



of war production, war itself naturally tends to concentrate production in the hands of those already representing the greatest existing capacity to produce with a consequent disproportionate strengthening of their monopolistic power.

One of the ideas that has confused the public mind and even the minds of public officials and administrators is that competition results in inefficiency and that concentrated economic power is inevitably efficient. Our late President paid his respects to this idea in his message to Congress urging the establishment of the Temporary National Economic Committee. He said:

"We all want efficient industrial growth and the advantages of mass production. No one suggests that we return to the hand loom or hand forge. A series of processes involved in turning out a given manufactured product may well require one or more huge mass-production plants. Modern efficiency may call for this. But modern efficient mass production is not furthered by a central control which destroys competition between industrial plants each capable of efficient mass production while operating as separate units. Industrial efficiency does not have to mean industrial empire building." (Final Report T.N.E.C. p. 13)

The Temporary National Economic Committee took account of the problem of passing on the technological gains in connection with technological displac-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]