The Four Color Theorem was first proved by Appel and Haken in 1977 with the aid of a computer. Later a simplified proof was given by Robertson, Sanders, Seymour, and Thomas. While the proof was simplified, it still relies on a computer in a significant way. In 1990, Kauffman proved that the Four Color Theorem is equivalent to the ability to find an assignment of the vectors \( \hat{i}, \hat{j}, \text{ and } \hat{k} \) to the variables of two associations of the product \( v_1 \times v_2 \times \cdots \times v_n \), such that the evaluations of both associations are equal and non-zero. Since elements of Thompson’s group \( F \) represent forms of the associative law, one can prove that the Four Color Theorem is equivalent to every element of \( F \) having an assignment of the vectors \( \hat{i}, \hat{j}, \text{ and } \hat{k} \) for which that associative law holds. In this talk, I will prove that every positive element of \( F \) has such an assignment. (Received September 21, 2011)