

Fascism in the United States

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March 12, 2025

The terms *fascist* and *fascism* are thrown around a lot as a derogatory term. Groups such as Antifa fashion themselves as a group that fights fascism (unrelated to the reality). I thought I would find a standard definition of what fascism is and then reflect that definition against people and groups within the U.S. A good definition of fascism is as follows:

Key Characteristics of Fascism:

1. Authoritarian Leadership – A single leader or ruling party holds absolute power, rejecting democracy and political pluralism.
2. Extreme Nationalism – The nation or race is seen as superior, often leading to xenophobia or racial supremacy.
3. Militarism – Glorification of war and military strength, with a focus on expanding national power.
4. Suppression of Opposition – Political opponents, free speech, and independent media are crushed through censorship, violence, and propaganda.
5. State-Controlled Economy – While private property may exist, the government controls industries to serve national interests.
6. Collectivism Over Individualism – The needs of the state or the "greater good" are placed above personal freedoms and individual rights.
7. Anti-Communism & Anti-Democracy – Fascism strongly opposes Marxism, socialism, and liberal democratic values.

The following sections address each of these categories.

1 Authoritarian Leadership

The U.S. has no single leader or ruling party with absolute power. Additionally, while each group and leader works towards their own ideals, there is very, very little effort to gain absolute power. (Attacks on the Supreme Court and threats to pack the court (by the left) may be an exception to this.)

2 Extreme Nationalism

There are two different ways to view things that are both nationalistic as follows:

1. We are proud of our group's accomplishments, and we want to do things that help our group.
2. Our group is superior to other groups and we have a right to dominate other groups.

All countries and most people do #1. This is nationalism but not extreme nationalism.

#2 is extreme nationalism. I do not know any substantial group in the U.S. that promotes #2.

The opposite of nationalism is globalism. The globalists seek a world government that oversees all groups in the world. The idea is that everyone would be treated equally.

Think about your home. Do you think it is okay for your community to determine how your home life functions? Yes, we are all required to live by the law. But what the globalists seek is far more. They wish to have some authority which is utterly related to your group determine what your group can and cannot do.

Let's say you have a group that is predominantly against abortion. Should an outside authority be able to force them to support and fund abortion?

Let's say your 23-year-old son is living in your home. He sleeps and plays video games all day long. You tell your son, you have three choices:

1. Get a job
2. Go to school
3. Move out

How would you feel if an outside organization told you that it was illegal to kick your son out of your house until he reached 30 years old? This would make you powerless in your own home. This is exactly what world government is!

Globalism doesn't work for the same reason communism doesn't work. People live for themselves and, in the end, work towards their own best interest. There are no exceptions to this.

The U.S. is currently in the best economic position. Globalists in other countries want to equalize that. Of course they do. It's best for them. Once they gain economic equality they can start making laws that benefits them individually. This is how people, governments, and all life works!

So, given the choice between nationalism, extreme nationalism, or globalism, nationalism is the only thing that makes sense. Under nationalism, we do what is best for us and we expect and respect other nations to do the same. It is in all our best interests to have peace and work together.

3 Militarism

History is rife with examples, where weak countries are taken over by stronger countries for no reason other than the attacking country wants the attacked country and they can take it. Having weak defense (weak military) is a sure way to invite invasion. Having a strong military unquestionably provides deterrence.

Being aware of the importance of a strong military and acting accordingly for practical purposes is quite different from glorifying war and a desire to gain unreasonable national power.

4 Suppression of Opposition

There is ever-present power negotiation between people and nations. This is normal and couldn't be different. However, when one group gains significant strength compared to other groups they are in a position to force their view rather than negotiate in a reasonable way. This is suppression of opposition.

Examples of suppression of opposition is disallowing free speech. If the weaker group says something the stronger group doesn't like, they suppress the message minimizing its effect.

Another example of suppression of opposition (as apposed to negotiations) is putting people who disagree with you in jail

The point is, we have differences or opposition. These can be resolved via negotiations and voting, or they can be settled by suppression.

5 State controlled economy

In a free economy, prices are set by negotiations between the buyer and the seller. In a state controlled economy, prices are controlled by the state. Another way of controlling prices is through laws and regulation. Excessive laws and regulation can control winners and losers in the marketplace and can have significant control over costs.

Although the United States often borders on excessive regulation, it is limited by our representatives. If they over-regulate, we vote them out. (Of course the press has a lot of control over who the public thinks is causing the problem.)

6 Collectivism v. Individualism

Our Constitution very clearly lists the powers of the Federal Government and very clearly states that anything not in that list is a state issue. The Constitution was written from a very individualistic perspective. Since that time, our country has moved increasingly towards collectivism.

The federal government has become stronger and stronger. For example, many people want there to be a federal law regarding abortion. For a time there was a law requiring states to permit abortion in spite of the fact that the constitution never mentions abortion and clearly states if it is not in the constitution, it is a state issue. (Trump has never made

any effort to ban abortions. All he did was say it is a state issue and the federal government should be deciding this.)

In spite of the issues, however, there is still a strong push in the U.S. to respect individual rights.

7 Anti-Communism & Anti-Democracy

Our country has been moving steadily left (towards socialism) for more than the last 50 years. Yes, there are steps to the right, but for every step we take to the right, it is followed by two steps to the left. The net result is that we have more social programs, more regulation, and less freedom. Sadly, the jump from socialism to communism is not far. And we all know what communism means to freedom, wealth, and how much control you have over your own life.

Although the political left in the U.S. says they're anti-communist, they are surely pro-socialism. The political right is anti-socialism thus they are even more anti-communism.

Although there are many questionable actions within the U.S., no popular group is anti-democracy. We're all proud of that feature.

8 Conclusion

Given what the word "fascism" means, it is clear that there are zero people in power or powerful political parties who are in favor of fascist ideals. There is no significant fascist element in the U.S. Instead, what the word really means in popular culture is a slur essentially meaning "I disagree with you. I don't like you." Using the word incorrectly amounts to little more than a sign of ignorance.