

NAZISM, NATO AND WEST-EUROPEAN INTEGRATION – CORRELATION

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Abstract

After the Second World War, too many high-ranked Nazi-German officials were saved from deserved punishment and incorporated into post-war German society, and even into the process of West-European integration. That process was at first military, as NATO was founded *before* the European Coal and Steel Community. So, political issues were predominant. The reasons for such an approach were primarily connected with the ideological struggle between two main blocks, led by USA and USSR, but political and economic ties between two just ended war enemies, namely the Anglo-American leading circles and Nazis, had also been deeper than expected.

Key words: Nazism, European integration, Nuremberg trials, NATO, Humiliarism.

НАЦИЗАМ, НАТО И ЗАПАДНОЕВРОПСКЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИЈЕ – КОРЕЛАЦИЈА

Апстракт

После Другог светског рата, превише високих званичника нацистичке Немачке је поштеђено заслужене казне и инкорпорирано у послератно немачко друштво и чак у процес Западноевропске интеграције. Тај процес је био најпре војни јер је НАТО основан *пре* Европске заједнице за угљ и челик. Дакле, политичка питања су доминирала. Разлози таквом приступу повезани су са идеолошком борбом два главна блока, предвођеним САД и СССР, али политичке и економске везе између доскорашњих непријатеља из тек окончаног рата, водећих англо-америчких кругова и нациста, биле су дубље него што би се могло очекивати.

Кључне речи: нацизам, европске интеграције, Нирнбершки процес, НАТО, хумилијаризам.

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INTRODUCTION

The name Europe has certain ambiguities – in the ancient Greek language, *Eu* meant something good, but at the same time, Europe was kidnapped by Zeus himself. A united Europe has been one of the most noble political ideas of all times, and at the same time, the European Economic Union has been created by the countries utterly defeated in the Second World War – namely, the completely destroyed Germany, the devastated Italy, the humiliated France, and the run-over Benelux.

What had been a driving force behind the fast moving European Coal and Steel Community? The only uniting force, both credible and crediting, of the so-called West was, at that time, the United States of America, or more directly, the American Committee for United Europe (ACUE), led by prominent names from the ‘intelligence community’ (Aldrich, 1997) from both sides of the Atlantic:

1. William Joseph Donovan, called Wild Bill, the son of Irish emigrants, and the first President of ACUE (during the Second World War he was the head of the Office of Strategic Services, the US intelligence agency);
2. Allen Welsh Dulles, one of ‘Colonel’ House’s¹ assistances during the Versailles Peace Process after the First World War, and to-be chief of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA);
3. Walter Bedell Smith, the first director of the then newly founded CIA; and
4. Tom Wardell Braden, who fought against Germans on the side of the British at the beginning of the Second World War, and then he became a prominent member of OSS, and who would say, years later, that he had been glad CIA was immoral².

After the Great War, Europe had already become an ‘old lady,’ with an almost equal number of military and civilian victims³. Ruined by the revolutionary forces led by the ‘successful’ communist leadership, the Old Continent was set up to accept cruel and dangerous dictators on such a large, never-before-seen scale. New mass media, like radio, was used

¹ “Colonel House” was a nickname of Edward Mandell House (1858-1938) who had been a counselor of US President Woodrow Wilson. His role in Versailles Peace Conference was prominent and he helped outlining so called the Fourteen Points. Before Great War, under a pen-name, he wrote a book Philip Drew: Administrator, A Story of Tomorrow 1920-1935 in which he describes a good-tempered dictator who put reforms in motion.

² Reference on CIA involvement in bribing the leaders of big workers unions like AFL-CIO etc. The Saturday Evening Post, May 20th, 1967.

³ Approximately total of 20 million deaths, 10 million military and 10 million civilians. (Source: REPERES, project funded with the support of the European Commission, author Nadege Mougel, CVCE, 2011.)

and abused in order to reach a large audience. It is interesting that the first man who used the phone as a means for political campaign was American President William McKinley. However, the first politician that abused radio waves was Adolf Hitler himself. He did it in a very fanatic way, like he did everything else.

Apart from pretending to be an exclusive German movement, Nazism was, in fact, an international product. Without money coming from the so called Dawes Plan, Germany would have never recovered from the devastating outcome of the First World War. Without hidden political support from abroad, Germany would have never been able to rebuild its military industry⁴. The ‘excuse’ for such an approach after the Great War was communism. The ‘excuse’ for saving so many of Hitler’s officers and high officials from deserved punishment at the Nuremberg trials following the Second World War was that same communism.

That ideology was created in Europe. Books on that matter were written in Brussels and London, not in pre-Lenin Russia. Fascism and Nazism were also created in Europe. The towns of Milano and Munich were the epicentres of that process.

EUROPEAN VALUES

So, what are the real ‘European Values’ that post-war Europe was attempting to espouse? Were those values liberalism and *laissez-faire* capitalism? They could be. But let us consider for a moment the names that marked the most important political and economic processes in Europe after the Second World War. The so called ‘Founding Fathers’⁵ of the to-be European Economic Union were Robert Schuman (1886-1963) and Jean Monnet (1888-1979).

Who were those new, brave men?

Schuman was born in Luxembourg. He grew up as a devout Catholic, and an even more devout anti-communist. His PhD in law was obtained in Strasbourg. His role during the First World War was unknown. As MP before the Second World War, he mostly kept silent. A devoted bachelor, he never got married. All of a sudden, he became a kind of Sub-Secretary for Refugees in Paten’s Nazi-collaborating Government. His official biography talks of his suffering under Nazism in occupied France.

⁴ The ‘key’ to the cooperation among the US, British and German companies were triangles: I. G. Farben – Union Banking Corporation (one of directors was Prescott Bush, grandfather of US President George H.W. Bush) – Bank for International Settlements etc. That led to the creation of corporations like the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, German Steel Trust, DAPAG (*Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum A.G.*), AEG (German General Electric), Hamburg-America Line etc.;

⁵ Even this expression refers to ‘American roots of European integration’;

He allegedly escaped from prison and joined the Resistance (Roth, 2008). After the war, he became no more and no less than the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Schuman firmly supported the loans France took out from the newly established World Bank, whose first President was Eugene Meyer, a once celebrated journalist. The first speech against the (European) Communists in the French Parliament was given by Robert Schuman, who had kept calm during many years. On the 12th of July 1952, he wrote to Mr. Adenauer, the Chancellor of the post-war German Republic. Later, the main ideas from that letter were called Schuman's Plan. Adenauer firmly stated that the ideas in the letter were not predominantly economic, but mostly political.

The name of the father of Mr. Jean-Monnet was Homer Gabriel. They came from a region that predominantly produced a very good cognac. Young Monnet did not take part in the Great War due to poor health. But, like the Serbian Prime Minister's son at that time, he was involved in war-trade. The famous, but sometimes notorious Canadian Hudson Bay Company was one of his partners, as it had been in his young days. Between 1919 and 1923, Monnet became an associate of Eric Drummond, the first secretary of the newly founded League of Nations, a kind of pre-OUN (Monnet, 1978).

Mr. Monnet took care of business all his life. He got in contact with Mr. Elisha Walker, one of the leaders of Blair and Company, a US financial company. At the time of Hitler's occupation of most of Europe, Mr. Monnet escaped to London, then left England for the USA with the help of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill would formulate a speech on the 19th of September 1946, in which he put emphasis on so called United States of Europe. The speech was delivered at the University of Zurich. Earlier, at the meeting of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algeria, on the 5th of August 1943, Mr. Monnet had said that there would be no peace in Europe unless the national states gave up national sovereignty. Europe, he said, had to be a federation⁶.

It was exactly what was proposed during the Great War by the husband of the famous Virginia Woolf, with the help of G. H. Shaw, also a famous Irish writer – you will give up your sovereignty, and we will give you our peace.

This idea is quite similar to what today's globalists preach.

On the other hand, who were the most important men who built the main pillars of the Euro-Atlantic integration?

⁶ In accordance with ideas of Pan-European Union, based on the manifesto *PanEuropa* (1923) written by Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi. Prominent lobbyist for those political inclinations was Otto von Habsburg (1912-2011);

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was created on the 4th of April 1949. Mr. Harry Truman, the President of United States at the time, called it, “My baby” (Rajović, 1975).

But, too many former Nazi generals and officials took part in that process of creating the Euro-Atlantic partnership. Like before the Second World War, the old partners continued their cooperation. That cooperation has, in fact, never stopped. Even during the worst war of all times, German high officials and Americans were in touch and continued some of their business. To that end, the most operative were the Dulles Brothers (Kinzer, 2013). After World War II, one brother became the Foreign Secretary, and the other was appointed the second chief of the newly established CIA (Central Information Agency).

The following names were very influential in creating NATO:

1. Reinhard Gehlen (1902-1979), Hitler’s former general – after the Second World War, he became the first President of the newly founded German *Bundesnachrichtendienst* (BND, i.e. Federal Intelligence Service);
2. Adolf Heusinger (1897-1982), Hitler’s former general – after the Second World War, he became the first general inspector of the newly founded *Bundeswehr*;
3. Herman Foertsch (1895-1961), Hitler’s former general – after the Second World War, he became a prominent member of BND and the co-author of Himmeroder Memorandum, a document on the rearmament of Germany;
4. Hans Speidel (1897-1984), Hitler’s former general – after the Second World War, he became NATO COMLANDCENT (Commander Allied Land Forces Central Europe); and
5. Heinz Gunter Guderian (1914-2004), son of Hitler’s general of the same name and former German Headquarter officer – after the Second World War, he became an inspector of the newly established *Bundeswehr* and NATO.

The list would be too long to name all of them, but even at a glance, it is obvious that most of them fought at the Eastern Front. Of course, it would be very inconvenient during the so called Cold War to praise those Nazi officers who fought against the British and Americans. It was clear that those veterans that bore many iron crosses on their chests would be very useful in the ideological or real fight against the ‘Soviet threat’. That is why it was not a surprise to see so many Nazi ancestors and supporters roaring in Maastricht in December 1991. At that time, they gave their open support to the ‘new states’ on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. According to the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia (so-called Badinter Commission), those new borders should have followed the administrative borders of the former repub-

lies of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was a purely political decision, not an expert one (Kreća, 1993).

The most interesting ‘detail’, ironically so, is the fact that Mr. Robert Badenter’s father died in a gas chamber in Sobibor, the concentration camp of those same Nazis that supported the ‘new states’ during the Second World War, namely Croatia, Slovenia and later Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a way, Mr. Badenter, a Columbia University student, and his bosses awarded the same ideological circles that followed Nazi ideas and gave their *Waffen-SS* divisions to Hitler in the period between 1941 and 1945.

So, Europe was, on the one hand, created on the progressive ideas of *LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE, ou la mort* (Eng. equality, liberty and brotherhood or death, a part which is mostly ‘forgotten’). On the other hand, Europe was created on one very black stone (not to be confused with the company of a similar name, Black Rock). That corner-stone is Nazi legacy. If Europe does not recognize its own worst enemies, it will dissolve all values it fought for, really or allegedly.

On the 9th of May, Victory Day, Mr. Robert Schuman personally proposed the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the ‘granny’ of the European Economic Community and today’s European Union. In the famous Declaration, it was said that the cooperation of European nations demands the elimination of long disputes between Germany and France.

One year later, on the 18th of April 1951, the first six signatures were put on the Treaty on ECSC. It came to force on the 23rd of July 1952, and the first nation-members were: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg. The whole process went on under the watchful eyes of the USA, of course. Belgian MFA Paul-Henri Spaak, who helped found the Benelux Customs Union, noted that the abovementioned nations created the Roman Empire without firing a bullet⁷. At the same time, the main counsellors of the post-war German leader Conrad Adenauer were:

1. Hans Globke (1898-1973), formerly Hitler’s important ‘state lawyer’ who persecuted Jews – after the Second World War, he became a ‘grey eminence’ in German Chancellor Conrad Adenauer’s Government; and
2. Hermann Josef Abs (1901-1994), Hitler’s leading banker and the master-mind of the Nazi-robbery of Europe – after the Second World War, he became the President of the newly established Deutsche Bank and the main ‘overseer’ of the so called

⁷ See more: Konrad Adenauer, *Memoirs 1945-1953*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1966;

Marshall Plan (1948, officially: European Recovery Plan, meaning more than today's 170 billion US dollars) in post-war Germany (about 11% of the whole sum); he even supervised 24 German companies.

How does one understand that state of mind? How does one understand that connection between the so called liberals and fanatics like fascists and Nazis?

Contrary to fascism, which was focused on a totalitarian state, Nazism was more about nation and race. The future *fuhrer* Adolf Hitler expressed his political views in his book, which a smart editor called *Mein Kampf* (Eng. *My Struggle*), and with the help of his early associates like Rudolph Hess. Contrary to Machiavelli, who offered his ruler the means for the liberation of Italy, no matter how cruel they might be, the German Nazi leader expressed his 'system,' i.e. a kind of 'manual' for grabbing power in a devastated and disappointed post-war Germany. After stabilizing power within the country, Nazis, according to that 'school of opinions' would turn their main efforts towards foreign issues.

In his monstrous, but rather consistent system, it is possible to figure out what the main characteristics of the Nazi approach are, i.e. what they are against:

1. Bourgeois system identified with "citizens";
2. Communists and leftist parties;
3. The parliamentary system;
4. Internationalism;
5. Democracy;
6. Pacifism; and
7. Jews, who were marked as the 'race' responsible for all of the abovementioned 'evils' (numbers 1 through 6)⁸.

The fight against the bourgeois system had been more a declaration than reality, of course. The very name National Socialism (abbreviation - Nazism, in German *Nationalsozialismus*) was handy to allegedly connect far-right nationalism with the labour movement. Knowing very well the German workers massively supported social-democracy and communist parties⁹, Adolf Hitler tried to attract those powerful ranks in all possible ways, including beating his opponents. The cult of force and youth was the main visible characteristic of the Nazi movement.

⁸ On the other hand, Hitler considered *Aryans* the Prometheus of Mankind. The German Nazi-leader accepted Arthur de Gobineau's racial categories and was strongly influenced by Houston Stewart Chamberlain;

⁹ During the federal election in 1932, more than 13 million German voters supported leftist parties, which marks the same result achieved by the Nazi Party. Thus, Germany was a deeply divided society;

Democracy was a danger in itself, as it came out of the brutal end of the German Empire after the Great War. Millions of German soldiers believed in the myth of the ‘stab in the back’ i.e. the betrayal of their military leaders. Internationalism was treated like the fraud of proletarians. According to Hitler, it aimed to neglect national interests for the sake of communist institutions as COMINTERNA (Communist international movement), and wanted to break the unification of the German people that belong to the ‘higher race’: “From weak internationalist I have become a fanatic anti-Semite” (Hitler, 2010, p. 65)¹⁰.

Contrary to such an approach, the very idea of European unity has been made to embrace internationalism. It aimed at embracing different nations like Germans, Romans, Slavs, etc. But the rulers of that process have never hidden their racist side. Deeply rooted colonialism had been, in a way, preparation for the new totalitarian ideologies and real systems that appeared after the Great War. The first concentration camps came from wars in South Africa at the beginning of the 20th century. The first discreet societies that promoted Anglo-American cooperation with the community of English speaking nations appeared also at the beginning of the 20th century¹¹.

Was it by chance? Germany, with its late unification, under *Deutschland uber alles (Deutschlandlied)* song, lagged behind its colonial rivals like France and the UK. The music follows the hymn “Got erhalte Franz den Kaiser”, written in 1797 by the Austrian composer Joseph Haydn for the occasion of the birthday of Francis II, the mighty ruler of the Holy Roman Empire and, later, of Austria. In 1841, the German poet August Hoffmann von Fallersleben wrote the lyrics of “Das Lied der Deutschen.” Every real European ought to bear in mind the fact that one of the greatest Pan European lobbyists of all times, Otto von Habsburg, was buried by his own wish with the aforementioned song of his royal relatives.

It is not by chance that the European song utilises the poem “Ode to Joy”.

‘Values’ have always been at the centre of dispute over different parts of Europe. Bare political and economic interests were often hidden behind that magic word. After the Second World War, Winston Churchill

¹⁰ Hitler, A. (2010). *Mein Kampf*, Beograd: Beoknjiga, 2010, p. 65;

¹¹ The UK Pilgrims Society (1902) and its sister society the Pilgrims of the United States (1903) played an important role in cementing good and synchronized relations between the two countries. Prominent members: the Queen Elisabeth II, Nelson W. Aldrich, Nicholas M. Butler, Lord Carrington, Charles G. Dawes (Nobel Prize winner, creator of so called Dawes Plan after the First World War), Allen Dulles, J.F. Dulles, Alexander Haig, William Averell Harriman, Joseph Kennedy, Henry Luce, John Pierpont Morgan Sr., Henry Kissinger, George C. Marshall (Nobel Prize winner, creator of so called Marshal Plan after the Second World War), John D. Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Jacob Schiff etc.;

promoted a story about the “Iron Curtain” in his speech called “The Sinews of Peace,” delivered at Westminster College in Fulton on the 5th of March 1946. By doing so, he was preparing the ground for the division of Europe, which he had already personally negotiated with Stalin two years earlier¹².

More than 50 years later, in another context, another high official said:

First, Welfare in USA in 21st century depends mostly, like it had been in 20th century on what is going on Europe. That is to say Euro-Atlantic community is indivisible and security ties over the Atlantic are unbreakable. Second, USA is well aware of the fact Europe is being defined again and again and we greet that fact. Europe is not a static phenomenon. It develops in its institutions, in measures of its integration as well as in its identity. Third, we recognize the role of Federal Republic of Germany as epicenter of this process – enlargement and expansion, spreading and deepening, and we greet that role. (...) On both sides of Atlantic there are opinions that this Pact is a kind of relict of Cold War thus it should get retired, with paying tributes possibly. In my opinion the best answer to that is a question paraphrase which made Voltaire celebrated, if NATO didn't exist should we invented it by all means? The answer is firmly yes.

(Talbot, Yalta Conference, February 1945, Crimea, USSR)

In this, at the time famous speech, Nelson Talbot, nicknamed Strobe due to his middle name Strobridge, announced the ‘new doctrine,’ i.e. NATO had to get ready to intervene out of its borders. In other words, from a defensive alliance, NATO aimed to morph into an offensive pact. OUN would be welcome if it got along with NATO's proclaimed goals. Conversely, if such was not the case, it would be worse for OUN. Mr. Talbot was a US Foreign Secretary Deputy at the time. By declaring the new role for Germans, the USA also declared itself. It was a well-known fact the almost all leaders in post-war Germany were more or less approved by important American circles¹³. Such is the destiny of any occupied country.

What followed NATO since its creation on the 4th of April 1949 was just an illusion of allied forces. Fifty years later, it ‘celebrated’ its birthday by bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, mostly Serbia. That was exactly what Mr. Talbot was searching for then in front of the German Society for Foreign Policy. All three war-mongers – Clinton, the President of the United States, Wesley Clark,¹⁴ the NATO Commander-

¹² Yalta Conference on February 1945, at Crimea, USSR;

¹³ For example, *Atlantik-Brücke*, founded in 1952, was a private lobby organization aiming at deepening cooperation between Germany, Europe and America at all levels. It promoted young German leaders at the time like Helmut Kohl, Helmut Schmidt, Angela Merkel, Wolfgang Ischinger etc.;

¹⁴ Real Wesley Clark's last name was Kane. His mother's last name was Goldman;

in-Chief, and Nelson Talbot were Rhodes Scholars¹⁵. So three good friends from their younger days united to become ‘Knights of Jedi’ and ‘fight against evil’ – not everywhere in the world, of course, just where interests lead them. The Star Wars movie became their reality.

Germans were supposed to show their gratitude. At the Nuremberg trials, the main *wehrwirtschaftsfuriers* (economic leaders) from Hitler’s ‘hell cartel’ I.G. Farben were punished very lightly, or even freed (Jeffreys, 2008). The war in Korea marched on, and the Cold War was in sight. As Globke mentioned, Otto Ambros (1901-1990) became Conrad Adenauer’s counsellor. He was a chemist, and was involved in slavery and mass murder. He even invented the gas used in Nazi concentration camps, which was released in 1951. Later, he was an important official in American chemical companies like WR Grace, Dow Chemical, one of the three biggest firms of the kind in the world, and even the US Army Chemical Corps. A great role in liberating high-ranking Nazi officers and officials was played by a Scotch-Irish named John McCloy (1895-1989), War Minister Assistant during the Second World War, and World Bank President after the war. He became a trustee for occupied Germany, a post reserved only for trustworthy men. On the 31st of January 1951, the US High Commissioner for Germany, John McCloy, announced his final decision as concerned executive clemency for 89 German war criminals held in Landsberg. Mr. McCloy affirmed five death sentences out of the suggested fifteen, mainly for the members of *SS-Einsatz* troops. These pardons, coupled with good conduct, allowed for the very quick release of 32 prisoners. Among them was the notorious industrialist Alfred Krupp, accused of slave labour and the robbing of Nazi-occupied territories. That pardon came out only several months after the outbreak of the Korean War, which went along with the American proposition of immediate German rearmament¹⁶. That was not anything strange. Old pre-war partners, as we could see, merely planned to do the same work after the war, i.e. trade, mostly in arms.

Were those the ‘values’ that Europe was and still is attempting to espouse?

As Mr. Olli Ran, the former European Commission member in charge of EU- Enlargement, once said: “values make a border of Europe” (*Politika*, January 22nd 2005).

¹⁵ Rhodes scholarship (f. 1902) is one of the oldest and most appreciated international fellowship awards in the Western world. Each year 32 young students are selected from the United States to study at Oxford University, UK. The scholarship was founded by Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902) diamond magnate, De Beers Company owner;

¹⁶ See more: American Policy and the Reconstruction of West Germany, 1945-1955. Edited by Jeffrey M. Diefendorf, Axel Frohn and Hermann-Jossef Rupiart, Cambridge University Press, 1994;

'LIBERAL NAZIS'

Probably in order to support European values, Mr. Monnet became the first President of the High Authority of ECSC. In 1956, Mr. Schuman became the first President of the European Movement. That same year, Mr. Monnet was elected the President of the Action Committee for United States of Europe. On the 2nd of April 1976, at the European Council meeting in Luxemburg, Mr. Monnet became an honorary citizen of Europe. All European students have been taught to know those noble names by heart. Very few, if any, would remember Lorenz Knorr (1921-2018), who left the German Social-Democrats in protest of their NATO policy affirmation. Mr. Knorr, along with Karl Graf von Westphalen and Renate Riemeck, founded DFU (German Peace Union). In 1961, Mr. Knorr sharply attacked what he saw as 'cadre continuation' from *Wehrmacht* to *Bundeswehr*. He called those generals, some of them mentioned in this article, mass murderers. He allegedly insulted generals Speidel, Heusinger, Foertsch etc. The famous philosopher Bertrand Russell took Mr. Knorr's side. The court in Solingen came to a 'Solomon decision,' and the fine was a couple of hundreds of *deutsche marks*. Mr. Knorr made a documentary movie about Hitler's generals' guilt for war crimes, and sued generals Speidel and Heusinger at the Court of Law. But a public prosecutor in the town of Cologne dismissed all the charges in 1971.

Historian Vladimir K. Volkov (1930-2005), director of Institute of Slavic Studies in Moscow, wrote a book called *Operation Teutonic Sword*¹⁷. He underlined the role of, at that time, captain and military attaché assistant Hans Speidel in the assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander Karadorđević and the French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou.

Meanwhile, a very important and very capable former general of Hitler, general Erich von Manstein (1907-1991), remained outside of the scope of modern European researchers' attention.

His real last name was Lewinski, which is obviously of Slavic origin, i.e. Polish or Kashubian, from the region of Pomerania. As an adopted son of a military family, he directed his career towards the Army. He was not a prominent Nazi-leader, but was a great admirer of the *fuhrer*. Otto Ohlendorf, leader of *Einsatzgruppe D* in SSSR, i.e. today's Ukraine, was a mass-murderer. He testified at the Nuremberg trials that general Manstein knew very well what went on in the occupied territories. But some British military writers helped the general avoid his deserved punishment. The most important among them was Basil Henry Hart, nicknamed Liddell for the memory of his mother's birth place in Scotland.

¹⁷ East Berlin daily *Neues Deutschland* published in May 23rd, 1957, published first article on assassination and Speidel's role in this murder. NATO circles dismissed the arguments as 'fake';

High ranked military staff in the UK used to call him the ‘captain who taught generals.’ At the beginning of the Cold War, Mr. B. H. Hart Liddell was very useful in making the myth of the ‘Clean *Wehrmacht*’. He emphasized the notion that most of the persecuted German generals were not aware of the mass murders and *Shoah* (Nobel Prize winner Elie Wiesel called it the Holocaust). So, the generals were just doing their duty. Of course it was not true, but this was very instrumental in allowing Western Germany to join the Atlantic Community, i.e. NATO. One should explain to the so called Western audience why Germans became close partners with the Allies whom they had recently been fighting with all possible means.

The British audience was also not aware of the fact that many prominent British citizens supported Germany before the Second World War. They had even founded the Society of British-German Friendship in 1935. Those circles claimed that the Nazis were maybe nasty boys, but were good for business.

The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VIII was a prominent member and one of the founders of the Society. Other important members were Frank Cyril Tiarks, one of the directors of the Bank of England, and several tens of members of both Houses of Parliament. Also, strong companies like Price-Waterhouse, Unilever, Midland Bank, and Lazard Freres were also in that group of Nazi sympathizers.

So, it was not that strange that many important Nazi generals suddenly became ‘devoted Europeans’ and an important part of the NATO machinery. Erich von Manstein was one of the main government counselors in the process of rearming Western Germany. When he died, a state funeral was organized for the *generalfeldmarschal*, and many Germans came to say goodbye to their favourite myth.

Last but not least, we come to the most notable name in the motor and car industry –Ferdinand Porsche (1875-1951), an extraordinary engineer. In 1902, as a young soldier, he was the driver of Franz Ferdinand, the Austro-Hungarian Archduke, whose assassination in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo triggered the Great War in 1914. Porsche was born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but after the First World War, he opted for a Czech citizenship. When Hitler came to power, he gave Mr. Porsche a contract to produce the *Folkswagen* (the People’s car, called ironically a *kafer*). The advertisement claimed that every German should have a car but, in reality, that ‘lucky chain’ was used and abused for future war financing. In 1934, Porsche took a German citizenship, as Hitler found Czechs to be a ‘lower race.’ He helped the military industry produce mighty arms and tanks like Tiger I, Elephant, the V1 rockets that were used in the bombing of London, etc. For his ‘achievements,’ he was promoted to *SS-Oberfuhrer* (colonel).

After the war, he was persecuted for using slave labour, mainly in the form of prisoners of war from the USSR. But, French Renault was in

need of such a brilliant engineer. He might have accepted, but one of the prominent heroes of the French Resistance was against such a ‘pact with the enemy’. His name was Pierre-Andre Lefauchaux, the first Renault president after the Second World War.

Nevertheless, the Porsche Company later hired Franz Six (1909-1975), a war criminal, Nazi propagandist and SS spy, leader of the *Einsatzgruppe B* in the USSR. He had earlier been convicted to 20 years in prison at the Nuremberg trials, pardoned to 10 years, and freed in 1952, after only 4 years. Then he became the executive marketing director in Porsche. Not surprisingly, the company also hired Joachim Peiper (1915-1976), *Waffen-SS* officer and war-criminal, called the ‘Killer from Malmedy.’

Obviously, there were ‘desirable Nazis,’ very ready to switch from being devoted racists and Greater Germany admirers to being ‘European integration followers and confirmed liberals.’

CONCLUSION

What were the main reasons for the incorporation of so many Nazis into the corner-stones of European integration and business communities after the Second World War? The following might serve as a few answers:

1. The confrontation of two mighty military and political blocks led by the USA and the USSR was underway;
2. The Cold War had been already started immediately after the Second World War;
3. The real Korean War was about to start;
4. Former business partners before World War II continued their cooperation after the war. The Trading with the Enemies Act of 1917 (US) and 1939 (UK) has been ‘forgotten’;
5. The Marshal Plan was ‘booked’ only for democracies, but the arbiter capable of defining what democracy at the time really was, when so many antidemocratic forces were pardoned, was unknown;
6. In order to pursue a kind of ‘Arranged World Society,’ powerful circles, some of them mentioned in this article, use and abuse all they think is necessary to achieve their goals. It is not Jesuitism, it is much worse; and
7. By forgiving Nazi murderers and their commanders, the victims are ‘killed twice,’ and the humiliation of mankind is the main goal of *humiliarism*¹⁸.

¹⁸ See more: Ilić, V. *PROMETEYA – Media Nazification of Serbian People*, Konras Foundation, Kragujevac, 2020;

As Richard J. Aldrich, PhD from Cambridge and Warwick University, put it:

After 1945, a variety of Western organizations, not just intelligence agencies, drew up programmes of covert operations designed both to undermine Communist influence in Europe and ensure a welcome for the Marshall Plan.

(Aldrich, 1997)

Declassified US Government documents, retrieved by Joshua Paul from Georgetown University in Washington, show that the USA shaped 'European agenda.' The documents even mention that Belgian Baron Rene Boel, president of the Belgian-American Association, received money through a special account for the purpose of supporting the European Youth Campaign, a branch of the European Movement whose leader was Joseph Hieronim Retinger. Retinger, who was born in Poland, suggested a 'European flag,' along with Arsene Heitz and Paul Levy, inspired by the Book of Revelation. Later, he was instrumental in forming the secretive Bilderberg Group¹⁹.

By a strange coincidence, the Council of Europe proclaimed the Flag of Europe in 1955, on the very day Adolf Hitler had published his *Mein Kampf* (December 8th). By chance or not, it was the 30th 'anniversary' of Hitler's notorious book, published in 1925.

At the end of this article, there might be more questions than answers, of which one seems to be the most important. Could it be possible to be a 'good European' and, at the same time, a Nazi-follower and sympathizer?

The answer might also be clear: Europe yes, Nazism no!

One thing is for sure: there is a deep correlation between pardoning Nazis after the Second World War and the process of European integration. This could be called the 'black cornerstone' of Western Europe, and it is yet to be eradicated.

Totalitarian and (neo)liberal states, as well as some Western circles and individuals, as we could see, went hand in hand. Some politicians, like Robert Cooper, top-ranking but notorious counsellor of the former UK Prime Minister Anthony Blair, even proposed some kind of new liberal imperialism, or 'altruism through colonialism':

The challenge to the postmodern world is to get used to the idea of double standards. Among ourselves, we operate on the bases of laws and open cooperative security. But when dealing with more old-fashioned kinds of states outside the postmodern continent of

¹⁹ The Telegraph, an article on "Federal Europe", a. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, from Bruxelles, September 19th, 2000.

Europe, we need to revert to the rougher methods of an earlier era – force, preemptive attack, deception, whatever is necessary to deal with those who still live in the nineteenth century world of every state to itself. Among ourselves, we keep the law but when we are operating in the jungle, we must use the laws of the jungle.

(Milašinović, 2004, p. 99)

In Hitler's monstrous world, the law of the jungle was the only law. What connects racists, colonialists, NATO and the so called European integration? The answer could be described by just one word – humiliarism. But that is a word that (still) does not exist in the English language – it is a neologism yet to come.

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НАЦИЗАМ, НАТО И ЗАПАДНОЕВРОПСКЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИЈЕ – КОРЕЛАЦИЈА

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Резиме

По завршетку највећег војног сукоба свих времена, нацисти, водећи узрочници Другог светског рата, бивају по завршетку ратних дејстава и победе савезника инкорпорирани у изградњу и обнову послератне Западне Европе. У име „европског јединства“ и „Западних вредности“, опроштено је неким од истакнутих ратних злочинаца, иако се знало да такви злочини не застаревају. Поред декларативне „борбе против комунизма“, а СССР је изашао из рата са великим угледом у свету као носилац победе над нацизмом, постојали су и дискретни, скривенији токови координације у којима је велику улогу одиграо Амерички комитет за уједињену Европу. У том, пре свега политичком телу, водећу улогу су имали одређени кругови тзв. обавештајне заједнице са обе стране Атлантика. Знајући да ће бескрупулозни и у рату прекаљени поједини Хитлерови генерали и високи функционери бити веома добродошли у идеолошкој, политичкој, економској, „културној“ борби против СССР, укључујући и војну претњу, „оси-оснивачи“ најпре НАТО-а, а потом и Европске заједнице за угљ и челик (дакле основних стубова евро-атлантских интеграција) одлучују да опросте дојучерашњим заклетим непријатељима то што су у рату били с друге стране и додељују им чак и високе чинове у оквиру новооснованог Атлантског пакта. Такви „пожељни Хитлерови генерали“ били су, између осталих: Шпајдел, Манштајн, Гудеријан и Ферч. Предратни пословни партнери са обе стране Атлантика, уз исто идеолошко објашњење „борбе против комунизма“, настављају да обављају посао започет пре Другог светског рата, онај исти посао који је знатно допринео успону Хитлерове војне и сваке друге индустрије, те га припремио за најстрашнији рат у историји.

Примери таквих „пожељних Хитлерових индустријалаца“ били су Алфрид Круп и Фердинанд Порше. На суђењу у Нирнбергу, благо су кажњени или пуштени након свега пар година тамнице захваљујући Џону Меклоју, другом председнику Светске банке, а потом америчком поверенику за окупирану Немачку. Поменути Хитлерови генерали и високи представници таквих фирми били су највећи донатори Хитлерове нацистичке партије, а међу њима је и И. Г. Фарбен, који је користио робовски рад ратних заробљеника из бројних концентрационих логора широм Трећег Рајха и окупиране Европе. Такав приступ, да се „злочин исплати“ и да је „пакт са ђаволом“ оправдан у име „вишег циља“ инкорпориран је у саме темеље европских и атлантских интеграција и представља „црни камен темељац“ Европе чак и данас. Следбенике тих кругова многи научни кругови називају „дубоком државом“ иако она није ни држава, нити је дубока. Заправо, идеолошки настављачи нацизма су хумилијаристи (од латинског humiliare, што значи понизити) јер је један од њихових главних циљева, осим контроле над Европом и највећим делом света, и унижење човека.