Fascists A Footnote

LONDON-Americans may recall 20 or 30 years from now the phenomenon of George C. Wallace and wonder how it all came about.
The British are engaged in

a somewhat similar political post mortem of one of their own estranger offshoots — Sir Oswald Mosley and the British United Facetas that flow-ered in the early 1930s.

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The public conscience was awakened by publication of Sir Cewald's memoirs. The august London Times considered it sufficiently important to print extensive excerpts for

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The excerpt and the reviews provoked a flood of letters.

Most of them accused Mosley and some of the reviewers of glossing over the mora discreputable aspects of his movement, including the violence generated in its wake and its savage racial overtones.

Mosley, at 72, is vigorous and unrepentant. The only mistake he concedes was putting his private army into its

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tellitate black uniforms.

"The old soldler in me got
the better of the politician,"
he writes.

Mosley lives at Orsay,
France, and ohybously still is
ready for the call that never
quite came. He seems to feel
that facism falled in Britain
because the country's crisis in
the '30s was not 'gufficiently
acute. acute.

A. J. P. Taylor, the histo-rian, suggests a more palatable explanation: "Perbaps it also failed because the British people, and especially the trade

unions, preferred democracy."

In much of the comment there is retrospective amazement at how large Mosley loomed. It is said he could have been either Conservative. or Labor prime minister, had he chosen. At different times he was elected by both parties and served briefly in a Labor government.