

Africa, as well as to Italy where a neo-fascist movement was established soon after the war. He met with Serrano Súñer, Franco's brother-in-law and former foreign minister; Filippo Anfuso, Mussolini's last ambassador to Berlin; and he got to know Italian MSI leaders like Giorgio Almirante and Alvisio Loredan. He came in contact with Hitler's favorite killer, the son-in-law of Hjalmar Schacht, Otto "Scarface" Skorzeny, the German air ace Ulrich Rudel (whose memoirs, with an introduction by Douglas Bader, were published by Mosley's publishing house), the Italian Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, and the Wehrmacht's *Panzerkrieg* (tank warfare) expert Arthur Ehrhardt, later publisher of *Nation Europa*. He met SS survivors who were "passion-

ately European and entirely supported my advanced European ideas."

As for the success of the conference, Mosley says the prospect was wide open for a National Party to which men of all opinions could adhere, provided they were agreed on the one decisive point of making Europe a Nation, but finance was lacking. Writes Mosley: "Hopes of an early making of Europe receded for several reasons. The British Government not only missed every opportunity to take the initiative in Europe after the war, but still maintained an attitude which impeded any early hope of effective union. All existing European governments were certainly opposed to any union so complete as we advocated. Meantime, German hopes in par-

Churchill Boosted Oligarchical 'Pan-Europe'

Even before Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, put forth his scheme for a single European oligarchical state, his protector and friend, Winston Churchill, was promoting the same idea. Just six months after his Fulton, Mo. "Iron Curtain" speech, Sir Winston delivered an address in Zurich, Switzerland, on Sept. 19, 1946, promoting a single European state to curb the "Teutonic" menace and battle communism.

Churchill lied about Britain's pivotal role in launching two world wars on the European continent, instead asserting, "We all know that the two world wars through which we have passed arose out of the vain passion of a newly united Germany to play the dominating part in the world. In this last struggle crimes and massacres have been committed for which there is no parallel since the invasion of the Mongols in the 14th Century and no equal at any time in human history."

Churchill's solution? "We must build a kind of United States of Europe." Invoking a leading European Synarchist, Churchill continued, "Much work, Ladies and Gentlemen, has been done upon this task by the exertions of the Pan-European Union which owes so much to Count Coudenhove-Kalergi and which commanded the services of the famous French patriot and statesman Aristede Briand. . . . If Europe is to be saved from infinite misery, and indeed from final doom, there must be this act of faith in the European Family and this act of oblivion against all the crimes and follies of the past."

Churchill concluded, in summary: "Under and within



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Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the Potsdam Conference, July 17, 1945.

that world concept we must re-create the European Family in a regional structure called, it may be, the United States of Europe. And the first practical step would be to form a Council of Europe. If at first all the States of Europe are not willing or able to join the Union, we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can."