## (Continued from page 11)

real wages) and/or repair to local, state, and national treasuries in the amounts necessary to have a park on every corner (replacing one of the four gas stations), and medical, dental, educational, recreational, or arts facilities on the other corners (replacing the other three gas stations -- there being no need for any but a few gas stations due to the ease of introducing electric cars when a few hundred thousand rich people are not in a position to interfere).

But how to man this huge corporate enterprise? First, with blue collar workers, who would be with you all the way in any showdown no matter how nice some members of the corporate rich have been to them lately. Second, with men from lower-level management positions who have long ago given up the rat race, wised up, and tacitly awaited our revolution

Fantasy? Perhaps, but don't underestimate the cynicism at minor levels of the technostructure. I have spoken with and to these groups, and there is hope. They are not all taken in, any more than most Americans are fooled by the mass media about domestic matters. They are just trapped, with no place to go but out if they think too much or make a wave.

'Out" is easy enough if you're young and single, but it's a little sticky if you didn't wake up to the whole corporate absurdity until you were long out of college and had a wife and two kids.

Cultivate these well-educated men and women whose talents are wasted and ill-used. Remind them that the most revolutionary thing they can do - aside from feeding you information and money so you can further expose the system and aside from helping to plan the post-industrial society -- is to be in a key position in the technostructure when the revolution comes. You may not win a

large percentage of them, but then it wouldn't take many to help you through the transition.

## END DUPLICATION

Then too, part of the corporate system would disappear -- one computerized system of banking and insurance would eliminate the incredible duplication, paperwork, and nonsense now existent in those "highly profitable" but worthless areas of the corporate economy.

Corporate retails would be broken up and given to local consumer co-ops, or integrated into nationalized producer retailer units in some cases. Corporate transports (air, rails, buses) would be given in different cases to state, local, and national government, as well as to, on occasion, the retailers or producers they primarily serve.

The public utilities, as earlier hinted, would finally be given to the public, mostly on the local and regional level, probably on the national level in the case of telephones.

The only real problem, I think, is manufacturing, where you have to hold the loyalty of technicians and workers to survive a transition. Blue collar control -syndicalism -- may be the answer in some cases, regional or national government control in others. Here, obviously, is one of those questions that needs much study, with blue collar and white collar workers in the various industries being the key informants and idea men.

I have not here presented a final, detailed set of blueprints for a post-industrial America, but I hope I have suggested how important the development of such blueprints is, that I have tossed out a few ideas that might have merit or start you thinking, and that I have made you see how much energy and enthusiasm might possibly be released by taking such a project to Americans in all walks of life.

## Library Groundbreaking

by A. M. WOODRUFF, Staff Reporter

In the early fall of 1968 we knew that In the early fall of 1968 we knew that financing for the new library was close to realization and we felt that, barring unforeseen circumstances, we could break ground before January 1st. We obviously did not break ground during Dacember, and 1 am writing this letter to tell you why. The project was to cost about \$21/2 million, of which the basic construction cost was estimated at \$2.1 million. The cost was the contractive who

estimate was made by the architects who planned the building and was checked by an independent consultant who has had a near perfect record of predicting connear perrect record of predicting con-struction costs on all university buildings previously built. On the basis of these two cost estimates, we concluded our financing arrangements, including the government grant, and felt optimistic.

Twenty-five contractors were invited to bid. We were disturbed first when only three submitted proposals. When these three bids were opened on November 24th, 1968, they were each \$1 million or more higher than the cost anticipated by the architect and consultant. We were not alone in this experience. Others con-

templating building projects have discovered that all of the large contractors in the Hartford area are loaded with work, have had growing difficulty recruiting an adequate work force, and are not much interested in any further opportunities. In view of the discrepancy between our cost projection and the bid, we had no choice but to hold up the project. Mr. Dwight immediately got in touch with the officilas of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and they extended the groundbreaking deadline, which had been January I. We have thus retained the \$642,000 Federal grant for several more months. We have re-examined the building plans and specifications with the architects, the low-bidding contractor and government officials in Boston, and have pared down the project in a number of government officials in Boston, and have pared down the project in a number of ways: simplifying the finish within the building, changing to less costly materials, and making minor adjustments in building design. These changes are being worked out in detail, They promise a saving which might make it possible to go ahead with the project and break ground in early April. We should know in a few more weeks, I will keep you advised as things move forward. things move forward,



HEREFORD BUILD



