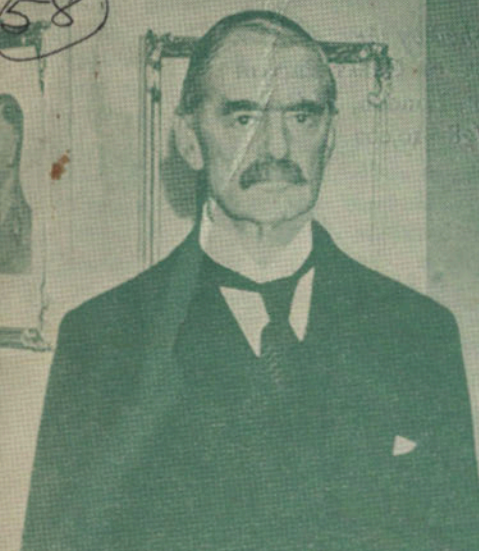


CHAMBERLAIN

58



HELPED HITLER

By J. R. Campbell

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HOW CHAMBERLAIN HELPED HITLER

By J. R. CAMPBELL

THE British people stand for the right of everyone to express his honest thoughts, to worship as he pleases, to reject any variety of religious faith, to support any political party, to criticise the Government and the authorities generally. Such rights did not fall from heaven. They were won for the British people after years of struggle.

The British people gave to the world the trade union movement, which has established itself as an essential part of British public life. Outside the six-million workers organised in various trades unions, there are millions whose standard of life has been in a measure protected by trade unionism. The social services of the country, unemployment and health insurance, housing, are the result of continuous pressure by these organisations. Over a large part of Europe, they have been destroyed by Fascism, which is preparing to destroy them in the remaining democratic countries including Britain.

Hunger Rations for All Europe

The standard of life of the British people is in peril. The Fascist countries are the low wage countries of Europe. Nazi Germany is the only country in the world where wages have actually been lowered since the crisis year of 1932. Hitler is out to spread this low wage regime through Europe, to put Europe on hunger rations as a means of getting the resources to declare a successful war on Britain. If all Europe goes on hunger rations, the present British standard of life, already far too low, cannot be maintained. And the National Government is helping to put all Europe on hunger rations.

Hitler was able to advance to the extent that he has, because he took the first steps forward under the joint banners of "the struggle for peace" and "the struggle against Bolshevism," and the powerful political machine and press of the Conservative Party has been used to convince the British people that this was the reason for his rearmament.

In October 1933, German Fascism left the League of Nations so that it might have a free hand in its preparation to poleaxe peace and democracy throughout Europe. While making this move, Hitler declared:

"The German Government and the German people are at one

in their desire to pursue a policy of peace, reconciliation and agreement, as the basis of all decisions and every undertaking.

“The German Government and the German people therefore reject the use of force as a means of removing the differences which exist within the European Community of States.”

This was in direct contradiction to what Hitler had written in his book “My Struggle” in which he said :

“To-day I am led to the sober consideration that lost territories are not won back by the volubility of Parliamentary gasbags, but must be won by a sharpened sword, that is, by bloody struggle.”

In May 1935 Hitler introduced conscription in Germany and accompanied this by the usual “peace speech.” Two points from this speech are well worthy of attention.

Hitler promised that Germany would under no circumstances militarise the Rhineland.

A few months later Hitler repudiated this promise and occupied the demilitarised Rhineland.

In the same speech Hitler declared :

“Germany neither intends nor wishes to interfere in the domestic affairs of Austria, to annex Austria or to attach that country to her.”

Yet this is precisely what Germany did less than three years later.

When Hitler occupied the Rhineland he again made a peace offer. The Tory press supported him, declaring that now the way was open for a peace settlement. A few months later, Hitler, with his eye on the rich mineral resources of Northern Spain, co-operated with Italy in invading that country.

He declares he has only gone in there to guarantee Europe against Bolshevism and British Toryism again supports him.

British Tories deliberately concealed from the people what Hitler is really aiming at. If we want to know, it is necessary to turn to “Mein Kampf” which contains the foreign policy programme from which German fascism has never deviated however much it may, by professions of peace, have distracted attention from its real aims.

“Mein Kampf” lays down the aim of building up a huge Fascist Empire in Europe and then ~~laying~~ claiming claim to a great colonial empire.

“Such a policy of land acquisition, however, cannot be carried out in some such place as the Cameroons, but is to-day almost exclusively possible only in Europe. . . . This will certainly not be freely done. Here, however, the right of self preservation comes into operation, and what is not yielded to gentle persuasion will have to be taken by the strong right arm.

This aim of expansion can only be secured by the annihilation of France.

“Germany must realise that the will for life of the German people must no longer be allowed to languish in mere passive defence, but that we must take up an active policy and throw ourselves into a final and decisive fight with France, with the greatest of German aims at stake. Only then will the eternal and unfruitful struggle between us and France be brought to a conclusion, on condition that the annihilation of France be looked upon solely as a means of gaining finally the possibility of expansion for our people. To-day there are eighty-million Germans in Europe. The justification of this foreign policy will be acknowledged when after 100 years 250,000,000 Germans will be living on this Continent.”

In order to facilitate this aim, Hitler in “Mein Kampf” recommended an alliance of Germany with Italy and England, so that France could be isolated and doomed to destruction.

Hitler Out to Divide England and France

This is the consistent policy that Hitler has pursued since he came to power five years ago. In every aggressive step he has taken, he has tried to split England from France and the British Tories have always rushed to help him.

When he went over to conscription, thus challenging the military power of France on the continent of Europe, he at the same time concluded a naval pact with Britain. The British Tories pretended that in this pact was the beginning of an all-round limitation of armaments, that after the naval pact there would be an air pact and so on. This illusion helped Hitler who was not aiming at limitation of armament, but at detaching Britain from France, and particularly after the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet pact, at driving a wedge between France, and its friends in Eastern Europe.

In violation of his own pledges Hitler proceeds to militarise the Rhineland so that Germany in the West can be rendered invulnerable to French pressure and the British Tories promptly seconded him by holding France back from action.

He then forms with Japan, and later with Italy, a war alliance directed against France, Britain and the Soviet Union. But as this war alliance is called the anti-Comintern pact, a large section of British Toryism supports the idea that this is directed against the Soviet Union alone.

In need of iron ore for his war industries, he co-operates with Mussolini in supporting the Franco rising and later on the Italian-German invasion of that country, so that he can possess himself of the rich mineral resources of Northern Spain.

At the same time, the German and Italian invasion threatens

to encircle France, and cut British communications with the Colonies and Dominions.

British Tories Help Him

Thus encouraged, Hitler prepared for the seizure of Austria, whose independence had been guaranteed by France, Britain and Italy at the Stresa Conference in 1935, and carried it through with general Tory approval.

Faced with a great upsurge of public indignation directed against his pro-Fascist policy, Chamberlain pretended that he was prepared at last to make a stand.

The successive acts of aggression on the part of Hitler had driven a solid wedge of Fascist territory extending from the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean between the Western Democracies and the great peace power, the Soviet Union, making common action for the defence of peace more difficult than it would otherwise have been. But not yet hopeless, for lying close to Germany was an ally of both France and the Soviet Union—Czechoslovakia.

If Hitler was able to eliminate Czechoslovakia he could do two things.

He could break down the barrier which barred his way to the East; to the granaries and oil wells of Roumania; to the domination of the Balkans.

Right up to the Russian border there would be nothing but a group of puppet states under German domination and from these, the Nazis hoped to draw the necessary raw materials to enable them to wage a victorious war against the Western Democracies or against the Soviet Union.

Hitler and his gang immediately proceeded to help their Tory allies in Great Britain to put it across. General Goering categorically declared that Germany would respect the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia and Chamberlain obligingly repeated this in the House of Commons.

Chamberlain declared that while Britain was not bound to defend Czechoslovakia by treaty, if a war started on the question of Czechoslovakia, Britain would be bound to be drawn in. The impression was created that the Chamberlain Government was not pro-fascist, but was slowly and reluctantly lining up with the Governments of France and the Soviet Union in resistance to Nazi aggression.

The Trade Union chiefs were firmly of this opinion. In one of the debates at the Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine, in making what he considered to be a strong point, said that he had put

the point to the Prime Minister that British arms might be used to support Fascist aggressors.

“The Prime Minister in reply asked us what Fascist powers we had in mind and I frankly confess I couldn't tell him. After all, does anybody imagine that these arms are to be used to help Germany conquer Czechoslovakia (Cheers.)”

That was precisely what British arms and British diplomacy were to help Germany to do within a few days.

Chamberlain's Pressure on Czechs

All along, the line of the Chamberlain Government was to force the Czech Government to surrender to Germany.

The stages through which this was done are to be found in Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on September 28.

“On June 7 the Sudeten German Party had put forward certain proposals which embodied the eight points of Herr Henlein's speech at Karlsbad on April 24.

“The Czechoslovakian Government, on their side had embodied their proposals in a draft nationality statute, a Language Bill, and an Administrative Reform Bill.

“About the middle of August it had become clear to Lord Runciman that the gap between these two proposals was too wide to permit of negotiation between the parties on that basis.

“In his capacity as mediator he was successful in preventing the Sudeten-German party from closing the door to further negotiations, and he was largely instrumental in inducing Dr. Benes to put forward new proposals on August 21, which appear to have been regarded by the Sudeten Party leaders as a suitable basis for the continuance of negotiations.”

These concessions forced upon a reluctant Czech Government promptly resulted in the Nazi supporters in Czechoslovakia indulging in more sweeping claims.

Again British pressure was applied to force the Czech Government to make further concessions.

“Accordingly, H.M. Minister at Prague (Mr. Newton) saw Dr. Benes on September 3 and emphasised to him that it was vital, in the interests of Czechoslovakia, to offer immediately and without reserve those concessions, without which the Sudeten-German question could not be peacefully settled.

“The Government were not in a position to say whether anything less than a full programme would suffice, and intimated that the Czech Government should go forward to the limit of concession.”

The German threats increased in volume and a feeling that war was imminent in Europe was created everywhere. Millions of people in every country in Europe, in Germany no less than elsewhere, were terrified at this prospect.

The Nazi gangsters were deliberately inducing terror, in order that their allies, the Chamberlain Government in Britain and the pro-Chamberlain section of the French Cabinet would be better able to induce their people to support the most far reaching concessions to Hitler.

It was in this atmosphere that Chamberlain flew to see Hitler. What followed is best expressed in Mr. Chamberlain's own words :

"In courteous but perfectly definite terms, Herr Hitler made it plain that he had made up his mind that the Sudeten Germans must have the right of self-determination.

"If they could not achieve this by their own efforts he said he would assist them to do so, and he declared categorically that rather than wait he would be prepared to risk a world war. . . .

"He said that if I could give him, there and then an assurance that the British Government accepted the principle of self-determination, he was quite ready to discuss ways and means of carrying it out.

"If, on the contrary, I told him that such a principle could not be considered by the British Government, then he agreed that it was of no use to continue our conversations."

It is clear that there was nothing in the nature of negotiations. Hitler simply threatened Chamberlain with world war if the Sudeten territories and, as part of them, the fortifications of Czechoslovakia, were not handed over to Germany, and the latter readily agreed to take back to Britain this ultimatum.

Was Hitler Prepared to Fight ?

Was Hitler in a position to make good his threat? We must remember that a few weeks before the whole of German economy had been shaken by a great Stock Exchange crisis; that a grave financial crisis is developing as a result of the heavy expenditure by the Government; that the responsible military leaders, basing themselves on the experience of Spain, no longer believed that a short and easy victory was possible; that the German people feared world war so much that the whole press has sought to convince them that the only possible struggle was one between Germany and an isolated Czechoslovakia.

But Herr Hitler made the threat because he knew that reaction in France and Britain would use that threat in order to organise a sell out.

The result was that Chamberlain flew back to London and proceeded to induce the British and French Governments to impose Hitler's plan upon Czechoslovakia.

"Accordingly, the British and French Ministers in Prague were instructed to inform the Czechoslovak Government that the continuance within Czechoslovakia of the districts mainly inhabited by

Sudeten Germans would imperil the interests of Czechoslovakia herself and all hopes of peace. The Czechoslovak Government was asked to agree immediately to the direct transfer to the Reich of areas inhabited by the population of more than 50 per cent. Germans.

"The Czechoslovak Government was informed that to meet its natural desire for security in the future, His Majesty's Government would be prepared as a contribution to the pacification of Europe, to join in an international guarantee in regard to the new boundaries of the Czechoslovak State."

Let us look at these proposals for a moment. We see in the first place that all districts with a majority of Germans have to be ceded to Hitler. Now it is perfectly possible for a district which contains a majority of people who are opposed to German rule to be handed over to Hitler.

Say a district has 52 per cent. Germans, and 48 per cent. Czechs and that 10 per cent. of the Germans are opposed to going under Hitler. Under the plan drawn up by the British and French Governments on the basis of Hitler's ultimatum, this territory with an anti-Hitler majority must be ceded to Germany.

Still more grotesque is the suggestion that Britain and France would defend the new frontiers of Czechoslovakia. Both were pledged by the Covenant of the League of Nations to defend the existing frontier, France was pledged to do so by its treaty of mutual assistance. If both countries had just ratted on this obligation to defend the existing strongly fortified natural frontier, what likelihood would there be of these defending a much more vulnerable frontier.

What did Britain and France obtain in return for this sacrifice of Czechoslovakia?

Did Hitler, whom Chamberlain was working so energetically to "appease," now proceed to give guarantees for peaceful behaviour for the future?

On the contrary, in his first conversation with Chamberlain he did not even give a promise of refraining from further demands for a single minute after he had obtained possession of the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. The British and French Governments had surrendered to Hitler and had got nothing in return. When the full betrayal of peace represented by those proposals became clear, public indignation rose to fever heat. It was clear that there was going to be the utmost difficulty in getting them through.

Hitler Raises His Demands

To the aid of Chamberlain, there again came Hitler who increased his demands, now claiming the right to occupy the Czech

fortifications immediately and to prevent anyone from removing his wealth or property from the Sudeten districts. Chamberlain could not, in view of public opinion, accept these demands, and appeared superficially to be about to make a stand. The result is that a considerable section of public opinion, aided by the Liberal and Labour press, moved gradually away from denunciation of the Anglo-French surrender towards support of Chamberlain whom they now believed to be about to make a stand.

At the same time public apprehension was aroused when the very backward state of air-raid precautions were realised, when mothers were told that their young children had to be ready at any moment so that they could be taken to a place of safety in the country.

This was the atmosphere that Chamberlain wanted for a further sell out. All the psychological conditions had been created.

Chamberlain then proceeded directly and through the intermediary of Mussolini to fix up a meeting with Hitler in which the complete surrender would take place. The news of this meeting was presented to the House of Commons in the following way :

“ Whatever views Hon. Members may have had about Signor Mussolini in the past, I believe everyone will welcome his gesture of being willing to work with us for peace in Europe. That is not all. I have something further to say to the House yet. I have now been informed by Herr Hitler that he invites me to meet him at Munich to-morrow morning. He has also invited Signor Mussolini and M. Daladier. Signor Mussolini has accepted and M. Daladier has also accepted. I need not say what my answer will be.”

There is no need to describe the hysterical scene which followed. The Labour and Liberal leaders forgetting that the negotiations were to take place on the basis of what the National Council of Labour described as “ a shameful betrayal of a peaceful and democratic people ” (Statement of September 20), welcomed the Prime Minister’s statement and wished him “ God Speed.” Alone in Parliament, amid the din of howling Tories, Wm. Gallacher, M.P., voices his protest.

When Chamberlain went back to Hitler on the 22nd September, Hitler presented the demands that the Czechs clear out of the Sudeten districts, abandoning their fortifications intact to the Germans. In other words they got seven days to clear out. The Czechs refused to budge.

The Munich “ Concessions ”

At the Munich Conference the dictators gave a “ notable example ” of concessions. Instead of allowing the Czechs seven days

to clear out they were graciously allowed 10 days to clear out.

On the other hand, Hitler, acting on behalf of Poland, and Mussolini acting on behalf of Hungary, proceeded to further dismember Czechoslovakia.

The Munich agreement states :

“When the question of the Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia has been settled, German and Italy for their part will give a guarantee to Czechoslovakia.

“The heads of the Governments of the Four Powers declare that the problems of the Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, if not settled within three months by agreement between the respective governments shall form the subject of another meeting of the heads of Governments as the Four Powers here represent.”

This means in plain words that if Czechoslovakia does not cede further territory to Hungary and Poland, the Germans and Italians will again blackmail the British and the French in order to force them to co-operate in compelling Czechoslovakia to give up further territory.

Hitler Gets His Pound of Flesh

The territory to be handed over to Hitler by the 10th will correspond to that delineated by Hitler in his Godesberg memorandum. He has got his full pound of flesh.

The meaning of this “peace settlement” was made clear in the statement issued by the Communist Party immediately after the terms had been published :

“The victory of peace and democracy seemed certain, and this meant the end of Hitler’s threat to Europe.

“But Chamberlain did not want this. He was determined to save the face and prestige of Hitler.

“This was why he went to Munich. Not to save peace and help the Czechoslovak people, but to save Hitler, break the democratic peace front, and open Europe and Britain to fascism and new wars.

“The peace of the world has not been saved. It has been betrayed to the custody of Hitler, to be broken when he considers the time favourable for his next act of conquest, with his military forces enormously strengthened by his invasion of Czechoslovakia.

“No such terms have ever yet been inflicted on a peaceful country that had already gone to the limit of sacrifice in the interests of world civilisation.

If the Munich Agreement is not repudiated, ask yourself the question ‘What country in Europe will be the next to be attacked?’”

But it is claimed the peace of the world has been preserved. Daladier is reported to have said:

“We have avoided a war, and surely that is worth a lot. If there had been any war it may have meant the sacrifice of at least

ten million persons over a question of returning the three millions of German race to Germany, and then there would have been the question of the reconstruction of Czechoslovakia.

“Who would want to make himself responsible for that?”

The line of argument here is that Hitler would have declared war and sacrificed ten million lives in order to have obtained the right to annex that part of Czechoslovakia in which three million Germans and many Czechs live.

Towards a Fascist Europe ?

If Hitler was prepared for this enormous expenditure of lives, if he was prepared to risk the existence of his regime (which we have shown to be more than doubtful) then it is clearly because the possession of Sudetenland was a step towards the greater aim of a Fascist Europe. To give him all that he asks for at this moment without a struggle, to place the key of the domination of Europe in his hands, is surely a strange way of preserving peace.

In order to save Chamberlain's face and keep him in power, a so-called Peace Pact is signed which reads as follows:

“We, the German Fuehrer and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting to-day and are agreed in recognising that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for the future of our countries and of Europe.

“We regard the agreement signed yesterday night and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement as symbolic of the decision of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again.

“We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any other question that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference, and thus to contribute to the assurance of peace in Europe.”

And this worthless scrap of paper is supposed to be a just equivalent for handing over the strategical heart of Europe to Hitler.

This gigantic betrayal of democracy and peace has only been possible because of three things (1) a lack of understanding of the real character of Fascism; (2) a lack of understanding of the real character of Chamberlain, and (3) a lack of unity amongst the labour and democratic forces in Great Britain.

Fortunately the events of the last week have taught people the real character of Hitler, but they have still to realise the full infamy of Chamberlain. When in the cinemas of the country people are found cheering Chamberlain and hissing Hitler, there is still a lack of understanding of the role that Chamberlain is playing as Hitler's accomplice. Or when trade union leaders believe, as Sir Walter Citrine did, that Chamberlain would not assist the Fascist

dictators, when the Liberal and Labour leaders on the very eve of the most gigantic betrayal of all were actually of the opinion that Chamberlain was going to make a stand against Hitler.

Why Chamberlain Helps Fascism

There should be no room for illusions about the Chamberlain government and why it supports fascism.

"The Chamberlain Government" said the resolution of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party, "has pursued this scandalous policy of betrayal because it is the representative of those reactionary circles in Great Britain who in their own way are working for a government similar to those of Germany and Italy, in order to have a free hand to ruthlessly pursue their class interests. They are, at the outset of the economic crisis, demanding a cut in the social services and the reduction of the standard of life of the British people.

"They have aided the big combines in the munitions industry to accumulate scandalously high profits at the public expense and have joined them in seeking to break down the standard of life of the munitions workers. They have put on the Statute Book a whole series of reactionary measures (Seditious Act and Public Order Act) and have sought to encourage the growth of the Mosley movement as a weapon against the British working class, because on their way to Fascism they see in the British Labour Movement and in the cherished democratic rights of the British people, obstacles which must be swept aside."

Until this is realised the Labour and Democratic forces will go from blunder to blunder, from betrayal to betrayal.

But Chamberlain has been able to get away with it because the forces in opposition to him are not united. As Congress pointed out:

"The British working class alone is not in a position to bring about an immediate reversal of this policy and to end the rule of the Chamberlain clique, and the other sections alone are not in a position to compel this change. The treacherous pro-fascists led by Chamberlain are carrying out the historical ruling class policy of 'divide and conquer,' seeking through this policy to clear the way for a fascist transformation in Great Britain."

When last March the Chamberlain Government was faced with a grave crisis consequent on the dismissal of Eden and the annexation of Austria, the Labour movement had a unique opportunity to unite all the opposition forces in a struggle against the Government. That opportunity was deliberately rejected.

Democratic Forces Divided

The result was that in the vital months between the annexation of Austria and the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, the Labour and Democratic forces were divided and impotent and the British people

could not be mobilised to a full understanding of the great issues that they were shortly to be called to face.

Even when the full gravity of the crisis began to be understood, when the Labour movement issued a call against the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, it took no steps whatever to organise a great Labour campaign to carry its policy to the mass of the people, indeed the mere suggestion of such a campaign was violently opposed by prominent trade union leaders.

No great campaign was organised until Chamberlain returned from Berchtesgaden with the first plan of betrayal.

Not only so but although the situation demanded the pressure of a united people against Chamberlain, there was an utter refusal on the part of the Labour Party to talk with other sections of democratic opinion. During the March crisis the Liberals had been rebuffed when they approached the Labour Party for common action. They were not willing to face another rebuff. The Labour Party Executive on the other hand stood pat on its decisions regarding the Popular Front. Local Labour Parties who at the height of the crisis dared to co-operate with Communists, or Liberals, in public meetings were brought into line. The influential Peace movement, composed of anti-Chamberlain forces in all parties, remained isolated from the Labour Party.

What a policy! Hitler strives to keep his potential enemies separated in order to defeat them one by one. The National Council of Labour warns the whole movement against this and declares: "The British Government must leave no doubt in the mind of the German Government that they will unite with the French and Soviet Governments to resist any attack on Czechoslovakia."

But the very same National Council of Labour refuses to unite with the Communists, with Liberal and Peace organisations in a common campaign to force Mr. Chamberlain to cease uniting with Hitler in forcing through the dismemberment of democracy in Czechoslovakia. The result is that Chamberlain has got away with it and the Labour bureaucrats who were boasting last May about winning a General Election easily are now shivering with apprehension lest a general election is sprung upon them which leaves them with fewer seats in Parliament.

Burning Need for Unity

But the crisis has taught the British Labour movement lessons. They have seen the shameful behaviour of their leaders who, while opposing the Popular Front in the name of the "independence of the Labour movement," shamefully cheered Chamberlain on his way to the betrayal of Czechoslovakia.

The supreme lesson is that the Chamberlain-Hitler policy will reach greater depths of betrayal unless the Labour and democratic forces unite. Yesterday they gave way when Chamberlain gave away the strategical heart of Europe. To-morrow he is ready to do a deal with Mussolini over Spain, which will give Fascism control of Britain's Mediterranean communications. Only the unity of all the popular forces in Britain can defeat this project.

Our 15th Congress pointed the way to that unity:

The struggle against Chamberlain's policy of betraying peace and democracy must be the starting point of a great popular movement, not only for the defence of peace but for the fight against the economic crisis.

Not only is the working class organised in its Trade Unions and political parties, but the middle sections of society, the professional workers, intellectuals, and farmers have a host of organisations which we must seek to bring together in a common front on the basis of a common programme, and the working class should take the initiative in bringing about this common struggle and common movement.

The Communist Party puts forward the following proposals as the basis of such a People's Front movement:

FOR THE DEFENCE AND MAINTENANCE OF PEACE by the collective action of France, Britain and the Soviet Union in defence of Czechoslovakia; for the lifting of the arms ban on the Spanish Government and the granting of credit to enable it to buy the food required for its heroic defence of democracy; and for the establishment of an effective system of air raid precautions.

THE NATIONALISATION OF THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRIES with a view to preventing profiteering at the expense of the workers or the taxpayers.

FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ECONOMIC CRISIS by the inauguration of a great scheme of public works, by special measures to establish new industries in the depressed areas and by the forty-hour week, the establishment of a minimum wage and of Trade Union agreements in all industries.

THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE in order to increase home grown food supplies and the reorganisation of the marketing schemes in the interests of farmworkers, farmers and consumers.

THE EXTENSION OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION, particularly through the adoption of the Youth Charter and

increased Old Age Pensions and free secondary education for all.

THE LIGHTENING OF THE BURDEN OF INCOME TAX on lower incomes, and a revision of the local rating system which place undue burdens on the small shopkeepers and resident owners. Increased taxation of the higher grades of income, increased death duties and taxation of site values.

FOR THE DEFENCE AND EXTENSION OF ALL DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES to be secured by the dissolution of the Fascist organisations, the imposition of the heaviest penalties against anti-Semitism, the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act, the Sedition Act and the Public Order Act, and the immediate adoption of measures for the democratisation of the armed forces.

FOR THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLES OF THE EMPIRE in the defence of peace on the basis of the immediate extension to all parts of the British Empire of the same democratic rights with regard to organisation, press and free speech as exists in Britain. The right of the colonial peoples to determine their own destiny.

This is the only policy that can save the British people. The time is short. At any moment the Dictators may table their next demand. At any moment, their British allies led by Chamberlain will plan new betrayals. And those who by short-sighted clique policy prevent the democratic forces of Britain from uniting against Hitler-Chamberlain, are guilty of a terrible crime against the British people.

**Be Prepared to Resist
Fascism's Next Attack**

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