

Communism, does not openly label itself as such, and indeed, its most ardent workers may profess to be against it, along with other "foreign isms!" There are many many considerations we should take into light in evaluating the internationalism of fascism. First of all, it is of course nationalist, and strongly capitalizes upon the nationalism of the particular people or race; therefore: would it not be rather paradoxical to have the spokesmen of international fascism cry, "Nationalists of the world, unite!"? Thus we can see why the various fascist "parties", particularly the continental ones, disclaimed any international connection, and in many cases, made the confusing stand that they were not, or sometimes even were against fascism. Also, the chief powers of fascist government, in their heyday, motivated by the political adventurers and militarists in control, made no great pretence that they were the spear-head of a world-wide fascistic revolution, as do the "peoples democracies" of today, for communism. Moreover, the Kremlin of fascism in its decade, National Socialist Germany, did not even attempt to encourage sincere men of fascist mind in other countries, but made clearly that the goal of its Armageddon was the supremacy of the New Germany in Europe and the world in general, and in the east and Russia in particular, National aims overshadowed ideological pretences in other former fascist countries, too: Italy was out for an African Empire; Spain a local eradication of Bolshevism; Japan, (if it ever, in any light could be termed "fascist") for a Greater East Asia. Therefore, may we not conclude: that militant nationalism, which in every case put into power fascist governments, was also its downfall, in that a blinded nationalism put into secondary position an international ideological movement, which, if put into operation would be more revolutionary than present day communism?

Granting that in name fascist organization in the various countries was absent, were not the so-called fascistic groups motivated by individuals who understood the situation, and who met the situation, with a bogus patriotism and extreme, almost fanatic nationalism, to fill the fascist vacuum? In some cases: yes; in others especially in Europe, no. England, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Rumania and others had strong, openly fascist political parties. France's fascist group, however, the "Croix de Fieu" disclaimed that it was such, and even the Falange Party of Spain today calls itself a democratic(?) group. These things realized we shall now better understand the situation of the extreme right in America, historically in the past twenty years, and today, in a period of reaction following a war supposedly successfully carried out against fascism.

"Hakenkreuz"

(THIS ARTICLE WILL BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE)

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