month, and had left his wife and children to pack his household furniture and sell his house and lot. The man was thoroughly in earnest, seriously so in fact, and did his best; but his copy was stilted, archaic, dry as dust, and otherwise impossible. The advertising manager did his best to tell him what was expected of him. The ex-bookkeeper tried faithfully enough, but his attempts at the light, swift, easy, effective style of twentieth-century advertising would have been pitiable if they had not been ludicrous.

After the general manager's "find" had been in the office a week, the advertising manager said to his chief: "I thought you said that man from St. Paul was an ad writer, the best you had ever seen. Why, he never wrote an ad before in his life! As far as I can find out, he never wrote anything before he came here. What put it into your head that he was the man for this job, anyhow?"

"Why, I thought he would be a wonderful literary man. I found that he had read carefully every volume of Dickens, Shakespeare, and Macaulay."

IGNORANCE OF REQUIREMENTS OF JOBS

This true incident is a fair sample of the ignorance of the average employer regarding the requirements of the various jobs in his organization,

and how to find men to fit them. Nor is the average foreman or department head much better. Until they have been instructed, such executives continually send us requisitions for quick, active, speedy men for positions requiring slow, plodding, painstaking accuracy; for careful, cautious men for positions which require a certain amount of daring; and for solid, conservative men for jobs where initiative, aggressiveness, and originality are the prime requirements.

We had a foreman in one place who used to send to us for accurate, methodical men and then rage when he got them because they were slow and deliberate. We were once asked to recommend for an important position a painstaking, reliable man in whom economy must be a prime requisite. We recommended such a man. Within two weeks he was returned to us with the complaint that he had not accomplished anything. A little investigation showed that the man had been expected to take hold of a badly managed department, tear it to pieces, and put it together again. It was an emergency case and the principal consideration was neither carefulness nor economy, but speed. And to make haste in work of that kind required a man with considerable willingness to take a chance.

As a general rule, an executive will naturally incline to men of his own type, whether they are

best fitted for the work to be done or not. This is the reason why the "live wire" hustler, the aggressive, impatient, strenuous type of executive always seeks to fill his ranks with men as positive and reckless as himself; and why the quiet, good-natured, patient, plodding executive is often surrounded by men of similarly slow but certain gait.

It is very human for a foreman or head of department, having chosen his men with such ignorance of the requirements of the positions they are to fill, to blame the men and not himself when they turn out to be inefficient.

For years most sales managers thought that the ideal travelling salesman was a bluff, hearty, back-slapping, hard-drinking, gorgeously appareled individual, and the type still sticks in our narrative and dramatic literature. Scientific analysis of the requirements of the salesman's function, however, has given us the modern salesman, the man who gives far more attention to building business than to getting business, and whose motto is "He profits most who serves best."

ANALYSIS THE BEST METHOD

Edison gave us the incandescent lamp with carbon filament, which was a great advance in artificial lighting over anything that had ever been devised before. But scientific analysis of the requirements

of an incandescent lamp filament has given us the tungsten wire, producing a far more brilliant light of better quality and consuming less electricity.

There is only one common-sense, efficient way of filling a position, just as there is only one common-sense, efficient way of determining what material is to be used in a given place.

The man who selects the different metals, alloys, woods, leathers, and other materials for an automobile according to his own opinions and prejudices, with no engineering tests to determine the requirements of each part, would not build a machine in which you would care to trust yourself going at high speed.

The employer who leaves the selection of men and women, out of whom he builds his organization, to foremen who guess at the requirements, or decide upon them according to their own opinions or prejudices, does even worse, because a piece of misfit human material may do greater harm than a bit of cast-iron where vanadium steel is required.

Some employers, realizing the necessity for more careful selection, have standardized to a certain degree their more important positions. But every job is important. The office boy in affixing stamps on outgoing mail may put a two-cent stamp on a letter

to a customer in Paris. When that customer has to pay six cents to get his letter out of the post office he is exasperated at the carelessness of the house.

Over and over in our commerce and industry we have exemplified the story that used to be told in verse form in our old readers, and that ended: "The kingdom was lost, and all for the want of a horseshoe nail."

FOUR FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

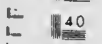
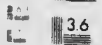
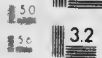
Determining the standard requirements for any job by the employment supervisor and his staff involves consultation with heads of departments, foremen, chiefs of divisions, and superintendents, with efficiency or production engineers — if there are any in the plant — and with the workmen themselves. It also involves a careful, painstaking study of the most efficient men doing the particular kind of work in question. A preliminary rough analysis of any job is a comparatively easy matter. The complete analysis requires a scientific mind, and an intimate knowledge of the tasks to be performed.

If there are no efficiency or production engineers in the plant, the employment supervisor or some member of his staff provides himself with a stopwatch and learns how to make time and motion



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studies. While the very best of results have followed the detailed standardization of jobs, so little has been done in this respect in the average plant that even the roughest, most general analysis has proved highly profitable.

For example, at the very beginning of the work of an employment department, and before any detailed analyses of jobs can be made, we set up four fundamental standard qualifications, without a fair degree of which no one is considered for any position. These essentials are: (1) health, (2) intelligence, (3) honesty, and (4) industry. They are indispensable.

No man is permanently worth even floor space, light, and heat, to say nothing of wages, unless he has health.

Unless a man is intelligent he cannot be taught — he will not develop. He will not understand, and therefore cannot follow instructions. Even in the lowest kind of unskilled labour the unintelligent man costs too much for supervision to be a profitable investment, no matter how low his wages.

By honesty we mean reliability — general trustworthiness. A dishonest man cannot do honest work. He may seem to be wonderfully efficient in many ways, but work, like everything else a man does, is an expression of character, and a man can-

not be dishonest in character and express honesty in his work. Somehow or other he will manifest his essential nature, and one crooked act on his part may wipe out all the profits possible on a dozen years of his best service.

It goes without saying, of course, that no matter how healthy or brilliant or how reliable a man may be, he is useless unless he does things, unless he expresses his powers in action.

METHOD OF ANALYZING JOBS

To make sure that every employee has these four qualifications is a long step in advance in the average institution. These four fundamental qualifications having been determined, we inquire more particularly:

Does the job require physical or mental work, or a combination of both? Is it an executive or subordinate position? Is it light or heavy work? Does it require mechanical ability, artistic ability, commercial ability, financial ability, or the ability to handle people successfully?

By a careful classification and correlation of all these qualifications and others, we have designed a suggestive chart which serves as a guide to the employment supervisor and his staff in standardizing positions. This chart appears on the following pages:

THE JOB

FUNDAMENTAL REQUIREMENTS:

{ Health
Intelligence
Honesty
Industry

Physical
Require-
ments

Body Build { Tall
Short
Medium
Heavy
Light
Medium

Texture { Fine
Medium
Coarse

Consistency { Hard
Rigid
Elastic
Soft
Flexible

Condition { Neatness
Cleanliness
Order

Health { Circula-
tion
Nutrition
Respira-
tion
Muscular
Nervous

Strength { Arms
Back
Hands and
fingers
Legs

Physical
Require-
ments

Endurance { Muscular
Tempera-
ture
Nervous

Agility { Equilib-
rium
Speed of
foot
Climbing
Quickness

Activity { Slow
Rhyth-
mical
Quick
Spasmodic
Sustained
Violent
Gentle

Skill { Digital
Manual
Pedal

Quality of
Sense { Visual
Aural
Tactile
Olfactory
Gustatory

Mental
and
Psychi-
cal
Require-
ments

Speculativeness
 Conservatism
 Sociability
 Constancy
 Aggressiveness
 Perseverance
 Originality
 Initiative
 Imitativeness
 Obedience
 Imagination
 Judgment
 Versatility
 Dependableness
 Optimism
 Caution
 Alertness
 Reasonableness
 Decisiveness
 Deliberation
 Quick thought
 Observation
 Responsibility
 Responsiveness
 Calmness
 Practicality
 Analytical ability
 Speed
 Patience
 Courage
 Carefulness
 Prudence
 Ideality
 Materialism
 Inventiveness
 Accuracy
 Concentration
 Resourcefulness
 Foresight
 Independence
 Docility
 Self-confidence
 Teachableness
 Artistic ability
 Mechanical ability

Mental
and
Psychi-
cal
Require-
ments

Financial ability
 Commercial ability
 Executive ability
 Judicial ability
 Scientific ability
 Mathematical ability
 Philosophic ability
 Literary ability
 Verbal expression
 Love of people
 Love of animals
 Love of plants
 Love of travel
 Understanding of human nature
 Honesty
 Justice
 Cheerfulness
 Courtesy
 Industry
 Loyalty
 Conscientiousness
 Domesticity
 Enthusiasm
 Tact
 Persistence
 Alacrity

The Job

Is temporary
 Is permanent
 Requires experience
 Requires special training
 Requires technical education
 Requires general education
 Is in line of promotion
 Is not in line of promotion
 Is union
 Is non-union
 Is open
 Approximate rate of pay

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In this list we do not attempt to cover the whole field of human qualities. Nor do we attempt to make a classification scientific from the point of view of the psychologist. The list presented here has been found adequate for our needs and the needs of our clients, but is capable of extension and improvement.

SOME SAMPLE ANALYSES

In analyzing any job with the use of this list, the process is simple. The job should be studied with the list in hand or in mind, and its requirements, as to each of the physical, mental, psychological, and other considerations mentioned in the list, should be studied and determined. As a concrete example, perhaps the reader will find it interesting to study his own job with this list before him.

Using this chart as a guide, the following are some of the analyses made:

Specialty Salesmen

Good digestion
Buoyant health
Cheerfulness
Enthusiasm
Optimism
Pleasing personality
Verbal expression
Courtesy
Tact

Love of people
Initiative
Persistence
Courage
Resourcefulness
Patience
Understanding of human nature

THE JOB

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Retail Salesman

Cheerfulness	Obedience
Courtesy	Constancy Alacrity Alertness
Tact	Understanding of human nature
Patience	
Pleasing personality	

Screw Machine Hands

Mechanical ability	Ability to read blue-prints
Muscular strength	Knowledge of micrometer
Quickness	Ability to grind own tools
Accuracy	Ability to set up his own job
Steadiness	

Truckers

Physical strength	Dependableness
Energy	Good sense of location
Intelligence enough to read and write English	Good memory

Lathe Hands (Turning crankshafts)

Ability to read blue-prints and use micrometer	Dependableness
Accuracy	Mechanical ability
	Skill from long training

Crane Operators (15-ton electric crane)

Quick thought	Good sense of locality
Quick action	Good sense of direction
Keen observation	Some mechanical skill
Quick perception	Excellent eyesight
Decisiveness	Steady nerves
Medium degree of carefulness	Good muscular coördination
Ability to judge accurately	Energy
Size	Dependableness
Weight	Obedience
Distance	

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Note Teller

Medium build	Patience
Digital skill	Mathematical ability
Carefulness	Neatness
Prudence	Orderliness
Accuracy	System
Keen observation	Good memory
Concentration	Judgment

EXPERTNESS IN SELECTION

With these analyses before them, the assistants in the employment department soon become so expert that they quickly choose the best man for any particular job out of the available applicants.

In one employment department two of the assistants became expert in teamwork, as exemplified by the following incident. One morning there were requisitions from foremen for:

1 Man for assembly work	2 Labourers for casting yard
1 Boring mill hand	1 Engine lathe hand
1 Carpenter	1 Milling machine hand
2 Chippers	2 Bench moulders
1 Crane operator	1 Patternmaker
1 Drill press hand	2 Teamsters
1 Grinder	1 Toolmaker

Taking the list, one of the assistants stepped out into the lobby and, walking quickly through the hundred or more men gathered there, chose the men wanted, one by one.

As the men were chosen they went into the shop employment office, where they were met by the other assistant, who had a duplicate list. In every case the assistant in the office knew for which position each man had been chosen by his team-mate.

CHAPTER VI

SECURING AND HANDLING APPLICANTS

THERE is only one legitimate reason for putting any man on the pay-roll. That is not because he is a brother-in-law, or nephew, not because he is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, not because he is a Scotchman or a German, not because he is a Mason or an Elk, not because he tells a hard-luck story or is an adept at flattery, not because he has a sheaf of letters of recommendation, not even because he has made a remarkable record in some other institution.

The only legitimate reason for hiring a man is that he possesses the standard qualifications for his job, and will be a good investment for his employer.

Many of those entrusted with the employing of help do not seem to understand that the company is investing money in every applicant from the first moment spent in considering his application. They do not seem to realize that the company must secure an adequate return from its investment in order to do a profitable business.

We have seen foremen and heads of departments

spend hours and days of time interviewing impossible applicants whom they had no intention of hiring. Why they did it is one of the things which, as the old comic song used to say, "can not be explained," at least upon any basis that gives the recruiting officer credit for having common sense.

One of the most difficult problems of conscientious employers under the old method is to persuade foremen and heads of departments not to hire people simply because they are sorry for them.

FITNESS ONLY LEGITIMATE REASON FOR HIRING

It is an injustice, not only to the employer but to the employee, to give a man a job in which he cannot make a profit for the house. Even if the man is not eventually discharged, he is working under a severe handicap if he is trying to do work for which he is not fitted, and is also under a bad psychical strain, because if he is intelligent he must realize that he is to a certain extent an object of charity. It should therefore be deeply impressed upon the employment supervisor and his staff, and continually reiterated, that no person must be hired who is not a profitable investment. Let this become a guiding axiom of the department.

With the requirements of every department standardized, and with this axiom in mind, the employment department sets about its task of secur-

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ing applicants, and from them selecting men to fit these requirements.

Just as the wise purchasing agent looks ahead and takes steps to keep a plentiful reserve of material and equipment always on hand, so the wise employment supervisor takes steps to provide against the day of emergencies. It is just as wasteful and inefficient to take chances on being able to pick up the right kind of employees to fill vacancies from day to day as it would be for a purchasing agent to purchase supplies and equipment for the factory in a hand-to-mouth fashion.

There are many ways of securing applicants, most of them good if used with discretion. One of the rather unexpected advantages of scientific employment methods has been the fact that ambitious workmen and executives of unusual ability have been attracted to organizations where employment is done scientifically. It is well known to observant employers and others that any organization which maintains a high standard of efficiency among its employees naturally attracts a high order of applicants.

Happy and loyal employees, with the interests of their employers at heart, frequently recommend candidates for employment whom they know to be desirable. Employment departments in different organizations sometimes help one another by an interchange of applicants.

Employment agencies are sometimes profitable sources of applicants if used with discrimination and discretion. They are especially valuable in securing applicants with the education and experience required.

ADVERTISING FOR APPLICANTS

One of the most common ways of securing applicants is by advertising. Properly used, this method is one of the best. But this involves not only a thorough understanding of the requirements, but also the ability to state them in such a way as to secure the type of applicants wanted. An advertising manager of our acquaintance, not altogether unknown to the public, once advertised for an understudy. His advertisement was so sensational and flamboyant, it went so wide of the mark in describing the qualities of the man he really wanted, that of the five hundred who responded not one was desirable for that particular job.

Whatever the method of securing applicants, the employment department never loses sight of the fact already stated, that there is only one legitimate reason for putting a man on the payroll — namely, fitness for the job.

Applications come into the employment department in two ways: by mail and in person.

In handling applications by mail the first move

BLANK NO. 1

Original

REQUISITION

Office
Factory
Store

No. _____

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Please employ for the _____ Department

One _____ for Position No.

Rate _____

To begin work, Date _____ 191

With these qualities: _____

To replace _____

Transferred to Dept.
No longer employed.
Promoted in this Department.
Returned to you.

To increase the forces.

Permanent

Foreman*

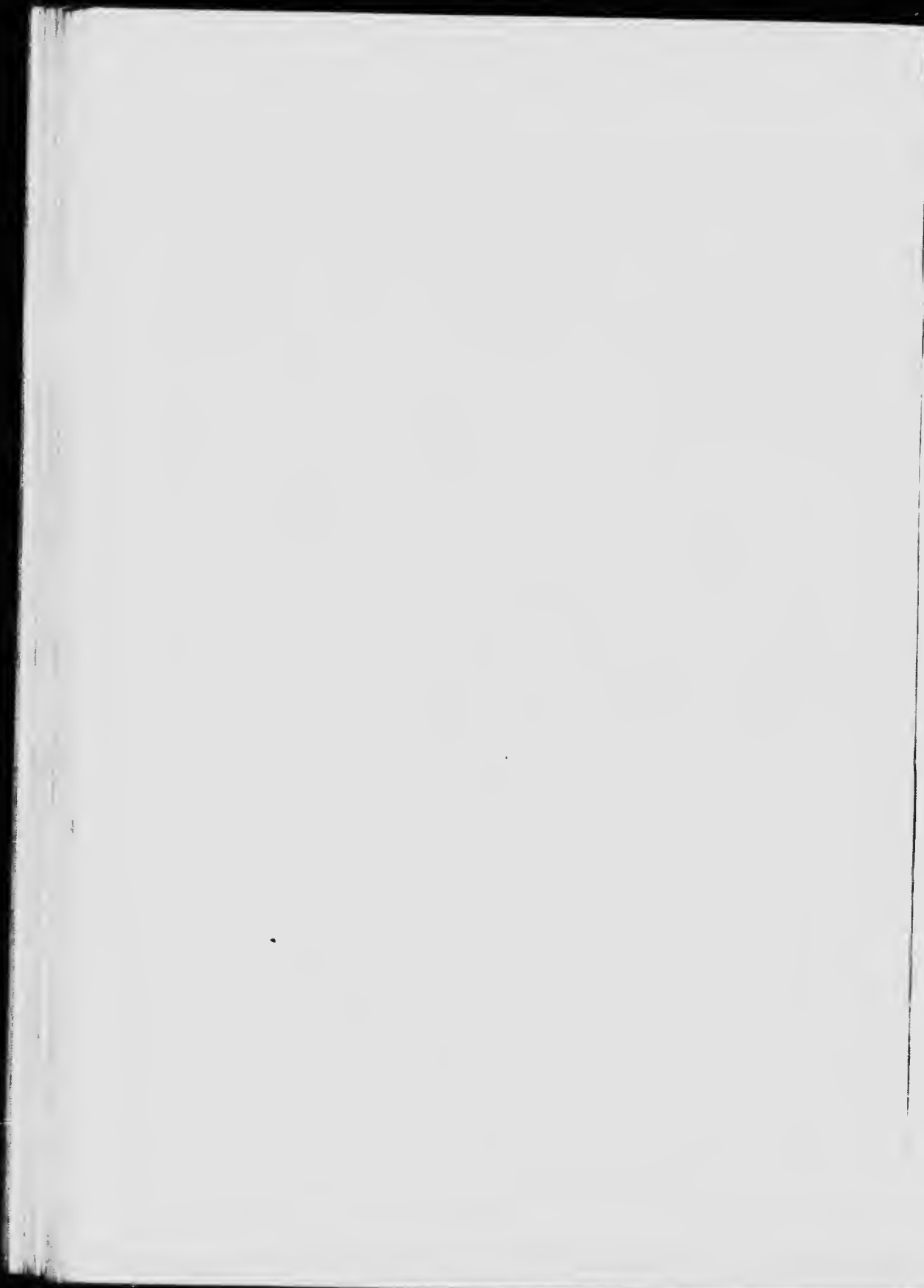
Temporary

Superintendent

Date _____ 191



Fig. 22. Interviewing shop applicants at a big factory



is to weed out all that for any reason are on the face of them undesirable. A letter may show that the applicant has not had sufficient training or experience, that he is ignorant or illiterate, that he is careless and disorderly, that he is vain and boastful, that he is too well satisfied with himself to be teachable. If undesirable and uneradicable qualities are easily discernible in the letter, there is no use wasting any further time with the applicant, and if he has applied directly to the firm, and not to a keyed advertisement, he is courteously informed that his application cannot be considered. But should his application give reason to hope that he may be a valuable asset, he is requested to send photographs of himself and such other data as under the circumstances seem desirable. If the position to be filled is an important one, such applicants as are considered are asked to describe themselves as fully as possible, and to answer such questions as the employment supervisor may request.

It frequently happens that among those who are asked to send in more information about themselves a man is found who is clearly so well fitted for the position that he is engaged for it by mail; otherwise the most promising applicants are invited to call at the employment department in person.

BLANK NO. 2

APPLICATION FOR POSITION

(No person under sixteen years of age will be employed)

Name _____ Telephone No. _____

Address, Local _____ City _____ State _____

Nationality _____ Religion _____ What Union _____

Date of Birth; month _____ day _____ year _____ Height _____ Weight _____

If under 21 years of age, give father's name and address _____

Single or married? _____ How many dependent on you for support? _____

Ever employed here? _____ Under what foreman? _____ What Dept.? _____

Permanent? _____

Position wanted? _____ Temporary? _____

When would you. services be available? _____ Salary expected? _____

Names of relatives employed here and their positions _____

Whom shall we notify in case of emergency? Name _____

Address _____

Please check the following list as accurately as possible as to whether you are:

Careful?	Careless?	Good Memory?	Forgetful?
Courteous?	Discourteous?	Obedient?	Disobedient?
Punctual?	Tardy?	Orderly?	Disorderly?
Accurate?	Inaccurate?	Cheerful?	Gloomy?
Industrious?	Lazy?	Patient?	Impatient?
Sober?	Intemperate?	Quick?	Slow?

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND REFERENCES

EMPLOYER	POSITION HELD	Give Exact Dates of Employment as to month and year	State Salary and Reasons for Leaving

In consideration of employment hereby sought, I represent and warrant my age and all above and herein contained statements true, and agree to at all times abide by and observe all notices, rules, and regulations of my employer.

Date _____

Signed _____

SECURING APPLICANTS

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What foreign language do you speak or understand? _____

How much time have you lost by sickness during the last five years? _____

What was the nature of your illness? _____

In what places have you lived? _____

What position do you now hold? _____

Why do you wish to leave? _____

What education and training have you had? General? _____

Technical? _____

In school what studies did you like best? _____

What least? _____

What do you read? _____ What kind of work do you like best? _____

If you could have any position you wished for, what would it be? _____

What if anything, are you doing to improve yourself? _____

Can you manage people well? _____ State the evidence? _____

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HANDLING APPLICANTS IN PERSON

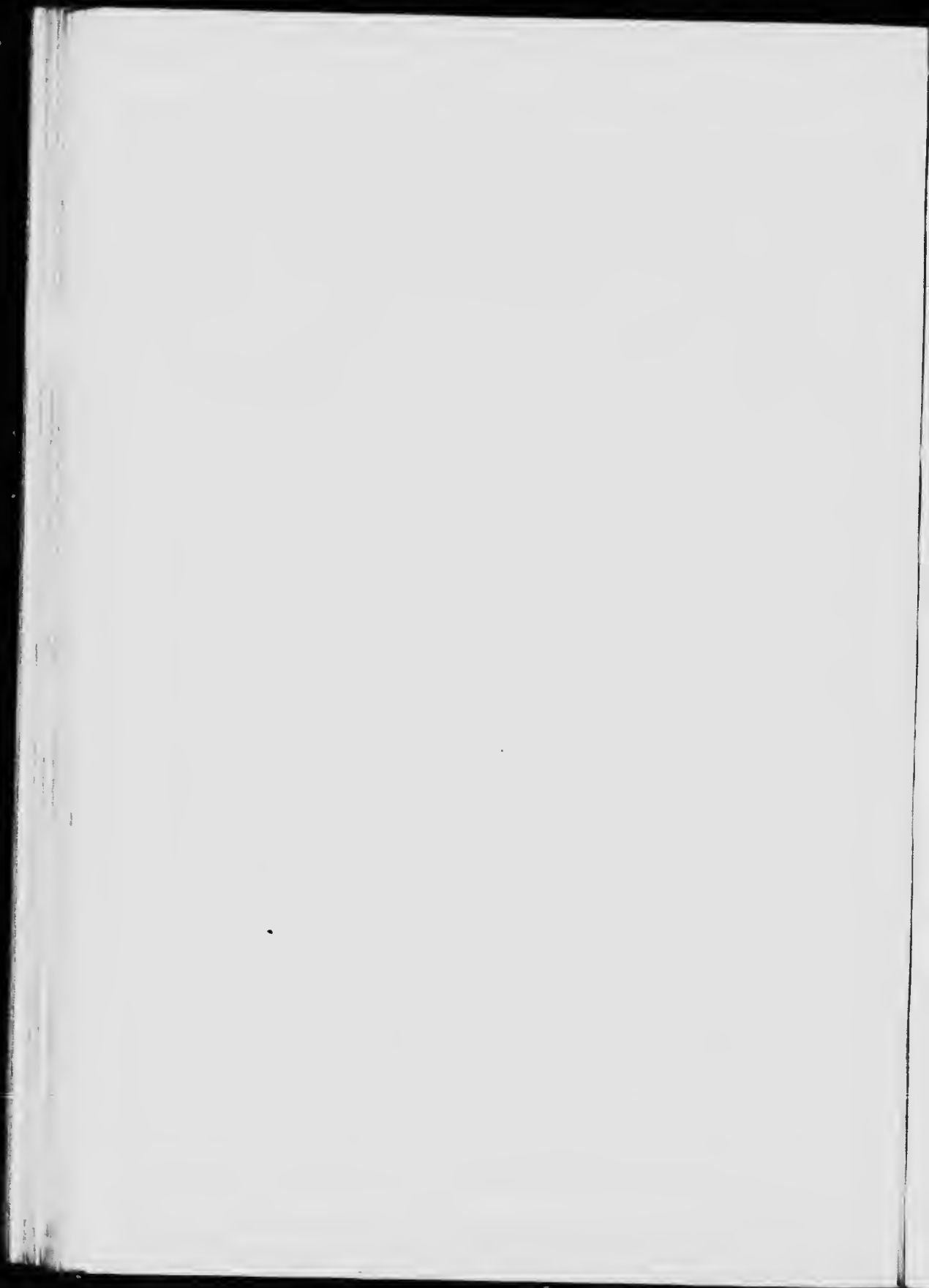
In dealing with all applicants in person the employment supervisor and his staff follow a definite procedure. Suppose for the moment that you are an applicant for a position in an organization where there is an employment department using this plan. If it is the busy season, you are quite likely to find the lobby or waiting-room comfortably filled with applicants waiting to see the employment supervisor or his assistants.

When your turn for an interview comes you are courteously greeted, given a comfortable chair facing the interviewer, and made to feel that you are in the presence of a friend who is just as desirous of doing his best for you as for his employer. You are engaged in pleasant, interesting conversation until you lose any self-consciousness you may have had when you entered the office, and are perfectly at ease. Then you are probably asked for what position you are an applicant, and the examiner discusses with you quietly your qualifications for the job. In due course of time, if this brief survey seems favourable, you are asked to fill out an application blank (see page 82).

During the time you are talking and filling out this blank, the interviewer is quietly and unobtrusively observing you and making mental notes of what he sees. He may or may not know your



Fig. 23. Interviewing an applicant for an office position in a large organization



name. He does not know what you are writing. But from external signs and indications which you cannot conceal he is learning something about your natural aptitudes, about your character, and about the use you have made of the talents with which nature has endowed you. In making these notes he uses Blank No. 3, Analysis (see page 86).

This blank is filled out in cipher so that it is unintelligible to any except the employment supervisor and his staff. In general, it is a complete but concise statement of your physical, mental, and psychical characteristics and aptitudes, your training and your experience.

When you have filled the face of your application blank, you turn it over to the interviewer, who talks with you about the questions on its reverse side (see page 83). These questions are so woven into the conversation between you and your interviewer that you do not have any feeling of being grilled or pumped. Your feeling is rather that you are being given an opportunity to state your qualifications, kindly counselled with regard to how your statements can be put in the most effective form, and advised how you can use your talents to your own highest advantage.

LETTERS AND REFERENCES

Perhaps you have brought letters of recommenda-

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BLANK NO. 3
ANALYSIS

Name _____ Personal _____

Address _____ Photo _____

Colouring:	Hair _____	Eyes _____	Texture _____
	Eyes _____	Nose _____	Motive _____
	Skin _____	Mouth _____	Mental _____
	Beard _____	Chin _____	Vital _____
			Condition _____

Head:	High _____	Hand:	Flexible _____	Intellect:	Capacity _____
	Low _____		Rigid _____		
	Long _____		Hard _____		
	Short _____		Soft _____		
	Narrow _____		Short _____		
	Wide _____		Medium _____		
	Square _____		Long _____		Type _____
	Round _____				

Energy _____ Vitality _____ Endurance _____

Health _____ Dress _____

CONCLUSIONS:

Positives

Negatives

RECOMMENDATIONS

Date _____ (Signed) _____

tion with you. If so, you will find your interviewer courteous about them but not greatly interested. Of course, you believe that your letters are sincere, and your former employers and others have written truthfully about you. But the examiner knows by experience that the less efficient and less desirable an employee is the more eager is the average employer to get rid of him by giving him a hearty letter of recommendation to some one else.

We once knew a manager who practically wrecked one department of the business of a client of ours within the short space of three months. This manager had come to our client from a friend of his in the same line of business, bearing a most enthusiastic letter of recommendation.

"What on earth did you wish that man on me for?" demanded our client of his friend when he had cleared away the debris. "He did absolutely nothing while he was with me but spend money foolishly."

"He did the same for me," admitted the friend, with a grin, "but I thought maybe you could control him."

The finest collection of letters of recommendation we ever saw was in the hands of a futile old printer who had been discharged from every printing house of any repute in the Middle West.

Instead of letters of recommendation you may

Record of _____

[illegible]

give your interviewer references, asking him to write to your former employers, your banker, your pastor, and others. You are perfectly justified in making the offer, since these inquiries, with a promise to hold all correspondence strictly confidential, are very much in favour with some employers. But your interviewer will waste no time or postage in sending out any such inquiries. He is not interested in other people's opinion of you. He knows that the average employer, even if he were to state his honest convictions, would be guided by his own personal feelings and opinions or purely by guesswork, and not by reliable records of your performances. He would, therefore, far rather trust easily observable and infallibly dependable external signs of your character and habits than to take the word of a man who might or might not be sincere, and who, if he were sincere, might be utterly mistaken.

REQUISITION

Your qualifications being satisfactory to the interviewer, and there being a Requisition — Blank No. 1 (see page 80) — in his hands from some foreman* or head of department for an employee of your

* The word "foreman" is used in this and all other blanks here reproduced to designate the immediate superior of the applicant or employee. Naturally, in stores, offices, banks and other enterprises other designations will be used as circumstances require

BLANK NO. 4

Original

REFERENCE TO FOREMAN

Mr. _____ Clock No. _____

to see Mr. _____

Department _____ for position No. _____

Rate _____ Began Work, Date _____ a. m.
p. m.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

He is not satisfactory*

Reason why applicant is not satisfactory:

Signed _____

Foreman

*Note—If the applicant IS satisfactory, cross out the word "not."

Date _____ 191__

type, he carefully explains to you the nature of the position vacant, the rate of pay offered, the kind of work to be done, the general and special qualifications necessary for success in the position, the hours of labour, the rules, regulations, standards, and ideals under which you will perform your work, and, if advisable, the character of your superior, and how best to please him.

REFERENCE TO FOREMAN

If after this explanation you decide to accept the position, the examiner fills out Blank No. 4, Reference to Foreman (see page 90), places it in an unsealed envelope and sends you, with an usher if necessary, to the executive named. Since it is not the function of the employment department arbitrarily to employ, you are sent to the foreman or department head for mutual acquaintance and approval. If the executive finds you satisfactory, he shows you the place where you are to work, the desk or bench, appliances, equipment, and tools you are to use, and all of the other physical environment of the position offered you. In case this inspection proves satisfactory to you and to the executive, he notifies you when to report for duty, and returns Blank No. 4 to the employment department, properly filled out, when you have begun work. In case either you or the executive should

BLANK NO. 5

NOTIFICATION

Original

Office
Factory
Store

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT:

Please { Enter on pay-roll
Change rate
Transfer
Pay off and remove from pay-roll

Name _____

Address _____

Position _____ Clock No. _____

Department _____ Rate _____

To Position _____ New Clock No. _____

To Department _____ New Rate _____

Effective (Date) _____ Hour _____ a. m.
p. m._____
Employment Supervisor

Date _____ 191____

not be satisfied with the arrangement, he returns the blank to the employment department as soon as possible, stating reasons. If you elect to return to the department for further consultation, you may be sent to some other executive — if there is a requisition on hand for some one of your aptitudes, training, and character. If there is no such requisition, your application blank and analysis are placed on file in the reserve list and you are communicated with as soon as a requisition fitting your case is received from a foreman or department head.

NOTIFICATION

Let us suppose that you are engaged and begin work. As soon as the employment department receives Blank No. 4, giving the rate of your pay and the time you began work, Blank No. 5, Notification (see page 92), is filled out and sent to the paymaster's department. You will observe that this blank is so arranged as to be used also in case you receive an increase or any other change in your rate of pay, are transferred to another position or department, or, for any reason, you resign or are discharged.

FOLDER

When once you have become an employee of the institution a folder (see page 94) is filled out for

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[illegible]

you and placed in the Employees' File. In this folder are included all correspondence with you, all the blanks filled out with reference to your employment, and other memoranda of any kind that may be of value. In this folder, among other documents is the Analysis Blank, Form 3 (see page 86) filled out by the interviewer at the time of your original application.

RECORD

On the reverse of this blank is space for your record in the organization (see page 88). On this record, at stated times, according to the character of the business and the position you occupy, are entered data, giving essential information as to your efficiency and progress. How your efficiency will be calculated will depend upon the practice of the firm and the work you are doing. If a bonus system is in operation, your efficiency will be reported in percentages. If you are a salesman, your efficiency will be calculated in terms of sales, profits, collections, etc.

REPORT ON EMPLOYEE

Partly for the sake of keeping this record of your performance and partly for the purpose of keeping check upon foremen or department heads, Blank No. 6, Report on Employee (see page 96), is

BLANK NO. 6

Original

REPORT ON EMPLOYEE

Office
Factory
Store

Name _____

Clock No. _____ Dept. _____ Position No. _____

Kind of work _____

Department _____

Special ability shown _____

POSITIVES SHOWN

Carefulness	Orderliness
Punctuality	Cheerfulness
Accuracy	Patience
Industry	Sobriety
Good memory	Dependability
Obedience	Quickness

NEGATIVES SHOWN

Carelessness	Disorderliness
Tardiness	Gloominess
Inaccuracy	Impatience
Laziness	Intemperance
Forgetfulness	Undependability
Disobedience	Slowness

With reference to this man I recommend: _____

Returned to you, Date _____ a. m.

Reason _____ p. m.

All tools, tool checks and other articles loaned No. _____
have been returned.

Tool Stock Room No. _____ By _____

Signed _____ Storekeeper

Rate approved by _____ Foreman

Date _____ 191__ Superintendent

used. This blank is filled out by the foreman and sent to the employment department whenever he desires to change your rate of pay, promote you or change your position in his department, transfer you to another department, accept your resignation, or end your service with him. The employment supervisor may call for such a report at any time, but, as already intimated, he does not rely wholly upon it in keeping the record shown on page 88. The data entered in this record are obtained by different methods, according to the character of the business and the system of rating employees in use.

This Report on Employee has been found to be of great value indirectly. When an executive is called upon to fill out such a report in connection with every change he desires to make in his department, and to state in definite terms his reasons for making the change, he uses more judgment and common sense and is less impulsive. Oftentimes foremen and other executives are either lazy, indifferent, or contemptuous, and therefore flippant in filling out these reports. A little experience, however, soon changes their mental attitude. One incident may illustrate this:

A foreman, being asked to send in Report on Employee for each man in his department, did so, with ninety-nine out of one hundred and four men checked as showing every one of the positives in the

BLANK NO. 7

RECOMMENDATION

Kindly fill out this blank with information about some one who you think would be desirable for us to employ.

Name _____

Address _____

Why is he desirable? _____

How do you know? _____

What kind of work can he do? _____

Is he now employed? _____ Where? _____

How old is he? _____ What rate of pay would he expect? _____

Married? _____ Single? _____ How many to support? _____

Nationality? _____ Religion? _____ What union? _____

What is his relation to you? _____

Is he related to any member of your family? _____ If so,
what is the relationship? _____

Signed _____

Name

Position

Department

Date _____ 191 _____

list. Five only were checked with any negative, and each one of the five was reported as showing "gloominess." Within a week after these reports had been received, one of the men in this foreman's department came to the employment supervisor with a report on which every negative was checked, with immediate discharge recommended. The foreman was sent for, and his attention was called to the fact that he had sent in two reports on this man within a week; that in the first report the man was credited with having all the positives in the list and in the second was charged with being guilty of all the negatives in the list. While this one experience did not then and there make a new man of the foreman, it was the beginning of his reform, and within a few weeks he was taking care and pains in making his reports.

RECOMMENDATION

As has already been stated, loyal and happy employees frequently recommend for employment friends and acquaintances whom they know to be efficient. For their convenience they are supplied with Blank No. 7, Recommendation (see page 98). These recommendations are filled out and either handed or sent to the employment department, where they are acted upon according to the discretion of the supervisor.

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Every time the employment department is called upon to deal with you in any important matter, your folder, with all its contents, is taken out of file and placed before the person who is handling the case. As you have seen, it contains, in compact form, all of the information in the hands of the department with reference to you and your relationship with the organization. Not only this, but in the folder is your analysis, made by some member of the department, and on the back of it your subsequent record. Here is an effective check upon the accuracy and reliability of analyses made in the department.

THE SPIRIT, NOT THE FORM, OF THE PLAN IMPORTANT

The blanks reproduced here are those used in a factory with several thousand employees. They are intended to be elastic enough in every respect to cover the handling of applicants and employees from the highest grade to the lowest. Their use, therefore, is not subject to rigid and ironclad rules, but to the common sense and good judgment of those who use them.

For example, in the use of Blank No. 2, Application, no intelligent interviewer would expect an ignorant man, perhaps unable to read, write, or speak the English language, applying for a tempo-

rary job as shoveller in the yard gang, to fill out all or even any of the spaces. Nor would there be any very extensive use of Blank No. 3, Analysis, in such a case. The higher the position to be filled, the more numerous and the more specific are the requirements, and the more completely and carefully are all of these blanks filled out. Necessarily, there are certain minor changes in detail in these blanks when they are used in other concerns. These changes will depend upon the character of the business, the policies and standards adopted by the management, and other considerations. The details are relatively unimportant. The spirit and purpose of the plan are all-important. In order that the reason and use of these blanks may be clearly understood, we summarize:

SUMMARY OF BLANKS

Blank No. 1, Requisition (see page 80), is an order upon the employment department by some executive in the organization for an employee to fill a certain position.

Blank No. 2, Application for Position (see page 82), is an application for position with spaces for the voluntary giving of certain information by the applicant. The reverse of this blank (see page 83) gives the interviewer suggestions for the examination of the applicant.

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Blank No. 3, Analysis (see page 86), contains in cipher the complete and digested result of the observations made upon the applicant by the interviewer. The reverse of this blank (see page 88) is for a record of the applicant's performances after he has become an employee.

Blank No. 4, Reference to Foreman (see page 90), serves a double purpose. It is a letter of introduction presenting an applicant accepted by the employment department to the superior executive to whom he is recommended for employment. It also serves to carry the report of the executive upon the result of the applicant's call.

Blank No. 5, Notification (see page 92), notifies the paymaster's department of the hiring of a new employee or any change in rate, transfer, promotion, or removal of an employee.

Blank No. 6, Report on Employee (see page 96), serves several purposes: gives an executive's report upon an employee; recommends an increase in pay, promotion, transfer, or removal of an employee; gives reason for such action, and definitely closes the relations of the employee with the institution's tool, stock, or supply department; also serves as a check upon doings of executives.

Blank No. 7, Recommendation (see page 98), gives an opportunity for employees to notify the organization of desirable candidates for positions.

In a very small organization not all of these blanks are necessary. In a very large organization where there are many complications of relationship with employees, perhaps other blanks may be needed.

“The letter killeth; the spirit maketh alive.”

CHAPTER VII

ANALYZING THE MAN HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT

WHEN a man suffers from tonsillitis he has an infection and inflammation of a part of the throat whose reason for existence was until recently a mystery. He can derive a certain amount of interest, if not consolation, from the fact that he inherited his troublesome tonsils from remote ancestors. Ages ago his forebears swam in the warm, salt waters of the young earth. Naturally, they were equipped with gills. These old worthies transmitted their gills to him, but in being handed down from generation to generation the legacy has been so modified by conditions that all he has left of it are his ears, Eustachian tubes, and these inflammable tonsils. This same man, when a schoolboy, probably braved drowning and suffered many a whipping because of his love for the old swimming hole. Perhaps this trait of his character was also an inheritance from his remote aquatic ancestors.

The researches of science into the evolution of

man — and of each part and organ of his body — have resulted in a far better understanding of his anatomy and physiology. In a similar way, a study of the evolution of the human mind and its activities has given us a far better understanding than ever before of human psychology.

Just as the tonsils, the Eustachian tubes, and the ears in present-day man are relics of gills, so there are in every other part of the body interesting and significant relics of other stages in the evolution of the race. Just as the passion of the average small boy for the water is perhaps an inheritance from ancestors whose home was in the sea, so innumerable other traits in human beings as we know them to-day are inheritances from ancestors of cruder forms.

According to the law of the survival of the fittest, individuals having physical and mental traits enabling them to live with the greatest degree of adaptation to their environment, tend to survive longest, and therefore to reproduce themselves in the largest number of offspring inheriting these same physical and mental traits.

EVOLUTION OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHICAL TRAITS

The prehistoric antelope, whose ears could detect the slightest movement in the underbrush, heard the tiger crouching for a spring and fled.

He became the parent of offspring who inherited his excellent hearing. The antelope whose hearing was duller failed to hear the approach of his enemy, and perished before mating. Thus was evolved the keenly sensitive hearing of the antelope.

Since these same selective processes operated in the evolution of man, it has come about that every bone, every muscle, every nerve, every feature of the body, as well as the general physical conformation, colour, texture, and consistency, are the result of this ages-long process of selection and survival.

This law of the survival of the fittest applies also to the survival of mental and physical traits. For example, in a certain environment that individual who had the greatest courage would survive and reproduce courageous offspring. In another environment that individual who had the greatest caution would survive and transmit his cautious soul to his posterity. And so each of our intellectual and emotional characteristics is the result of this same process of variation, selection, and survival, covering a period of unknown ages.

In short, there is no aptitude, trait, or characteristic in man which is accidental. The size, shape, proportion, colour, texture, consistency, and condition of every part, every organ, every feature of his body, as well as every little twist and turn of his

mental abilities, his morals, and his disposition, are the result of heredity and environment of his ancestors extending back into antiquity for uncounted ages, plus his own environment and experiences. The significant truth in this is that *both physical and psychical* natures of man are the result of this process of evolution, and that the evolution of one has been *coincident* and *synchronous* with the evolution of the other.

MUTUAL AND RECIPROCAL INFLUENCE OF BODY AND MIND

A few other facts, taken in connection with this one, are also important. The intimate relation between thought and feeling and the body is well known to every one who has given his own experiences a moment's consideration. From the standpoint of science this relationship is so marked that there are many careful investigators who hold to the theory that both thought and feeling are merely physical states and activities. Whether we accept this extreme view or not, we must agree with the more moderate statement that every mental and psychical state and activity is accompanied by its particular physical reaction.

Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale, says: "All facts too obviously impress upon us the conclusion, how pervasive, intimate, varied, and profound are

the mutual relations — the correlations — of the physical mechanism and the phenomena of consciousness.”*

This is especially true of the emotions. So marked are the physical accompaniments of emotion that many different forms of emotion can be either induced, aggravated, or subdued by voluntary production or inhibition of their accompanying physical states and activities. Says Prof. William James: “The general causes of the emotions are indubitably physiological.”†

We therefore have the physical and the mental and psychical evolution of man not only progressing hand in hand over many centuries, but *profoundly affecting each other* every step of the way. Every thought has its accompanying vibration in the brain cells. Every emotion, however faint and transient, has its expression in some kind of muscular action and organic reaction. Prevailing modes and directions of thought have given permanent arrangement and development to the brain cells and to other parts of the body. Prevailing states of emotion have actually built up or torn down certain parts of the body, and have given permanent form and expression to other parts. Certain thoughts and feelings have operated to

*Elements of Physiological Psychology, page 582.

†The Principles of Psychology, Vol. II, page 448.

take men into certain kinds of environment. These different kinds of environment, in their turn, have left their indelible marks upon the body, the minds, and hearts of all who dwelt and worked in their midst. For example, thoughts and feelings of weariness with routine, of aggressiveness and courage, of longing for new scenes, new achievements, have in all the ages driven both animals and men into the frontiers of their habitable worlds. Furthermore, frontier life, with its activities, its hardships, its perils, its peculiar forms of nourishment, clothing, and shelter, has had its effect not only upon the mental and psychological characteristics of animals and men, but upon their physical structure and appearance.

THEORY OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL CORRESPONDENCE

On the other hand, feelings of prudence, love of routine, established customs, attachment to familiar scenes and familiar faces, love of ease, love of comfort, certainty of nourishment and shelter no matter how meagre, have influenced both animals and men to remain in the serene, protected, salubrious, mild environment of the cradles of life. In turn, this environment has reacted upon them and has left the indelible traces of its influence not only upon their characters but upon their bodies. Many other examples of similar import might be

cited in support of the theory that *there is a constant correspondence between the mental and psychical characteristics of any individual and his physical characteristics.*

This theory is stated by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin in "Development and Evolution," pages 25, 26, 29, as follows: "Furthermore, we may say that no physical character which has mental correlations is completely understood until these latter are exhaustively determined, and also that no mental character escapes physical correlation. Recent research in the psychological and physiological laboratories is establishing many such psychophysical correlations: that of emotion with motor processes; of attention, rhythm, and the time sense with vasomotor changes; that of mental work with nervous fatigue, etc., through all the main problems of this department. All this affords, in so far, at once illustration and proof of the general formula of psychophysical parallelism. . . . It has been the psychophysical, not the physical alone nor the mental alone, which has been the unit of selection in the main trend of evolution, and Nature has done what we are now urging the science of evolution to do — she has carried forward the two series together, thus producing a single genetic movement. . . . The fact of correlated variation, moreover, is to be carried

over to the relation between organic and mental variations *in different individuals*. Many instances are known which prove it; that they are not more numerous is due, I think, to the neglect of recognition of it in seeking genetic explanations." This theory is now almost universally accepted by scientists, but in many different modifications, with reference to its form and extent.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT CHARACTER INTERPRETATION

Thinkers and investigators of very early times either assumed or suspected the truth of psychophysical correspondence. It was because of this assumption or belief in the correspondence between character and physical appearance that men began to try to read the character of their fellows in their faces, heads, hands, and bodies generally, from the earliest times known to history. That one's occupation stamps its impress on the outward expression was observed and recorded by an Egyptian scribe of the twelfth dynasty, about 2600 B. C. This papyrus is now in the British Museum. Aristotle was a devoted student of physiognomy and compared the features and dispositions of men and animals 350 B. C. Hippocrates, known as the Father of Medicine, 460 B. C., refers to the influence of environment in determining disposition, and of the reaction of these on the features. Classic

literature from Homer down to the present time is full of expressions indicating at least a partial acceptance of this theory.

The high brows and lean cheeks of the thinker and scholar; the high, large nose of courage and aggressiveness; the thick neck and fleshy lips of sensuality; the thin lips and cold eye of cruelty; the round face and full figure of good nature; the dark eyes, hair, and skin of revenge; the keen, sharp face of the scold; and the broad, flat face of phlegmatism are as familiar in literature as they are in everyday life.

SIFTING THE EVIDENCE — VERIFYING TRUTH

Ever since these early days there have been attempts at character reading. Many different avenues of approach to the subject have been opened up: some by sincere and earnest men of scientific minds and scholarly attainments; some by sincere and earnest but unscientific laymen; and some by mountebanks and charlatans. As the result of all this study, research, and empiricism, a great mass of alleged facts about physical characteristics in man and their corresponding mental and psychical characteristics has accumulated. When we began our research more than fifteen years ago, we found a very considerable library covering every phase of character interpretation, both scientific and un-

scientific. A great deal has been added since that time. Much of this literature is pseudo-scientific, and some of it is pure quackery. But careful and detailed observations upon more than 12,000 individuals, with the use of exact measurements and uniform records, have demonstrated conclusively that many of the conclusions of early workers in this difficult field are substantially correct. This investigation has established many other definite psychophysical correspondences. All of these correspondences, still further verified by observations in groups upon more than one hundred thousand individuals in the United States and eighteen foreign countries, correlated, classified, and reduced to a comparatively few laws, form a scientific basis for the analysis of men to determine their fitness for their work and environment.

In the very nature of the case, this science of character analysis by the observational method cannot be a science in the same sense in which chemistry and mathematics are sciences. So far our studies and experiences do not lead us to expect that it ever can become absolute and exact. Human nature is complicated by too many variables and obscured by too much that is elusive and intangible. We cannot put a man on the scales and determine that he has so many milligrams of common sense or apply the micrometer to him and

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say that he has so many millimetres of financial ability. Human traits and human values are relative and can be determined and stated only relatively.

On the other hand, inasmuch as it is organized and classified knowledge, the system of character analysis upon which judgment of the man in our employment plan is based is entitled to be called a science. It is a science in the same sense in which horticulture, agriculture, etc., are sciences. While the knowledge upon which it is based can never be mathematically exact, it is fundamentally sound from the standpoint of evolution, heredity, environment, biology, physiology, and psychology, and has been verified by thousands of careful observations.

CHAPTER VIII

ANALYZING THE MAN NINE FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL VARIABLES

IF THERE were an absolutely reliable method of interpreting human character by the lines on the palms of a man's hands, or the bumps under the hair of his head, it would be of comparatively little value in the ordinary interests and activities of life. If by elaborate tests, with special instruments, one could learn all about the aptitudes and character of a willing subject, the method would be almost as valueless for practical use. We meet and deal with people under conditions which would make it impossible either to examine the palms of their hands or the bumps on their heads or to subject them to psychological tests. The most important relationships with other people oftentimes occur when one must observe them at a distance, and perhaps for but a few moments, when they are wearing hats and gloves, when perhaps the light may be poor, and under other conditions which will enable one to make only the most general observations. It therefore becomes necessary in

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analyzing the man to enumerate and classify the most easily observable of his physical characteristics, which give a key to his physical, mental, and psychical aptitudes and character.

VARIABLES DEFINED

All normal men are alike in most of their physical characteristics. They have the same number of bones and muscles, parts and organs; the same number and general arrangement of features. They differ from one another in other ways. One man is light; another is dark. One man is tall; another is short. One man is sharp-featured; another is broad-, flat-faced. One man is coarse, heavy, and crude; another delicate and refined. Colour, size, form, and texture are some of the physical attributes in which men differ or vary from one another. We may therefore call these attributes *variables*. It is in these physical variables and the variations in character which accompany them that we find a scientific basis for analyzing the man.

In the study of these variables, research and investigation are undertaken to find answers to such questions as these, for example: Why do men vary in colour? What are the hereditary and environmental causes of their variation? Would these same causes and others associated with them produce any variation in other physical attributes,

and in mental and psychical characteristics? What would these variations be? In studying men of different colour, do we actually find such variations in character? In the same way, analysis is made of the causes of other variations, and the effects of these causes upon character.

After a great deal of study and experimentation we finally determined upon nine physical variables as fundamentals, and as affording ample data for the analysis of human character in employment work. These are: (1) Colour, (2) Form, (3) Size, (4) Structure, (5) Texture, (6) Consistency, (7) Proportion, (8) Expression, (9) Condition.

It is not only impossible to present completely and in detail in a work of this nature the entire science of character analysis by the observational method, but instruction in this science is not the function of the present volume. A brief consideration of underlying principles, methods of application, and the usefulness of the science in employment work will, however, not be amiss. We shall therefore treat each of these nine fundamental variables, showing our method of approach and, in a brief outline, what their variations in the individual reveal. In our discussion of colour and form we enter at some length into the evolutionary causes of both physical and psychical variations. The other variables are treated more briefly.

COLOUR

In the paintings and pottery of ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Spain, divinity, royalty, nobility, and aristocracy are represented by white skin, blue eyes, and flaxen hair. Until very recently, most dolls had blue eyes and yellow hair, even in countries where their little mothers were as brown as berries. There are other interesting and significant evidences of an age-old feeling, amounting almost to instinct, that there are differences in character between blonds and brunettes as marked as their differences in colour. There is no variable among human beings so striking as that of colour, none so easily observable, and none which has made so strong an appeal to scientific investigators as well as to popular imagination.

An inquiry into the biological causes of variations in human colour, into the mental and psychical causes accompanying these, and into the historical and prehistorical causes of the attitude toward blonds revealed in art, in literature, in the drama, and in popular speech, will aid us in understanding the many differences between blonds and brunettes.

PIGMENTATION

The immediate cause of the differences in colour among human beings is the relative amount of pigmentation in hair, skin, iris, and retina. Scien-

tists have long been at work striving to discover the cause of pigmentation, and especially the cause for variation in the amount of pigmentation. In general, it is well known that dark or heavily pigmented races inhabit the tropics, and that lighter or less pigmented races inhabit the temperate and north temperate zones.

For a long time scientists have worked upon a theory that heavy pigmentation, resulting in dark colour, helped the inhabitants of hot countries to keep cool. This was because of the known fact that dark bodies radiate heat more rapidly than light bodies. Of two pieces of iron of the same size and shape, one black and the other painted white, and both heated to the same temperature, the black one will cool off much more quickly than the white one. This is in accordance with the law of radiation. A difficulty was met, however, when the law of absorption was taken into consideration. According to this law, dark bodies absorb heat from sources of higher temperature than themselves much more readily than light ones. If a black iron and a white iron are both placed upon the same stove, the black one will heat up much more quickly than the white one. It is probable that both of these laws have some effect in determining the evolution of colour. It is well known that black people in the tropics keep in the

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shade as much as possible, and are very largely nocturnal in their habits. Comparatively few are seen abroad or at work during the hours just before, or just after, noon. Keeping in the darkness and shade, they make the most of their natural ability to radiate heat. By avoiding as far as possible exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun, they absorb heat as little as possible. On the other hand, the lighter coloured races in the cold North could not absorb much even if they were black, and their slower rate of radiation enables them to conserve better the natural heat of their bodies.

Negroes find great difficulty in keeping warm in cold climates. They require more clothing in cold weather than whites; prefer to keep indoors, and keep their quarters so hot that they seem stifling to white people. But the theory that the laws of radiation and absorption explain everything about pigmentation, and that man's colour has been evolved wholly for the purpose of enabling him to adapt himself to the degree of temperature of his environment, does not satisfy. The Eskimo, living in the cold Arctic regions, has black hair, gray or brown eyes, and a yellow or brown skin. Dwellers on the cold northern plains of Asia and North America are brown and yellow, while certain tribes in the heavily forested but hot, moist mountains of

northern Africa are blond. These considerations have led to a further study of the cause of pigmentation.

SUNLIGHT THE CAUSE OF PIGMENTATION

In 1895, Josef Von Schmaedel read a paper before the Anthropological Society of Munich, announcing the theory that pigmentation in man was evolved for the purpose of excluding actinic or short rays of light which destroy living protoplasm. This set Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel, retired) Charles E. Woodruff, A. M., M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army, upon a systematic search for data to prove or disprove Von Schmaedel's theory. In 1905, Major Woodruff published his book, "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men."* In this fascinating work, Major Woodruff champions the theory of Von Schmaedel and gives a great mass of data, gathered from many scientists, as well as the result of his own original research — all favourable to the correctness of the theory that the shorter violet and ultraviolet, actinic rays of light first stimulate, then exhaust, and finally destroy living protoplasm, and that pigmentation in both men and animals has been evolved for the purpose of excluding these actinic rays of sunlight from the tissues of the body. Sunburn, sunstroke, and the

*Rebman Co., New York.

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dangerous burns of the X-ray, radium, and other sources of short rays, as well as the popularly known fact that sunlight kills bacteria, are all evidences of the destructive effect of actinic rays.

Another evidence of the relationship between pigmentation and sunlight, rather than sun's heat, is the fact that albinos — who are unpigmented — are excessively sensitive to light, while not any more sensitive to heat than others of the same race. According to this theory, also, the brunetteness of the Eskimo, the North American Indian, and the dweller in the northern part of Asia is explained. The Eskimo requires his pigmentation as a protection against the blinding glare of snow and ice. The plains of northern Asia and North America, while cold, are also largely free from fog and cloud, so that considerable pigmentation is needed in these parts of the world as a protection against light. According to Dr. Carl Beek, blonds are far more liable to burns and lesions by X-rays than brunettes, the extreme brunette being almost immune.*

BLOND AND BRUNETTE RACES

Still further confirmation of this theory is found in the evolution of extreme blondness in north-western Europe, on the plains, and among the heavily forested mountains in the neighbourhood

*New York Medical Record, January 13, 1900.

of the Baltic Sea. This is the cloudiest, foggiest, darkest region on the face of the earth, and is the cradle of the Scandinavian and Teutonic races, both of which are predominantly blond. Anthropologists violently differ as to the place where the blond or white races were evolved. Most of them, however, agree that primitive man was brunette and that blondness has been evolved as the result of either forced or voluntary migration of the primitive brunette to cold, dark, cloudy northwestern Europe. The climate of this part of Europe is rigorous and severe.

At this point let us define our use of the terms blond and brunette. In popular usage a blond is a person of the white race with extremely light hair, blue eyes, and pink-and-white skin; a brunette a person of the white race with dark hair, brown eyes, and sallow or very light olive skin. As we use the terms here, all races of mankind are divided into two classes — those with white skins and those with dark skins. The albino is the most extreme blond; the black negro the most extreme brunette. Those fairer than halfway between the two are blond; those darker, brunette. According to this classification, most of those ordinarily called brunettes are blonds. They belong to "white" races. They manifest the characteristics of blonds in inverse proportion to their degree of pigmentation.

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EVOLUTION OF BLOND RACES

The necessities of life in the harsh environment where blondness was evolved are more numerous and at the same time more difficult to obtain than in a milder one. Man requires more food, more shelter, more clothing, more fuel, than in a warm climate. Whereas fruits, vegetables, fish, flesh, and fowl are comparatively easy to secure in warm latitudes, they are scarce, difficult to secure, and require much more preparation in the higher latitudes. Under Northern climatic conditions, then, only the largest, strongest, healthiest, most intelligent, most hopeful, most courageous, and most aggressive individuals would survive. The natural result would be the evolution of a race of men and women endowed with robust physical, mental, and psychical characteristics. Since the relatively abundant pigmentation of the primitive first settler in these dark countries was not needed as a protection against light, blondness was gradually evolved along with the characteristics just mentioned.

A process of evolution, therefore, having produced a vigorous, aggressive blond race, conquerors of a harsh and severe environment, these qualities of the race sent them southward, eastward, and westward to become the conquerors and rulers of brunette races less aggressive, less bold, less

domineering, less vigorous, because their more kindly environment had not necessitated the evolution of these rugged traits. Prehistoric evidence in abundance indicates that a conquering race of tall, vigorous, fair-haired, blue-eyed, white-skinned men migrated in successive waves over Europe, Asia Minor, northern Africa, Persia, India, Ceylon, Java, and perhaps as far east as the Philippine Islands. This race of men called themselves Aryans, and wherever they went forced their language upon the conquered brunette races. How long ago these prehistoric migrations of Aryans began is lost in antiquity, but there are evidences in the Pyramids of intruding white men as early as three or four thousand years before Christ. It is known that there was an invasion of white men into Greece 2000 to 1000 B. C. However early this migration may have been, it was so long ago that ancient Sanskrit, formerly spoken and written in India and Persia, classic Greek and Latin, as well as ancient and modern German, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Gaelic, and Welsh languages, and many dialects now spoken in India, all bear unmistakable evidence of their common origin in the Aryan tongue.

It is significant that Hellenes, the name by which the ancient Greeks called themselves; Celts and

Gaels, names given to themselves by the ancient inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland; and Aryans, the general name given to themselves by the conquering races to which we have referred, all mean "white men." Some high anthropological authorities do not accept the theory of the Aryan race. Some assign the place of its origin to Asia instead of Europe. But the majority favour the outline we have given — and the preponderance of evidence seems to be with them.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY BLOND RACES

These early white men were tall, vigorous, restless, courageous, aggressive, and brainy, but they lacked culture. They excelled in warfare, in navigation, in exploration, but they are always called crude, barbarian, rough, and brutal by ancient writers. Having conquered the brunette natives of the various countries to which they migrated, the white men proved themselves to be wonderful organizers, creators, builders, rulers, and captains of industry. They early adopted the culture, arts, and letters developed through long centuries of patient plodding by the brunette peoples, among whom they intruded and over whom they ruled. They built up wonderful civilizations, great cities, and wealthy and powerful nations. The ruins of these Aryan creations are scattered through

Java, Ceylon, India, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Greece, Macedonia, Italy, and Spain.

We therefore have the picture of civilization running back from eight to ten thousand years, with the ruling classes, the nobility, the aristocracy always blond, and the peasantry, the working classes, the subordinates in the scheme of things, always brunette. This fact is reflected in the Aryan languages, in the ancient paintings and statuary referred to at the beginning of this chapter, and in the almost instinctive glorification of the blond in art, in literature, on the stage, and in the vernacular. All occidental civilization, and a great deal of oriental civilization, has been built up and ruled from the very earliest times by white men. In many ancient governments the king or emperor was deified, and so gods and goddesses and all supernatural beings are represented as blonds.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the inhabitants of modern Java, Ceylon, India, Persia, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and France are now predominantly brunette. Many anthropologists agree that the blond Aryans who built up these old civilizations and left their language as a legacy have entirely died out. The reason for this disappearance of the tall, vigorous, restless blond is not so well understood. It ought to be clear to the thoughtful observer, however,

that if blondness was evolved in cold, dark, north-western Europe, then the extreme white Aryan race was out of its natural environment in these lands where there is an excess of light, against which they had little pigmentation as a protection. It is a well-known fact that there is no third generation of white men in India. Woodruff presents an abundance of evidence to prove that the effect of an excess of sunlight, with its destructive actinic rays, is first to stimulate, then exhaust and degenerate, and finally to extirpate the white races. He assigns the degeneracy and fall of all ancient civilizations in hot countries to the effects of tropical and subtropical sunlight upon their blond rulers.

TWO FACTS ABOUT BLONDS

Statistics show that blonds are becoming relatively less numerous than brunettes in England, the United States, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, notwithstanding the constant fresh migrations of blonds to these countries from north-western Europe. Statistics also show many forms of physical, nervous, and mental degeneracy of blonds in tropical regions, of the second or third generations of blonds in subtropical climates, and of later generations of blonds in those parts of the temperate and north temperate zones where there is an abundance of sunlight. All of these facts are

of great scientific value to the student in physique, in appearance, and among human beings.

Two fundamental facts about blonds stand out from all this mass of evidence and are the key by which we may best understand their physical, mental, and psychical qualities: (1) Blondness was evolved in an environment which permitted the survival of those only who were most vigorous, most intelligent, most aggressive, most creative, most active, and most capable of adapting themselves to extremes of heat and cold, feast and famine, altitude, and occupation. (2) In countries where there is a great deal of light, blonds are suffering more or less from too much stimulation of brain and nerves, and oftentimes from brain and nerve exhaustion, and consequent physical, mental, and psychical degeneracy.

EVOLUTION OF THE BRUNETTE

In studying the brunette we shall understand better his characteristics if we remember that his brunetteness was evolved, in the great majority of cases, in a warm, pleasant climate where his necessities were comparatively few. Man requires less food, less clothing, less shelter, less fuel in a warm climate than in a cold one. In addition to requiring less of all these things, the brunette found

them all easy to obtain from the abundance of animal and vegetable life around him. His surroundings were comfortable, conducive to quiet and physical inactivity. Since there was plenty to supply his few wants close at hand, he did not need to take to sea or travel far by land. Receiving most of his necessary warmth from outside, he did not need as much oxygen as the blond, who had to breathe in great quantities of it in order to sustain internal oxygenization and to produce heat for himself. As a result of these conditions, all processes of metabolism and katabolism in the brunette were slower than these processes in the blond. Whereas the blond is required to expend all of his mental and physical energy in active, aggressive combat with his harsh environment in order to obtain the material means of life, the brunette, in a kindly environment and in the midst of plenty, had both energy and time to spare.

With these scientific facts as to the evolution of blondness and brunetness in mind, thoughtful, logical persons should be able to determine accurately the physical, mental and psychological differences between blonds and brunettes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BLONDS

The keynote of the physical characteristics of the normal blond is positive. He inclines to be

tall, robust, with a superabundance of buoyant, radiant health and vigour. Since his race was evolved in a cold, dark, harsh environment, all of his physical processes are rapid and active. In order to maintain heat, it was necessary for his ancestors to eat and digest large quantities of food and breathe in a great deal of oxygen. To maintain health and survive in their environment, they needed strong reliable circulations and circulatory systems. With digestion, respiration, and circulation positive and active, processes of elimination needed to be similarly quick and active. All of these characteristics, as well as the low temperature in which they lived, necessitated great muscular activity; as did also their need for food and clothing.

Because of his heredity and racial environment, therefore, the normal blond is characterized in every department of his physical being by positive-rapidity, adaptability, energy, and activity. It is for these reasons that a blond seldom suffers from chronic diseases. He becomes ill quickly and dies or recovers quickly.

Since quickness and aggressiveness are physical attributes of the blond; since in his hunting, his sailing, and his fighting he has always been called upon for quick explosions of tremendous energy followed by periods of recuperation.

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not particularly well fitted for long-sustained physical action. He expends his abundant energy too rapidly. In athletics, therefore, blonds excel in the sprints and dashes, in jumping, throwing, vaulting, and other such contests; while the brunettes are better adapted to long runs, wrestling, prize fighting, and other contests where endurance is the prime requisite.

The early environment of the blond races was damp and rainy, and their mode of life required both swimming and wading. Blonds are therefore, as a rule, fond of water. The majority of great swimmers, skaters, oarsmen, and yachtsmen are blonds. The early Aryans were the first navigators. During the time of the Aryan civilization in Phœnicia, the Phœnicians were the great maritime nation; and it was when the Aryans ruled in Persia, in Greece, in Rome, in Carthage, in Spain, and in France, that these different nations maintained supremacy of sea power. It was when the Aryan rulers had been eliminated by excessive sunlight that their sea power waned.

The mental characteristics of blonds are the results partly of the influence of their heredity and environment directly upon their mental nature, and partly arise from their physical condition. Since the brain of the blond was evolved in an

environment requiring the constant exercise of intelligence, he is naturally creative, resourceful, inventive, original. These qualities, it will readily be seen, fit in perfectly with those which are the result of his exuberant health.

THE DOMINEERING BLOND

The man who has a good digestion, a good circulation, who breathes deeply, and whose general health is robust and positive, will naturally be optimistic, hopeful, exuberant, eager, and fearless. Such a man is willing to take a chance, speculative, impatient, restless, always sighing for new worlds to conquer. The early struggle for existence of the blond races led them far afield. They hunted over miles of territory. They hunted in the mountains and on the plains. They went to sea in ships. Their very climate was freakish and changeable. As a result of these environmental influences, the blond developed an eager and active disposition, and is fond of change, loves variety, is happiest when he has many irons in the fire, and easily turns his attention from one interest to another. Because of these qualities, and because of the joy of conquest developed through ages of triumph over unfriendly environment, the blond loves to rule. He is inclined to be domineering. He loves to handle and manage large affairs and come in contact

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with life at as many points as possible. Because of his exuberant health, his splendid circulation, and his naturally optimistic, hopeful, courageous disposition, the blond likes excitement, crowds, gayety. He is a good mixer — makes acquaintances readily with all kinds of people, but, on account of his changeable nature, is liable to be fickle. Thus everywhere blonds push into the limelight, engage in politics, promoting and building up great enterprises, selling, advertising, organizing, colonizing, creating, and inventing. It is for this reason that blonds predominate among royalty, nobility, and aristocracy. This has been observed by many investigators. In the *Monthly Review* for August, 1901, page 93, Havelock Ellis says:

HAVELOCK ELLIS ON BLONDS AND BRUNETTES

“It is clear that a high index of pigmentation, or an excess of fairness, prevails among the men of restless and ambitious temperament, the sanguine, energetic men, the men who easily dominate their fellows and who get on in life, the men who recruit the aristocracy and who doubtless largely form the plutocracy. It is significant that the group of low-class men — artisans and peasants — and the men of religion, whose mission in life it is to preach resignation to a higher will, are both notably of dark complexion. While the men of action thus

tend to be fair, men of thought, it seems to me, show some tendency to be dark."

On pages 95 and 96 he says: "It so happens that an interesting and acute psychological study of the fair and dark populations of Norway has lately been made by Dr. A. M. Hansen. This investigation has revealed differences even more marked between the fair and dark than may easily be discovered in our own islands, and this is not surprising, since our racial elements have been more thoroughly mixed. The fair population, he tells us, is made up of the born aristocrats, active, outspoken, progressive, with a passion for freedom and independence, caring nothing for equality; the dark population is reserved and suspicious, very conservative, lacking in initiative, caring little for freedom, but with a passion for equality. The fair people are warlike, quarrelsome when drunk, and furnish, in proportion to numbers, three times as many men for the volunteer forces as the dark people; the latter, though brave sailors, abhor war, and are very religious, subscribing to foreign missions nearly three times as much per head as is furnished by fair people, who are inclined to be irreligious. The fair people value money and all that money can buy, while the dark people are indifferent to money. The reality of mental distinction is shown by the fact that a

map of the proportion of conservative voters in elections to the Storthing exactly corresponds to an anthropological map of the country, the conservative majority being found in the dark and broad-headed districts. While, however, the fair population is the most irreligious and progressive, the dark population is by no means behind in the production of intellect, and the region it inhabits has produced many eminent men."

In the same article, on page 97, he says: "It may also be remarked that the characteristics of the fair population are especially masculine qualities; while the characteristics of the dark population are more peculiarly feminine qualities. It so happens also that women, as is now beginning to be generally recognized by anthropologists, tend to be somewhat darker than men."

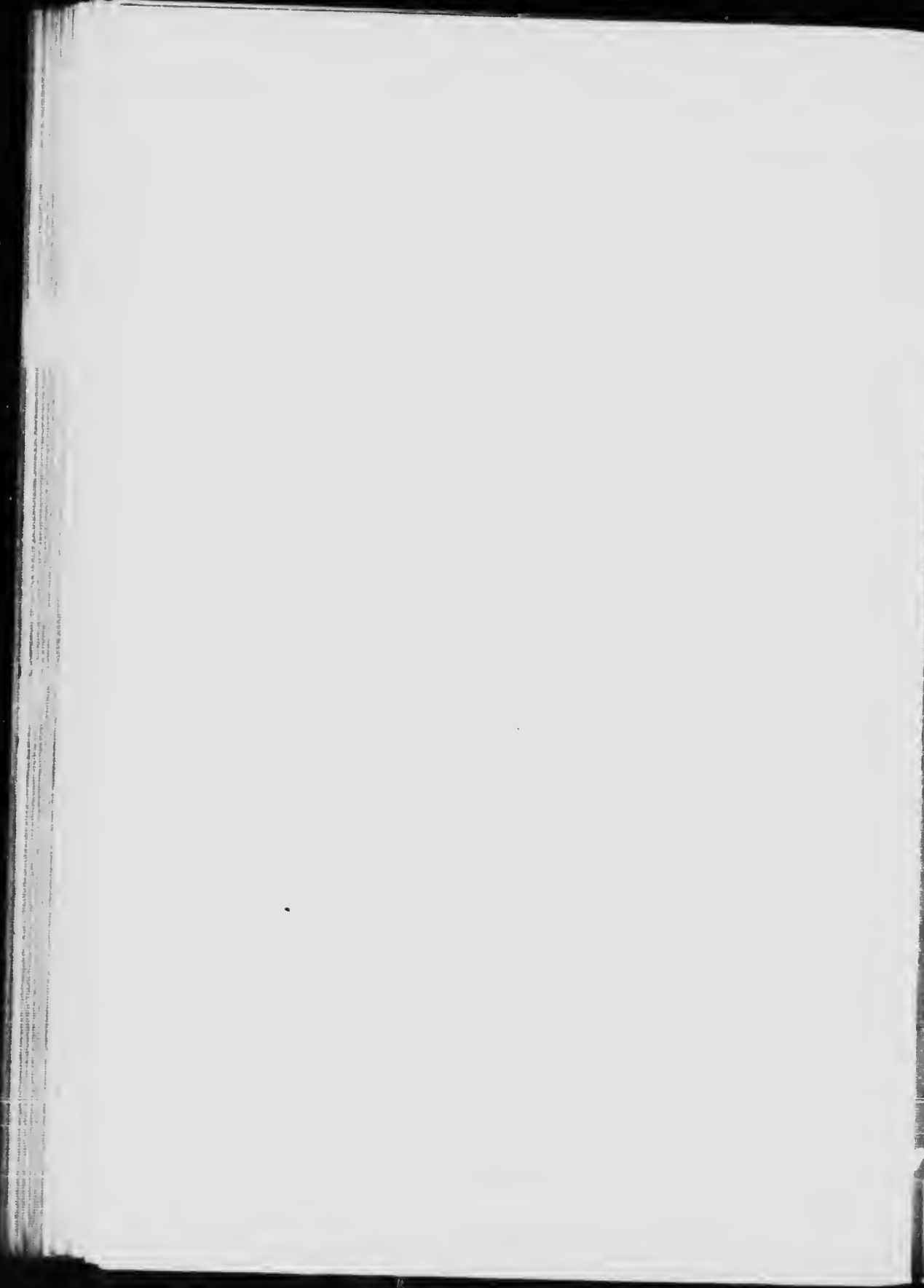
WOODRUFF ON BLONDS AND BRUNETTES

On page 142, "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," Major Woodruff says: "The fair man tends to be bold, energetic, restless, and domineering, not because he is fair, but because he belongs to an aboriginal fair stock of people who possess those qualities; while the dark man tends to be resigned and religious and imitative, yet highly intelligent, not because he is dark, but because he belongs to a dark stock possessing these



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Fig. 1. American Indian. Observe high nose and strong chin



characteristics. While, however, the fair population is the most irreligious and progressive, the dark population is by no means behind in the production of intellect."

One of the first thoughts of the average reader of this chapter will be of some blond or brunette who contradicts every one of these generalizations. Lest this be discouraging, we call attention to several important considerations: First, there are many blonds and brunettes, who, for pathological reasons, are not normal; second, albinos or near albinos are not the only blonds; third, the observation of an unpracticed eye is not always reliable; fourth, there are eight other variables yet to be observed, each with its many variations and their important significance; fifth, the characteristics accompanying variations in colour find many avenues of expression, not all of them patent to the casual observer.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BRUNETTES

Just as the normal blond is physically and mentally consistent with what might be expected of one of his evolution and history, so is the normal brunette. Since the brunette races were evolved in a kindlier climate than the blond, less physical and mental positiveness was required of them, and they have been able to survive without the exuberant

health, vigour, intelligence, resourcefulness, and aggressiveness required of blonds. Their respiration, digestion, circulation, and elimination are all slower and more moderate than in the blond. Since size has not been necessary for their survival, they do not incline to be so large as blonds; nor are they so active, so quick, or in any way physically so positive. Brunettes require less food and breathe less oxygen than blonds. Since all physical processes of brunettes are slower, they expend their energy less rapidly, and are therefore more enduring. They do not become ill so quickly, but are more subject to chronic diseases.

Because his environment has not required it, and because of his negative physical nature, the brunette is not so bold, not so aggressive, not so recklessly indifferent to consequences as the blond. For these reasons, and because his mode of life as well as his climate has tended to sameness, the brunette is more conservative, more constant. In keeping with all of these qualities, the brunette does not seek the limelight, crowds, dominating position, and excitement, but prefers a few friends, well beloved, a quiet home, the affection of his family and pets, and an opportunity to enjoy the beauties of nature. Because the brunette has not been compelled to give all of his time and energy to a struggle for his life with harsh material condi-

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Fig. 2. A Turkish Parade. Turks, evolved in cold, light northern Asia, are brunettes with convex noses

tions, he has evolved a tendency to introspection, to the development of philosophy, religion, mysteries, and other products of metaphysical and spiritual activities. It is significant that Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Mohammedanism — the four principal religions of the world — have their origin and their most devoted adherents among brunette peoples.

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT

The difference between the Orient and the Occident is very largely a difference between blonds and brunettes. It is typical of the oriental brunette that he should incline to mysticism, occultism, psychism, meditation, self-denial, and non-resistance, living on a meagre diet and rather indifferent to material things. It is also characteristic of the occidental blond that he should be materialistic, commercial, scientific, manufacturing, an organizer of trusts and combinations, a builder of railroads and empires, interested chiefly in the things he can see, hear, smell, taste, and feel, and giving the unseen world but secondary consideration.

The brunette, having time at his disposal, has evolved patience, and with it a disposition for detail, for minute specialization. Not having a genius for organization and government, he is usually willing to permit the domineering blond to

take this burden off his hands. To-day, wherever there is stable government, it is either in the hands or under the influence of blonds—white men. India is ruled by blond England, as is Egypt. Turkey and the Balkan States have been in a state of suppressed and active turbulence ever since the line of blond rulers died out, and are now being reduced to something like order by blond Europe. Mexico and some of the South and Central American republics achieved whatever measure of stability they had under the rule of blond Goths and descendants of Goths from Spain. Now that these white strains have been killed off by excessive sunlight these countries have become so unstable that some kind of white protectorate seems necessary.

Prison statistics show that the blond is most frequently guilty of crimes of passion and impulse, crimes arising from his gambling propensities and ill-considered promotion schemes; while the brunette is more likely to commit crimes of deliberation, specialization, detail, such as murder, counterfeiting, forgeries, conspiracy, etc. Because the blond is healthy, optimistic, and naturally good-humoured, he eliminates anger, hatred, melancholy, discouragement, and all other negative feelings from his mind as easily as he eliminates waste products from his body. Because he is naturally

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Fig. 3. A Group of Negro Boys. Note primitive forehead of boy in middle of rear line. Also flat noses and convex mouths and chins

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slow, cautious, conservative, and inclined to be serious and thoughtful, the brunette is far more liable to harbour resentment, to cherish a grudge, to plan revenge, to see the dark side of life, and often to be melancholy and pessimistic.

The same qualities that cause the blond to be cheerful and optimistic when things go wrong, give him a tendency to permit things, if they seem trivial to him, to go wrong. On the other hand, the same qualities that cause the brunette to be careful and painstaking with minute details also incline him to worry and grow despondent when trouble comes.

INDICATIONS OF COLOUR SUMMED UP

In brief, always and everywhere, the normal blond has positive, dynamic, driving, aggressive, domineering, impatient, active, quick, hopeful, speculative, changeable, and variety-loving characteristics; while the normal brunette has negative, static, conservative, imitative, submissive, cautious, painstaking, patient, plodding, slow, deliberate, serious, thoughtful, specializing characteristics.

In applying this law of colour to people of the white race, the method is simple. The less the pigmentation in any individual, the more marked will be the characteristics of the blond in his physical, mental, and psychical nature; the greater

the degree of pigmentation, the more marked the characteristics of the brunette.

FORM

The Evolution of Form

Primitive man was not only brunette, according to anthropologists, but had a short, wide, low-bridged nose, with large, round nostrils leading almost directly to the throat. Primitive man doubtless inhabited the tropical and subtropical regions of the earth. Dwelling in a warm climate, he was slow in all his muscular and organic reactions, had comparatively little need to develop bodily heat, and was not compelled to great activity in order to obtain his relatively meagre necessities of life. For all of these reasons, therefore, primitive man required only moderate supplies of oxygen. His breathing was therefore shallow and slow. The warm, moist air of his natural environment needed little or no tempering before entering his lungs. Therefore a short, wide air-passage fitted his requirements admirably. It was all the better because the air of the tropics is rarefied by heat and contains less oxygen in a given volume than cold air.

When man, either voluntarily or as the result of overcrowding, migrated into colder and harsher climates, conditions were changed. The air, being

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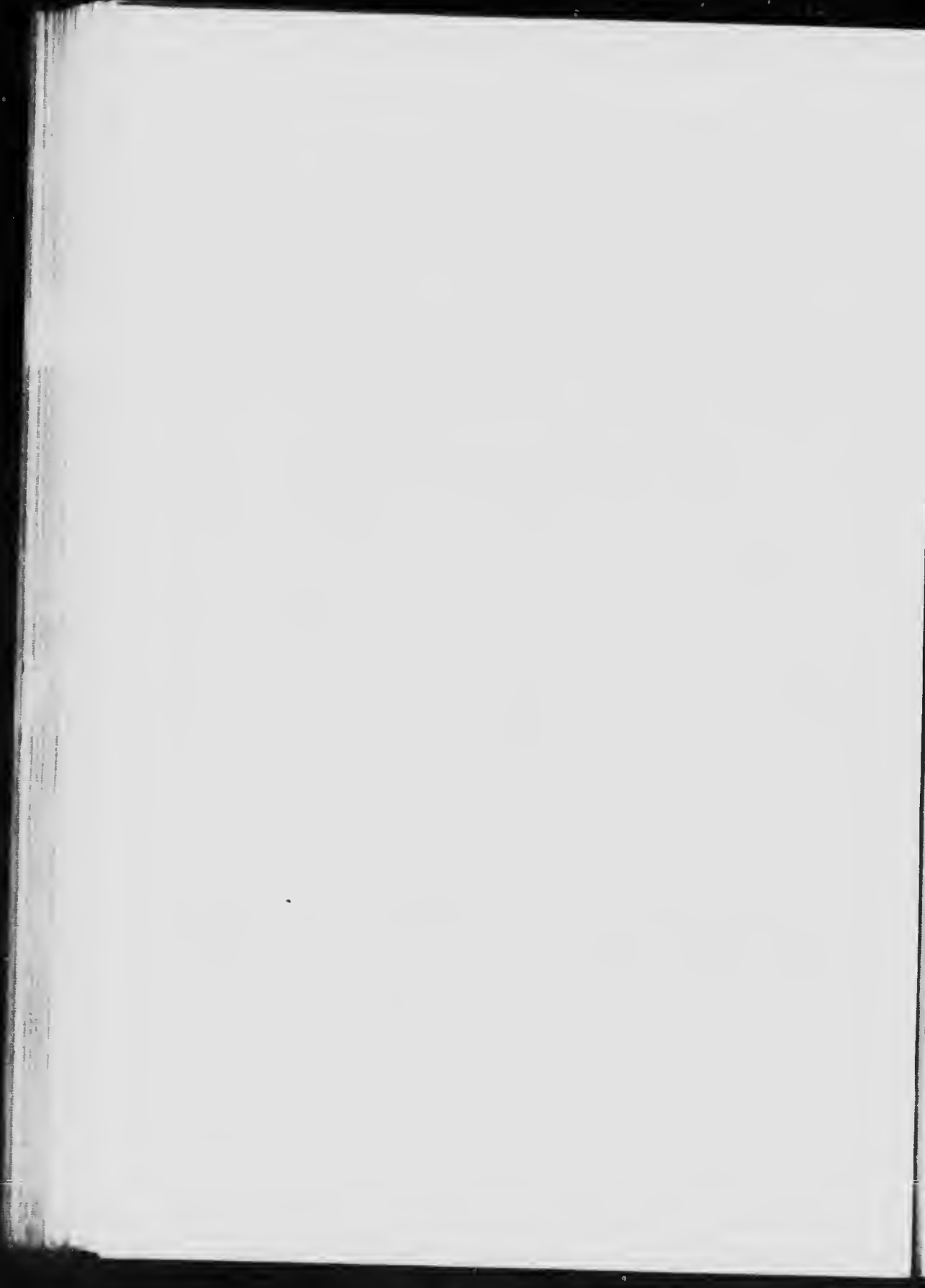
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Fig. 4. Filipino Girls. They have the characteristic concave foreheads and noses, and convex mouths and chins of brunette races



cold, was more condensed, and contained more oxygen in proportion to its volume than air in the warmer climates. Short, wide air-passages to the lungs were not necessary. On the other hand, they were a disadvantage, as cold air quickly killed off those with the flattest, widest noses and shallowest lungs — just as it kills negroes by pneumonia, bronchitis, and tuberculosis in our Northern climes to-day. While the greater density of the air increased its richness in oxygen in proportion to volume, its lower temperature necessitated a larger consumption of oxygen in order to maintain bodily heat. There was also an increased demand for oxygen due to the greater muscular activity needed to hunt down, capture, carry, and otherwise provide food, clothing, shelter, and fuel. So man in his rigorous environment breathed greater volumes of air, and at the same time required the air he breathed to be warmed and moistened before reaching his lungs.

EVOLUTION OF THE LARGE, HIGH NOSE

Since those with the shortest and flattest noses were killed off by the climate, it follows that those with the longest, highest, narrowest noses survived. This process of selection developed a race with noses high in the bridge, well set out from the face, and with narrow, elongated nostrils. Cold

air, though admitted through such a nose in large quantities, would be drawn in thin ribbons over and around moistened and heated surfaces, and thus prepared for the lungs. The high, thin nose was therefore evolved in the same environment with blondness and is associated, along with blondness, with nobility and aristocracy by artists, poets, dramatists, and the people generally in both ancient and modern times. Next to colour, therefore, the nose as seen in profile is perhaps one of the most ancient as well as one of the most easily observed and popularly regarded indications of character.

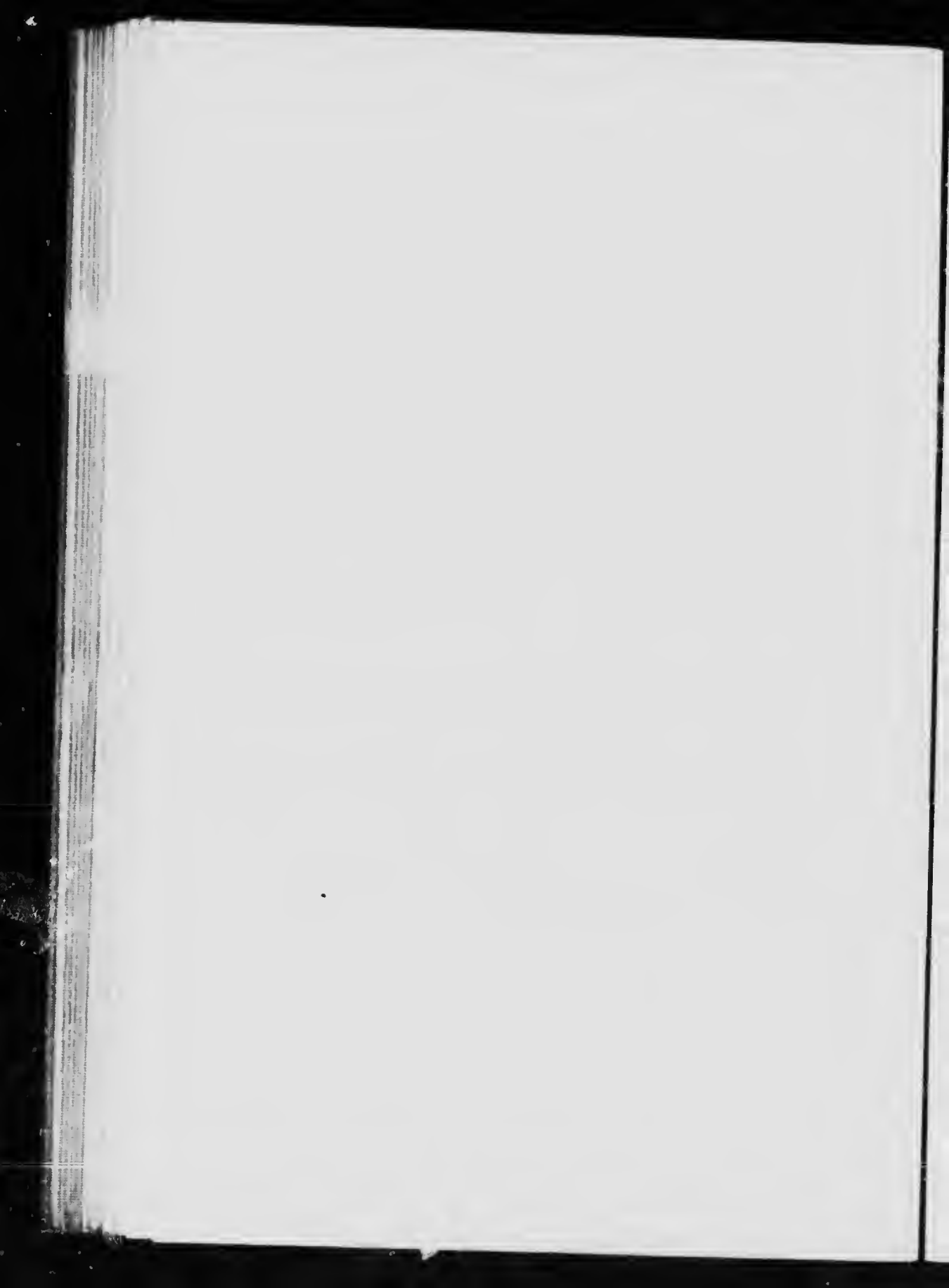
Not all high, thin noses, however, were evolved along with blondness. The brown and yellow races of the cold, light northern plains of Asia and America also have them. Such noses are shown in figures 1 and 2 (American Indians and Turks). The faces of brunette peoples who live in warm, moist climates show how common is the broad, flat nose among them. See figures 3 and 4 (Negroes and Filipinos.)

The height and thinness of the nose among the people of India has been found to correspond very closely with their height of caste. H. H. Risley in his book, "The Types and Castes of Bengal," pages 80-81, says: "If we take a series of castes in Bengal, Behar, or the Northwest Province and arrange them in the order of the average nasal



Fig. 5. Chinese on Man of War. Note predominance of concave foreheads and noses, convex mouths and chins

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.



index, so that the caste with the finest nose shall be at the top, and that with the coarsest at the bottom of the list, it will be found that this order substantially corresponds with the accepted order of social precedence. The casteless tribes — Kols, Korwas, Munda, and the like — who have not yet entered the Brahmanical system, occupy the lowest place. Then come the vermin-eating Muskars and the leather-dressing Chamars. . . . From them we pass to the trading Khattris, the landholding Babhan, and the upper crust of Hindu society. It is scarcely a paradox to lay down as a law for the caste organization of eastern India that a man's social status varies in inverse ratio to the width of his nose. . . . The remarkable correspondence between the gradations of type as brought out by certain indices, and the gradations of social precedence, enables us to conclude that community of race, and not, as has frequently been argued, community of function, is the real determining principle of the caste system. Everywhere we find high social position associated with a certain physical type and, conversely, low social position with a markedly different type." Bengal is a presidency in northern India, much of it being of high altitude, where cold and dryness have had their effect upon the nose as well as upon the character of the people.

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From our own records we find that out of 997 white people examined in all parts of America, 851 or 85.28 per cent., had high noses, and 146, or 14.72 per cent., low noses.

The significant point in regard to the contour or form of the nose as seen in profile is this: The high, prominent nose enables its possessor to breathe in large quantities of oxygen in cold air. It was evolved in the midst of environments necessitating great *activity* and *aggressiveness*. It is therefore always associated with *positive energy*. The low, short, "sway-back," or flat nose is best adapted to breathe warm, moist, rarefied air. It was evolved in the midst of an environment not requiring much activity. It is therefore associated with comparative inactivity and moderate or deficient energy.

EVOLUTION OF THE HIGH, SLOPING FOREHEAD

An examination of figures 3, 4, and 5 reveals some interesting and significant facts about foreheads. Among the most primitive and most backward races and individuals we find the forehead low, short, narrow, and receding — small in every dimension. Among most civilized and semi-civilized brunet peoples the forehead is much higher, much wider, and inclined to be more prominent at or just below the hair-line than at the brows, as in Chinese, Japanese, and Malays. (See figures

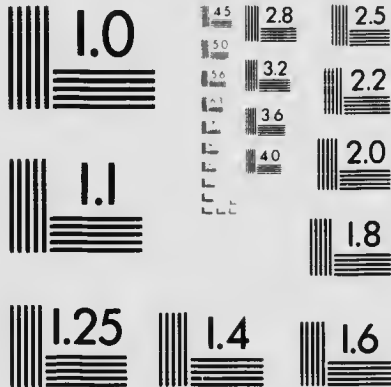


Fig. 6. A splendid example of convex upper, concave lower, profile



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4 and 5.) Among white people the forehead is high and wide. In some individuals it is more prominent at the hair-line than at the brows, but in the majority much more prominent at the brows than above. (See figures 6, 7, 8, and 9.) Our observations, taken upon 1,994 whites, show that 1,701, or 85.27 per cent., have foreheads prominent at the brows and receding above; 293, or 14.73 per cent., prominent above and flat at the brows.

The contour, or *form*, of the forehead *as seen in profile* is more or less closely associated with colour, and presents considerations worthy of careful study and comparison. Popular opinion relates the size and shape of the forehead with the degree and type of intellectual power. People call a man who is interested in abstruse, intellectual matters a high-brow, and the man who is grossly material in his thought a low-brow. Anthropologists and physiological psychologists add their testimony by agreeing, almost unanimously, that the higher intellectual functions of the brain are performed by the frontal section of the cerebrum.

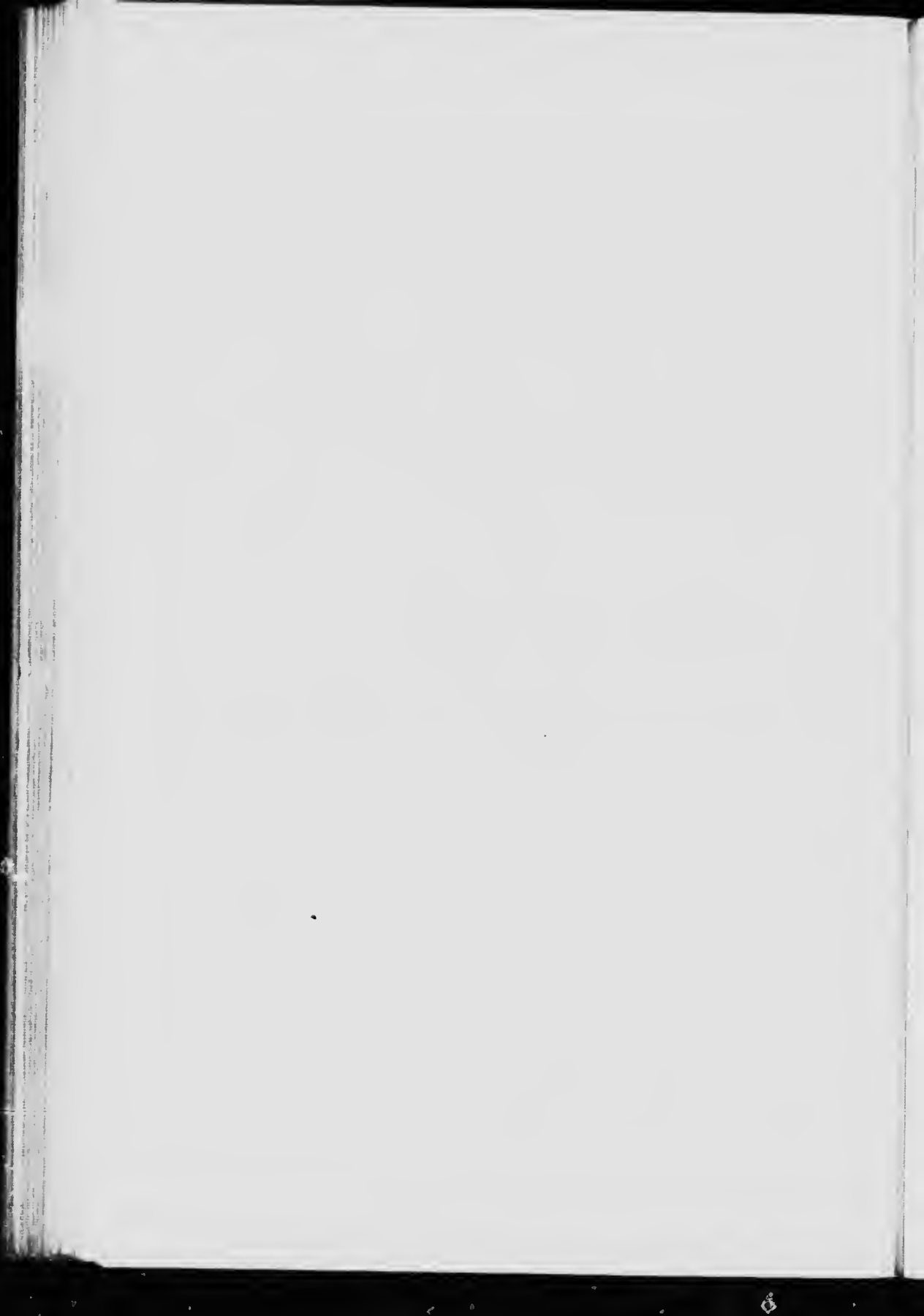
Whether there is any real causal connection between the size and form of the forehead and the degree and kind of intellectual power possessed by the individual is a question, the discussion of which we shall leave to others. We call attention, however, once more to the illustrations. Figures 4 and

5 show that civilized and semi-civilized dark races generally have foreheads prominent above and comparatively flat at the brows. As we have seen, the brunette inclines to be thoughtful, meditative, introspective, philosophic, and theoretical, rather than practical intellectually; while the blond inclines to be imaginative, inventive, material, commercial, scientific, and practical.

Since the brunette was interested chiefly in dreams, fancies, philosophies, creeds, poems, and in the world of spirit and thought in general, he developed the power of abstract reasoning, analysis, correlation, and the perception of intellectual and spiritual values, leaving his powers of perception of material and tangible things comparatively undeveloped. Since the blond was interested chiefly in material things, he trained and developed keen and reliable sense perceptions, and the ability to see things in their practical relationships. Therefore the "bulging" forehead is the forehead of meditation, of dreams and fancies, of abstract reasoning, of philosophies and creeds, and oftentimes of those delicate perceptions of the incongruity of ideas which we call a sense of humour. The high, sloping forehead is associated with a keen, practical, matter-of-fact intellect. Such an intellect gains its knowledge readily and quickly through the senses. It demands facts, but is com-



Fig. 7. Savonarola. Extreme convex form of profile. Note especially convex mouth



paratively uninterested in the reasons for the facts. This type of intellect forms its conclusions quickly upon presentation of facts, especially of facts in concrete form, without taking the time to reason deeply or ponder over them. In general, then, the form of forehead which slopes back from the brows (see figure 6) is found with a quick, energetic, positive intellect; that which is prominent above (see figure 5) is found with a slow, meditative intellect of moderate or deficient energy.

EVOLUTION OF FORM OF MOUTH AND CHIN

That we may study the face as a whole, let us also observe the contour of the mouth and chin as seen in profile. The dweller in the kindly, gentle climes of the tropics and subtropics finds most of his food in the form of ripe fruit. This is not only soft and easy of mastication but also so easy of digestion as to be in some cases almost predigested. The dweller in the cold, dark regions of the North is required to cut and tear and grind his food with his teeth. Such fruits as grow in his clime are harder and tougher than those found in the tropics. He also eats a great deal of grain, which has to be ground, and in ancient days was mostly ground by his own teeth. Nuts had to be cracked, and were frequently cracked by the teeth. Fish, flesh, and fowl were cut and torn and crushed by the

teeth. Eskimo women prepare and soften leather by gnawing off the fat and gristle and chewing the skins. In this way the primitive dweller in the North developed a wide, deep jaw and chin, which not only afforded an adequate setting for his large teeth but a firm fastening for the muscles of mastication. (See figures 6, 10, and 16.)

Civilized and semi-civilized dark races as shown in figures 3, 4, and 5 incline either to narrow, receding chins or short, wide, receding chins. Is it strange that "strong" chins in literature and in the popular mind should be associated with courage, will-power, defiance, endurance, and persistence, and that "weak" or receding chins are held to be indications of a degree of deficiency in these qualities? The wide, deep chin, prominent at the lower point, as seen in profile, was evolved in the midst of an environment requiring courage, determination, and endurance. The short, narrow, receding chin was evolved in the midst of an environment requiring relatively little of these qualities.

It is only natural that in the narrow, contracted, under-developed jaw and chin the teeth are crowded and pushed forward. This gives the mouth, as seen in profile, a protruding or prominent form. In the broad, square jaw, the teeth, having plenty of room, arrange themselves in a broader, flatter curve and stand either vertically in the jaws or



Fig. 8. Kaiser Wilhelm II. Good example of pure convex form of profile. Note great energy indicated by nose

pointed slightly inward rather than outward. This arrangement and position of the teeth gives the entire mouth, as seen in profile, a flatter, less prominent, and even receding aspect. Figures 3, 4, 5, and 7 show the prominent mouth and teeth; figures 6, 10, the flat or receding mouth and teeth.

DIGESTION AND CHARACTER

The articulation of protruding teeth is often poor. It is not easy for them to masticate food. Easily digested food is, as we have seen, the principal part of the diet where this form of mouth is evolved. The tendency, therefore, is toward quick, rather weak, digestion. And an unreliable digestion leads to irritability, cynicism, scolding, and "grouchiness." A less prominent and protruding arrangement of the teeth gives them more room for development. It also affords better articulation and makes better mastication possible. This arrangement of teeth having been evolved in regions where most of the food obtainable required time and vigour to digest, the tendency of evolution was therefore toward a slow, strong, reliable digestion. Such a digestion is conducive to abundant nourishment — and the mild, sweet, good-natured, cheerful disposition which naturally results from a sound digestion and sufficient food. A hungry animal — or a hungry man — is often cross and impatient.

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And one whose digestion is poor is in a constant state of partial starvation. A prominent mouth, therefore, was evolved along with a quick, unreliable digestion — a receding mouth with a slow, reliable digestion. Hence a prominent mouth is associated with irritability and impatience — a receding mouth with mildness and sweetness.

We have now considered briefly the evolution of form of forehead, nose, mouth, and chin, as seen in profile. We have also considered very briefly the significance of form in each case. Note carefully the following facts: First, form always relates to the contour of a feature *as seen in profile*. Second, in considering form we always give attention to whether the feature is prominent and protruding, or somewhat concave and receding. With these points clearly in mind, let us now construct a human face, as seen in profile, with forehead prominent at the brows and receding above, with the eyes large and prominent, with the nose high in the bridge, long, and standing well out from the face, with teeth and mouth protruding and prominent, and with chin short and receding. Such a face is well represented by figures 7, 8, and 9.

Now let us construct another face, with forehead prominent above and flat at the brows, eyes deep-set and small, nose short, sway-back, or snubbed, teeth and mouth receding, and chin long, broad,



**Fig. 9. An American Engineer. Pure convex form of profile.
Note especially prominent brows**

and prominent at the lower point. Such a face is well represented in figure 10.

Now let us construct still another face, with a straight forehead, about equally prominent above and at the brows, with eyes neither deep-set nor protruding, with a straight, medium-sized nose, with a mouth neither prominent nor receding, and a chin whose form, as seen in profile, is in a straight line with the forehead, eyes, nose, and mouth. Such a face is well represented in figure 11.

THREE PRIMARY FORMS OF FACE

Now let us examine carefully these three faces. The face shown in figure 9 is convex in form, as seen in profile. The face in figure 10 is concave in form, as seen in profile. The face in figure 11 is plane, as seen in profile. The face in figure 9 is prominent in the middle section and recedes above and below. This is the pure type of *convex form*. The face in figure 10 is prominent above and below, and receding in the middle section. This is the pure type of *concave form*. The face in figure 11 is not particularly prominent in any section but is modelled upon a plane surface. This is the pure type of *plane form*. *Form*, therefore, as used in this science, refers to the contour of the face or of any feature as seen in profile. A convex face has a convex contour. A concave face has

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a concave contour. A plane face has a plane contour.

While certain forms of features seem to have been evolved along with blondness, and certain other forms along with brunetteness, it is well to bear in mind that every degree and combination of convexity and concavity is to be found associated with every degree of blondness and brunetteness. While it is true, as our statistics prove, that, as a general rule, convex noses and foreheads are found among white peoples, and concave noses and foreheads among dark races, we have seen many examples of concave noses and foreheads among whites, and convex noses and foreheads among dark people. Examples of this are many in any public gathering. One of the most important of all the truths of this science is that any combination of variations of the nine fundamental variables is possible.

THE CONVEX FACE

The significance of the pure convex type is energy, both mental and physical. Superabundance of energy makes the extreme convex keen, alert, quick, eager, aggressive, impatient, positive, and penetrating. As indicated by the form of his forehead, the extreme convex will express his energy in a practical manner — that is to say, in keen



Fig. 10. Dr. T. Alex. Cairns, Lecturer. Pure concave form of profile. Well known for good nature and humour

observation in dealing with material and tangible things. He will demand facts, and will act upon facts quickly and rapidly, being too impatient to wait for reasons and theories and other abstruse considerations which seem to him impractical. The pure convex is not only quick to act but quick to speak. The tendencies indicated by his convex mouth will cause him to speak frankly and at times even sharply and fiercely, without much regard for tact or diplomacy. As indicated by his type of chin, the pure convex is impulsive, expends his energy too rapidly for his limited endurance, and, owing to his lack of self-control and disinclination to deliberate and reason, frequently blunders, and expends his energy uselessly or unprofitably or even harmfully. Being of such a keen, energetic, impatient, practical nature himself, the extreme convex has a stimulating and oftentimes an irritating effect upon others. The impression he makes is always positive, whether that of refreshing frankness and stimulating energy, or offensive sharpness and irritating activity.

THE CONCAVE FACE

The pure concave, as might be expected, is the exact opposite, so far as the indications of form are concerned, of the pure convex. The keynote of his character is *mildness*. His concave nose is an

indication of moderate or deficient energy. He is slow of thought, slow of action, patient in disposition, plodding. As indicated by his concave forehead, he thinks far better than he sees or hears, and is therefore liable to fits of absent-mindedness, day-dreaming, and meditation. He thinks carefully, seeks out the reasons for things. He is more interested in the reasons for facts than in the facts themselves. His broad, deep, concave chin indicates maturity, self-control, deliberation, slowness to act, determination, and persistence, as well as great powers of mental and physical endurance. His concave mouth indicates a slow, easy, reliable digestion, and, perhaps for that reason, a large freedom from irritability, and consequent tendency to mildness, tactfulness, and diplomacy of speech.

What the convex wins or gains by his aggressiveness, keenness, and superabundance of energy, the concave wins or gains by his diplomacy and unwavering persistence and endurance. Whereas, the effect of the pure convex upon others is positive, and either stimulating or irritating, the effect of the pure concave is negative and soothing, although his extreme deliberation may at times be irritating to the impatient.

Because of his deficient energy, because of his great deliberation, because of his few spoken and written words, and deficiency in self-advertisement,

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Fig. 11. Charles Dana Gibson. Pure plane form of profile

because he lacks aggressiveness, the concave is seldom found among men of achievement and prominence. The convex is also, in the majority of cases, a blond. The combination of hopeful, optimistic, restless, organizing, creating, domineering characteristics of the blond with the quick, alert, practical, aggressive qualities of the convex, make this type distinctively the type of action and tangible accomplishment. The concave brunette is an exceedingly rare type among famous men. Whenever one is found he has achieved fame through either philosophy or religion — requiring deep, abstruse thought, or some form of art — requiring years of patient plodding, and detailed, specialized application.

THE PLANE FACE

The individual whose face is modelled upon the plane in form — the plane of his face being parallel with his spinal column — is a balance between the extreme convex and the extreme concave. In this individual we find moderate energy, a type of intellect which, while not so intensely practical as that of the extreme convex, has a good degree of the practical combined with reasonableness and balanced judgment. The plane type has neither the "hair-trigger" impulsiveness of the extreme convex nor the procrastinating deliberation of the extreme concave, but is a balance between the two. The

plane, also, is neither extremely quick nor extremely slow, but moderate in his movements and in his thinking. He expresses himself well, and sometimes frankly, but seldom harshly or sharply. He is inclined to be patient, but has decided ideas as to when patience ceases to be a virtue.

Nearly all people approach this balanced or plane type. It is a law established by many experimenters and investigators that the great majority of individuals is to be found at the mean of any variation, and in rapidly decreasing numbers toward the extremes. There are, therefore, among normal white people, a few pure plane, a great many moderately convex, some moderately concave, but relatively few extreme convex, and a still smaller portion of extreme concave. Those who are moderately concave manifest the characteristics of the concave in a moderate degree; those who are moderately convex manifest the characteristics of the convex in moderate degree; and, naturally, the greater the degree of convexity or concavity the greater the degree of the manifestation of their respective characteristics.

As in applying the laws of colour, so in applying those of form it is not difficult for the novice to find *apparent* exceptions. For the trained observer this is not so easy. Exceptions are always merely apparent — never real.



Fig. 12. A Study in Profiles. Beginning at the upper left, which is pure convex, the faces grade into plane at the lower left. Then into pure concave at lower right

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Convex features are often associated, in the same face, with concave or plane features. One man may have a convex forehead and nose, and a concave mouth and chin. Another man may have a concave forehead and nose, and a convex mouth and chin. Still another may have concave forehead, mouth, and chin, and convex nose. In all such cases, the interpretation is made by observing the degree of convexity or concavity of each feature, and drawing conclusions based on the evolution of form. Practice is necessary to facility in drawing these conclusions.

SIZE

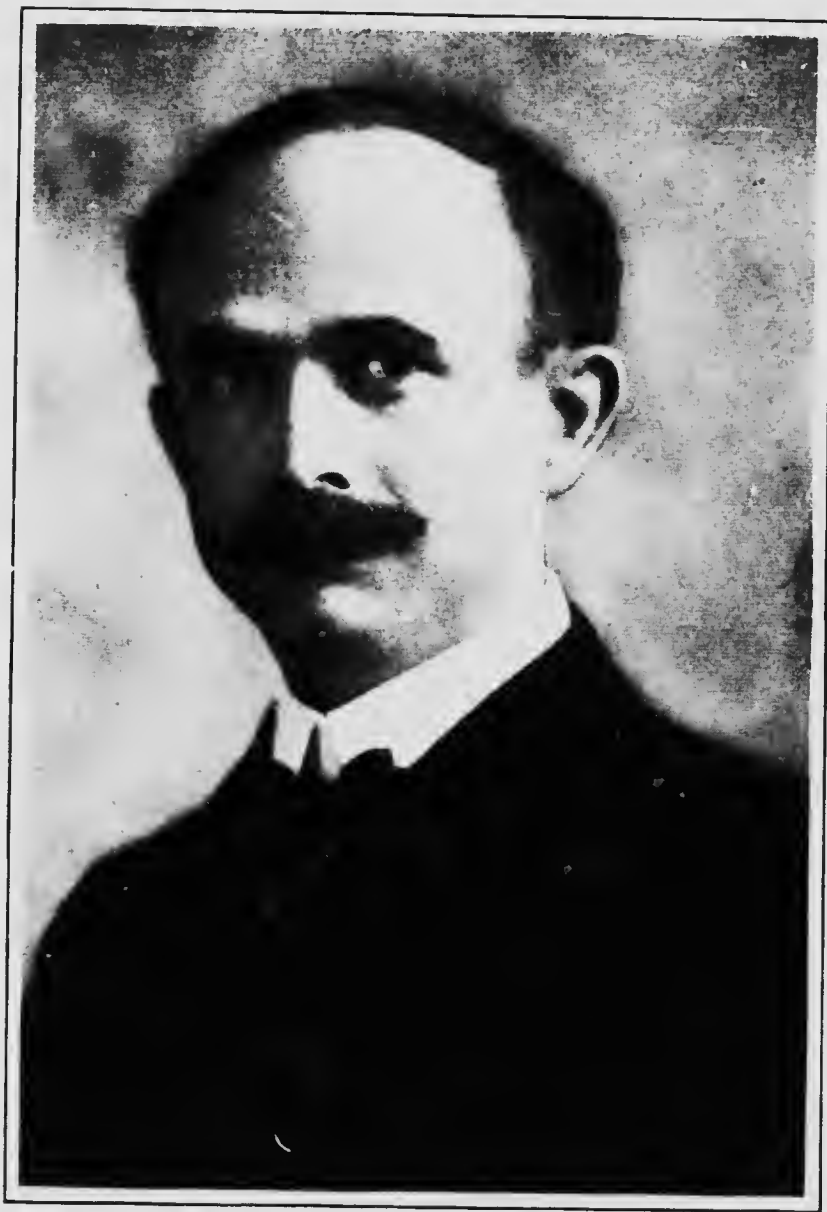
In treating colour and form we have gone into considerable detail, both as to the evolutionary causes and indications. This has been for the purpose of making clear our method of investigation and method of treatment. While the same methods have been used in studying the other seven variables, perhaps we have made them sufficiently clear and may omit more than a passing mention of causes and indications in this treatise.

Size is one of the most easily observable of all a man's physical attributes, and the place a man should occupy, and the work he can do with relation to his size, ought to be too obvious for comment. It is a fact, however, which any one can demon-

strate for himself by visiting any factory, that foremen sometimes put little spiderlike men at work handling big trucks, to the mutual disadvantage of both employer and employee. Tall men are hired to do work that requires constant stooping; short men for jobs where they have to reach up, stretching themselves to the point of discomfort and exhaustion.

In this connection, Frank B. Gilbreth says: "Size of men with relation to their motions has much more influence than is usually realized. Short men are usually the best shovellers where the shovelful need not be raised much in doing the work, such as in mixing mortar and concrete. Few foremen realize that this is because a short man does fewer foot-pounds of work in the same amount of shovelling. On the other hand, when men are shovelling in a trench, the taller the man, usually, the more output per man."* Much stooping or bending soon fatigues a tall man. Reaching for things beyond his height is tiresome to the short man. The tall man with long legs will cover distances or do standing work well. The heavy, vital man must do the bulk of his work while sitting. It is a great mistake to put a heavy man in work which requires him to be much on his feet, unless he is exceptionally well-muscleed.

*"Motion Study," page 36.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Fig. 13. Judge Ben. B. Lindsey. A fine example of mental type. Observe triangular face

SIZE AND CHARACTER

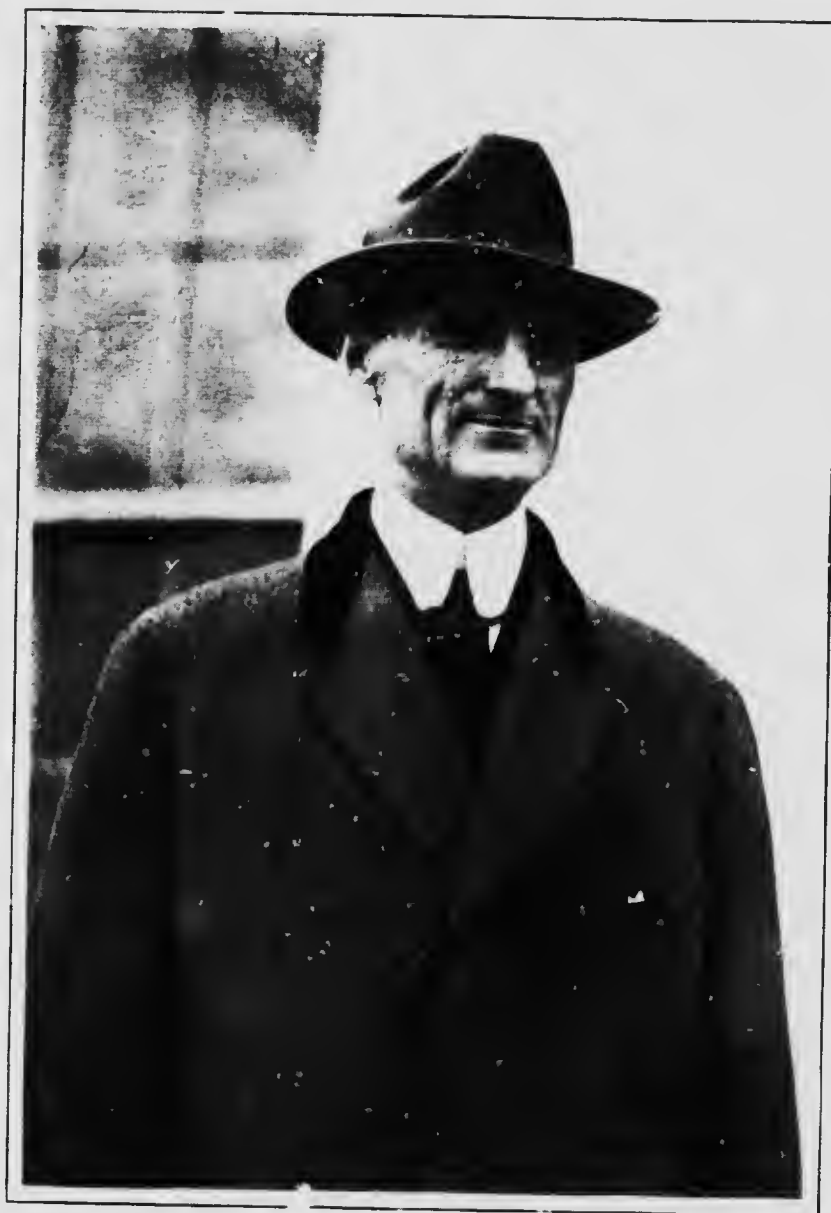
The foregoing refers only to the physical considerations of size. The influence of size upon character is readily understood when the intimate relation between muscular action, organic reaction, and emotion is borne in mind. It is a fundamental law of physics that small bodies have less inertia than large — that is to say, they get under way more quickly and move more rapidly in response to the application of the same degree of energy than large bodies. The small man's muscular activities and organic reactions, therefore, are in general quicker and more rapid than the large man's. Granting that Professor James is right in saying that the cause of emotion is physiological, undersized individuals' emotions are more readily and more quickly aroused than the oversized, other things being equal. Pathological conditions may make a small man slow and unresponsive emotionally. Other pathological conditions may make a large man irritable and easily excited, but normally, and in general, our researches have proved that considerations of physiology and psychology are reliable. On the other hand, the law of momentum holds true in this case, and the large man when once aroused is often more intense in his emotions and cools off far more slowly than the small man.

STRUCTURE

The structure of man in general is determined by the relative degree of development and use of three of his chief functional systems — namely, (1) brain and nervous system, (2) muscular and bony system, (3) digestive and nutritive system.

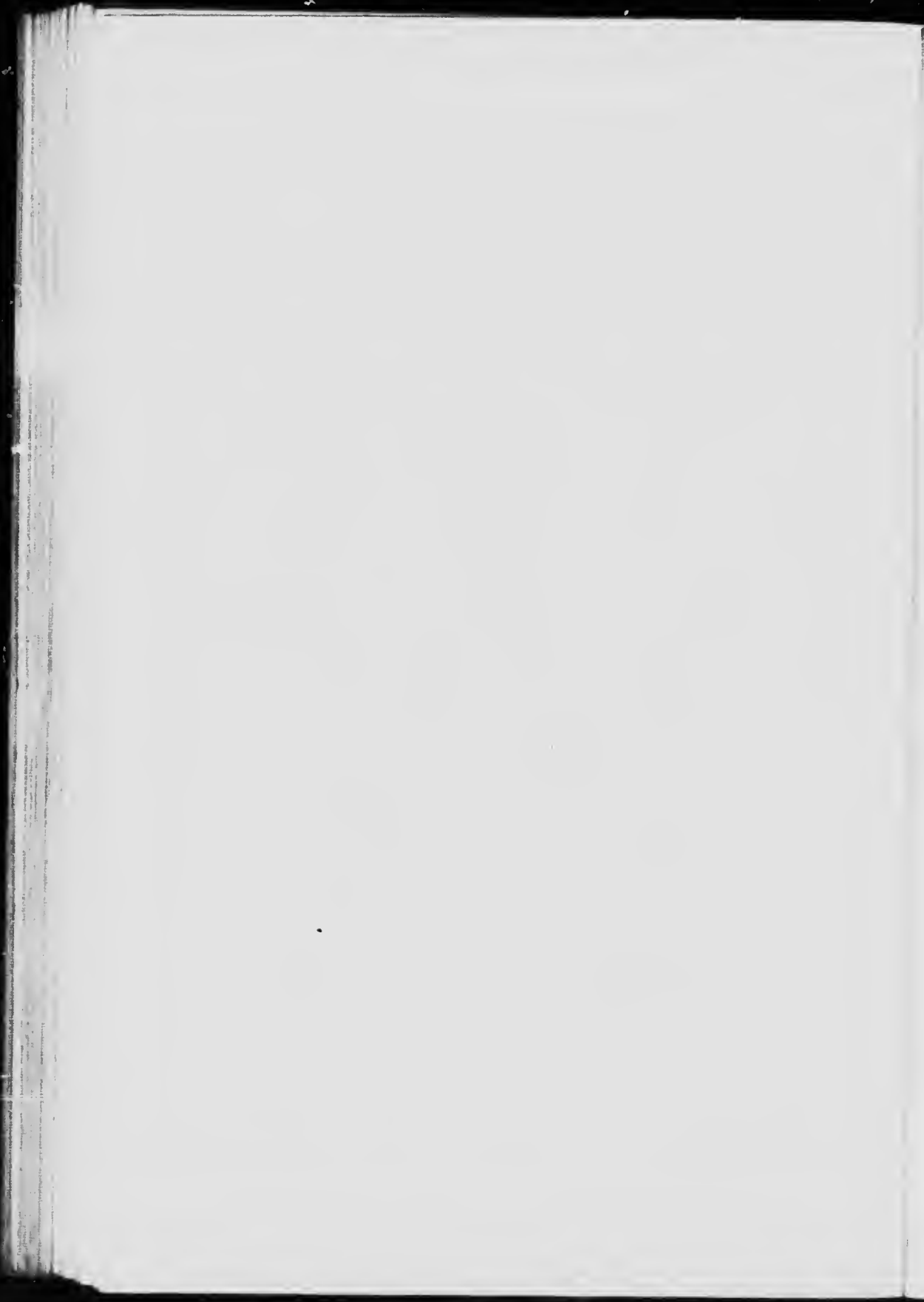
MENTAL TYPE

When the brain and nervous system are most highly developed as the result of both heredity and environment, the head is relatively large in proportion to the body, especially in the upper section, in extreme cases resembling a pear — with the large end up. See figure 13. The bones and muscles are slight and delicate; the features finely chiselled; the shoulders often narrow and sloping; the hair fine in texture, and scanty. Indeed, the general appearance of the extreme type of excessive development of brain and nervous system gives one the impression that the whole physical organism has been subordinated to brain. People of this type have neither the strength nor the endurance for heavy manual labour and, since in addition they are principally interested in intellectual, artistic, literary, scientific, philosophical, and other purely mental subjects, they dislike physical effort, and are discontented and unhappy if obliged to earn their living by manual labour.



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Fig. 14. Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo. An example of the motive type



The type, of course, includes several grades of mentality. Merely cataloguing a person in this classification does not mean he is an intellectual giant. If his qualities are moderate, he finds his appropriate niche in some form of clerical work; he is a bookkeeper, a cashier, a stenographer; perhaps a private secretary. If he has more marked talents he may rise to positions that demand the alert, inventive mind; he develops into one of those useful persons recognized as "having ideas." He may be the man whose active suggestions keep the business constantly forging ahead. If he is a lawyer, he is usually the kind known as the "consultant"; he is an expert at writing briefs; knows all the precedents for a hundred years back, and usually furnishes the court the points upon which it decides the case. As a medical man, he is the scientist with eye constantly glued on the microscope. He can discover new things for others to do and even tell how to do them.

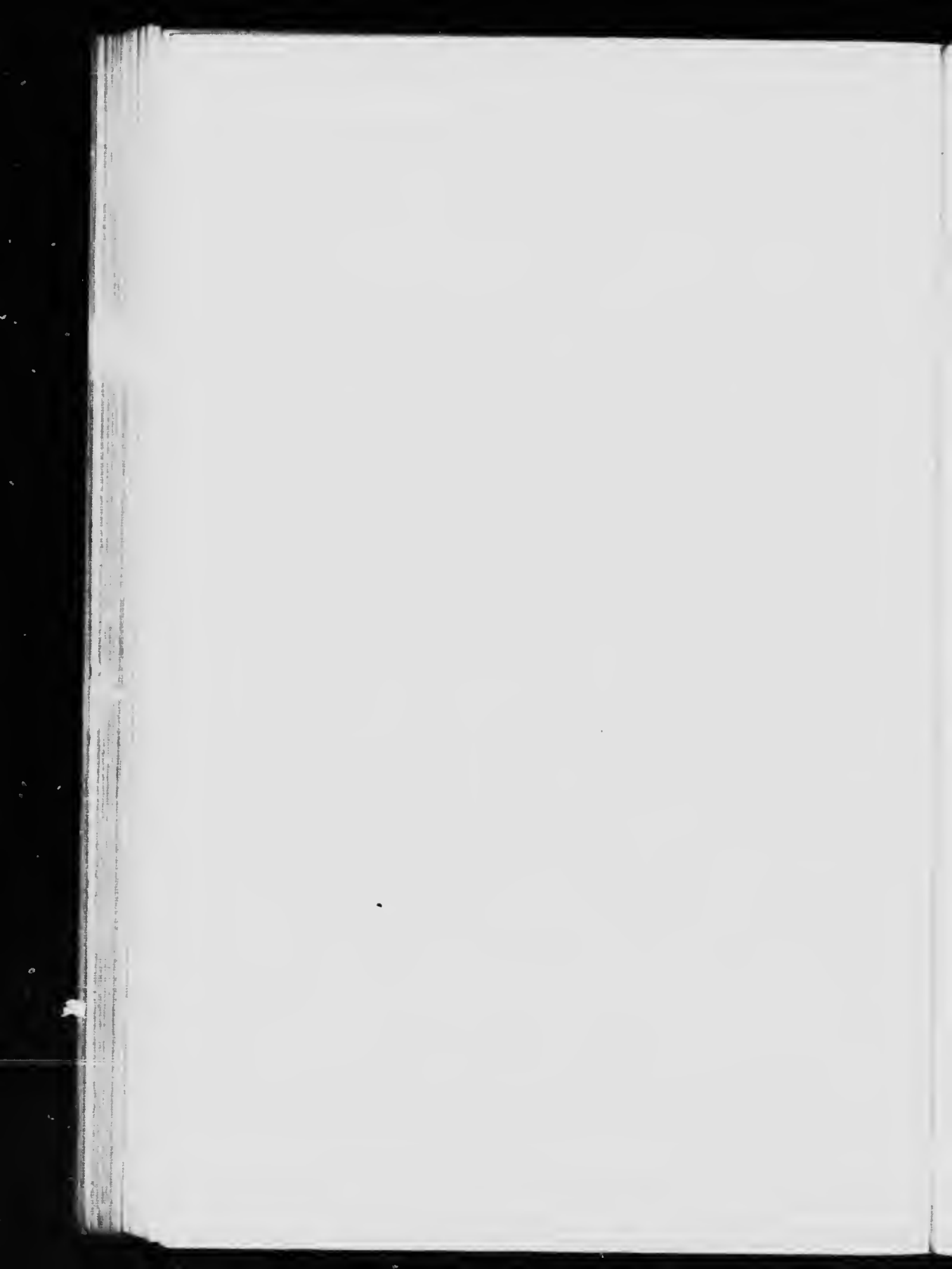
THE MOTIVE TYPE

Just as the brain and nervous systems are highly developed by activity, so is the muscular and bony system. The whole make-up of the man who "does things" suggests activity. Muscularity is his predominant physical capital. His face is square rather than triangular. Upon the body

there is little surplus flesh. It is broadest at the squarely set shoulders, from which it tapers to the feet. See figure 14 (Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo. An Example of the Motive Type). The key-note of this type of man or woman, boy or girl, is physical activity. They enjoy physical exercise, love the open air, and are well fitted for outdoor pursuits of all kinds. The motive type loves motion, speed, physical contest, movement. Athletes in general, including football players, baseball players, runners, skaters, rowers, pugilists, aerobats, tennis players, and polo players show this type of development. Since they love speed and contest, people of this type should train and drive horses, build and drive automobiles, invent and pilot aeroplanes and motor boats, race on bicycles and motorcycles, and build and operate railroads, factories, dams, canals, bridges, tunnels, buildings of all kinds, ships, and engage in all other phases of active construction and transportation. Since they enjoy and understand motion, people of this type are mechanical. Even babies of motive indications manifest an intense interest in anything that works often before they learn to walk or talk. People of this type, therefore, excel in inventing, designing, building, installing, and operating machinery of all kinds. In short, the motive type is qualified for either directing or performing every kind of physical work and



Fig. 15. Ex-President William H. Taft. A splendid example of the vital type, with judicial aptitudes



activity, including farming, mining, manufacturing, transportation, construction, and exploration.

The natural love of outdoor activity in these people leads them to become soldiers and sailors. All of our great generals and admirals have been pure examples or modifications of this type. Because of their great activity and love of speed and motion, people in whom the bony and muscular system is well developed cannot endure restraint. From loving and demanding physical liberty there is scarcely a step to a love of and demand for civil and religious liberty. This element, therefore, is strong in all martyrs, reformers, great leaders, and pioneers in all kinds of human liberty, and in all ages. Washington, Lincoln, Emerson, Whitman, Luther Cromwell, Franklin, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Gladstone, Elbert Hubbard, Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson are good examples of modifications of the motive type.

The motive man is just about as ill-fitted to be confined for long hours day after day in an office as the man of extreme intellectual type is for hard, physical work. He demands a considerable amount of physical activity and is neither happy nor healthy unless he gets it. Usually the motive individual is skilful with his hands and fingers. When he is otherwise fitted for it, he produces wonderfully fine needlework, mosaic, jewelry and other similar

products. There is a large development of this element in the Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians. The embroideries, laces, hand carvings, mosaics, filigrees, and other objects of art produced by these peoples are famous the world over.

Motive boys and girls are liable to resent the confinement and restraint of school. They are often impatient to leave its mental activities in which they are only mildly interested at best, and begin immediately their active work. The result is that thousands of them forever miss opportunities that might be theirs were they only better educated. They are thus forced to remain for life in subordinate positions, doing mere physical drudgery. Vocational training, giving plenty of opportunity to work with their hands and to develop their inherent mechanical, engineering, or inventive ability, will solve a serious and vital problem for multitudes of boys and girls of this type.

THE VITAL TYPE

When the digestive and nutritive system is most highly developed and most used in proportion to the other organs and functions of the body, the whole person gives evidence of being well nourished. The individual of this type, therefore, has a head comparatively small in proportion to the body; cheeks full and well rounded, giving the face



Fig. 16. Henry Woodruff. An example of fine texture

and head a circular or pear shape — with the big end down (see figure 15); chin full and often double; body modelled upon the circle, large around the waist and tapering to feet and shoulders; limbs round and short; hands and feet well covered with flesh so that the bones and muscles do not show; health usually robust; movement slow and deliberate. The extreme of this type is corpulent. This is the *vital type*.

The predominating characteristic of the vital type is enjoyment of the good things of life. He likes to eat and drink. He loves ease and comfort. Muscular activity is distasteful to him. He often dislikes prolonged, severe mental work. Since vital people do not like to work physically or mentally, and yet crave all of the best products of work, the only way they can gratify their desires is by directing the work of others.

The men who have the natural ability to sit in comfortable chairs and direct the mental and physical activities of thousands of others, reaping for themselves great rewards, are usually of this well-nourished type. Since the vital type is interested in good things to eat, fine and comfortable things to wear, and the comforts and luxuries of life generally, he enjoys handling them and is able to interest other people in them. People of this type are therefore fitted to succeed as butchers, bakers,

chêfs, grocers, produce and commission merchants. Modifications of this type are well qualified for the dry goods and clothing business, and indeed for all retail and wholesale merchandising, large and small. Since the handling of money gives a very large degree of control over the activities of other men, and since also money is the medium of exchange for many of the good things of life, the finances of the world are controlled very largely by men of the rounded, well-nourished type. Morgan, Schiff, Stillman, Vanderlip, Ryan, Belmont, Hill, and many other financiers show considerable development of the vital element.

The large man, as we have seen, is slow of movement, with comparatively slow circulation and respiration. It may be for that reason that he is also calm, deliberate, unhurried, and not easily or readily excited. The well-nourished man, other things being equal, is comfortable and free from nervous irritability as well as from apprehension and worry as to his personal well-being. It may be for these reasons that men of this type so often have unprejudiced, judicial minds and are able to weigh all evidence carefully and impartially, and reason to a just and logical conclusion. Well-rounded, full-bodied men are often well fitted to be judges, referees, justices, arbitrators, and in general, to exercise judicial functions.



Fig. 17. Maxim Gorky. An example of coarse texture

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Name	Address
Mr. A. B. C.	123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.
Mr. D. E. F.	456 Elm Street, Boston, Mass.
Mr. G. H. I.	789 Oak Street, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. J. K. L.	101 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. M. N. O.	202 Cedar Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. P. Q. R.	303 Birch Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. S. T. U.	404 Maple Street, Portland, Me.
Mr. V. W. X.	505 Spruce Street, Seattle, Wash.
Mr. Y. Z. A.	606 Fir Street, Denver, Colo.
Mr. B. C. D.	707 Ash Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. E. F. G.	808 Hickory Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. H. I. J.	909 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. K. L. M.	1010 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. N. O. P.	1111 Olive Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. Q. R. S.	1212 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Mr. T. U. V.	1313 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Mr. W. X. Y.	1414 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Z. A. B.	1515 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Among other good things that men of this type enjoy is a good laugh, and the society and friendship of other people. They are proverbially jolly, good-natured, sociable, friendly, and fond of good stories. They are therefore likely to be successful in politics. If they are writers or speakers they are frequently well known for their wit and humour.

There are all degrees of relative development of brain and nervous system, muscular and bony system, and digestive and nutritive system in individuals. In some, one of these is highly developed and the other two deficient — in others, all three about equally developed. In all cases the characteristics of the three types are shown in direct proportion to the degree of development of each of the three physical systems.

TEXTURE

Texture refers to the degree of fineness or coarseness of fibre or grain in the individual, especially as seen in hair, skin, nails, features, hands, feet, and general body build. Human beings, as can be readily ascertained by casual observation, are coarse or fine in texture, just as fabrics or woods or metals or stones are. According to both biology and embryology, the human brain and nervous system are but specialized inturred skin. The first sign of the nervous system in the scale of

evolution is the sensitive cell wall of a one-cell organism. The brain and spinal cord in the human embryo begin in a groove upon the surface, which deepens until it forms a channel, and still further deepens until it becomes a tube. This tube is the embryonic brain and spinal cord. Texture of skin and texture of brain and nervous system are therefore probably related. While the exact nature of brain and nervous function is not known, and there is no scientific evidence that texture of brain and nervous system causes variations in aptitudes, disposition, character, and preferences, extensive investigation and verification, however, have shown that differences in texture of hair, skin, nails, features, hands, and feet, and general body build, are uniformly accompanied by differences in aptitudes, character, and preferences.

The individual of fine texture (see figures 16 and 20) is sensitive and responsive. He loves beauty. He will not work happily and efficiently in coarse, unlovely, harsh surroundings; nor will he be at his best handling coarse, heavy, unbeautiful tools or materials. He likes to do literary, artistic, or scientific work, or to handle fine machinery, beautiful tools, silks and satins, objects of art, jewelry, delicate, light, and artistic work. On the other hand, a man of coarse texture (see figure 17), a man whose hair, skin, features, hands, and body

generally, as well as his clothing and manner of speech, all indicate that he is of the "rough and ready" type, and not sensitive, can work happily and efficiently in the midst of dirt and grime. He handles with vigour and effectiveness heavy, unrefined materials and massive machinery.

CONSISTENCY

Under the head of consistency we consider the hardness, softness, or elasticity of bodily tissues. It has never been scientifically demonstrated that natural hardness and density of muscular fibre are associated with relative hardness and density of brain and nerve. However, there are good reasons for supposing that this may be the case.

Physiological psychologists agree that mental and psychical functions and conditions are accompanied by actual physical movements and changes in the brain and nervous structure. That which is hard and dense resists pressure and is slow to change. That which is elastic yields more readily to pressure but springs back when pressure is removed. That which is soft yields readily and quickly to pressure and is easily changed.

Whether or not variations in character are caused by hardness, elasticity, or softness of brain and nervous tissue, extensive observations demonstrate that the man of hard bodily fibre is difficult

to impress, unresponsive, slow to change. He is the man who is picturesquely enough called hard-headed and hard-hearted. He does not adapt himself easily to circumstances and conditions. He is, as it were, brittle, and breaks rather than bends or yields. Inasmuch as hard muscles are naturally energetic, the individual of this consistency has hard, relentless, driving, crushing energy.

The individual of elastic consistency of bodily fibre has the same springiness, life, vigour, resilience, and recuperative power which is felt when his hand is grasped. He has normal energy, is adaptable and capable of yielding a point for the sake of harmony. When pressure is removed from him, however, he has a tendency to return to his original state.

The individual of soft consistency is impressionable, easily influenced, vacillating, and, unless braced up from the outside or kept in a sheltered position, is liable to yield to temptation. Such an individual is deficient in energy, does not like hard manual labour and cannot endure hardships. If his softness is so extreme as to be flabbiness, he is a lazy, idle dreamer and easily becomes a chronic invalid.

PROPORTION

Proportion refers to head shape and the relative degree of development of different sections of the

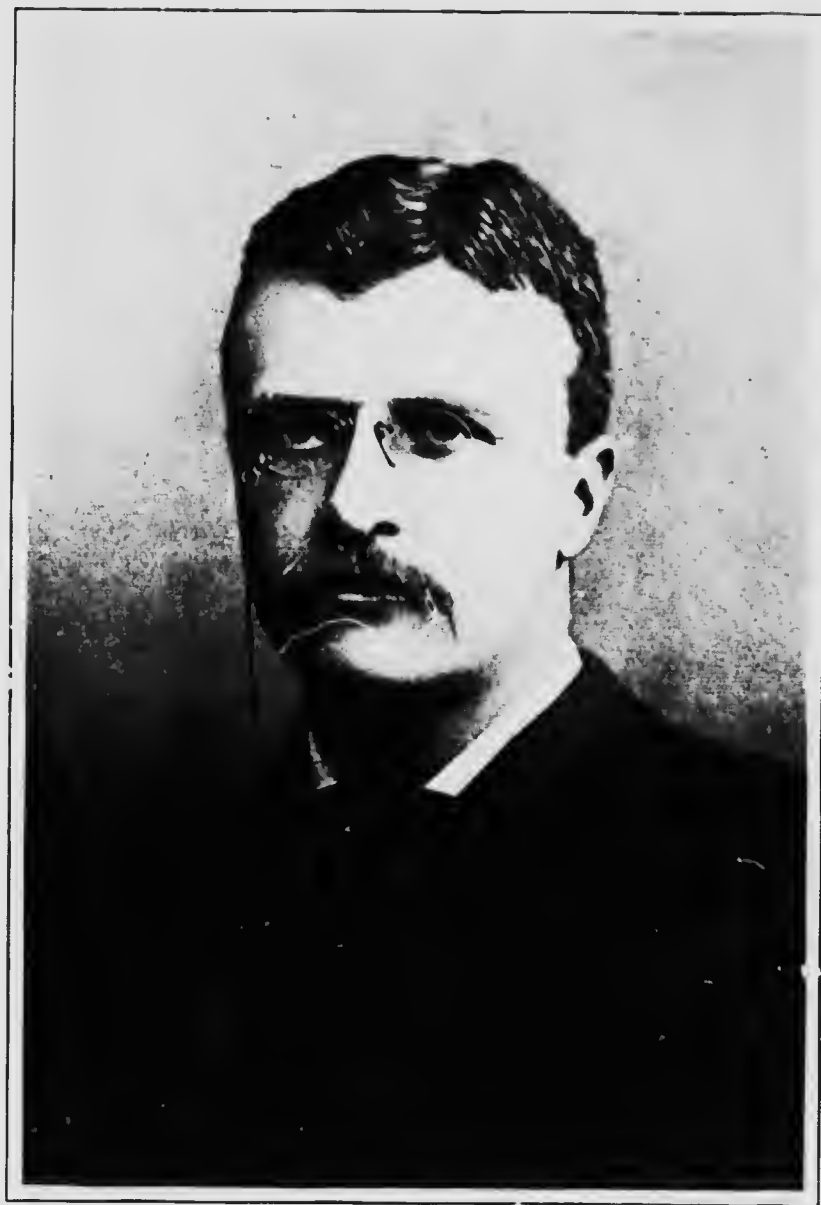
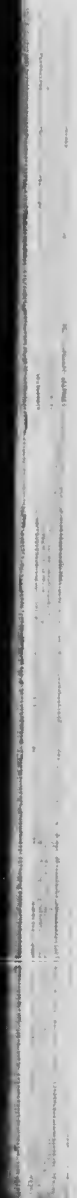


Fig. 18. Theodore Roosevelt in early manhood



Fig. 19. Theodore Roosevelt in middle life. Observe changes in expression



face, head, and body. This variable is subject to most intricate and complex variations which afford more detailed and specific information than the indications of any other variable. For this reason its adequate treatment would be too voluminous for a work of this character.

EXPRESSION

"Normally," says Mantegazza, "every thought and emotion takes form in action. A transitory emotion has a fugitive expression which leaves no trace, but when it is repeated several times it leaves on the face and other parts of the body an expression which may reveal to us a page of the man's history." Since this is true, the careful, studious observer may learn to detect in the expression of people not only their passing, but their permanent, emotions and moods, and learn to recognize the indications of the more subtle.

A marked illustration of the effect of experience and its accompanying emotions and mental processes upon expression is graphically shown in figures 18 and 19, photographs of Theodore Roosevelt, one taken in his early manhood, the other recently. A study of the eyes, mouth, cheeks, and brows will show the increase in concentration, determination, tenacity, intensity, and pugnacity during a few years of the "strenuous life."

Expression shows itself not only in the features, but in every movement, every gesture, the gait, the handshake, the carriage, handwriting, and in many other ways. Everything a man does, says, thinks, or feels is because of the reaction of his particular combination of physical, mental, and psychical traits to external and internal stimuli. Everything he does, therefore, is an indication of his character; and, since, as Mantegazza says, a man's thoughts, feelings, words, and acts, all leave their traces in his face and upon his body, the careful student soon learns to read these signs as one reads a book.

CONDITION

Colour, form, size, structure, texture, consistency, and proportion disclose to the practised eye principally the inherent aptitudes, traits, and characteristics of the individual. Expression indicates to a large extent what the individual has done with his heritage and what life has done to him. The condition of his body, clothing, and personal surroundings indicates his physical and mental habits.

Neat and well-brushed exteriors are not necessarily the signs of marked abilities — some of the ablest men, as we all know, have shamefully neglected their wardrobes — but they do mean that the wearer is painstaking and systematic, and that

he possesses a certain degree of self-respect. Carelessness in dress, however, always indicates business laxity. A thrifty housewife reveals the fact in her own appearance as well as in that of her establishment; and a bookkeeper who keeps his clothes well pressed and makes occasional trips to the barber is more likely than not to balance his books. Loud clothes, startling neckties, flamboyant effects in waistcoats and socks, when they are not merely the stigmata of adolescence, mark a man as vain and self-centred.

Condition of body is naturally an excellent indication of the state of health of the individual and reveals much to the practised eye.

CONTRADICTIONS OF NATURAL LAW ONLY APPARENT

These, then, are the nine variables. Each of them is subject to many kinds and degrees of variation, with corresponding variations in character. It is because of the permutation and combination of these variations that billions of human beings — those who have lived on the earth and are living on it to-day — have each his own peculiar appearance and character. There are no duplicates.

A study and observation of any one of the nine variables reveals much in regard to the individual, but it does not reveal all. One of the most difficult of all the obstacles to be overcome by the novice

in analysis is the temptation to judge an individual solely by the indications of one variable, or two, or even three. *Everything about a man indicates his character.* Everything is significant. There can be no accurate or reliable analysis unless all nine variables are understood and their significance duly considered. It is perfectly natural that the reader of this chapter should attempt to apply its principles to himself and his friends and acquaintances. In doing so he will doubtless find many apparent discrepancies and contradictions, but these discrepancies and contradictions are only apparent. The laws of human nature, like all other laws of nature, are orderly and uniform in their operation, and do not admit of exceptions. In our own experience every apparent exception has turned out to be either faulty observation or mistaken judgment. A man of scientific mind carefully scrutinizes the evidence, verifies every observation, and examines every link in the chain of his reasoning until he has found everything sound before he reaches his conclusions. Therefore, if he encounters a seeming contradiction of a known law, he does not rest until he has discovered the flaw in either his premises or his conclusion.

One spring, several years ago, we watched the careful researches of a scientist into the physical characteristics of a beautiful lake in Wisconsin.



Fig. 20. An example of fine texture, concave mouth and chin



Among other things, he learned to his astonishment that the water on the surface of the lake, and for perhaps a few feet below, was several degrees colder than the water in the bottom of the lake. Now, it is a law of physics that the specific gravity of cold water is greater than the specific gravity of warm water. In popular language, cold water is heavier than warm water. Therefore the cold water should have been at the bottom of the lake, and the warm water upon the surface. For a time the scientist was puzzled. Here was an important apparent exception to a known and demonstrable physical law. Carefully and painstakingly the scientist took the temperature readings in all parts of the surface and deeper waters of the lake, verifying his original findings. The results were the same. With equal care he went over every link in his chain of reasoning regarding the phenomenon trying to discover if possible a cause for the seeming contradiction. Finally he told us: "The condition is an unusual one. There has been practically no wind for several days. The lake has no large inlet. Two weeks of low atmospheric temperature, following a month of unusually warm weather, have cooled the surface waters. There being no wind and very little inflowing water to set up currents, the cold water on the top and the warm water underneath are in a state of equilibrium,

and until there is some other force applied to set up convection currents this heavy mass of cold water will stand balanced, as it were, upon the lighter mass of warm water underneath. The weather bureau reports fresh southwesterly winds to-morrow, and by to-morrow night I expect to find the cold water at the bottom of the lake and the warm water on the surface. And all day to-morrow you will find strong convection currents flowing upward on the southwest side of the lake, and downward on the northeast side." He was right. The next day he was able to show us by pieces of paper suspended in the water the currents he had promised, while registering thermometers in different parts of the lake indicated that the rest of his predictions had come to pass.

In a similar way, the truly scientific observer of human nature is never disconcerted by any apparent contradictions of its laws, but continues his investigations until he finds out why. The importance of carefully weighing the indications of each of the nine variables, and the significance of their combination in the individual, may be made clear by a chemical analogy.

A CHEMICAL ANALOGY

A student of chemistry may learn all the characteristics of oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, but

he may know nothing of the attributes of their many compounds until he has learned the significance of their combination in different proportions. Just as all human beings exhibit combinations of the nine variables mentioned, so all carbohydrates are combinations of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. Just as carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen in one compound give us fiery, poisonous carbohic acid, and in different proportions sweet, healing honey, so the nine elements combined in certain proportions may make of one man a degenerate, thief, and murderer, and of another man a patriotic and philanthropic citizen.

The analogy may be carried even further. Oxygen is a gas lighter than air, colourless, slightly acid in odour and taste. Hydrogen is also a gas very much lighter than air, colourless, odourless, and tasteless. Carbon is a solid, and usually hard, dense, and black. None of the characteristics of any of these three elements is to be found in butter, molasses, phenacetin, or oil of peppermint. Yet these three, and these three only, are in the substances named.

In a similar way, combinations of the nine elements of human character in different proportions yield characteristics not indicated by any one of the nine. For example, a man's honesty, his disposition to loyalty, his industry, his carefulness,

his conscientious accuracy, and many other such qualities cannot be determined by an observation of any one of these nine variants alone, but can be unerringly appraised by careful observation and analysis of the proportions in which the qualities indicated by the nine elements are combined.

It is abundantly clear, from the foregoing, that the character analyst who attempted to judge of the qualifications of any applicant for a position merely because he was of fine texture and blond complexion, would go as far wrong as a chemist who analyzed a carbohydrate quantitatively for carbon and hydrogen, but neglected to do more than determine the presence of oxygen.

Camphor and olive oil have approximately the same proportion each of carbon and hydrogen, but because of a slight difference in proportion of oxygen, and in the manner of their combination, one is aromatic, strong to the taste, and poisonous, while the other is mild, soothing, and nourishing.

So two men may be almost exact counterparts of each other in texture, size, form, colour, and consistency, but on account of a difference in proportion, expression, and condition, one will be a lazy, shiftless, careless, irresponsible burden upon society, and the other a successful financier.

CHAPTER IX

ANALYZING THE MAN — PRACTICAL APPLICATION

THERE ought to be a high membership ideal for every plant, no newcomer admitted who is not fit in every way, no man cut off except for cause. . . . If it is a duty to exclude the morally unfit, it is also a duty to exclude more vigorously from any particular occupation those who are congenitally unfitted to make a success of it. A blind man may become a self-supporting, useful, and successful member of society; a man born without legs may become the successful owner and operator of a livery stable, driving, harnessing, and unharnessing horses; but a blind man cannot act as lookout on an ocean steamer, the deaf man cannot lead an orchestra, and the legless man cannot become a foot racer." — HARRINGTON EMERSON.*

In applying character analysis to the problems of employment the ideals are: First, to ascertain the health, aptitudes, traits, tendencies, disposition, character, habits, training, and experience of

*"Twelve Principles of Efficiency," pages 154-5.

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each applicant as expeditiously and easily as possible; second, to verify, check up, and compare all available data in such a way as to leave the least possible probability of error; third, to record the results of this observation and analysis in permanent form for future guidance and comparative study. That these ideals may be realized we have devised and, after much experimentation, brought to their present form the Analysis Blank shown on page 86 and the Application Blank shown on pages 82 and 83.

THE ANALYSIS BLANK

When this blank has been filled out by a competent examiner, any other worker in the employment department who understands the cipher gleaned from it such an accurate mental picture of the applicant that, in many cases, he could very easily pick him out of a crowd. In this respect, it somewhat resembles the *portrait parle* or "word picture" devised by Bertillion, by means of which an expert recognizes the subject even more surely than he could by means of a photograph. As will be seen, the space for conclusions gives the widest possible latitude to the interviewer. It is to be filled out according to the class and type of applicant, the position he is to take, the character of his future activities, and any other pertinent considerations.

This blank provides for the observation in the applicant of each of the nine variables. Colour is observed in the hair, eyes, skin, and beard, since in detailed analysis each has its significance. Form also is observed in the eyes, nose, mouth, and chin. The relative degree of development of the mental, motive, and vital elements is indicated; as are also texture and consistency. The capacity of intellect is an important observation. A good employment expert knows better than to recommend a man for a position for which he has either too great or too little intelligence. Proportion, expression, and condition of body and dress are each recorded.

When the interviewer has reached his conclusion, he sets down the applicant's strongest and best qualities, listed here as positives; also his weakest qualities, listed here as negatives. There are certain negatives which handicap a man for any work, and it is necessary to keep a record of these when they are found, and of the degree of deficiency in each case.

Under "recommendations" the interviewer states his best judgment as the result of his observations of and conversation with the applicant, taking into consideration not only his record upon the analysis blank, but also the information given by the applicant himself upon the application blank, and what is revealed in his interview.

CHECKING AND COMPARING DATA

In arriving at the conclusions entered upon the analysis blank, much valuable data are obtained from the application blank, and from the responses of the applicant to the questions on the reverse of it. These questions bring out, indirectly, information by which the interviewer's observations may be verified — or modified, as the case may be. Just at this point it hardly seems necessary to state that no applicant is asked to write anything or answer any question if he shows any disinclination to do so. It is the purpose of this plan to avoid as far as possible anything that savours of the third degree, grilling the applicant, asking him embarrassing questions, prying into his private affairs, or otherwise alarming or offending him. As a general rule, we have found that when kindly treated, applicants willingly fill out these blanks and answer all questions.

Studied in the light of experience and knowledge, this application blank reveals much. The manner in which the applicant answers the questions put to him by the interviewer is carefully noted and considered. When a man writes his name, address, and other items, he tells far more about himself than he thinks. Like voice, handwriting is an expression of character. Among other indications, a man's writing shows his expertness with a pen.

While this is not always essential, yet well-trained fingers show at least latent ability to handle small tools of any kind. The rapidity with which he fills in the blank will indicate, to some degree, his quickness of thought.

It is obviously important to have the appropriate name. Aside from this, there is much in a name. As a general rule, a man has no choice in the matter of his name. He may receive from his parents by inheritance and as a gift the appellative *Baron de la Rey*. But the one who is known in life as Ivan Smyth, and the one who is known as P. A. Delarey. The man who was known to the world as Grover Cleveland was named Stephen Grover Cleveland by his parents, and Woodrow Wilson began life as Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

Nationality: However much we wish it otherwise, race and national prejudices and hatreds are significant, fundamental, and unchangeable facts. Even those from different sections of the same country are often antagonistic and will not work well together. It is dangerous to place north Italians and south Italians in the same gang. Germans and Englishmen do not harmonize readily, nor do Irishmen and negroes. An acquaintance with international affinities and enmities will be a great help in placing men.

Religion: In the same way, and for the same reason, it is often desirable to know the religion of the applicant. Roman Catholics will work best under a foreman of their own belief. In no case is it wise to place in charge of others any man who makes himself obnoxious because of his intense religious beliefs. Both national feeling and religion are products of the emotions. Emotions when aroused are like dynamite — dangerous explosives. Frank B. Gilbreth says: "A bond of sympathy between the workmen and the people who are to occupy the edifice upon which they are working will also increase the output."*

Date of Birth: Many firms make it a hard-and-fast rule not to employ men beyond a certain age. Years are not always the test of a man's age. Youthfulness is of the spirit and is not measured by calendars and birthdays. The man who looks young for his years is usually advancing. He who looks older than he should is slipping backward.

Height and Weight: The height and weight of men in connection with their work should also be considered. See page 159.

Single or Married: Happily married men, other things being equal, do the best work. They are more permanent. Bachelors come next. The man with serious domestic trouble is least efficient and

*"Motion Study," page 15.

least satisfactory of all. Therefore, in selecting men for important positions, it is an essential to know something of their domestic relations. This is not difficult to ascertain by indirect methods if the interviewer is tactful and sympathetic. A man's ambitions for his home and for permanent employment throw light on his family relations. The man may be single yet have a large family dependent upon him; hence the next inquiry.

Ever Employed Here: If a man has been employed by the firm before, and there is an adequate system of records, it will be possible to learn how he performed. Under this plan there will be complete data concerning him. In the absence of such information, it is important to know why he left and why he wishes to return.

Position Wanted: The applicant may be applying for a position far beneath his abilities — or far beyond them. Or he may be applying for work in one department when his talents fit him especially for another. The interviewer should discover such errors by weighing the evidence with the requirements of the position in mind.

Permanent or Temporary: It is also for the interviewer to determine whether this is a "temporary" man seeking a permanent position, or not.

Positives and Negatives: Perhaps no part of this blank has aroused greater curiosity or more com-

ment than the list of "positives" and "negatives." The head of a prominent employment agency was moved almost to tears in his pity for our innocence and credulity in making this list a part of our blank. "Why!" he mourned, "any man would lie on a proposition of that kind. He wants the job and is willing to do anything to get it. Naturally he will put his best foot forward and hand himself every positive quality on the list. You never can find out anything about men that way."

This list of positives and negatives is not submitted to applicants for the purpose of obtaining direct information from them. The man who calmly and without hesitation assigns to himself all the desirable qualities and none of the undesirable, gives to the trained observer just as valuable and just as accurate information about himself as does the man who painstakingly, with much introspection and an excess of truthfulness, checks the good qualities he thinks he possesses in sufficient degree to entitle him to credit for them, and such bad qualities as he considers himself guilty of, or the man who scratches his head, hesitates, and doubts his ability to check them correctly. It is also an interesting fact that the man who takes the most pains to be honest in checking up this list oftentimes gives us far less reliable information, so far as his check marks are concerned, than does the

man who nonchalantly accredits himself with all the virtues.

Not infrequently it happens that an applicant in all honesty credits himself with positives he does not possess, and charges himself with negatives utterly foreign to his nature. In short, the important feature of this part of the application blank is not the positives or the negatives checked but the *reaction of the applicant* to this list.

It is a simple and easy enough deduction that the man who swiftly and cheerfully strings a row of marks alongside the positive qualities is of somewhat easy conscience and willing to take chances; that the man who painstakingly and carefully checks some positives and some negatives is careful, conscientious, conservative, cautious, and somewhat inclined to be slow and deliberate. The man who too easily checks all of the negatives is either a hypocrite or is lacking in self-appreciation. The man who credits himself with good qualities, and charges himself with bad qualities erroneously, is either wanting in introspection, simply careless, or has ideals so high that one departure from perfection causes him to count himself lacking.

Some applicants are simply appalled at this list. "Why," they say, "I haven't any idea how to check myself. I don't even know how to begin. I don't know about myself. I would rather you'd

hire me and find out." Others ask for counsel in checking the list.

Thus in many ways applicants reveal in some measure their characters, their aptitudes, and their habits as they react to this list of positives and negatives. A good example of this is to be found in the autobiographies of great men, particularly scientists, engineers, and scholars. Sir Francis Galton, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Sir Henry Bessemer, and Cardinal Newman told the truth about themselves in their autobiographies. Cellini's autobiography is a good example of the opposite type. He was an artist but a braggart, and his autobiography teems with self-praise.

NOT ALL APPLICANTS QUESTIONED

It would seem that any person of ordinary intelligence would know that these questions are suggested to the employment supervisor and his assistants merely as a guide and not as a hard-and-fast schedule. And yet we have been most entertainingly pictured as inquiring of an Italian immigrant seeking a position as wielder of pick and shovel: "In school what study did you like best?" and "If you could have any position you wished for, what would it be?" When we devised these questions, as the result of many years' experience, we did so in the hope that those who used them in examining

applicants would do so with common sense. We have not been disappointed.

Two of the questions we ask, when their use is indicated, are these: "What kind of work do you like best?" and "If you could have any position you wished for, what would it be?" It is expected that these questions should be used in examining young men, to ascertain whether or not they have any well-defined idea as to what they wish to become. They are to be asked after the interviewer has established relations of fullest confidence with the applicant, so that he is thoroughly at his ease and willing to talk about his ambitions. A man's ideal is the most important thing about him. It does more to determine his value and ultimate success than any other one element in his character. Some men, however, tell us of their great ambition, and yet apply for a job that does not lead toward it. There is a vast difference between mere, limp wishing and strong, definite purpose. Occasionally a man seeks a position seemingly inconsistent with his ideals but really bearing directly upon their realization. A man who is ambitious as a writer on economics for business men once sought a position as salesman that he might learn something about the economics of distribution. His ambition was perfectly legitimate, but under the circumstances it was not deemed advisable to

spend the time and money necessary to train and prepare him merely for temporary work as salesman.

In a similar way, each of the questions suggested, when wisely put and its answer intelligently interpreted, is of great value.

DEALING WITH UNTRUTHFULNESS

In putting these questions and all others to applicants, it is always to be borne in mind that many men, through ignorance or bad training or unfortunate environment, are untruthful. Perhaps one of the most potent causes of this untruthfulness, especially among less intelligent workmen, is that they have been so discourteously and brutally treated by some employers that they think they are obliged to lie in order to secure employment. While at first it is necessary for an employment supervisor and his staff to be on their guard lest they be deceived, experience has abundantly shown that kind treatment, justice, and patient instruction soon make most of these men fairly reliable and many of them trustworthy. Until such results are obtained, however, methods must be used which will ascertain the truth. And the only safe, effective method known to us is careful, intelligent observation of external signs which the man can neither change nor conceal — in fact, which he does not even know can be observed.

Many foreigners, new to our ways, give to their employers so many different names that it is sometimes a question whether some of them know what their true names are. It is no uncommon thing for a labourer, discharged from one department in the morning, to apply for work in another department by a different name in the afternoon. Where there are day and night gangs we have known men to work in the day gang by one name, and in the night gang by another. "When do they sleep?" you ask. During the time they are supposed to be at work. One such versatile fellow, a Syrian, seemed absolutely unable to understand that he had done any wrong in making such an arrangement.

ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

We have frequently been asked whether we use psychological tests. Where undesirable publicity has made a feature of the analysis work of an employment department it is difficult enough to allay the suspicions of the average applicant and get him to fill out an application blank. One can imagine what it would be like to get his sincere coöperation in a series of elaborate psychological tests. Furthermore, we have faithfully tried many psychological tests and have found either that it was so difficult to maintain ideal conditions that the results were negative and unreliable, or that when

the results were reliable they could have been far more easily obtained by observation.

But, even granting that psychological tests were easily applied, that they were reliable and gave information not otherwise obtainable, no psychological tests have yet been devised to determine a man's honesty, his good nature, his industry, his cheerfulness, his courtesy, or any one of many other most important qualifications. There are some positions where tests of hearing and vision are necessary, and in these cases we use them. But for practically all other aptitudes, and for all traits of character, we repeat, the only safe and effective method is trained observation.

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

The practical and perhaps the most difficult part of our problem confronts us when, having completed our analysis of the man, we undertake to fit him to his job. In the solution of this part of our problem the best possible guide is common sense enlightened by intelligently interpreted experience.

There are many factors in this problem. Here are the analyses of the different jobs in the organization, each with its physical, intellectual, and psychological requirements. Here is the analysis of the man, showing his physical, intellectual, and psychological qualifications. Here are the requisitions for

men from executives, showing which of the positions in the organization are available. A process of elimination rapidly narrows the choice down to a very few. If the man is a pronounced blond, then all positions requiring close application, sustained activity, slow, plodding, patient effort are eliminated. If the man is concave in form, then all those positions requiring aggressiveness, keenness, alertness, energy, and a sense of the practical are dropped from consideration. If the man is small in size, then all those positions requiring slow, powerful, rhythmical action are out of the question. If the applicant is of very fine texture, then all positions in harsh, unlovely environment, which require handling heavy, coarse materials or tools, and constant association with those of coarse texture and crude manners will not fit. If the applicant is of hard consistency, then positions requiring sympathy, gentleness, and adaptability are unfitted for his type. If the applicant lacks endurance or carefulness or ambition or courage, or any of the qualities indicated by variations in proportion, then positions requiring the exercise of these qualities must be eliminated. If the applicant's expression shows him to be pessimistic, then any position which requires hopefulness and cheerfulness is not for him. If the applicant's condition of body and dress show him to have careless, slack, slovenly

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habits, then any position requiring neatness, accuracy, order, cleanliness, and careful attention to details must be excluded. Constant practice soon enables the employment supervisor and his assistants to make these eliminations quickly -- almost instantaneously. In fact, while reading about it may make the operation of this plan seem slow and cumbersome, in actual practice it is swift and convenient.*

*The report of the employment department in the —— company for January, 1913, indicates the amount of work that can be done by a small force under this plan. During this month, in addition to the employment supervisor, there were two interviewers for shop applicants, one interviewer for office applicants, and one stenographer in the department. The following is the record:

	<i>For Shop</i>	<i>For Office</i>	<i>Total</i>
Interviewed	1,601	391	1,992
Applications taken in office	294	137	431
Referred to foremen	299	84	383
Rejected by foremen	5	0	5
Rejected by employment department	231	74	305
Hired	277	85	362
Removed from pay-roll	317	23	340
Transferred	206	37	243
Rates changed	150	48	198
Applications by mail			231
Rejections by mail			49

It may be said in explanation of these figures that the employment department in this company had been installed but a comparatively short time. Extensive reconstruction and reorganization had been begun before the installation of the department, owing to the introduction of efficiency standards, a change from piece rates to the bonus system of payment, and other causes. For these reasons the number removed from the pay-roll, transferred, and changed in rate is very high. However, only six months earlier, before reorganization and reconstruction were begun, and when there was no employment department, the number removed from the pay-roll every month averaged 550. In order to maintain the force an equal number were hired each month. Therefore, even under the stress of sweeping changes in policy and methods, for which it was not responsible, the employment department was able to reduce the number of monthly changes in the pay-roll more than 30 per cent.

The process of elimination having greatly simplified the problem, it remains to determine for which of the few available positions the applicant is best fitted. If the applicant is of moderate natural abilities and attainments, and the available positions are comparatively simple in their requirements, the problem is not a difficult one. When, however, the applicant is a man of unusual ability, either latent or highly developed, and there are vacancies with high requirements, the fitting of the man to his job often calls for a high degree of intelligence and judicial capacity. Then it is that many of the refinements of analysis and a careful interpretation of the significance of the combination of the nine variables in the individual come into play.

HOW THE PLAN WORKS

To many who pride themselves on being "practical" this no doubt seems theoretical and futile. There is a feeling on the part of many able employers that there is a subtle something about human beings that defies analysis, and that the most carefully planned and executed system of analysis is more likely than not to miss altogether, while the practical man who relies on his intuition makes a good choice more frequently than does the scientific analyst. Such a feeling is perfectly natural and justifiable. Any mere theoretical system based

upon one or two or even four or five variables would thus come to grief when put to the test. But a system of analysis based not upon theory but worked out as the result of years of practical experience, and taking into consideration not a few things, but everything about a man, simply utilizes scientifically the substance of the practical man's intuitions, as he calls them, and in addition a great deal of organized, classified, and verified knowledge.

Those who make careful use of this plan may, and do, make occasional blunders, but they are not guilty of glaring ones in fitting the man to his job and to his environment. They do not place a nervous, high-strung, sensitive, temperamental man under a harsh, loud-voiced, unsympathetic, hard, driving, superior executive. Since they can easily determine the degree and quality of an applicant's honesty, they have never yet given a gambler, a man of great shrewdness and cunning, with a passion for money, deficient conscience, and weak will, or a plain, deliberate crook, charge of cash. They do not send a lazy, apathetic, unsociable, and easily discouraged man out on the road as salesman. They do not recommend the employment of crude, coarse-textured, rough and ill-mannered men for positions where they come constantly in contact with a discriminating public. They do not put a restless, volatile, eager, liberty loving, and intensely

active individual into a job which ties him down to a careful handling of minute details, monotonous routine, and exasperating annoyances. They do not recommend as an executive a man of weak personality or deficient sense of justice or unreliable temper or a disagreeable aloofness of manner. Perhaps it is not too much to say that selections very much like these are not altogether unknown where "practical" methods are in use.

Character analysis by the observational method is not infallible; nor can it ever be infallible so long as its conclusions must rest upon the fallible observations and judgment of mere human beings. But in so far as observation can be trained by practice, and in so far as judgment can be enlightened by knowledge and experience, to just that degree can the science of character analysis by the observational method be made a safe, sane, practical basis for the selection, assignment, management, and education of employees.

CHAPTER X

THE BOSS

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.
The reason why I cannot tell.
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

THE old rhyme expresses a common human experience. We all have our likes and our dislikes. We are attracted to some people and repelled by others. We naturally harmonize with some and are in a state of constant friction and discord with others.

This principle of attraction or repulsion, harmony or discord operates not only among human beings but is universal. Watch your dog as he follows you on a tramp into the country. Notice his behaviour with the other dogs he meets. As soon as he sees some dogs his tail begins to wag and within a few minutes they are friendly. He approaches other dogs growling, with his teeth showing and his hair bristling. Observe carefully and you will see the same likes and dislikes among horses, cats, birds, and even insects.

The principle holds good in inanimate nature. Some chemicals have a powerful affinity for each other. Others are utterly unresponsive. Still others are dangerous and explosive when brought together. Musical tones may produce harmony or discord.

There are some likes and dislikes of ours that we can explain. We dislike this man because he is narrow and bigoted, and that man because he is a braggart. We like one of our friends because he is good-natured and diplomatic, and another because he is charmingly deferential and courteous. But many of our likes and dislikes are mysteries. They are cases of Dr. Fell.

In a similar way, the uninformed man does not understand the attractions and repulsions among animals. He does not know just why chemicals react to one another so differently. And he can give no satisfactory explanation of the reasons for harmony and discord in musical tones.

But, if the layman does not know why musical tones produce harmony or discord, the musician does. If the man in the street does not know why chemicals behave toward one another as they do, the chemist does. In like manner, if you cannot tell why you do not like Dr. Fell, the thoughtful observer and student of human nature can. If he has seen both you and Dr. Fell, he knows before you meet that you will not like the Doctor.

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ANALYSIS REVEALS CAUSES OF INHARMONY

These phenomena of harmony and inharmony are not accidents or coincidences. In a universe where law is supreme nothing just happens. For every effect there must be an adequate cause. Since there are causes for likes and dislikes, analysis can hunt them out, classify them, note their indications, and safely predicate their operation. With a knowledge of such causes, the observer and thinker can work out a table of affinities as complete, although perhaps not so definite and exact, as a table of chemical affinities.

The practical value of such knowledge in employment is obviously great. So little are the perfectly natural causes of harmony and discord between individuals understood that we blame the man who cannot get along with his superior, or perhaps the superior who is always having trouble with his men. It is perfectly human and largely excusable for an executive to think that the employee he dislikes is inefficient, insolent, and insubordinate, or that in some other perfectly indefensible way he is to blame. And it is just as human and just as excusable for the employee to believe that the boss he can't get along with "has it in for him," is jealous of him, won't give him a fair deal, and is ignorant, unjust, and incompetent. No one knows better than the employer how distressing and wasteful

are these feuds between executives, great and small, and their men.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF INHARMONY

Few conditions throw sand into the bearings of an industrial or commercial machine like inharmony. The least of all wastes due to this cause is the inability of the executive to arouse and inspire to superior efforts the man who hates or despises him. Worse than this are the slackening bonds of discipline, the stirring up of negative, destructive thoughts and feelings in both superior and subordinate, the waste of energy in friction, misunderstandings, and other causes of inefficiency. Even worse in some respects than these effects is the fact that the institution is being continually drained of valuable human assets. If the executive dislikes a man he eventually discharges him, and, by an unwritten law in most institutions, that man cannot after that be employed in any department. And yet every employer knows full well that many a valuable man has been lost in this way. It is for this very reason that executives, otherwise all but impossible, have sometimes been retained in the service because they have the faculty of tying their men together and to themselves with cords of unbreakable loyalty.

As this is being written, a great and disastrous

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strike is in progress in some English cotton mills as the result of friction between a foreman and his subordinates. Every close student of industrial history knows that such strikes are by no means infrequent. The average employer throws his human chemicals together at random. He has no idea, until he tries them out, whether they will mingle in an efficient compound, or neutralize each other and become inert, or form a corrosive poison that will eat the vitals out of his business, or explode and blow the whole organization into pieces so scattered that they are difficult to reassemble.

WHO IS THE BOSS?

The properly qualified and trained employment supervisor, having determined the right man for the right job, assigns him to the right boss. In this classification, the word "boss" is used to designate the man's immediate superior, whether he be general manager, manager, superintendent, department manager, chief clerk, head bookkeeper, principal, foreman, gang-boss, or any other executive. This is the boss with whom the man must work — must coöperate. The word boss, therefore, refers to the individual executive as distinct from the management.

There are many elements to be considered in the relationship between the man and the boss, between

the boss and his men. We have mentioned harmony, which is one of the most important if not the most important. Harmony between the man and the boss depends upon many things — among them the proportion and nature of positive and negative elements of character in each. An extremely positive boss will not work harmoniously with extremely positive or extremely negative men, and conversely. This fact will be readily recognized by any observant employer by a study of the following analysis of the two types:

POSITIVE — OR DRIVING	NEGATIVE — OR DRAWING
Keen	Mild
Quick	Deliberate
Dominicering	Persuasive
Changeable	Constant
Impatient	Patient
Opinionated	Teachable
Excitable	Calm

The positive, driving type, if given men of his own degree of positiveness, will arouse antagonism and insubordination. The negative type, if given men of his own disposition, will fail to arouse enthusiasm and stimulate action. Give the positive boss men several degrees more negative than himself, and the negative boss men several degrees more positive than himself, and the result is harmony.

One of the very best workmen we have ever known, a man in whom the characteristics classi-

fied as "negative" predominated, we found suffering in his accustomed silence under the stinging taunts of an executive of the extreme positive type. And the executive was suffering almost as much as his subordinate at the man's extreme deliberation. His calm, unruffled temper, his careful, methodical ways drove his high-strung, erratic, excitable boss almost to distraction. Upon our recommendation, this man was transferred to a boss only a little more positive than himself. The workman and both bosses were delighted with the change, and a valuable man almost lost by discharge was saved to the institution.

Another frequent cause of serious trouble is difference in degree of sensitiveness. The extremely fine-textured, responsive individual often finds the tactlessness and lack of delicacy of the coarse textured almost intolerable.

SOME CAUSES OF INHARMONY AND THE METHOD OF CURE

Narrow, bigoted, egotistical, and self-assertive men will invariably clash. Each wants to be right all the time and each takes the opposite view from the other as a matter of course. The boss who is deficient in sense of humour utterly fails to understand and cannot endure the pleasantries of a subordinate who is full of jokes and pranks. The man

of dignity, seriousness, and solemnity is always annoyed by flippancy or a tendency to chaffing, especially on the part of subordinates. A college president with no tolerance for student pranks is a good example.

Experience teaches the observant that differences in nationality, in religion, in race, in various local allegiances, and in other matters often render the man and his boss incompatible. The boss whose one idea is work, hard, unrelenting, never-tiring work, often doing things in the hardest possible way, will not understand or tolerate the man whose ideal is efficiency, who seeks the best, easiest, and quickest ways — with sufficient periods of relaxation. There are many possible causes of friction and misunderstanding — more than could be enumerated. They depend somewhat upon the nature of the business, the character of employees, and the locality. It is the employment supervisor's duty to study these and learn to provide against them in the assignment of employees to foremen and other executives.

The same considerations apply to a certain extent to the association of employees together.

The relationship between the man and his boss is one of the most important as well as the most difficult of all the factors in the employment problem. One executive whose records we examined

produced 62 units a week with a force of 122 men. His successor, under precisely the same conditions, and with the same grade of men, produced 123 units a week with 39 men — a net increase in efficiency of 620 per cent. In another case, a good executive increased the output 163 per cent. when given a force of men who were suited to his type. The increase in harmony and in the quality of product was even greater, though not measurable in percentages. These examples are typical.

No hard and fast rules for the solution of this problem can be laid down. Knowledge of human nature, sympathy, keen observation, alertness to conditions, careful study of compatibilities, sane common sense, sound, logical reasoning, good judgment, and singleness of purpose on the part of both management and employment department are the best guarantee of efficient assignment of men and bosses.

The practical procedure of this feature of the work of the employment department is comparatively simple. As rapidly as possible, the employment supervisor interviews every executive in the organization. In these interviews many subjects are discussed, bringing out various points of view, prejudices, and idiosyncrasies of the executives. The real purpose of the interview, although they may not know it, is to give the employment supervisor

an opportunity to make a careful analysis, and thus to determine their characters and dispositions. In these interviews employment supervisors have found executives who frankly stated that they would not tolerate Germans. Others have confessed a similar prejudice against negroes, Poles, Italians, Irishmen, etc. Frequently executives are found who prefer men of some one nationality. Some bosses prefer blonds; others prefer brunettes. A little tact and patience brings out all these preferences.

SOME SAMPLE ANALYSES

As the employment supervisor interviews and analyzes each executive he makes notes which are afterward crystallized into detailed and definite instructions for his own guidance and the guidance of each member of his staff, telling the kind of men preferred by each executive as well as the pet aversions of each.

The following sample instructions taken from the records of an employment department show how this is done:

FOUNDRY

Assistant Superintendent — A. —

Requirements for men:

Quickness

Energy

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Will get along well with almost any man.
Prefers Poles; second, Italians.
Thinks Greeks too good for foundry work.

PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Foreman — W. L. —

Requirements for men:

Quickness
Keenness
Accuracy
Obedience
Good nature
Not too great sensitiveness.

DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT

Foreman — H. —

Requirements for men:

Obedience
Teachableness
Steadiness
English-speaking Poles, English-speaking Hungarians,
but no Syrians, Italians, or other foreigners.
Inexperienced farmer boys preferred.

SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT

Foreman — A. S. —

Requirements for men:

Youth
Medium height
Muscular build
Americans preferred.

PLANER AND SHAPER DEPARTMENTS

Foreman — A. —

Requirements for men:

Stocky, muscular build

Brunette colour
Germans or Poles preferred
Apprentices about 18 years old to start on drill presses.

TURRET LATHE DEPARTMENT

Foreman — M. — (Speaks German)

Requirements for men:

Slowness

Calmness

Dependableness

Carefulness

Patience

For larger machines, should weigh about 160 lbs.

For smaller machines, should weigh about 135 lbs.

Prefers Americans.

TRUCKING DEPARTMENT

Foreman — H. G. —

Requirements for men:

Physical strength

Good sense of location

Good sense of direction

Good memory

Americans or foreigners intelligent enough to read and
write English

ERECTING DEPARTMENT

Foreman — Z. —

Requirements for men:

Dependableness

Slowness

Steadiness

Reliability

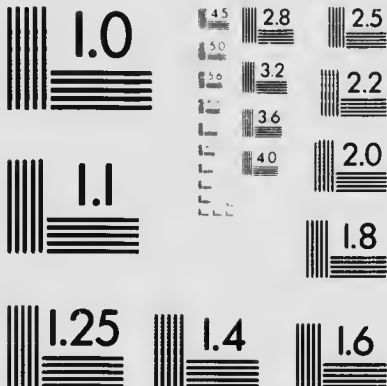
Brunette colour

(Doesn't like nervous men).



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IMPORTANCE OF THE BOSS

One of the most heart-breaking phases of employment work is the spending of time and money in securing, analyzing, selecting, and assigning valuable employees, only to see them spoiled and their usefulness to the organization all but ruined by an incompetent boss. This, too, is often one of the most difficult problems to solve. Business institutions are not ideal. Perhaps there are good reasons why conditions which seem ideal from the point of view of employment are not ideal measures of business expediency. Whatever the cause, it is often impossible to replace every undesirable and incompetent executive with a desirable one. In such cases the employment supervisor must make the best of the situation — assigning employees with all the wisdom at his command. Here, however, is a situation which will repay the most earnest study on the part of any management which protects and sustains, for any reason, executives who have a record of frequent changes in the personnel of their departments, and complain that their work suffers because they cannot secure or keep good men.

However needful to select efficient employees for the rank and file, it is far more needful to place good men and women in authority, high and low. An efficient executive can secure good results from

mediocre men; but an incompetent executive will nullify the ability of the best of men. Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz was not because he had superior troops — nor was his defeat at Waterloo due to inferior soldiers. Alexander's thirty thousand at Issus were no better men than Darius' million — the difference was between Napoleon in 1805 and Napoleon in 1815 — between Alexander and Darius.

CHAPTER XI

THE EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR AND HIS STAFF

THE success of any employment plan depends largely upon the aptitudes, character, and training of the employment supervisor. A competent supervisor, well qualified for his work by character and disposition, makes a fair success even with a poor plan. A supervisor unfitted for his work cannot succeed even with the best plan that could be devised. In choosing an employment supervisor we seek first of all one who *understands people*, sympathizes with them, and truly loves his fellow-men.

UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN NATURE

Some people are naturally good judges of human nature. These can easily acquire the scientific training necessary to convert fairly accurate guesses into definite knowledge. We have selected and installed employment supervisors who, within six months, had so far supplemented their natural gifts with special training as to make them excellent judges of aptitudes and character. The man who

understands people usually sympathizes with and loves them. Because he loves to deal with them and to come in contact with them, he is efficient and successful.

SYMPATHY

We have looked on in admiration at the *kindliness*, *tact*, and *sympathy* of a young employment supervisor of but four or five months' experience as he dealt with the complicated situations brought before him for adjustment. His calm, unruffled, gentle demeanour, his quick understanding of motives and emotions, and his scientific knowledge as to how to deal with them straightened out tangles and hard knots and adjusted differences and difficulties.

An employment supervisor of this kind sets the pace for his entire staff and is himself the spirit of his entire department. The moment an applicant or employee enters such a department he feels that he is among those who understand him and who are his friends. Not only employees in the rank and file, but foremen, heads of departments, and even higher executives soon get into the habit of going to such an employment supervisor, not only in the regular routine of business, but for counsel, encouragement, and assistance in solving their problems.

TACTFULNESS

One who loves men and understands them will usually have the quality of *tactfulness* and the faculty of putting others at their ease, but this is not always the case. In the selection of an employment supervisor this quality is definitely considered apart from any other. In order to judge men fairly and accurately in all respects one must study them when they are at ease and expressing themselves naturally and normally. It is the practice of some employers to summon applicants before them and then, assuming a fierce expression and harsh voice, to grill them unmercifully — a method which usually adds greatly to the employer's good opinion of himself and his pleasure in his own performances, but which is effective, too, in eliminating from consideration all but the most brazen and thick-skinned. That such applicants often turn out to be deceivers and trouble-makers, and therefore the least desirable of all possible employees, is sufficient commentary on this method. Since it is the constructive thought and feeling of workers we desire, that employment supervisor is most efficient who most successfully inspires such thought and feeling in the employee from the moment he enters the institution to make application for work. Furthermore, it is by tactfulness that confidence is gained and harmonious relations begun.

TEACHABLENESS

Having satisfied ourselves that our prospective employment supervisor has these desirable intellectual and social qualities, we next consider his *teachableness*.

We have found it possible to accomplish almost anything with a man who has a pliable, youthful mind, no matter what his years, who has a broad outlook on life, and who never seems to forget that his sum of knowledge, be it little or great, is a mere atom in the mass of what may be learned. When we find a man who knows that new discoveries tomorrow may render obsolete the highest wisdom of to-day — especially his own — and who, therefore, is not only receptive of but eager for more and more truth, we are very hopeful of him, no matter what may be his other qualifications or lack of them. An employment supervisor works with human beings in whom there is constant variation. He is applying the principles of a comparatively new science to which additions are being made constantly. He is likely to find himself dealing with subordinates and associates who consider that they have learned all that can be learned about their business.

For all these reasons, it is highly important that an employment supervisor should not only be teachable, but that he should be the kind of man who will never lose this quality of teachableness.

JUDICIAL MIND

Sit for half a day in the office of a successful employment supervisor and you will be impressed with the essentially *judicial* quality of his *mind*.

First, there comes an applicant desiring work. The applicant presents to the best of his ability evidence of his fitness. In the candidate as he stands there, the keen eye of the employment supervisor sees elements of both fitness and unfitness; he sees certain qualities which would fit the applicant for one kind of work, and other qualities which would fit him for another. In addition to these considerations, there may be recommendations from former employers, or even from foremen or department heads in the organization who wish the man employed in their departments. And so there is presented in one form or another evidence for the man, and evidence against him.

The employment supervisor weighs the evidence, makes sure that he has not overlooked any of the points, that he has accurate and definite knowledge and not mere guesswork as his guide, that he gives to each consideration its due weight, but not too much weight, and that he reasons logically and soundly to his conclusion. He either sends the applicant to some foreman or head of department, with a recommendation, or tells him there is nothing for him and why there is nothing.



Fig. 21. C. F. Rumely. The first employment supervisor appointed under the Blackford Employment Plan

Next comes a gang-boss with one of his workers. They do not work peaceably together. The boss says he wants to give the man every chance to do his work and that he has exhausted his resources in attempting to arrive at a basis of mutual understanding and harmony with him. The workman says he wants to do his best and that he has tried to be efficient and loyal, but maintains that the boss is suspicious of him and unjust to him. The employment supervisor listens to them, one at a time, hears both sides without prejudice, and renders his decision.

Next comes a young man with a complaint against his immediate superior. The employment supervisor refuses to hear a word of it until he has summoned the executive, so that the statement can be made in his presence. By the time his superior arrives the complainant has about decided that he has nothing to say.

The employment supervisor makes it clear that he is always ready to listen to and will encourage frank statement and discussion of differences, but that he will not permit tattling and tale-bearing.

In any mass of evidence there will be some apparent contradictions. They are seldom real. By careful checking they can almost always be harmonized. A reliable judge will do this. The judicial mind, with its deliberate, sound judgment,

valuable at many other places in the business, is perhaps most valuable in an employment supervisor.

KEEN OBSERVATION

As has already been pointed out, one of the most difficult lessons for the average person to learn with reference to human nature is that no one feature or indication is sufficient basis for reliable judgment. Everything about a man is significant of his character. No one thing tells the whole story, and the only way to be certain of correct judgment is to observe accurately and weigh carefully every indication. To do this one must have not only good judgment but keen observation. Other things being equal, we select for employment supervisors those who have the *keenest and most accurate powers of observation*.

Keeness of observation is partly inherent, but no matter what the natural endowments of a man, they must be painstakingly cultivated. And the way to cultivate powers of observation for an employment supervisor is by practice, practice, practice—always checking up and verifying deductions by subsequent behaviour of those selected.

The six requisites (understanding of human nature, sympathy, tactfulness, teachableness, a judicial mind, and keen observation) described in the foregoing are inherent, fundamental, and indis-

pensable in any employment supervisor. They depend more upon natural endowment than upon education. We have found any man having them in goodly degree fairly well equipped for the position. To these qualifications, however, it is wise to add others by study and training. One of the most important of these is a *working knowledge of the essential qualities required for each class of work in the institution*. Employment supervisors working under our plan acquire this knowledge by careful study of duties, efficiencies, operations, and other factors, by taking counsel with foremen, heads of departments, and other executives, by consulting with efficiency experts as to the best way of doing each task and the requirements for doing it in that way.

WOMEN AS EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISORS

A careful consideration of these seven qualifications will perhaps suggest to the discriminating that women are especially fitted for the position of employment supervisor, and this we have found to be the case.

In one institution, a young woman who has these qualities in an unusual degree, with comparatively little instruction from us, has organized an employment department of which she is the supervisor. So resourceful and tactful has she been that she

has won the hearty coöperation and support of the management, as well as the respect and confidence of their store managers, salesmen, heads of departments, foremen, and other employces. Another young woman, member of the staff of an employment supervisor, carried the entire responsibility for shop employment in an institution with 2,500 on the pay-roll. She was treated with the greatest respect and deference by even the roughest and coarsest labourers. More than any man in the department, she was able to gain their confidence. In many cases her ready sympathies and quick, womanly wit enabled her to adjust difficulties with which the men could not cope. In other cases the men brought to her personal and family troubles that were handicapping them in their work, and she was able, by the sound common sense of her advice, to suggest practical solutions which were often accepted. This young woman was able to administer discipline effectively. She could speak firmly and reprimand men in a way that would not have been tolerated from a foreman or superintendent, and it did them good.

Here, then, is a new field for women. Here also is a suggestion to employers for careful consideration when organizing employment departments.

The numerical strength of the employment supervisor's staff depends largely upon circum-

stances. In organizations employing only a few men, the employment supervisor himself does all the work, with the aid of a clerk and stenographer. He may even occupy some other position. In a small bank, the cashier performs the duties of employment supervisor. In some retail stores the proprietor himself does the work. In a large organization employing upward of 5,000 men, the employment supervisor has a staff of six. Of these, four interview applicants, attend to adjustments and transfers, standardize requirements for positions, and in general assist the employment supervisor in his dealings with employees. One handles the correspondence, and one takes care of the files and records.

SELECTION OF EXECUTIVES

In the actual work of interviewing it is customary for the employment supervisor himself to select and assign department heads and other important executives. In the selection of men for the highest positions in the organization he acts in an advisory capacity to the general manager, president, or board of directors, as the case may be. Perhaps none of his functions is more important than this of selecting executives and higher officials.

The executive sounds the keynote in his department, so that it becomes a reflection of his person-

ality. Competent, efficient executives who think and feel constructively, and who inspire constructive thought and feeling may easily build up any business institution. It is a thankless and almost fruitless task to select a force of reliable and efficient workers in the lower ranks when those in official chairs are unreliable and inefficient. Too many employment supervisors have wasted their time and energy in trying to build up an ideal organization from the bottom. The place to begin is at the top.

Those employment supervisors are most successful who begin by securing the coöperation of the management, help to select executives and department heads who are efficient and trustworthy; then coöperate closely with them to build up the desired quality in the rank and file.

CHAPTER XII

SOME FUNCTIONS OF AN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

THE functions of an employment department vary according to the size, location, character, and organization of the institution in which it is installed. Some departments exercise a very wide range of functions, covering practically all relations between employer and employees. Others are more restricted in their scope. But there are certain functions common to all. These we shall discuss in this chapter.

RECOMMENDS FOR EMPLOYMENT

It is not the function of the employment department arbitrarily to employ and discharge help. It is important to bear in mind that the employment supervisor does not give orders to executives and their employees; that his function is to secure information, classify knowledge, and make recommendations for action.

The employment department, having determined just what kind of employees are wanted in the or-

ganization, makes use of its knowledge and equipment in securing the very best available people, analyzes and classifies these applicants scientifically, and recommends them for employment according to their fitness.

Human beings for the most part are easily led, and it is not hard to persuade them to accept competent assistants. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to drive them. The average executive is not only willing but glad to have a good man recommended to him by even a mediocre employment supervisor, but he rebels, and rightly, when he has men forced upon him, no matter how good they are or how expert the employment supervisor.

REASSIGNS AND READJUSTS

Rarely is it our privilege to install an employment department in a brand-new organization at the very inception of its work. That would be the ideal way, for then every worker in the organization would be scientifically chosen. In the great majority of cases, employment departments are installed in organizations where other methods have been in use for longer or shorter periods. The department, therefore, finds practically all positions filled when it begins its work. Some of these positions may be filled with competent and efficient men; others not.

It is a function of the employment department to make readjustments as rapidly as possible. Generally we find that most employees can be saved to the organization by transferring those who are misfits to places where they fit. As already indicated, it has been found best to make these transfers and readjustments gradually, and as occasion arises.

In handling human beings, under any conditions, the lessons of political, industrial, and commercial history teach plainly enough the truth that changes must be brought about by a process of evolution, rather than by a sweeping revolution, if best results are to be obtained at least expense.

The advantages gained by institutions and individuals as the result of this process of readjustment and transfer are sometimes very great. In one institution, for example, we found a superintendent of one of the factories who held his position because he was a brother-in-law of the general manager. Very soon after the department began its work there, the superintendent came in and requested an interview. In straightforward sincerity he confessed that, although his intentions were good, he was a failure as superintendent.

"My men think a lot of me," he said, "and would do anything for me. With such backing I ought to be making a star record. But I can't get

details into my head. In spite of all I can do, I keep on making blunders — some of them pretty bad. I tell you, I am nervous and scared all the time for fear one of my mistakes may get somebody killed or blow up the shop. I'm in the wrong job as superintendent."

The man was absolutely right. He was splendidly qualified in many ways but had so little capacity for details that it would be hard to imagine a poorer choice for superintendent of a factory. At our suggestion he was transferred to the sales department, where he has made a gratifying record.

On one of our great railroads a young man who was marking time and making only mediocre success as stenographer in the traffic manager's office was transferred to the purchasing department. There he speedily proved his special aptitude for that kind of work. Within a comparatively few years, and while still very young, this former stenographer became purchasing agent not only for this railroad but for all associated lines. His superiors and associates tell us that he is without question one of the most efficient railway purchasing agents in the country.

In Cleveland, Ohio, we found a young man working as a common mechanic upon heavy, coarse machinery. He was discontented, unhappy, and

doing only just enough work to hold his job. In fact, his foreman was only waiting for a good opportunity to let him go. Seeing fine mechanical and executive ability in the young man, we recommended his transfer to a department where he could work on light machinery, with fine tools, and where an element of beauty entered into his work; also that he be made understudy to the foreman. The change was accordingly made, and as a result the young man awoke, became ambitious, threw himself heartily into his work, and astonished his superiors. To-day he is part owner and general manager of a prosperous automobile factory.

In every institution where ordinary methods of employment have been used there will be found some employees who are either unfit for any class of work in that particular institution or, because of serious mental, moral, or physical deficiencies, utterly unfit for employment in any capacity. It is the function of an employment department to eliminate such people from the organization as rapidly and with as little friction and trouble as possible. For those who might be good assets in a concern doing some other kind of work it is often easy to find openings. A well-conducted and successful employment department soon becomes known to other business concerns. Letters and telegrams from them are constantly coming in

asking for reliable men who perhaps do not fit in the organization where the employment department is, but who would be valuable in some other line of business.

HANDLES MISFITS

Building up an ideal organization is slow work. Indeed, since every organization must be composed of faulty and imperfect human beings, the ideal is always just out of reach. It is never possible to fill every position with the man who has all the standard requirements, or to eliminate from the organization all undesirables. Besides, there is no profit in discharging an unfit employee only to fill his place with one equally or even more unfit. We have sometimes retained men in important positions long after it had been decided to remove them, while we were looking for just the right men to fill their places. The need in all such cases is to shift undesirables to positions where they will be least objectionable and to place them under such restrictions and supervision as will leave them with the least opportunity for doing harm.

PROVIDES UNDERSTUDIES

Human affairs are subject to change. Even the best and seemingly the most reliable executive or other employee may die or resign or be promoted.

In such cases employers often find themselves greatly embarrassed. The more valuable the employee, as a general rule, the more difficult it is to find a successor. While the place is vacant, oftentimes the employer suffers serious loss.

It is the function of an employment department to provide against such emergencies. The best way to do this, from every point of view, is to see that every important employee in the organization has a competent understudy.

There is always less friction in making a change when a man is promoted from within the organization. Such a man understands the policies, the traditions, the ideals, and the methods of the house. He knows and understands his associates, subordinates, and superiors. If he has been an understudy, he understands the duties of the particular position to which he is promoted and assumes them without delay, without an expensive period of "learning the ropes," and without a moment's groping takes hold of obscure but important details of the position.

The effect upon the spirit of other employees is important. "I wish you would tell me what is the matter with my men," one employer said to us. "They are well paid. Their hours of labour are short. I do my best to treat them kindly and considerately. And yet they are discontented, un-

grateful, and most of the time almost in a state of mutiny. What is the trouble?"

It required only a short investigation to find the trouble. On three different occasions within a year some important and desirable position had become vacant. On each occasion the men expected that one of their own number would be promoted. Notwithstanding his good intentions, and notwithstanding the fact that he had men in his own organization who could have filled the positions creditably, this short-sighted manager had brought in people from the outside.

In contrast with this is the case of an organization where we did some work. Here we found that every man in an important executive or staff position had been promoted from the ranks, and that in twenty years only one man had been brought in from the outside to fill a position of authority and responsibility.

It used to be a very common thing for employers to hire stars away from other organizations by offering them fabulous salaries. This practice has fallen more and more into disuse as one after another of these high-priced acquisitions has proved to be a losing investment. While other managers are purchasing star players from other teams at from five to twenty thousand dollars each, and then paying them big salaries, "Connie Mack" (Corne-

lius McGillicuddy) chooses his players from among college boys and amateurs. He doesn't pay a cent for their release, and they are only too glad to start in at moderate salaries. But Connie Mack knows men. He can see in a young man the aptitudes which, with proper training, will make him a world's champion pitcher or catcher, and he knows how to give that kind of training.

SECURES DESIRABLE APPLICANTS

Just as Connie Mack and other successful baseball managers have their scouts scouring the country for promising material, so an efficient employment department is always alert and aggressively seeking desirable men, principally within the organization, but in general wherever they are likely to be found. These prospective captains, managers, and generals are analyzed, their abilities are carefully studied, and the analysis, together with other useful information, is kept for reference in the files of the employment department. The longer such a list is and the more carefully it is kept, the more valuable it becomes.

KEEPS RELIABLE AND ADEQUATE RECORDS

One of the most important of all the functions of an employment department is the keeping of records. The spirit of the age is scientific. Con-

elusions are based not upon personal opinion, not upon hearsay, not upon mere guesses or estimates, but upon accurate and reliable exact knowledge.

What does it cost to operate an employment department? Its records show. What is the financial benefit to the organization of an employment department? The records give the answer. What is the value of this man? Should he be transferred, or promoted, or demoted, or discharged? What is his record? What has been his performance, his deportment? What is the value of this executive's opinion of his men? His opinions are recorded and on the same record are shown the actual performances of his men. How do they agree? How accurately do the employment supervisor and members of his staff analyze applicants, and how wisely do they select, assign, and transfer employees? Here are their analyses in the records, and here are the showings of the employees. How do they compare? What percentage of employees selected by the employment department prove to be well fitted for their positions and efficient in them? Consult the records.

The records of the employment department are thus a guide for the future work of the department and a reliable measure of its efficiency. They afford a scientific basis for dealing with each employee. They show the trend of the whole organization.

They are a valuable source of study to the employment supervisor and his staff, ripening and perfecting their understanding and practical application of the principles upon which employees are analyzed. If desired, the general manager and other executives may have on their desks, daily, weekly, or monthly, a report showing the number of employees hired, promoted, transferred, or increased in compensation during the period covered, together with such other information as occasion requires. In this way they may keep fully informed regarding the employment situation.

ADJUSTS DIFFERENCES AND HEARS COMPLAINTS

Every employee is given to understand that he may come freely to the employment department and state his grievances, if he has any, and that every case of inefficiency, discontent, inharmony, and misunderstanding will be decided only upon the evidence and always with a desire to be just.

In an institution where an employment department had been installed, a foreman noticed that one of his best workers was becoming careless. The man, who had always been accurate and reliable, committed one blunder after another. Day by day these became more frequent and more exasperating. He remonstrated with the man, at first

kindly, then more sharply, but the man did not improve. Then the foreman warned him two or three times, and finally returned him to the employment department. The department investigated and found that the man's wife had been ill for many weeks, and that he had been losing sleep while he sat up and nursed her night after night. He was reprimanded for not reporting the case to the employment department at the beginning. The company's nurse was sent to the home and the man given a vacation on full pay to recuperate. In a few days the man returned to work with his former efficiency. Thus a valuable asset was saved to the company and the psychological effect, not only upon this one man but his fellow-workers, was worth many times the cost. This incident illustrates one of the most important functions of an employment department—namely, the care of the health of employees.

GIVES MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS — SUPERVISES SANITATION

In every department there is a medical division under the direction of a competent physician, who gives either all or part of his time according to the size of the institution and character of work done. It is the duty of this physician, when called upon, to examine applicants before they are finally recom-

mended. The department maintains such emergency and other hospitals as may be needed; keeps close supervision over the health of all employees and over sanitation in the offices, factories, and stores of the concern; and also in the homes of employees; supplies competent nurses, who are often far more important than physicians, and gives instruction to all employees in regard to hygiene and sanitation.

SUPERVISES "WELFARE WORK"

Night schools, training classes, apprentice schools, musical, literary, and athletic clubs within the organization; lunch rooms, rest rooms, entertainments, dances, games, sports, safety, insurance, loans, pensions, and all other such features of what is known as welfare work or social betterment among employees are most efficiently cared for by the employment department. When a department is organized under the direction and supervision of a properly selected and trained employment supervisor, all these activities are left to his discretion.

In short, it is the function of the employment department to compile all necessary data and, working from these data as a basis, to do everything possible to build up an ideal organization such as we have pictured in Chapter II.

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SEEKS COÖPERATION OF MANAGEMENT

In all its functions the employment department proceeds with the knowledge that it cannot stand alone. To be successful it must have the support and hearty coöperation of the management and of every other department in the organization. Its work must be made a definite part of the policy of the concern. This, as we have before indicated, is sometimes one of the hardest tasks the employment department has to perform.

It often happens that some department head has excellent reasons of his own for opposing the use of scientific methods. In one case where we were installing an employment department, an important official refused to coöperate with us, would not even see us, blustered and slammed his receiver up in our face when we tried to talk to him over the telephone. Afterward we met the gentleman quite by accident and had an opportunity to look him over. It was immediately and abundantly clear why he had violently resisted the presence on the general manager's staff of any one who was reputed to be able to read character. In the ordinary course of business, a few weeks later, we were requested to report upon a number of executives in the organization. This man's name was on the list. We were obliged to advise an immediate investigation of his department. The investigation

followed, and such serious inefficiencies and irregularities were found that the organization was speedily relieved of this executive.

It is not always necessary, however, to take such drastic action.

Securing the coöperation of the management of any institution is frequently difficult but seldom impossible. However, it requires patience, tact, courage, good nature, persistence, and, above all, a true and genuine desire to render service to the organization. In many cases the employment department has received the sincere and enthusiastic coöperation of the management from the very beginning. In such cases the work is a pleasure, and the results obtained more than justify our most sanguine expectations for the application of scientific methods to employment.

CHAPTER XIII

THE ART OF HANDLING MEN

THERE are two distinct factors in the successful handling of men: First, the boss, or executive; second, the workers, or subordinates.

SELF-MASTERY

No man can ever hope successfully to handle other men who cannot first master himself.

Some examples will illustrate:

There is a type of man who is often found in a position where he has charge of others who is himself personally inefficient. He is careless. He is thoughtless. He is hot-headed and emotional. He constantly makes errors. He loses and mislays things. He procrastinates. And for all these inefficiencies he holds himself blameless and shoulders the responsibility upon his subordinates. No one ever knows where to find him or how to please him. He is as whimsical as a spoiled child. When pleased he is honeyed of speech and extravagant in praise. When displeased he is erratic, unjust, and

vindictive. He makes promises lightly which perhaps at the moment he expects to fulfil. But he quickly forgets them. This man and every one with whom he comes in contact are at the mercy of his emotions. His intellect, will, and sense of justice are all subordinate to the way he "feels."

Another type is the self-centred man who measures every one by his own erroneous conception of himself. In a position of authority he sets himself up to be adored and worshipped. He is extremely jealous of his authority, wants to "know it all," and resents suggestions from any one, probably fearing that to accept them will lower him in the estimation of others. This man is usually prejudiced, narrow, and bigoted, and in dealing with others assumes a patronizing air. In rendering decisions he is apt to show the most unexpected pettiness.

Another, unsuccessful in the highest meaning of the term, is the unsympathetic, harsh, exacting, unforgiving, relentless man who attempts to rule others by fear. Fear, like brute strength, is one of the crudest weapons possessed by mankind. Fear always engenders hatred. So the man who is feared invariably has the hatred and contempt of others.

None of these types is successful in handling men. There are many others, and some of them no doubt will be suggested by those we have described.

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There are certain qualities of character which appeal to all mankind. The individual who possesses them can handle others without difficulty.

SENSE OF JUSTICE

At the head of the list we place a *keen sense of justice*. In the broad sense of the term, a sense of justice includes honesty, the disposition to give the square deal, integrity, truthfulness, and the ability to weigh all the evidence before rendering a decision. No matter how untruthful and dishonest a man may be, he invariably respects one who is truthful and just.

A young man was once heard to remark as he was leaving his superior's office, "He is the whitest man I ever knew." "Why?" inquired one of his associates. "Did he reinstate you?" "Reinstate me? No, he fired me. But he talked to me like a father."

DEPENDABLENESS

Scarcely less indispensable than a keen sense of justice is the quality of *dependableness*, steadfastness, or constancy. In speaking of his chief, a man once said: "He is the most dependable man I have ever known. Day after day, no matter what the circumstances, he is the same considerate and gentlemanly fellow that you see to-day. He

never makes promises that he does not keep, and in all the years I have worked for him I have never known him to lose his temper." Perhaps no quality in an executive gives greater confidence to his subordinates than to know that when he appears in the morning he will greet them with a pleasant and responsive smile, and that under all circumstances they will know exactly what to expect from him.

COURAGE

Successful dealing with others sometimes requires great courage. It takes courage to administer rebuke even when the offender richly deserves it. It takes courage to refrain from being extravagant in one's praise when some kindly act has been directed toward one's self. But perhaps courage is required most of all to admit that one is wrong. And so, third on our list of desirable qualities of character, we place courage.

SYMPATHY AND LOVE

Even the most unresponsive and callous individual is mellowed when convinced that you are genuinely interested in him and his welfare. The quality of human sympathy is indispensable in dealing with others. We often criticize others harshly and unjustly, largely because we are un-

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able to put ourselves in their place. One of the cardinal principles in salesmanship is to secure the name of the customer and remember it so as to address him by name when next you meet him. This is only one indirect way of showing the quality of friendly interest and sympathy.

Very closely akin to sympathy is the quality of love. One almost hesitates to use the term, so greatly has it been misused. There is a sloppy sentimentality current among some types of business men which is pure affectation. Its use is greatly to be deplored. Even an animal knows whether or not you are fond of it. We know a sociable little kitten who looks over every guest that comes into the house, and never once has she committed the blunder of making overtures to any one who does not like cats. One is naturally drawn to those who have in their hearts a sincere love of humanity and who express that love, not in extravagant and endearing terms, but in acts of genuine kindness and affection.

During a strike on a street railway line, one of the officials, who had temporarily taken up his residence in a downtown hotel, observed that one of his Irish foremen was also stopping at the same place, and no matter where the official went it seemed that big Mike was always near him. After a few days he said to the man: "Mike, I know

that your salary isn't big enough for you to afford to live at this hotel. What are you doing here, anyway?" By means of considerable questioning he persuaded Mike to confess: "Well, sir, ye see thim Dagos threatened to git ye and I thought I'd better be handy." That incident happened many years ago, but even to-day this official cannot mention Michael Flaherty without a mist in his eyes.

TACTFULNESS

We have known men to possess all of the desirable qualities we have mentioned and yet fail of the greatest success because they lacked the tactfulness necessary to handle a difficult situation. There are those who are so dynamic that their words are like sledge-hammer blows, and when with the best intentions they administer a reprimand they are often surprised to find that they have utterly paralyzed the activities of their workers. It requires both courtesy and tactfulness to deal successfully with others.

TEACHABLENESS

Our list of desirable human qualities would be far from complete if we omitted teachableness. There is none so wise but that he may learn from others. We have known many executives who

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were not above the average in ability who scored great successes because they were open-minded and had the happy faculty of securing suggestions of value from their workers.

UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE

Supplement the foregoing human qualities with an understanding of character and you have the man who can handle others. An efficiency expert made up from time studies a schedule for a given workman. He went to his worker and explained to him that he had made up a very easy schedule, allowing twenty-four minutes in which to complete each piece. Said he: "Now you can make one in twenty-four minutes or you can beat it," meaning of course that he could easily make the piece in less than the allotted time. The workman received the explanation in silence, and a few minutes after the efficiency man had gone he went to his foreman and asked for his time. "But why are you quitting?" insisted the foreman. "Well, you know that efficiency man. He came around a little while ago and said that I could either make a pinion every twenty-four minutes or get-to-hell out of here." This incident is significant. More inharmony and friction between men result from misunderstanding than from any other one cause.

Each individual is in many respects like others,

and a general policy or a given attitude will, in a measure, fit all; but each individual also has his peculiarities and in some particulars is different from every one else. So the man who expects to deal with all men in the same manner cannot hope to be more than a partial success.

There is a type of man who is wholly unable to reason logically. He reaches his conclusions by intuition and decides every question in the light of self-interest. He is found among all grades of men, from the lowest to the highest. We have seen executives waste hours trying to reason this type out of his decision and then grow furiously angry when the man failed to respond. Understanding of the man alone will save one the humiliation of expecting from another what he is unable to give. We do not grow angry when a deaf man fails to hear us. We observe his infirmity and take different measures from sound to communicate with him. When a man lacks the power of reason or lacks any other human trait, we should observe his deficiency and use measures in dealing with him that do not require the exercise of the deficient faculty.

There are many other human traits that are admirable and lovable that go to make up the all-around, well-developed man, and which contribute to success. But the man who possesses in

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strong degree a keen sense of justice, dependable-ness, courage, sympathy, love, tactfulness, courtesy, teachableness, and an understanding of human nature, will be more than an ordinary success.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATING EMPLOYEES

IT IS characteristic of an age of machinery that the average employer of yesterday should regard his employees largely as fixed values, capable perhaps of some increase in efficiency through improved methods, but fundamentally unchangeable and unchanging until they begin to wear out. If the employer of large numbers of men was conscious of the fact that they were capable of growth and development, he gave very little evidence of this consciousness until recently.

We have known employers who paid \$10,000 a year to an expert to train their horses, or \$5,000 a year to a dog trainer, but not one cent for the training and education of the men and women upon whose ability and efficiency they depended for success in business. We have heard the heads of corporations complain bitterly that it was impossible to find men capable of filling their ten, fifteen, and thirty thousand dollar a year positions. Yet these same corporations have had thousands of men in their employ for more than a quarter of a

century, and have left their development into extraordinary ability wholly to chance. So obsessed are some otherwise intelligent employers by the machine idea of man that we have seen them resist stubbornly a proposition to invest so little a sum as \$25 each in the education of a picked class of their employees, and this when the employees were sufficiently interested and ambitious to be willing to invest \$25 each of their own money in the tuition. We have seen employers reluctantly consent to spend a few dollars on the organization of a class for study of some special educational feature; then turn over the class to the employees themselves, giving nothing of their moral support and personal attention to the success of the venture. This is the type of employer who afterward insists against all argument that it is a waste of money to establish classes for employees — he has tried it and he knows.

BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS AS SCHOOLS

With the rapid growth of industry, with the unprecedented increase in the size of our manufacturing and commercial institutions, and in the number of men employed, with the excessive emphasis which has been placed upon machinery and other equipment, upon methods and system, it is not surprising that employers have overlooked the

fact that in their employees they have unguessed resources of mental and psychical wealth-producing power waiting only for development. It is not surprising that they have until very recently failed to grasp the possibilities for development of individual capabilities in the relationship between employer and employee. Certain great minds have perceived this truth in comparatively recent years. Educational work done in the institutions they dominate has demonstrated that not even in our best schools and colleges have we so effective an opportunity for education as in our commercial and industrial institutions.

It is the modern idea in education that we learn best by doing, that there is greater development of better quality achieved through the intelligently guided and instructed work of the hands than through the study of books or listening to lectures alone. This is one principle underlying the Montessori Method, manual training, vocational training, farm and industrial schools, and other of the newer methods of education which have been found successful.

Many employers not only fail to avail themselves of the possibilities of growth in their employees by means of special classes, but utterly neglect the benefits to be derived from instruction of the employee in connection with his own work. For

example, in one institution coming under our notice, the sixty-five foremen were ordered to install and apply the bonus system of compensation to employees. When the attempt to enforce this order failed it was found that sixty-two out of the sixty-five foremen did not know what the bonus system was, much less what were its workings and results. While it is not always possible or desirable to enlighten employees as to the "ir side" reasons for issuing certain orders and adopting certain policies, as a general rule people do far better work when they know just what they are doing and why. The effect of a very little kindly instruction in this respect has often proved remarkable.

"MAN OR MACHINE — WHICH?"

A careless pipe-fitter was returned to the employment department by his foreman. He had been "called" and warned repeatedly, but still his work was unreliable, and now he was sent back to the employment department for discharge. The employment supervisor talked with the man, asked him a few questions, and learned that he had little conception of the purpose and importance of the work entrusted to him. His foreman was called in and both men were given a vivid word picture of what happened, perhaps a thousand miles away from the factory, when pipe-fitting was defective

in the company's product. Not only did the workman go back to his work with an inspiration that made him more accurate and careful thereafter, but the foreman, with this object lesson before him, by the same kind of careful instruction improved the efficiency of several others in his department.

In this same factory, the employment supervisor encountered a man who had been working for twenty years making one small part, not knowing where it fitted into the finished product. It may be true, as some critics have observed, that the man was lacking in imagination and initiative or he would have taken the pains to learn for himself. And yet that his employer was even more to blame is evidenced by the fact that when the fascinating story of that little piece of machinery was told by the employment supervisor the old man almost wept with emotion, and thereafter what had been dull routine work became almost a religious rite with him.

Stand a man before a machine ten hours a day, simply feeding in material, turning handles, and pulling levers. The work requires no thought, no particular skill, no originality, no initiative. There are certain definite movements for the man's hands, just as there are for the cogs and levers of the machine. As he stands there day after day, the man

feels that he is but a slave of the machine, that tomorrow some inventor may design an attachment that will do his work more swiftly and more accurately than he. The machine will eventually wear out and be tossed upon the scrap-heap. The man knows that he, too, will eventually wear out and be tossed upon the scrap-heap. Is it strange that so many feel that they are slaves to the machine and grow discontented, embittered, and ready for riot or revolution? But let that man's employer educate him to understand the machine and its processes, so that he can devote his thought, his originality, his initiative to the improvement of that machine or to the invention of a new one that will displace it altogether, and what a different point of view he has. He is no longer slave but master of the machine. He rises superior to it, because by the exercise of thought he can improve or even replace it. This thought is developed in a masterly way by Al Priddy in his book, "Man or Machine — Which?"

Institutions where employees are thus educated and where suggestions from them are made welcome and, when found worthy, are rewarded, have profited greatly by reason of improvements suggested by employees. But they have profited even more by the psychical and educational effect of the sense of mastery thus produced.

We have already mentioned the great and too often unused educational and inspirational value of the history, policies, traditions, and ideals of the organization. An efficient employment department never loses sight of the truth, in every phase of its work, that its supreme duty is to secure for the institution, not the large bones and muscles and weight-lifting strength of men, but their highest and best constructive thought and feeling.

ADAPTING EDUCATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL

In educational circles we are hearing more and more of the cry that instruction must be adapted to the individual. We are learning that it is wasteful and inefficient to put every child through the same ironclad routine of school work. The principle is sound, and is nowhere more thoroughly understood than in an employment department organized upon the basis of the plan we are presenting. Supplementing education of the general character already suggested in this chapter and in special night and day classes of various kinds, the employment department instructs each employee upon two very important phases of his relationship to the organization. First, each employee receives careful instruction as to the standard requirements of his particular position. His duties are definitely outlined for him, and the qualifications he must

possess and develop for their most efficient performance are stated. He is given specific instruction as to his own mental and physical equipment with reference to these qualifications, and how he may develop and improve it. In various ways, according to his type, he is encouraged and stimulated to live up to the standard set for him. Second, he is carefully taught what line of promotion will best fit his particular case and how best to fit himself to grow into more and more responsible and better paid service.

In general, it is the purpose of the department to give every man work that will keep him stretching upward to do it — a job just a little bigger than he is; so that he has before him always an incentive to grow up to his opportunities. Fear of punishment must frequently be used, no doubt, to drive a man out of the depths, but only hope of reward can lead him up to the heights.

There is no greater natural resource than the latent intellectual and psychical force of our people. Largely because we have left the development of these possibilities to chance or to charity, we struggle to-day against an incredible inertia of inefficiency. Because we have left these fertile fields to grow up to weeds or to be cultivated by the ignorant or the designing, we are sometimes frightened when we awake to the menace of a harvest of class

struggle and revolution. Only through wise and scientific education and development of our workers shall we overcome these threatening tendencies in our body politic, and begin to utilize for ourselves and for the race the unmeasured latent aptitudes of man applied intelligently to the infinite resources of the universe.

CHAPTER XV

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

THE problem of better methods of employment and more harmonious relationship between employer and employee is of such acute and immediate importance that it takes form in the minds of many thoughtful people as an imminent crisis in human affairs. And yet it is only a part of a still broader and still more insistent problem. A very great deal of the mischief of unfitness of man for his job is done before the young person presents himself for employment. Parents and teachers, groping in the dark, have long been training natural born artists to become mechanics, natural born business men to become musicians, and boys and girls with great aptitudes for agriculture and horticulture to become college professors, lawyers, and doctors.

The waste of splendid human talent, amounting in some cases to positive genius, as a result of the obstinacy of parents, the out-of-date traditionalism of our schools, and the utter ignorance of both, is distressing. In our experience, covering a dozen

years of careful investigation and the examination of many thousands of individuals, we have seen so much of the tragedy of the misfit that it seems at times almost universal. The records of one thousand persons taken at random from our files show that 763, or 76.3 per cent., felt that they were in the wrong vocations. Of these 414 were thirty-five years old or older. Most of these, when questioned as to why they had entered upon occupations for which they had so little natural aptitude, stated that they had either drifted along lines of least resistance or had been badly advised by parents, teachers, or employers.

HOW TALENT GOES TO WASTE

We knew a wealthy father, deaf to all pleas from his children, who spent thousands of dollars upon what he thought was a musical education for his daughter, including several years in Europe. The young lady could not become a musician. The aptitude for music was not in her. But she was unusually talented in mathematics and appreciation of financial values, and could have made a marked success had she been permitted to gratify her constantly reiterated desire for a commercial career. This same father, with the same obstinacy, insisted that his son go into business. The young man was so passionately determined to

make a career of music that he was a complete failure in business and finally embezzled several thousand dollars from his employer in the hope of making his escape to Europe and securing a musical education. Here were two human lives of marked talent hopelessly ruined and wasted by a well-intentioned but ignorant and obstinate parent.

A few years ago a young man was brought to us by his friends for advice. He had been educated for the law and then inherited from his father a considerable sum of money. Having no taste for the law and a repugnance for anything like office work, he had never even attempted to begin practice. Having nothing definite to do, he was becoming more and more dissipated, and when we saw him first had lost confidence in himself and was utterly discouraged. "I am useless in the world," he told us. "There is nothing I can do." At our suggestion, he was finally encouraged to purchase land and begin the scientific study and practice of horticulture. The last time we saw him he was erect, ruddy, hard-muscled, and capable looking. Best of all, his old, petulant, dissatisfied expression was gone. In its place was the light of worthy achievement, success, and happiness. He told us there were no finer fruit trees anywhere than his. Such incidents as this are not rare — indeed, they are commonplace. We could recount them from

our records in great number. But every observant reader can supply many from his own experience.

THE VOCATIONAL MOVEMENT

It is a crime that thousands of young men and women should be encouraged, every year, to enroll in schools where they will spend time and money preparing themselves for professions already overcrowded and for which a large majority of them have no natural aptitudes. A prominent physician tells us that of the forty-eight who were graduated from medical school with him, he considers only three safe to consult upon medical subjects. Indeed, so great is the need and so increasingly serious is it becoming, as our industrial and commercial life grows more complex and the demand for conservation and efficiency more exacting, that progressive men and women in our universities and schools and elsewhere have undertaken a study of the vocational problem and are earnestly working toward a solution of it in vocational bureaus, vocational schools, and other ways, all together comprising the vocational movement.

Roger W. Babson, in his book, "The Future of the Working Classes: Economic Facts for Employers and Wage Earners," says: "The crowning work of an economic educational system will be vocational guidance. One of the greatest handi-

caps to all classes to-day is that 90 per cent. of the people have entered their present employment blindly and by chance, irrespective of their fitness or opportunities. Of course, the law of supply and demand is continually correcting these errors; but this readjusting causes most of the world's disappointments and losses. Some day the schools of the nation will be organized into a great reporting bureau on employment opportunities and trade conditions, directing the youths of the nation — so far as their qualifications warrant — into lines of work which then offer the greatest opportunity. Only by such a system will each worker receive the greatest income possible for himself, and also the greatest benefits possible from the labours of all, thus continually increasing production and yet avoiding overproduction in any single line." That the main features of the system suggested by Mr. Babson are being made the basis of the vocational movement is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

FACTORS OF THE VOCATIONAL PROBLEM

The vocational problem consists: first, of the need of accurate vocational analysis; second, of the need of wise vocational counsel; third, of the need of adequate vocational training; fourth, of the need of correct vocational placement.

It is obvious that the vocational problem cannot be adequately solved by dealing with pupils or clients in groups or classes. It is a definite, specific, and individual problem. Group study is interesting and instructive, but alone does not give sufficient knowledge of individual peculiarities and aptitudes. It is obvious from the foregoing analysis of the vocational problem that it is practically identical at all points with the problem of scientific employment. Just as the highest efficiency of the employment department depends upon accurate analysis of the job and of the man, so the highest usefulness of the vocational bureau or vocational expert depends upon complete and exact knowledge of the requirements in different lines of endeavour, and the ability to analyze human nature accurately. It is obvious that wise counsel cannot be given, adequate training cannot be prescribed, and correct placement is impossible until these analyses have been properly made.

The child or adult of unusual ability, with well-marked inclinations, and strong in the fundamentals of character, is never difficult to analyze, counsel, train, or place. If given an opportunity to gain knowledge and freedom in the exercise of choice, he will almost surely gravitate into his natural line of work. He is not the real problem of the vocational expert. But the vast majority of children

are average or even mediocre. They show little inclination toward any study or any work. They have weaknesses of character that will inevitably handicap them no matter what vocation they enter. They are the real problem. There is another class, almost equally distressing. They are the people who are brilliant, who learn easily, and who are so adaptable that they can turn their hands to almost anything. They are usually so unstable in temperament that it is difficult for them to persist in any one kind of endeavour long enough to score a success.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS IN USE

The need, in dealing with these problems, for some more reliable guide than the young person's inclinations and preferences has deeply impressed itself upon those engaged in vocational study and vocational work. They are earnestly seeking to find or to develop some better way. To this end, we have the questionnaire, by which it is thought to bring out between the lines, as it were, the particular aptitudes and disposition of the subject. And this method is not without its advantages. We have also psychological tests. These are of fascinating interest and have yielded some valuable results. Some vocational workers use the psychological tests and some do not. Even those who are

most enthusiastic for them admit that they are complicated, that they require expensive apparatus and specially trained examiners, and that even the best results obtainable cover a very narrow field in the character and aptitudes of the subject.

KIND OF METHOD NEEDED

The present need is for some uniform, readily applicable, inexpensive, and comprehensive method of analysis. The advantages of such a method are immediately apparent: First, its uniformity would permit the making of records for comparison, covering a very wide range of subjects, environment, and vocations. Second, even the simplest classifications which are readily learned and easily applied by the inexpert would yield tangible and measurable results and would be far better than the present unstandardized and wholly unscientific methods. Third, were such a uniform method adopted and made a part of the vocational work of our Y. M. C. A.'s, our social settlements, our public schools, our colleges and universities, and other institutions; were uniform records to be made and every subject analyzed, followed up, and his career studied, we should within one generation have data from which any intelligent, analytical mind could formulate a science of human analysis very nearly approaching exactitude. Fourth, as the result of

the application of such a uniform method, the principles of human analysis would rapidly become a matter of common knowledge and could be taught in our schools just as we to-day teach the principles of chemical, botanical, or zoölogical analysis.

In the industries the scientific selection, assignment, and management of men have yielded increases in efficiency from 100 to 1,000 per cent. The majority of people thus dealt with were mature, with more or less fixity of character and habits. Many of them were handicapped by iron-clad limitations and restrictions in their affairs and in their environment. What results may be possible when these methods, improved and developed by a wider use, are applied to children, with their plastic minds and wonderful latent possibilities, we cannot even venture to forecast.

THE END.



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