**NAZIS** 

**AND** 

THE FAR RIGHT

**TODAY** 

Compiled by

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(2010)

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## American Nazi Party (1959 - 1967) - USA

The **American Nazi Party** was an American Neo-Nazi political party formed in February 1959 by George Lincoln Rockwell. The organization was headquartered in Arlington, Virginia and maintained a visitor's centre at 2507 North Franklin Road (now a coffeehouse).

The organization was based largely upon the ideals and policies of the NSDAP in Germany during the Third Reich. Following the assassination of Rockwell in 1967 by a disgruntled party member, the group was taken over by Matt Koehl who renamed it the National Socialist White People's Party.

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### National Socialist White People's Party (1967 - ?) - USA

The **National Socialist White People's Party** was originally founded in 1958 by the late U.S. Navy Commander George Lincoln Rockwell (1918-1967) as the American Nazi Party. The name was changed to the National Socialist White People's Party in 1967, in order to better reflect the true nature and purpose of the organization. Commander Rockwell's subsequent assassination in August of that year led to a lengthy period of confusion and dormancy for the Party, but in the 1990's it has revived and is gaining ground steadily in numbers and influence among racially conscious White Americans.

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## National Socialist Party of America (1970 - Date (2010))

The **National Socialist Party of America** was an extremist Chicago-based organization founded in 1970 by Frank Collin shortly after he left the National Socialist White People's Party. The NSWPP had been the American Nazi Party until shortly after the assassination of leader George Lincoln Rockwell in 1967. Collin, a follower of Rockwell, developed differences with his successor Matt Koehl.

The party's headquarters were in Chicago's Marquette Park, and its main activity in the early 1970s was organizing loud demonstrations against African-Americans moving into previously all-white neighbourhoods. The marches and community reaction led the city of Chicago to ban all demonstrations in Marquette Park unless they paid an insurance fee of \$250,000. While challenging

the city's actions in the courts, the party decided to redirect its attention to Chicago's suburbs which had no such restrictions.

In 1977 Collin announced the party's intention to march through the largely Jewish community of Skokie, Illinois where one in six residents was a Holocaust survivor. A legal battle ensued when the village attempted to ban the event, and the party, represented by a Jewish ACLU lawyer in court, won the right to march on First Amendment grounds in *National Socialist Party v. Village of Skokie*, a lawsuit carried all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, though it failed to carry through its intention (at the last minute, Chicago relented and they marched there instead). The notoriety gained from this incident led to the party being spoofed in the 1980 movie *The Blues Brothers*.

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#### American Nazi Party - Revived ANP

More recently a new **American Nazi Party** has been launched and is largely regarded as extremist, even for a fascist organization. The new group claims to be the inheritor of Rockwell's legacy and is led by Rocky Suhayda. It was formerly known as the European American Education Association and is based in Eastpointe, Michigan. They use the so-called Fourteen Words as their motto: "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children."

According to their website, "The American Nazi Party is a Political-Educational Association, dedicated to the 14 WORDS. We are committed to bringing American National Socialism, first created and embodied by our late Commander George Lincoln Rockwell, out of the past Phase One activities which at the time served their purpose well, and into the 21st Century."

The website contains several sections such as for email, merchandise, history, etc. The ANP report area has reports going back to July 2003. The ANP reports, which come out sometimes a few times a month, usually consist of about a page of rants about various Nazi and social issues.

The National Socialist Movement uses the term America's Nazi Party. This is a different group from the American Nazi Party. Occasionally, other American Nazi groups will also describe themselves as America's Nazi Party as well.

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# The British National Party (1960 - 1967)

**The British National Party** of the 1960s was a political party that operated in the United Kingdom from 1960 to 1967.

The party was formed in 1960 by the merger of the National Labour Party and the White Defence League, two political splinter groups from the League of Empire Loyalists pressure group. The party was led by John Bean, with Andrew Fountaine holding the position of Party President, and other leading members including John Tyndall, Colin Jordan (who served as Activities Organiser), Denis Pirie and Ted Budden.

The BNP managed to secure an 8.1% share of the vote in Deptford in the 1960 London County Council (LCC) elections, a large result for a new party without name recognition.

The BNP quickly began to break down into arguments and in-fighting began as Bean believed that the open Nazism of Jordan and Tyndall ("Hitler was right") was proving damaging to the Party's image and chances of success. After a drawn out dispute over the future of the party, Jordan and Tyndall left in 1962 to set up the National Socialist Movement, leaving the BNP in the hands of Bean.

Despite some early growth after the split the BNP failed to make much headway in British politics and suffered a series of disastrous election results in 1966. Fearing that the right was being smothered by disunity, the BNP voluntarily passed out of existence in 1967 when it was one of the constituent parts of the newly formed National Front.

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### The National Socialist Movement (1962 - 1968)

**The National Socialist Movement** was a British Neo-Nazi group formed on 20 April 1962, Adolf Hitler's birthday, by Colin Jordan, with John Tyndall as his deputy, as a splinter group from the original British National Party of the 1960s.

Impetus for the formation of the NSM came from a 1961 letter to Jordan from George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party. Rockwell stated that he agreed with the BNP, except over their lack of openness about Nazism. Jordan, feeling that a link-up with Rockwell could be beneficial, left the BNP to launch the NSM, and soon after formed the World Union of National Socialists with the American Nazi Party (and later other groups). During the summer of 1962, at an international conference in the Cotswolds, attended by Rockwell who had illegally entered the UK, Jordan was proclaimed "World Führer".

With displays proclaiming "Free Britain From Jewish Control", Jordan spoke at a meeting held in Trafalgar Square on 1 July 1962 which led to a riot. Jordan though believed a majority of the British people would agree with his opinions, and that, from a British point of view, the Second World War had been a mistake.

The NSM tried to organise an armed wing, Spearhead, which was observed by the police. Jordan and Tyndall were imprisoned, along with Martin Webster, Denis Pirie and Roland Kerr-Ritchie, under the Public Order Act of 1936. The movement was effectively put on hold until Jordan was released from prison in 1963, when he assumed the leadership again.

The NSM was further weakened in May 1964 when Tyndall formed the Greater Britain Movement. Tyndall objected to the "non-British flavour" of the NSM, and bore a personal grudge against Jordan and Françoise Dior, Tyndall's former fiancée who hastily married Jordan while Tyndall was still in prison simply to avoid being deported from Britain as an undesirable alien.

The Movement entered its last phase of activity in 1965 when it launched a campaign against the "race traitor" Patrick Gordon Walker, the Foreign Secretary. Colin Jordan took to the stage of a public meeting addressed by Denis Healey, who punched Jordan. Membership of the group fell to almost nothing overnight, after the arrest of several members accused of burning synagogues, but the NSM momentum was brought to an abrupt halt when Jordan's wife Françoise Dior finally decided to leave him in March 1966, thus cutting off his main source of finance. During the 1960s, NSM supporters including Dior, organised 34 arsons attacks against Jewish owned buildings.

The movement was affected by new race relations legislation. Jordan was arrested under the new laws and jailed for eighteen months in January 1967 for distributing a leaflet "The Coloured Invasion", "a vituperative attack on black and Asian immigrants". As a result Jordan was not at large when the National Front was launched that same year. It seems unlikely, however, that the NSM would have been invited to join because of the reluctance of both A. K. Chesterton and the Racial Preservation Society to admit open Nazis, and because the bad blood that existed with Tyndall. The NSM finally collapsed without leadership, and the remnants of the group were reconstituted as the British Movement in May 1968, following Jordan's release.

Andrew Brons, current British National Party MEP for Yorkshire and the Humber, was an early member of the NSM in the 1960s.

The present NSM is not directly related to the British Movement.

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#### The Greater Britain Movement (1964 - 1967)

**The Greater Britain Movement** was a political group formed by John Tyndall in 1964 after he split from Colin Jordan's National Socialist Movement. The split was caused by the marriage of Jordan to Françoise Dior who was originally Tyndall's fiancée. She married Jordan while Tyndall was in prison

to avoid being expelled from the United Kingdom as an undesirable alien. Tyndall himself has stated that the split was actually a consequence of an ideological clash as he rejected Jordan's endorsement of straight Nazism, preferring a more 'British' solution.

Whilst leader of the GBM, Tyndall produced his *Six Principles of British Nationalism* in which he broke from the national socialism of Jordan, and called for a parliamentary strategy towards a government that would be corporatist, racialist, and based on the principle of leadership. This state would be ratified by regular referendums, although liberal democracy would be brought to an end.

The GBM did not contest any elections and rather became known for publicity stunts and criminal acts. A number of members were imprisoned in 1966 for an arson attack on a synagogue, with Tyndall later also jailed for possession of a firearm. Alongside this however Tyndall authorised GBM members to support the campaigns of the 1960s British National Party, the League of Empire Loyalists and the Patriotic Party in 1965.

A. K. Chesterton was impressed by the organizational skills demonstrated by Tyndall in the GBM, although he was also suspicious of his Nazi past whilst Andrew Fountaine was opposed to any GBM membership, and so they did not invite GBM to join the National Front in 1967. However, Chesterton soon changed his mind, and, in October 1967, Tyndall symbolically left the GBM and advised the entire membership to do the same and join the National Front. The vast majority did so, and, as a result, the The Greater Britain Movement ceased to exist.



### National Front (1967 - Date (2010))

A move towards unity on the far right had been growing during the 1960s as groups worked more closely together. Impetus was provided by the 1966 general election when a moderate Conservative Party was defeated and A. K. Chesterton, a cousin of the novelist G. K. Chesterton and leader of the League of Empire Loyalists (LEL), argued that a patriotic and racialist right wing party would have won the election. Soon Chesterton opened talks with the 1960s incarnation of the British National Party (who had already been discussing a possible deal with the new National Democratic Party) and agreed a merger with them, with the BNP's Philip Maxwell addressing the LEL conference in October 1966. A portion of the Racial Preservation Society led by Robin Beauclair also agreed to participate (although the remainder threw their lot in the NDP, its house political party under David Brown) and so the NF was founded on February 7, 1967.

Its purpose was to oppose immigration and multiculturalist policies in Britain, and multinational agreements such as the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation as replacements for negotiated bilateral agreements between nations. The new group placed a ban on neo-Nazi groups being allowed to join the party, but members of John Tyndall's neo-Nazi Greater Britain Movement joined as individual members by a policy of entryism to circumvent the ban.

**The British National Front** (most commonly called the **National Front**, and often known as the **NF**) is a far-right and whites-only British political party whose major political activities were during the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1979 general election the party polled 191,719 votes, or 0.6% of the vote overall. It is widely considered a racist group, and the British prison service and police services forbid membership of the National Front (as well as the British National Party and Combat 18).

The National Front has stated that it is not a neo-Nazi party, and that it is a democratic political movement. In their own words; "We believe in Social justice, National Freedom and the introduction of a Bill of Rights for everyone." The NF claims to oppose all economic and cultural imperialism. "Nations should be free to determine their own political systems, their own economic systems and to develop their own culture." The party claims to stand for "white family values" and "fight for the Fourteen Words," a white nationalist slogan which states that, "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children." The party works in open cooperation with the white supremacist and neo-Nazi Stormfront.

After reaching a peak in early 1977, support declined. In 1982 the chairman, John Tyndall, left to form the British National Party, which has since supplanted the National Front on the extreme right.

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# British National Party (1982 - Date (2010))

The British National Party (BNP) is a far-right political party formed as a splinter group of the National Front by John Tyndall in 1982. Until 2009, when it was challenged in the courts on grounds of racial discrimination, it restricted membership to people of "Caucasian origin".

The BNP seeks to restore the overwhelmingly white ethnicity of Britain that existed prior to 1948 through legal means, including "firm but voluntary incentives for immigrants and their descendants to return home", and the repeal of anti-discrimination legislation. It believes that there are significant differences between races. The party is ostracized by mainstream political parties in the UK.

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