

ERROR OF INTERVENTIONISTS

By ELIZABETH WALTERS

On June 10th, 1940, in an address at Charlottesville, Virginia, Mr. Roosevelt revealed to the world that he had a plan for an international economic organization that would "assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms."

In February of 1940, when it was announced that Mr. Welles was to go to Europe, it was revealed to the press that Mr. Roosevelt had a plan for economic organization within nations to propose to the powers of the world when, after the war ends, he will be sitting at the conference table with representatives of those powers.

Inasmuch as England had been having an advantage over other countries in trade it would have been within Mr. Roosevelt's power, as soon as he knew of a plan for international organization that would "assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms," to turn the tide in the affairs of the world. Had he said to Mr. Churchill that he would have to withdraw his promise of aid to England unless she would be willing to unite in forming such organization, and thereby relinquish her advantages in world trade over other countries, he would have forced England to take such step in order not to suffer a terrible defeat at the hands of Germany.

Had this movement been started by America and England Hitler would have had no further reason, from the standpoint of securing justice for Germany, for continuing the war. Had that start been made, however, and if, notwithstanding, Hitler had refused to discontinue the fight, it would then have been the proper time to talk about American aid to England. It has been an error, therefore, for Americans wanting this country to enter the fight or to aid England not to have first demanded that England take this step.

There is a circumstance connected with Mr. Roosevelt's failure to make this demand of Mr. Churchill that causes that failure to assume a deeper significance than becomes apparent without the knowledge of that circumstance:

There were sent to Mr. Roosevelt and to Mr. Hull, in December of 1939, copies of a printed, copyrighted article entitled, "Why We Have Unemployment and War," which gave a plan for international organization for trade purposes that would do for the nations the same as Mr. Roosevelt stated at Charlottesville his plan would do. It contained, also, a plan for economic organization within nations that would make it possible for a country to maintain its economic processes without an income from other countries obtained through the exporting of its produce.

This way to bring about world betterment was worked out mathematically. It was possible to find this solution by this means by reason of factors in world problems having been found that had not previously been brought out by economists or experts in government and world affairs.

SOLUTION FOUND FOR WORLD PROBLEMS

Mathematical reasoning, based upon what has been known of industrial economy and of trade between nations, together with facts regarding these two subjects only recently found, brings to light the solution for world problems. It shows the way to maintain the highest possible degree of prosperity within nations and the way to establish peace between them.

That reasoning reveals the following facts:

(1) The way to establish prosperity in this country (present demand for labor does not mean that prosperity has been established) is to bring about a sharing of the work of the country among those who want to work.

(2) The establishment of such sharing would be right because the work of the country belongs to the people. It belongs to the people because they are the consumers of that which is produced and the work of producing whatever a man and his family consume belongs inherently to that man.

(3) The sharing of the labor in America can be brought about under our Constitution. It can, also, be put into effect under private control of industry.

(4) There can be an amendment to our Constitution that will guarantee to every man the right to have a part in the work of production in the country.

(5) When such amendment is passed the sharing of the labor can be brought about without the use of additional capital by the employers of labor.

(6) In order to insure the greatest possible prosperity in a country it is not enough that all persons have work. The most of the money in circulation is that which is paid, together with a part of that which was previously paid, for labor. In order that a uniform prosperity may be maintained there should be a regulation by the government such as will keep the earnings of the people in constant circulation; a regulation to secure for those who earn that money the full benefit, in the enjoyment of a high standard of living, of what they earn.

(7) In order to put such regulation into effect there must needs be destroyed the opportunities that have existed in the past and up to the present for persons to obtain money which they do not earn, money that comes out of the people's earnings which, when obtained by them, is withheld from circulation.

For the sake of maintaining a nation's prosperity such regulation, together with the destruction of the opportunities to take the people's earnings out of circulation, must be put into effect. Assuming there is a high degree of prosperity at present, if a portion of the money paid to the people for service be withheld from circulation during a given period of time there will be less for the people to pay for products of industry in the period following and, consequently, there can be less production to take place as a result of this decrease in their ability to pay. This decrease in the payments to the people will then lessen still further the amount of produce the people will be able to pay for. If there is a constant withdrawal of a portion of the money paid for labor in the country, a withdrawal that takes place year after

supremacy should be shifted to him. Of the successful one he often said, in bitterness and hatred, "When I am strong enough I'll fix him."

This younger brother prepared for a terrible fight. A part of his preparation was the subduing, one by one, of others in the family so that he might usurp their possessions and might prevent their aiding the older, more powerful one. Combined with this desire for conquest, however, he gave another motive as a reason for the fight and for subduing his brothers and sisters—he told that the adoption by them of his way of life, accomplished by his forcing it upon them if they did not follow him willingly, would give them a better existence than they had been having.

The older brother is England, the younger, Germany.

In America the people become divided in regard to the placing of the blame for the war and to deciding what she should do about it. Among the people there are five main divisions, as follows:

(1) Those who take the side of England, seeing only the fact that Germany had waged war upon her and failing to look for the basic cause of the conflict, this class generally in favor of aiding England with equipment but not with man power.

(2) Those who side with Germany, considering only the suffering that England is said to have caused her in the past and overlooking the crime being perpetrated by Germany in order to attain the shifting of England's power to herself, some of this class hailing Hitler's plan for a new world order as a way out of the economic struggles humanity has been passing through.

(3) Those who say this is not our fight, that it is a fight between two world powers for supremacy, one to maintain the power she acquired in the past, the other, to wrest that power from her, this class maintaining that we should keep out of the conflict.

(4) Those who say that Hitler's fight against England is a fight against democracy and that for that reason it is our war, at the same time claiming that Hitler's purpose is to attack America and that the safety of our nation demands our entrance into the conflict so as to aid in crushing him, etc. etc.

(5) Those who aim to see both sides of the war situation without prejudice and with justice for all; who believe that if England in the past has gained advantage over other nations which causes deprivation to those countries she should be willing, for the sake of peace in the world, to relinquish that advantage if a way can be found to do so; they believe that since Mr. Roosevelt knows of a plan for an international economic organization that will "assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms" the movement to get our people into the fight, or even to give further aid to England until she takes a stand for international economic justice, should be thwarted by the American people.

It was found by this line of reasoning that no nation can have supremacy in trade over other nations without some country—or countries—suffering hardship as a result thereof. Also, it was proven that when such organization is formed it will make little difference to any nation whether it possesses large or small portions of the earth.

A plan that will do what Mr. Roosevelt stated at Charlottesville his plan will do could have been found only by the reasoning presented in that treatise. Therefore, it is logical to conclude that the article had been studied either by Mr. Roosevelt or by persons connected with the government who imparted the knowledge to him. Since the article reached government officials it is plain that the course followed by them in the matter of aiding England was taken with the knowledge of the injustices that are caused other nations by England's supremacy in trade.

A fight to preserve an old world order that causes injustice to some nations can not rightly be termed a fight to preserve democracy. Since Mr. Roosevelt knows of a way that will "assure to all powers equality of opportunity in the world's markets and in the securing of raw materials on equal terms," it should have been only on the basis of England having taken a stand for international justice that America should have been asked to give aid to that country. All Americans, therefore, both those who have been wanting this country to enter the conflict and those who will do the suffering if we take up arms against Germany, should demand of England that she declare herself ready to enter into a movement that will secure justice for all nations; also, that she communicate the fact of her readiness to take such action to the German Chancellor. The American people should then, if Congress has not by that time declared war, determine the course they will take regarding their entrance into the fight by the response Mr. Hitler will make to such communication from the Prime Minister of England.

DIVISIONS IN AMERICA REGARDING THE WAR

A basic cause for the struggle between England and Germany, and the cause for the lack of unity among the American people regarding the matter of aid to England, may be shown by the following:

Once there was a very large family in which one of the oldest sons had gained great advantage over the other sons and daughters. By reason of this advantage he had acquired much wealth while some of the others were always poor. This son, needless to say, had a position of great power in the family.

A younger brother, seeing the advantage of the older and believing himself to be deprived as a result thereof, raged at the difference in their opportunities for material gain. This younger one apparently had not grasped the idea that there should be equality among them and, therefore, did not try to establish equality; he believed that in a family one should hold supremacy over the others and, believing himself to be superior to the others, decreed that that

year, there is inevitably a dwindling of the amount of production taking place and of the amount being paid to the people. It would be possible for such process to be kept up, after a country has been having a splendid prosperity, until a condition is reached such as was experienced in America a decade ago and would be experienced still but for the government spending that has been taking place.

When such regulation is established not only will there be the highest possible standard of living for a people, there will be established a just relation between employers and employees and between those who cause production to take place and the consumers.

(8) Mathematical reasoning proves that no nation can receive a greater income from other countries for its produce than it expends for imports without some nation—or nations—suffering hardship as a result of this lack of balance. It shows, also, that there must be the same valuation put upon produce by the countries buying and selling, otherwise the countries whose prices are lowest are losers. There is a way in which an international organization may be created to keep up the balance between the various countries' imports and their exports.

(9) Every nation must make its own economic processes self-sustaining so that it will not need an income from other countries above the amount it pays for imports. It has been found how there can be created an "economic organization within nations" that will accomplish this, the way to create such organization being made possible by the use of factors in national economy discovered in 1939.

When the nations of the world form such international organization and create within themselves an organization by which their economic processes will be self-sustaining the world will become as one country, with the various nations as separate states therein, thus giving a basis for the establishment of peace in the world.

Thus this reasoning reveals that some of the customs carried down from the past to the present are not acceptable to the world of today and must be discarded along with other abandoned customs of an age now ending.

A book, "Mathematical Solution for World Problems," has been prepared which shows in full the solution for America's problems and for international problems. In preparing this work the reasoning has been given by which the various findings were made. Perhaps sometime those findings will seem self-evident. Today it seems self-evident that the earth is round but in Columbus' time the logical proofs had to be given in order to convince the people that it is round. It must needs be, therefore, that a book which gives the solution for present world problems give, also, the reasoning by which the solution was found; also, the arguments necessary to show the errors in the beliefs of the people that have been the cause of maintaining injustices in the economic order of the world.

Price of book, per copy, 60 cts. (no stamps)

Send orders

to

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