

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK :

"I hope it may be possible to . . . start along the road that leads to federal union. . . ."

23rd October, 1939.

THE RT. HON. ANTHONY EDEN :

"We are not fighting to preserve an old order but to build a new. We are not straining resources to foster the greatness of a state but to win for men and women everywhere the first benefits of civilisation."

11th September, 1939.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR :

"Let the Government give an assurance that they, in co-operation with the French Government, were planning to offer Europe a new dispensation, in shaping which neutral nations and Germany herself might have her share. A dispensation that would safeguard the moral values of our civilisation."

12th October, 1939.

LORD LOTHIAN (*H.M. Ambassador at Washington*) :

"Some form of federation . . . at any rate for part of Europe is a necessary condition of any stable world order."

1st November, 1939.

THE RT. HON. C. R. ATTLEE :

"There must be a recognition of an international authority superior to the individual states . . . Europe must federate or perish."

8th November, 1939.

FEDERAL UNION groups

BEDFORDSHIRE

Turvey

W. BERKS. }

E. WILTS. }
Baydon

E. BERKS. }

BUCKS. }
Windsor

CAMBS.

Cambridge

CHESHIRE

Merseyside
Crewe
Congleton
Bramhall

CORNWALL

Launceston

CUMBERLAND

Frizington

DURHAM

Stockton-on-Tees

S. DEVON

Totnes
Paignton

DORSET

Parkstone
Beaminster
Sherborne

ESSEX

Maldon
Southend
Chelmsford
Colchester

GLOS.

Bristol
Lechlade

HANTS.

Winchester

HEREFORDSHIRE

Pembridge

HERTS.

Bishop's Stortford
New Barnet
St. Albans

KENT

Sevenoaks
Beckenham

LANCS.

Bolton
Ashton-under-Lyne
Wigan

MIDDLESEX

North Harrow

NORFOLK

Norwich
Holt

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Northampton

NORTHUMBERLAND

Newcastle

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Nottingham
Long Eaton

OXFORDSHIRE

South Leigh
Oxford
Shipton-under-
Wychwood
Kingham

SHROPSHIRE

Shrewsbury

SOMERSET

Weston-super-Mare
Bath
Glastonbury
Taunton

STAFFORDSHIRE

Uttoxeter

SUFFOLK

Felixstowe

SURREY

Guildford
Dorking
Oxted
Weybridge
Croydon
Wallington
Barnes
Wimbledon
Streatham Hill
Sutton

SUSSEX

Newhaven
Wittering
Ditchling
Brighton

WARWICKSHIRE

Birmingham
Coventry
Leamington

WORCESTERSHIRE

Stoke Prior

YORKSHIRE

Leeds
Hallifax
Doncaster
Scarborough
Cottingham
Sheffield

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh
Bridge of Weir
Clarkston
Aberdeen

WALES

Cardiff
Merthyr Tydfil
Swansea

N. IRELAND

Enniskillen
Belfast

LONDON

Groups are being organised from the following centres :
N.1, N.6, N.W.6, N.W.2,
W.2, W.10, W.6, W.C.1,
S.E.15, E.4, S.E.6.

Owing to the rapidly increasing number of groups, names and addresses of group secretaries are not given here. These can be obtained on application to Head Office.

FEDERAL UNION · 44 GORDON SQUARE · W.1

Federal Union

Objects of FEDERAL UNION

Q What does Federal Union stand for ?

A It stands for a great commonwealth of free peoples made up of nations who wish to manage their own affairs in their own way, but who are prepared to transfer to a common government the management of matters which concern them all.

Q What are these matters that concern them all ?

A Foreign policy, arms and armed forces, international trade and finance, colonies, with guarantees for the native inhabitants.

Q Would this "common government" be democratically elected ?

A Yes. There would be special federal elections and parties would compete for popular approval. Secret voting and the protection of civil liberties would be guaranteed.

Q How would the federal laws be enforced ?

A There would be federal police, just as in the U.S.A. federal law is enforced by Federal police and state law by State police.

Q Would Germany be included in Federal Union ?

A Yes. When Hitlerism is banished she would be welcome. Her presence in this commonwealth is essential for complete success.

Q Does this mean a United States of Europe ?

A Not necessarily. Any nation could join, including, for instance, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., and each could keep its own form of government provided it guaranteed civil liberties and transferred its right to make laws on the subjects mentioned above to the commonwealth government.

Q Would Federal Union take the place of the League ?

A No. Until it was world-wide it could act as a member of some revived or reformed league to keep contact with states outside ; within its own boundaries it would have the power to develop and put into effect the great work which the League has done, and which national governments have put into pigeon-holes.

WILL IT WORK ?

YES

The federal system is already working in the United States, in Soviet Russia, Canada, Australia and the Union of South Africa. Switzerland, too, is a working model in miniature of Federal Union ; it embodies 22 different cantons and three different languages ; federation there is an unqualified success. Europe to-day in terms of modern communications and 20th-century invention is as compact a unit as Switzerland was when federation took place in 1848.

Those who believe that Europe's problems cannot be solved by union should contemplate the present state of the United States and compare it with John Fiske's summary of American conditions in 1786, three years before the States of America became united :—
" Under the universal depression and want of confidence well-nigh all trade had stopped . . . trade disputes threatened war between New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania . . . the states issued worthless money . . . misery was rife and armed mobs broke up the law courts. . . . "

The world to-day is at the point America left 150 years ago. We will be able to get on with the business of living when we realise that Federal Union is the historic truth of the 20th century.

Some supporters of FEDERAL UNION

Lord Astor	Dr. Scott Lidgett
Sir Herbert Baker	Lord Marley
Professor Norman Bentwich	R. M. Holland-Martin
Ernest Bevin	B. Kingsley Martin
Sir Montague Burton	Professor Ramsay Muir
The Bishop of Chichester	Sir Walter Napier
Lionel Curtis	Sir John Orr
E. F. M. Durbin	J. B. Priestley
Lord Elton	Canon C. E. Raven
H. N. Brailsford	Lady Rhondda
Viscount Esher	Professor Lionel Robbins
Dr. H. Hamilton Fyfe	Sir Charles Grant Robertson
Sir Richard Gregory	Seeborn Rowntree
Lynda Grier	Sir Thomas Drummond Shiels
J. L. Hammond	Wickham Steed
Professor Lancelot Hogben	General Sir Ernest Swinton
Professor Julian Huxley	Professor Arnold Toynbee
Storm Jameson	Admiral C. V. Osborne
Professor C. E. M. Joad	Sir John Fischer Williams
E. McKnight Kauffer	Dr. Vaughan Williams
Richard Law, M.P.	Barbara Wootton
Captain B. H. Liddell Hart	The Archbishop of York

The Federal Union movement mobilises all those who believe that only through union will the nations escape from the chaos and folly of crude nationalism.

When it has won sufficient support it will demand that the peace which ends this war is a permanent peace based on a union of peoples dedicated to their mutual well-being.