

DNSAP, which they denounced for being too soft on racial issues, tried to compete with the bigger party, but they were unable to exercise any role. Denmark was a country with many Nazi parties—a number of which did not last long, often consisting of activists who knew each other beforehand—but only a limited number of Nazis.

During the occupation, the DNSAP sought influence with the German occupiers, but, notwithstanding lofty promises from Berlin during the first months of the occupation to install the DNSAP as the new Danish government, the Danish Nazis did not acquire the power they hoped for; they were soon treated as an inconvenience rather than a useful aide. Apart from mobilizing a squadron of volunteers to fight along the Waffen SS on the Eastern Front, the Danish Nazis remained insignificant during the war. After the liberation of Denmark in May 1945, the Nazi parties were not—unlike in several other formerly occupied countries—made illegal, nor was it prohibited to be a member of a Nazi party. Today there is only one small Nazi party, Dansk National Socialistisk Bevægelse (Danish National Socialist Movement), which has made several unsuccessful runs at local elections without winning any seats.

Adam Holm

See Also: AMERICANIZATION; BOLSHEVISM; CLAUSEN, FRITS; DEMOCRACY; EGALITARIANISM; FASCIO, THE; HITLER, ADOLF; LIBERALISM; MARXISM; MODERNISM; MUSSOLINI, BENITO ANDREA; NAZISM; PARLIAMENTARISM; RACIAL DOCTRINE; SYMBOLS; WAFFEN SS, THE; WORLD WAR II

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DENNIS, LAWRENCE (1893–1977)

U.S. advocate of fascist-style reforms in the interwar years. Born in Atlanta, Dennis received his formal education at Phillips Exeter academy and Harvard Univer-

sity. In 1930 he began attacking the overseas activities of U.S. investment banking in the *Nation* and the *New Republic*, and the question put by the title of his book, *Is Capitalism Doomed?* (1932), was answered with a resounding "yes." By 1934, as editor of a right-wing tabloid, *The Awakener*, he was attacking the "halfway" measures of the New Deal.

His "fascist" reputation, however, came with *The Coming American Fascism* (1936), in which he declared that capitalist expansion had ended with the frontier and that the U.S. government had little to offer but war and welfare spending. His ideology was similar to fascism in that it combined a one-party state with strident nationalism, continental autarky, and centralized economic controls that molded private ownership to public will—in short, a truly corporatist and organic society transcending localized interests. His politics, which lacked any racist dimension, centered on the twin poles of economic corporatism and rigid isolationism.

In February 1939, Dennis became coeditor of a mimeographed bulletin, the *Weekly Foreign Letter*, and in mid-March 1940 he became the sole author. Receiving \$1,200 from the German embassy, the newsletter was far more strident than most other non-interventionist journals. Although circulation remained at only a few hundred, it reached certain leading anti-interventionists, many of whom were far more in the political mainstream than Dennis himself. His book *The Dynamics of War and Revolution* (1940) claimed that wars of conquest were inevitable, and envisioned a world divided into power zones dominated, respectively, by the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, Germany, and Great Britain. In 1944 he was tried for sedition, an event covered in his book *A Trial on Trial: The Great Sedition Trial of 1944* (with Maximilian St. George, 1944), but within two years all charges were dropped. One of his celebrated contemporaries whom he attempted to influence was the world-famous aviator Charles Lindbergh, who was also well known for his sympathetic attitude toward Hitler.

Justus Doenecke

See Also: AUTARKY; CAPITALISM; CORPORATISM; ECONOMICS; HITLER, ADOLF; INTERVENTIONISM; LINDBERGH, CHARLES; ORGANICISM; RACISM; ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO; UNITED STATES, THE (PRE-1945); WAR

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