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Marylebone L.C.C. Literary Institute.

Society, Government and Economic Life under Fascism and Communism.

Outline Syllabus.

In Nineteenth Century society government and economic life had become almost completely separated. Such a condition of affairs, while tending to enhance vastly the material benefits accruing from the division of labour, threatened to destroy the tissue of society itself. The protective reactions of society, such as social legislation or tariffs, were fraught with new dangers.

Both nationally and internationally, the present crises can, ultimately, be traced to this development.

In the totalitarian trend of our time society re-asserts its unity with a vengeance. Under Fascism and Communism government and economic life are fused; the institutional methods, however, by which this is achieved are governed by opposite principles.

First Lecture:

The unity of society.

Second Lecture:

Separation of industry and state.

Third Lecture:

The crises.

Fourth Lecture:

The totalitarian trend.

Fifth Lecture:

Marxism.

Sixth Lecture:

The Russian Revolution.

Seventh Lecture:

Hegel and Nietzsche.

Eighth Lecture:

The Corporative state.

Ninth Lecture:

State and Industry in Germany.

Tenth Lecture:

Liberty and totality.

(Italy's Place in Europe) cont.

All three had their parallel in Germany,

1. French Revolution effecting the emancipation of the serfs and the freedom of occupations (Stein-Hardenberg legislation) *Freizügigkeit*
The End of the Holy Roman Empire, the "Ginebund with its modern outlook; the mediatisation of some many German (diminutive) Princelings.
2. the reaction to Napoleon takes the form of national emancipation in the Burschenschaft and the effects of the Wars of Liberation. *nationale*
3. National Socialism the Unity of the Reich is carried through Germany achieves the Union with Austria. *union*

II. Does it follow ~~from this~~ that Italy's and Germany's present "axis" corresponds to an underlying necessity?
historical

No such superficial assertion is implied. But Yet the similarity of the stage of development is not without consequence to the manner in which the axis becomes effective. For not only are their systems similar but which is more important, the role which these systems play at present in the history of these communities, is similar.

In other words: Italy's foreign policy is not determined by its ideologies. But ~~never~~ though otherwise determined, the similarity of the ideologies of the two countries comes in as a ~~substantial~~ factor, enhancing the effectiveness of their common efforts. *secondary, or accessory*

Both are engaged in the task of nation building and that they are working at this task by similar methods, facilitates their cooperation.

Difference of German & Italian Fascism

III. Italian Fascism not primarily directed towards outside.

- German: Fascism or National Socialism a ~~movement~~ *theory or ethic*
- a which is not merely counter-revolutionary;
 - b not merely directed at internal unity i.e. at the "nationalisation" of the people
 - c but from the start a ~~monopolistic~~ popular movement claiming to influence the masses of the people
 - d and definitely directed at the solution of the international problems of the country.

Italian Fascism ~~is a movement~~ less ~~advanced~~ advanced stage of of a nationhood

IV

- Specific*
- a Fascism up to 1925 is merely counter-revolutionary
 - b possessed no doctrine
 - c attempting to unite the "nation" ~~but~~ not the masses which it has never attempted to reach. *no politics in the popular*
 - d definitely directed after 1925 at the solution of internal social, industrial and general administrative problems

Endway!

(Italy's Place in Europe) Cont.

Thus German foreign policy links ~~its foreign policy closely~~ with its Weltanschauung! of (a) Soil and settlement (b) Anti-Bolshevism while Italian foreign policy ^{collective - imperialist} does not do so. German policy deems its philosophy a great asset. "By your oriflammes be ye known." (Hitler). Italian foreign policy is merely one of possibilities ^{many} and exigencies. ^{a policy of} ~~It is not determined by~~ ^{it is a mere ideology, but which will be used by it.}

IV. No objective causes of Italian expansionism.

Imperialism, a basic phenomenon which is merely rationalised by ~~reducing it to~~ religious, political or economic causes.

{ China is certainly overpopulated, but ^{nevertheless} not expansionist; while 7th century Arabas was not overpopulated and yet started out on a movement which in less than a century ~~had~~ reached Central France.

Doing something ~~anything~~. The sources of energy are not necessarily indicated by the direction in which they induce the community to move once these energies have begun to express themselves. (Not analogous to mechanical processes where the direction of them ~~men~~ defines its cause).

Externally, Fascism is pure imperialism, l'art pour l'art. This often stressed by Mussolini (while the Germans refer to their mission or to alleged practical necessity, ~~when~~ justifying their expansionist aims).

Once started, they can find reasonable aims. But then will not make them start.

V. Faced with enormous internal tasks.

The illiteracy, the poverty and misery of the people.
The lack of iron ore, coal and ~~minerals~~ metals.

Was 2
~~Lack of civil service~~

This made Italy a non-Great Power under modern conditions.

This is the ultimate reason for her dependence upon foreign powers for her nationhood. Dependence upon France, then Germany ~~and~~ Great Britain.

Not until aeroplanes allow her to develop ~~her~~ military force on comparatively little metal resources, does the situation change.

True, Italy
Italy was client of one or another of the great powers. There was nothing to make her friends of the one ~~power~~ in preference to the other, but there was a cause for her dependence upon one or them at a time. ~~Italy~~ meant nothing - traditional friendship with Great Britain - Middle European common past - these are merely ideologies. The object fact was Italy's inevitable junior partnership. This situation has not ceased to exist. Now it is Germany again. Germany is landpower which can supply Italy with the most needed raw materials of war: iron coal, steel, some of the metals, and perhaps, tomorrow, even oil.)

And is dictated
~~VI. The New Italy's foreign policy - ~~marked~~ up to the Great War.~~

France was until 1874 in evidence in Rome. Consequent tendency to move towards Germany. *French policy withdrawn 1877. Clerical ruled by Garibaldi 1877. Franco-Italy*

VI. ~~III~~ (Italy's Place in Europe) Cont. *The New Italy's foreign policy up to 1914*

In the Neapolitano, the ~~Mafia~~ Mafia and the Camorra Administration regarded as foreign hostile, corrupt. Palizzolo and Minister Nazi, Nazi had authorised the teaching of Mazzini's Duties of Man in the public schools. Foreign Affairs.

Up till 1874 there was a French frigate in Rome. At Civita Vecchia. Real danger of French intervention until the clericals were entirely routed (1877). Consequently tendency to move towards Germany.

Determination to create a powerful Navy disliked by France.

1878 Berlin Tunis escapes her, though Austria and Russia encouraged her to demand it. But afraid of France.

Empty handed (compare Versailles). 1881 outwitted by France.

Italians stupefied at absence of protest of Great Britain and Germany. But secret acquisition of Cyprus by England had been paid for by invitation to France to compensate herself in North

(France-Bey) Africa. Treaty of Bard 1881 fanned Italian hostility to France into flames. Tunis. Salisbury encouraged France to take Tunis. (Bismarck suggested to Salisbury that he should write to Waddington in Berlin).

May 20, 1882 Humberto signed a Treaty with Francis Joseph I. (Bismarck marks master piece). Meeting at Vienna.

1882 Great Britain could not well invite Italy to join in occupation of Egypt (Garibaldi was organising a legion to help Arabi Pasha. Menotti).

1884 But Downing Street intimated to Italy that they would not mind if a friendly power occupied certain Red Sea littorals.

Triple Alliance protected Italy on land, Great Britain on Sea, and so Italy went ahead. Cromer warned the Italians.

1885 Dogali (300 men cut to pieces).
1887 20,000 men sent but later recalled.

King John dies, Amrhy. Menelik supported by Italians against the Tigreh rivals. Treaty Accialli. Suzerainty over Abyssinia? King Humbert wearing the Ethiopian crown - (coins).

1889 Columbia Erythrea. 50 years too soon!
1896 Crispien and an authentic victory. Abyssinian army withdrew. Baratieri advanced, goaded on by Crispien. 20,000 defeated by 80,000 under Menelik. A down

1900 Only 80,000 square miles retained.

1906 Italy, France and Great Britain sign an Agreement on Abyssinia.

France's tariff War up till 1908. France accepts Tripolis claim of Italy. (6 yrs later)

1901 rapprochement.

1904 Loubet goes to Rome. Support to France at Algeiras even at the cost of some friction with Germany.

1902 Triple Alliance renewed.

a. ~~War~~ of an Albanian Albania. Valona!

b. Italian occupation of Albania equally intolerable to Austria.

c. Pacific economic penetration with the help of religious

orders-- both Austrian & Italian. Rhos. Subsidies

1874-1875
Landed in Abyssinia!

King

11 yrs
of
disastrous
experience

Italy & France

Albania

(Italy's Place in Europe). Cont.

Austro-Italian rivalry:

Railway policy (Trieste).

Anti-Austrian agitation in Italy (Irredenta).

dynastic relations of Italy with Montenegro.

Plan of strategic railway across the Balkans of Novipazar.
on the road to Salonica. (Between Mitrovica and Uvatz).

This would have cut across all Italian lines of penetration
from Albania to the East.

An Austrian railway running South from Cattaro was also
opposed by Italy. The Italians promised 1,6 Mill pounds
subsidy to a Serbian rival line. Danube-Adriatic line.

1910 position Italy stands more to lose than other countries in case of con-
flict. (Financial weakness).

.....

In the 1912 Libyan War Austria stood aside.

The Great War breaks out.

Italy's great chance. A second Balkan war.

(Italy's Place in Europe) Cont.

VII The new situation after the War.

Italy now faced with a great opportunity: The Austro Hungarian Monarchy gone.

But her efforts were soon ~~blundered~~ ^{haulted}

a. the Adriatic by Yugoslavia, a new national state, ready to fight.

b. by Germany in the Danubian basin. (aa. ~~Gyarusian~~ Turkey.)

aa first in Austria 1933+

bb then in Hungary 1938.

c. but Germany's pressure weakens French resistance and the Abyssinian irruption succeeds.

d. the Spanish intervention followed, which opened the road to attack

e. on France herself i.e. Tunis etc. *Tibet, Suez.*

f. the greatest chance however lies in the Mediterranean as a whole, for nationhood ~~is now going~~ to the Arabian peoples and Italy is playing the liberator to them.

g. the rise of new nations. Parallel of Eastern Europe to Near East.

1919-22 Russias role taken over by Italy.

It is the phenomenon of pure imperialism which may or may not make use of objective historical forces.

~~anti-Bolshevik~~ is the one.

the rise of Arabian nationalism is the other.

Parallel to Germany's Eastern Policy!