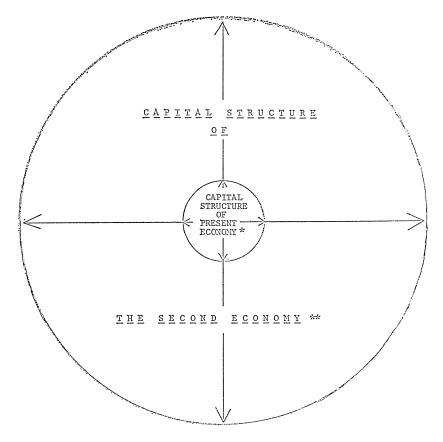
Thus, the object of the program for industry and business which we urge can best be illustrated in the following manner: $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{2} dx \, dx$

Let the small circle below represent the capital structure of the present economy of the United States, and let the larger circle surrounding it represent a second economy, to be built through expansion several times over of the present one.



\$ Representing the capital structure of the present economy, cwned by the wealthiest 5%, the ownership of which must be protected and preserved.

** Representing an expanded economy to be so financed that it will become owned, in reasonable-sized and diversified equity holdings, by the 95% of families and individuals who own no part of the present economy's productive capital.

Poverty in the private property economy can be corrected only by measures designed to enable the "poor" households to become more productive, i.e., to produce more goods and services, or to contribute more towards production. To put it another way, the private property route to general affluence (as distinguished from the pinnacle affluence that characterizes Western industrial economies today) is to enable the citizens to produce goods and services for each other, and to enable them to trade with each other, rather than to follow the prevailing expedients under which they give to each other under government duress or take from each other with government assistance.

The Nature of Technology. Essential to an understanding of the private property economy is an appreciation of the nature of technology. Technology is a process by which man harnesses nature through his capital instruments and makes her work for him. It is a process by which the productiveness of the