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British Fascist Political Party British Union of FascistsAbbreviationBUFLeaderOswald MosleyFounded1 October 1932Dissolved23 May 1940Merger new party - British fascists (majority) Succeeded inUnion movementHeadquartersThe Black House, Royal Road, Chelsea, London Westminster, London , Blackshirt Newspaper (1933-1936) - Action (1936-1940)Elite Unit I Squad 3Voinned Wings - Fascist Defence Force - StewardsAuthoric Wing Of fascist-Grassrutov wingJanuary Club40,00 0 (c. 1934) Nevovecherism (anti-federalism) - Anti-Semitism (9) Political positionFar-rightReligionChurches Red, white-blue black (usually) Slogan Vote for the Brits and Save LondonGimmocmary VoicesPartle Flag Other flags : (1932-1933) (1933-1935) Politics of the United KingdomPolitic PartyElitto Party british Union of Fascists (BUF) - British fascist political party, formed in 1932 by Oswald Mosley. In 1936 it changed its name to the British Union of Fascists and National Socialists, and in 1937 - to the British Union. It was dissolved in 1940, after it was banned by the British government after the outbreak of World War II. Buf originated in 1932 from the British far-right, following the electoral defeat of its antecedent, the New Party, in the 1931 general election. The BUF Foundation was initially met with popular support and it attracted a significant following, with the party claiming 50,000 members at one point. Press Baron Lord Rothermere was a notable supporter of the early. However, as the party became more radical, support declined. The 1934 Olympia Rally, in which a number of anti-fascist protesters were attacked by the paramilitary wing of the BUF, the fascist defense forces, isolated the party from much of its following. The embrace of Nazi-style anti-Semitism in 1936 led to increasingly violent anti-fascist abuse, particularly the Battle of Cable Street in London's East End in 1936. The Public Order Act of 1936, which prohibited political uniforms and responded to the rise of political violence, particularly affected the BFC, whose supporters were known as black shirts after the uniforms they wore. Britain's growing hostility towards Nazi Germany, with which the British press has persistently linked the BFC, has further contributed to the decline of the movement's membership. It was finally banned by the British government in 1940 after the outbreak of World War II, amid suspicions that its remaining supporters could form a pro-Nazi fifth column. A number of prominent BFC members were arrested and interned Defence Position 18B. The history of Von Flowchart shows the history of the early British fascist movement Oswald Mosley was the youngest elected Conservative MP before crossing the floor in 1922, joining the first Labour and, shortly thereafter, the Independent Labour Party. He became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Labour government of Ramsay Macdonald, advising on rising unemployment. In 1930, Mosley issued his Mosley Memorandum, which merged protectionism with a proto Keynesian policy program aimed at tackling unemployment, and soon after, in early 1931, he left the Labour Party when the plans were rejected. He immediately formed the New Party, with a policy based on his memorandum. The party won 16% of the vote in the Ashton-under-Lyne pre-election in early 1931, however, he had not been able to achieve any other electoral success. In 1931, the New Party became increasingly influenced by fascism. The following year, after a visit to Benito Mussolini in Italy in January 1932, Mosley's own conversion to fascism was confirmed. He liquidated the New Party in April, but kept his youth movement, which will form the core of the BUF, intact. In the summer of the same year, he wrote the fascist program Great Britain, and this formed the basis of the policy of the BFC, which was launched on October 1, 1932. Early success and growth of the Olympia Exhibition Centre in London, the site of the 1934 rally party is sometimes cited as the beginning of the movement reducing Italy Duce Benito Mussolini (left) with BUF leader Oswald Mosley (right) during Mosley's visit to Italy in 1936 BUF claimed 50,000 members at one point, and the Daily Mail, running the headline for the Blackshirts! was an early supporter. The first propaganda director appointed in February 1933 was Wilfred Risdon, who was responsible for organizing all of Mosley's public meetings. Despite strong opposition from anti-fascists, including the local Jewish community, the Labour Party, the Independent Labour Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain, the BUF found a following in London's East End, where it won a fairly successful performance in Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Limehouse in the March 1937 London District Council elections, with almost 8,000 votes cast, although none of his candidates were elected. The BUF elected several councillors at the local authority level in the 1930s (including Charles Bentink Budd (Worthing, Sussex), 1934; Ronald Creasy (Eye, Suffolk), 1938), but did not get a single seat in Parliament. Two former BUF members, Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas and Harold Soref, were later elected as Conservative members of Parliament (deputies). Having lost funding to newspaper tycoon Lord Rothermere, which he used earlier, in the 1935 general election, the party voters abstain, calling for fascism next time. There was never the next time the next general election was held until July 1945, five years after the dissolution of the BUF. By the mid-1930s, the BFC's violent clashes with adversaries had begun to alienate some middle-class supporters, and the number of members had declined. At the Olympia rally in London in 1934, BUF stewards brutally expelled anti-fascist bombers, leading the Daily Mail to withdraw its support for the movement. The level of violence shown at the rally shocked many, which contributed to the transformation of neutral parties against the VVF and the promotion of anti-fascist support. One observer said: I have come to the conclusion that Mosley was a political maniac and that all decent Britishmen should unite to kill his movement. In April 1934, an autonomous wing of the party in Northern Ireland, called the Ulster Fascists, was founded in Belfast. The branch was unsuccessful and became virtually extinct after less than a year of existence. It had ties with the Blueshirts in the Irish free state and expressed support for The United Ireland, describing the Ireland section as an insurmountable barrier to peace, and prosperity in Ireland. His logo was a fassom on the Red Hand of Ulster. The decline and legacy of the BUF became more anti-Semitic during 1934-35 due to the growing influence of Nazi sympathizers within the party such as William Joyce and John Beckett, which triggered the resignation of members such as Dr. Robert Forgan. This anti-Semitic accent and these high-profile resignations led to a significant reduction in membership, dropping to below 8,000 by the end of 1935, and, ultimately, Mosley shifted the party's focus to mainstream politics. There were frequent and continuous violent clashes between MEMBERS of the BUF party and anti-fascist protesters, best known for the Battle of Cable Street in October 1936, when organized anti-fascists prevented BUF from passing through Cable Street. However, the party later organized other marches along the East End without incident, though not on Cable Street itself. BUF's support for Edward VIII and the peace campaign to prevent the Second World War saw membership and public support grow once again. The Government was sufficiently concerned about the party's growing prominence to pass the Public Order Act of 1936, which banned political uniforms and required the consent of the police to political marches. In 1937, William Joyce and other Nazi supporters separated from the party to form the National Socialist League, which quickly emerged, with most of its members interned. Mosley later denounced Joyce as a traitor and condemned him for extreme anti-Semitism. Historian Stephen Dorill revealed in his book Blackshirts that secret envoys from the Nazis donated about 50,000 sterling in BUF. By 1939, the total amount of BUF BUF 20,000. On May 23, 1940, BUF was banned by the government through Defence Regulation 18B and Mosley, along with 740 other fascists, was interned for much of World War II. After the war, Mosley made several unsuccessful attempts to return to politics, for example through the Union Movement. Relationships with suffragettes drawn by modern fascist policies, such as ending the widespread practice of dismissing women from marriage, many women have joined blackshirts - especially in depressed Lancashire. In the end, one quarter of the members of the BUF were women. In the BBC documentary Mother Was a Black Shirt in January 2010, James Moe revealed that in 1914 Nora Elam was placed in Holloway's prison cell with Emmeline Pankhurst for her part in the suffragette movement, and in 1940 she was returned to the same prison with Diana Mosley, this time for her part in the fascist movement. Another leading suffragette, Mary Richardson, became head of the buf-women's section. Mary Sophia Allen OBE was the former leader of the West of England Women's Branch Social and Political Union (WSPU). At the beginning of World War I, she joined female police volunteers, becoming commandant of the WPV in 1920. She met Mosley at the January Club in April 1932, speaking at the club after her visit to Germany to find out the truth about the state of German femininity. The BBC report describes how Elam's fascist philosophy grew out of her suffragist experience. how the British fascist movement became largely driven by women, how they attacked young women from an early age, how the first British fascist movement was founded by a woman, and how leading Suffragim lights along with Oswald Mosley founded BUF. Mosley's electoral strategy was aimed at preparing for elections after 1935, and in 1936 he announced a list of BUF candidates in this election, and Elam was nominated in Northampton. Mosley accompanied Elam to Northampton to introduce her to her electorate at a town hall meeting. At that meeting Mosley announced that he was glad to really be able to present the first candidate, and... thus killed at all time the suggestion that National Socialism offered to put British women back in the house: it's just not true. Ms. Elam (he went on) has fought in the past over women's suffrage... and was a perfect example of the emancipation of women in the UK. Former suffragettes were brought to BUF for various reasons. Many believed that the energy movement reminded them of the suffragette, while others believed that BUF's economic policies would offer them true equality - unlike its continental counterparts, the movement insisted it would not require women to return to their home the State would provide adequate representation for housewives, while it also guaranteed equal wages for women and removed the ban on marriage, which limited the employment of married women. Buf has also offered support for new mothers (due to fears of falling fertility) and also offers effective birth control as Mosley believes it is not in the national interest to make the public unaware of modern scientific knowledge. While this policy has been motivated more by making better use of women's skills in the public interest than any kind of feminism, it is still a draw for many suffragettes. Prominent members and supporters Despite a short period of its activities, BUF has attracted prominent members and supporters. These include: William Edward David Allen, formerly Unionist MP for Belfast West. John Beckett was previously Labour MP for Peckham. Frank Bossard was an officer in the Air Force and, after the war, a British spy. Patrick Boyle, 8th Earl of Glasgow, was a member of the House of Lords. Malcolm Campbell was a motorist and a motor journalist. A.K. Chesterton was a journalist. Lady Cynthia Curzon (known as Kimmy) was the second daughter of George Curzon, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and wife of Oswald Mosley until her death in 1933. Robert Forgan was formerly Labour MP for West Renfrewshire. Major General John Frederick Charles Fuller was a military historian and strategist. Billy Fullerton was the leader of the Billy Boys gang from Glasgow. Arthur Gilligan was captain of the England cricket team. Reginald Goodall was an English conductor. The group's captain, Louis Greig, was a British naval surgeon, courtier and close to King George VI. Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere, was the owner of the Daily Mail and a member of the House of Lords. Neil Francis Hawkins was the leader of the Blackshirts. Josslyn Hay, 22nd Earl of Erroll, was a member of the House of Lords. William Joyce, later nicknamed Lord Ho-Ho, was naturalized as a German citizen and broadcast pro-Russian propaganda from German territory. Ted Kid Lewis was the champion of Jewish boxing; he left the party after it became overly anti-Semitic. David Freeman-Mitford, 2nd Baron Of Reddsdale, was a member of the House of Lords. His wife, Lady Reddsdale, and his two daughters were also members: Diana Mitford (Lady Mosley, after her marriage to Sir Oswald Mosley in 1936) Unity Mitford was an ally of Hitler. Tommy Moran was the leader of the BUF in Derby and then South Wales. St. John Philby was the researcher and father of Kim Philby. Sir Alliott Verdon Roe was a pilot and businessman. Edward Frederick Langley Russell, 2nd Baron Russell of Liverpool, member of the House of Lords. His wife, Lady Russell, was also a member of the Church. Edward Russell, 26th Baron de Clifford, was a member of the House of Lords. Hastings Russell, 12th Duke of Bedford, was a member of the House of Lords. Alexander Raven Thomson was the party's director of public policy. Frank Cyril Tarkis was a director of the Bank of England. Frederick Ton was manager of the England Cricket team and the Yorkshire Cricket Club. Henry Williamson was the writer best known for his 1927 work Tarka the Otter. In popular culture, the emblem of the fictional P. G. Wodehouse Black Shorts movement, which appeared in the television series Jeeves and Worcester Channel 4 television series Mosley (1998), portrayed Oswald Mosley's career during his years with BUF. The four-part series was based on the books Rules of the Game and Beyond the Pale written by his son Nicholas Mosley. In It Happened Here (1964), BUF appears to be the ruling party of Germany-occupied Britain. Mosley's speech is heard on the radio in the scene before everyone goes to the movies. The first depiction of Mosley and BUF in fiction occurred in the novel Aldous Huxley Point Contra Point (1932), in which Mosley is portrayed as Everard Webbley, the murderous leader of the BFF, the Brotherhood of Free Fascists; he approaches an unpleasant goal. BUF has been featured in several Harry Tuttle-dove novels. In his alternative novel, The Presence of the Enemies of mine, which was established in 2010 in a world in which the Nazis triumphed, the BFC, led by Prime Minister Charlie Linton, governs Britain. It is here that the first unrest of the reform movement appears. In the Victory in the South series, which was created in reality, in which the Confederate States of America became independent, and the central powers (including the United States) won an analogue of this reality of the First World War. Silver Shirts (similar to the BUF) entered into a coalition with the conservatives, who led Churchill, and Mosley was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequin. BUF and Mosley also appear as background influences in the Tuttle-dove colonization trilogy, which follows Worldwar's tetralogy and is set in the 1960s. Pink Floyd's album The Wall (1979) features BUF Blackshirts, particularly in the song Waiting for Hearts, in which the main character of the concept album has a drug-induced misconception that he is the leader of the revival of BUF's Blackshirts. James Herbert's novel '48 (1996) features the main character who hunts but Blackshirts in devastated London after biological weapons were released during World War II. The history of BUF and Mosley is re-checked. In Ken Follet's Night Over Water, some of the main characters are BUF members. In his book Winter Of The World, Battle of Cable Street plays a role, and some of the characters participate in either BUF or anti-BUF organizations. BUF also appears in Guy Walters' book Leader (2003), in which Mosley was Britain's dictator in the 1930s. British humorous writer. G. Wodehouse satirically BUF in books and stories. BUF was satirically like Black shorts (shorts were worn because all the best-colored shirts had already been adopted), and its leader was Roderick Spode, owner of the ladies lingerie store. British writer Nancy Mitford satirized BUF and Mosley in wigs on green (1935). Diana Mitford, the author's sister, has been romantically linked to Mosley since 1932. In the 1992 Acorn Media production of Agatha Christie's One, Two, Buckle My Shoes with David Suchet and Philip Jackson, one of the supporting characters (played by Christopher Eccleston) provides a paid position as an ordinary member of buf. BUF and Oswald Mosley refer to In Kazuo Ishiguro's novel The Remains of the Day. BUF and Mosley are featured in the BBC's Upstairs version, Downstairs (2010), in which two characters are BUF supporters. The song Pogues Sick Bed Cuchulainn, from their album Rom Sodomy and Lash (1985), refers to BUF in its second verse with a string And You decked out some fucking blackshirt that cursed all the Yids. Ned Boman's first novel, Boote, Beeter (2010), depicts the battle on Cable Street. C. J. Samson's novel The Dominion (2012) features Sir Oswald Mosley as Interior Minister in the post-Dunkirk World with Germany's alternative thriller story, set in 1952. Lord Beaverbrook is the prime minister of an authoritarian coalition government. Black shirts are usually auxiliary cops. The film The Royal Speech (2010) in a short picture shows a brick wall in London plastered with posters, some of which read Fascism is practical patriotism and others read Stand at the King. Both sets of posters were exhibited by British blacks who supported King Edward VIII. In the military strategy of the video game Hearts of Iron IV (2016), some variants can be used to increase fascist tendencies in the United Kingdom. This could eventually lead to the British Union of Fascists becoming the ruling party and Oswald Mosley becoming the leader of the nation. The name of the country will change to the British Empire, and its flag will be replaced by the Union flag, which is spoiled with the logo of the flash and circle. Further events may result in Edward VIII being reinstated as monarch and placed as the direct ruler of the British Empire. Sarah Phelps used the insignia of the British Union of Fascists as a theme in her 2018 BBC One adaptation of Agatha Christie's Murders. In Amanda K. Hale's novel The Mad Hatter (2019), her father, James Larratt Battersby, is a member of the BUF. Mosley was Sam Claffin in season 5 of the BBC show Blinders as founder of BUF. Election Results Before Election Candidate Votes % Share 1940 Silvertown Before Election Tommy Moran 151 1.0 1940 Leeds North East Before Election Sydney Allen 722 2.9 1940 Middleton and Prestwich Before Election Frederick Haslam 418 1.3 See also The List of British Fascist Parties Mosley (1997) The Flash and Circle Symbol of the Battle of South Street - an incident between members of the BUF and anti-fascists in Worthing on October 9, 1934 Links - Linehan, Thomas. East London for Mosley: The British Union of Fascists in East London and South West Essex. London: Cass. page 254. ISBN 0714645680. Lewis, David Steven (1987). Illusions of greatness: Mosley, Fascism and British Society, 1931-81. Manchester/Wolfeborough, NH: Manchester University Press. page 68. Martin Pugh, Hurrah for blackshirts!: Fascists and Fascism in Britain Between Wars, 133-135, Random House and Powell. David (2004). British politics, 1910-35 - Party system crisis. Routledge. page 181. ISBN 9780415351065. Webber, G. 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