

Beneš was committed to the rather radical economical and political ideas of socialism already before the war. He believed that old parliamentary system of liberal democracy would be inevitably replaced after the war with the new system of humanitarian democracy - the political democracy amended by the social and economic democracy. Beneš suggested that the government should regulate all the important parts of political, social and economic life of the post-war society. The biggest problem of the Czechoslovak prewar political democracy was according to Beneš, the existence of too many parties. Therefore only two, at most three political parties would be allowed to take part in the political struggle after the war. These parties would be organized solely on the basis of the approach towards progress. On the left side of the political spectrum, there would be a uniform socialist party and on the right, there would be a conservative party. The establishment of any other party should be banned. The communists should be part of the socialist party. According to Beneš they would be outnumbered and neutralized there by the other democratic socialist parties.

The market economy according to Beneš is an obsolete system and therefore it should be replaced with a planned economy. All bigger businesses and natural resources should be nationalized and the unearned income should be prohibited. Only government is able to distribute the national wealth and product in a fair manner. Beneš did not like wealthy people and was convinced that the true nature of big business is fraud. He also proclaimed that there would be no room in the new post-war society for aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and corrupt politicians. According to Beneš Czechoslovakia was the country of the small Czech man who was naturally democratic and fair. The representatives of the working-class (uniform socialist party) should be leading political players in the postwar republic.