

# Sir Oswald Mosley's Life And Work His Legacy To People Today

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Sir Oswald Mosley

## ACTION

Special Commemorative Edition - "BRITAIN FIRST"

### Mosley's Answer To Slump

#### Born Into Turbulent Times

Sir Oswald Mosley was born on Nov. 16, 1896, the heir to the fifth baronet, of a family which had been landed aristocracy in Staffordshire County for 400 years. He attended exclusive schools at Winchester and The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. He excelled in sports such as boxing and fencing. Mosley would later inherit an estate valued in today's money in the millions of dollars. With the outbreak of World War One in 1914, when just 18, Mosley joined the Royal Flying Corps (today the Royal Air Force). He was one of the first 60 British Airmen to fight. In the course of action he suffered a leg injury which left him with a noticeable limp for the rest of his life. However, he insisted on continuing to serve his country in time of war and volunteered for front line trench fighting in France.

After the war he ran for Parliament in 1918 and was elected as a Conservative with a majority of over 10,000 votes. At age 22 he was the youngest member of the House of Commons. Sir Oswald was appalled at the lack of benefits for ex-servicemen and the miserable working conditions of the people. His genius was immediately recognized and publisher J.L. Garvin referred to Mosley's "dazzling prospects." Beatrice Webb called him, "the most brilliant man in Parliament." Mosley married Cynthia Curzon on May 11, 1920. Her father was the former Viceroy of India and the Foreign Secretary of the Conservative Party. Their wedding was held in the Royal Chapel in Westminster Abbey. Attending were King George and Queen Mary along with King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

#### Launching of "The New Party"

Labor Party Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald appointed Mosley as the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1929. Mosley joined the Labor Party and was elected to the Parliament and considered for the posts of First Lord of the Admiralty or Foreign Secretary. He finally got a sub-cabinet position. All observers of this period agree that had Sir Oswald remained in either the Conservative Party or the Labor Party he eventually would have become Prime Minister of Great Britain. On Jan. 23, 1930 he presented MacDonald with the now famous - "Mosley Memorandum." Unemployment had reached 2.5 million and Sir Oswald believed that emergency measures were needed to relieve the misery of the people.

The Mosley Memorandum called for a five year program designed to protect home industries from foreign competition from low wage nations. It called for the modernization of the textile industry which was being moved to India for cheap labor. He called for controls over the banks so that they would be forced to finance British manufacturing. He offered a detailed plan for massive public works projects such as slum clearance, land drainage and road construction. Mosley called for stopping British overseas investment so that it could be used at home. He demanded an increase in unemployment payments and a new system of early retirement.



Sir Oswald Mosley leads one of hundreds of marches he would hold. On left of Mosley is the legendary Neil Francis Hawkins.

He asked why should we be spending money overseas to provide jobs there instead of at home? Mosley's final words:

"The situation which faces us is very serious. It is not irreparable but I feel from the depths of my being, that the days of muddling through are over, that this time we cannot muddle through. This nation has to be mobilized and rallied for a tremendous effort. What I fear much more than a sudden crisis is a long, slow, crumbling through the years until we sink to the level of a Spain, a gradual paralysis beneath which all the vigor and energy of this country will succumb. That is a far more dangerous thing and far more likely to happen unless some effort is made. You have in this country, resources, skilled craftsmen among the workers, design and technique among the technicians, unknown and unequalled in any other country in the world. What a fantastic assumption it is that a nation, which within the lifetime of everyone has put forth efforts of energy and vigor unequalled in the history of the world should succumb before an economic situation such as the present."

#### Movement of Youth Is Born

Mosley's program was defeated by a Labor Party caucus vote of 210 to 29. (Some 17 had sponsored it.) Mosley took his proposals to the Labor Party conference in Oct. 1930. It lost by only a handful of votes but the members gave Mosley a standing ovation and re-elected him to their National Executive Committee. Mosley resigned from the government and took the issue to the people. With a number of members from both the Conservative Party and the Labor

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#### BUF Policy Points They Apply Today

Sir Oswald Mosley drew up ten points of policy in 1932. Many apply to the problems we face today. In part they include:

"Our watchword is 'Britain First.' We are determined to build a Nation worthy of Patriots. Therefore we stand for revolutionary changes in government, in economics and in life itself. "British Union will solve the problem of unemployment and poverty by the establishment of the Corporate State. . . Private enterprise must enrich the Country as well as the individual. Trade Unions and employers alike must serve the Nation and not the faction, and in so doing will serve their own best interests.

#### Protect "Home Market"

"The Corporate State will create a larger Home Market by raising wages and salaries over the whole field of industry as science and organization increase the power to produce. We will overcome the problem of men and machines being unemployed while thousands require the goods they can produce. A high standard of living will be built by the Corporations free from wage-cutting and sweat labor competition at home and abroad.

That high standard of living will provide the Home Market with the industry it now lacks. Thus the people will consume what the people produce ! Employment will be provided for all by the demand of an increased Home Market.

British work will be kept for British Workers free from alien under-cutting and alien job-seekers !

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# Thousands Rally Behind New Movement

(Mosley - Continued From Page 1)

Party, Mosley founded the "New Party" on Feb. 28, 1931. He called for a new government "with the power to act." Mosley announced that by protecting and expanding their traditional home manufacturing products the standard of living of the British people could be saved. Mosley said: "We want those who hanker for adventure - we want power for the people - the weak will follow the strong." The Evening Standard wrote: "We never saw so many young people - excited and pleased - working for a new party."

## A Dynamic Speaker

Mosley was an impassioned speaker who had specific solutions which sparked enthusiasm in the people. He said: "The people demand a government, entrusted with a task, which has the power to act. The government must be able to introduce fresh capital at low interest rates for the modernization of industry and increased production. The jobs of the workers must be protected from foreign low wage nations."

**Mosley Was Not Anti-Semitic !** Later in his career, Sir Oswald Mosley blamed "Jewish money power" for their influence over the media and politicians when all the powers that be came down upon him. Mosley was an avid sports enthusiast and saw Jewish prize fighter Ted "Kid" Lewis beat Carpentier in the ring. They became friends. Much of Mosley's New Party support came from the Labor Party. For this reason they sent out goon squads aligned with Communists to break up the New Party rallies.

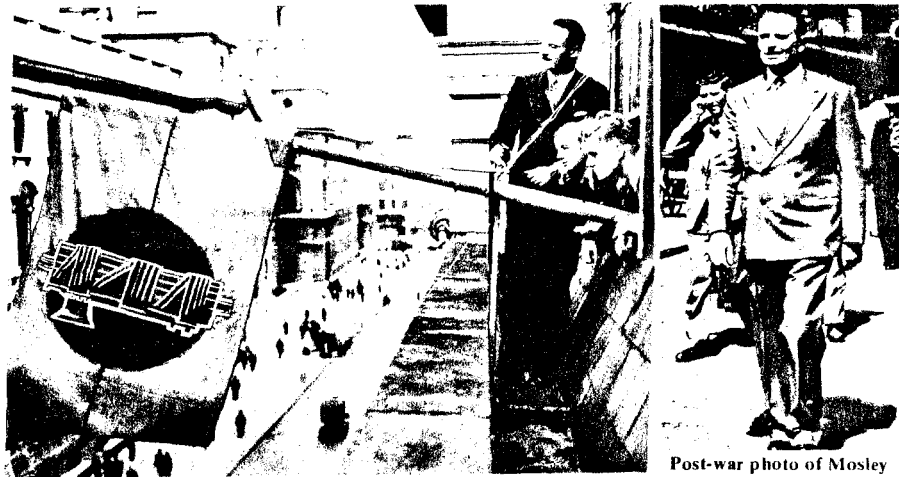
Labor Party official, Walter Greenwood said: "Wherever the New Party raises its head we shall smash it!" Sir Oswald was forced to form a guard to protect meetings from attack. It was none other than "Kid" Lewis who trained the men in the art of self-defense. Lewis was the ex-welter-weight boxing champion of the world. When the elections were held in 1931 Kid Lewis was Mosley's New Party candidate from Whitechapel. It was on June 16, 1931 when Mosley launched his newspaper "Action." Some 160,000 copies were printed. Sir Oswald had been ill for some weeks but was able to get out of the sick bed six days before the election. He then made two dramatic speeches. With only loud speakers on trucks he was able to attract over 7,000 people at the Drill Hall. Harold Nicolson, the first editor of Action described Mosley's style: "He is a revivalist speaker - striding up and down the platform occasionally stabbing his index finger."

## "New Party" Challenges Powers That Be

"The Manchester Guardian" described Mosley's speaking style: "His audience is stirred and finally swept off its feet by a tornado of oratory yelled at the defiant high pitch of a tremendous voice - a thundering denunciation of the, 'old men who muddled my generation into the crisis of World War One and who have laid waste the power and glory of our land. . . their hands are stained with blood and disasters innumerable, our flag is slipping down into dust and dishonor.'"

"The silly, fatuous, nonsense must be dynamited out of the minds of the old politicians. Our policy aims at building, by scientific shelter, with reorganization behind it, the home market, with purchasing power high enough to absorb the production of the modern machine. Must every worker in Ashton have to wait for higher wages and employment until Socialism comes to every Hottentot in Africa?"

Mosley was a virile, decisive and handsome leader. It was easy for him to harness the energy and vitality of young people behind his ideas. He was, by instinct, a fighter. However, with only a week of campaigning, the outlook was not good for the election of Oct. 21, 1931. The Conservative Party was first with 19,918 votes, the Labor Party won 13,264 votes with Mosley in third place with a respectable 10,534 votes. In fact all 24 New Party candidates were defeated. Thus the weaklings began to jump ship. "Action," editor Harold Nicolson wrote: "We believe that from its ashes will rise a new world, more scientific, more human and far more enjoyable. Week by week we shall put



An Historic Date - Oct. 1, 1932, Mosley and 32 young followers display the Fascist flag from the roof of a building in the heart of London.

Post-war photo of Mosley walking to a Trafalgar Square "May Day" rally without any bodyguards.

*before you new visions into the future. Week by week you will see the sunlight glimmering at the end of this dark forest. Like a Phoenix, we shall rise from the ruins created by the old parties and sweep away all of the corruption."*

"Action" began with high hopes but after publishing only 13 issues it folded on Dec. 31, 1931. The final editorial by Mosley stated: "We shall win; or at least we shall return upon our shields." (After the creed of the Spartans who would fight until either victory or death, in which case they would be carried home upon their shields.)

## The Birth of The British Union of Fascists

The collapse of the New Party saw most of the professional politicians jumping ship. However most of the young people stood by Mosley. On Jan. 18, 1932 Mosley flew to Rome, Italy to meet with Fascist founder, Benito Mussolini. After World War One, Italy pulled out of the depression faster than any country. Communism was stopped cold and the Mafia was wiped out. The Italian economy was flourishing and Mussolini was given credit world wide. Even Sir Winston Churchill said; "Only Mussolini can govern Italy." Sir Oswald Mosley and Harold Nicolson held long conferences with leaders of the Fascist government. Upon Mosley's return he told "The Daily Mail:

"A visit to Mussolini is typical of the new atmosphere. No time was wasted in polite banalities. Questions on all relevant and practical subjects were discussed with rapidity and precision. Every moment possible is wrung from time; the mind is hard, concentrated, direct - in a word, 'Modern.' The great Italian represents the first emergence of the modern man to power; it is an interesting and instructive phenomenon. Englishmen who have long suffered from statesmanship in skirts can pay him no less and need pay him no more a tribute than to say, 'Here at least is a man.'" Fascist parties were springing up all over Europe and this seemed to be the way to defeat Communism and overcome the depression which lingered on in England. Nicolson said: "Mussolini's Corporate State is the answer to the impending Bolshevik trend. Fascism is a new culture in a new civilization."

Oct. 1, 1932 Mosley and 32 of his "iron core" young supporters opened the new office of the British Union of Fascists" (BUF) on Great George Street. For the first time the Fascist flag flew in the wind over downtown London. Mosley explained that Fascism was "intense nationalism." Mosley told the youths: "We are fighting so that a great land may live. We shall give the people a new movement, an alternative faith capable of winning mass support. Existing politicians, institutions, and organizations cannot cope with the coming crisis. The existing order is bound to collapse. The present political system is corrupt and oppressive. Revolutionary changes are necessary to correct the failure of existing men, ideas, and institutions. We shall build a new

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BUF Policy

"We can produce all the goods, food-stuffs and raw materials we require and build a standard of living so high that the people can consume the goods which modern industry can produce. To maintain that standard we will exclude the cheap foreign goods which displace British labor and reduce wages. . . Our motto is: "Britain buys from those who buy from Britain."

"Foreign food-stuffs will be excluded and replaced by British products. Thus we shall increase Home production by some 200 million pounds per year and find employment for nearly a million people. Their good wages will purchase British goods and an increased Home Market will take the place of the foreign markets we are losing today.

"The Land must be used in the interest of the Nation. Those who develop their land in that interest will be assisted by National Credit. The misuse of British credit (by building industry in low wage nations) will be a criminal offense."

## Mosley Urged No Colored Immigration

Sir Oswald Mosley, writing in "Union Magazine" of May 15, 1948 declared: "Race is the first reality of European Unity. . . This unique stock of men in Europe, has in fact produced the culture, the values and the achievement of the West. This race, in their family of Europe, have produced most things that matter on this globe. This

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# Organized Violence Against Mosley And The BUF

## "Immigration" - Continued

achievement has been the result of their character, which in turn was the result of their race.

"Horses go further and faster than donkeys, because they are horses and not donkeys. We cannot avoid the basic facts of nature, even if we would. Nor can we drown them beneath a verbiage of words. If we are to build, then surely we must build on real foundations, and I know that we do.

"Therefore, I affirm the fact that the first reality and rock foundation of European Union is Race ! Who are our nearest kindred ? The answer is the German people. The British and the Germans are the most closely related of all European peoples. The Northern French also belong to this close circle of Race or Family, and were united with the Germans under Charlemagne.

"Near in blood to us, and the Germans, are the whole Northern block of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. A related stock is also the great family of the Latin nations, whose culture has adorned the illuminated pages of European history. . . You cannot deny nature; you cannot create in defiance of reality !"

## Mosley Explains The Secret of America's Former Greatness

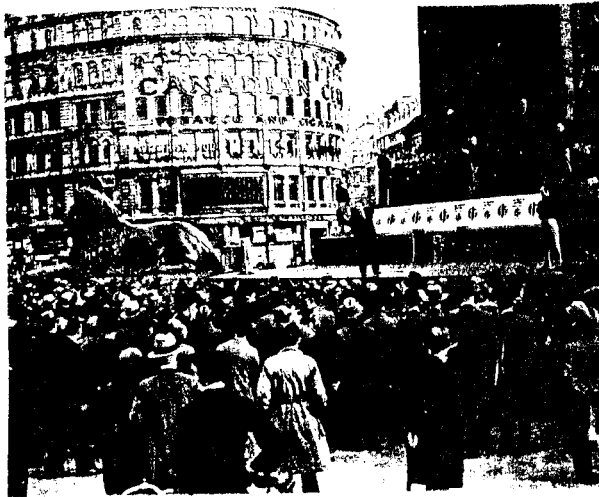
(Note: The following statement was made in Mosley's book, "The Greater Britain," published in 1932.)

"America has the highest standard of living of any country in the world. The key to America's prosperity is the existence of a large Home Market. America has virtual self-sufficiency in food stuffs and raw materials. This means they hardly need to trade with the rest of the world.

"High protective duties afford comparative immunity from the competition of foreign low-paid labor. Stringent immigration laws create a shortage of labor and afford labor a strong bargaining position. Thus an insulated American economic system is able to raise wages to heights dizzily above the subsistence levels in other countries."

(Note: Why is it that our political leaders want "Free Trade" with no tariffs which once protected our jobs ?

Why is it that our government no longer protects the best interests of its own citizens ?)



Rare photo of the first BUF rally - Trafalgar Square - Oct. 15, 1932. Mosley in fiery speech surrounded by "Blackshirts." Signs behind him state: "Read - The Greater Britain" - Mosley's first book.

(Continued from page 2 )

movement of Renaissance. We ask those who join us to march with us in a great and hazardous adventure. We ask them to be prepared to sacrifice all, but to do so for no small and unworthy ends. We can only offer you the deep belief that you are fighting that a great land may live !"

## "Britain First"

From May to June 1932 Mosley wrote his first book, "The Greater Britain." This became the bible of the BUF. Mosley leased the huge Whiteland Teachers Training College on Kings' Rd. in Chelsea for his headquarters. It became known as The Black House. Here were the offices of his new paper "Fascist Week," (renamed three months later - "The Blackshirt.") The building housed the training facilities of his new elite guard called "The Blackshirts." It included a clubhouse, large dining rooms and barracks. The name, uniform, symbol, salute and corporate state ideas were all unabashedly copied from Mussolini. However, Mosley's economic plan was his own and it was an extension of the "Mosley Memorandum." On Jan. 8, 1934 Mosley got an important boost from press baron Lord Rothermere who owned "The Daily Mail" and "The Evening News."

Rothermere wrote in an editorial, "Hurrah For The Blackshirts - This is an impossible phenomenon but still it exists !" Sir Oswald had won instant respectability. He was invited to speak before women's groups, civic clubs, etc. On April 22, 1934 he held his first large indoor rally in The Albert Hall. An audience of 7,000 attended and Mosley made a dramatic entrance to the strain of a new song appropriately titled - "MOSLEY." His talk was well received. In part he stated:

## Fight Exploitation Of Working People

"Why Our Hour Has Arrived ! We are needed by our people now more than ever before - WE LIVE IN A NEW ERA ! The Blackshirt which we wear is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace as well as authority. We represent the millions of men who are victims of closed plants. Private enterprise can work if men in government are determined to make it work. The inefficiency of the government in which each body cannot perform its assigned duties properly - its mediocrity will be the slow death of all of us. The small firm can lay off a worker but a large firm cannot lay off machinery unless they want to go out of business. The workers are being exploited now more than ever before by low wage slavery. British agriculture and industry are being sacrificed for the sole benefit of international financiers who reap a higher rate of interest on their investments in low-pay sweat wage countries. We face disaster on all sides. We need heroic men and women for the struggle to come. Our movement intends to make Britain worthy of its people and the people builders of the nation."

## The Communists Resort To Violence

The Albert Hall Meeting was highly successful and a much larger mass meeting was scheduled for The Olympia Hall for June 7, 1934. This time the situation would be ominous. The "Daily Worker" urged Communists "to use force - not constitutional methods" to silence Mosley. The BUF membership had soared to 70,000 with 400 branches. The enemies of constitutional freedoms were determined to bring this to an end before Sir Oswald Mosley was able to become Prime Minister of Great Britain. They had become the target of organized violence. Because of the continuing attacks upon the movement a Central Defense Force of Blackshirts was established called the "I Squad." They protected BUF meetings and fought off the attacks by Reds and thus guaranteed Freedom of Speech.

Mosley explained with this question: "Were we to go home and call it a day or stand and fight for our rights ?"

Olympia Hall, June 7, 1934 was the next giant BUF rally with some 13,000 people attending. Mosley's success in winning working class people away from the Communist Party was to be challenged. The Daily Worker of April 24, approved of violent attacks against Mosley meetings. Its May 15 issue urged the use of "force." The British Special Branch (England's FBI) in a report of May 25 stated: "The leaders of the Communist party have definitely decided that something spectacular must be carried out by their members at Olympia." The Reds bought tickets and sat in different parts of the auditorium. Uniformed Blackshirts carried Union Jacks and ceremonial flags into the hall following by a drum corps and then Mosley himself marched down the center aisle. The crowd was singing Fascist songs such as "Blackshirt" and "Britain Awake." He began to speak but the Reds started shouting and fighting. BUF ushers had to wrestle them out of the hall. Some Reds carried "knuckledusters" and a number of people were injured. The next day the media blamed Mosley's men for using undue force to remove the trouble makers.

## Conspiracy Against Mosley

A final Special Branch police report of June 7 stated: "The Communists have been especially active among the Jewish elements in the East End from whom they hope to obtain large numbers of demonstrators." The daily press came down on Mosley branding his entire organization as a bunch of violent hoodlums for throwing the Reds out. Some 1,500 Reds also rioted outside Olympia auditorium and many of them were arrested. Mosley noted that of the 64 arrested 50% were Jews despite the fact that they constituted only 0.6% of Britain's population. Since he had never criticized the Jews before, Mosley commissioned the best known writer on his staff, A. K. Chesterton, to research the cause of this seemingly unreasoned opposition by organized Jewry. Chesterton prepared a report which Mosley biographer Robert Skidelsky quotes as follows:

"Jews control the great foreign lending-houses which send British money abroad to equip foreigners, they control the great industries and monopolies and have invaded and virtually captured important branches of the retail trade along with the film industry which is 'Jew infested' and used politically to further specific Jewish interests. Jews burden and debase the British theater. The national press is 'soaked' with Jewish influence which could dominate policy both through direct shareholding and by advertising pressure. Jews influence political parties through large financial contributions and the British Communist Party is controlled by the Jews."

After digesting this report Mosley reportedly said: "No wonder the Jew hates Fascism so much - he hates Fascism as the burglar hates the policeman."

In "My Life," Mosley's autobiography of 1968 he looked back to this turbulent era and wrote:

"Jews from East London and elsewhere were prominent in the attack on us at Olympia, before I ever dealt with the subject of the Jews. The ex-editor of the Daily Herald, Hamilton Fyfe described his observation of Olympia as follows: 'I feel free to say that I saw bands of young Jews in Oxford St. on their way to the meeting. Every few minutes they shouted in unison some slogan - they were clearly in a

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# Mosley Holds Largest

fighting mood and they got what they wanted." Mosley wrote: "I attacked certain Jewish interests for the first time four months later at a meeting in Albert Hall on Oct. 28, 1934 I stated: 'I have been asked to enumerate the ways in which the Jews have assaulted fascism and I will. In the first place, they have physically assaulted us and that can be proven. Fascists have been victimized by Jewish employers - men and women dismissed for no better reason than that they were Blackshirts. . . We take up the challenge that they have thrown down, because they fight against fascism, and against Britain. The organized power of Jewry, in a racial interest, has consistently striven for the last 18 months to foster the policy of war. From every platform and paper which they control, directly or indirectly, they have striven to arouse in this country the feelings and the passions for war with a nation with whom we made peace in 1918. We fought Germany once in our British quarrel. We shall not fight Germany again in a Jewish quarrel.'"

## The Publications Of The BUF

"Action" was launched as a mass distribution newspaper in 1936 and sold by the tens-of-thousands on street corners every weekend. "Fascist Quarterly" was their intellectual magazine. Mosley was constantly on the road speaking as many as 200 times a year, (sometimes several times a day on weekends.) This was far more than any other political leader in history. He wrote 4 books and over 100 major articles and made every decision on BUF policy and strategy. He never referred to notes but could talk as long as two hours. Mosley had a natural flow of words and was phenomenal at quoting facts and figures on economic data without the slightest hesitation. He would examine a problem and propose a detailed solution. He had policy statements on the textile industry, farming, protecting small businessmen, coal, the steel industry, etc. People always had to pay a fee to enter a hall to hear Mosley which helped with expenses. Usually his meetings were packed with standing room only. The media turned the BUF into a "controversial" organization. One month after the fighting at Olympia hall, in July, 1934, Lord Rothermere of "The Daily Mail" withdrew his support of Mosley. Years later this was explained by Randolph Churchill writing in The Spectator of Dec. 27, 1963, "I have seen the Daily Mail abandon the support of Sir Oswald Mosley in the thirties under the pressure of Jewish advertisers."

In 1935 all of these problems caused a sharp drop in membership (down to some 20,000). Income for the BUF fell. Mosley was forced to lay off 101 of his salaried employees leaving him with only 39. Blackhouse was closed and a more modest sized premises opened near the Houses of Parliament. Mosley was also faced with the elections for Parliament in 1935 which posed another problem. Was the BUF ready to run candidates for Parliament? Mosley knew all too well how the defeat of his New Party candidates brought about its quick demise. With all the other problems he had at hand the slogan was adopted - "Fascism Next Time" - meaning waiting until the elections of 1940. Sir Oswald had no way of knowing that there would be no "next time" because Britain would then be at war and Churchill would postpone all elections until 1945. Despite the clouds there were some good signs which portended future progress for Mosley.

He continued to fight to save the textile industry in Lancashire. In early 1935 a poll in the textile area found that over 50% of the people supported the BUF. In early 1936 came the crisis involving the abdication of the young, unconventional and anti-establishment King Edward VIII. The King wanted to marry a commoner who was an American citizen and a divorcee. Mosley knew that Edward was strongly opposed to any war with Germany and he agreed with Mosley's views on unemployment. King Edward had stated in South Wales that, "something must be done." The British Cabinet demanded that Edward give up his throne. Mosley and the BUF held scores of "Stand By

The King" rallies throughout the nation. Mosley later explained why they fought for the King:

"The issue was never whether or not we were pleased by the King's intention to marry this American lady but whether or not, under our constitution, had the right to marry whatever woman he chose to marry, and the answer is clearly that he had. The Cabinet was guilty of the most flagrant act of dictatorship in hustling Edward off his throne without consulting the people."

Mobs of Jews, aligned with Communists continued their violent attacks against BUF meetings. Mosley was not afraid to address this issue on numerous occasions.

On May 7, 1933 a dozen BUF members selling papers on a street corner were attacked and three were injured with one going to the hospital. Eight attackers were arrested and Police Inspector Satterthwait said: "All appear to be of the Jewish faith." Two of them, Fegenbaum and Goldstein were sentenced to five weeks in prison. Such Jewish violence became a regular occurrence.

"Blackshirt" in Oct. 1933 objected to the Jews' call for an economic boycott of all German products with this comment: "If Jewry in Britain is British, and places the interests of Britain first, then it is utterly unjustified in interfering with the internal affairs of Germany by declaring a boycott of German goods. It is not in the interests of Great Britain that certain of its citizens should use their money power to the detriment of a great and friendly nation."

Albert Hall, Oct. 28, 1934, Mosley said: "The Jews, more than any other single force in this country are carrying on a violent propaganda against us." (In an obvious reference to the withdrawal of press baron Lord Rothermere's support Mosley continued) - "Important businessmen have come to me and said, 'I dare not come out for Fascism, or dare not remain with you, because if I did the Jews would ruin me and my business.'"

Cardiff meeting, April 1934, Mosley charged that, "the Jews prevent our party from obtaining a large hall in this city."

## Manchester rally in the Free Trade Hall, Nov. 1, 1934:

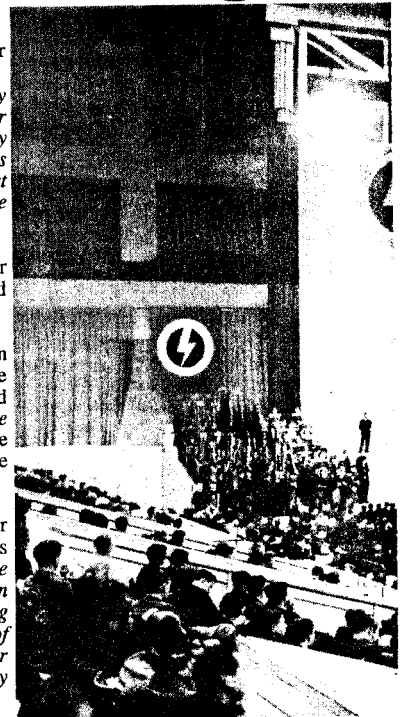
Mosley said: "An extremely serious threat to Lancashire is the employment of cheap Oriental labor against the cotton industry. (Note This is in reference to the transfer of the textile industry of this area to India for low wage labor.) Greedy capitalism, the usual elements of international finance - are only too willing to seize the opportunity of a higher rate of interest than they could get here at home. As a result, international loans are advanced to backward countries like India to exploit cheap labor in competition with Lancashire. For that reason skilled workers from Lancashire were sent to India to teach Asian workers in India their jobs! Next their own machinery - which was in their mills - was shipped to India! Thus international finance has destroyed this Lancashire industry."

"(The cause) is the force which is served by the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, and the Labor Party alike. The force that has dominated Britain ever since World War One and which ruins Lancashire - the force of international Jewry! It is those who have accumulated great holdings in financial houses who sit in London, not developing British industry but exploiting foreign industry, not lending money to assist British industry and re-equip our mills but going where they can get quicker returns and profits, going where women work in the foul slums of Bombay so that the financiers may wax fatter and fatter."

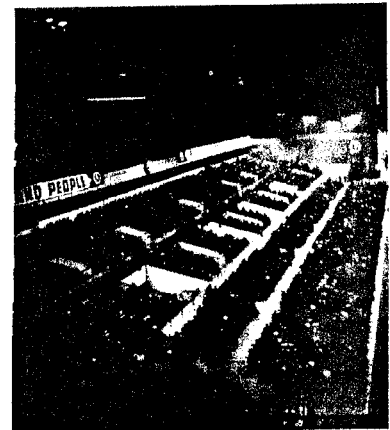
(Note: Does this not relate to the mass transfer of U.S. industry to Mexico today?)

## "Tomorrow We Live" - The Mosley Book

Feb. 18, 1938 Sir Oswald Mosley published his second and most important book which thoroughly explains exactly how a Fascist government would function. Also Chapter 6



July 16, 1939, Mosley holds the largest in Exhibition Hall. Over 30,000 people attend to Mosley on the rostrum beneath the giant British flag flanked by massed "Honor Standards" represent

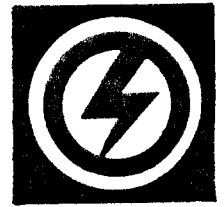


Earls Court from the back of the hall showing The wall banners read "Mind Britain's Business"



The BUF "Women's Drum Corps" leads down the center aisle of Earls Court wearing Blackshirts.

# Indoor Rally In History



is entitled, "The Jewish Question." In part it reads:

"The resultant study (by A.K. Chesterton on why Jews violently oppose Fascism) revealed that a remarkable proportion of Jews were engaged in practices which the system we propose would bring to an end. Throughout the ages Jews have taken a leading part in international usury and all forms of finance and money lending, while (the smaller Jews) have engaged in such practices as price-cutting, the exploitation of sweat labor and other means of livelihood which any ordered and regulated economy must bring to an end. So the reason was not far to seek why we had bitter and especial enmity of Jewish interests. . . Our quarrel with the Jewish interests is that they have constituted themselves a state within the nation, and have set the interests of their co-racialists, at home and abroad, above the interest of the British State. An outstanding example of this conduct is the persistent attempt of many Jewish interests to provoke the world disaster of another war between Britain and Germany, not this time in any British quarrel, but purely in a Jewish quarrel.

"Citizens must owe first allegiance to the nation of which they are members, and not to any faction at home or abroad. That many Jews regard themselves first as members of Jewry, and secondly as British citizens, is not only a matter of simple observation, but of proof from Jewish literature and statements. British Union, therefore, affirms the simple principle that Jews, who have placed the interests of Jewry before those of Britain, must leave Great Britain. In particular, those who have indulged in practices alien to British character and tradition must leave these shores. . . They have maintained themselves as foreigners in our midst and as such they will be regarded, without the privileges of the British citizenship which to them has been a secondary consideration. . . All nations have a right to say that foreigners who have abused their hospitality shall leave the country and any State has a right to affirm that all citizens shall owe allegiance to the nation and not to any external power. . .

"The Jew comes from the Orient and physically, mentally and spiritually, is more alien to us than any Western nation. . . There are many waste places of the earth possessing great potential fertility, and the collective wisdom of a new Europe should be capable of finding territory where the Jews may escape the curse of no nationality, and may again acquire the status and opportunity of nationhood. It is true that Palestine is not available as a home for the Jewish race throughout the world, for the simple reason that it is already the home of the Arabs. Whatever wrongs the Jews are alleged to have suffered will not be righted by the crime of inflicting, with violence, far greater wrongs on the Arab ally who trusted the word of Britain in war. Other territory must and can be found for the solution of the Jewish problem of the world. . . The only thing that Jews cannot ask in the name of justice and humanity, is that Britain should found for them that state in blood by the slaughter of Arabs and the rape of their homes. . . In summary, we hold the aim of finding, together with other European nations, a final solution of this vexed question by the creation of a Jewish National State!"

(Note: "Tomorrow We Live" - the Mosley policy book is available from THE TRUTH AT LAST.)

## British Union Election Campaign

Mosley addressed one of the largest outdoor rallies ever held in England on June 7, 1936 in East London's Victoria Park. Some 5,000 uniformed Blackshirts kept order in a crowd of nearly 100,000. The BUF held an amazing 1,800 smaller public meetings in the East End between Oct. 4 and Nov. 8, 1936. Local Reds and Jews continued to attack the meetings. David Shermer (who is Jewish) in his book "Fascism In Britain" wrote that during this period the "membership in the Communist Party doubled between 1936 and 1937 with many young Jews becoming Red militants." The most violent Red attack came at the Corporation Field meeting in Hull in March 1936. After the fighting the police

Mosley described their emblem as - "The flash of Action in a circle of British Union!"

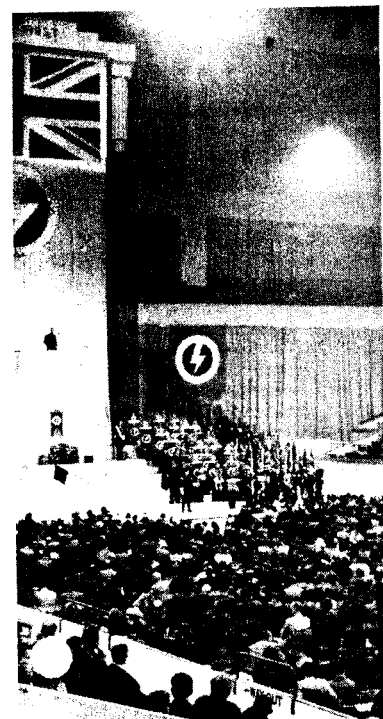
collected bicycle chains, brush staves with thick 6-inch nails in the end and chair legs wrapped with barbed wire. Some 27 BUF members and over 100 Communists were hospitalized. It was at this meeting that an assassin's bullet, smashed through the window of Mosley's car - miraculously missing its target. Thus Mosley set the date of Oct. 4, 1936 for a major march of 7,000 uniformed Blackshirts through East London. They would assemble in Royal Mint St. near Tower Bridge and march to meetings in Shoreditch, Limehouse, Bow and Bethnal Green with Mosley speaking at each stop. Communists and Jews along Cable Street hoisted red flags and banners copying the slogan of the Reds in Madrid, Spain reading - "They Shall Not Pass." Some 5,000 police were mobilized. The Red mobs threw up barricades across the streets, overturned a truck in the middle of the street and had stockpiled clubs and bricks. They then launched attacks against the police in what is now called "The Battle of Cable Street." Mosley was riding in a convertible flanked by a motorcycle escort, alighting for a walking inspection of his thousands of marchers greeting their enthusiastic cheers and salutes.

Police Commissioner, Sir Philip Game ordered Mosley to change the route of the march due to the near riotous circumstances. Law abiding to a fault - "we obey the law until we can change it" - Mosley obeyed and to the beat of pipe and drums set off on a three mile march westward to Waterloo Bridge where they dispersed. Mosley said: "This is the first occasion on which the British government has openly surrendered to Red terror." Mosley then spoke at several unadvertised mass meetings in East London over the next 3 weeks and a "Special Branch" report at the time stated that there was a rapid increase in BUF membership in those areas. In consequence, in Dec. 1936 the government capitulated further by passing The Public Order Act which banned the wearing of "political uniforms." It was thought that this would cause the BUF to lose members. On the contrary membership would steadily rise through 1937 to 1939. While all this was going on Mosley still found time to be on the fencing team representing Great Britain in the world championships held in Paris in 1937. Despite his war-damaged leg, which made him limp, he was rated as a top swordsman.

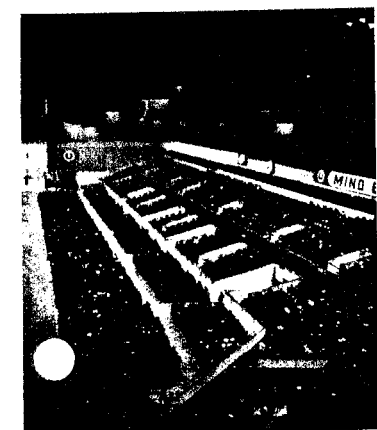
## BUF Enters 1937 Elections

Mosley decided to challenge their enemies at the polls in the London County Council (LCC) elections of March 6, 1937. A Gallup Poll had posed the question of whether the people would support the Fascists or the Communists if given that single choice. Some 56% said they would back Mosley which was 7 out of every 10 people. Raven Thompson and "Mick" Clarke were the candidates in Bethnal Green, Anne Brock Griggs (head of the BUF's woman's section) and Charles Wegg Prosser fought Limehouse with William Joyce and Bill Bailey in Shoreditch. While not a candidate himself Mosley campaigned vigorously for his slate. He charged that Jews and Communists had organized attacks upon his candidates' meetings and had halls denied.

Mosley told the people that this was their opportunity to "choose between us and the parties of Jewry." The Reds used the slogan, "Vote Labor And Save Madrid." Mosley countered with "Vote British Union And Save London." When the votes were counted the BUF had made a respectable showing for a first time effort. Clarke and Thomson polled 23% of the vote (or about 3,000 votes each compared to 7,700 for Labor.) Mrs. Griggs and Prosser polled 2,000 votes or 19% and Joyce and Bailey 2,500 votes or 14%. This had been a so-called "householder" election where only the head of the house could vote. (Meaning "dad" who paid the tax.) Since most of Mosley's support came from young people many observers agreed the BUF vote would have been much higher had they been able to cast a ballot. The press grudgingly admitted that Mosley had done well. "The Observer" wrote: "The size of their (BUF) vote was a surprise even to those in touch with the East End."



For rally ever held in the huge Earls Court, Mosley gave voice their Patriotic anti-war protest. Note the flag and "Flash and Circle" banners. He is addressing every BUF branch in Britain.



All balconies packed with Mosley supporters. Note the "Flash and Circle" and "Read Action."



He march ring their



One of the large billboards in London advertising the rally. Note the prices for tickets to enter the hall!



# "Peace With Honor" Drive Threatens Warmongers

*"The Manchester Guardian" stated: "The results gained are rather surprising indications of the strength gained (by the BUF) in some working-class districts."*

**Who Backed Mosley?** His supporters were typically small businessmen, such as shopkeepers, craftsmen (tailors, cabinet-makers), bakers, independent theater and restaurant owners, small hotel proprietors, barbers, fishermen, farmers - all whose livelihood was and is threatened by the big monopoly chains. As late as 1938 over 400 independent taxi cab drivers turned out to hear Mosley speak against the large taxi companies who threatened their existence.

The Press Blackout replaced the defamatory smears against Mosley in 1937 - it was total silence. Thousands would attend a BUF meeting without a word in the press. At the same time the "National Assn. of Wholesale News Agents" refused to sell the "Action" newspaper on their newsstands. Mosley said: "Only the mass meeting can break through the press blackout." He increased all activities.

Anti-war fever was growing in Britain and BUF ranks swelled as Mosley took charge of the all-out drive to maintain peace at all costs.

## Inside The Earls Court Meeting

The America First movement led by Col. Charles Lindbergh grew rapidly between 1939 and 1940 as Patriots worked furiously to keep the U.S. out of World War II. Mosley led the peace movement in Britain and despite the unceasing warmongering and smears that Mosley was "unpatriotic" the BUF's ranks rose from 30,000 members in 1937 to 40,000 by 1939. Marches and rallies increased and Mosley called for a monster rally for July 16, 1939 in the Earls Court Exhibition Hall (which is much larger than Madison Square Garden). There was a massive national advertising campaign beginning months in advance. Huge signs with Mosley's picture were posted all over London. Despite a total press blackout thousands of people lined up early to buy tickets at Earls Court. The Underground (subway) had to add special trains to bring the thousands of members and supporters from East London. In fact 30,000 cheering people filled the hall. It would be the largest indoor rally held anywhere in the world up to that time. At 7:30 pm sharp the BUF London Drum Corps made their entry down the middle of the hall between two long columns of Blackshirts, then marched the color guard followed by the BUF Woman's Drum Corps and the massed Honor Standards and flags representing every BUF branch in Britain. Finally, with a fanfare of trumpets and escorted by Director General Neil Francis-Hawkins and Assist. Dir/Gen. B.D.E. Donovan, the tall erect Sir Oswald Mosley strode up the central aisle. The cheering and trumpets were nearly deafening. Mounting the lofty rostrum Mosley stood, somehow symbolic, as a lone figure, representing the massive opposition of a majority of Britons against any entry into the war. His speech would last one and a half hours and would be interrupted many times with cheers and chants spelling out his name, "M-O-S-L-E-Y - MOSLEY!" In part he told the vast audience:

"Fellow Britons, tonight the British people are here telling the Parliament, telling the Parties, telling the Government something it is time they should hear. This, the greatest gathering of the English under one roof assembled, tells the Government - the Parties, 'At last we have had enough' - Before you drag a million Englishmen to doom we of British Union will sweep you by the declared will of the British people from seats of power that you disgrace. Because we do not fear, because we shall be strong, because being MEN, we will make peace with Germany and all great nations. This policy declared by Britain to Germany and the world will bring peace and the friendship of men for our time and our children's time as well. (At the end Mosley concluded with) - To the dead heroes of England, in sacred union, we say: 'Like you we give ourselves to England - across the ages that divide us - across the glories of Britain that unite us - we gaze into your eyes and we give to you - this holy vow: we will be true - Today, Tomorrow, and Forever - ENGLAND LIVES!'"

Later in the evening Mosley met with his Blackshirt Guard and told them: "I need say no more of an evening that will not only live forever in our memory but one day will live in British history - such things once born can never die and in the final struggle can never know defeat."



Blackshirts on the march through London. Neil Francis-Hawkins just behind officers hat. Note the band in second company followed by the color guard and the column stretching out into the distance.

Thus ended British Union's finest hour. All who attended that mighty demonstration for peace with honor came away convinced that war could be avoided and that the Government would have to listen to the people. However, Churchill was anxious for war at any price. Six weeks later, at Churchill's urging, on Sept. 3, 1939 war was declared on Germany. When it ended over 50 million Europeans would perish and Britain's wealth and Empire would be lost!

## The Fight For A Negotiated Peace

Mosley had by no means given up the struggle for a peaceful resolution of the war. He immediately launched an all out anti-war campaign under the slogan - "MIND BRITAIN'S BUSINESS." The Daily Mirror in July 1939 commented: "There is no doubt that numerically the adherents to Fascism are increasing." The marches continued against the war and their numbers kept growing. Over 2 million anti-war leaflets were distributed throughout Britain. The overwhelming majority of the British people were still opposed to war. The week before the government's declaration of war Mosley spoke before the largest street meeting in British history at Ridley Rd. Huge throngs of people attending joined in the march which followed. Three nights later came another massive meeting in Leicester Square. In October, a month after the war had begun, Mosley spoke out for a negotiated peace before a huge audience at Kingsway's Stoll Theater and the Manchester Hippodrome. In Jan. 1940 the land battles had begun in France and Mosley issued his booklet, "The British Peace: How to Get it." Within 4 days 20,000 copies sold-out. Soon sales went over 100,000 copies.

Sir Winston Churchill took note of this opposition to his war on Jan. 27, 1940 when he spoke in Manchester. He was interrupted by shouts of "Mosley And Peace". In Poole,

Hugh Ross Williamson had been expelled from the Labor Party for writing a pro-peace article in "Action." He addressed a Mosley public meeting at Centenary Hall and took a vote on how many wanted peace - it was overwhelmingly for peace! A letter of good wishes from actress Dame Sybil Thorndike was read to the cheering audience. In March Mosley addressed a packed audience in the same hall. Action reported: "To us have come more of the best of the British, more even than before; and they keep on joining." In the Spring the number of anti-war meetings rose. In London alone the number grew from 41 in Feb. to 137 in April, 1940. Churchill's cronies counter-attacked

(Continued on page 7.)



Mosley addressing a Union Movement meeting after the war.

## What Is "Fascism"?

"Tomorrow We Live" by Mosley (published in 1938) is without a doubt the best book ever written explaining exactly how Fascism works and scientifically raises the standard of living for the Working Middle Class. You are urged to order this book. Mosley defined Fascism from a philosophic standpoint in the following statements:

"Fascism is a definite system of thought and philosophy. Its basic principal is private freedom and public service with talent above privilege. It is a revolt against the special privileges of the establishment. It allows the fittest to rule.

"Financial democracy (money power) has polluted politics and thwarted the will of the people - which is supposed to be the essence of true democracy. Talent shall be rewarded by opportunity. Let the man who has proven himself rise to the greatest position in the land. Opportunity must be open to all with privilege to none!

"Fascism has an historic relationship to Julius Caesar. We are based on the will and talent of the disciplined thousands who comprise the Fascist Movement. The Blackshirt can be a Duke's son or a dustman, both marching shoulder to shoulder. He is half-soldier and half-politician, tough warriors and inspired idealists who shall reach for the stars with their feet planted firmly on the ground. This is the true dream of the Blackshirts.

"Our members are the very flower of the English

# The King Honors Mosley In Parade By "Blackhouse"



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II intentionally paraded by the Fascist "Blackhouse" during their Silver Jubilee celebration in 1935. Mosley leased this entire former teachers' college for his BUF headquarters. The wall signs read "Blackshirts For King and Empire." In the center of the building are large pictures of the King and Queen under which reads "King To Reign Over Us."

(Fascism - Continued)

people. They are men and women of vision who can see the doom coming to the values and position of their country and they have the will and courage to resist it.

"Fascism is an explosion against intolerable conditions, against remedial wrongs which the old world has failed to remedy. It is the supreme effort of a nation to survive in a form worthy of its greatness. Most people are prisoners of their circumstances and thus 'neutralized' in politics. Only superior men and movements can break out and build a New Nation !

"Fascism insures fair competition - not monopoly. The Corporate State is a central direction to supply the nation its needs and protect the workers and consumers. Every part is a function of the whole in protecting the welfare of the

nation. The Government should act as the brain of the body. Industrial combines and financial power cannot be allowed to enslave and exploit the people.

"Drastic action is only undertaken if the nation may die. This danger remains hidden from most people because of the slow and nearly invisible, insidious slide into chaos. Drastic change is inevitable and the breaking point is at hand. Normal measures without risk will not rectify the problem.

(Mosley - Continued From Page 6)

charging that supporting the BUF was backing the enemy. More and more young Blackshirts were being drafted into the army. Thus there became a shortage of leaders to keep the peace campaign going. Thus Olive Hawks and the Women's BUF section held a rally at Holborn Hall guarded and addressed by women only. Mrs. Hawks said: "Government demands youth shall die in defence of its blunders." Mosley later thanked them saying: "I could not have got a quarter of the way without the women of the BUF. They were, long before today's spurious ideas of 'woman's liberation', true liberated women."

## Fighting For Peace - To The Bitter End

The last great peace offensive was launched on the annual "May Day" 1940 celebration (which they called "British Union Day"). A week before Action sales teams stood every 10 yards along London's West End main thoroughfares and made record sales. On Sunday morning the 5th of May 17 meetings were held in different parts of London. That afternoon 4 more were held and that night meetings at Victoria Park Square and Bethnal Green were packed to suffocation to hear Mosley demand nothing less than the resignation of the Government. He told the cheering crowd: "Peace now before a million lives are lost in this alien quarrel. Peace, not on Hitler's terms but by trusting in the might of Britain, a peace with honor." There was thunderous applause. A few days later on May 23, 1940, without notice, Mosley and

"Enlightened individuals need this New Movement. Thus we seek out men of decision, iron will and resolution. Struggle for a better future is better than acquiescence in decline and death !

"This is our generation - Not Theirs !"

## Famous Mosley Quotes

"Those who are not for us are against us !"

"Never apologize; say it again and be ruder the second time."

"We have lit a flame that will never be extinguished. Guard that flame until it

illuminates Britain and lights again the path for all mankind."

"We care not whether we win tomorrow morning, or at the end of a lifetime of struggle but win we will because Britain demands it, and nothing can hold down the spirit of a Britain reborn."

"Labor leader Michael Foot stated in 1968: "No rising star in the political firmament ever shone more brightly than Sir Oswald Mosley. By general consent he could have become the leader of either the Conservative or the Labor Party."

80 of his chief staff officers were arrested - never to be charged - never to be tried - some were held for over four years in concentration camps - an outrage that never had ever occurred before or since in British history !

They were held under the so-called "18b regulation" which provided for secret arrests and internment in secret concentration camps. Many suffered from starvation food rations and brutal round the clock interrogations. Still the BUF did not close down. The Headquarters was still open and to Churchill's consternation Action was still being published ! In June 1940, even after Mosley's arrest, courageous members of the BUF held 5 more peace rallies in London. Then the government ordered the publication and organization to cease all operations. The last issue of Action of June 6, 1940 wrote: "Our conscience is clear. Be calm and be determined. Be loyal. Be true Britons !"

Was it all worth it ? Years earlier Mosley had given the answer:

"Better the great adventure, better the great attempt for England's sake, better defeat, disaster, better for the end of that trivial thing called a political career, than stifling in a uniform of blue and gold, strutting and posturing on the stage of Little England, amid the scenery of decadence, until history writes of us - 'these were the men to whom was entrusted the Empire of Great Britain, and whose idleness, ignorance and cowardice left it a Spain.'"

The mass arrests under 18b were draconian. It was like Roosevelt's placing 120,000 Japanese of U.S. citizenship in desert concentration camps without charge or trial. (Along with hundreds of Germans and Italians - a story still not fully told.) In Britain some 1,300 anti-war activists were imprisoned including 753 BUF leaders. Also 22,000 Germans and Austrians along with 4,000 Italians were imprisoned. (Note: For the full story of the horrors of 18b read "Blackshirts And Roses" - See book list.)

## Mosley Has The Last Say

Sir Oswald Mosley made his comeback after the war with the publication of his new book, "The Alternative." This was the basis for the launching of Union Movement (UM) on Feb. 8, 1948. He had the able assistance of such pre-war BUF activists as Raven Thomson, Jeffrey Hamm, Robert Row and many others. Action was relaunched and before long 51 UM branches were opened throughout England. Once again they were viciously attacked by such radical Jewish hoodlums as the "43rd Group" which used "knuckle-dusters," clubs with nails, etc. to attack the speakers and their guards. Once again the "Flash and Circle" flag flew in the streets with the return of the marchers and drum corps - and with Mosley in the lead.

In 1959 Mosley was the first to speak out against the Negro immigrant invasion of England from the Caribbean Islands. He said: "Someone should give the electorate the opportunity to express an opinion on colored immigration. Let's settle the issue by votes and not by violence." Mosley advocated the end of all immigration due to the high rate of unemployment. Later he would hold the largest rally of any organization since the end of WW II in Trafalgar Square. The old mass enthusiasm of pre-war days had returned. In May 1968 Union Movement polled 20% of the vote in the loyal Mosley stronghold of Bethnal Green. Their highest vote total was 33% in Moorfields in 1953. (This was an area of high unemployment and miserable housing conditions. They felt that only Mosley could help them.) Mosley explained why they had not achieved political power with this observation:

"An electorate never moves decisively except under severe economic pressure which is nearly always unemployment. People think twice before upsetting the apple cart of the affluent society. Their attitude is - 'keep your fingers crossed so we don't have to move until forced too.' This is a natural reaction. Only a few can see ahead. People are not willing to throw away their vote. The new party must be organized and in place - ready to serve the people in their time of need. It must be prepared to replace the old parties - be a movement of service - offering a hand of help to the

(Continued On Page 8)

# Mosley's Chief Lieutenants

## Portraits of the Heroic Leaders of The BUF

Alexander Raven Thomson - was called the "scholar-soldier" of the BUF. Raven, as he was called by his friends, had studied at universities in Scotland, Germany and America. He lectured on the works of Socrates, Plato, Spengler and Shakespeare. A brilliant intellectual, Raven wrote the book "Civilization as Divine Superman" in 1932.

At age 34, in 1933, he joined the BUF and quickly rose to become "The Philosopher of British Fascism." His next book, "The Coming Corporate State" made him the main economic theorist of the BUF. Raven became Director of BUF Policy and was editor of "Action" 1939 - 1940.

### Explained Fascism

In 1935 Raven outlined how Fascism protects the small businessman. He said: "The independent businessman is caught between the upper millstone of trustification (chain-store monopolies) and the lower millstone of socialism. Fascism would preserve their independence through a distributive corporation to limit competition by eliminating alien controlled chain stores, by preventing over production and spreading out business units more widely."

(To the criticism that this would limit efficiency Thomson replied:) "Maintaining a high standard of living for the many is



Raven Thompson

more important than throat-cutting price wars. Great Britain was a nation of small shopkeepers which smashed Napoleon and we can inflict yet another Waterloo on the chain-store octopus."

A dynamic speaker, he would create a feeling of euphoria in his audience. Raven polled the highest vote of any BUF candidate (23% in 1937.)

### Fighter To The End

Raven Thomson was interned in prison for 4 years without charge or trial under Churchill's draconian 18b regulation. After the war he joined Mosley's new organization, "Union Movement." He was editor of their publication "Union" from 1948 until his untimely death on Oct. 30, 1955 at age 54. Mosley wrote:

"He died young, and we his friends will always feel that the prison years and the decline of his country combined to curtail a life which would have been of brilliant service to the nation."

## Long Live Mosley !

(Continued From Page 7)

people - with a leader who will show them the way to new and unproven heights. It shall be our duty to look ahead, think ahead, feel ahead and live ahead, because we are the vanguard of the future !"

Sir Oswald Mosley passed away in his sleep in his villa outside Paris on Dec. 3rd, 1980 at age 84. Jeffrey Hamm continued publishing Action. In the meantime the newly formed "Friends of Oswald Mosley" launched a newsletter for Mosley veterans entitled "Comrade." It states that its aim is to "Perpetuate our bond of brotherhood and expose the falsehoods built up against Mosley and his supporters, and by their example we deliberately plant the seed for the new generations, who by their own renaissance can build a nobler society out of the struggle and sacrifice of Mosley's men."

Action has merged with Comrade and this group continues to hold "Mosley Commemoration Dinners" every year. Each one is larger than the last. In fact, more young people now attend than the older veterans including many who never met Mosley. The message is getting through and they want to study his life, speeches, writings and spectacular activities. In 1970 Mosley spoke darkly about a 30 year struggle.

This brings us up to the year 2000 - and look at this issue of "Action" - YES, Mosley's policy is back and it applies to the conditions of this day and age. Rally the people NOW - its three years to final VICTORY !



Neil Francis-Hawkins at left, behind Mosley is John Charnley, author of "Blackshirts And Roses" and Jean Forster, Hull's Woman's BUF leader.

### Neil Francis-Hawkins —

was the dedicated and meticulous administrator of the National Headquarters of the BUF. While not a writer or a speaker his courage in crisis was legendary. Mosley could never have found anyone else better qualified to run the BUF.

In the 1920's Hawkins was a member of the "British Fascists," the first such group in Britain. When Mosley founded the BUF in 1932 Hawkins was one of the first to join and brought the bulk of his supporters with him. He rose quickly through the ranks to become London Organizer.

He was responsible for the first successful mass meetings at The Albert Hall and Olympia. He personally led more BUF marches than any other officer. Hawkins was promoted to National Organizer and finally to Director-General of the BUF. (Mosley confined himself to matters of policy and speakings.)

Neil Francis-Hawkins ran the day-to-day operations of the organization. He controlled the BUF's seven business enterprises including the three publications, book publishing, shops, film production, printing, sales of BUF merchandise and the BUF Trust Fund.

### Tributes From Comrades

Hull BUF Leader, John Charnley recalled the disruptions caused by the Reds at the Olympia meeting in 1934. One had climbed up into the rafters above the hall creating a disturbance with his shouting. "I started to climb up after him but was pulled down from behind. A voice said: 'don't be a fool and risk your life.' It was Hawkins. He then climbed

up the girder and persuaded the interrupter to come down. That's how I first met Francis-Hawkins."

BUF Organizer Dick Bellamy said: "Donovan, our Assistant Director General, told me he regarded Hawkins as one of the most strictly honorable men he had ever known; he could promote a man on his merits whom he found personally detestable, and break a friend who did not measure up to his high standards ! This was honesty and devotion of a high order."

### One In A Million Man

Neil Francis-Hawkins was a dynamo of organizational ability. The BUF might never have grown so large had it not been for this quiet but stern figure.

Hawkins suffered from bronchial asthma. His war time internment under Churchill's 18b regulation in the notorious Brixton Prison for four years worsened his condition. Hawkins was the sole support of his invalid sister Elspeth after his mother died in 1936. He was banned from entering London after his release on Oct. 4, 1944. It would be months before this would be lifted. Hawkins got a job as deputy head of a medical

supply company. Members of the Communist Party and Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, (AJEX), demonstrated demanding his dismissal.

Hawkins, trying to support his sister, was fired by a very reluctant employer who, with tears in his eyes, said he had no other choice. This was on May 8, 1945. - VE Day in Europe. Both the Communist "Daily Worker" and "Jewish Chronicle" reported with glee that Hawkins had been fired.

Later he was to open his own business and employed only ex-Blackshirts. He died of a lung ailment on Christmas Day, 1950 at the age of 43. Mosley said:

"Neil Francis-Hawkins was a man of courage and devotion to duty and honesty of the highest order."

John Christian, writing in "Comrade" declared: "We who marched with him during those stirring times cannot forget him, for he is part of us. For those who follow, remember the words of regards of his old comrades as an example of one man's pursuit of high purpose - You may not shake the world, but you will have found your way to the stars!"

## MOSLEY — MOSLEY — MOSLEY

Read Mosley Books

"Tomorrow We Live" Mosley defines "Fascism" on money, nationalism, how "The Corporate State" operates and the Jewish problem. 4 pounds or (U.S. \$5.)

"Blackshirts And Roses" by John Charnley, BUF leader in Hull East. An inside look at the operation of a BUF branch. A detailed, wrenching, study of life in Churchill's 18b concentration camps. Hard cover, 30 photos, 245 pages, only 13 pounds or (U.S. \$18.95).

"Mosley's Blackshirts" - The fascinating experiences of average people who joined the BUF. Separate stories of a shopkeeper, housewife, farmer, baker, school teacher, etc. - Very revealing -90 pages, 5 pounds or (U.S. \$6.95).

"Best of Comrade" - The "Friends of Mosley" newsletter which represents his veterans today. Filled with many rare photos, stories never before told, on activity inside the BUF. Only 2 pounds or (U.S. \$3.95).

### HEAR MOSLEY ON CASSETTE TAPES

"Pre-War Mosley BUF Speeches" and BUF marching songs, (quality "fair"), one hour. 5 pounds or (U.S. \$6.95).

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