

FRANCE TO-DAY.

The wave of swift and vast ^{1/2} change which is sweeping the world has reached France.

Some 500-600 Millions of our industrial civilisation have changed the political and economic system under which they lived five years ago.

USA 130	
USSR 170	300
Japan 100	100
Germ. 60	
Italy 40	100
Aust 16	
Turkey 14	
Poland 35	100
France 45	
<hr/>	
600 Mill.	

but

England an island in more than one sense.

Adaptation inevitable.

The ~~role~~ of the common man decisive.

What kind of a change is going on in France? What are the chances of
 a New Deal? A move towards Socialism? ~~AND~~ Counter attack
 of Fascism?

The nature of the problems ^{involved} ~~concerning~~ in the different countries affected:

1. Constitutional or "political". Crisis of the parliamentary system.
 a/ weakness of the executive. or of "democracy"
 1. unstable governments.
 2. corruption.
 3. rule of the chamber.

Germany, Italy, Poland, Austria.

b/ unreality of the two party system

England.

2. Social legislation and Labour conditions.

- a/ social insurance
 b/ Trade Unionism.
 3. Economic and financial situation.

currency, unemployment.

4. International.

Part I.

What is French foreign policy to be in the light of the results of the election?

A/ Foreign policy, Franco, Social policy. ^{without}
The Left less favorable to Italy. Leon Blum stands for an democratic foreign policy

Strongly League Policy

No objection on relying on Russian help
1,300,000

BUT OF COURSE / FRANCE

The Prospects of the Left. Government. Either Leon Blum or an other Socialist. 1924 but with a "left" support crutch to rely on.

Possibly a Radical

B/ Monetary policy

Left parties against devaluation, but even more against deflation.

C/ Social policy and general home policy.

Dissolution of the League
Forward social legislation.

Part II.

What are the prospects of this policy?

How has the crisis arisen?

1 In every country where the influence of the working class on legislation becomes strongly felt, Fascism makes its appearance.

In France left parties have been accused of running away from responsibility; Constructive work made impossible by the ~~financial~~ powers of ~~finance~~.

Dictatorship (reform of the constitution in a strong sense) based on the charge of financial unreliability and political ^{unity.} ~~lack of~~

France to-day.

What is French foreign policy going to be in the light of the elections?

The future of the franc? Should France go off gold?
is From the English point of view.
The crisis of which the present elections arose

- a/ Financial
- b/ economic unemployment, trade depression.
agricultural
- c/ political FASCIST DANGER

France an agricultural country.
farmers liberal.
small industry
Trade Unionism.

Socialist parties, Unified
split
cooperating again.

Neither French Parties: English type, voters
parties, but not trade unions
run or supported.
Trade Unions even less political than the English.

Number of cabinets.

Aims of the moderate fascist: Tardieu (non member)
no-dissolution
back benchers right to propose financial
measures.
deficits. Poincare saves the franc.
stabilising low

Laval saves the franc.
stabilising too high.

What does the agricultural crisis consist in?

Programme for the Left.

Banque de France (regency)
Agricultural (state buying.)
Dissolution of the League's

Tactics: No militia (no armaments) either one thing or the
other

Chauteaup, Paris - Gucau

1934 dict Doumergue 6. Febr. Stavsky Croix de Feu

Flandin

1935

Front populaire est.

dict.

Laval June 8th decree powers, 15th dedrees

*(Com 10 + 11 1934?)
FB10 In 97 + 26
VII. Komintern Congress
Dimitoff*

Sarraut { *octobe: Chamber meth, nov. Reims* } January 1936 -- June 1st. Ratific Soviet Treaty
Léon Blum (?) ~~MMMM~~ Dissolution of Leagues.

A
Constitutional points.

economic system "planning"
purification of party morals (*parliament*)
strong executive (*no dissolution*) *1935*
back benches can move financial measures.

Electoral methods. Uninomianl, second election (1932, 1936)

Results. State of parties.

Expectations after first ballot

Final results.	220	160 marxist	<i>618 309</i>
<i>Left</i>	380	228 " "	

Programme:

Economic situation Wages

AGricultural situation .

*375
406*

THE LOCARNO POWERS LONDON TALKS; in March 1936.

I. Has anything happened at all, and if so what has happened?
Eden's speech. The text of the agreements.

DISCUSSION.

II. Why has Germany decided to remilitarise the Rhin fait accompli fashion?

Italy and Germany. Oil sanction surprise.
The mutual existence of suspicion.

III. Why did the French grow so excited?

The Locarno Treaty ~~MMMM~~ drawn up in view of this situation.

No danger of War (Symbolism).

IV. What was the English policy?

a/ Not forcing the issue.

b/ ~~THE~~ Testing Hitler.

V. Was it a mishap?

Yes. English policy had been
collective security
not encirclement,
no fait accompli.

Both countries mislead.

VI. England's foreign policy. a/ Italian question (Abyssinia)

b/ Collective security aa. with Russia or without

bb. Bringing in Germany.

VII. England stuck in the War East.

Hitler's point Sir John Simon.

The choice.

England opposite to Russia's entry to Europe.

VIII; Since febr. 3 1935 .

Germany reamed,
Rheinland remilitarised.

On the other hand

Russia brought in,
England effective military guarantee
to France.

VIII; Trying to make Hitler show his hand.