

Why Brussels, Why Belgium?

(“Fedor Kuzmich” - Theo Erik, 1915-2001)

Let us now turn directly to the question “Why Brussels, Why Belgium?” We will not be able to avoid highlighting crimes that had to be committed for the sake of socially and culturally decapitating member states so that the “United States of Europe” might come into being.¹

Creating of a Monarchy

The history of the Belgian monarchy that arose in London in 1831 is very simply told. The prince of the House of Coburg-Gota who was chosen for its founding was allowed to reign as the unconditional King of the Belgians (as Leopold I, from 1831-1865). He did so conscientiously, as correctly as his successor Leopold II (1865-1909), who even managed to appropriate the so-called “Belgian Congo”, and then presented this colony to the Belgian people before he was succeeded by Albert I., who reigned from 1909 until his sudden death in 1934.

From 1934 onwards his son reigned, as Leopold III. The first three Kings of Belgium had acted in a satisfactory manner for Britain, France and Germany. Albert, above all, had cultivated Belgian neutrality during the First World War in such a way that the Belgians were treated with respect by the German occupiers.

A Certain Paul-Henri Spaak

The British had in good time secured the best person as long-term agent for their political strivings between Brussels,² Strasbourg and Paris: Paul-Henri

¹ In 1946 Churchill founded the “European Movement“, which described its goal as follows: European unification must be seen as a first real step toward a future world government and leadership (“Britain and the Common Market”).

² More than 400 years ago Brussels was already equated with the enslavement of peoples, which comes to expression in the “Lord’s Prayer of Ghent” (1571): Infernal Devil, who art in Brussels, accursed is thy name. Thy kingdom pass away in all eternity, too long hath it endured. Thy will never be done, in the heavens nor upon earth.

Spaak. He was active officially in Belgian ministries from 1936, from 1957 to 1961 as secretary of the North Atlantic Pact (NATO) and as President of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg (1949-51), and from 1961 to 66 as a leading minister in Brussels. He kept watch over Leopold III and certainly played a rôle in his father's death (Albert I.) Let us now look at the death of Albert I in alleged mountain accident. We - i.e. the family of the author of this article - lived at that time in Brussels, having moved from Paris in 1935. Many artists came as visitors to our house, among them Anthroposophists such as Willem Zeylmans van Emmichoven, Eugen Kolisko and Walter Johannes Stein from London, and above all we had regular and secret visits from Leopold III. My stepfather (from 1927) the American pianist and Anthroposophist Walter Rommel (1857-1953), world-famous in his lifetime, succeeded in awakening in Leopold an enthusiasm for social threefolding.

All this took place in utmost confidence. The Belgian kings were – and still are – educated exclusively by Jesuits, and Leopold's mother Elisabeth, Albert's widow, who lived in another palace, kept a watchful eye on her son's every step in accordance with the wishes of the Jesuit patres, by whom she was continually surrounded.

Leopold was, like his father, a keen mountaineer. For example, he loved going on journeys of research through the Mato Grosso in Brazil. In 1926 he married the Swedish princess Astrid and, after his father's death in 1934, succeeded to the throne. He was loved and greatly respected by the people. The royal couple were highly intelligent. Inwardly and outwardly they were captivating personalities, free of all snobbery. They were called the "loving couple of the century".

Thou takest from us this day our daily bread. Wife and children are in great need. Thou forgivest no-one his trespasses. Hatred and envy dwell in thee, instead of patience. Into temptation thou leadest everyone. No-one can subsist before thy face. O heavenly Father in Thy kingdom, redeem us from the infernal Devil and from his blood-spilling, false counsel, through which he does abominable deeds. Save us from him and his Spanish horde, which truly lives just like the Devil.
Amen.

Radical Intervention from the West

Britain's strategist on the Continent was the aforementioned Paul-Henri Spaak, who was already helping to lay the foundations for the EU in Strasbourg. He definitely warned the British of the Belgian monarchs of that time, as they could obstruct the EEC/EU project. It may be that as a consequence of this the British carried out a number of tests on Albert. Thus, they "wished for" a partial or even complete takeover of the uranium mines in the Congo, guessing that the Roi Chevalier (Albert) might say no. When he really did say no, British strategies for the Brussels goals had to be quickly modified. This could explain why they resorted to radical measures, namely the elimination of Albert.

The Death of Albert I.

On the day of his death Albert I. – as stated by the official report – called for his chauffeur to drive him into the wooded hills of Brabant, about an hour away from Brussels. Here, there is a high rock with a cliff falling away steeply on one side. The King made this "excursion" in a city suit and light footwear as was usual in the Brussels palace. And in addition he had with him a folder. In Marches-les-Dames, so we are told, Albert asked the chauffeur to stop and wait for him so that he could walk along a woodland path to the rock of the same name. When, after an hour, he had still not reappeared, the chauffeur says he set off in search of him. There he found the shattered corpse at the foot of the cliff, carried him back to the car and then drove him to the Brussels City palace.

This rock is a destination for family outings because on the one side it is easy to climb and the summit is a particularly suitable place for picnicking. All these remarkable circumstances were mentioned only briefly in the press, and then, certainly at the behest of higher authorities, entirely "forgotten". Leopold was of course too intelligent to simply accept this official cause of the death.

When, some time later he wanted to contact this chauffeur he realized that, once the agitation among the people and in the press had died down, he had disappeared. Years later an acquaintance of both Leopold and the chauffeur met the latter in South America as a wealthy and established personality. Leopold kept his silence about this.

Astrid's Death

But Leopold III, as we already indicated, also represented a risk factor for the British. It is therefore no surprise that already one year after Albert's "fatal accident" the young royal couple, Leopold and Astrid, also "had an accident" in Switzerland. That day, Leopold was driving from his country house near Lucerne more slowly than usual along the Vierwaldstättersee in the direction of Küsnacht. Suddenly, on a bend to the left his car swerves out to the right, careers down the slope leading to the lake and collides head-on with a fruit-tree. Astrid is flung out of the car, sustains a broken neck and dies instantly. Leopold is also shot out of the car, suffers a broken upper arm and a few other minor injuries.

He has Astrid's body transported to Brussels directly, accompanying it himself. They say that the young king walked bare-headed behind the hearse through the city to the cemetery. A servant told me that for days Leopold forbade entry to Laeken palace because he was clearly beside himself with despair.

In Küsnacht Leopold unofficially commissions a mechanic friend of his to examine the car and the steering in particular. The expert then travels to Brussels to deliver the report to Leopold; both steering-axles had been sawn into, the king is told. He says nothing, and has the wreck of the car sunk in the deep part of the Vierwaldstättersee. At the site of the accident in Küsnacht he has the Astrid Chapel built after his own plans, where daily, even now, Belgian coaches make a stop.³

Tourists who ask are told that Leopold had the wrecked car sunk so far away and at a place known only to him, so that he would not be reminded of the accident, were the wreck to be found again. But in reality he was concerned that the public should not hear what his mechanic had discovered: namely, that it had been a failed regicide.

³ In summer 2000 a team of divers found the car and took photos of it. It is standing on all four wheels two to three hundred metres down on the bed of the lake. After this the editors of "Blick" newspaper equipped a group of frogmen, who also found the car.

The World Revolution as a “New World Order”

The present author learned of these events in 1935, on the one hand from Walter Rummel, as his private secretary and later concert organizer for France and North Africa; and, on the other, as a former pupil of Walter Johannes Stein and Eugen Kolisko, who came on regular visits from London to Brussels. It was in this way that my picture of the events concerned became more and more complete. This applies particularly to the events that led finally to Leopold III being branded a traitor to his own people and exiled from Belgium; there are probably no other witnesses today of these successful manoeuvres of Paul-Henry Spaak.

The following account is based largely on memories and cannot be documented. It does not wish to condemn, nor does it wish to assign blame or present fixed opinions or points of view. All the people involved were woven through forces of destiny into the events and most of them have already crossed the threshold

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The Unholstering

Until the reign of Albert I. the Belgian monarchs ruled independently. After Albert's death there was only a **constitutional** king, meaning that Leopold III. on official occasions received instructions from Parliament, or rather its Prime Minister P.-H. Spaak. Thus Leopold was one day obliged at some ceremony or other to read out a text of Spaak's stating that Belgium would now work more and more in collaboration with Paris and London. However, Leopold drew from his other breast pocket another text prepared for him by W. J. Stein. In this text the neutrality of Belgium was emphasized, and the harmonizing social rôle that this status would give to Belgium; also the will to lend support at all who wished for the country such a harmonizing political existence. Leopold had now compromised himself vis-à-vis London and its policy of 'divide and rule'. For, according to western plans France was to play a more important part, which explains why France, and later the State of Israel, was provided with atomic weapons, while Germany was to play, increasingly, a subordinate rôle.

Thus, as already described, the attempt was made to remove Albert's son by assassination. The royal couple might stand in the way of realization of the

European Economic Community (EEC) as a prelude to the E.U., as it had been prepared for many years in the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. And the young king, with his capacity for enthusiasm, sinned repeatedly – from the standpoint of those forces. Thus, For example he provided W. J. Stein and his colleague from the London “Statistical Research Bureau” of the recently deceased D. N. Dunlop – “without asking permission” – with a separate study for statistical work in the City Palace.

A Gentleman’s Agreement

Meanwhile, preparations for the 2nd World War were under way, especially in Britain. In early 1939 Spaak appeared with two delegates from England for a private meeting with Leopold in Brussels. They said to the King: “Your Majesty, the British Government has instructed us to ask you whether, in the event of an invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg by the German armed forces you would defend your country militarily.”

Leopold immediately rejected this as, in view of the overwhelming military superiority of Germany, this would only result in a senseless bloodbath, also among the Belgian population. He wanted to prevent this at all costs.

Spaak and the two delegates left, only to appear again a few weeks later for a private consultation with Leopold. They repeated the same question, combining with it the offer of Britain to send as support for the Belgian army, tank formations and infantry units equivalent to the power of the German Wehrmacht. Leopold accepted this offer without hesitation, and had strategically favourable lines of defence set up accordingly. In addition he agreed to the use by the British, if necessary, of Belgian vehicles. Concerning these secret negotiations between the British government representative and Leopold in the presence of Spaak there are neither notes nor documents nor any further witnesses. It was meant to be nothing but a gentleman’s agreement.

Latest News from the Theatre of War

On 27th May 1940 Leopold telephoned from the war zone to my stepfather W. Rummel (who handed me the second receiver), shortly before he gave the Belgian forces the order to lay down their arms. (Leopold was since his coronation in 1924 only a constitutional king, but in the event of war he became the

commander-in-chief of the army.) He reported as follows: “Spaak has had himself flown twice from London into the war zone into which the Wehrmacht had encircled us, to persuade me to fly to London with him, as King Hakon of Norway and Juliane of the Netherlands have done, in order to set up a government-in-exile in London. I have refused to do so because, as commander-in-chief of my country and my soldiers I see it as my highest duty to share my life with them in these difficult times. I will submit to the ultimatum set by the enemy and order them today to lay down their arms. For in our pocket, surrounded by enemy tank formations there are, in addition to ourselves, a million civilian refugees. If we ignore the ultimatum and continue fighting there will be a terrible bloodbath among these Belgian refugee families. The German warplanes and tank divisions would destroy everything without mercy. Not only this but, according to an agreement made verbally, I had to make available to the British troops our entire stock of vehicles when the – deliberately – poorly-armed British units wanted to flee the overwhelming force of the Germans. They are now on their way to Ostend to be transported home by British warships. – Britain has betrayed our country and through deception caused me to defend her. They sent only a fraction of the promised military assistance when the Germans attacked our country with land and air forces on the 10th May. Spaak who, as I have now realized, is a traitor, has again returned to London enraged at my refusal, he can therefore not form a Belgian government-in-exile. Britain is the great traitor and criminal deceiver in Europe. Adieu, my friend – were his last words before he put down the receiver.

The next day we – W. Rummel, my mother and I – in the midst of a gigantic stream of refugees, drove by car from Brussels in the direction of Paris and managed to get through the night despite frequent gunfire from low-flying German aircraft. In Paris all cars with Belgian number-plates either had their tyres slashed or were simply towed away. A day after capitulation hate-filled and well-orchestrated slander of Leopold began. In all the newspapers of France he was called “le Roi Félon”, a traitor king and friend of the Nazis. The Germans led Leopold and his second wife, the Belgian “Princess of Réthy”, together with the three children from the marriage with Astrid, into the exile that was planned for them in Austria.

His Return is Prevented

When after the end of the war Leopold made the attempt to ascend to the throne again, and wanted to negotiate with Spaak on this question, he rented for this purpose a villa on Lake Geneva. But as Spaak had taken all the precautionary measures long before (falsification of the historical events in line with the original slanderous allegations, printed even in school textbooks), it was an easy matter to prevent Leopold's return.⁴

Leopold was unable in this situation to refer back to the private "gentleman's agreement" between Britain and himself. Thus, the military "assistance" of the British (after the invasion of the German forces on 10.5.1940) was portrayed as an exemplary act of support for a small neutral country. The pathetic British retreat was inflated by reporters on the front into a path of sacrifice of the British under the hail of German warplanes; presumably there were indeed some casualties on the British side. To this day the fact is suppressed, that the retreat of the British infantry battalions and of one or two tank formations only succeeded through the commandeering of the entire fleet of Belgian vehicles, military and civilian, as provided for by Leopold in the "agreement". But it was precisely for this reason that the stream of Belgian refugees was blocked inside the encircled pocket. And unmentioned to this day is the presence of those million refugees, as reported to us by field telephone on 27th May, which rendered impossible any further military action of the Belgians. The Belgian soldiers in the encircled Fort Eymal, who refused to lay down their arms, were mown down to the last man after putting up a heroic resistance (the whole area was in enemy hands). There were no women and children in the fortress.

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Through means such as these, Brussels, once the "suburb of Paris" has become the super-government of the European continent, beside which cities like London, Milan and Paris pale into insignificance. It would certainly be completely wrong to expect from this artificial construct anything good of any kind for humanity's future.

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⁴ His son Baudouin, who was sufficiently harmless, was then allowed to ascend to the throne.