

Hunting der Fuehrer's in North America

On 23 November 1936, American Time Corporation published the first issue of LIFE, a pictorial news magazine, recording history with photographs. This was a great step forward in magazine publishing, and today it is just as great in preserving our hidden past. The first issue of LIFE sold out and in two months it had earned the title “America’s Most Potent Editorial Force.”

We guessed 250,000, you bought over 400,000, newsdealers are asking for 200,000 more —

If everybody in the U.S. worked in a printing press, LIFE would not now be besieged with puzzled queries about why the presses don’t simply add another 200,000 copies to their weekly output.

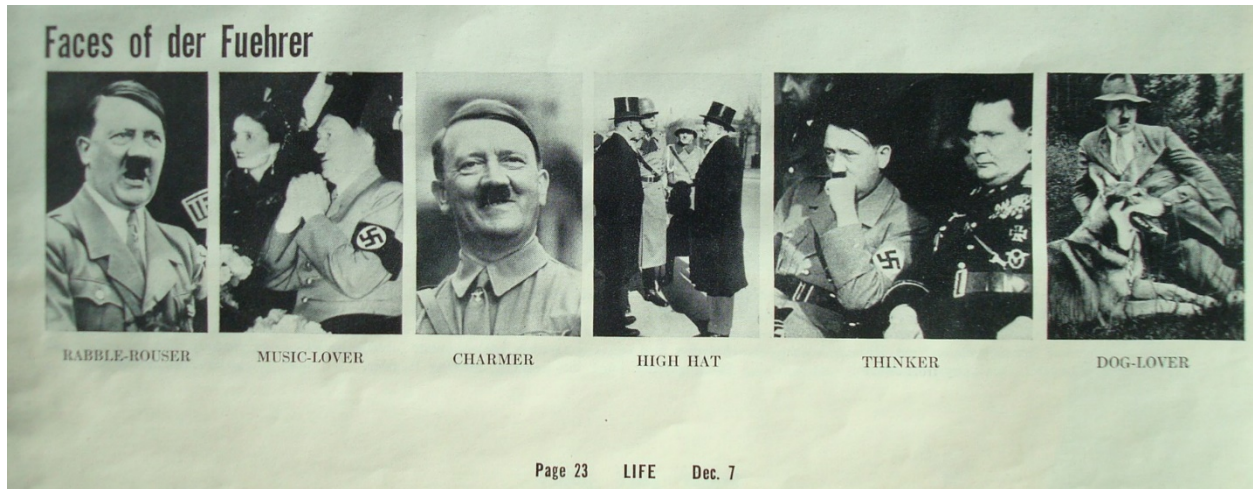
The point is that LIFE can be printed only by specially designed presses. If you saw the presses that turn out LIFE, you would see strange white over-structures on the black presses, you would see special fire-boxes generating the 400 degree heat through which LIFE’s pages must pass to dry the extra-heavy inks on the extra-heavy paper. You would see many a device ordinarily used only to print costly magazines on a leisurely monthly schedule— all modified, re-designed to turn out a weekly magazine almost at newspaper speed.

LIFE’s present equipment was more than sufficient to meet the editors’ own estimates of their needs.

LIFE’s present equipment just plain wasn’t designed to take care of what actually happened. (See caption above.)

Every emergency effort is being made to print extra copies until the new presses begin running. In the meantime, LIFE’s editors can only urge newsstand buyers to become newsstand early-birds.

On 7 December 1936, LIFE [Vol. 1, #3] introduced American and Canadian readers to six full pages titled “Hitler On High.”



LIFE magazine editors would also expose the fact both Canada and the United States of America had fascist leaders who followed the teaching of Nazi Germany and each man gave himself the title der Fuehrer. This is the true history of French/Canadian Fuehrer Adrien Arcand and American/German Immigrant Fuhrer Fritz Kuhn.

Signal magazine was Hitler's Wartime Picture propaganda publication from 1940 until March 1945. It was a product of Goebbels' German Ministry of Propaganda, printed in 20 languages, and today it is a living illustrated record of the brutal fact of the Third Reich and Germany in world war. Its circulation reached almost three million by 1943, and the use of action images, color photos, combined with the powerful force of Nazi propaganda, in fact preserves today a view of the Third Reich itself. The original German/English copies were published until Paris fell on 25 August 1944, selling over 20,000 copies a month in mostly the United States, Canada, and Southern Ireland. This was the most widely circulated magazine in Europe during World War Two and assisted the spread of Nazi Fifth Columns everywhere in the world, including Canada and the United States. Hitler's popular and highly paid propaganda illustrator was [Viennese born - 1893-1946] Theo Matejko.

Beginning in 1920, millions of German immigrants arrived in North and South America, many veterans who had served in World War One. From 1920-33 over 430,000 arrived in United States and 600,000 in Canada.



Life magazine WWI German drawings - May 1940

These Germans belonged to the *"Deutsche Auslands Organisation"* [League of Germans Living Abroad] which was controlled by the German Foreign Office in Berlin. As soon as Hitler seized power of Germany in 1933, he began his dream of making his Third Reich the most important power in first Europe and then the complete world. He envisioned a new German society centered on the much superior Aryan race and the total elimination of all Jewish people. To achieve his goals, he began to consider the use of far flung worldwide German communities, including over 600,000 living in Canada, some with growing political clout.

To win over these Canadian-Germans to National Socialism, the Nazi German Government established three new agencies in Canada. *Auslands Organisation der Deutsche Bund Kanada*, *Deutsche Arbeitsfront*, and *Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft* [German United League], with over 3,000 members. These new fascist fringe groups were investigated by the RCMP in early 1933, who in turn viewed them as no direct threat to Canada.

The Canadian Liberal Government saw no problems and the Canadian Press missed a huge French-Canadian political story. It took the new American editors of LIFE magazine,

who dispatched reporters to Montreal in late 1937, and exposed this new "Canadian Fuhrer" complete with published photos. Canada's Maclean's magazine soon followed with two stories appearing in the 15 April 1938, and 1 May 1938 issues by Frederick Edwards.

Maclean's ^{5¢ a copy}



CANADA'S
NATIONAL
MAGAZINE

•
APRIL 15.
1938
•

**Fascism
In Canada**

By
Frederick Edwards



**Does Germany
Want War?**

By Beverley Baxter

In February 1934, a non-German, French-Canadian, Quebec-based fascist named Adrien Arcand formed the "Parti National Social Chrétien" Canadian political party in Montreal. In English the party was known as the "Canadian National Socialist Unity Party" and Arcand gave himself the title "Canadian Fuehrer." In October 1934, the Quebec party merged with the more powerful Canadian Nationalist Party, which was based on a large German population in the Western Prairie provinces. In 1931, Alberta census recorded 75,500 Germans living in the province, listed as mostly mixed-farmers living south of the City of Calgary. This new Nazi fascist party soon became known as the "Swastika Club" or "Blue-shirts" due to their Nazi insignia and color of shirts they wore. The party followers commonly fought with new immigrants, minorities, Canadian leftist organizations, and hated Canadian Jews.

Fascism in Canada

Blue shirts, swastikas, drills, fanaticism — they're all with us

By **FREDERICK EDWARDS**



Organizer Lambert.



Drillmaster Scott.



Fuehrer Arcand — he hates Jews.

THERE IS a Fascist movement in Canada and it is growing. Whether it is a mighty force destined to turn this Dominion from a democratic into a totalitarian state, as its impassioned leaders assert; or whether it is nothing more than an ephemeral outbreak of anti-Semitic fanaticism, blown into unmerited prominence by the mouthings of a few crackpots, as some of its critics declare, it exists. It is here. It is a Fact.

According to Adrien Arcand, the young, lean and hotly fervent French-Canadian editor who is Canadian Fascism's number one prophet, there has been a Fascist movement in Canada for five years. Joseph Farr, the soft-spoken, alert and personable Ontario secretary, on the other hand, traces the beginnings of Ontario Fascism back to 1929, when a group of indignant Toronto residents of the Kew Beach district organized a Swastika Club to police their bathing beach. An organization has existed in the Prairie Provinces for about the same time under William Whittaker, of Winnipeg. Of the three chiefs, Whittaker, in his sixties, is the oldest, and in recent months he has not been as active as formerly because of ill health. The Western Fascists are looking around now for a successor to Whittaker, a younger man.

Canadian Fascism at the moment is divided into two groups. In Ontario and the West the official title of the organization is The Canadian Nationalist Party, and its membership for the most part is made up of English-speaking Protestants. Joseph Farr is a North of Ireland man, and a member of the Orange Order. In Quebec the movement is headed by Adrien Arcand and is called the National Social Christian Party. Its membership is ninety-nine per cent French-Canadian and Roman Catholic.

With the object of uniting the two branches and establishing a national organization, a joint convention is being planned as this is written. This will probably be held at Kingston, Ont., early in June, and its major business will be to select a Dominion leader, and to draft a platform upon which it is proposed that candidates will in future campaigns appeal to the electorate in Dominion constituencies. Except as a means toward achieving power in the federal field, the movement is not especially concerned with provincial politics.

The movement is frankly anti-Jew, anti-Communism, and is opposed to the Masonic Order, which its leaders claim is controlled by Jews. Almost all its literature—and it has an abundant supply, in French and English, some of it imported from Sir Oswald Mosley's headquarters in London—consists of violent attacks on Communism, Judaism, and Freemasonry. To its leaders, the hated Communism is a Jewish movement entirely, and the famous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," the "Discourse of Rabbi Reichorn," and Samuel Roth's book, "Jews Must Live," are extensively quoted in Nationalist Party propaganda to establish this as a fact. The official "Program and Regulations" of the Party states:

"Only members of the great races which have formed since its beginning as a country the population of Canada; and the other Aryan members of the population who will agree to identify themselves with the mother races, can be Canadian citizens." That is, Jews, negroes, and Asiatics would be denied the franchise.

Although negotiations toward uniting the Nationalist Party of Ontario and the West with the National Social Christian Party in Quebec have been under way for some months, they were not completed until March last, and it was not until March 4 that Joseph Farr came out into the open as the avowed leader of the movement in Ontario.

With Winnipeg's William Whittaker almost completely incapacitated and no successor yet appointed, the work of organizing the national convention is being done chiefly by Adrien Arcand and his aides, Major H. J. Scott, and Dr. Gabriel Lambert, in Quebec, and Joseph Farr, working from a room in a small hotel in uptown Toronto. There is also, Farr states, the nucleus of an organization in the Maritime Provinces, but so far nothing more than the bare beginning has been achieved there.

Membership and Organization

IT IS difficult to arrive at any authentic estimate of the number of the movement's supporters. Farr claims to have 10,000 dues-paying members in Ontario, as of April first, 8,000 of them in Toronto. Arcand says he has between 80,000 and 85,000 followers in Montreal alone, but admits that the actual membership is considerably less. "In some families of eight, ten twelve, or fifteen members which I know," Arcand puts it, "all are Fascists, but only one or two can afford to pay dues, or have the price of a shirt." Arcand further claims, though, that by the time of the next Dominion election his party can win thirteen seats in Quebec, and adds that there should be fifteen Nationalist Party members returned from the prairies. These, remember, are just claims. There is no way to substantiate them.

Until his illness, William Whittaker called himself Leader of the Canadian Nationalist Party, and Adrien Arcand is designated as The Leader (*Le Chef*) in Quebec. Joseph Farr, in Ontario, says he is not a Leader, but merely a secretary and organizer. "There can be only one Leader," Farr says, "and he will be chosen by the National Convention this summer."

A definite scheme of organization has been established. Once the leader is chosen, he will select his own Grand Council, the inner circle of his trusted advisers. The identities of members of the Grand Council are not made public. Even the party members do not know who the grand councillors are. A Corporative Council, composed of "professional men, industrialists and technicians," whose duty will be to advise the Grand Council and the Leader on matters in which they are expert, will come next in rank, then a series of committees, charged with various activities.

The rank and file of the membership is intensively organized in six groups—provincial, county, municipal, zone, and ward groups, and sections. The section is the smallest unit in the setup, having a maximum of eight members, with a secretary and an assistant secretary. Each group is directed by a secretary and one or more assistants. All secretaries report to the secretary general, who is a member of the Grand Council, and through him to the Leader. "The Leader of the Party," says the official rule book, "is the Supreme Authority."

Members pay dues of twenty-five cents a month, or more if they feel they can afford it. They buy their own shirts and badges, according to their individual tastes and the size of their bank rolls, the various secretaries acting as selling agents for a standard line of garments, made, as Adrien Arcand phrases it, "by our own Fascist tailors in their own shops. The ready-made ones are bought from a Gentile manufacturer, employing only Gentiles."

The official uniform consists of a navy blue shirt, worn without a necktie, and matching slacks. The regulation swastika emblem is of scarlet red felt, mounted on a white felt disc two inches in diameter. The emblem is worn on both shirt sleeves, three and a half inches below the shoulder. The rules state that uniforms are to be worn at party

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The Leaders

BYOND any question, the chief motivating power behind the Fascist movement in Canada at the present time is Adrien Arcand and the organization he has built in Quebec. The elderly Whittaker, in poor health, must soon pass his office as Western leader to other hands. Joseph Farr, a quiet, unassuming individual, who sells beverages for a living and has already lost one job because of his activities with the Nationalist Party, is admittedly a follower of Arcand with no personal ambitions toward leadership.

It seems inevitable that Adrien Arcand will emerge from the National Convention—if it is held—as acknowledged head of Canadian Fascism. On the delegation plan projected—two delegates from each zone—he will have by far the strongest personal following; and with Whittaker out of the picture, there is no one in sight to challenge his bid for the office.

Arcand is the type of which zealots are made. One recalls an incident during the Dominion election campaign of 1935. A group of men, French- and English-speaking, were talking over the political situation in a Montreal hotel. An English-speaking member of the group made a casual remark about "this game of politics."

As though released from tension by powerful springs, a lean black-haired French-Canadian leaped to his feet. He shook a clenched fist in the air and cried hotly:

"Bah! There you have it. This *game* of politics. This *game*, mark you. Politics is not a game. It is a battle. There is the difference between us. You English, you *play* politics. But, we French, we *fight* politics."

That is Adrien Arcand's political philosophy; and in it, to some extent at least,

may be found the key to Adrien Arcand, to his "National Social Christian Party," and to his persistent and often vicious anti-Semitism. He is a passionate fighter, a truculent carrier of chips on shoulders, ripe material to foment and to lead such Fascist or Nazi movements as tolerant and usually good-natured Canadian citizens will stand for. His sense of humor is a negligible quantity. He does not, for example, see anything funny about being "hailed!"

Arcand has courage, even a certain recklessness. He is utterly and completely sincere, which makes him the more potentially dangerous. His fervid nationalism, and especially his bitter contempt for all Jewry, is not a recent development; nor is it, in his case, a mere matter of climbing on a hand wagon or running with a pack. Long before there was a Fascist movement in this country, long before there was even a Maurice Duplessis leading a Nationalist movement in the Province of Quebec, Adrien Arcand was publishing pamphlets, small weekly newspapers, tracts, brochures, in Montreal, every one of them inspired by the same motivation—the urge to be battling with somebody, plus a savage scorn of Judaism and everything connected with it. The National Social Christian Party is Arcand's own creation. He has been planning it for years.

Adrien Arcand may be fanatic, but he is no fool. Some Montrealers of high standing call him a crackpot, say that his movement is a mythical extravaganza composed entirely of sound and fury. An objective and entirely unbiased investigation makes it appear something more than that. During March the National Social Christian Party held ten public meetings in the Province of Quebec, seven in Montreal, one in Sorel, one in Saint Hyacinthe, and one in Valleyfield. The meetings were advertised as "*Assemblées Publiques Fascistes*," and they were well attended. A crowd of 2,000 people with an overflow listening to Arcand's pyrotechnic oratory through loud speakers, is a commonplace today in Quebec. It is true that the French people greatly enjoy political meetings; true, too, that not everyone attending these gatherings is necessarily an Arcand supporter; or even a notable percentage of them. But they go and they listen.

MERELY to call Arcand a windbag and his movement a chimera is not quite good enough, in view of these facts. History, recent history, warns of the un-wisdom of so casual a rejection of these things that are happening, in Quebec, on the prairies, and now in Ontario. William Aberhart of Alberta was called a blather-skite, but that didn't stop him becoming Premier of his province. Benito Mussolini, Adolph Hitler, Huey Long, were, in their beginnings, called crackpots and feather-brains, yet they rose to great power in their respective nations, and two of them have gone on to be international figures, rightly or wrongly. It appears ridiculous at this time even to think of Adrien Arcand as Premier of Quebec or Prime Minister of Canada; but to deny that he has a following, and that the numbers of that following are increasing weekly, is plainly unintelligent.

He is an educated man. Originally he aimed to be a chemical engineer, but quickly found chemistry too tame for his yeasty temperament and turned to journalism, for which he has an undeniable flair. From newspaper work to politics is always an easy transition for the bright-minded young French-Canadian. Arcand worked at first on the staff of the powerful French-language daily, *La Presse*. He was fired from *La Presse* after he attempted to establish a newspapermen's union, and,

with local backing, began publication of *Le Goglu*, a small satirical and nationalistic weekly, which ran for some years. It was in *Le Goglu* that he first let himself go on anti-Semitism.

At the moment he is earning his living as editor-in-chief of *L'Illustration Nouvelle*, a tabloid Montreal daily, supporting the Duplessis Government. He finds time, as well, to edit and publish *Le Fasciste Canadien*, official organ of the French-speaking Fascists, which comes out once a month. The man is a glutton for work. Hours, day or night, mean nothing to him if there is a task to be done on behalf of his chosen cause, whatever that may be; but especially if it has to do with his anti-Jewish campaigns.

Arcand is an experienced politician, although never notably a successful one. He has run for various public offices, and he was a candidate for a Montreal division on the Conservative side in the last Dominion election. He makes an excellent speech in English or French, and he is clever enough to tone down his more fantastically flamboyant passages when he is addressing an English audience. In a hall crowded with listeners of his own race, he goes all out, shrieking violent damnations of his opponents, with his arms flailing the air, then lowering his voice to a throaty sob as he speaks of his love for his native land, and for his own people especially. To the French, this is the zestful red meat of oratory. They love it.

Besides being a forlorn-hope candidate in the 1935 Dominion campaign, Arcand served the Conservative organization in Quebec as publicity director, for which post he was chosen by Senator J. H. Rainville, the Quebec organizer. Arcand's publicity campaign was built around Mackenzie King's pledge to repeal Section 98 of the Criminal Code, the section which made it a crime to profess or propagate Communism, and the section under which Tim Buck was sentenced to a penitentiary term at Kingston. Mr. King's promise to wipe Section 98 from the Criminal Code, since fulfilled, infuriated Arcand. He went berserk on the subject.

Some of the pamphlets and cartoons he wrote or inspired were brutal in the extreme. He linked the Liberal leader with Stalin, and had them working as a team to drag the cross from the steeples of Roman Catholic churches, nailing up church doors, burning down churches, driving priests and nuns into exile. That sort of stuff. It didn't seem to help the Conservative cause any, for the Party lost heavily in Quebec as elsewhere; but that may not have been through any fault of Arcand's extreme propaganda. The Duplessis padlock law interprets the same sentiment, and there is no widespread feeling throughout Quebec against that high-handed piece of autocratic legislation.

Fascism in Canada

Signs of disintegration have appeared, following Fascism's brutality in Europe

By FREDERICK EDWARDS

PART TWO

EVENTS race fast in this tumultuous age. Keeping up is a problem. In the first of these articles, the statement was made that the Fascist movement in Canada was growing. That was true enough when it was written. Now, two weeks later, it is not true. Fascism in Canada is not growing any more. The plant is fading. The antics of Adolph Hitler have blasted it, at least temporarily, perhaps for all time.

It could have been, of course, no more than a coincidence that while Adolph Hitler was planning his dramatic *putsch* on Austria last March, Canadian supporters of the Nazi-Fascist totalitarian and anti-Semitic system of government were uniting their forces, aiming at concerted action to make their movement a political entity throughout the Dominion this summer. A coincidence, surely, and an interesting one. Probably an utterly disastrous one for Adrien Arcand, of Montreal, William Whittaker, of Winnipeg, and Joseph Farr, of Toronto; certainly a most discouraging one for their followers.

That solemn, sometimes grandiose document, the agreement of union, drawn and signed by Adrien Arcand as leader of the National Social Christian Party of Canada; by William Whittaker, as leader of the Canadian Nationalist Party in Manitoba; and by Joseph C. Farr, as chairman of the Canadian Nationalist Party in Ontario, is dated March 1, 1938, and decrees that the merger becomes effective on March 3. Less than two weeks later Adolph Hitler was proclaiming his new and enlarged German Reich from Vienna to alarmed and angry democracies in Europe and America.

There can hardly be any question as to the effect of the Hitler *putsch* in Austria upon the immediate fortunes of the Arcand-Whittaker-Farr *putsch* in Canada. Whether its background be a blue shirt, a black shirt, or a brown shirt, the sign of the swastika is not going to be a bit popular in this Dominion for some time to come.

Nationalist Party leaders are keenly aware of this, and it is bothering them more than a little. Great things were to come out of the united Nationalist movement during March. Public meetings were to be held in Ontario, as well as Quebec. Names of prominent Canadians were to be made public as supporters, some of them active workers, on behalf of the Nationalist Party. As this is written, St. Patrick's Day is well behind and spring is here; but the newly fused Nationalist Party remains mute as midnight in a Trappist monastery. Even the stentorian voice of Adrien Arcand is hushed in Montreal. He has not been in the news for days, and it begins to look very much as though the Hitler triumph spells an Arcand disaster. It may be that the Nationalist Party is licked before it got off its mark. It may have been hooked by its own emblem.

Arcand, and Whittaker and Farr as well, have all along protested that the swastika does not belong to Adolph Hitler alone. Arcand says that to refer to the hooked cross as "Hitler's swastika" is nothing but a Jewish subterfuge. The emblem, he declares, is used by Fascists the world over. But it is also used by German Nazis, and in spite of all the explanations and apologies put forward by the Canadian Nationalist Party, it is going to be extremely difficult for Canadians wearing the swastika emblem to get themselves detached in the public mind from the ideas behind Nazism.

A Confusing Platform

THOSE opponents of Adrien Arcand's National Social Christian movement in Quebec who condescend to grant it any more serious notice than is represented by outbursts of raucous laughter, have been pointing out for some time, and with great effect, that the Nazis have proved themselves to be just as determinedly anti-Christian as have the Communists they so thoroughly despise. They ask M. Arcand how he reconciles his avowed admiration for the totalitarian state as a perfect system of government, with the persecution of Catholic and Protestant Christians alike in Nazi Germany, and the conscription of all the German people into a new neo-pagan religion, which may

be entirely German but which certainly has nothing whatever in common with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Such thorny questions as these irritate Canadian Nationalist leaders. Their emphatic but somewhat ambiguous answer is that they are not Nazis but Fascists. The very first exhibit in their recently issued official "Program and Regulations" is a 1,200-word apology for the swastika. That in itself is significant. One does not require 1,200 words to explain the true meaning, for example, of the Union Jack.

It is difficult to imagine that the Canadian Nationalist Party will get very far on the strength of an appeal to the Canadian electorate based upon this "Program and Regulations" booklet. A foreword admits that the "Program" in its main lines and even in many details, is identical to the programs of the principal corporatist organizations of other countries. "We have chosen our fare where we found it." There follows a list of sixteen different countries in which corporatist states have been established. The second name on the list is that of Nazi Germany.

So the new party, if it still exists when this gets into print, professing ardently that it is not Nazi but Fascist, choosing its fare where it finds it, chooses at least some of its fare from the platform of Herr Hitler. It is all very confusing. The whole "Program," in fact, is confusing. Any attempt to study it seriously leads to a headache. Much of the philosophical discourse with which it is heavily interlarded is old stuff. A lot of it is out-and-out Socialism, and that comes as a bit of a shock, remembering the party leaders' frequent diatribes against Socialists and Liberals of all shades. In spots it borrows from the phantom economical theories of Social Credit.

There are occasions when it turns out to be wholly Communistic, using the familiar cant of the street-corner ranter against capitalism: "... the money power that controls the fate of humanity... workers are slaves to economic conditions... the human element no longer counts; what does count is profits, dividends, budget balancing." There are pages of this sort of hyperbole. One can hear Tim Buck shouting, "Attaboy!" from the side lines.

Adrien Arcand denies that his party in Quebec is Separatist, but the Canadian Nationalist Party's "Program" has more



Joseph Farr, Ontario leader, Canadian Nationalist Party.

than a hint of the teachings of Abbé Groulx in its statement on Imperial policy. The party would not, the "Program" says, think of separating from the Empire as long as there is risk of being absorbed by another State, "or unless the time should come when being a part of the Empire confers no benefits on Canada."

That's pretty cold-blooded. The Nationalist Party, on its own admission, would use the Empire connection solely for its own selfish ends. If the time should come when membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations no longer "conferred benefits," then M. Arcand and his friends would cut loose. Take all, give nothing. That is precisely what L'Abbé Groulx and his followers have been preaching in Quebec for years.

Nationalist Party spokesmen, especially the rhapsodist Adrien Arcand, insist at frequent intervals that their movement is all sweetness and light. The party is pledged to abolish "favoritism, patronage and the butter-plate system." All Fascists, they affirm, are good little boys, making great sacrifices for the welfare of the State. Selfishness is to vanish like the morning mist under the rising sun, once Canada accepts Fascism.

A Vicious Circle

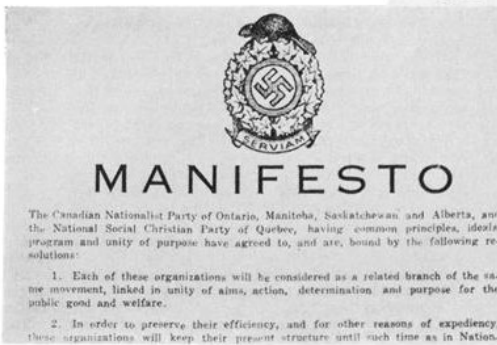
THAT WOULD be very nice indeed, if true; but here again there is an odor of equivocation. While these high sentiments are voiced in the "Program," the instructions to members in the same book urge that all good Fascists will help one another first of all.

Continued on page 30

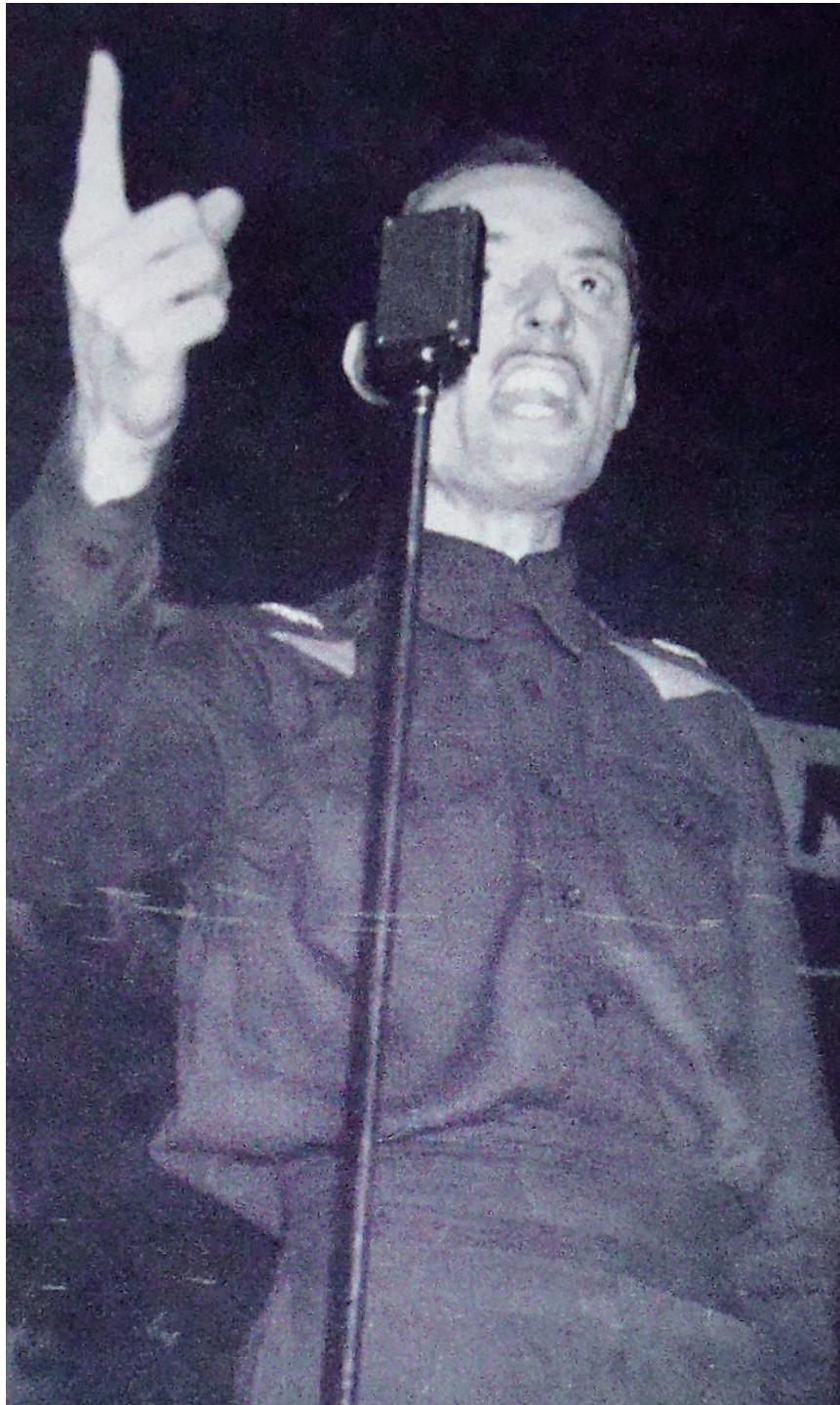
Poster of the Manitoba branch of the same party.



Manifesto of Canadian Nationalist Party, Ontario.



On 18 July 1938, LIFE magazine reports Canadian Fascists assemble at Toronto's Massey Hall, 4 July 1938, where leader Canadian Fuehrer Arcand waggles a warning finger.



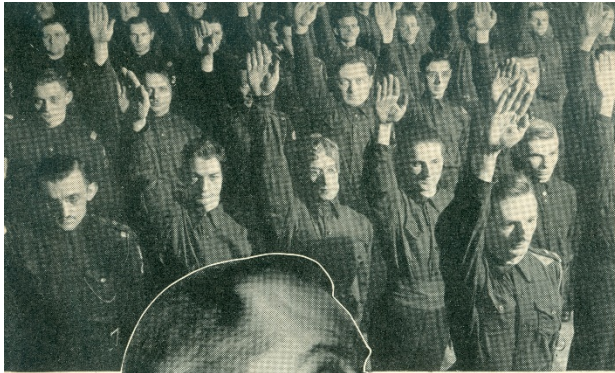
From a cloud no bigger than a man's upraised hand, militant Fascism in Canada has grown within a year to a problem menacing enough to engage the most serious minds in the Dominion. On July 4, 1,500 Fascists from eight Canadian provinces assembled at Toronto's Massey Hall for the first public assembly of united Fascist groups. There they formed a new National Unity Party, abandoned the swastika as their party symbol for a less controversial flaming torch, bounced hecklers from the hall, and listened to a fine display of rabble-rousing and Jew-baiting by their acknowledged leader, Adrien Arcand of Montreal.

As an individual Adrien Arcand is as important or as unimportant as Frank Hague of Jersey City. But as a leader of a new organization, Arcand is something new to North America with his violent

racial prejudice and his militarized battalions of 3,600 men drilled by a former Inspector of Quebec's Liquor Police.

It is a sinister fact that by day Fascist Arcand, as press agent, edits the official paper of Quebec's Premier Maurice Dupl ssis, a rabid Red-baiter in his own right. By night Fascist Arcand is busy with his Fascism. Ontario's Premier Hepburn, anxious to entice U.S. industry to his province with promises of unionless labor, regards Arcand with benign tolerance.

Yet for Canadians as a whole Fascism is still a minor matter. Five times as many people attended an anti-Fascist rally in Toronto as listened to M. Arcand. Only in French-speaking Quebec, with one of the lowest standards of living in the Dominion, has it yet raised a commanding voice.



LEGIIONNAIRES, MALE & FEMALE, ARE DRILLED BY MAJOR MAURICE SCOTT IN CUMMERBUND



Le Chef, Adrien Arcand, speaks English fluently, but thinks and gesticulates in French. On July 4 he abandoned the swastika (seen on shoulder) as party symbol.

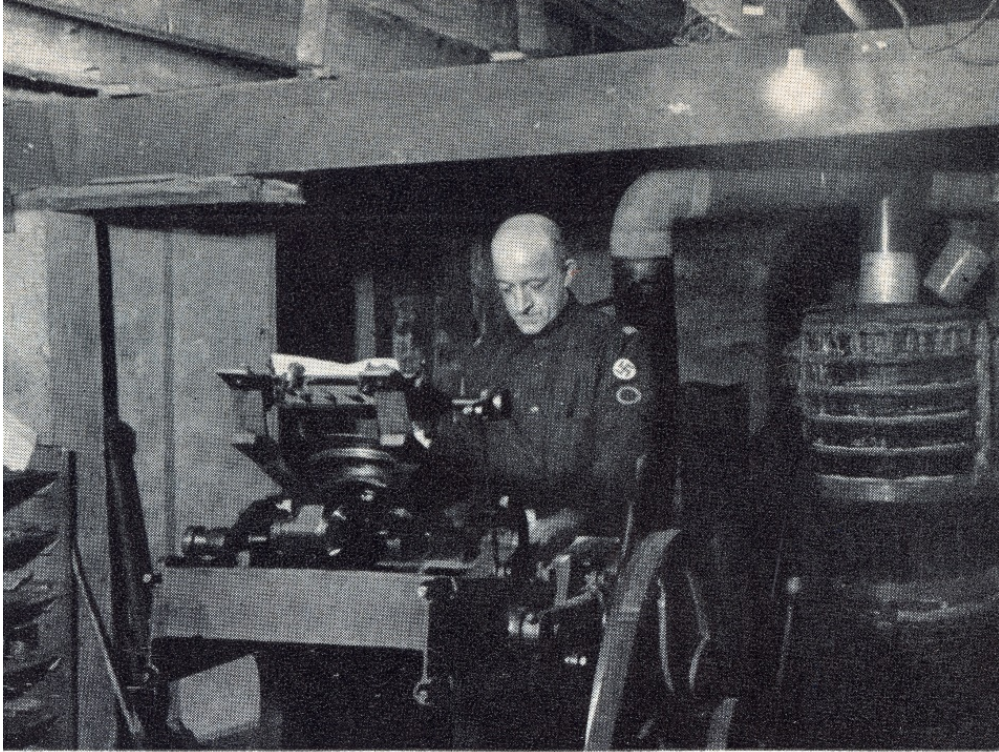
The goal of M. Arcand's Fascist legion is an organization of 25,000 divided into eight divisions. At present it totals 3,600, of whom half have no uniforms. Their known armament is 500 Smith & Wesson revolvers recently smuggled from the U. S. Arcand's Fascists loudly preach the corporate state and anti-Semitism. Their motto is: "Canada for the Canadians." Just as loudly they deny any connection with Germany or Italy, though they admit receiving propaganda literature from Hamburg.



Propaganda is the meat on which young Fascists are fed. Some of these French pamphlets were sent free from Nazi headquarters in Hamburg. Others are printed on hand presses in Quebec.



Propaganda is the meat on which young Fascists are fed. They even admit the French pamphlets are printed in Nazi headquarters in Hamburg, and sent from Germany to Canada. Just like the German Fuehrer, photos of Canadian Fuehrer Arcand hang from both walls in Montreal, Quebec.



SECRET PRESS PRINTS ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA IN A CELLAR



Tailor Goulet (*left*), now on relief, and father of a Fascist baby (*right*), makes blue uniforms for Arcand legionnaires in Montreal headquarters.

The French/Canadian Fascist tailor Goulet has no job and lives on welfare, while he makes new Canadian Nazi uniforms. His new son [below] Adolf Benito Adrien Goulet is being raised as a Canadian Nazi baby, just like the S.S. babies in Germany. Registered as a member of the Canadian Nationalist Party, with Canadian Beaver and Nazi Swastika symbol.



Swaddled in swastikas, Adolf Benito Adrien (Arcand) Goulet bawls lustily in his basket under a blue

butterfly, two pictures of Hitler, and an anti-Jewish pamphlet from the defunct Dearborn *Independent*.



The Party used the insignia or badge of a Nazi Swastika surrounded with Canadian Maple leaves and a Beaver on the top. The bottom Motto was "SERVIAM" which is Latin meaning - I will Follow. Used by Catholic faith as meaning honour Christian devotion to duty

Left: Both English and French Fascist groups publish a paper.
Below: Quebec Fascists drilling in Montreal (Gazette photo).





CLASSES IN FASCIST RABBLE-ROUSING ARE HELD TWICE WEEKLY.



Feet first, this “Communist” labelled heckler is rushed with brute force from the Fascist Rally in Toronto on 4 July 1938. I’m sure this Canadian protestor received a good beating from his Nazi enforcers. LIFE magazine continues to report on the rising threat of Fascists in both the United States and Canada.

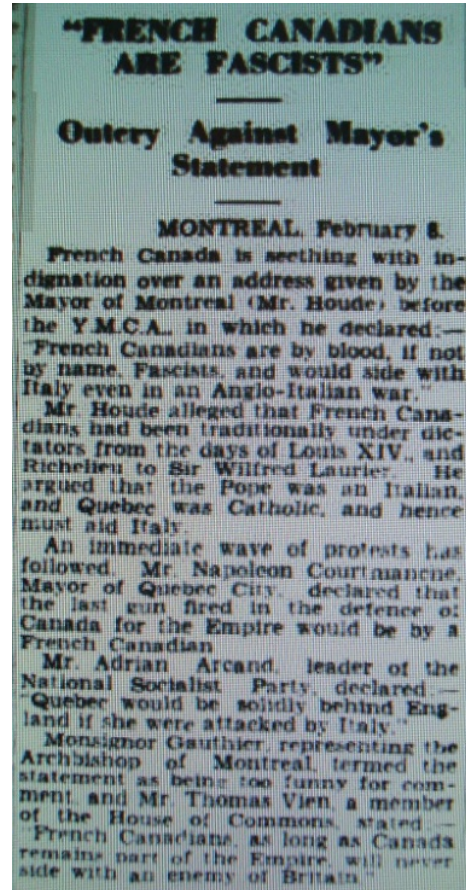


LIFE magazine - 17 June 1940. The "Canadian Fuehrer", Adrien Arcand [second from left] holds a meeting with his advisers in Montreal, 1938. The bald man to his left was Commander J. M. Scott, seen below, with Swastika insignia of Maple Leafs, Canadian Beaver, and circle photo of Canadian Fuehrer Adrien Arcand.

The new fascist party boasted that it would soon seize power in Canada, and in 1937 claimed a rare political first, when a fascist member ran in the Alberta Provincial By-Election in Lethbridge. Dr. Peter MacGregor Campbell [born in Ontario] won the By-Election under the fascist Unity Party of Alberta, the only fascist Politician to ever win a seat in Canadian history. The population of Lethbridge was just over 15,000 and these mostly pro-Germans created this shameful part of our Canadian political history.



Commander J. M. Scott of Canadian Fascists was pleased when Quebec's Premier Duplessis insisted the "Blueshirts" were less of a menace than Communists.



Even the Mayor of Montreal [Mr. Houde] and Quebec Premier Duplessis supported the French Canadian Fascists.

Canadian Liberal Prime Minister Mackenzie King saw no problem with the sudden increase in the Canadian fascist groups and after flying to Berlin in 1937 to meet Hitler, supported his policy of "appeasement" by Nazi Germany. The Michael Martin, 2007 report on the Political imprisonment in Hull, Quebec, during WWII, can be found on-line titled "The Red Patch." An American FBI embassy official report in 1938, described P. M. King as being anti-Semitic, would not accept Jews to Canada, and found Hitler to be patriot, a simple, sincere man, clearly a dreamer having artistic temperament. During the Holocaust years, P.M. King admitted only 5,000 Jews to Canada, the worst record of any refugee receiving country during WWII. King hoped that Hitler would be satiated as soon as Germany consolidated the German-speaking areas in Europe. The Canadian Liberal Government under King had a timid foreign policy, which was clearly calculated not to make any political waves in 1938.

On 1 September 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, and it was finally clear to our Canadian Prime Minister that Hitler could not be trusted. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany, followed on 10 September, with Canada declaring a state of war with Nazi Germany.

It took the Canadian Government [and our RCMP] nine months to act on the sixteen Nazi Fifth Column organizations in Canada, finally on 30 May 1940, the parties and all followers were banned under the War Measures Act of Canada. The Red patch report states – "Even getting the RCMP to move vis-à-vis the rightists operating in Canada required sustained effort from high-ranking public servants." After Canada declared war on Germany, forty leftist [mostly Ukrainian] were arrested and interned in the new camp built at Kananaskis, near the Rockies in Banff, Alberta. This camp would contain special enemy alien internees living within Canada, which included 847 Germans, 632 Italians, and 782 Japanese. Over 22,000 Canadian-Japanese would also be evacuated and interned in B.C., while the Canadian Fuehrer and his followers received special treatment in Quebec.

Canadian home-grown Fuehrer, *Adrien Arcand* was arrested in June 1940, along with only 27 of his most senior Quebec advisors and they were transported to a special Army prison at Petawawa, Ontario. This is all contained in the Red Patch report and is a must read, if anyone is interested. Arcand was supported by many public figures in Quebec such as Scott, Lambert, Lessard, Closse, Clement, Menard, Lalanne, Decarie and Papineau. While not all were interned, [like J. Ed Lessard] the more powerful, Mr. Camillien Houde, Conservative Mayor of Montreal, joined the Canadian Fuhrer in prison in Petawawa.

It is very important to note that when the Liberal Government and RCMP did move against the German, Italian, and most of all the Japanese, they acted with overkill, interning mostly innocent Canadians, while the home-grown fascists [in Quebec] were allowed to float around eastern Canada unimpeded. The Canadian public in their first year of war had no idea what was taking place in Canada. The interned Nazi Fifth Column organizers were also treated much different in what is clearly a political twist. In 1933, the Duplessis Quebec Government constructed a special provincial prison, however it was never used for criminals. This special prison did not meet the Provincial Prison standards for the Province of Quebec and remained vacant until 27 August 1941. On that date, the Liberal Government of Canada moved over 70 enemy alien internees from Camp Petawawa, Ontario, to a new home in Gatineau, Quebec, in the Val-Tetreault District of Hull, on the north end of the Saint-Francois St. At this date, Quebec still had the most dominant Fascist movement in all Canada, and the leaders were all together as a group in Hull, Quebec. This complete history is contained in "The Red Patch" by Michael Martin, 2007, Political imprisonment in Hull, Quebec, during World War II, and makes for very interesting political reading.

Henry Luce created LIFE magazine for the American people, to see the world, eyewitness great events, and the power of the press took over with stunning photos and color paintings. Millions of copies were also sold in Canada and the power of the American press began to expose the hidden Canadian fascist truth.

In the 12 August 1940 issue of LIFE, under "Letters to the Editor" one J. Ed Lessard from Montreal, Canada, wrote to the American editor in an attempt to clear his "Nazi" name. Why did the Liberal Government of Canada allow the most dominant Quebec Fascism members in Canada to remain free in Montreal and area during World War Two? This is the same Government that ordered mass evacuations of innocent Japanese Canadians who were interned until 1945, and lost everything. Read the on-line history "Too Close to Home" the anti-Semitic and Fascism in Canada 1930-40s, by Frieda Miller. It will answer this shameful political part of Canadian history, while our fighting men and women were being killed.

Not Interned

Sirs:

On page 11 of LIFE, June 17, a photograph appeared of alleged Canadian Fascists with the following caption: "Adrien Arcand, 'National Führer' of the Fascist National Unity Party in Montreal, was seized with seven of his advisers in Fifth Column roundup May 30."

This caption would lead readers to believe that all the persons shown in the picture were interned. Certainly I (seated at extreme right) was not interned. In fact I have not been a member of this Party since May 1938.

This photograph was taken by one of your staff early in 1938 but I and many



J. ED LESSARD

others were ousted from the Party on May 20, 1938 for insubordination because we "protested against the supreme authority of the Party being vested in any one man, contrary to the constitution of the Party."

The publication of this picture has done me considerable harm here and in Western Canada where I am well known as most persons believe I have been interned and that I am still a member of the above Party.

J. ED LESSARD

Montreal, Canada

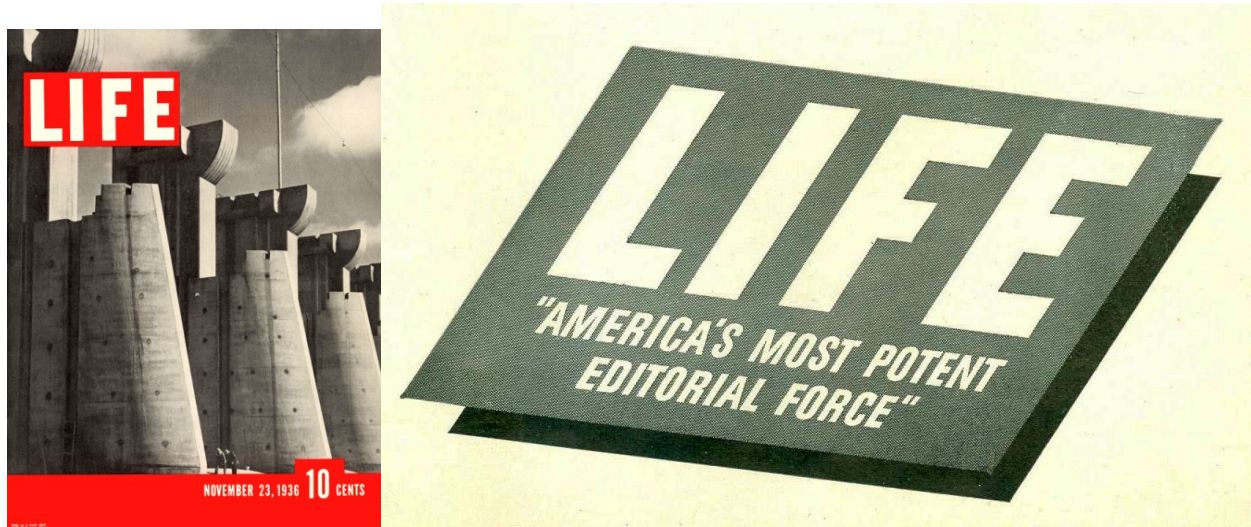
The detailed complete history of the Fascism in Canada can be read online from the Government of Canada collections - May 1997, Thesis by Michelle McBride, titled - "From Indifference to Internment RCMP responses' to Nazism and Fascism in Canada 1934-1941. This is a surprising historical paper on Quebec and German-Canadians during WWII.

The arrest of Fuehrer Arcand finally ended Hitler's Aryan dream in Canada, however across the border in the United States, his dream was still growing under the American Fascists dictatorship of Fuhrer Fritz Kuhn.

The American history of Nazis living in their midst follows the same early pattern as Hitler employed in Canada. Almost 500,000 German immigrants came to the United States from 1920-33 and a large number settled in the Bronx of New York City. In 1922, the first extreme right-wing pro-fascist faction was formed in New York City and two years later German immigrants in Detroit founded "Teutonia Association" which became the first political expression of an organized German National Socialist Party in the United States of America. Both groups imported literature from Berlin under the German Foreign Office, as part of the League of Germans Living Abroad. Ironically, the two sides could not agree and due to internal disputes they disbanded in 1933, the same year that Hitler seized power in Germany.

A group of hard core former Teutonia members next created a new organization which they called "Friends of the New Germany." At a convention in 1936, [Munich born] American citizen, Fritz Julius Kuhn seized control of the party and formed the Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund or American-German Bund.

On 23 November 1936, a new pictorial news magazine was published in the United States, titled LIFE; it featured a front cover of Fort Peck Dam by Margaret Bourke-White. This large picture magazine became the modern CNN of 1936, advertised as America's most potent editorial force.



The original LIFE weekly humor magazine folded during the Great Depression and the name was bought by influential American publisher Henry Luce. Luce had enjoyed great success as the publisher of "Time" weekly magazine which told the world news. Now Luce had the idea to show the world news in his new photo magazine LIFE. The magazine would provide the American and Canadian people with eyewitness photos of great events and tragic news in the early 20th century. LIFE was an overwhelming success which changed the way people looked at the changing world in vivid pictures that captured the truth. LIFE became the opposite to the German subtle mix of straight news reporting and Nazi propaganda published in Hitler's Wartime Picture Magazine, "Signal" and the official Nazi Luftwaffe magazine Der Adler [The Eagle].

Each week over eighteen million copies of LIFE were delivered to homes and stores in the United States and Canada. LIFE put on display the personal and public images of the world at war and became society's means of communication before the invention of television. The picture-heavy content was like watching breaking news on CNN today. Today my collection of over 700 magazines covers the third issue, 7 December 1936, until mid-1949. Thanks to the internet, all issues can be found and enjoyed today free online.

LIFE was almost born into the Second World War and the articles with images exerted great editorial force on the American people before and after 7 December 1941. It changed the way Americans looked at the World at War, by changing the way Americans looked at themselves. Beginning in the third issue of 1936, LIFE exposed the truth about Adolf Hitler, his 67,000,000 German followers around the world and his new world "Fatherland."

In September 1939, the world was at war with Nazi Germany, while the citizens of the United States of America remained totally opposed to becoming involved. At the same time, in the United States of America, over 800 American Nazi organizations were devoted to spreading anti-Semitic, anti-democratic, pro-Fascist doctrines to the American public, and a good portion came directly from Nazi Germany. The new editors of LIFE magazine believed that public exposure was the best treatment for this growing Anti-American Nazi propaganda, and they took a stand to tell and show the truth.

HITLER ON HIGH

NO stranger career has been recorded in modern history than that of Adolf Hitler, a dictator deified by 65,000,000 Germans and now being hailed by the Fatherland's press as the "revivalist" who will "awake all Europe" and save the world from Communism. It began with an awkward, shrinking boy in an Austrian border village. A dreamer, he failed at school, hated the hard-drinking petty customs official who was his father, tied himself to his mother's apron strings. Upon her death he moved to Vienna, and living in a flop house, painted picture postcards. His small earnings he spent on newspapers and pastry; his spare time, in arguing politics with derisive down-and-outers. The War tossed him into a Bavarian regiment running dispatches, safe from front line fighting. After the Armistice he became an "educational officer"—actually a sort of spy—for the Bavarian military.

One night during a debate on Pan-Germanism in a Munich beer hall, Adolf Hitler stumbled upon his supreme talent: the power of words. Speech poured out of him like water from an open hydrant; men listened and were moved. Simultaneously he met up with a tiny German labor party with 60 members. Adolf Hitler became Committee Member No. 7, preached something he called national socialism, began to collect a ragtag-and-bobtail following. Thirteen years later he had completed his mad scramble to the pinnacle of German power. In three years more he had outlawed the Jews, jailed the Reds, stamped his enemies underground, torn up treaties, and converted Germany into one gigantic military garrison. Today, more than any other man alive, Adolf Hitler is the fulcrum on which peace or war for Europe teeters.



LIFE's issue for 7 December 1936 featured six full length pages on the Biography of a World Dictator: Adolf Hitler.



Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler

Young Germans study “a robbery and a theft”

THESSE young Nazis are studying Germany's lost colonies. In the Stuttgart Institute for Germanism Abroad they crouch over a gigantic floor map of the world on which is charted the 1,760,000 square miles of colonial empire the Reich surrendered under the Versailles Treaty. A trained Nazi lecturer explains that “Germany without colonies is merely a torso”, points out the four lost African dominions of Togoland, Camaroon, Southwest Africa, and Tanganyika. The little figures, he tells them, represent, according to color, 200 to 50,000 outland Germans each.



ADOLF HITLER'S LOST COLONIES



This is a most powerful image in the 1936 LIFE magazine article. In 1934, Hitler created the "Stuttgart Institute for Germanism Abroad", [German Colonial Society] which trained future Nazi leaders how to regain and rule the lost German colonial empire. The chart on the rear wall lists four main objectives - Europe, Asia, Africa, and United States of America. The German population is listed beside the names of cities and on the floor little colored figures represent the German population from 200 to 50,000. The area of Northeastern U. S. could possibly show a population of one or more million Germans. This area was possibly placed under control of Amerika-Deutscher Volksbund or German American Bund, with German born leader Fritz Julius Kuhn. American leader Kuhn met with Hitler in Berlin on 2 August, during the 1936 Olympics. An F.B.I. report dated 15

October 1943, from an agent in San Antonio, Texas, revealed Kuhn received one million American dollars a year from the Nazi Government, to organize the activities of the German American Bund in 1936. Adrien Arcand admitted in 1938, he received Nazi material printed in French from Hamburg, Germany, and it is possible he also received money from Germany.



This German image [released by associated press in United States] was taken on 2 August 1936, when American Fritz Julius Kuhn [far right] was invited to the Reich Chancellery in Berlin and had his photo taken with Führer Hitler [left]. The man in the background looks very much like Adrien Arcand, but there is no evidence to support he had any connections with the American Bund. Kuhn and fifty of his American Bund members [with family] left New York in June 1936, however their names are unknown. Kuhn has just presented Hitler with the "Golden Book" containing hundreds of American/German signatures from well wishers in the United States. Below is another image taken in Berlin same date and time, released by associated press in the United States. This photo was in the American FBI files and used to investigate American Bund members, however the four Bund members in

the background are not identified. These photos became a major propaganda tool for American Bund membership, but that is about all. If Canadian Adrien Arcand had any connections with the American Bund members it is still hidden from history.

The best American research can be found in Thesis titled Fritz Kuhn “The American Fuehrer” and the Rise and fall of the German – American Bund, Eliot A. Kopp, 2010.



The following history of Fritz Julius Kuhn is taken from the released microfilm files of the F.B.I. investigation from 1935 to 1958. These original files were ordered destroyed by the United States Justice Department in 1958.

Fritz Kuhn was born on 18 May 1896, in Munich, where he attended [Volksschule] primary and [Oberrealschule] High School, studying chemistry and related subjects. He also fulfilled his military duty in the Bavarian Life Guards of Munich. He served from 1914 to 1918, at the German front in WWI as a machine gunner in the Reserves of the Bavarian Life Guards, and was wounded three times. Promoted to Lieutenant, he distinguished himself in the French, Italian, Serbian, and Rumanian front lines. In 1919, he fought in the

Epp Voluntary Corps against politics which threatened to destroy Germany. In February 1922, he joined the party of the Oberland Volunteer Corps and worked directly under the leader. It was during this time he went to hear Hitler speak at a town hall meeting in Munich. He graduated from the University of Munich with degree in Chemistry in July 1922. He married Elsie Walter in Munich, Germany, on 28 March 1923, and left for Mexico, which he entered on 23 May 1923.

He began working in the oil fields of Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, and sent for his wife in November that same year. A daughter and son were born to the family in Mexico, and in 1925 he purchased a small cosmetic factory in Mexico City. In 1927, the factory was forced into bankruptcy and the family made plans to immigrate to the United States. On 18 May 1928, they legally entered the U. S. at Laredo, Texas, thanks to help from an ex-American WWI soldier who lived in Grosse Point of Detroit, on Lake Point Avenue. [The FBI blacked out this name]

His first job was a laboratory technician at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, where he worked 5 August to 23 December 1929. The records contain a notation he was 'laid off' due to slow work. He next obtained work with the Stafford Laboratory, using the name Fred Kuhn, 7527 Dunedin St., Detroit, Michigan. In 1930, he obtained a position with the Henry Ford Motor plant, where he worked for the next seven years. In November 1931, Kuhn joined an organization known as "German Steel Helmets", composed of former German World War One veterans. He next joined the "Friends of the New Germany" organization and became a naturalized American citizen on 3 December 1934, in Detroit, Michigan. In January 1936, Kuhn took over as union leader of the Detroit group, replacing Heinz Spanknoebl as national leader of the Friends of the New Germany organization. In May 1936, it was renamed and became known as the "German American Bund, at which time Fritz Kuhn began using the title -"Fuehrer of the Bund."

In late June 1936, Kuhn and 50 members of the German American Bund sailed on the S.S. New York, to attend the Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany. On 26 July 1936, the American Bund passed in review in front of the Chancellery in Berlin, carrying the American flag and German swastika. The Americans were reviewed by Chancellor Hitler and Marshal Goering, and shortly after were invited to join Hitler in a special reception. At

such time, Kuhn presented Hitler with a "Golden Book" which contained hundreds of signatures of Bund members in the United States. The American Bund also donated \$2,300 from all the well wishers in the U.S.

Photos were taken of this event and one was investigated by the F.B.I. on 29 September 1941. The report by Special Agent E. E. Conroy to Director Hoover records six persons in the photograph and names each one. Reading from left to right they are as follows: 1. Adolf Hitler, 2. [Censored] 3. Unknown 4. Fritz Kuhn 5. Unknown 6. [Censored] The photo was identified as MK-9-6-41-WQP 1.

FBI report # NY 100-49694, records that while in Germany Kuhn attended the Party Congress of the N.S.D.A.P. in Nurenburg, Germany. Kuhn also contacted the [censored] leader of the German N.S.D.A.P. for foreign countries to obtain a clarification on the status of the German American Vocational League in United States. In August 1936, Kuhn obtained a Russian passport and travelled to Kharkov for two weeks. [Reason never explained] He returned to the United States in October 1936.



"FIGHTING GERMANISM" is the slogan of this Bund yearbook. Note the picture of Hitler receiving Fritz Kuhn and the symbolic welding of U. S. and Nazi flags.

American leader Kuhn used the same August 1936 image, [Golden Book presentation] in his Amerikadeutschen Year Book for 1937, with the background member's images deleted.

AMERICAN NEWSFRONT: THE "AMERICAN NAZIS" CLAIM 200,000 MEMBERS



No. 1 American Nazi is Fritz Kuhn, national leader of the German-American League. Kuhn was a machine gunner in the War. He came to the U. S. in 1933, worked as a

chemist at the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit and became a U. S. citizen. In the picture above he is wearing the new League uniform, modeled on that of the American Legion.

LIFE magazine issue 29 March 1937 devoted two full pages, with six photos, on the rising problems of the German-American League and "American Nazis." For the first time

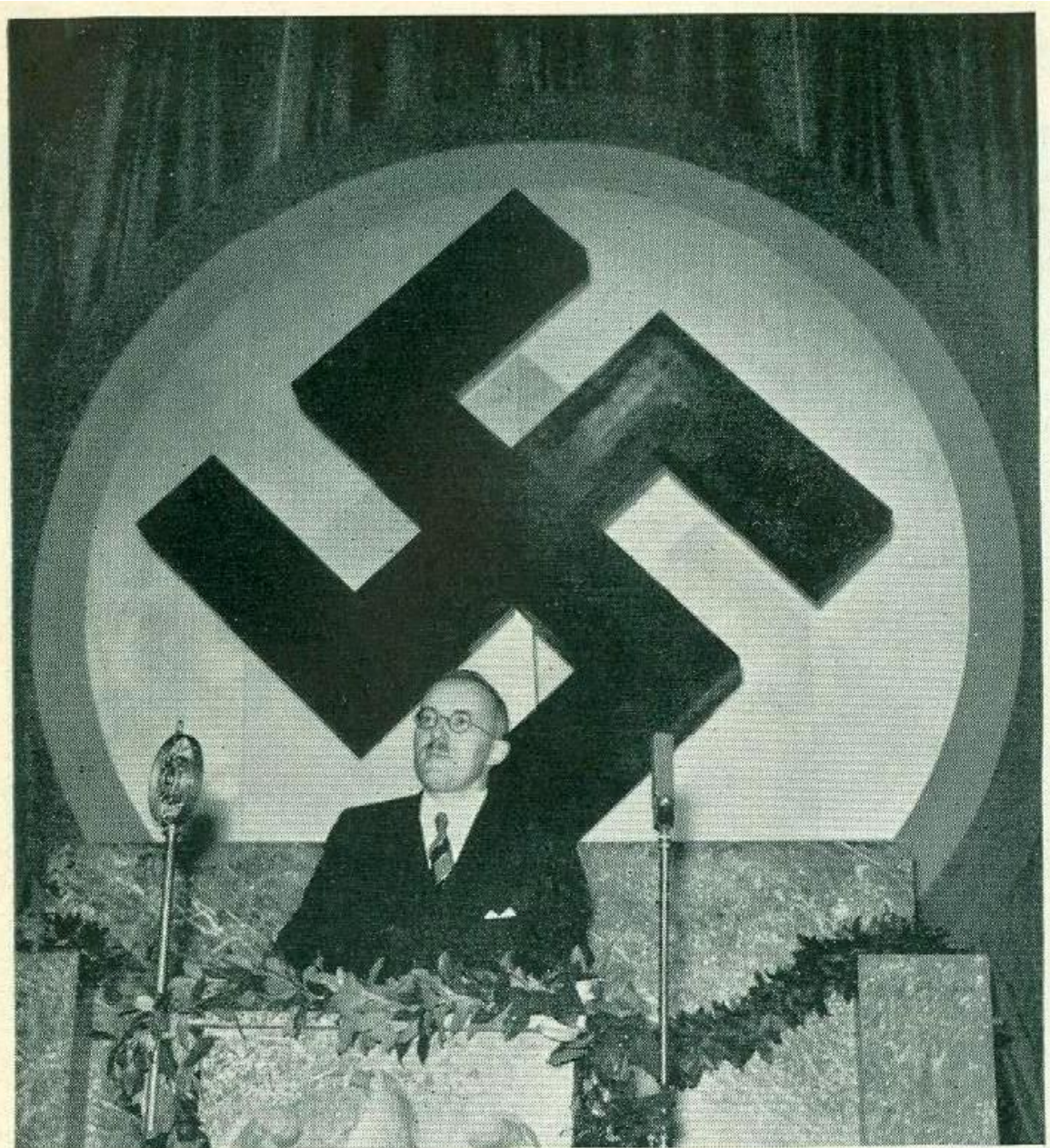
American national leader Fritz Kuhn is using the title "Fuehrer" like his counter-part in Montreal, [French] Canada.

The FBI investigation reported in January 1938, the American Bund had 65 local chapters in the New York area and 8,000 to 10,000 American Nazi Storm Troopers. The State of New York passes a new law, signed by Governor Lehmann, which prohibited the wearing of uniforms of foreign countries at all public meetings. Nothing changed, and nobody was arrested by American authorities. The American flag is being flown beside the Nazi Swastika at major events in the United States of America, and the picture of American Fuehrer Kuhn and Fuhrer Hitler appear side by side at meetings in eastern United States.



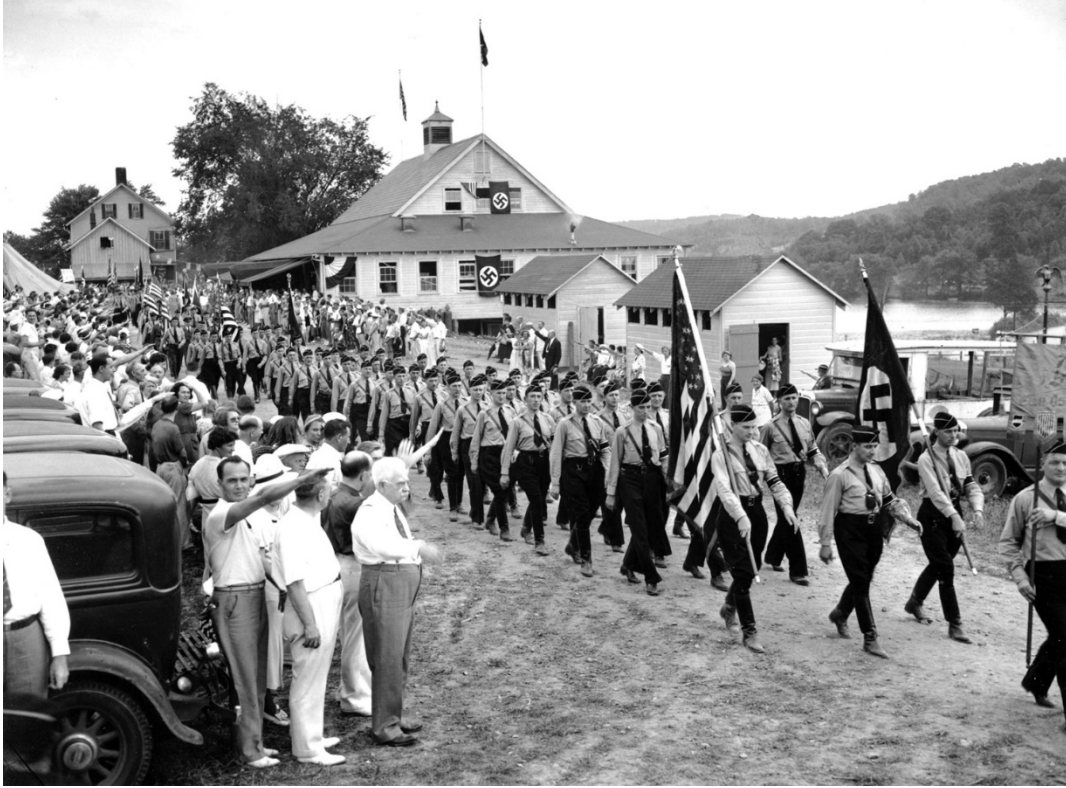
Flags and banners stir Germans in the U. S. as deeply as they do Germans in the Fatherland. Meetings of the German-American League are miniatures of Hitler's mammoth assemblies, with all the scenic effects. While the platform above bears almost as

many American flags as Nazi flags, the American banners are in the back row. The "American Nazis" disclaim any formal connection with the German Nazi Party but their official literature features a picture of Führer Kuhn with Führer Hitler.

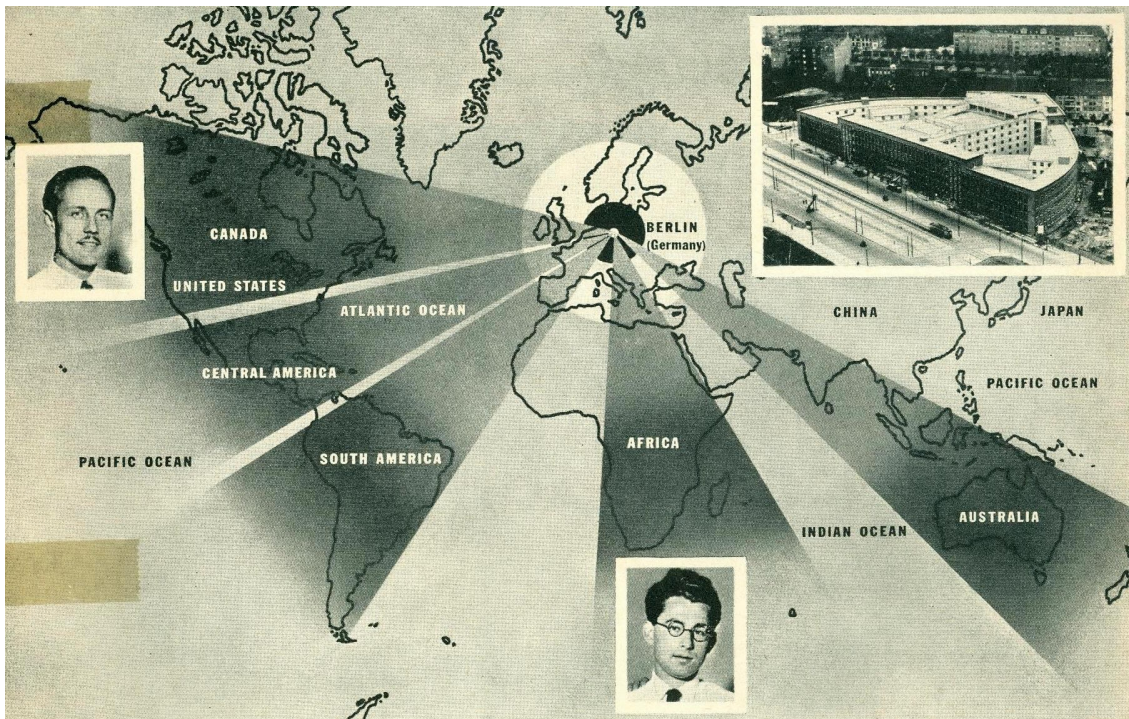


Official approval by Germany of the American Nazi movement is frequently charged. The picture above shows Dr. Erich Müller, German consul in New York, addressing a meeting of Germans on the fourth anniversary of the Hitler regime. Though not sponsored by the German-American League, the meeting was attended by most good League members.

New York City, January 1938, and the Nazi Swastika is growing in size and strength in the United States of America.



American and Nazi flags march side by side New Jersey 18 July 1937.



German radio propaganda covers the world as shown on this map. The dark circle around Berlin marks the limits of the long-wave broadcasting area for native consumption. The larger circle, also served by long waves, broadcasts

primarily to German minorities. The five directional short-wave beams (shaded triangles) are so aimed as to hit North America, Central America, South America, Africa and Australia. An announcer on the North America beam is H.

Jürgen Maraun (*left*). He speaks from the Berlin broadcasting centre (*inset*), often drowns out English stations broadcasting to Canada. Conrad Stadler announces German version of news for the benefit of South African colonies.

14 February 1938, LIFE informs the American/Canadian reading public, Nazi Germany is now waging a war of propaganda by short-wave radio from Berlin. This reaches 67,000,000 members of world-wide German Colonial Society and keeps them updated on Nazi homeland events. German radio propaganda is growing and Americans and Canadians are listening.



Thundering into the microphone is Hermann Göring, star performer of German Nazism. His voice and those of his colleagues and minions have for the past five years given daily moral and intellectual drills by radio

to 67,000,000 Germans. Having brought the German people under strict control, these imperious voices are now broadcasting to the world at large in a mighty effort to sow the seeds of fascism in foreign lands.

NAZIS HAIL GEORGE WASHINGTON AS FIRST FASCIST



Protesting allegiance to the U. S. flag is a leitmotiv of all Nazi assemblies in this country. On Feb. 22 the German-American Bund of New Jersey undertook to manifest its patriotism by holding meetings in honor of Washington's

birthday. In Hackensack its members hired a hall, procured a picture of Washington, hung it beside the swastika. Highlight of the evening was a speech by the Rev. John C. Fitting, Bund official, hailing Washington as "the first

Fascist" and as a "realist" who knew democracy could not work. Bundsman Fitting praised Washington's courage, related by way of illustration that at 15 young George "rode a horse to death because the horse would not give in."

LIFE 7 March 1938, the American Nazi Bund of New Jersey gives a speech hailing George Washington as a Fascist, using American history as propaganda. The organization is growing fast and claims to have over 200,000 members. This is causing great excitement in Berlin and gives Hitler and Goering a more powerful scheme for American citizens. LIFE continues to report but Americans are not listening.



Fritz Julius Kuhn [center] at New York City American Nazi meeting in September 1938.

[Associated Press release]

Hermann Goering was the Commander-in-Chief of the German Luftwaffe, and he understood the use of propaganda very well. The powerful results of his overseas radio broadcasts, combined with the growing Nazi movement in U. S. gives him another idea, publish a German military propaganda magazine of his Luftwaffe, in both German and English.



Der

Adler



USA.
8 Cents

HERAUSGEGEBEN UNTER
MITWIRKUNG DES REICHS-
LUFTFAHRTMINISTERIUMS



Einem siegreichen
neuen Jahr
entgegen!

Towards

a Victorious New Year

The new magazine *Der Adler* [The Eagle] was born in November 1939, printed in both German and English. The new propaganda magazine was itself a German political and cultural publication, heavy with photographs, drawings, [by illustrator Theo Matejko] and articles on Luftwaffe individuals who won the highest German military order, the Knight Cross.

It was published twice a month, 30 pages in length, and size 13" by 10". The majority of the English editions were printed for the United States with large letters USA 8 cents. In 1939, the German-American Bund boasted over 200,000 American members and these USA issues were intended mostly for these North American Nazi supporters. This also convinced German home readers that Nazism was being supported by a large section of the American population, a double use of propaganda by the Third Reich. From 1940-41, *Der Adler* printed many victories in air battles, bombing, and defeat of the British, which was reported as overpowering and dynamic to the citizens in the United States. American LIFE magazine continued to tell the truth and report facts and photos of the Nazi Fascism growing in United States and Canada.



American Bund Nazi Youth camps are being constructed in New York and New Jersey. This is Camp Griggstown, New Jersey in 1938. [Associated press photo release]

FASCISM IN AMERICA



LIKE COMMUNISM IT MASQUERADES AS AMERICANISM

Some 17,000 people packed New York City's Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 20 for what was advertised as a "Pro-American Rally" in celebration of Washington's birthday, organized by the German-American Bund ("American Nazis"). Protected by uniformed Storm Troopers (*see p. 22*), speakers for three hours derided American democracy, praised Nazi Germany and its ideals, preached hatred and expulsion of Jews and "Jewish Communism" from America. Loud cheers greeted mention of the names of Hitler and Mussolini. Loud laughter greeted a speaker's sneering reference to "Franklin D. Rosenfeld."

It was almost as difficult for an American to keep cool in the face of this display as it would be if—with exactly similar manners—a guest in his home were to scrawl obscenities on his walls and publicly proclaim his wife a trollop. But keep cool he must. For their incitement to reckless anger is the only real danger to America of its alien advocates.

That goes, of course, for the Communists as well as the Nazis. Each of these groups wins its converts by summoning patriots to "save America" from the other, but at bottom they are no more unlike than the red and the black on a roulette board. They hate and fight each other precisely because they are rivals for the same power. Each derives its inspiration and guidance, if not its pay, from a foreign government which presents the model of a superstate run by supermen. Each calls its doctrine Americanism and skulks behind the symbols and heroes of America (*see left and below*) while working to destroy the American democracy which it despises.

But there is one profound difference which makes Fascism a far graver menace to America than Communism. For Communism is a frank proposal to change America's whole way of life by taking away every man's possessions and giving them to the State. With this alien ideal, the Communist Party in America has in 20 years acquired 100,000 active members and some 129,900,000 enemies. But Fascism begins as a call to fearful men to unite to defend against clutching enemies not only their country but also their own personal possessions. Americans in the past have responded in multitudes to that call. In fear-ridden 1939 it now appears that an increasing number of them are yielding again.

6 March 1939, LIFE devoted thirteen full page photos and articles on the growing Nazi Fascism in the United States. This included an unabridged translation of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" [My Battle].



KUHN FLAYS JEWS AS HE SPEAKS IN A STORM TROOPER UNIFORM

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE—

—and it did when violence flared at this Nazi meeting in New York

These pictures show what happened at the “Americanism” meeting of the *Amerikadeutscher Volksbund* (German-American League) at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 20, when a 26-year-old unemployed plumber’s helper named Isadore Greenbaum rushed Fritz Kuhn, Bund head, as he was vilifying Jews. Newsreel shots of this violent scene were withdrawn from theaters after two days when managers complained they incited audiences to riot.

As Kuhn spoke in his thick German accent, Greenbaum sprang towards the rostrum. Catching Kuhn’s uniformed storm troopers (*Ordnungsdienst*) off guard, he got to within six feet of Kuhn before a storm trooper tackled him. Four more rushed at him, dragged him down, beat him. Above the shrieks of women and the uproar of the crowd, Greenbaum, fighting furiously, shouted: “Down with Hitler!” Police finally arrived, dragged storm troopers off Greenbaum and took him to court. Next day he was released after he was fined for disturbing the peace.



GREENBAUM TRIES TO DEFEND HIMSELF WITH HIS ONE FREE ARM



His trousers ripped off, Isadore Greenbaum is taken away by policemen. Below, released next day after friends paid his \$25 fine for disturbing the peace, he greets his wife and baby son.



SOME SAMPLES OF ANTI-



STICKER FOR STORE WINDOW

There are now, reports Rev. L. M. Birkhead of Friends of Democracy, Inc., over 800 organizations in America devoted to spreading anti-Semitic, anti-democratic, pro-Fascist doctrines through the land. LIFE, believing that public exposure is the best treatment for such festering sores in the body politic, herewith reproduces copies—mostly from the Birkhead collection—of some of their work.

Some of this propaganda comes provenly from Germany. Most of it is said by investigators to be of U. S. origin. But all of it follows time-tried Nazi technique. Because real live Communists are comparatively scarce outside Russia, Fascist propa-

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

gandists feel impelled to supplement their bogey of Communism with some more familiar and concrete "menace." By seizing on that traditional scapegoat, the "International Jew," they add racial antagonism to radical-hatred. And they compound the two by blaming Communism on the Jews.

The extent of these publications would indicate that they have a wide audience, or rich backers, or both. The facts should be known. Only a Congressional committee is properly equipped to get them. This is a job which the Dies Un-American Committee can do and, despite its previous absorption with Communism, will do if the American people demand it.



JEW-BAITERS' EMBLEM

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan

October 3, 1938

Subscription Three Dollars Per Year

10c



**THE TRUTH
ABOUT THE
PROTOCOLS**

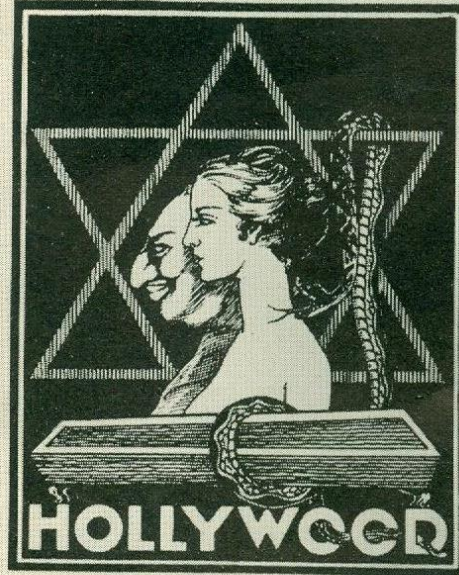
by
Ben Hurst

**DEPRESSION
MADE
TO ORDER**
J. Don Fitzgerald



"Social Justice," Father Coughlin's weekly, has a circulation of some 1,000,000 readers. In this issue a staff writer argues that while that famous forged blueprint of a world Jewish conspiracy, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, may not be "authentic," it is nonetheless "factual."

•
Christian
Vigilantes
Arise!
•



BUY
GENTILE

•
EMPLOY
GENTILE

•
VOTE
GENTILE

Boycott the Movies!
HOLLYWOOD is the Sodom and Gomorrha
WHERE
INTERNATIONAL JEWRY
CONTROLS
VICE - DOPE - GAMBLING



JEWMOCKRACY

LIBERATION CARTOON SHOWS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH JEWISH ADVISERS

**LIFE published four full pages and exposed fifteen American Nazi-bully Bund leaders, 6
March 1939 issue.**

FASCISM IN AMERICA

SOME OF THE VOICES OF HATE

The late Huey P. Long, who knew all the tricks of the dissembling demagog, was once asked: "Do you think we will ever have Fascism in America?"

Said the Kingfish: "Sure, only we'll call it anti-Fascism."

On these pages you see some of the non-Germans, including publishers of some of the propaganda shown on the previous pages, who have won greater or less notoriety as spokesmen of Fascist sentiments in America. Nearly to a man they deny that they are any such thing. Like the Nazis of the Bund, they call themselves patriots bent on saving America from Communism. Some of them even, after denouncing Jews with one breath, deny with the next that they are anti-Semitic. But all of them stand convicted out of their own mouths of seeking to stir up among Americans the same fears and hatreds which carried Adolf Hitler to power, of inciting by inference or precept to suppression of the civil liberties which are the keystone of democracy.

Facts of record are few about any except Coughlin and Winrod, rumors many. The Dies Committee, which has virtually ignored this group, could profitably spend some time investigating their activities, their motives, their profits—and their backers.



William Dudley Pelley of Asheville, N.C., ("Silver Shirts") wants to impeach "the Sephardic Jew, Roosevelt," and make himself President. In 1935 he was indicted for fraudulent stock-sales, got off with a fine and suspended sentence.



George W. Christians of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a civil engineer, runs his own American Asphalt Grouting Co. Vague, he bands his followers into the "Crusader White Shirts," "The American Fascists" and "The American Reds."



Rev. Charles E. Coughlin is making a comeback with anti-Semitism after his 1936 political flop. Last November he charged that U. S. Jews financed the Russian Revolution. His name drew loudest cheers at the Bund rally Feb. 20.



Gerald E. Winrod of Wichita, Kan., scared Kansans last year by running for the Republican nomination to the U. S. Senate, finished a poor third. He says he is not against all Jews—just the Communists and international plotters.



Chief New Moon, though a non-Aryan Cherokee, finds favor with the German-American Bund. Addressing it in January, he declared: "The Indians in the United States have been in concentration camps for the past hundred years."

LIFE ON THE NEWSFRONTS OF THE WORLD

On the 28 August 1939, LIFE covered the Special U.S. House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities in the American Nazi movement. A 19-year-old Brooklyn, New York, American girl testified underage boys and girls in the American Bund Youth Movement at Camp Andover, New Jersey, were having sex. She also exposed that American born underage boys and girls were being sent to Germany to attend special Nazi training. The House Un-American Activities was created in 1938 to uncover Nazi ties in the United States. Texas Democrat Martin Dies was the Chairman, and amazingly the U.S. Government did nothing.

Immoral Nazis. Loud Chairman Martin Dies and his special House Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, starting their second-year run, last week produced the peewee American Nazi movement for a curtain raiser. Star performer of the week was a buxom 19-year-old Brooklyn girl named Helen Voo-



VOOROS

ros. She said she had been made a leader of the German American Bund Youth Movement to succeed a girl who had caught pneumonia staying up all night to protect girls from boys in the Bund's camp at Andover, N. J. The boys' and girls' tents were only 20 feet apart, she said, and the boys and girls were constantly "doing things they shouldn't." When complaints reached the camp leader, he told the young Bunders "not to curb their natural instincts" but to "go some place where people can't see you." Later, she said, when she and 29 other Bund Youths were taken to Germany for a course of Nazi training, this same leader was caught on the boat misconducting himself with a 17-year-old girl. As for herself, "the leaders wouldn't let me alone—it disgusted me."

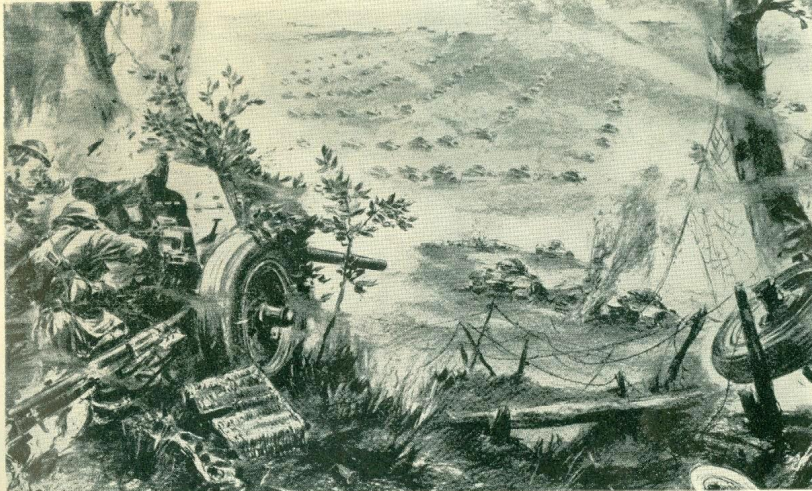
The special training that Hitler had created in 1934, at the Stuttgart Institute for Germanism Abroad, headed by General Franz von Epp, was becoming a complete success in the United States of America, just five years later.



FBI report in August 1939 - The Bund publishes a juvenile periodical as well as its own newspapers in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. In addition, it maintains twenty-five juvenile summer camps in the New York area. The American Nazi Flag was growing in U. S. when Adolf Hitler Invaded Poland, 1 September 1939. The former Nazi neighborhood on Long Island, N.Y., stills exists today, however the names Adolf Hitler St., Goering St. and Goebbels St. have been changed. Today the former "Camp Siegfried" remains a private German/American Settlement League "complete with old Nazi parade grounds."

POLAND

GERMAN TANKS PUSH POLES 200 MILES IN SEVEN DAYS



3 The last anti-tank gunners fire at the overwhelming charge of the tanks. The 1½-in. anti-tank gun fires an explosive shell that pierces inch-and-a-half armor and

explodes inside. One can take care of perhaps half a dozen tanks in a minute. German technique is to fight them first with planes and sharpshooters, blind them with smoke shells.

The sensation of the war on the Polish front was last week's seven-day drive by a mechanized German army 200 miles northeast to Warsaw. This amazing feat of continuous striking power was principally achieved by use of the tank. On this page is the German idea of how the tank should be used. German formula is to use lots of them and to launch them in waves, each one feeling out the resistance and overcoming it to clear the way for the following wave.

Here too planes, as well as artillery fire, first try to take out the defending artillery. In the picture at left, a wave of tanks extending as far as the eye can see sweeps forward out of the background to wipe out the lone remaining anti-tank gun at left. Another anti-tank gun at right has been put out of business. These gunners can hear the indescribable pandemonium that a mass of tanks produces—a splitting, clanking, roaring bedlam.

In picture beneath, the tanks having finished their assignment, tractor trucks bring up the infantry. Anti-tank guns and motorized artillery coming with them will be able to repel a possible counter-attack.

The defense put up by the Poles by no means gave the tank attack a first-class test. Lacking were tank traps, land mines, masses of anti-tank guns and counter-attacking tanks. Sometimes the Poles threw horse cavalry against tanks. The Germans used waves of 120, 240 and even 450 tanks, supported by infantry. But the German mechanized drive did show that, once a "break-through" is made and the enemy's resistance is disordered, an efficiently organized tank attack can keep on driving him over the horizon. This is a potent precedent for the western front.

The German propaganda machine went to work as soon as Hitler invaded Poland. The 18 September 1939 issue of LIFE printed photos sent directly from Germany to United States. The British and French censors forbid any photo images and the Germans took great advantage in publicizing to the American and Canadian public the power and strength of the German forces. This also showed the German reputation for frankness in contrast to the British and French.

This same issue also introduced the American/Canadian readers to the art of 46-year-old Austrian born illustrator Theo Matejko. Born in Vienna on 13 June 1893, he became a war correspondent and combat artist in WWI. In 1918, Matejko illustrated a poster showing the effects of postwar Germany, titled "Children in Need."

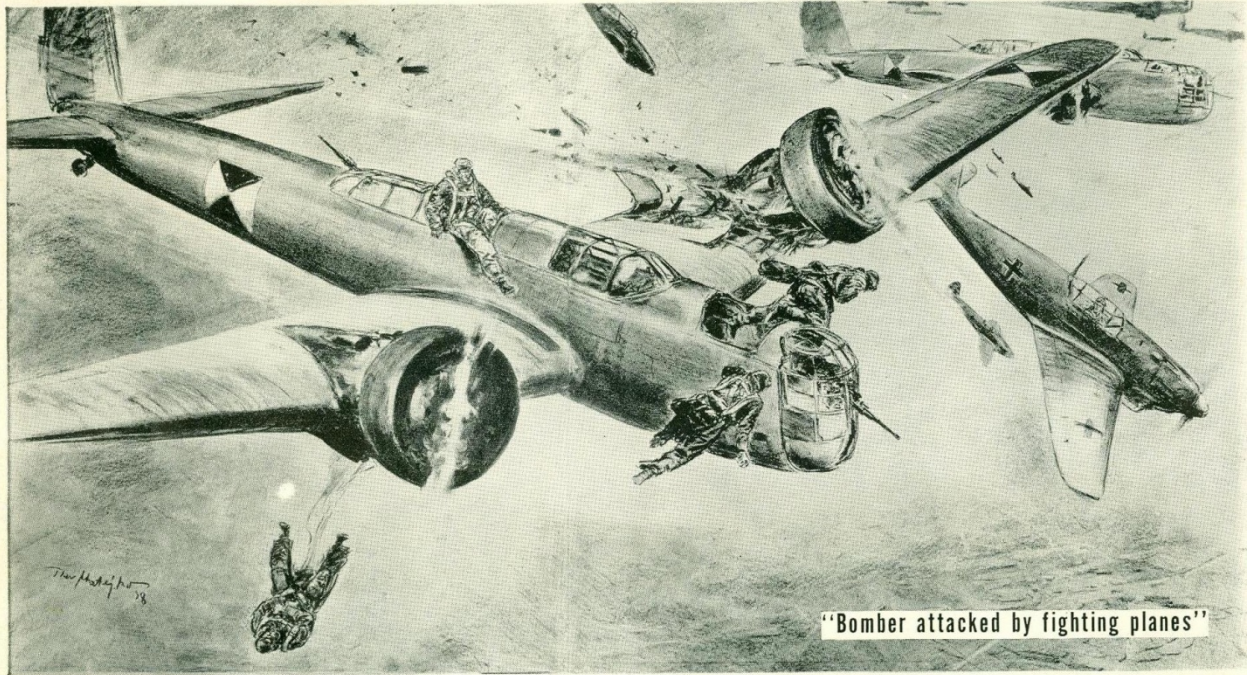


"Children in Need" 1918 - Federal German archives - free domain.

After the war he worked as a poster/newspaper artist, moving to Berlin, Germany, in July 1920. By 1924, he was designing film posters, including German full frontal nudes, sports events, and auto racing. He soon became a very popular and highly paid German illustrator, which I believe attracted the attention of the new formed Stuttgart Institute of Germanism Abroad, possibly in 1934.

In 1935, he was sent to the United States to study painting and examine the American way of Life, which I believe was for future Nazi propaganda purposes. In 1937, Theo returned to Germany and was employed as a war artist for the Third Reich magazine "Die Wehrmacht" [The Army]. It is often stated that he was not a Nazi, but painted what he was told to do and this became his way of life.

This Polish invasion images [below] appeared in LIFE magazine 11 September 1939, however these same illustrations first appeared in the Third Reich publication Die Wehrmacht in 1938.





This early work was possibly drawn in 1937, after Theo Matejko returned from America and began illustrating for *Die Wehrmacht* [The Army] magazine. It appeared as cover art for the Third Reich in 1938 and was again used in LIFE magazine on the Nazi attack of Poland, 11 September 1939. Even today, his art has a powerful impact and it is very easy to see why Matejko became the most popular propaganda Nazi artist from 1937 to 1945. With the end of WWII, he worked for the journal *Hommunculus* [dwarf] and died of a stroke on

9 October 1946, Kufstein, Tyrol. These Nazi magazines with his combat art are still selling on the internet today.

By 1939, the FBI was conducting many investigations on Fritz Kuhn and his American Nazi members. The reports can be found online and make interesting reading. The FBI stated Fritz Kuhn holds a special position among the radical organizations in the United States of America, in view of the fact it is generally regarded as the organization which places the racial problems in the foreground. All similar organizations have one thing in common, namely, that they take "Americanism" as their basis and declare to be unconditionally loyal to the Constitution of the U.S.A. Kuhn was loyal to only Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany.



In November 1939, the office of the District Attorney of the State of New York arrested and charged the Fuhrer of the American Bund with having stolen \$14,548.59 from his own organization and spent the money for his personnel use. 20 November 1939, Fritz Kuhn [center] arrives in court with his lawyers.

On 5 December 1939, he was found guilty and sentenced to Two and one half to five years in prison for grand larceny and perjury, arising from his embezzlement trial. Kuhn served his time in Sing Sing Correctional Facility in New York, and while in prison, his American denaturalization certificate was issued by order of U.S. District Judge, John J. Bright, S.D.N. Y. on 18 March 1943. He was released from Sing Sing on 1 June 43, and arrested by the FBI that same day, then interned at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, New York, as an alien enemy of German nationality. He was deported to wartime Germany, arrested again in 1945, and served time until 1949. He died in Munich on 14 December 1951.



The 17 June 1940 issue of LIFE reported the rise of American born German Nazi Fifth Columns and for the first time devoted a full page photo with the story. "NO DOGS" in sign stood for American JEWS.

These young Americans are Nazis born in the U.S. who form part of the uniformed *Ordnungs Dienst* ("Order Guard") of the German-American Bund. On Sundays they picnic, swim, drill and hear eulogies of Germany and vilifications

of the American way of life at Camp Siegfried, Long Island. Though press photographers are now forbidden to take pictures at the camp, a LIFE photographer sneaked this shot two Sundays ago. The Bund caps the boys are wearing are

patterned on German military caps. Boy on the left wears the insignia of the Hitler Youth organization. By last week American citizens were getting fed up with such Fifth Column monkeyshines, whether in treetops or on drill grounds.

Did these New York born Nazi Americans fight for Germany or United States in the next four and one half years of war?

In July 1940, Canada, England, and Europe were in total war with Hitler, combined with a growing Nazi threat inside the United States itself. A LIFE magazine survey revealed that Americans did not see this as their problem to solve; they had become an isolationist nation. LIFE was attempting to change that, by showing and telling the truth.

WHAT THE U. S. A. THINKS

A PICTURE OF THE U. S. MIND, SUMMER OF 1940

I. "Regardless of what you hope, which side do you think will win the war in Europe, as it looks now?"

GERMANY AND ITALY.....	56.4%
ALLIES.....	24.7%
NEITHER.....	2.3%
DON'T KNOW.....	16.6%

II. "If Germany and Italy should win the war, do you think the U. S. will be in any kind of danger?"

YES.....	66.9%
NO.....	19.6%
DEPENDS.....	6.4%
DON'T KNOW.....	7.1%

III. "Do you favor the immediate adoption of compulsory military training for all young men?"

YES.....	70.7%
NO.....	22.6%
DON'T KNOW.....	6.7%

IV. "If Germany and Italy should win the war, which one of these two things comes closer to what you think the U. S. should do?"

a.) Stop spending so much for armaments and try to get along peacefully with them.....	7.6%
b.) Arm to the teeth at any expense to be prepared for any trouble.....	88.0%
Don't Know.....	4.4%

V. "For our own good, should we defend South America against invasion by any foreign country?"

This question was also asked about Canada, Mexico and other Central American countries, the West Indies and Greenland, and the following tables show the results:

	South America	Canada	Mexico & Other Central Amer. Countries	West Indies	Greenland
YES.....	68.9%	80.8%	74.7%	65.8%	58.8%
NO.....	11.7%	7.4%	9.4%	11.0%	15.5%
DEPENDS.....	6.3%	3.7%	4.9%	4.5%	5.2%
DON'T KNOW.....	13.1%	8.1%	11.0%	18.7%	20.5%

VI. "If the United States ever got in a predicament such as Belgium, Norway, or Finland was in, and was apparently being beaten, would you prefer (a) Continuing the fight at all costs; (b) Surrendering to prevent further bloodshed and destruction?"

Continue to fight at all costs.....	54.0%
Surrender to prevent further bloodshed and destruction.....	33.4%
Don't Know.....	12.6%

VII. "Taking the world as it is in June 1940, do you feel optimistic or pessimistic about the future of civilization?"

OPTIMISTIC.....	43.3%
PESSIMISTIC.....	36.2%
DON'T KNOW.....	20.5%

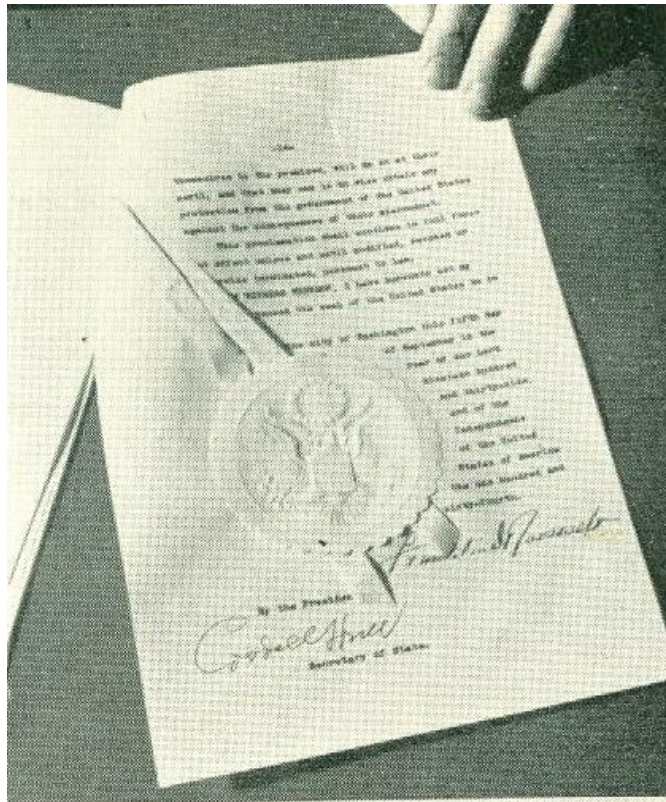


HITLER'S GOEBBELS

In Germany Dr. Goebbels hopes to keep America neutral. Last week he seemed to be paving the way for a Hitler peace offer in an attempt to shift to England and France the blame for continuing the war. Meanwhile he produced another innovation in propaganda methods. On an international short-wave broadcast he had three English fliers, captured in the raid on Wilhelmshaven, testify that they were well-treated prisoners.



FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
Popular vote in 1932 . . . 22,821,857;
in 1936 . . . 27,752,309;
in 1940 . . . 26,361,762 est.



THE U.S. NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION

The Swastika Marches South

By RONALD McEACHERN



The swastika waves over many a business in southern Chile where there are 50,000 Germans.



WHY CAN'T Germany and Britain divide the rest of the world between them? These are the two great races, obviously destined to dominate the whole world. Britain has Africa and much other territory. Let us have South America. That continent has the metals, the foodstuffs, the raw materials, the living room that Germany needs and must have . . ."

The speaker was a former German officer. The time, 1919. He was talking to a Canadian officer of the Army of Occupation. The Canadian of that conversation I met on my travels in South America.

Whether the German knew it or not, he was voicing the official German view—the view of the earlier governments of the Kaisers.

The Versailles peace treaty was supposed to put an end to German imperialism. It stripped Germany of her empire. But Germany merely intensified her drive for a new and richer empire—the continent of South America.

Said post-war Germany: Other countries can have the glory of Empire. We'll take the profits without any of the losses. What we want is a vast and expanding market for our manufactured goods; a big and sure source of raw materials for our factories, and foodstuffs for our bellies.

That was the policy of the old and conquered Germany. The new Germany of Hitler soon acquired ideas of political conquest. Bind South America to the Reich by trade; but

also prepare for Der Tag. Therefore, make the continent German in creed and in sentiment. Get Germans into positions of influence and of power, where, at the crucial moment, they can deliver over the whole continent into the hands of the Reich before South Americans—or North Americans—know what is happening.

Such was Hitler's strategy.

The result is that if Hitler were to win in Europe, he wouldn't have to conquer South America. It would be his, a ready-made empire, co-operating in the new Nazi world order.

Why has Hitler impressed South America?

Chiefly because of its politicians and its armies. Many of these are fascist at heart. There is little real democracy

Says this writer: "If Hitler were to win in Europe he wouldn't have to conquer South America. It would be his a ready-made empire"

On 1 April 1941, the Canadian public read of the German political advance in South America.

Even after President Roosevelt won his third term, and England stood alone in the advance of Hitler, the American public remained determinedly isolationist. The public exposure of the American Nazis by LIFE magazine, CLICK, and other editorials caused the organization to go underground, refuse to give names and forbid any photographs. The Nazi Bund membership declined from 25,000 to 2,000 by the end of 1941, as both Federal and local government's actions damaged their image, arrested the leaders, and they became bankrupt.

With the sudden attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941, the American public national state of war denial was crushed. The American Nazi Bund organization voted to disband just two weeks after the United States declared war on Japan, Italy, and Germany.

The Roosevelt administration understood the power of propaganda and moved to create a massive new effort to prepare the American citizens for world war. The art of film and animation was entering its greatest period just when the U.S. Government required it the most. Walt Disney, Warner Brothers, Popeye, Donald Duck, and the world of animation would soon replace the Nazi propaganda machine in the world. That is another story.

The American Fuhrer, Fritz Kuhn was indicted, tried, and sent to prison for forgery and larceny for stealing his Nazi party funds. He was released on 1 June 1943, his American citizenship was revoked and he was deported back to war torn Germany. In 1945, he was convicted of war crimes and returned to German prison until 1949. He died in bombed-out Munich in 1951.

The Canadian Fuehrer, Adrien Arcand did much better when he was released from Hull, Quebec, prison in 1945, still a true Fascist and believer in Hitler. He entered Quebec politics and in 1949, placed second for the National Unity Party in the riding of Richelieu Vercheres, winning 29% of the French/Canadian vote. He made national headlines again on 14 November 1965, when he gave a speech to 650 followers at the Centre Paul-Sauvé in Montreal. He publicly thanked the newly elected Liberal Member of Parliament for Mount Royal for speaking on his defence when he was interned under the War Measures Act in

1940. That Member of Parliament would become the Prime Minister of Canada, Pierre E. Trudeau. He also thanked the former leader of the Conservative party, George Drew, for helping in his defence in 1940. Early in his career in 1930's he received money from wealthy Ontario Tories such as R.B. Bennett. To the very end he supported the views of fascism, anti-Semitism, and Adolf Hitler. He died in Montreal in 1967, the most important and durable Quebec fascist in Canadian history.

In Western Canada, the Fascist Union was headed by William Whittaker in the Province of Manitoba and Alberta. He directed the Nationalist Party of Canada, which was sometimes called the "Brownshirts." Adrien Arcand attempted to create an English and French nationalist political party based on the Nazi Party in Germany, and the National Unity Party was formed. Known as the Blue Shirts, they had a powerful but short history in southern Alberta.

Party card member Dr. Peter M. Campbell ran in the Lethbridge by-election on 2 December 1937, and won his seat for the Unity [Nazi] Party of Alberta. Peter MacGregor Campbell was born in Admaston, Ontario, on 9 February 1872. He graduated from Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, as an M.D. in 1896 and soon after moved west. Dr. Campbell arrived in Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1906, opened his practice and was a high ranking member of the Masonic fraternity. How and why he became involved with the fascists movement in Alberta is not clear, maybe it was just for politics. When Canada declared war on Germany in September 1939, the Unity Party of Alberta lost power and disappeared. In January 1940, Peter M. Campbell left the Unity Party of Alberta, [which would be banned by the War Measures Act - 30 May 1940] and ran as an independent in the Alberta Provincial election. On 21 March 1940, he was re-elected to a four-year term in his Lethbridge riding defeating railway clerk Albert E. Smith of the Alberta Social Credit Party. At age 72 years, he retired from politics before the 1944 election and returned to his enjoyment of Alberta nature. The only Canadian Fascist Politian to ever be elected in Canadian history.



The End