

The Incubation of Nazism:

The Critical Act of Britain's Strategy for Keeping Empire, 1900-1941

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A Synthesis of *Conjuring Hitler*

Abstract: The first fifty years of the twentieth century witnessed Britain's determination to annihilate the threat of German hegemony on the continental landmass. The British Empire feared that a possible merger of the German Reich with the Russian czarist empire might have given birth to a much-dreaded Eurasian alliance. A fastness in the heart of Eurasia would have attracted in its orbit men, resources and geographical advantages in such numbers that it would have threatened, and eventually foiled British imperial domination across the world. To prevent such an alliance, Britain embarked upon an extraordinary feat of aggression, which began with the Great War (1914-18); this act was followed by the fifteen-year long incubation of Hitlerism, which Britain would eventually need to set up in Germany in view of a second, two-front world conflict that would have sanctioned the erasure of German rivalry once and for all (1933-43).

Introductory

At the turn of the twentieth century, the Germans, displaying the political and strategic immaturity that was to be expected from their recent imperial debut, mistook the forthcoming world conflict for a limited engagement by which they thought they could gain a few additional exotic colonies, and deeper economic penetration into Eastern Europe and the Near East. In fact, behind her ambivalent stance, Britain was being intent on laying a

pervasive siege around the Second Reich. The siege was orchestrated by enlisting, initially, the aid of France and Russia (with treaties signed in 1904, 1907, respectively). Around mid-1916, when Russia seemed inclined to seal a separate entente with the Central Powers (Germany and Austria) after an unjustifiable hecatomb on the eastern front, Britain managed to draw the United States into the war. By the spring of 1918, Germany was exhausted; she would formally surrender in November 1918. The first siege had lasted four years, during which the Second Reich had, in fact, fought half the world single-handedly.

But having the German army remained undefeated on its own soil, Britain moved to initiate the second and most important act of the siege: the predisposition of economic and political conditions that would create in Germany a humus favorable to the gestation of a reactionary regime. The new regime could then be shielded and temporarily passed off in the democratic West as the European dam against Bolshevism, as the ultimate bastion against the so-called “Red Menace” from the East. Evidently, this plan could not be carried out without the unconfessed complicity of the Soviet Union.

The end-game was to entrap Germany, again, on two fronts, i.e. between the crushing pressure of millions of Americans from the West and millions of Russians from the East. Thus the maritime powers would be ideally placed to deal the Germans the *coup de grâce* on their home turf, and finally forestall for the long-term the ever-dreaded eventuality of a rival power forming in the heart of Eurasia.

The conspiratorial kernel of our thesis is the extraordinary prophecy uttered by the greatest social