"Not Italian or German, but British in Character": J. F. C. Fuller and the Fascist Movement in Britain

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Abstract

Major-General J. F. C. Fuller was among the most influential leaders of the British Union of Fascists during the latter part of the 1930s. My thesis explores Fuller’s role in the British Fascist movement both as a political and military theorist and as a political activist and parliamentary candidate. Although Fuller’s primary contribution to British fascism was his effort to moderate the BUF’s violent image and ideology (hoping to transform the BUF into an institution consistent with what he conceived to be “British” values), he was nevertheless a virulent anti-Semite who was closely associated with some of the most extreme elements British pro-Nazi fringe. Fuller’s role within the BUF was therefore ambiguous - while he was in some senses an important voice for moderation, he was at the same time one of the party’s most extreme and committed ideologues.

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Comments

concentrated in large conurbations. But local evidence increasingly reveals a far wider social range and some distinct regional variations. The movement was highly opportunistic in that it exploited issues which had local relevance. His epic work The British Way, reveals the revolutionized consciousness of the people and the degradation of the bourgeoisie, its inevitable shift to reaction in post-World War II Britain. One of the great masters of modern English prose is James Aldridge (1918). As a writer he commenced in the years of World War II. The home and international position of Great Britain in the 1950s brought to important changes in English literature. Two trends continued to develop — progressive and reactionary. Most significant representatives of critical realism of the time are Graham Greene (1904), Norman Lewis (1908), Basil Davidson (1914), Desmond Stewart (1924). These progressive authors are united by the common interest in preserving peace and the hatred for war. Fascism - Intellectual origins: Mussolini and Hitler did not invent fascist ideology. Indeed, fascism was neither a 20th-century creation nor a peculiarly Italian or German one. Indeed, fascism was neither a 20th-century creation nor a peculiarly Italian or German one. Britain’s Houston Stewart Chamberlain preached Aryan racism, and many of the anti-Semitic ideas espoused by Carl Lueger’s Christian Social Party and Georg von Schönerer’s Pan-German movement in Austria were later adopted by Hitler. British fascism is the form of fascism promoted by some political parties and movements in the United Kingdom. It is based on British ultranationalism, and had aspects of Italian Fascism and Nazism both before and after World War II. Historical examples of fascist movements in Britain include the British Fascists (1923–1934), the Imperial Fascist League (1929–1939), the British Union of Fascists (1932–1940), the British League of Ex-Servicemen and Women (1937–1948) and the Union Movement (1948–1978)