



The Traitors Of Arnhem?

Tony Gosling



Martin Bormann



Winston Churchill



Desmond Morton



'Boy' Browning



Prince Bernhard



Victor Rothschild

Lord Rothschild



Peter Carrington



Brian Horrocks



King Edward VIII



King George VI



Alan Adair (Mason)



Christiaan Lindemans

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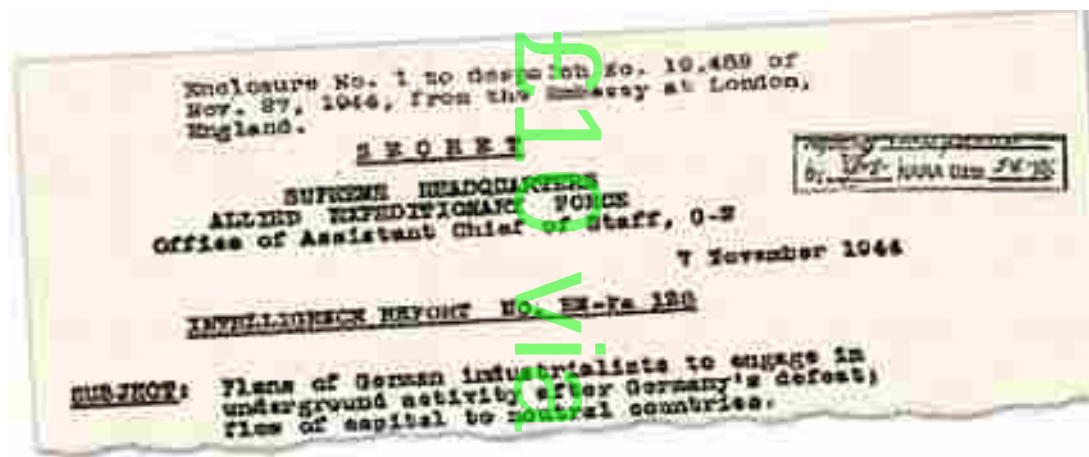
The Traitors of Arnhem?

Exploding the myths of Operation MARKET GARDEN

by Tony Gosling - fourth edition (January 2021)

Introduction

The extraordinary September 1944 battle to liberate Arnhem and Nijmegen fell at a time when there were moves within the Allied high command, particularly on the British side, to cooperate with the Nazis in an already projected post-war fight with the Soviet Union. Indeed, after the war Winston Churchill had to be kept off the BBC, as he had been in the late 1930s, but by 1950 he was advocating for a speedy nuclear attack, as General Patton and others had, on Moscow.



This seemingly unstoppable thirst for war rather betrays the pre-war concept of covert support for Nazi Germany as a buffer against Soviet communism from Wall Street and UK fascists. Key pro-Nazis in 1930s England were Edward VIII and Bank of England governor Montague Norman.

Field Marshal Montgomery's concept behind MARKET-GARDEN was a sound one, to obtain a bridgehead over the Lower Rhine would have seeded panic in German defences and supply lines, and by directly threatening Germany's industrial heartland, likely brought the war to a speedy conclusion.

However, several enormous operational errors, which in light of more recent events may be considered sabotage, diverted field officers and the overall operation from the original plan.

Only one drop was attempted per day, two were requested by Brereton to make best use of good weather [Williams]

Paratroopers were dropped many miles from their objectives, forsaking the vital element of surprise [Monty and Browning]

Photo-reconnaissance and Dutch underground reports of SS panzers lurking within easy reach of Arnhem was ignored [Monty and Browning]

1st Airborne's radios didn't work properly due to jamming, or faulty crystals

Failure of senior field officer to drop with main objective division [Browning]

82nd Airborne was diverted from Nijmegen bridges to Groesbeek [Browning]

Gavin's Mon 18th Nijmegen Bridge night assault was called off [Browning]

Failure to drop supplies of water, food, ammunition etc to Oosterbeek or Arnhem despite regular 1st Airborne situation reports received [Browning]

Refusal of air-landing reinforcements: 52nd Lowland Division and 6th Airborne Division entrained in UK and ready to drop in [Browning]

Failure to mobilise Grenadier or Irish Guards tanks or 130th Brigade of the 43rd Infantry Division for final drive to Arnhem [Horrocks]

Polish brigade wasted. Could have been dropped just South of Arnhem bridge etc. but were not sent in until after bridge had fallen to the enemy [Browning]

Despite all these errors the failure of Frundsberg Brigadeführer Heinz Harmel to blow up the Nijmegen Bridge, at around 1825 on Wednesday 20th September, presented British Army Generals Horrocks and Browning with a clear opportunity to reinforce Frost who, against all odds, was still hanging onto MARKET-GARDEN's Arnhem bridge objective and preventing Harmel from reinforcing Nijmegen.

Instead of moving on, an inexplicable order to halt came down through the British army chain of command: Montgomery; Miles Dempsey; Frederick Browning; Brian Horrocks; Allan Adair; Norman Gwatin; Lt. Colonel Goldburn and Major Trotter to Capt. Peter Carrington in his tank in Lent.

The order to halt stood for seventeen hours from 1900 Wednesday 20 Sep until XXX corps', by now forlorn, 'push' toward Arnhem resumed at noon on Thursday 21 Sep. Around one hour, as I was told at the Arnhem bridge museum, when Frost's men of 2 Para., out of ammunition, were forced to surrender at 11am.

As more evidence comes to light of collaboration between Nazis and senior commanders in the Allies following the August 1944 'Red House Meeting', the question when looking at actions of the Allies' MARKET-GARDEN generals becomes not; 'Misfortune or mistakes?', but; 'Mistakes or sabotage?'

Lift off!

U.S. Lt. General Lewis Brereton and British Major General Paul Williams at 1st Allied Airborne Army HQ, Sunnyhill Park at Ascot in Berkshire, were in charge of the air transport to get 35,000 men and equipment to their destination 500 or so miles away. But right from the moment the first Dakota took to the air on the morning of Sunday 17th September there was an atmosphere of half-heartedness to this operation.

The Dakotas would be forced to almost halve their usual cruising speed so the gliders and tugs, which could not manage more than 120mph, could keep up. This would necessitate an up to eight hour round trip to the drop zones but this could have been shortened to six or seven by using East Anglia air bases, closer to the target.

It would have been tight, with pre-dawn departure from the existing airfields in Southern England, but two drops a day was viable with the final aircraft returning from the second drop two hours after dusk. This would have taken full advantage of windows in late September's changeable weather, necessitated less wasted men guarding drop zones enabled the three divisions to have arrived almost complete on the first day.

But Brereton and Williams' concern was that American C-47 pilots had little experience of navigating by night and might get lost, so the drops were spread out over many days. Untrammelled by the voices of those who would actually have to fight, or die, they decided on the safe option of only one round trip from England per day.

The King Kong cover story

Many mainstream historians write off Holland born British Lieutenant-Colonel Oreste Pinto's assertion that Dutch resistance leader Christiaan Lindemans, better known as 'King Kong' betrayed the MARKET-GARDEN plans to the German Abwehr on Friday 15th September. But at least ten aspects to the Lindemans case suggest he was deliberately sent in by an Allied mole, and that the subsequent cover-up was approved from the top.

The real question for us today is the extent to which those ordering the suppression were actively part of 10th August 1944's Strasbourg 'Red House Meeting' deals being done between senior Allies and the Nazis, or simply destroying evidence to avoid



embarrassment and demotion for their own mistakes. Both, of course, leave senior officers in the Dutch and British armed forces condemned by history, colluding in this game-changing Abwehr spying operation and colossal Nazi victory which arguably prolonged WWII by five months.

Despite Dutch intelligence being warned that Lindemans must not be trusted, he is assigned a top-secret mission.

On the same day Pinto's formal investigation begins Lindemans is transferred from the Belgian Castle Wittouck camp.

Despite further evidence Pinto presents to them, British counter-intelligence still prevent him arresting Lindemans as 'absurd and in doubtful taste'

Detailed plans for MARKET-GARDEN were not allowed to be taken into the field with airborne troops precisely because they might be 'found in a crashed glider'. Stories conflict about the location and unit of MARKET-GARDEN's 'crashed glider'. Some sources cite Vught near Eindhoven, with 101st drop, others Groesbeek, forty miles away with the 82nd, suggesting this may simply have been a 'cover story' for Abwehr foreknowledge.

After his exposé to senior officers at Dutch intelligence headquarters and despite his Colonel rank, Pinto had all staff, translators and transport removed.

When following up the Arnhem incident in December 1944 Pinto is taken seriously ill and has to return to England to recover for three months.

While Pinto is ill, all record there had ever been a King Kong investigation disappears from SHAEF HQ in Brussels. The Lindemans tribunal is indefinitely delayed.

Lindemans is 'suicided' in Sheveningen prison hospital near The Hague on 18 July 1946, ensures no further evidence can emerge at his trial.

In 1950, under pressure from The Hague, Pinto is prevented from publishing his King Kong story in UK national paper the 'Sunday Dispatch'.

In 1969 a fabricated version of events 'The Lindemans Affair' is published by Anne Laurens which admits Lindemans was a spy but denies he was able to tell the Abwehr anything worthwhile.

So we are supposed to believe that, despite being sent by Canadian intelligence behind enemy lines into Eindhoven several days before MARKET-GARDEN, despite meeting Colonel Kiesewetter on Friday 15th September at Abwehr HQ in Driebergen, despite the halt to removing a German Panzer division by train in the Arnhem area, that King Kong did not betray the operation?

Are we also supposed to believe that the man who sent King Kong in, born into the Prussian aristocracy, early and enthusiastic Nazi party member while at college, former SA street thug member, former member of staff at I.G. Farben's industrial espionage unit "NW-7", and former SS officer, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands didn't know Lindemans would go straight to the Abwehr?

It's as though Eindhoven-based Dutch spy, for the Germans Pinto also interviewed, Cornelis Verloop, who revealed just how deeply the Nazis had penetrated the Allied counter-intelligence network before MARKET-GARDEN, had never confessed. Somehow MARKET-GARDEN's entire relationship with the Dutch resistance had been poisoned. Though they sometimes ignored warnings, MG field commanders had been instructed, from the top, not to trust the Dutch.

While the Allies had vast air and land superiority in terms of men and equipment, the Germans were decisively ruling the intelligence war, something which hints at highly placed spies in the allied high-command. Generals Bittrich of the Waffen SS and Kurt Student of the hardy and experienced paratroopers, vital battle confidence to put up an impressive fight, despite the overwhelming odds.



Which may be why Colonel Pinto describes the Lindemans case as, '...perhaps the most important spy-case in the whole history of espionage.' Oreste Pinto's 'The Traitor of Arnhem' tale, finally published in 1952, should be prescribed reading for every Dutch schoolboy, and every intelligence officer.

Pinto spots Nazi agent Lindemans before the battle

Though Pinto was Dutch, he'd been attached, throughout the war to the British intelligence and secret services as an interrogator. His main task had been to closely question dubious characters that turned up on British soil, or were found without the proper papers, and satisfy himself that they weren't Nazi agents. After identifying Dutch resistance leader King Kong as a suspected German agent it was his own countrymen's headquarters that thwarted, through pride perhaps, Pinto's attempt to interrogate the traitor.

Lindemans was immediately sent by Dutch commander Prince Bernhard, working with Canadian intelligence, through no-man's land into Nazi occupied Holland. The

Dutch staff officers and Price Bernhard, whether they knew it or not, had ignored the warnings to betray their country to the Nazi occupying forces.

When the war was over, despite his stories being initially refused by national newspaper the Daily Dispatch, he went into print in 1952 becoming a bestselling author retelling incredible stories of winking out the cunning and deception of scores of Hitler's secret agents. His Panther book series 'Spycatcher', and 'Friend or Foe' was dramatised for radio and captivated audiences in the early days of television.

THE TRAITOR OF ARNHEM - Spycatcher - by Lt. Col. Oreste Pinto - Published by Panther Books (1952) - extract from Chapter 9

I decided that the circumstantial evidence against Lindemans was sufficiently strong to warrant my cross-examining 'King Kong' in person. I sent a message to the headquarters of Dutch Intelligence at Castle Wittouck, where Lindemans was supposed to have reported me for my cavalier conduct in ripping off his badges a few days before. Needless to say, he had not acted on his threat. Instead I mentioned that I wanted the opportunity of a talk with him although I was careful not to reveal the main purpose behind my wish. Lindemans had many friends in high places, as was natural for so famous a Resistance leader, and I dared not risk the possibility of some casual remark or deliberate 'tip' fore-warning him of my real purpose. So I merely left word that he was to report to me at eleven o'clock next morning at the Palace Hotel, Brussels, where S.H.A.E.F. officers, myself included, were then billeted.



The next morning I was punctual at the rendezvous. It was a warm, balmy, morning in which only peace seemed possible in the sunshine. But the war itself was only a few miles away and everywhere, even in the lounge of this luxurious hotel, war had left its trademark. The military had moved in and business-like folding tables and wooden chairs had replaced the luxurious armchairs where the social elite had once gossiped over their coffee.

The chimes of eleven o'clock rang mellowly through the lounge but there was as yet no sign of Lindemans. I was not perturbed. He could hardly avoid coming, since I had left specific instructions, but he could assert his native arrogance by

arriving late. As I ran mentally, through the questions to be asked, my right hand felt the rough comfort of the serrated grip of my Walther automatic pistol which was loose in its holster. The action was cocked and there was a round in the breech. A slight pressure and it was ready for action. Lindemans might not yet realise that this was to be a life-or-death meeting for him, but I did. Compared to his height and great strength, I was a little weakling and in unarmed combat would not have rated my life worth a minute once those massive hairy hands clamped down on me. But had not Damon Runyon, the scribe of Broadway, described the automatic pistol as "the old equalizer"? Having it close to hand cancelled out the physical difference between Lindemans and myself. I had some natural talent for shooting and hours of practice with my favourite Walther had made me something of an expert. In any case, if King Kong objected too strongly to my questions, I could hardly miss the vast target he presented across the narrow width of a coffee table.

The minutes went by and still there was no sign of him. I had expected him to be perhaps ten minutes or a quarter of an hour late, even half an hour if he wanted to gain some revenge for the humiliation he had suffered at the Antwerp security camp. But when it was after twelve o'clock and he had not arrived, I began to wonder whether I had perhaps misjudged his arrogance. Was he so confident in his reputation and the friendships he enjoyed with the politically powerful that he would deliberately disobey a specific order?

I had waited nearly two hours when I found the answer. Two young Dutch captains strode smartly into the lounge of the hotel. From their bandbox appearance and the bright armbands they wore, I knew them as staff captains from the Netherlands General Headquarters staff. They marched over to my table and saluted in unison. One of them spoke. "You are waiting for Lindemans, sir? "

"I am. And have been for nearly two hours."

"We're sorry, sir, that you've been kept waiting.

Lindemans cannot keep the appointment. He's had other orders. "

"Other orders, Whose orders?". I was growing angry but did not want these glossy young men to know it.

They drew themselves up even more erect and a tone of reverence crept into the spokesman's voice, like the hushed tone that the faithful use when they speak of God. "Lindemans left this morning on a very special mission."

My throat contracted so that I could hardly speak. I had hoped that following our meeting that would not now take place, Lindemans' treacherous activities would be curtailed even if I did not at once prove his guilt. And now he had not only eluded me but was probably this very moment leading brave men of the Resistance into a well-prepared trap.

"With the Interior Forces?" I asked.

The two staff captains hesitated and then assumed the importance that nearly all men show when they know a major secret of which their interrogator is ignorant.

“No, sir. He has been attached to the Canadians for special intelligence duties, but we are not permitted to tell you what those are, sir.”

(Later I learned what had happened. The Canadians required a really trustworthy local man who could secretly enter Eindhoven which was still in German hands and get in touch with the leader of the Resistance in that area. The messenger was to inform the Resistance leader that large Allied parachute landings were to take place north of Eindhoven the following Sunday morning, September 17th, and the Resistance leader was to prepare and concentrate his men to aid the paratroopers and exploit the initial German confusion. The Canadians applied to Dutch Headquarters who at once thought of Lindemans as the man for this special mission, little knowing that he might be a traitor and that I was on his track. One cannot blame them for not suspecting Lindemans, although it must be added that the facts about him, his reckless spending, his constant miraculous escapes from ambushes, had been known to them for months, and were so plain that it had only taken me a few days to collect them and tot them up. Sending Lindemans on such an errand was equivalent to broadcasting the news of the forthcoming Allied parachute landings on the B.B.C. news bulletins.)

But I did not know that the landings were about to take place. All I could then hope-a pious hope I-was that the special mission Lindemans was engaged on -would not cost us too dear in casualties. All I could do was to carry out that last resort of those who have failed-to make out my official report and send it to S.H.A.E.F.

V

What happened three days later is too well known to the world to need more than the briefest of descriptions. At dawn on September 17th the largest airborne landing in the history of warfare took place. Nearly ten thousand men of the British 1st Airborne Division were dropped at Arnhem, while twenty thousand American paratroopers and three thousand Poles were dropped at Grave and Nijmegen. Their task was to secure and hold bridgeheads over the Maas Canal, the Waal River and the Neder Rijn while armoured spearheads from the main forces plunged down the major road to join up with these outposts and force the water crossing in bulk. The operation, under its code-name "Operation MARKET-GARDEN," was like threading beads on to a necklace of armour and firepower. It was a daring plan and everything depended on the surprise effect to be obtained by dropping parachute troops well behind the enemy's front lines. If the Germans in the rear areas were taken entirely by surprise, it was estimated that several days must pass before they could regroup for an attack on the airborne bridgeheads. By this time the main forces would be well on their way and if the paratroops, reinforced with supplies of food and ammunition dropped by air, could hold out, a brilliant victory would result.

Everything seemed to be going according to plan. Air reconnaissance on the morning of September 16th showed that there was no abnormal German activity in the Arnhem area. But after dark that night the German Panzers rumbled quietly into position, taking up hull-down positions behind hedgerows and ditches around the vital dropping area. At dawn the paratroops dropped out of the grey sky but not to find the enemy surprised and confused. From the start it was obvious that something had gone wrong but at the time everyone thought that a lucky coincidence had caused the Germans to consolidate their armour and infantry in the one place where 'they were neither expected nor wanted.

Nine days later, nine days of gallant and hopeless fighting against an enemy that surrounded them on all sides, with food and ammunition running out and with their ring of defence drawn so tight that air-dropped supplies were more likely to land among the Germans than themselves, two thousand four hundred survivors of the heroic "Red Devils of Arnhem" struggled to safety back across the Waal River, leaving seven thousand casualties behind them. The daring coup had failed. Montgomery had suffered his first and only major defeat of the war. The war itself was to be prolonged for another eight months of killing and devastation. In the "black winter" of wrecked dykes and trampled harvests that was to follow, nearly two hundred thousand Dutch men and women were to die through flood and famine. But still no one apart from myself seemed to suspect the real cause behind the failure of the operation. It was "one of those things," "the luck of the game" and so on. Certain in my own mind that Lindemans was a traitor and learning later some hints of what his secret mission for the Canadians had entailed, I had put two and two together and the total came suspiciously close to four.

King Kong gets the legendary British interrogation

Lindemans was rushed to a private country house outside London. It was staffed by the British Counter-Intelligence whose interrogators were possibly the most skilled in the world at extracting a full confession without resorting to any form of physical torture. They were expert at assessing the psychological strength and weakness of their suspects and at breaking down the mental obstacles that held back the truth. For two weeks they kept Lindemans under cross-examination.

When he was flown back to Holland, this time pinioned with a pair of Scotland Yard's special adjustable ratchet handcuffs, and lodged in Breda Prison, I escorted him to his cell. I looked at him carefully. Gone was the swagger and the truculence, but there was not a bruise nor a wound on his massive body, no puncture marks where a hypodermic needle had been plunged in. His eyes were lowered but there were no tell-tale signs around them to show that he had been violently frightened or kept awake for days on end. But with him came a full and detailed confession covering twenty-four pages of closely typed, foolscap.

After September 1944 'chatterbox' Prince Bernhard, much to the irritation of senior Allied officers who took 'careless talk costs lives' posters seriously, held 'open house' in Brussels at his Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) office. Here also, over in the intelligence section, the twenty-four page Lindemans dossier was neatly filed away, available for inspection with the correct authorisation, or ready to be produced in court. Pinto continues...

After my physical collapse at Christmas, 1944, I was ordered to take three months' complete rest. Not even the Lindemans case was allowed to intrude. He was safe where he was, in a cell in my private wing in Breda Prison. It was unlikely that anyone would think of bringing him to justice in my absence, and although I chafed at the thought of his continuing to evade his deserts, I was glad to know that he could render no more harm to the Allied cause. Besides, to the hulking Lindemans, being deprived of the cheering and the adulation of his hero-worshippers and, as a man of action, being condemned to weeks of inactivity and brooding over his future fate was possibly the worst kind of punishment that could be meted out. In June, 1945, I was able to return to his case and the first thing I did was to order his removal from Breda Prison to that grim block of dungeons nicknamed "The Oranje Hotel," which formed part of Scheveningen Prison. There, in a cell which had probably been occupied by some of the friends he had callously betrayed, Lindemans would know that he was one step nearer justice.

The solitude, the enforced abstinence for one who had been famed for his sexual prowess, and the further deprivation of that hero-worship on which his immense vanity had always battered, wrought swift changes in him. His appetite disappeared and the flesh seemed to melt from his bones. Without exercise his huge knots of muscles grew slack and stringy. The giant frame could never be altered, but now it had grown so gaunt that the clothes hung limply on it as on a scarecrow. His hair went grey and his eyes were dull in their dark sockets. Whenever I visited him he would have a fit and lie frothing at the nose and mouth or grovel on the floor of his cell, shrieking for mercy. What mercy could a man expect who had betrayed his own friends for cash, who had cost us seven thousand casualties at Arnhem, and had prolonged a war for perhaps six months more than was necessary? I could feel nothing but contempt for a man who could not stand the treatment he had cheerfully ordered for others and who had not, like them, felt the keen agony of ingenious torture. I was all the more determined to see him facing trial.

And so I went back to my office, which was now with the Dutch Counter-Intelligence. I wanted to get hold of the documents in his case and submit them with an urgent request that his trial should take place. The records room at Intelligence Headquarters was closely guarded. Only senior officers on important business were allowed access to the room. Any papers or documents removed had to be scrupulously signed for. Even signatures on papers and identity cards were compared to avoid any possible forgery. A security cordon surrounded the whole building. I had seen many security arrangements in the past and I was certain that few would have equalled the present example for efficiency and none would have surpassed it.

But when I went to get the vital file it was not in its proper place. I searched carefully on neighbouring shelves and in nearby filing cabinets in case it had been accidentally filed away in the wrong place. There was no sign of it. I checked the record index to make sure that the system had not been reorganised in my absence. There was no entry to show that there ever had been a file on the Lindemans case. In fact the very name "Lindemans" had been carefully and completely expunged !

I began to make pressing inquiries. At last I learned that a certain senior officer [Prince Bernhard? – ed.] had called for the file some days earlier. I tackled him. He admitted that he had had the file in his possession for a short time but had passed it on to another senior officer [Bernhard?]. I went to see the latter. When I questioned him he looked blank. No, he had never set eyes on the Lindemans file. I returned to the former senior officer. He was equally surprised. He could have sworn that the other senior officer had taken the file from him on such and such a day. And there the matter ended. From that day to this I have never set eyes on the Lindemans file and there was nothing further for the moment that I could do.

So one of the two was lying. The question now should be how long had they been working for the Nazis to cover up this crucial operation to sabotage Market Garden?

German tanks hiding in the Arnhem woods

Acting on a Dutch underground intelligence report which arrived at operation MARKET-GARDEN's Moor Park HQ on Friday 15th September, Spitfire reconnaissance of the area near Arnhem was immediately ordered by Major Brian Urquhart, Browning's intelligence officer (Not to be confused with General Roy Urquhart commanding 1st Airborne.). After examining the photos he advised General Browning on Saturday 16th September, the day before the first drops, that 1st Airborne could not win against highly trained, if depleted, SS armoured divisions with drop zones so far out. Browning refused to consider any change of plan, instead sacking his intelligence officer on the spot.

The fact that these II SS Panzer Corps units were resting where they were, adjacent to the only concrete road North of Arnhem, which would facilitate quick access to the city if necessary, was a hot topic of discussion of Dutch civilians after the war. The obvious place to recuperate was not there but Deelen Luftwaffe night fighter base to the West with its mechanical workshops and medical facilities. If Field Marshal Model had forewarning of the attack, as we now know from ULTRA decrypts he did, it would make sense to rest 9th and 10th SS Panzer Divisions well away from Deelen airfield, a major likely target for pre-attack bombing raids.

Major Urquhart's reconnaissance prints showed elements of the German II SS Panzer corps 'resting' near Arnhem, dispersed in Zutphen, Hoenderlo, Apeldoorn, Deventer, Diepensen, Rheden, Vorden and Dieren, near the main road north of Arnhem. These two severely depleted SS armoured divisions had arrived on Thursday 7th September

for rest and refitting and dispersed. On Tuesday 12th September soldiers of the 9th SS panzer division loaded lighter equipment, not tanks, onto a train bound for a refit in Siegen, Germany but day after day departure was delayed.

It could be that the early warning King Kong delivered the week before the assault not only destroyed the element of surprise imperative to airborne operations, but delayed the departure by train of these 2,500 or so troops, thus doubling of the number of crack SS soldiers available to defend Arnhem.

When the allied airborne division began to drop five days later, handily, they had still not left. The 9th rapidly detrained then drove and marched to West Arnhem to block two of the three approaches into the city from the drop zones near Wolfheze: 1 Para on Amsterdamseweg, Leopard route, and 3 Para on Utrechtesweg, Tiger route.

The bulk of the 10th SS got ready to move through Arnhem to Nijmegen but the rapidity of Frost's march to the bridge prevented that so Harmel instructed them to divert via the Pannerden ferry. This proved an awkward detour, taking some days, the ferry couldn't take heavier equipment such as tanks.

Major Urquhart's Allied photo-reconnaissance warning was particularly controversial because General Browning and Colonel Walsh at Moor Park decided not to inform 1st airborne division colonels about the added danger they were jumping into.

Often forgotten though in the context of MARKET-GARDEN is the ability of Allied Combined Services to decode German communications and discern enemy troop dispositions and intentions using Bletchley Park's so-called ULTRA decrypts. Dates on this one are confusing but it does look as if increasing concerns by Browning's intelligence officer Major Brian Urquhart unearthed an 'Allies in German reports' intercept from the previous week.

Imagine the consternation this decrypt must have caused in what is now called 'The Arnhem Room' at Moor Park mansion between Rickmansworth and Northwood on the outskirts of NW London where MARKET-GARDEN was planned.

Friday 15 September - ULTRA Intercept No. HP242. Allies in German reports: (A) addressed to unspecified on evening Saturday 9th September:

'30 British Corps (2nd Br Army) between Antwerp and Hasselt. Bringing up further corps possible. Eleven to fourteen divisions with eight to nine hundred tanks. Photo recce. tasks indicate probable intention is thrust mainly from Wilhelmina Canal on both sides Eindhoven into Arnhem to cut off and surround German forces western Netherlands.'

Implication here is that though the above German message was intercepted on 9th September, over a week before the drop, it didn't reach Moor Park until two days before the big day. Not so strange that Brian Urquhart didn't mention it after the war, since ULTRA was considered politically controversial and details remained secret for many decades.

An even earlier decrypt signalled on Tuesday 5 September reported what appears to be the initial order for the II SS Panzer corps to move toward the Arnhem area. It does now seem that Model had ample warning the paratroopers were coming, and that the arrival of Christiaan Lindemans in Vught on Friday 15th left the field marshal in no doubt whatever about the coming landings. When the Dakotas and gliders arrived on the Sunday Army Group B were just able to feign having been surprised, but could not have been better prepared.

(DEFE 3/221, XL 9188 of 5 September). German Army Group B order sent pm, 4 September, XI 9188 sent 1152, 5 September.

'Those elements of 2nd and 116th Panzer and 9th and 10th SS Panzer Divisions that are not still operating are to rest and refit in the area VENLO-ARNHEM-S'HERTOGENBOSCH'.

Brian Urquhart's dismissal, by Browning, the day before the drop, on grounds of 'nervous exhaustion' left an indelible impression on the first allied airborne army's stunned intelligence officer. Major Urquhart was stunned over Browning's apparent lack of concern for the lives of his men or the operation's potential success.

"I then realised what I hadn't realised before, that these generals, great commanders and politicians who one so admired during the war were actually just like everybody else. They were vain, ambitious, they very often made extremely faulty judgements.

I had not thought of that before. I'd always thought they were sort of 'super-people' and I must say that it remained with me for the rest of my life. I've never really trusted very well-known, sort of glamorous, leaders to resist vanity and ambition, and make the right mature considered decision, and get it right."

After the war, whereas Browning became an alcoholic, protected in safe jobs first by Mountbatten, then by the Duke of Edinburgh, Major Urquhart went on to become one of the first deputy Secretaries-General of the newly formed United Nations.

Prince Bernhard's British Army security clearance

There were big differences amongst the Allied high command about the trustworthiness, or otherwise, of commander in chief of Dutch armed forces in exile, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The Admiralty and U.S. forces would have nothing to do with the man. They knew he was a Prussian aristocrat, former Nazi party member and SS officer who had only 'given up' his allegiances two and-a-half years before war broke out, on 7th January 1937, when he changed nationality and married into the Dutch royal family.

Eisenhower's flat refusal to grant Prince Bernhard security clearance is why Canadian intelligence which came under King George VI's Commonwealth command, not the U.S. whose 101st was dropping there, worked with the former Nazi aristocrat, preparing a top agent before the drop to cross no-mans-land with vital orders to make

best use of Eindhoven's trusted Dutch resistance networks. Surely reckless to entrust the task to any former SS man? And the U.S. forces surely knew that. As we can see the MARKET-GARDEN betrayal was a wholly British operation. When King Kong told the Abwehr, rather than the Dutch resistance, spymaster Bernhard failed the ultimate test. He'd sold his newly adopted country out.

Leaders at the very apex of the British national and armed forces establishment insisted that Bernhard must be trusted by the Commonwealth armies. One was Winston Churchill, the other was also of German aristocratic descent through his mother Mary of Teck and his Great Grandfather Prince Albert, that is King George VI of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Friends in high places guaranteed Bernhard access to Allied war planning in Whitehall. As a Nazi spy, Adolf Hitler would not need another. Bernhard, at the heart of the British war machine, with his notoriously 'anyone comes and goes' HQ in Brussels, had access to almost everything.

From a family of bankers, the naval intelligence commander who ran Whitehall's joint services security office and signed off Bernhard's security papers was Ian Fleming. He, of course, became a well-known and loved author of coded 'spy fiction' after the war which included hints at real establishment skulduggery he'd witnessed during the war. Ever the pragmatist, Fleming must have realised that it was more than his job's worth to refuse Bernhard clearance after having been instructed to by Churchill and the King.

Bernhard was refused access though to any Royal Navy secrets. No former Nazi was going to be allowed to stroll around inside Fleming's own 'senior service'. Admirals paid Fleming's wages, not Downing Street or Windsor Castle. There, perhaps, the sentry at the gate of the British war effort in London was able to put his foot down without it being clamped in irons?

Nijmegen bridge - who cut Harmel's detonation wires?

'At sundown, we found ourselves under the shadow of the massive Nijmegen Bridge, which rose nearly twenty stories above us. The dyke road ran under the north end of the bridge, which was supported by huge concrete columns.

An eerie silence had fallen at the north end, and we didn't see any enemy troops. Could it be that the Germans posted no defence at this end of the bridge? Across the river, the city of Nijmegen was ablaze, and there was a great deal of firing around the bridge's south end.

As I stood beneath the north end, I saw a set of concrete steps that went from the lower road to the main highway at that end. I told Sergeant Leo Muri to take some men and cut any wires that they saw around the supporting columns of the bridge. We didn't want the Germans to blow up the bridge because we needed it to be intact when the British tanks crossed the river.'

Could the 'eerie silence' and lack of German soldiers in the area be because they had been told to get well clear, because the bridge's north end was about to be blown up? 3/504 PIR 82nd Airborne Capt T. Moffatt Burriss goes on to recount, in his 2000 autobiography 'Strike and Hold' (p.122), that once he'd climbed the concrete steps to the bridge ramp he sent Lieutenant 'Rivers' La Riviere and his men to 'cut the wires' up there also. Then, he remembers,

'As we looked at the south end of the bridge, we saw silhouettes of tanks heading across it in our direction.'

That was the moment, says 10 SS Panzer division general Heinz Harmel in Robert Kershaw's 1990 book 'It never Snows In September', as the British tanks of the Grenadier guards' reserve squadron rumbled northward across the Waal, his pioneers closed the circuits to the TNT detonators in the bridge's demolition chambers.

'Model had told Bittrich that the Nijmegen Waal bridges were not to be destroyed but the bridges were still prepared for demolition. As the crisis came, I watched from the bunker on the riverbank. when I lost radio to Euling, I knew that the bridge was going to be taken. Everything seemed to pass through my mind all at once. What must be done first? What was the most important action to take? It all came down to the bridges. They must be destroyed. If Bittrich had been in my shoes, he would have blown the main bridge. In my view, Model's order was now cancelled because the situation had changed. I had no intention of being arrested and shot by Berlin for letting the bridges fall into enemy hands - no matter how Model felt about it.

I waited, watching and then saw one tank on the centre of the bridge, then another following behind and to the side. I ordered the pioneer with the firing mechanism to "Get ready", and when two more tanks reached the centre, I gave the order on my own responsibility, "Let it blow!" Nothing happened. "Again", I shouted to the pioneer. I waited to see the bridge collapse with the tanks into the river. It failed to go up - probably because the initiation cable had been cut by artillery fire. Instead the tanks kept moving forward getting bigger and closer. "My God, they'll be here in two minutes", I told my radio operator.'

Though he was countermanding the orders of Field Marshal Model, Harmel knew that best part of a corps of tanks could be about to follow. Most of his available men and light equipment had been committed south of the river in Nijmegen itself, leaving scant resources to defend the road to Arnhem. The first two troops of Sherman tanks that crossed were immediately engaged by some of the last of Harmel's available defences.

Whilst light vehicles and men could, Harmel's panzers could not cross the flimsy Pannerden ferry which, since Frost was still blocking the intact Arnhem road bridge, was his only route to Nijmegen. Brigadeführer Heinz Harmel knew, once over the Waal British armour would soon be over the Rhine too, reinforcing Frost's position and aiding a link-up between 1st Airborne Oosterbeek pocket and Arnhem bridge within the hour. If that happened his troops would be isolated, at the mercy of XXX

corps. The Arnhem paratroopers, now with British tanks to support them, would be impossible to dislodge.

Which 'I' company 3/504 PIR soldier, under Capt Burriss, cut the crucial wires, with how much time to spare, may never be known. But Burriss and his men got busy with their army issue penknives as soon as they arrived under the north end of Nijmegen bridge, possibly seconds before it was due to be sent skyward in an almighty quake of smoke and fire.

The idea that Burriss, so outspoken against British officers Carrington and Horrocks, had been the heroic officer behind the cutting of the wires may explain why this incredible act was presented after the war as a 'mystery'. The betrayal encapsulated in that moment was huge. It should be lost on nobody that Captain Carrington would almost certainly have been a dead man in his tank at the bottom of the Waal if it weren't for the live wire-cutting U.S. Airborne officer who a few minutes later was pointing a Tommy Gun at him, Moffatt Burriss.

Also worth exploring are the emphatic but tactically puzzling orders NOT to blow the Nijmegen bridge under any circumstances which had filtered down to Harmel from Field Marshall Model and General Bittrich. Though Adolf Hitler had formally instituted a 'scorched earth' policy after the Falaise Gap battle and Operation Cobra in July 1944 this order had been secretly countermanded by Hitler's secretary Martin Bormann.

Bormann had arranged deals with the Allies, and with German industry, at Strasbourg's 'Red House meeting' on 22nd August which called for the opposite. Minimum damage to infrastructure as the Allies advanced, slowly to Berlin allowing the Red Army to do most of the fighting. By this point in the war Bormann, realising his future lie with Allied intelligence, and with a broken, sedative-addicted fuhrer, who hadn't addressed a rally since he lost the battle of Stalingrad in late 1941, was able to countermand Hitler's orders with impunity.

Some Allied generals, such as Patton, may have been too far down the food chain for these secret Nazi/Allied agreements to be shared with them, or perhaps the general thought it was okay to publicly disagree? He was determined his men should go hell for leather in the race for Berlin which he believed he could win. Market-Garden however, had supply priority. It spiked his guns and drew his ire. Patton's suspicious death meant none of these high-level disagreements would be inconveniently raised again with the passing of wartime censorship.

Bormann would be well rewarded for his secret role at the Reichchancellery. As head of the party and signatory to the Nazi wealth now squirreled away in Switzerland thanks to Market Garden's failure and four months more war, his future was assured.

Post-war Bilderberg conferences - born in the 'Hexenkessel'

When posted to Germany in the 1980s, British army Colonel Robert Kershaw did a great deal of research on the MARKET GARDEN operation. Prompted by ribbing from serving German officers over having 'missed a trick between Nijmegen and Arnhem back in '44', he took the trouble to collect testimony from 10 SS Panzer Division General Heinz Harmel, whose job had been to block the road to Arnhem.

In the resulting book, 'It Never Snows In September' he quotes Harmel's damning indictment of the Grenadier Guards' inactivity after driving over the Nijmegen bridge to Lent which had just been taken in flimsy boats at such cost, by Colonel Tucker's 504th PIR

'The four panzers who crossed the bridge made a mistake when they stayed in Lent. If they had carried on their advance, it would have been all over for us.'

Heinz Harmel knew how strategically vital the Rhine was, so what, one might ask, would have been all over? The battle, or the war? Kershaw continues...

It is quite possible that the Allies might have been able to feed a battle group into Arnhem, before the road was finally blocked again. During the night of 20-21 September there were only security pickets reinforced by one or two outposts in position. This situation continued until Knaust finally arrived in force during the afternoon of the 21st. For five hours between 1900 and midnight on the 20th the road was clear. Nothing of substance could close it effectively until Knaust began to drive south after midday on the 21st. It was truly a missed opportunity. Frost's forces were overwhelmed just as the window of opportunity closed again.

Harmel's account directly contradicts the 82nd Airborne's log stating three Tiger tanks and infantry were heading south over Arnhem bridge at 1930 on the 20th. Neither can I find any mention by the remains of 2 Para. at Arnhem bridge, of this force crossing the bridge, which they should have noticed.

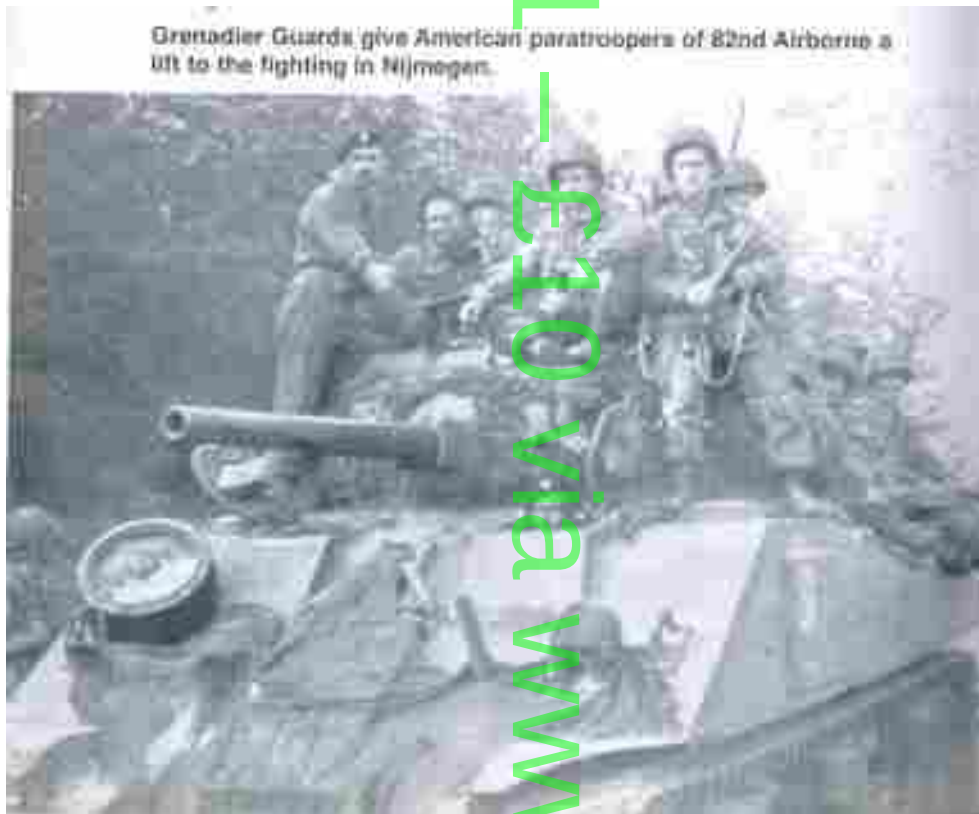
When the first troop of four tanks crossed the bridge from the Grenadier Guards' reserve their Sergeant Peter Robinson set off with another Sherman down the road toward Arnhem 'all guns blazing'. The fact that he was still alive after being the first to cross Nijmegen bridge, which he'd been told may be blown up while he was on it, must have affected Robinson's confidence and adrenaline levels. Lance Sergeant Billingham and Sergeant Pacey commanded two of the troop's other tanks and Carrington followed.

After 'brewing up' the mainstay of Harmel's defences, three anti-tank guns and the Germans' only remaining Stg III tank destroyer, Robinson drove right through Lent destroying a church full of SS Panzergrenadiers on the way, with no apparent shortage of machine gun, anti tank or high explosive ammunition.

On running the gauntlet of fire Robinson's gunner, Guardsman Lesley Johnson declared, 'I swear to this day that Jesus Christ rode on the front of our tank'. Perhaps the prayers of those beleaguered at Arnhem bridge were heard? It was only when,

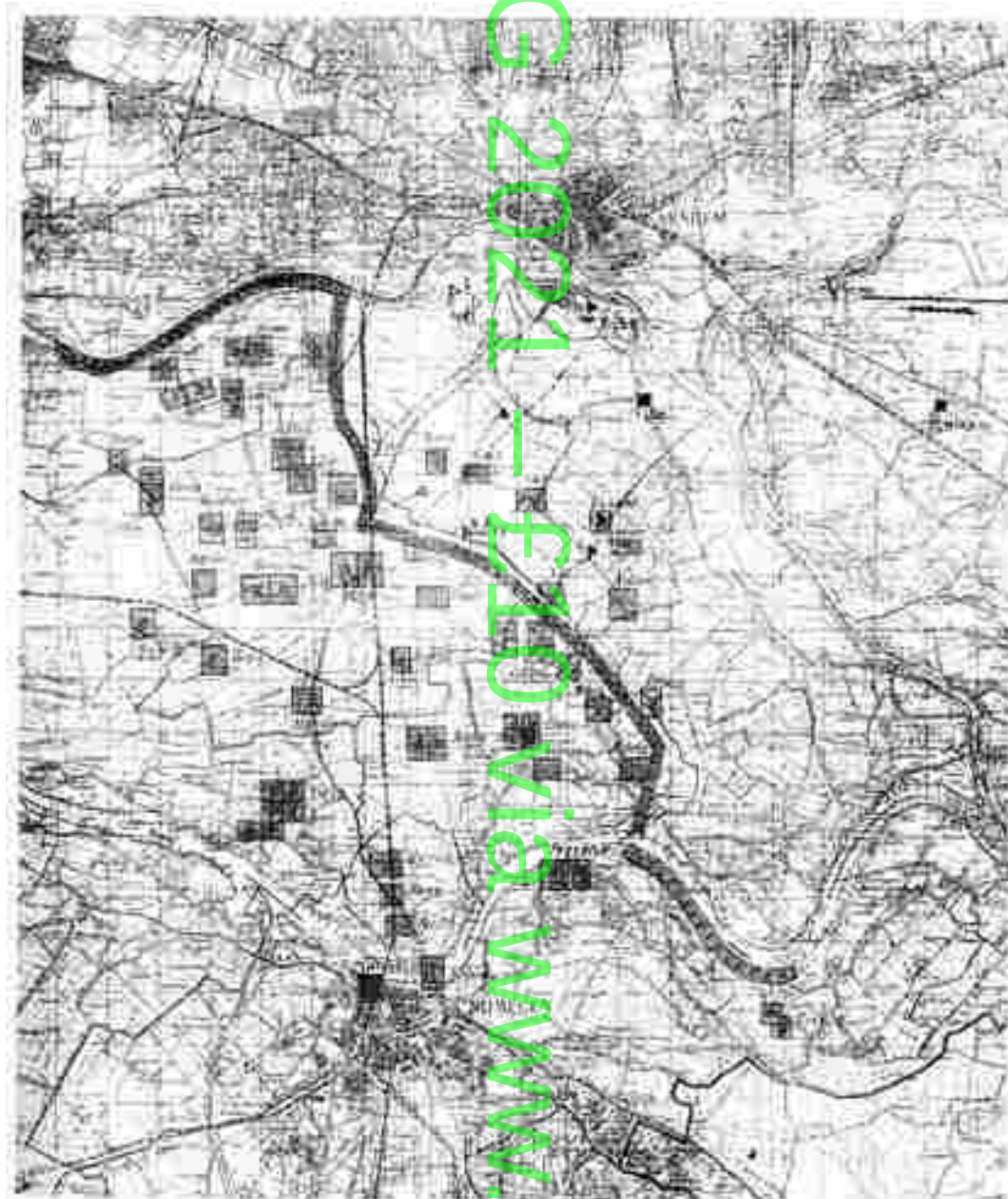
passing under the railway bridge and into open country toward Elst, Robinson was faced, alone, by an anti-tank or Panzerfaust ambush, and forced to turn back.

If anyone needed proof, Robinson had shown how, by keeping on the move, the Sherman tanks could run rings around Harmel's only anti-armour defences, three or four anti-tank guns and a tank destroyer, none of which's guns could traverse. Meanwhile Captain Carrington's troop of Shermans remained in Lent, indifferent, by the Nijmegen bridge's North ramp, disturbed only by furious U.S. paratroopers demanding to know what the delay was. They'd ridden on the tanks to Nijmegen, now they were expecting to do so to Arnhem.



As the 82nds General Gavin later recalled:

'I can not tell you the anger and bitterness of my men. I found Colonel Tucker at dawn so irate that he was almost unable to speak. There is no soldier in the world that I admire more than the British, but their leaders somehow did not understand the camaraderie of the airborne troops. To our men there was only one objective: to save their brother paratroopers in Arnhem.'



SS-Lieutenant-Colonel Zonnenstahl's actual map used to co-ordinate the 1055 artillery blocking line covering the envisaged Allied approach to Nijmegen and Arnhem. Five boxes were given a code name: 'Anna', 'Jutta', 'Kathe', which could be further subdivided 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'd'. The blocking line itself was numbered by squares 1 to 75. Upon receipt of a code word, number - or both - artillery fire could immediately be concentrated upon the area requested by ground commanders. The method was to prove devastatingly simple. (Festnel)

Further proof is in the hardback edition of 'It Never Snows In September'. The artillery map on page 195 drawn up by SS Lieutenant-Colonel Zonnenstahl, the day Nijmegen bridge was liberated by the Allies, shows clearly where the thinly spread German units were preparing resistance. The idea was that when even thin lines of

German soldiers were engaged by the Allies, the full force of II S Panzer Corps artillery would rain down on Allied heads.

The map shows a substantial blocking line which began to form the next day but meanwhile Sergeant Robinson had cleared the way through Lent, even exchanged fire with the last German unit near the town before the clear five mile run to Elst, then the final five miles to Arnhem. By 1930 when the Lent defences had been routed, according to Harmel, and evidenced by his artillery map, just three small groups of irregulars, lightly armed 'security pickets' stood between XXX Corps and Arnhem.

The 82nd Airborne signals log however does record at 1930, an hour or less after Harmel's failed attempt to blow Nijmegen bridge, an armoured battle group forcing its way through the debris on the Arnhem bridge.

'South east of Arnhem: three Tiger tanks, two companies of infantry and a heavy gun are on their way to Lent/Nijmegen.

Another document goes missing

Military publisher Christian Bace told me that when the XXX Corps commander General Brian Horrocks died in 1985 there was a concerted search for a letter he was said to have left, to be opened after his death, with the husband of novelist Jilly Cooper, founder of Pen and Sword military books Leo Cooper.

The contents, were said to reveal the real reasons why Horrocks halted the advance to Arnhem, despite being aware of the desperate plight of the second parachute battalion remnant at the bridge, and his operational objective being within his grasp. Authors of the Market Garden Battlefield Guide, Tony and Valmar Holt, corroborate the story that when Horrocks died in Cooper could not find the letter.

So this was the real moment the battle was lost. Not the earlier radio conversation on the Sunday night of the initial drop between Brigadier Gerald Lathbury in the Oosterbeek pocket and Major Tony Hibbert at Arnhem bridge as Tony has suggested. That evening Lathbury, commanding 1st Airborne division in general Urquhart's absence, dismissed Hibbert's intel that 'Lion Route', furthest south, to the bridge was still clear of Germans.

In fact Lion Route to Arnhem bridge remained open until 0800 on the Monday morning when the 1st Parachute brigade headquarters became the final troops to join Frost at the bridge. Lathbury declined Hibbert's advice, turning down the opportunity to potentially double the force on Arnhem bridge. But given the inaction of Guards Armoured division and 30 corps on the Wednesday evening even such a substantial reinforcement would have been hopelessly un-suppliable and isolated.

At no point has anyone involved in the XXX corps decision to halt in Lent given an adequate explanation. The unexplained halt to the land and air advance on Arnhem, just as the crucial objective was within Horrocks and Browning's grasp, offering hope

for the besieged division in Oosterbeek, hangs in the air like a restless ghost. It increasingly mars the commemoration as, year by year, the sombreness recedes and late September in Arnhem turns into more like a drinking party, a celebration of Nazi victory.

The 'winners' of history have issued extraordinary denials and a whole series of excuses that it was not possible to continue to Arnhem. Lack of ammunition, tanks, fuel, infantry, light, take your pick, but none of them stand up to elementary interrogation. The Germans hated fighting at night, and couldn't see the British tanks even if they did have any more anti tank guns south of Arnhem. XXX corps had been allocated fuel supplies for a 250 mile drive. Sgt Robinson proved how much ammunition they had to anyone with eyes to see. Carrington, Adair, Horrocks or Monty, had pulled the plug.

Carrington's shoulder-shrugging over his halt is extraordinary. Why he did not stress the urgency to move forward and report back to history on who was pushing back and why? Was his tight-lipped approach why he was given so many high-flying jobs for the deep state in the future, culminating in NATO Secretary General and Bilderberg chairman in Bernhard's club? Somewhere down the chain of command, from King George VI, via XXX Corps General Brian Horrocks, down to Captain Carrington crouching inside his tank in Lent, the Arnhem bridge objective had been given up.

Civil engineering and Waal diversion north of Nijmegen bridge

For reasons best known to Dutch officials whilst the famous steel bridges still stand the entire area North of the Waal at Nijmegen has been reconstructed almost beyond recognition. Under that bridge's north ramp, the scene of the great 1944 confrontation, a 'compound' has been constructed with double glazed hardened windows and a sand floor with a capacity of several hundred animals or people, but it seems to immediately to have fallen into disuse. When passing in 2018 I asked a local man what it was for. He replied, with irony, 'It's nothing. Don't you know what nothing is?'

Next to the under bridge compound, to the East of the ramp, I found an empty CCTV monitored fenced compound the size of a football pitch with a disused and shuttered portable office unit. On the West side, a large area of flattened aggregate, presumably for use as a car park though it clearly has not been used as such for a long time.

Robinson Bridge and tunnel at Lent's north end, where the Shermans spent the night, has recently been widened and completely reworked for the second time since WWII. The main A10 dual carriageway to the new Nijmegen bridge now passes underneath and there is staircase access to the north end of Lent railway station above. The immediate right turn after Robinson bridge for Elst is now cut off to traffic but the Spoorstraat, up which Lent's last German defences were hiding, is accessible by foot.

Bilderberg, secret Allied/Nazi deals, and 1954 'in jokes'

Vows of secrecy on pain of death; craving for power through politics, church and press; adoption of secret aims; focus on an unaccountable master, or guru. Apart from the obvious cult-like behaviour of the Bilderberg meetings, there are some links, direct or coincidental, with the Mafia and other cults such as Freemasonry or witchcraft.

Many powerful figures at the time we know were Freemasons: Winston Churchill's personal assistant Desmond Morton, Churchill himself, Guards Armoured Division General Allan Adair, Britain's Nazi King Edward VIII and WWII monarch King George VI, also Bilderberg creator Josef Retinger. These 'boy witches' invariably take great pains to hide their membership of what is most accurately described as religious cult. Some believe Prince Bernhard too was a Mason.

A premeditated tactic appears to have been adopted long ago whereby charismatic 'world leaders' correspondence, access and official lives are managed by a camera-shy 'grey eminence' working to the direct orders of international organised crime. Recent books in Polish about Bilderberg co-founder Josef Retinger and controversial ADC to Polish leader in exile, General Sikorski, have confirmed that Retinger was a Mason.

The Polish home resistance were so incensed at what they saw as Retinger's attempts to sabotage their national interests during the war they even issued orders for Retinger's execution! As the Allies prepared to sell Poland out to Stalin, despite having begun WWII to protect the Poles from Hitler, on 4 July 1943 General Sikorski's Liberator aircraft crashed into the sea on a flight from Gibraltar. On one of the rare occasions that Retinger was not accompanying him the troublesome General Sikorski was drowned.

Even closer to the dizzy heights of secret royal power was the organiser of the 1998 Bilderberg meeting at Turnberry in Scotland. Andrew Palmer revealed on his resume (CV) that he had been private secretary to arguably the most powerful Freemason in the world, Grand Master of UGLE, the Queen's cousin, Prince Michael, Duke Of Kent.

Arnhem, Bilderberg, the Euro and the European Union

The purpose of the high-flying annual Bilderberg conferences, which Prince Bernhard first convened at Oosterbeek's Bilderberg hotel in 1954, have become clearer with decades of leaks: creation of a European Currency and United States of Europe. As has the connection to Arnhem's critical WWII Nazi victory that bought Hitler an estimated extra four months before the end of the war.

This extra time bought many things for Nazi and Allied leaders alike. It forced the Russians to do most of the fighting in late 1944 and early 1945 to Berlin and meant no German divisions had to leave the Eastern front. It enabled plenty of time for 'Aktion

Feuerland' to unfold, the 20th August Red House Meeting plan for Nazi industrialists to move their wealth and valuables to front companies abroad. To form a so-called 'Fourth Reich' after the war, where banks would replace tanks as a means to secretly acquire the factories and farms of all educated and free-thinking enemies with the moral fibre to stand against them.

Four extra months also enabled detailed arrangements to be made for the Allies to acquire Nazi capital, including boffins and technology for use against the Soviet Union, or anyone else, after the war. In this way the deliberate failure of the battle of Arnhem, which to be fair seems more attributable to British, rather than American generals, can be seen as one of the opening shots of the Cold War.

Dreamed up by the War and Peace Studies Group of the U.S. private, Cecil Rhodes inspired, Council on Foreign Relations think tank. The Bilderberg conferences were seed funded by the newly formed C.I.A. with a mission to create a buffer between Europe and the Soviet Union, to ensure Europe was always looking West, not East, for her trade and military alliances.

The idea, in other words, was to transplant a controlled system of 'fake democracy' from the 'New World' in North America over to Europe. To merge states to mimic the increased powers of the federal U. S. government after the Civil War. The 'order' of the New World was coming to Europe, a so-called 'New World Order'.



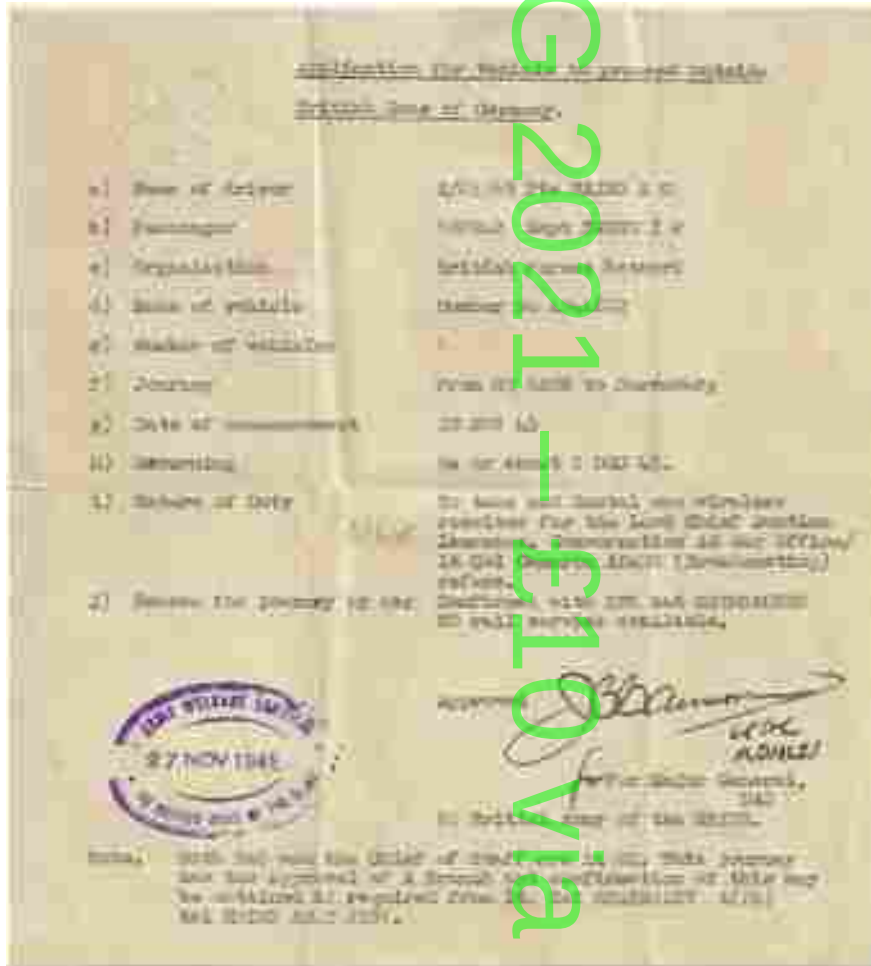
The Atlantic Bridge on all Euro notes, here on the €500 note

Bilderberg, and related groups such as the European Movement, were even spoken of unofficially as the 'Atlantic Bridge'. A bridge motif clearly heading from Europe for North America, or more accurately in the other direction, appears on the reverse of all denominations of the original Euro notes. Though the 'bridge' has inexplicably moved East in the post-2018 versions.

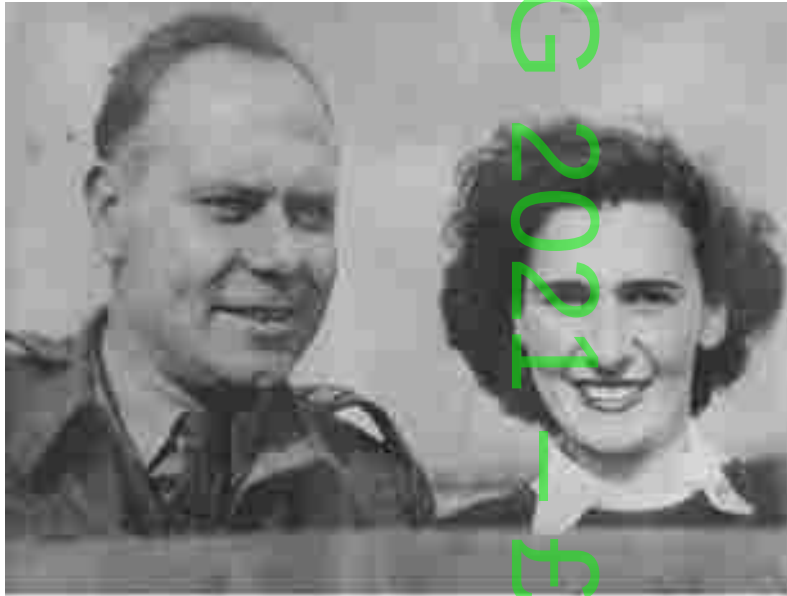
Bilderberg's long-time convenor, who hosted the European office in his department at Leiden university, is Victor Halberstadt. Halberstadt is also the North German town where Martin Bormann, the beneficiary of the WWII Nazi plunder, estimated at around a billion dollars at 1945 value, was born.

Annually on 30th April, Walpurgisnacht, and other pre-Christian solstice and equinox 'fire festivals', German witches are said to gather on The Brocken in the North German Harz mountains, between Hanover, Magdeburg and Gottingen.

There they are supposed to spill blood in ritual sacrifices and choose new leaders as they show off their supernatural skills. The revelry allegedly kept locals away from the hill at least until well after sunrise on 1st May. The nearest town to the supposed epicentre of this cult, to which Germany's hung-over witches might repair, making their way down the hills after a night of revelry, is the quaint old town of Halberstadt.



Bormann was arguably the secret funder of the post-war transatlantic banking and big business organised crime network, which is dissolving national governments and dominating Washington and Brussels today. Elected national governments have since become powerless in the face of EU Commission lawmakers, Troika bankers under Mario Draghi and the military and psychological (news management) covert operation planners in the NATO intelligence services. Many have pointed to the document produced in Berlin around 1942 which set down Nazi plans to manage the economies of a fascist cartel dominated, Nazi occupied Europe, it's title 'Europaschen Wirdshaft Gemeinschaft', better known as the European Economic Community (EEC).



180942 Captain Idris Evans, with his wife, Win.

Preparing for the 1946 Nurnberg tribunals an unashamed German general declared to his face: "Yes, you have beaten us for the second time, but next time we will win. Next time it will all take place so slowly that you won't know what is happening until it is all over."

Recounted by his nephew & UKIP member Idris Francis



Was Bormann's secret funding for post-war organised crime, his financial 'Fourth Reich' perhaps what an unnamed Nazi general was referring to at the 1946 Nuremberg military tribunals when he commented to his guard, 180942 Captain Idris Evans.

"Yes, you have beaten us for the second time, but next time we will win. Next time it will all take place so slowly that you won't realise what is happening until it is all over."



British Forces Network July 1945 - Capt. Idris 'Peter' Evans left of centre

Evidence was fabricated to suggest Martin Bormann died while trying to escape the Führerbunker at the end of the war, but documents provided by Winston Churchill, Earl Mountbatten, Ian Fleming and others prove he was safely brought by river, on or around 30th April 1945, by MI6 'M' Section commandos, along the Rivers Spree and Havel, to a rendezvous near the village of Werben in the Allied sector.

The man who greeted NSDAP member 60508, signatory to a billion dollars or so of Swiss, Argentinean, and other Nazi controlled loot, was none other than former aide de campe to the WWI Field Marshal Alexander Haig, interwar economic warfare chief, now personal assistant to Winston Churchill and commanding officer of MI6's, King George VI funded 'M' Section, Major Desmond Morton.

Europe today is run on a system whereby those selected by parties to become national politicians are either loyal to the Bormann brotherhood by choice, or weak-minded individuals who can easily be threatened or persuaded to adopt their policies, however vicious and senseless. Weak or wicked, they are they are not working for the interests of the voting public, but pliable to the will of the financial oligarchy, and their secret national fascist committees, like that revealed in Italy's 1980s P2 scandal.

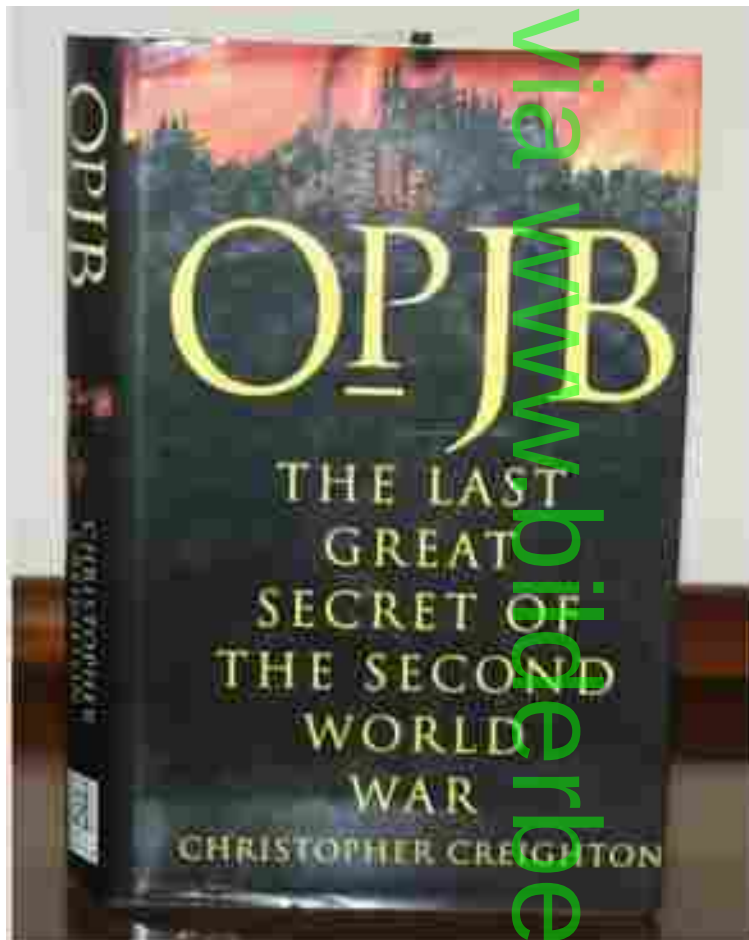
NATO intelligence services, as exposed by Swiss, Italian and Belgian public enquiries, have been using fascist cells across Europe to kill innocent citizens and use press and police to blame the attacks on the far left, supposedly working under the orders of Moscow. This is the notorious Operation Gladio, modelled on Heinrich Himmler's SS Werewolf 'stay behind' units of 1945', supposedly the most secret

operation NATO has ever conducted which was used to drive politicians, press and populations into the arms of right-wing governments 'for protection'.

Sounds a bit like the mob perhaps but it worked, and hundreds died across Europe and in Germany as a result of these false flag terror attacks, by fascists, on civilians. Today we have so-called ISIS attacks across Europe which many believe are carried out by the same fascist or mercenary groups in order to frame Muslims. Could it be much of this terror is more snuff movie than jihad? In April 2017 a German soldier was caught preparing a terror attack at Vienna airport. His ID was that of a Syrian refugee.

Politicians, like ex-Labour Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, who attempt to 'break the chains' either meet with a nasty 'accident' or have their character assassinated in the national media. When the public lose faith in one of the countless zombie politicians swarming across the political landscape, and they become unelectable. Rather than sinking into obscurity where they belong, they're rewarded with a portfolio deciding policy for 800 million Europeans at the apex of the United States of Europe, the European Commission, and a colossal pension.

Op JB, the memoir of John Ainsworth-Davis



John Ainsworth-Davis (JAD)'s 'Op JB' (1996) was written under pen-name Christopher Creighton. He was afraid, even fifty years after the events, of prosecution under the Official Secrets Act. Others behind WWII secret operations, such as Ian Fleming and Dennis Wheatley and Nevile Shute, chose to share war experiences through fictional characters James Bond, Gregory Sallust etc. Ainsworth-Davis decided his account would be factual, personal and historical.

JAD had been 'groomed' for the spying job before

the war by 'uncle' Desmond Morton who brought him down for a time to live nearby on Winston Churchill's Chartwell estate at Crockham Hill in Kent. The impressionable young man became a double agent, being sent in through family connection with Hitler's foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to warn the Nazi High Command of the forthcoming Dieppe raid. The Germans were ready for the Canadians, around 3,000 were killed and Stalin was convinced that the Allies were 'giving it a go' at least on the Western front. This convinced many leading Nazis, with the notable exception of Rommel, that JAD was indeed working for them.

In December 1941 JAD says he was sent with a box full of Christmas gifts for submariners aboard commander Besançon's Dutch sub KXVII, the 'gifts' were in fact cyanide gas and high explosives which were detonated once he was clear. The hapless Dutchmen had radioed the Admiralty in Singapore, having spotted the Japanese fleet heading for Pearl Harbour.

Only OSS chief Bill Donovan and 'M' section MI6's Desmond Morton ever saw the signal. Unfortunately for the Dutch submariners it was crucial that Pearl Harbour was a 'surprise attack', the shock of which would bring the US into the war. Morton, like Bletchley Park code breakers were persuaded to do many times, was 'playing god', he didn't want these Dutchmen spilling the beans, playing unwanted heroes, then or any time later. It was quite clear that if something was to be gained by 'blue on blue' slaughter of Allied soldiers or civilians, under the shroud of wartime secrecy, Churchill may well approve it.

In the final weeks of the war JAD was trusted to command a top secret operation masterminded by Churchill's personal assistant Desmond Morton and financed directly by King George VI, assisted by Naval Intelligence commander Ian Fleming, to smuggle Hitler's camera-shy treasurer and Nazi party chief Martin Bormann out of Berlin. Canoes were chosen as the best way of passing the Russians, JAD commanded a secret squad of 150 of Britain's best trained commandos, along with a nearly 100-strong German-Jewish contingent commanded by Major Israel Bloem. Meanwhile Jewish Irgun/Stern gang terrorists were beginning to kill the British army in Palestine.



Commander of Royal Navy coastal forces in 1944/45, Harold Wilkinson Goulding DSO, was in charge of training Royal Marines special forces COPPs and commandos

around HMS Northney in Hayling Island, Hampshire. He'd been told that a senior Nazi was being smuggled out from under the Russians' noses so the looted wealth he controlled could be repatriated after the war. In fact it was being procured by Morton and Bormann for, or by, the Mafia, for the use of organised crime after the war.

Presumably Harold Goulding, despite having personally conducted more raids on the coast of occupied Europe than any other officer, and being a war hero, was not happy about how his men had been misused by Morton. He died aged 41 of a mystery illness in a Scottish hospital, six weeks after the end of the war in mid-June 1945, and before his role as a war hero could be made public.

The veracity of JAD's account has been challenged many times but his struggle to get published in the mid-1990s, which included braving death threats and publishers dropping him at the last minute, were faithfully recorded by London Evening Standard film and theatre reviewer Milton Schulman, who devoted an entire chapter of his autobiography, 'Marilyn, Hitler, and Me', the quest over many years to establish the veracity of JAD's claims and then to get the book into print.

Schulman proves beyond doubt that, even fifty years later, no effort was being spared to stop 'Op JB' appearing in print. Immediately after publication several specially commissioned 'spoiler' books came out, for the credulous, attempting to show that Bormann had been killed in 1945

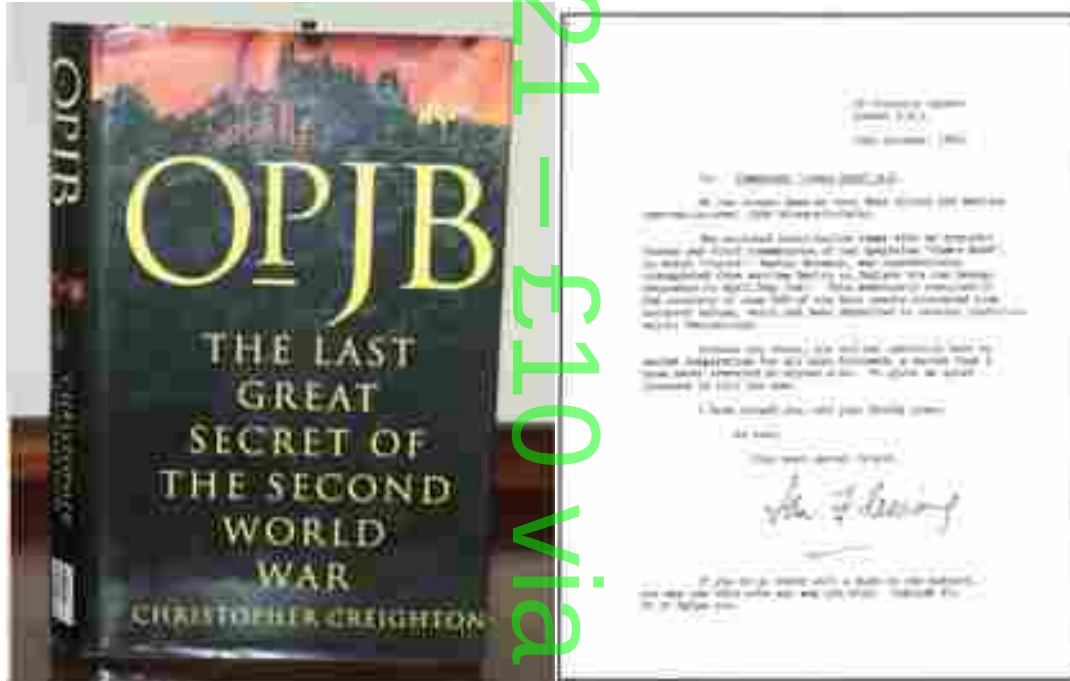
outside the Hitler bunker, and that Hitler, not Bormann, had survived the war, the biggest manhunt in history which began in May 1945, certain suspect writers had decided at the end of the 1990s, had all been for nothing!

The Dulles brothers went on to be the chief Nazi money launderers after the war, through their New York law firm Sullivan and Cromwell. Alan Dulles had got the trust of the Nazis and learned the laundering trade during the war where he was working alongside pro-Nazi Bank of England governor Montague Norman in Switzerland to undermine Henry Morgenthau's efforts to enforce currency and wealth restrictions on Nazi Germany.

Stephen Kinzer in his book 'The Brothers' goes much deeper into the treachery of Allan and John Foster Dulles. Including their secret deal, 'Operation Sunrise' struck with Nazi intelligence chief Reinhard Gehlen just a few days before the war ended.



This was the culmination of months of work. Some might say years, with contacts between Washington, London and Berlin at the very highest level, which Stalin rightly sniffed out, and which meant all of the weapons development technology, and intelligence tactics and techniques tried and proven by one of the most ruthless regimes the world had ever seen, would be handed over to the future NATO powers for use in a coming economic, political, media and possibly a fighting war with the Soviet Union.

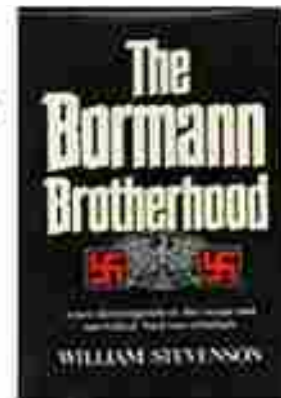


It should be clear to any historian now that very senior figures in the British and American establishments were doing deals with the top Nazis for safe passage after the war. That some were prepared to let bygones be bygones well before the end of the war, especially if there were some rocket technology, enriched uranium or gold to sweeten the pill. That the same individuals were only too keen to fan the flames of the Cold War. Reluctant compromises might have to be made with Nazi war criminals in this new fight against the Russians.



Another policy was "...eased out of Hitler's mind by Bormann, using the standard procedure he had long ago explained to Skorzeny:

"Agree! Report progress! Let time pass, and then gradually introduce obstacles..."





Carter Hydrick's book 'Critical Mass' fully details the Uranium deals, and JAD's glorious 'Op JB', followed by Paul Manning's 'Martin Bormann Nazi In Exile' details the links between the likes of Montagu Norman, Desmond Morton, the Dulles Brothers and the Nazis. Manning explains why Bormann needed an extra few months after the August 1944 Red House Meeting, to squirrel all the Nazi loot away, ready to be 'dug-up' after the war.

Fourth Reich: The Red House meeting 20th August 1944

Extract from Paul Manning's 'Martin Bormann Nazi In Exile' (1983)

It was early morning and the haze covering the broad Alsatian plain was lifting to reveal glistening mountainside acres of wine grapes and the string of fortresses that dominate the hillsides and vineyard villages on the road from Colmar - fortresses old when Joan of Arc was young. A Mercedes-Benz, flying Nazi swastika and SS flags from the front bumpers, was moving at high speed through columns of German infantry marching toward Colmar from where the command car had come. A mountainous region, some of World War II's bitterest fighting was to take place there as winter approached, once American divisions had bypassed Paris and moved through Metz into the Colmar Gap.

The staff car had left Colmar at first light for Strasbourg, carrying SS Obergruppenfuehrer Scheid, who held the rank of lieutenant general in the Waffen SS, as well as the title of Dr. Scheid, director of the industrial firm of Hermadorff & Schenburg Company. While the beauty of the rolling countryside was not lost on Dr. Scheid, his thoughts were on the meeting of Important German businessmen to take

place on his arrival at the Hotel Maison Rouge in Strasbourg. Reichsleiter Martin Bormann himself had ordered the conference, and although he would not physically be present he had confided to Dr. Scheid, who was to preside, "The steps to be taken as a result of this meeting will determine the postwar future of Germany." The Reichsleiter had added, "German industry must realize that the war cannot now be won, and must take steps to prepare for a postwar commercial campaign which will in time insure the economic resurgence of Germany." It was August 10, 1944.



The Mercedes-Benz bearing SS Obergruppenfuehrer Scheid moved slowly now through the narrow streets of Strasbourg. Dr. Scheid noticed that this was a most agreeable city, one to return to after the war. It was the city where in 1792 the stirring Marseillaise was composed by Rouget de Lisle, ostensibly for the mayor's banquet. The street signs all in French, the names of the shops all in German, were characteristic of bilingual Alsace, a land that has been disputed throughout known history, particularly since the formation of the two nations, Germany and France. After World War I, the Treaty of Versailles restored Alsace-Lorraine to France, but after the fall of France in World War II the Germans re-annexed these 5,600 square miles of territory, and life went on as usual, except for the 18,000 Alsatians who had volunteered to fight for the Third Reich on the Eastern Front.

The staff car drew up before the Hotel Maison Rouge on the rue des France-Bourgeois. Dr. Scheid, briefcase in hand, entered the lobby and ascended in the elevator to the conference suite reserved for his meeting. Methodically he circled the room, greeting each of the twelve present, then took his place at the head of the conference table. Even the pads and pencils before each man had been checked;

Waffen SS technicians had swept the entire room, inspecting for hidden microphones and miniature transmitters. As an additional precaution, all suites flanking the conference suite had been held unfilled, as had the floors above and below, out of bounds for the day. Lunch was to be served in the conference suite by trusted Waffen SS stewards. Those present, all thirteen of them, could be assured that the thorough precautions would safeguard them all, even the secretary who was to take the minutes, later to be typed with a copy sent by SS courier to Bormann.

A transcript of that meeting is in my possession. It is a captured German document from the files of the U.S. Treasury Department, and states who was present and what was said, as the economy of the Third Reich was projected onto a postwar profit-seeking track.

Present were Dr. Kaspar representing Krupp, Dr. Tolle representing Rochling, Dr. Sinceren representing Messerschmitt, Drs. Kopp, Vier, and Beerwanger representing Rheinmetall, Captain Haberkorn and Dr. Ruhe representing Bussing, Drs. Ellenmayer and Kardos representing Volkswagenwerk, engineers Drose, Yanchew, and Koppshem representing various factories in Posen, Poland (Drose, Yanchew, & Co., Brown-Boveri, Herkuleswerke, Buschwerke, and Stadtwerke); Dr. Meyer, an official of the German Naval Ministry in Paris; and Dr. Strossner of the Ministry of Armament, Paris.

Dr. Scheid, papers from his briefcase arranged neatly on the table before him, stated that all industrial materiel in France was to be evacuated to Germany immediately. "The battle of France is lost to Germany," he admitted, quoting Reichsleiter Bormann as his authority, "and now the defense of the Siegfried Line (and Germany itself) is the main problem From now on, German industry must take steps in preparation for a post-war commercial campaign, with each industrial firm making new contacts and alliances with foreign firms. This must be done individually and without attracting any suspicion. However, the party and the Third Reich will stand behind every firm with permissive and financial support." He assured those present that the frightening law of 1933 known as Treason Against the Nation, which mandated the death penalty for violation of foreign exchange regulations or concealing of foreign currency, was now null and void, on direct order of Reichsleiter Bormann.

Dr. Scheid also affirmed, "The ground must now be laid on the financial level for borrowing considerable sums from foreign countries after the war." As an example of the kind of support that had been most useful to Germany in the past, Dr. Scheid cited the fact that "patents for stainless steel belonged to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York, and the Krupp Company of Germany, jointly, and that of the United States Steel Corporation, Carnegie, Illinois, American Steel & Wire, National Tube, etc., were thereby under an obligation to work with the Krupp concern." He also cited the Zeiss Company, the Leica Company, and the Hamburg-Amerika Line as typical firms that had been especially effective in protecting German interests abroad. He gave New York addresses to the twelve men. Glancing at his watch, Dr. Scheid asked for

comments from each of the twelve around the table. Then he adjourned the morning session for lunch.

At his signal, soldier stewards brought in a real Strasbourg lunch. On a long side table they placed plates of pate de foie gras, matelote, noodles, sauerkraut, knuckles of ham, sausages, and onion tarts, along with bottles of Coq au Riesling from nearby wineries. Brandy and cigars were also set out and the stewards left the room, closing the doors quietly as guards stood at attention.

Following lunch, several, including Dr. Scheid, left for the Rhine and Germany, where they would spread the word among their peers in industry about the new industrial goals for the postwar years.

A smaller conference in the afternoon was presided over by Dr. Bosse of the German Armaments Ministry. It was attended only by representatives of Hecko, Krupp, and Rochling. Dr. Bosse restated Bormann's belief that the war was all but lost, but that it would be continued by Germany until certain goals to insure the economic resurgence of Germany after the war had been achieved. He added that German industrialists must be prepared to finance the continuation of the Nazi Party, which would be forced to go underground, just as had the Maquis in France.

"From now on, the government in Berlin will allocate large sums to industrialists so that each can establish a secure post-war foundation in foreign countries. Existing financial reserves in foreign countries must be placed at the disposal of the party in order that a strong German empire can be created after defeat. It is almost immediately required," he continued, "that the large factories in Germany establish small technical offices or research bureaus which will be absolutely independent and have no connection with the factory. These bureaus will receive plans and drawings of new weapons, as well as documents which they will need to continue their research. These special offices are to be established in large cities where security is better, although some might be formed in small villages near sources of hydroelectric power, where these party members can pretend to be studying the development of water resources for benefit of any Allied investigators."

Dr. Bosse stressed that knowledge of these technical bureaus would be held only by a very few persons in each industry and by chiefs of the Nazi Party. Each office would have a liaison agent representing the party and its leader, Reichsleiter Bormann. "As soon as the party becomes strong enough to reestablish its control over Germany, the industrialists will be paid for their effort and cooperation by concessions and orders."

At both morning and afternoon conferences, it was emphasized that the existing prohibition against the export of capital "is now completely withdrawn and replaced by a new Nazi policy, in which industrialists with government assistance (Bormann to be the guiding leader) will export as much of their capital as possible, capital meaning money, bonds, patents, scientists, and administrators."

Bosse urged the industrialists to proceed immediately to get their capital outside Germany. "The freedom thus given to German industrialists further cements their

relations with the party by giving them a measure of protection in future efforts at home and overseas."

From this day, German industrial firms of all rank were to begin placing their funds- and, wherever possible, key man- power-abroad, especially in neutral countries. Dr. Bosse advised that "two main banks can be used for the export of funds for firms who have made no prior arrangements: the Basler Handelsbank and the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt of Zurich." He also stated, "There are a number of agencies in Switzerland which for a five percent commission will buy property in Switzerland for German firms, using Swiss cloaks."

Dr. Bosse closed the meeting, observing that "after the defeat of Germany, the Nazi Party recognizes that certain of its best known leaders will be condemned as war criminals. However, in cooperation with the industrialists, it is arranging to place its less conspicuous but most important members with various German factories as technical experts or members of its research and designing offices."

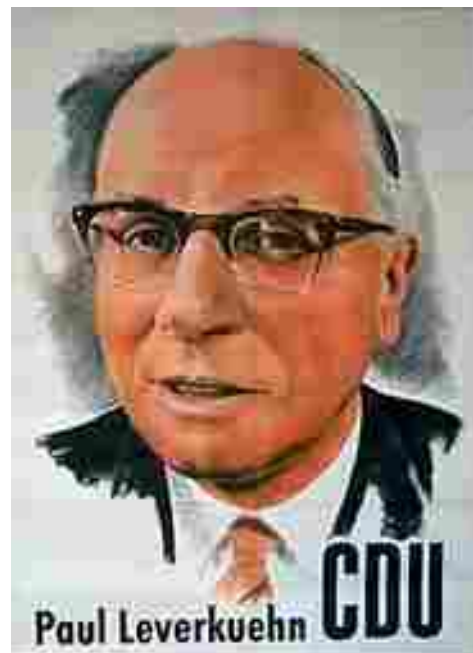
The meeting adjourned late. As the participants left, Dr. Bosse placed a call to Martin Bormann in Berlin over SS lines. The conversation was cryptic, merely a report that all industrialists at the one-day Strasbourg conference had agreed to the new policy of "flight capital" as initiated by the Reichsleiter. With the report completed, Bormann then placed a call, to Dr. Georg von Schnitzler, member of the central committee of the I.G. Farben board of directors.

Germans at the Bilderberg hotel, Oosterbeek, 29-31 May 1954

West Germany, or the Federal Republic of Germany, was re-established in the Allied-occupied German zones five years after the end of WWII in 1949. Another five years later the first Bilderberg conference was convened.

The number of major players in the Nazi party and at the key wartime industries at the first conferences is astonishing and only just now in 2018 coming to light. Most of the Bilderberg participants from former Nazi occupied countries, as well as the U.S. and U.K., would have known nothing of the role of these individuals during the second world war, which had only ended a little over a decade before.

After Oosterbeek the 1955 Bilderberg took place in Barbizon, France, in 1956 Fedensborg, Denmark, in 1957 there were two meetings in St



**Dr Paul Leverkuehn
Bilderberg 1954**

- banker
- WWII arms manufacture boss
- Nuremberg defence lawyer

Simons Island Georgia USA and Fiuggi, Italy and 1958 the Bilderbergers were at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, Derbyshire in the UK.

As Nazi and Allied leaders had wished, tensions between the NATO countries and the Soviet Union were high. Stalin' staff were convinced, and it now looks almost certain he was correct, that Britain was harbouring the keeper of the Nazi treasure chest and head of the Nazi party, Reichsleiter Martin Bormann.



Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger

**Wir bauen den Fortschritt
auf Stabilität** **CDU**

Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger
1933-45 - Nazi party member
1940-45 - Deputy head of broadcasting at von
Ribbentrop's Foreign Ministry
1957 - Bilderberg conference
1966-69 - President of Baden-Württemberg
1967-71 - West German Chancellor and CDU
Chairman

The dramatic 1948-1949 200,000 sortie Berlin airlift, when the introduction of the Deutschmark in West Berlin caused Moscow to block all ground trade and movement between West Berlin and West Germany, was over. In 1949 the West German state had been established to replace the British, American and French military zones. But the 1961-1989 Berlin wall was just around the corner.

The Cold War and spread of communism was the main talking point at these early Bilderberg meetings so one can understand Soviet concerns, on the other side of the Iron Curtain, that former Nazis were taking such an influential role in shaping Western Europe. The new power bloc was almost being defined by its Bilderberg and NATO influenced anti-Soviet stance and the mass media participants used their influence to constantly 'talk up' a virtually non-existent Soviet threat.

As 'All Smoke And Mirrors' blogger Manfred Petritsch puts it in his 5 June 2018 article, 'The German Chancellor who was a

Nazi, and a Bilderberger', from the German language original:

This means that the Bilderbergers are a group of Nazis with Nazi ideology, which was led by a Nazi as Chairman. Because you should know, the Nazis did not disappear just after the war and vanish into thin air. No, they only changed their tactics, with

great stealth, and put on a new image. Their original goals continue, the conquest of the whole of Europe under one leadership, one economic system, one nation and a single currency.



- Cardinal Josef Frings - Vatican's archbishop of Cologne 1942-1969
- Personally invited German attendees to 1954 inaugural Bilderberg meeting at Oosterbeek

Retinger's emissaries who invited 1954 Bilderberg participants by visiting them personally

Cardinal Josef Frings - Catholic archbishop of Cologne 1942-1969 - spoke out against Nazi persecution but 'his popularity saved him from reprisals'. Catholic 'ratlines' helped thousands of Nazi war criminals escape to Tyrol in Austria and other places

Otto John - West Germany's Verfassungsschutz internal secret service chief. Just after the first Bilderberg conference, in July 1954, he was dubbed a 'double defector' when he disappeared off to East Germany for a few weeks unannounced, much to NATO and German media consternation.

First Bilderberg meeting at Oosterbeek in 1954

Rudolf Mueller - lawyer - founder of Frankfurter Allegmeiner Zeitung

Prince Bernhard - Prussian aristocrat, former IG Farben Nazi party member and SS officer

Max Brauer - former SPD mayor of Hamburg

Gerhard Geyer - CEO of Esso Germany

Dr Paul Leverkuehn - banker WWII arms manufacture boss, Nuremberg defence lawyer & CDU politician/author

Ludwig Rosenberg - trades unionist

Ernst Georg Schneider - back to nature communist who died 1970 in a car accident

Terkel Terkelsen - Berlingske Tidende newspaper editor

Heinrich Troeger - wartime foreign exchange lawyer based in Berlin - Hesse central bank president and Hesse finance minister

Later conferences



**Deutsche Bank director
Hermann Josef Abs**

1938-45: seizing Jewish assets
1946: arrested for war crimes
1957: Deutsche Bank AB chair
1958: Bilderberg meeting

1957 Bilderberg conference in the United States

- Kurt Georg Kiesinger, from 1933 to 1945 was a member of the Nazi party and from 1940 he worked in the foreign office, ending up as Deputy head of the Nazi Broadcasting Department, responsible for the monitoring of enemy radio transmitters. After the war this former senior wartime Nazi, as so many Bilderbergers, made it to be German chancellor from 1967 to 1971.

- also at this Bilderberg conference were former Nazi economic Tsar, **Willy Schlieker**, **Berthold Beitz**, and supreme German banker **Hermann Josef Abs**

- All three were managers of the all-important arms industry for the Nazis. Schlieker was a member of the SS and the NSDAP and ran the steel department at Albert Speer's Ministry of Defence. Beitz was chief representative for Alfred Krupp. Finally Abs was entrusted on the Board of management of Deutsche Bank to oversee "Aryanization" (forced sale) of Jewish businesses and banks.

1958 Bilderberg – **Herman Abs** again - major Nazi financier and I.G. Farben strategist who also held directorships

Beyond Pinto: MARKET-GARDEN's deep post war legacy

Major Tony Hibbert and many others believed if they got a bridgehead over the Neder Rhine, holding onto the Arnhem bridge until XXX Corps arrived, the war would be over by Christmas. This may at first seem far-fetched, but some military historians have pointed out that for the Allies to gain a bridgehead over the Rhine, round the side of the Germans' main defence which was the Siegfried line, would have caused panic among already sparse German defences. That, indeed was the very purpose, and genius, of Montgomery's plan.

East of Arnhem lies Germany, and the heavy industry heartland of the Ruhr which was necessary for Hitler to continue fighting the war. Though it would have taken the Allied armies some weeks to actually get into the Ruhr the Arnhem bridgehead would meantime have been playing havoc with Wermacht supply lines necessitating the

removal of front line soldiers facing the Americans further South to protect Germany and the Ruhr, and almost certainly a thinning out of the 120 or so divisions facing the Red Army in the East in September 1944, compared to roughly half that number assigned to fight the Allies on the Western front.

Instead of carrying on for three more months, the Second World War in Europe ground on for seven months. As Colonel Pinto points out in the opening paragraphs of his 1952 'Spycatcher' chapter on Arnhem

Let us consider the facts: Had Field Marshal Montgomery's daring bid for a spearhead attack across the Maas and Neder Rijn bridgeheads succeeded and had the main forces linked up with the gallant paratroopers at Arnhem, a wedge of armour would have been thrust at the heart of Germany. Successful exploitation of the thrust would probably have ended the war in Europe before Christmas, 1944, six months sooner than was in fact the case. There must be few strategists or tacticians who could deny this probability.

It is impossible to measure the saving in the lives of soldiers and civilians which would have resulted from such a shortening of the war. Hundreds of millions of pounds worth of devastations of land and buildings would have thus been avoided. The British Government alone was spending some £6,000,000 per day on the war effort at that time. Had the European war been shortened by six months, it would have saved a gigantic sum in the neighbourhood of £2,900,000,000 for the Exchequer.

When one considers what other Governments, notably the United States, were jointly spending in prosecuting the war, the moneys that might have been saved and later devoted to reconstruction for peace amount to astronomical figures almost without significance to the average wage-earner. More important still, had the Western Allies penetrated far into Germany and occupied all of Berlin and West Germany before the Russians had arrived from the East, the whole sad story of Allied relations since 1945 might have been far different, and, had the Western Allies been able to "deal from strength," possibly far happier.

Tactically everything changed for the Allies after MARKET GARDEN's failure. Montgomery was out of favour, and Eisenhower's star general Patton began to receive the bulk of ammunition and other supplies which were crossing the channel from England which he'd been so vociferously demanding. This 'turn of fortune' was part of a much wider, even tectonic shift in power-relations between Britain and the United States. Washington was beginning to supplant the British as the major imperial power in the Middle East and as an important influence in Europe.

There was also the crucial area of nuclear weapons development. Austrian Otto Frisch and German Rudolf Peierls initial June 1939 Birmingham Nuffield University design for the atomic bomb had been gifted by Churchill to Roosevelt to develop in Los Alamos. By 1945 the American joint chiefs had decided to rip up the 1943 Canada/UK/US Quebec Agreement on nuclear technology sharing. In a infamous drive to harvest all the technological advances of WWII for their own purposes, which

included operation PAPERCLIP providing safe passage for Nazi war criminal boffins, none of the fruits of that A-Bomb research were to be shared with the British.

Everything seemed to be conspiring to make MARKET GARDEN a failure, Prince Bernhard's King Kong betrayal; Browning's diversion of Gavin's 82nd Airborne Division away from Nijmegen bridge to the Groesbeek heights and his cancelling the night attack to take Nijmegen bridge; the ignoring of the SS Panzer divisions lurking near Arnhem; Browning's refusal to reinforce Arnhem with a drop South of the bridge. Yet despite all this Frost's men hung onto Arnhem against all odds and Gavin's fearsome paratroopers finally opened the way for the tanks, bottlenecked in Nijmegen to strike a possibly fatal blow to the Nazi war machine.

The big clue lies with the figure of Bilderberg chairman and Lockheed scandal criminal Prince Bernhard. For the lofty 'higher ups' this war was but a game of chess. While brave men thought they fought and died for their different countries, and causes, right or wrong, the highest echelons of the ruling classes were using the war to redraw the world map to their advantage, consolidate their control and raise money for their organised crime networks.

As former CBS correspondent turned Nazi hunter after the war Paul Manning and others have documented Nazi party chief Martin Bormann created 750 companies after the war into which he secreted former SS staff, the laundered millions of WWII Nazi loot, and recruited Jewish individuals to front these companies so nobody would believe they could be Nazi funded and inspired. The biggest organised crime network in history was spawned.

Bormann's international organised crime network was invisible to all except those with the time and inclination to dig deep into it. Just as the manhunt for him would die down in the decades after WWII, he hoped the interest in the network he created would also wane. But perhaps, as the world is brought to the brink again with a

financial conspiracy masterminded by the central bankers' central BIS bank that financed Hitler, Europe is being forced to confront their poisonous legacy once again?



A phoney war against Islam, with the indigenous lands of the Muslims ruined and millions of them killed, has already had a similar effect to the Nazi demonisation of Jews, with millions of God-fearing Abrahamic faith followers exterminated. The chairman of the BIS

regulation committee who was responsible for the lax regime which allowed the 2008 crisis and bailouts to happen, Mark Carney, is now governor of the Bank of England at the crucial time of Brexit.

Quantitative Easing, or QE, is a licence to print money out of nowhere. It is a form of electronic counterfeiting by the central banks, which would normally be a crime, and it breaks all the rules of capitalism. QE now stands at €1 trillion and £100 billion annually. The unpayable debt overhang is, according to former Bank of England Governor Mervyn King, £166 trillion, thousands of times bigger than it's ever been before. So capitalism has been dead since 2008, Carney and his BIS chums are the new kings.

The private banks, big business, mass media and political parties are their feudal underlings, but more on this in the conclusion.

Former Nazis proliferated in NATO during the Cold War. Eastern front Nazi intelligence chief Reinhardt Gehlen is well known as taking over the West German BND intelligence service after the war. Adolf Heusinger, Adolf Hitler's Chief of the General Staff of the Army during World War II, went on to become Chairman of NATO's Military Committee from 1961 to 1964.

NATO was supposed to be a defensive organisation. Yet it has expanded right up to the Russian borders, East, West and South. National governments are being dissolved, starved of cash, while transnational corporations are setting the laws to suit themselves in connivance with the greatest private criminal organisations of all, those that stand to profit in terms of resources, land and profit from arms sales and war, the banks.

Since the 1930s rearmament of Germany nothing has changed except that the ruling elite's hold on power, particularly through banking and big business funding political parties and buying up critical media has grown and grown. We really are back at 'square one' with a conflict looming in the Middle East that looks set to pit Israel against Iran and Syria, then Russia against the United States, and into which China would then inevitably be dragged.

The only thing that can prevent history repeating itself, in an even more devastating way than before, is if humanity wakes up to the threat secret organisations, secret objectives, and above all the hijacking of the Abrahamic faiths now pose to the very existence of mankind.

The glimmers of hope are that many young people mistrust the mass media and are aware of a secretive 'New World Order' steering events from behind the scenes. Military analysts see the much vaunted 'War on Terror' U.S. General Wesley Clarke revealed: taking over seven Middle Eastern countries in five years, beginning with Iraq and ending with Iran, is way behind schedule. No, the maniacal attempt to define the 21st century where elites in the West use war and propaganda to dominate the planet is definitely not going to plan.

Legacy: 1st, 82nd and 101st Airborne, where are they now?

Heroic units which helped liberate occupied Europe from the Nazis are not covering themselves in glory today - but with the blood of innocent civilians - to further the ends of the West's unaccountable power elite.

Arnhem: 1st Airborne Division kick off 25 yrs of Irish civil war

1st Airborne Division's main fighting force was both first and second battalions of the Parachute Regiment. Much of the second, under Colonel John Frost, made it along the southern route, code name 'Lion', to Arnhem bridge while all of the first battalion was engaged and halted in its tracks by hastily assembled German defenders.

Twenty-eight years later, soldiers from first battalion shot and killed fourteen civilians, peaceful Nationalist protesters at a civil rights rally in Derry, Northern Ireland. The executions became known as 'Bloody Sunday', and triggered a quarter of a century of Ulster 'troubles', 3,500 deaths and suspension of Habeus Corpus. The killer paratroopers' ultimate boss on the day was a young Grenadier Guards Captain in 1944 in charge of a squadron of Sherman tanks in Lent who refused to drive to Arnhem. By 1972 he was PM Edward Heath's Defence Secretary, and went on to become Foreign Secretary 1979-1982, NATO Secretary General from 1984-1988, Bilderberg Chairman from 1990 to 1998 and died earlier this year in July 2018, Lord Peter Carrington.

Nijmegen: 82nd Airborne Division train JFK's mob assassin

The Deep State in the US blamed the failed 1961 'Bay of Pigs' invasion of Cuba on President John F. Kennedy, so the CIA's David Atlee Phillips was assigned to keep a close eye on Kennedy with a view to secretly bringing together his enemies to undermine him. As the president's brother Bobby Kennedy vowed to take on the Mafia in Chicago which had helped get JFK elected; the announcement came that the US army would be pulling out of Vietnam; the president told the US treasury to issue its own 'green backs' cash not controlled by the privately owned Federal Reserve; and he vowed to 'smash the CIA into a thousand pieces', Phillips anti-JFK club grew and grew.



David Atlee-Phillips made arrangements for the Chicago mob to assassinate Kennedy in the summer of 1963, but the mob didn't have sufficient control over the

District Attorney in Chicago and so it was decided to delay his execution. Nevertheless, when Dallas was chosen as the new venue for JFK's demise he chose Chicago mob professional hit men, Charles Nicoletti, Johnny Roselli and James Files, as a reliable team for the trip down to Dallas to kill the president.

James Files stayed in the Lamplighter Motel on Thornton Freeway, Mesquite from the Saturday evening before the assassination and was stood behind the picket fence at the top of the grassy knoll as the presidential motorcade passed below him. Roselli had fired from the Dal-Tec building behind the car but bullets had not been fatal, so Files shot JFK once in the right temple and killed him instantly.

In subsequent years, says Files, at least two attempts were made on his life by CIA sponsored teams but failed because he was a live fire Korea veteran, always carried a powerful weapon, and knew how to dodge and roll, avoid fire and shoot back fast. He was a crack shot, James Files had been trained as a sniper by his unit before he left for Korea, the 'All American' 82nd Airborne Division.

Eindhoven: 101st Airborne Division sniper behind Ukraine coup

On Thursday 20th February 2014 'Euromaidan' mass street protests were taking place in the Ukrainian capital as thousands of citizens, dissatisfied with the Moscow-backed government, staked out Kiev's parliament building. They were calling for an end to the pro-Russia government which had been stupidly starving the regions of spending, and the election or installation of pro-NATO opposition leader Petro Poroshenko.

Suddenly shots rang out, protesters shouted and ran, they were now being chased down Instytutaska Street. As police and protesters passed the Hotel Ukraine on their right there were more volleys of shots. Protesters ahead of the police lay where they'd fallen, dead, dying and injured, or were now running for their lives. Then the police came under fire too, several fell and the rest scattered back toward the Founders of Kiev monument the way they'd come.



Former 101st Airborne Division soldier Brian Christopher Beyenger. Georgian snipers testified in court he gave orders to shoot at Euromaidan police & protesters in Kiev on 20 Feb 2014, during Ukrainian coup d'état.

By the end of a hectic day, where medics too were coming under fire it became clear 48 police and protesters had been shot dead and 80 injured by the snipers. The shock of mass murder, presumed to be by the government's crack Berkut police squad because most of the dead were protesters, precipitated a takeover of

parliament and forced the Moscow-friendly president Yanukovich to flee the country the next day.

Earlier that month US Assistant Secretary of State for Europe and Eurasia Victoria Nuland had admitted the State Department had spent around \$5 billion dollars over fifteen years or so supporting 'civil society groups' with the ultimate aim of toppling Ukraine's pro-Moscow government. Over the weekend of 22/23 February 2014 she got her way. The new Brussels and Washington-friendly government installed itself, taking the reins of government with Poroshenko as president.

Over three years later five of the Berkut police, Pavlo Abroskin, Serhiy Zinchenko, Oleksander Marinchenko, Serhiy Tamtura and Oleg Yanishevsky, believed to be the snipers, were put on trial at Kiev's Svyatoshynsk court. But events took an unexpected turn when the defence presented a live video link with mercenaries from the Caucasus republic of Georgia, Alexander Revazishvili and Noba Nergadze claiming to be two of fifty snipers brought in specially to do the sniping. They said they'd been tricked into the operation then each only been paid \$1,000 out of the \$6,000 each was supposedly owed for killing the police and protesters.

They added that the American officer that gave them their orders that day was working closely with fascist National Socialist SNUP party founder, Euromaidan protest commandant, now speaker of the Ukrainian parliament, Andriy Parubiy. They even named the U.S. army officer in charge of the operation as a Lt. Brian Christopher Boyenger, a trained sniper himself in, or 'formerly of', the U. S. 101st Airborne Division, based at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

So the heroic 'Screaming Eagles' under General Maxwell Taylor, seventy years later, were masterminding the killing of Kiev's police officers and unarmed protesters. The object, to install neo-Nazis in Ukraine's parliament as a 'price worth paying', on the sly, to spin the enormous country out of Moscow's orbit and into Washington's.

38 Group, Royal Air Force Transport Command

Sometimes forgotten are the hundreds of pilots and crew, the vast armada of around 1,000 C-47 Douglas Dakotas which ferried the paratroopers to their drop zones day after day. These were complemented by about 500 Horsa, Hamilcar and Waco gliders and their tugs, Consolidated Liberators, Handley Page Halifaxes, Short Sterlings, Armstrong Whitworth Albemarle and Whitleys.

These men and flying machines are still remembered though around Southern England at many of the 24 Transport Command airfields, now mostly disused, from which the troops took off, are marked with small, often tucked away, war memorials to D-Day and Arnhem airborne operations.

To what extent, though, is the freedom they fought, and died for remembered at all by the RAF? The world's greatest humanitarian crisis in 2018 is taking place in the Middle East's poorest country, Yemen. The aggressors are the authoritarian Saudi royal family who rule a nation with no elections and public executions including beheading and crucifixion. The Royal Air Force provide aid to Prince Mohammed Bin Salman in the form of Tornado and other jets which they service and support.



Several commentators, such as author of 'Secret Affairs, Britain's Collusion With Radical Islam' Mark Curtis, explain the air assault on Yemen is not Saudi led, it's Saudi fronted. To deaths from the most devastating cholera outbreak since medieval times have been added over 10,000 dead and 50,000 injured, while the RAF give Saudis training in the UK and have scores of personnel in Riyadh helping with targeting civilians. The British also supply bombs, missiles and fighter aircraft to the Saudi Air Force, a trade which is worth £3 billion annually to BAe Systems, EADS and other arms manufacturers.

RAF and USAF drones, dropping their Hellfire missiles in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Syria, from bases at Warrington in Lincolnshire and Ramstein in Germany, are turning weddings and funerals into infernos. These acts of premeditated evil violate all human standards, not just the Geneva conventions and international law. The Royal Air Force are now border violators, territory takers and mass killers of civilians. By turning their back on the UNSC rule of law, and using their firepower against the innocent, the RAF, led by the tentacles of the arms industry lobby, have taken on the murderous aggressor role today which, before and during World War Two, Göring's Luftwaffe were so proud.

NATO intelligence and armed forces versus Christian civilisation

So what happened to Winston Churchill's 1940 call to action as the Battle of Britain began, 'Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian Civilisation', in the face of the scourge of Nazism? Simple. The organised crime network behind the hyperinflation economic havoc in Germany that brought Hitler to power as a buffer

from the Soviet Union, which included King Edward VIII and Bank of England Governor Montague Norman, collected an incredible haul of loot at the end of the war.

Betrayal of Britain by its German, Saxe-Coburg Gotha Royal Family was treasonous. In her 2015 book 'Go-Betweens for Hitler', UK based writer Karina Urbach disclosed that after abdicating Edward VIII secretly met German spy and Spanish envoy Don Javier Bermejillo in neutral Lisbon, Portugal on 25 June 1940. The Duke expressly told the diplomat that 'If one bombed England effectively this could bring peace'. A month after the former Edward VIII expressed a desire to see Britain bombed into submission, the Nazis began carrying out a series of deadly air raids on London that would go on to be known as the Blitz, and the Battle of Britain air war began in earnest.

Under Himmler, Bormann, Heydrich and Eichmann, the Judaic community memory underpinning both Islam and Christianity were decimated across the continent. Come the 1960s, time-honoured moral underpinning of all faiths, such as laws discouraging fornication, were overturned. Christianity was being diluted with Masonic deism in the Church of England and pantheism in the multi-faith movement. One could certainly consider modern, post 'Operation Cyclone' Islamaphobia as a continuation of the mission, begun by the Nazis, to snuff out all Abrahamic faiths.

Arms folded, observing a Sherman tank

The Western world's oligarchy today is hand in glove with an international organised crime network which holds 'controlling interests' in political parties, tech giants, mass media, music industry, secret services, arms manufacturers, energy and, above all, banking.

Heroic canal-dwelling Northamptonshire blogger Michael Tyler has catalogued suspicious deaths of no less than seventy bankers over the last three years, mainly from Deutsche Bank, JP Morgan and UBS, which have gone virtually uninvestigated.

Nobody has been prosecuted for the huge crimes of fraud, false accounting and insider dealing which led to the nearly £1 trillion UK bailouts of 2008. Banks like RBS and Lloyds should have been allowed to fail. Shareholders, and all deposits over £25,000 would have been lost, but the integrity of the financial system, dubious though it is, would have survived. Annually now, Bank of England governor Mark Carney is pumping £100 billion into the British economy, 80% to banks and 20% to big business while Mario Draghi is pumping around €1 trillion of QE 'funny money' a year into the Eurozone.

Today's Kings are the Bank for International Settlements' central bankers in Basel who funded Hitler and whose failure to regulate caused 2008. Their Dukes are the private banks and major corporations which they determine will survive and gobble up market share with the only lifeline in our post-capitalist world, the QE support. Banking and big business is now a network of cults and the political process is almost entirely bought.

In February 2018 former Bank of England Governor

Mervyn King warned us all, though hardly any of the mass media reported it, that there will be another, bigger, financial crisis which will cause a crash so big, bailouts will be impossible. Whether or not that's true, it's what we'll be told. He cited an international £166 trillion 'debt overhang' which refers to unpayable debts, or worthless assets on bank and company balance sheets. Until then, any business without a place in the new QE feudal oligarchy will struggle, while the Dukes, Earls, Marquises and other Barons slowly gobble up one market after another.

In 1929 a deliberate shortage of 'call money', which was used for overnight loans, triggered the 'spontaneous' Wall Street crash. Because they knew it was coming, the unscrupulous insiders made a killing, while everybody else was thrown to the wolves. The only question now is what will the biggest crash in history, to dwarf 1929, be blamed on when it happens?

A war is as good as certain now between Israel and Iran, or between Ukraine and Donbass, either of which could turn nuclear and would immediately involve Russia, and presumably very quickly the United States, and once that starts to escalate, China.

Or perhaps Brexit? The reckless Brits' torpedoing of the oligarchy's plan for European political and monetary union, the United States of Europe project begun after the war with NATO and the Treaty of Rome will undoubtedly destabilise markets.

Whichever, it will be very fast, all the quicker to bamboozle starry eyed press and politicians with some diabolical 'Here's one I prepared earlier' solution. The M.O. Naomi Klein has described as 'The Shock Doctrine'. The result will be some kind of 1984/Brave New World hybrid dystopia with a thin veneer of democracy, where war

Research Blog - MONDAY, MARCH 25, 2013

Why the British Banking Industry has become identical with an Organised Criminal Enterprise.

This is the first tranche of the evidence I submitted to the Parliamentary Commission on Banking, and which the Government servants attempted to suppress. The other two tranches will be published in the following days.

Response to the Parliamentary Commission on Banking Standards
Professional standards and culture of the UK banking sector
Riviera Research Limited MA

The views and opinions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the author and reflect no other agency, department or company.

Summary

This paper makes the assertion that the British Banking Industry has become identical with an Organised Criminal Enterprise.

It examines the nature of the criminogenic personality and determines the kind of person who is most likely to break the criminal law and why.

It asserts that this form of affairs has been allowed to develop because of the failure of the regulatory process to develop the necessary skills and knowledge of the conduct of criminals to enable them to deal professionally with the misdeeds of the banking sector and the reluctance of the regulators to use their statutory powers effectively.

It defines why there needs to be a far greater degree of criminal prosecution brought against financial practitioners and explains why such processes are among the only processes that such practitioners truly fear.

and terrorism are tools used by our own governments to kill off dissidents and manipulate public opinion. Truly the oligarchy is preparing for war with us, the domestic population, a form of technotronic medieval serfdom.

But what if the plan to destroy Abrahamic faiths this arrogant, secretive oligarchy are working to was out there in plain sight? After all we know there are elite secret societies such as the opium trading Russell Trust's Skull and Bones which combine secrecy and privilege to acquire power and wealth, even control great offices of state yet reveal nothing about their aims.

Grand master of Scottish Rite Freemasonry in North America, Albert Pike apparently leaked a plan in an 1871 letter to mafia founder Guisseppe Mazzini. He was also Garibaldi's right hand man in the forced unification of Italy under a single government as Pike was an agent precipitating something similar in the United States.

Pike allegedly envisioned three world wars. The first to destroy the Ottoman empire, install communists in Russia and bring Germany to its knees, the second to unify Europe under German rule, install communists in China and create a crusader state in Palestine. As for the third I quote the alleged letter, all trace of which has vanished from the British museum

The Third World War must be fomented by taking advantage of the differences caused by the 'agentur' of the 'Illuminati' between the political Zionists and the leaders of Islamic World. The war must be conducted in such a way that Islam (the Moslem Arabic World) and political Zionism (the State of Israel) mutually destroy each other. Meanwhile the other nations, once more divided on this issue will be constrained to fight to the point of complete physical, moral, spiritual and economical exhaustion.

We shall unleash the Nihilists and the atheists, and we shall provoke a formidable social cataclysm which in all its horror will show clearly to the nations the effect of absolute atheism, origin of savagery and of the most bloody turmoil. Then everywhere, the citizens, obliged to defend themselves against the world minority of revolutionaries, will exterminate those destroyers of civilization, and the multitude, disillusioned with Christianity, whose deistic spirits will from that moment be without compass or direction, anxious for an ideal, but without knowing where to render its adoration, will receive the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer, brought finally out in the public view. This manifestation will result from the general reactionary movement which will follow the destruction of Christianity and atheism, both conquered and exterminated at the same time.

Albert Pike was the only Confederate officer in the U. S. Civil war to be graced with a bronze statue, in Charlottesville, Virginia. The Sherman tank Carrington bought to a halt by Nijmegen bridge is just one type of scores of tanks named after U.S Civil war generals. Is the oligarchy's obsession with the American Civil War, which used the fight against slavery as an excuse to centralise power in Washington, a coincidence?

Advice and queries

Whether or not you are an active participant in this war of freedom defines the post-9/11 pre-cataclysm world. Express yourself by writing for the press, blogs, music or drama or by being a conduit for others. Organise eye-catching political theatre which lifts the participants and the public's spirits and provides inspiration, a friendly rivalry for other actions. Don't be paranoid but expect to be infiltrated and learn from other activists who have been.

Always carry a notebook, get creative and get organised, but always be prepared to be spied on and, if you gather a group together, infiltrated. Infiltrators rarely like having their photos taken but there are legitimate reasons to want to stay well away from the internet and surveillance state too. Your vision and focus is entirely up to you but one principle I've found brings so much together is that all life's essentials, water, sleep, basic foodstuffs, shelter, education, healthcare, local public transport and a workshop, should be free of charge.

These elusive UDHR Article 25 freedoms allow us all to associate, in work or creativity, with those we like and trust. It takes away the power of management school trainees and bullies to coerce us into soul-destroying work, building their dodgy dreams, rather than our friends' and our own.

Tony Gosling - conspiracy theorist?

I've been surprised at the regularity with which the accusation of 'insanity' has been thrown at me. It is particularly frustrating because those that lie or misquote me never contact me for a quote on the subject in hand, as journalists are taught to do, yet always seem to have the access to the mass media, and proper recompense for their writing.

The mass media response to my 2014 MARKET-GARDEN article is a case in point. In his September 2014 piece for the U.S. National Review, on MARKET-GARDEN's 70th anniversary, Tim Cavanaugh crowned his hatchet job by scoffing at a comparison, which I never made, between me, and Roy Urquhart's heroic Arnhem soldiers.

'[Tony Gosling has] less in common with the heroic paratroopers of 70 years ago than with the escapees from a local insane asylum who (true story) greeted them when they landed.'

My research into the death of Princess Diana, British government scientist Dr David Kelly, and the suspicious deaths of other cultural and political leaders, as well as the 9/11 attacks, 7/7 London bombings, secret societies, Euro currency, European Union, Islamophobia and the deliberate nurturing of neo-Nazism by the secret services has also come under attack - through a mass media I now find it impossible to get my work broadcast or published in.

Despite my 'What the BBC Won't Tell You About Brexit' video, where I present evidence of Nazi cartels running Europe, gaining over 1.4 million hits in the four months before the Brexit referendum, I have not been called for a quote or invited to comment by a single mass media outlet, except in Macedonia, Turkey and Iran. I have been derided in Britain's Daily Mail, Independent and Private Eye, as well as across the pond in the Daily Beast, National Review and Washington Post, which both concluded my news pieces to camera and articles published by Russia Today were the ravings of a madman.

CIA document 1035-960 from 1967, released under freedom of information laws, proves the terms 'conspiracy theorist' and 'conspiracy theory' were invented specifically as a smear. The operational use of the term was through the agency's press puppets, against those like lawyer Mark Lane, who were getting too close to the truth about CIA officer David Atlee Phillips' being the mastermind of the 1963 JFK assassination. To be accused of being a conspiracy theorist may, rather than being the sleight it is to the uninitiated, be considered a badge of honour.

In no way though can they refute my constant reference, in all my work, quoting those who were there at the time. In none of my research has this been so meticulous as in my article and broadcasts on the battles of Nijmegen and Arnhem. It was meeting 1st Airborne's brigade major at Arnhem bridge, Major Tony Hibbert, interviewing him before he passed away. Recording too his heartfelt plea to the British army which had fallen on deaf ears for decades, to restore battle honours to Polish General Sosobowski taught me to expect condemnation.

None of the hatchet jobs penned against me, and widely distributed over the years, attempt to seriously dispute the facts and opinions I express. Instead they portray conclusions, which I have not made, only to demolish their own fantasies about what the writers' wish I had thought or said. For the discerning reader this a fairly easy technique to see through, a pattern of behaviour toward the challengers of establishment orthodoxy that, like myself, find themselves in the crosshairs of professional character assassins.



As a target of establishment contempt, I'm in good company. A parallel injustice was meted out to the senior planner of Operation MARKET GARDEN who challenged the vain, incompetent General Boy Browning who had no experience whatever of airborne operations and been appointed through nepotism. Despite having no medical qualifications either, Browning diagnosed 1st Allied Airborne Army's intelligence officer Major Brian Urquhart as 'suffering from acute nervous strain', and ordered him on sick leave until the horrors of Arnhem were over.

Browning got it in the neck from anyone with backbone after his colossal Arnhem failure and 'Boy' was swiftly transferred straight after the battle. The army sent him about as far away from Britain and operational responsibility as it was possible to go, to South East Asia to take up the post of chief of staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma. Back under the wing of the 'high-ups'.

Prince Charles referred to Princess Diana as 'insane' after their divorce and before her 'accident'. It seems being labelled a lunatic may a backhanded compliment. Maybe it's the establishment's only course of action if watertight facts one presents bring their lies and attempt to fabricate history to light. Powerful elites, desperate to cover their own criminal negligence and embarrassment, show their hand by such cover-ups and pot-shots at their critics.

Further work

Several lines of enquiry open themselves up as the failures of Market Garden become clearer.

What were the actual troop dispositions at 1900 on 20th September 1944? This enables the battle to be re-fought on table-tops by us armchair generals in the light of what we now know. An extended game could also test the effect of a successful Rhine bridgehead in drawing divisions from other fronts, and the race for Berlin. If Lathbury's men had marched to the bridge on Sunday night as Major Tony Hibbert suggested the resulting force would have been a great deal more of a headache for II SS Panzer Corps commander General Bittrich. Another table-battle worth re-fighting.

I already made a partial stab at this in a scenario 'Carrington's Courage', which I drew up for two war games in 2016: 'It Never Snows' and 'Highway To The Reich'. The former's promised 'high water mark' scenario is amazingly, nothing of the sort, so required me to go back to various original sources.

Then there is the Dutch archives to discover the process by which the people of Oosterbeek were usurped and the Dutch government insisted on the memorial being constructed at the Hartenstein museum. One of the curators there, Adrian Groeneweg, pushed for a more critical look at the British generals' actions, but he has sadly now passed away. As one elderly businessman I spoke to in September 2018 just before leaving Holland, who had been a teenager during the Nazi occupation put it, 'Those who took power at The Hague after liberation, had been on the wrong side during the war.'

The forces behind the war memorial obelisk design and the esoteric details, such as orientation, of the statue which sits on the top, almost out of public view may well bear fruit. It is a sad fact that a tiny number make money and gain power from wars. These individuals might even enjoy 'poking fun' at the rest of us by turning a sombre war memorial into a thinly-veiled celebration of their victory. This is certainly what seems to be happening to the popular side of the annual Arnhem commemorations. One must bear in mind that right from the start false trails may be laid and true archives removed.



Freemasons clearly played a great part in starting the two world wars, at the Versailles treaty which set up the austerity which brought Hitler to power, at the end-game of WWII and at the Bilderberg conferences. Some of them we know of:

Kings George V, Edward VIII, George VI, Churchill, Morton, Guards Armoured division General Allan Adair, Retinger but were other key figures also members of this religious cult?

The 'why' of Arnhem is also becoming clearer to me

- make the Russians, not the Allies, do most of the fighting to Berlin, JAD on Dieppe
- buy Martin Bormann the time to squirrel all looted valuables away in Switzerland, Argentina etc., ie. greed betrayed at the Red House Meeting.
- give time to formulate final plans with Ian Fleming and to train the men to bring 'Piglet', and the keys to the Nazi bank vaults, to the UK, under cover of 'redistributing the Nazi loot round Europe'.
- Nazi intelligence was exemplary - Bletchley Park intercept indicates both 'crashed glider full of plans' and King Kong operation may have been covers for another higher level intelligence leak, possibly through Prince Bernhard or Nazi decoding of British preparation for Operation COMET. Whatever, timings suggest Model had intelligence early enough to place II SS Panzer Corps near Arnhem before previously known and documented leaks. The ability of the King Kong conspirators to remove all trace of the file from SHAEF HQ also points clearly to treachery at the highest level in Allied High Command

- the Nazi/Allies liaison role of Churchill's private secretary and commander of 'M' section MI6 personally financed by King George VI, Maj. Desmond Morton - see Gill Bennett's book 'Desmond Morton, Winston Churchill's Man of Mystery'. A Crowleyesque figure, Morton was also an aide de campe to General Haig at the last two years of WWI, which was a Saxe-Coburg Gotha family squabble between Keiser Wilhelm, George V and Czar Nicholas.

Morton was the strategist behind the Zinoviev letter published in the Daily Mail four days before the 1924 General Election. A psychological warfare campaign which successfully smeared the Labour Party as Bolshevik.

- strange death just after the end of WWII of RN Commander Harold Goulding DSO, CO Costal Forces, who was in charge of training Ian Fleming's commandos. See BBC and local media reports of 2015 commemorations and laying of blue plaques on Hayling Island, known during WWII as HMS Northney, which also included Birdham House near where the Chichester canal meets the sea.

Those who have put their faith in money will never be satisfied. The hole where their soul should be rages against the raucous, cheery poor who they can't bear to see so carefree and happier than they are. That, and the wish to enslave one's fellow man, is the true reason 'merry poor' are being stealthily sent below the poverty line by the godless landlord classes, and reduced to misery.

Social Darwinism is a kind of subconscious religion that can fill the gaps when traditional faith is undermined. To win WWII we have to root out this international organised crime network now.



Martin Bormann [Nazi loot] Winston Churchill [mason] Desmond Morton [mason]



Ex-SS Prince Bernhard



Victor Rothschild



Peter Carrington



'Boy' Browning



King Edward VIII [mason]



King George VI [mason]



Brian Horrocks



General Allan Adair [mason]



Christiaan Lindemans

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Traitors

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands - former SS officer at SHAPE warned Germans

General Frederick 'Boy' Browning - vain and reckless errors, beyond incompetence

Lord Peter Carrington - prefers drinking tea to fighting, or his Arnhem objective

Villains

Christiaan Lindemans – King Kong – betrayed the plan to Colonel Kieseletter

General Brian Horrocks - cancels move to Arnhem, despite reinforcements, until Frost surrenders

Major General Allan Adair - his 100+ GAXX tanks are not prepared to relieve Arnhem

Heroes

Colonel John Frost - got to and held Arnhem Bridge in the face of overwhelming odds

Captain T. Moffatt Burriss – smart, brave soldier, always challenging inept superiors

Sergeant Robinson – fearless Lent spearhead, held back by Carrington and Horrocks

General Stanislaw Sosobowski - scapegoated for pointing out Browning's ineptitude

Maj. Tony Hibbert - Arnhem bridge hero, demanded army clear Sosobowski's name

Lt. Col. Oreste Pinto - winkled out Lindemans, Abwehr spy who gave operation away

Major Brian Urquhart - warned about Arnhem panzers, so dismissed by Browning

Brigadier General James Gavin - overruled by Browning the Groesbeek saboteur



Pianist-soldier John Ainsworth-Davis – 1972 Daily Express reporter Stuart Steven



Col. John Frost



Capt Moffatt Burriss



Sgt Peter Robinson



Gen. Stanislaw Sosobowski



Maj. Tony Hibbert



Col. Oreste Pinto



Maj Brian Urquhart, Gen James Gavin



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Appendix i

Oosterbeek presentation, 1600, Sat 22nd September 2018

The Traitors of Arnhem?

Exploding the myths of Operation Market Garden with UK journalist Tony Gosling

4pm, Saturday 22 Sept 2018

Kreek Oosterbeek, Weverstraat 24, 6862 DP Oosterbeek

- How did the Nazis find out the paratroopers were coming?
- Who gave permission for a former SS officer to help plan Operation Market Garden?
- How did a Dutch-born British army counter-intelligence officer nearly save the day?
- Who really cut the wires and stopped the Nazis blowing up Nijmegen bridge?
- Why did 100 British tanks, which could have relieved Arnhem and the Oosterbeek 'Hexenkessel', grind to a halt in Lent?
- Where did around \$1bn the Nazis had looted from European bank vaults disappear to at the end of WWII?
- Which Germans came to the first Bilderberg hotel meeting, a decade later in 1954?
- What have the consequences of losing in Arnhem been for the post-war world?
- 74 years on, what has come to light about the real heroes and villains of Nijmegen and Arnhem?

As a counter-espionage Colonel Zimmertahl's actual mission to co-ordinate the JCS artillery blocking line covering the engaged Allied army in Nijmegen and Arnhem. The lines were given a code name 'Alma' (JCS - 2nd Army) which would be further subdivided to 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D'. The blocking force was numbered squares 1 to 75. Upon receipt of a call word, number - or just - artillery fire would immediately be concentrated upon the area requested by ground commanders. The method of fire was determined by code. (Harmt)

Appendix ii

A betrayal too far: Only brutal honesty will do at Arnhem's 70th anniversary

Tony Gosling - published www.rt.com - 1 Sep, 2014

From Wednesday 17th to Friday 26th September this year thousands of friends and relatives of the fallen and the final few who fought there 70 years ago will gather to commemorate the Battle of Arnhem.

In 1944, as the Allies were heading for Berlin, British Airborne troops were dropped in to take the Arnhem bridge, and the US 82nd Airborne the penultimate Nijmegen bridge. British tanks of XXX corps chugging up the road as reinforcements – at least that was the plan.

Known to most through the 1977 feature film, “A Bridge Too Far” (directed by the late Sir Richard Attenborough), Operation Market Garden was the biggest airborne operation in history. Over 40,000 American and British soldiers, with artillery, jeeps and light armoured vehicles were dropped, by parachute and hundreds of gliders, behind German lines.

The objective was to liberate a large slice of Holland, cross the Rhine, grab a bridgehead into the industrial heartland of the Ruhr's Nazi war machine, and end the war by Christmas 1944. Instead the mission's failure brought a colossal 16,000 casualties, and left a 60-mile finger of Allied troops sticking into German-held territory leading nowhere. A disastrous “Hongerwinter” of bitter starvation followed the military failure, where an estimated 22,000 Dutch civilians starved to death under Nazi occupation.

But as both sides gather in 2014 to remember, and puzzle over, one of the most enigmatic and engaging battles of the war, the organized evil of fascism is again legitimized, active and growing in Europe. Right now the legacy of Hitler's “Crooked Cross” is a political force, notably in Greece, with the Golden Dawn party, and Ukraine, with the openly pro-Nazi Pravy Sektor party.

“Did we,” many of the old soldiers will be wondering, “really finish the job in 1945?” “Have our leaders set us on the right path with their War on Terror determined to vanquish terrorism from the face of the Earth?” “Or has that enemy been deliberately 'cooked up' by the real enemy within?” “Will our children again have to confront this totalitarian menace in our midst before social justice triumphs and the cult of fascism and gangsterism is winkled out forever?”

At many of the twenty-four now mostly abandoned airfields all over the south and southeast of England from which the airborne Market forces took off, you'll find war memorials to the thousands that died trying to liberate Holland. We owe it to those 11,000 or so that never returned to expose both the mistakes in and lies about the battle. 4th Parachute Brigade commander General Sir John Hackett, in the foreword to

“The Devil's Birthday,” described it as “an absorbing field of study which is by no means fully exhausted.” In plain talk, perhaps, “a can of worms.”

Lions

After the success of the Normandy Invasion, back in June 1944, the hard slog to Berlin was on. US and British generals were vying for the precious ammunition, food and other supplies being shipped over the English Channel. British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery in the north won the tussle and was granted, in Operation Market Garden, a last chance to prove that audacity and imagination might make a quick end to the war in Europe. The traditional slugger, US General George S. Patton in the south, would have to bide his time.

Major Brian Urquhart was an intelligence officer in the planning of Market Garden. When he was shown aerial reconnaissance photographs of the 9th and 10th SS Panzer divisions “resting” just outside Arnhem he demanded a total rethink. British Airborne chief “Boy” Browning, though, would have none of it and Urquhart was unceremoniously put on sick leave. After the war Brian Urquhart went on to become Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations. He blamed the failure of the operation firmly on the incompetence and vanity of those in charge.

Of all the British airborne leaders, Colonel John Frost is roundly thought of as the most able, so much so that the bridge at Arnhem is now named after him. His 2nd battalion fought their way into Arnhem and held on to the bridge for three days and nights in the face of an enormous German force.

In his 1980 autobiography, “A Drop Too Many”, Frost makes it crystal clear that the pre-drop intelligence that the German Panzer divisions were in the area was kept from him. “We had been given absolutely no inkling of this possibility,” he relates. Indeed, airborne commander Browning actually diluted what he knew into a deliberate deception for Frost. “There were said to be some SS recruits in the Arnhem area without guns or armor.”

At the Arnhem Bridge “hanging on by their fingernails” with Colonel Frost was Brigade Major Tony Hibbert, who I was privileged to interview in 2012. Like so many others in Arnhem, he felt let down by the ground army that never came. His insistent desire, though, was that the Polish General Stanisław Sosabowski, stripped of his command and scapegoated by Browning for the operation's failure and who sadly died in poverty in 1967, should have his rank restored and be posthumously honoured by the British Army.

Led by a donkey

Despite commanding all three airborne divisions, according to William F. Buckingham's book, “Arnhem 1944”, Eton-educated General “Boy” Browning “had no operational airborne experience at all.” Instead of ferrying fighting men, he used 36 of the precious aircraft and gliders to bring in his lavish headquarters on a

peripheral objective, the Groesbeek Heights, and after ordering US General Gavin to forget about his main objective, the Nijmegen bridge, instead to take up positions around his headquarters. As John Frost put it, his main objective, "Nijmegen bridge was there for the walk-over."

Browning spent the first day cruising about in his jeeps and making a trip across the nearby German border, into the Reichswald Forest, joking that he could take the credit as the first British officer to urinate on Germany. Adopting a more serious pose, he had his photograph taken for the home press as the first British officer to set foot on German soil.

Possibly Browning's most damning act though, when the desperate fight for the Nijmegen bridge was at its height, was to turn down the aid of an entire air-landing formation waiting in England who were straining to get in on the fight. Major General Hakewell-Smith, commanding the glider-borne 52nd Lowland Division, offered to come to Browning's aid but was rebuffed, as Geoffrey Powell records in his "The Devil's Birthday: The Bridges To Arnhem 1944," with the reply, "Thanks for your message but offer not repeat not required as situation better than you think."

After the war, Browning landed a top post as Comptroller of the Royal Household, that of Treasurer to both the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. But despite the top job he remained an alcoholic throughout his two post-war decades and was forced out of his responsibilities for the Duke of Edinburgh's finances in the 1959 by a nervous breakdown.

Tanks take 18-hour break 11 miles from Arnhem

The burning question of Market Garden though remains Captain Peter Carrington's and his great Grenadier Guards' tank break. Eyewitness 82nd Airborne Captain Moffatt T. Burriss recounts the words of General Horrocks, in charge of the tank reinforcements of XXX Corps, promising the collected Allied commanders, poised to take the penultimate Nijmegen bridge. "My tanks will be lined up in full force at the bridge, ready to go, hell-bent for Arnhem. Nothing will stop them."

Instead, once Burriss and his men had taken the bridge, Horrocks, now with a clear run to Arnhem, ordered his men to take an 18-hour break, by which time Frost's men at Arnhem Bridge had been defeated, and the battle was lost.

Historians and soldiers have argued, and will continue to argue, over why Horrocks' depleted Corps of tanks, at least 100, failed to make that final 11-mile cruise to Arnhem on the evening of Wednesday 20th September, 1944.

Not enough ammunition, we are told. Well, one tank that did make the trip on its own through Lent and out the other side was described by its commander Sergeant Robinson pumping "round after round" into a lone German assault gun, then moving further up the road to do the same into Lent church from which unholy fireball a company of SS Panzer Grenadiers were observed to scatter in disarray.

Darkness, making it impossible for anti-tank guns to sight and range, might be the perfect cover for a tank advance and Lloyd Clark reveals in his 2008 book *Arnhem, "Jumping the Rhine, 1944 and 1945,"* that Horrocks "was a great advocate of the night tank attack." Even Colonel Frost points out how vulnerable the German soldiers were at night. According to the maestro, "They had one major weakness in that they did not relish fighting by night... then was the time to advance on them, to bypass them, to do what one wanted."

Not enough infantry is another excuse given for the halting of the tanks, but Horrocks had the crisp 130th Brigade of the 43rd Infantry Division twiddling their thumbs just south of Nijmegen, which he appears to have forgotten about. Not only that, scores of 82nd Airborne paratroopers that had taken the Nijmegen bridge were leaping up onto, and on one occasion even into, British tanks, expecting to accompany them on the 20-minute ride to Arnhem.

Then there was the "boggy terrain" of the lowlands which meant the tanks would have to stick to the mostly elevated dyke roads. No problem, according to German General Heinz Harmel, who insisted later that he had no forces to block the way and the British had made a big mistake staying put. "If they had carried on it, would have been all over for us," he told the author of "It Never Snows In September: The German View of Market Garden," former British Army Colonel Robert Kershaw.

Having taken the Nijmegen bridge, Captain Moffatt Burriss was the first to arrive at Captain Carrington's Sherman tank, parked triumphant but motionless by the north ramp. When urged to head north to relieve the British Airborne at Arnhem, Carrington refused to budge, saying his orders were to "stay here and wait for the infantry."

When I interviewed Moffatt Burriss, he testified: "I cocked my tommy gun, pointed it at his head and said, 'Get down that blankety-blank road before I blow your blankety-blank head off.'" Carrington explained politely that Captain Burriss surely didn't expect him to obey orders of a foreign officer, but then, Burriss says, Carrington "ducked into his tank and locked the hatch" so, as Burriss recalls, "I couldn't get at him."

Over the subsequent hour-and-a-half in-between the Nijmegen bridge and the little town of Lent that evening, a succession of ever higher-ranking American Airborne officers turned up to have a word with Captain Carrington in his tank. "Why aren't you going?" demanded Capt. Burriss' CO, Major Cook. Half an hour later 504 Parachute Infantry Regiment's Colonel Tucker arrived, telling Carrington: "Your boys are hurting up there at Arnhem. You'd better go. It's only 11 miles." Just before dark, around 8pm, the top US officer, General Gavin himself, arrived and told Carrington: "If they were my men in Arnhem we would move tanks at night, we would move anything at night to get there."

Carrington was after all, just following orders. His divisional commander, Major General Allan Adair, who commanded the Guards Armoured Division in which Carrington served as a captain, left only a sketchy memoir of the battle. (Adair spent

much of the post-war years as Yeoman of the Guard, ceremonial bodyguard to the monarch. In the 1960s and 1970s, he took up the less ceremonial office of Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons.)

Tank corps commander General Brian Horrocks, who was ultimately responsible for the 18-hour halt at the crucial point in the battle, is rumored by some, including military publisher Christian Bace, to have left a letter with another military publisher Leo Cooper, only to be opened after he died. According to Leo's wife, the novelist Jilly Cooper, Horrocks' letter is a complete mystery. Either it was lost, or it never existed at all.

But perhaps the greatest enigma connected with Arnhem was not to take place until a decade after the battle itself. In the self-same suburb of Oosterbeek, known as the Hexenkessel, or “witches cauldron” where, surrounded by overwhelming German firepower, so many British soldiers lost their lives, NATO’s secret political lobby was inconspicuously born.

In the chair at the first-ever “Bilderberg conference” in 1954 was Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, a former SS officer who was in on Market Garden's planning, peering over Monty’s and Horrocks' shoulders. Many believe he was instrumental in sabotaging the Allies’ efforts at Arnhem 10 years before.

The Prince was the British Army’s Dutch liaison officer for this planned liberation of his adopted country. Bernhard’s trusted agent for Market Garden was Christiaan Lindemans, codename “King Kong”. So why the questions about whether Prince Bernhard was actually still a Nazi? Because when he was smuggled across into German lines on Thursday 14th September, Lindemans deliberately took everything he knew of the Dutch underground resistance network and the Market Garden plans straight to German Army intelligence. Bernhard's star player was a double agent.

Those who questioned whether it was wise to trust a former German aristocrat and SS officer, which Bernhard was, in that Dutch liaison role would have been reminded that King George VI himself had instructed Naval Intelligence officer Ian Fleming to give him security clearance. But like something from a plot which Fleming would later pen as author of the James Bond thrillers, other Allied forces, specifically the US Army and Royal Navy, refused to allow Bernhard anywhere near their secret facilities.

Another important figure in the drama of Market Garden, Peter Carrington, later Lord Carrington, also went on to chair the Bilderberg conferences. As UK Defence Secretary, Carrington was responsible for the army in Northern Ireland on Bloody Sunday in 1972, where 26 civilian demonstrators were shot by the British army, 13 of whom died of their wounds. Many point to this as the spark that ignited two-and-a-half decades of the Northern Ireland troubles. After several years as Foreign Secretary to Margaret Thatcher, Carrington resigned to become Secretary General of NATO for four years in the 1980s, moving on to chair the elite Bilderberg meetings for eight years through most of the 1990s.

Bilderberg is where the transatlantic banking, royal, media and corporate elite give our politicians their orders, and has been meeting annually in Europe or North America from 1954 to this day. Its connection to NATO is umbilical, yet often overlooked, as all Bilderberg steering group members and important attendees are from the NATO countries.

NATO's Nazi ties go right back to the supposedly defensive alliance's first meetings. Quoted in AJ Barker's "Waffen SS at War", HIAG, the SS veterans association's chief after the war, former Eastern front Panzer corps General Paul Hausser, "claimed that the foreign units of the SS were really the precursors of the NATO army."

Critics point out that, through politically motivated state terror campaigns such as Operation Gladio, which left hundreds of innocent European civilians dead, right through to liaison with Ukraine's far right paramilitaries UNA/UNSO, NATO's covert operations with fascist groups have been continuous since the end of World War II. As Italian "gladiator" Vincenzo Vinciguerra put it in a BBC Timewatch documentary: "In 1945 World War Two ended, and World War Three began."

Was Market Garden sabotaged?

The evidence has mounted over the decades to support the idea that there was not just incompetence but a conscious "lack of enthusiasm" amongst some senior British army officers for Market Garden to succeed. That evidence has led some to link the disaster at Arnhem and Nijmegen with the wider "endgame" of World War Two, and the ultimate creation of the anti-democratic European Union which Bilderberg conferences have so successfully put in place.

Though it was never admitted in German propaganda, the Nazis' defeat became obvious a few weeks before the ill-fated Falaise Gap battle of August 1944 signified the beginning of the end of the Third Reich.

The titans of German industry hastily arranged the "Red House Meeting" in Hotel Rotes Haus, Strasbourg for August 10th, setting plans in motion to "bury the Nazi treasure". They were practical men, determined to keep control of their doomed war industries and ready to go underground, only to resurface after the war to take their cut of the Nazis' looted wealth.

Hitler had friends amongst the Allies, particularly in the United States where, in 1934, the patriarch of the Bush dynasty, Prescott Bush, attempted to overthrow the US government in a military coup which was only thwarted by plucky US Marine Colonel Smedley Butler. The unrepentant Prescott Bush was prosecuted twice during WWII under the "Trading With The Enemy Act".

Deals were done toward the end of the war through the OSS with this US Nazi faction in exchange for Hitler's war machine technology, particularly for rockets and missiles as well as uranium and plutonium for the Manhattan Project's nuclear weapons. Apart from a shared hatred for anything left-wing, particularly communism, the Germans

also held bargaining chips of a massive hoard of artworks, gold and securities their armies had looted from the treasure houses of European capitals.

Operation Market Garden's failure put the conduct of the remainder of the war and arrangements for post-war Europe firmly into US hands but it would need the cooperation of some of the top Brits to throw the fight. Failure at Arnhem also gave the Nazis a much-needed extra four months, to 1st May, 1945, in which to transport everything and everyone of value out of Germany, to hiding places in Switzerland and far-flung corners of the world such as Argentina and Indonesia.

After the war, Bush's fellow Nazi sympathizers, brothers Allen and John Foster Dulles, were busy laundering much of the Nazi loot through their New York law firm Sullivan and Cromwell. John Foster ran the State Department, and his brother the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The Dulles' Nazi continuity regime which Kennedy tried, and failed, to break, had set the US on an immediate aggressive foreign policy post-war.

The Dulles brothers' enthusiasm for corporate lobbyists like the Council on Foreign Relations, who they were happy to let dominate the State Department, created the climate whereby John F. Kennedy could be assassinated in 1963 with impunity, sending a clear message to all US presidents and candidates not to cross the all-powerful US military industrial complex.

'History will be kind to me. I know because I will write it.' – Winston Churchill

Just before he set off for June 2014's 70th D-Day anniversary, I was privileged to chat, off the record, to one of Britain's most respected military historians. A former senior army officer who has written the most detailed account of the crucial Nijmegen part of the Market Garden battle, told me: "Oh no. I won't be going to the Market Garden anniversary. It's got way too political."

Establishment "groupthink" historians have so massaged events at Arnhem and Nijmegen that telling the truth would put writers and historians in the West "beyond the pale". All except one, that is. William F. Buckingham, commissioned by Oxford University's Hew Strachan, wrote the most damning account of Market Garden, "Arnhem 1944," in 2002. In it, Buckingham rightly shreds what might be left of the reputation of airborne commander "Boy" Browning.

Echoing the theme of Powell and Pressburger's 1943 film, "The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp," that "jobs for the boys" mean failures in self-seeking, entrenched, ossified leadership, which in wartime spells disaster. Browning put General Roy Urquhart in charge of 1st Airborne Division "because he was pliable".

"The crux of this particular problem," Buckingham says, "was the British Army's tendency to value personal recommendation over specialist experience or operational expertise."

To Allen W. Dulles, for his encouragement and assurance that I was "on the right track, and should keep going," after reading my German research notes in preparation for this book, during the afternoons we talked in his house on Q Street in Washington, D.C.

To Robert W. Wolfe, director of the Modern Military Branch of the National Archives in Washington, his associate John E. Taylor, and George Chalou, supervisor of archivists in the Suitland, Maryland, branch of the National Archives, whose collective assistance in my search for telling documents from both sides of World War II contributed substantially to the historical merits of this book.

To those retired agents of the U.S. Treasury Department whose reports and files brought into focus the magnitude of Martin Bormann's campaign to shift the liquid assets of Germany to neutral nations during the last months of the war.

To those German nationals who, for the sake of history and to set the record straight about the leader they believe was the mainspring of West Germany's postwar recovery, contributed to my knowledge and insights into the remarkable Bormann organization.

Paul Manning, Martin Bormann Nazi In Exile (1981)

With the rise of the Bilderberg faction, that "problem" has now grown to mammoth proportions throughout Europe and America. Formalizing privilege and promotion through gentleman's clubs and secret societies in Britain has so enforced a "them and us" culture that we are heading back to Victorian levels of preventable, beggar-thy-neighbour homelessness, hunger and deprivation. Ever widening social division, and the viciousness that comes with it, has become de rigueur.

The prosperity of a parasitic, gangster elite has become the only priority, covered by lies and trivia of the mass media, at the expense of everyone but the favoured few. Authoritarian society has spread like a cancer where politics, education, religion and the media is all being denuded, sucked dry in a stranglehold of debt.

As the last of the old soldiers gather in Nijmegen and Arnhem for this, their last decade, we owe it to those who died at and after Arnhem, and to our children, not to pussyfoot around when it comes to nailing satanic Nazis and their collaborators.

Because the politics of racism, greed and betrayal that Hitler was so determined to impose on Europe in World War Two is now back with a vengeance.

Addendum - Heroes and villains

Wasn't The Stranglers' 1977 hit single 'No More Heroes' eerily prescient, in that from around the late seventies in the West, individuals of character and moral fibre were no longer permitted to rise to positions of cultural inspiration and fame as 'role models'.

If their promotion is not simply curtailed by the normal means, controlling the appointments process, an increasingly single-minded corporate media or music industry will 'see to them', with character assassination. Instead, pliable leaders, of weak character and no morals, are identified at school age then groomed with Harvard or Oxford scholarships such as the Rhodes scholars like Bill Clinton.

Lack of good examples for young people adds to the chaos and insecurity, which makes the masses easier to control, in atomised societies where 'received wisdom' deems the family irrelevant.

As Anton, son of strategist and lawyer to the 1930s Jewish Nazi boycott committee of America put it: 'We will win the coming conflagration, but every act of courage now on the side of God and truth means humanity will break free from the oligarchy with less chaos and slaughter.'



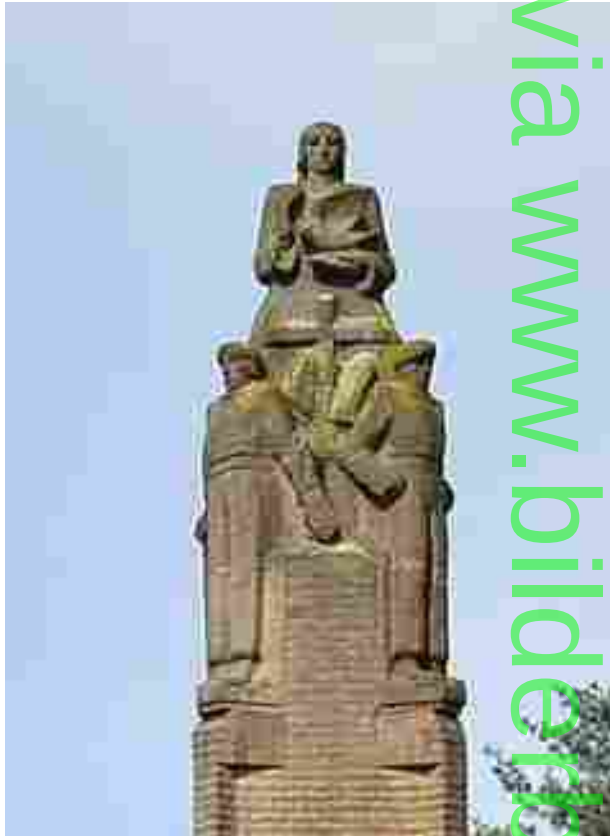
April 1944: 'Knutsford affair'. "Since it is the evident destiny of the British and Americans to rule the world, the better we know each other the better job we will do."

September 1945: "The sacrifice that these men have made must not be in vain. This war is only half-won." "We fought on the wrong side [against Germany, not the Soviets] in WWII."

General George Patton assassinated by OSS agent Douglas Bazata? Dec 1945

Appendix iii – occult excursus

The Airborne monument in Oosterbeek



Erected in the 1960s, who is the stone figure that sits, almost out of sight, atop the Oosterbeek Airborne monument near the Hartenstein museum? A woman with a dove, protected by four soldiers.

Local anti-war activist Rob van der Zon has uncovered evidence suggesting it may be Semiramis, so-called 'queen of heaven' and prostitute turned wife of Nimrod, founder of ancient Babylon.

Though the dove or pigeon is mostly seen now as a sign of peace, as with most symbols it has multiple meanings. Just as Semiramis' prostitute background, before she rose to be ruler of Babylon for five years, was suppressed, the myth put out to cover it was that, as a girl, she was orphaned and fed during her infant years by doves.

Berlin's Tiergarten 'victory column' is also topped by an occult goddess. 'Crooked cross' Nazi ideology, cooked up in the early 1920s by Rosenberg and Thule society Theosophists, was diametrically opposed to Biblical faiths. The cult of Adolf Hitler was a mystery religion modelled on 'man-gods' in the worst of the classical tradition.

As those survivors who participated in operation Market Garden pass away it is becoming clear that the character of the anniversary is changing from sombre memorial, to 'commemoration', or remembering something good. Indeed the annual march is called the 'commemoration march'. How long, one might ask, until activities around Oosterbeek and Arnhem every September, become open 'celebration'?

An alleged letter from Albert Pike to Giuseppe Mazzini

The following is an alleged quote from a letter Confederate Captain and Scottish Rite Grand Master Albert Pike wrote to Garibaldi's Italian unification adviser and mafia founder Giuseppe Mazzini in 1871.

Much evidence has been presented supposedly proving the letter to be a malicious fabrication. Most notably by Terry Melanson in his 2010 article 'Albert Pike to Mazzini, August 15 1871: Three World Wars?' and James Corbett's 2019 'No, Albert Pike Did NOT Predict WWII'.

The trouble is they are up against a virtual impossibility in proving a negative, which makes one wonder why they bothered. Corbett's article may perhaps have been a response to the March 2016 publication of the Pike allegations, quoting the alleged letter, in UK national newspapers Daily Mail and Daily Express.

The three world wars Pike is alleged to have planned, could enable those who inherited the secret societies he and Mazzini controlled, to take over the world. This letter is alleged to have been on display in the British Museum Library in London until 1977.

"The First World War must be brought about in order to permit the Illuminati to overthrow the power of the Czars in Russia and of making that country a fortress of atheistic Communism. The divergences caused by the "agentur" (agents) of the Illuminati between the British and Germanic Empires will be used to foment this war. At the end of the war, Communism will be built and used in order to destroy the other governments and in order to weaken the religions."

"The Second World War must be fomented by taking advantage of the differences between the Fascists and the political Zionists. This war must be brought about so that Nazism is destroyed and that the political Zionism be strong enough to institute a sovereign state of Israel in Palestine. During the Second World War, International Communism must become strong enough in order to balance Christendom, which would be then restrained and held in check until the time when we would need it for the final social cataclysm."

"The Third World War must be fomented by taking advantage of the differences caused by the "agentur" of the "Illuminati" between the political Zionists and the leaders of Islamic World. The war must be conducted in such a way that Islam (the Moslem Arabic World) and political Zionism (the State of Israel) mutually destroy each other.

Meanwhile the other nations, once more divided on this issue will be constrained to fight to the point of complete physical, moral, spiritual and economical exhaustion... We shall unleash the Nihilists and the atheists, and we shall provoke a formidable social cataclysm which in all its horror will show clearly to the nations the effect of absolute atheism, origin of savagery and of the most bloody turmoil.

Then everywhere, the citizens, obliged to defend themselves against the world minority of revolutionaries, will exterminate those destroyers of civilization, and the multitude, disillusioned with Christianity, whose deistic spirits will from that moment be without compass or direction, anxious for an ideal, but without knowing where to render its adoration, will receive the true light through the universal manifestation of the pure doctrine of Lucifer, brought finally out in the public view.

The fact remains that the horrifying first and second world wars have transpired much as described. The 'leaked' text amounts a long term plan to create well resourced fake versions of all the monotheistic faiths, to set them at each others throats and discredit them.

Some might also remark that it could be seen as an attempt to resume the efforts of the medieval Knights Templar to control those faiths through physical control of the Middle East and those faiths' institutions there, specifically Jerusalem.

It would also not be the first time that such a document, if it were indeed an embarrassing leak, would have disappeared from the archives.

1640s – Cromwell's English Civil War coup

The 'profession' of sanitising greed and sealing secrecy by persuading individuals to wilfully sell themselves to a cult is nothing new. Witchcraft in the Christian era, or 'mystery religions' were largely underground, but in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the emergence of Freemasonry, Theosophy, and other public offshoots have been examined by several including James Fraser in 'The Golden Bough' (1890), Margaret Murray 'The Witch-Cult in Western Europe' (1923) and Montague Summers 'Witchcraft and Demonology' (1926).

The superstition-surrounded silence of these cults sits quite comfortably within the secret services. Arguably, sanctioned by the monarchy from before the days of John Dee, with the Order of the Garter and Knights Templar before him, they had their greatest coup at the end of the spiritual and military battles of the English Civil War. This conflagration led to the takeover of government from the landed classes by the capitalists and accelerated rural evictions. It had global repercussions, supplying plentiful, impoverished supply of labour on which the British empire was built.

Though speculative (non-stone-cutting) freemasonry professes its origins to have been in 1717 its clear from his own testimony that it was already seducing the most respectable and powerful in the land as early as 1646 when statesman and historian Elias Ashmole was initiated. Indeed there appears to have been quite a drive to recruit during the fighting, presumably as a way of concealing ones true allegiances and securing some material or property advantage from the conflict.

But what of Cromwell's sticky 1648 problem of what to do with the captured king? As day-to-day experience of military rule was turning the country slowly against his roundheads Cromwell knew parliament would never agree to his treason trial. If Charles I was left alive the king was bound to gather evidence and likely turn the tables on Cromwell. Charles had to be dispatched fast and with some appearance of legal justification.

According to Abbé Larudan in his 1746 pamphlet 'Les Francs Maçons Écrasés', couched in the lofty language of an attempt to rebuild Solomon's Temple, Cromwell brought together trusted friends from all factions, persuading them to swear oaths of allegiance to freemasonry and to secretly report back to him so that all dissenters could be removed. My 'The Siege Of Heaven' book has my complete occult timeline.

Cromwell's coup was finalised with Pride's Purge on 6th December 1648, where all those MPs sympathetic to the king were arrested by Cromwell's son-in-law. Then, between 20-26th January 1649, the king who'd done his best to halt enclosure and foster religious toleration was tried and executed by what we would now call a kangaroo court.

It is surprising how few have noted that Oliver Cromwell was the great great grandson of Thomas Cromwell, whose horrendous theft and destruction of infirmaries, schools, choirs and libraries, in hundreds of abbeys, priories, friaries and convents a century before, brought the medieval era, in England, to a shuddering end.

The importance of rooting out puppetry, divided loyalties and secrecy amongst our leaders should be crystal clear. Particularly because they show all the appearance of a tiny number of people or families, ruling us from an easily shattered glass pyramid.

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The Martin Bormann Nazi Gold & Uranium Timeline

By 1944 Hitler's private secretary Martin Bormann controlled almost all the \$1bn+ the Nazis had looted from occupied Europe. Since 2012 Tony Gosling has been investigating evidence that at least from August 1944 'final solution' architect, Reichsleiter Bormann successfully bargained, with Churchill's private secretary Desmond Morton, to protect him after WWII.



Alleged Martin Bormann photograph in Buenos Aires in 1972 aged 72 by Hungarian investigative journalist Ladislav Farago



Martin Bormann in 1944 when he was Hitler's Private Secretary and Reichsleiter, or head of the Nazi Party in charge of promotions (aged 44)

Soldiers and journalists such as Ladislav Farago, Harry Beckhough, Paul Manning, Stewart Steven, Dave Barnby, John Ainsworth-Davis, Laurence de Mello, Carter Hydrick, Dave Emory, Jill Goulding, Mike Sparks and Joseph Farrell have all done valuable research and writing on what may be the ultimate WWII betrayal, masterminded by Winston Churchill's private secretary Major Desmond Morton.

Tony has produced the following timeline of Bormann's rise to power and subsequent rescue and protection by international organised crime, operating at the apex of the British state.

1944-56: 'M' section MI6 agent and Nazi party treasurer?

1871, 15 August – Grand Master of U.S. Scottish Rite Freemasonry and founder of the Klu-Klux-Klan, confederate army Captain Albert Pike allegedly pens a letter to founder of The Mafia and uniter of Italy Guiseppi Mazzini suggesting a plan of 'Three World Wars' and revolutions to bring about a world government dominated by secret societies through an enormous final 'religious war' in the Middle East. Pike's First World War is projected to leave Palestine in British hands and a Second World War will allow Zionist influence in London to smooth the creation of a pseudo-Judaic crusader state to dominate Palestine and Jerusalem.

1884 – Quatuor Coronati Masonic lodge established in London which Anton Chaitkin, son of legal council and strategist to the Jewish 1930s U.S. Nazi boycott committee, Jacob Chaitkin, says became the secret headquarters for Zionist lobbying of the British government.

1900, 17 June – Martin Bormann is born in Wegeleben, a small village near Halberstadt near Germany's Hartz mountains, to a strict Lutheran family.

1917, May – Eton educated Freemason Desmond Morton is appointed to GHQ, France as one of four Aides de Camp to Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander-in-Chief who usually gave oral orders which Morton and other ADCs then transcribed. When Winston Churchill became Minister of Munitions in July, 1917 he renewed a friendship with Morton joining him on frequent visits to GHQ and the WWI front line.

1919 – Desmond Morton appointed to key Foreign Office job running the Secret Intelligence Service MI6's Counter-Bolshevism, Section V. Freemason Winston Churchill says he arranged the position for his friend.

1920, 24 February – Formation of the Nazi party, NSDAP, in Munich, Germany by group including Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess, Ernst Rohm, Dietrich Eckart, Anton Drexler, Gottfried Feder, Hans Frank and the Nazi party's 'spiritual father' Alfred Rosenberg.

1922 – Bormann joins Freikorps Rossbach, the military wing of the Deutschvölkische Freiheitspartei (DFP), one of many far right political/military groups fighting Germany's trades unions and Communists.

1923 – Pan-European Union is formed in Munich. 'Paneuropa manifesto' also published by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi. All financed by Max Warburg via Lionel de Rothschild.

1923 – Desmond Morton purchases 'Earlylands' a detached house on Main Road in Crockham Hill, Kent.

1923, 31 May – Having risen in the Freikorps after providing land for them to train on, Bormann orders murder of his 63 year old former school teacher Walter Kadow who he suspects of being a communist spy. Prime suspect for the actual murder

Rudolf Höss, future commander of Auschwitz concentration camp, was sentenced to ten years in prison. On March 24th, 1924, Bormann was sentenced to one year in prison for ordering the killing, guaranteeing his and Höss' status as far right martyrs.

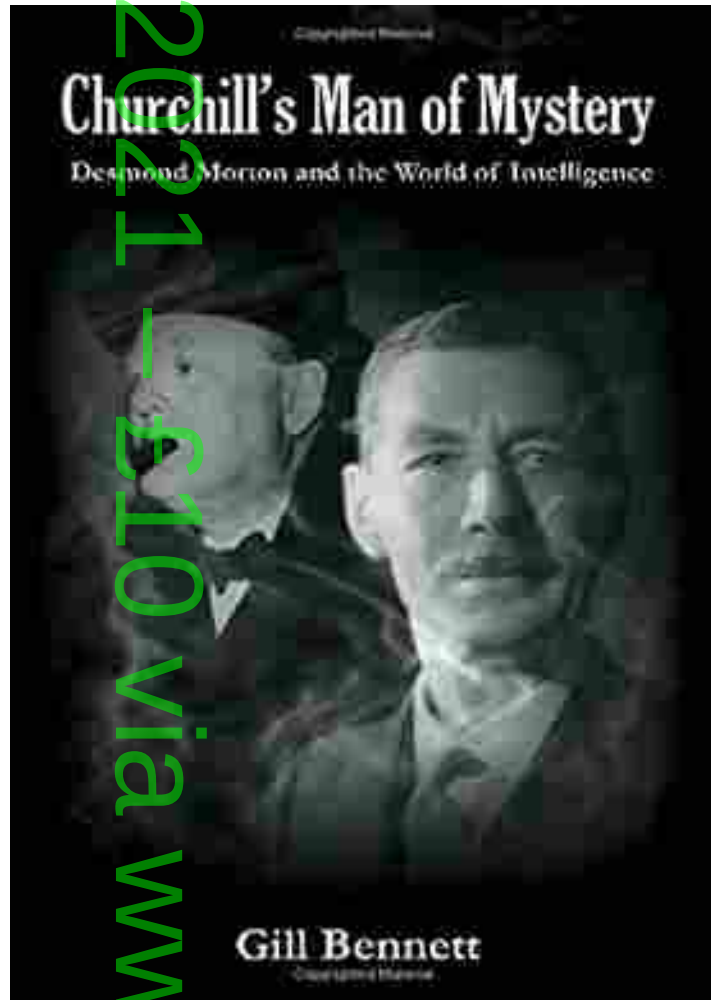
1924, April – Having bought Chartwell in September 1922, Winston Churchill spends his first night in the manor house, near Westerham, Kent, 2 miles or 45 minutes walk from Desmond Morton's Earlylands, down the road.

1924, 10 October – MI6 officer Desmond Morton prepares the 'Zinoviev Letter' hoax and publishes it in the Daily Mail. Purporting to be from the Soviet Comintern chairman Grigory Zinoviev to British communists, four days before the general election of October 1924 it successfully damages Ramsay McDonald's chances of forming a Labour government. Morton's letter urged UK communists to 'prepare for military insurrection in working-class areas' of Britain and for 'subverting the British army and navy'.

1927, 19 February – Bormann joins Nazi party NSDAP. Membership number 60508

1928 – Bormann is made the Nazi party's Thüringen region leader nr. Gotha, Coburg & Altenburg.

1931, 18 September – Hitler's niece, Geli Raubal 'shoots herself' at her Munich flat after breaking off what is thought to have been a sexual relationship with uncle Adolf. Martin Bormann is said to have subsequently bribed Munich police detective Heinrich Muller who was investigating her death not to investigate her death. As confidants of Herr Hitler Bormann and Muller are to go on to achieve 'great things' in the Nazi party.



1933, 23 March – Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany through use of both street violence and winning the popular vote at a time of mass unemployment and economic chaos.

1933, 1 July – Bormann appointed Stabsleiter, personal assistant to Rudolf Hess.

1933, 10 October – Hitler assigns Bormann “Reichsleiter der NSDAP”, highest rank in the Nazi party.

1935 – Bormann is asked to join Hitler’s inner circle. Now present at meetings he accompanies the führer everywhere, acting as Hitler’s unofficial secretary.

1938 – Using forced labour, Martin Bormann completes building of Hitler’s ‘Eagle’s Nest’ retreat complex at Berchtesgarden, Obersalzberg in the Bavarian/Austrian alps. Estate deeds are in Bormann’s personal name.

1941, 10 May – Rudolf Hess is persuaded to fly to Britain on a bogus ‘peace mission’ a few weeks before Germany’s disastrous 22 June ‘Operation Barbarossa’ invasion of the Soviet Union and betrayal of Stalin.

1941, 12 May – Martin Bormann, takes Hess’ job running the Nazi party, controlling promotion and access to the Führer.

1942, 20 January – Bormann organises but does not attend notorious Wannsee Conference. Eichmann, Heydrich, Müller and other top SS officers and doctors agree The ‘Final Solution’ to the Jewish question: extermination.

1942, 19 August – Operation Jubilee. Disastrous Canadian British raid on the French coast at Dieppe. 1,500 Canadian soldiers are killed and wounded as well as 500 British and 500 Germans. A further 2,000 Canadians were captured by the German garrison who seemed to ‘know they were coming’. Instructed by Churchill’s private secretary Desmond Morton, Op JB author John Ainsworth Davis pre-warned the German High command, giving precise details about the raid to establish his double agent cover.

1942, 25 August – King George VI’s brother Prince George, who had been involved in Hess debriefings, is among 15 killed in crash of Short Sunderland W4026 at Eagle’s Rock, Caithness. Cover-up ensued because Prince George’s boyfriend, under intelligence cover, was on board too. According to sole survivor, rear gunner Andrew Jack and his niece, Margaret Harris, Prince George had been drinking but insisted on flying the plane.

1944, Thursday 10 August – Red House Meeting in Strasbourg. Bormann initiates Nazi industrialists’ flight capital programme to ‘bury treasure’ in Switzerland, Argentina etc.. Quiet countermanding of Hitler’s orders begins, eg. scorched earth ‘Nero’ policy reversed, leaving infrastructure intact for Allied advance. Bormann now appears to be secretly cooperating with the Allies.

1944, 17-25 September – Operation Market Garden (A Bridge Too Far). The biggest airborne operation in history. A potentially devastating Allied thrust across the Rhine

at Arnhem, to the Ruhr, is betrayed to the Abwehr by Nazi spies Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands' and his Dutch Maquis, or partisan, agent 'King Kong'. Arnhem is there for the taking at 19:00 Sep 24 when German demolition of Nijmegen bridge fails, but British Generals Browning, Horrocks and Montgomery conspire to halt advance for 17 hrs until Arnhem bridge is recaptured by German army and 1st Airborne division is destroyed with 10,000 casualties. VE Day is delayed by four months, giving Nazis much-needed time to squirrel away \$1bn war loot, arrange survival deals with Allies and make Soviets do most of fighting to Berlin.

1944, 10 October – alleged test of German atomic bomb at Ludwigslust, 60 miles East of Hamburg, recorded in [Allied intelligence reports which were only declassified in 2017](#).

1945, 11 January – Ian Fleming flies to Switzerland under diplomatic cover with a letter from Winston Churchill to investigate control of Nazi deposits there. He meets with Swiss finance minister Ernest Nobs in Basel and explains that as a soon-to-be war victor he needs names of Nazi account signatories to help redistribute looted Nazi wealth across Europe after hostilities. Before Fleming returns home Madame Claudine Fouchet of Swiss intelligence takes him to see some of the vast Nazi loot in a vault hidden in the Alps and passes him an envelope containing a simple note: 'NSDAP 60508', Nazi Party membership number of Martin Bormann.

1945, Monday 30 April – In Berlin, Adolf Hitler tells Bormann to, "bury everything, you will need it to return to power", entrusts him with his last will and testament, hands leadership to Admiral Karl Dönitz and commits suicide.

1945, Tuesday 1 May – Near Friedrichstrasse Station as Bormann, Fleming, Ainsworth Davis, Günther and Brabenov are creeping from the Berlin Führerbunker toward the rescue commandos, just East of Weidendamm Bridge, Bormann double Günther and Hitler's doctor Dr Ludwig Stumpfegger are killed by Soviet fire. Bormann pops what may have been a potassium cyanide phial into the dying Günther's mouth.

1945, 1-11 May – Commander Ian Fleming of Royal Navy Intelligence oversees and John Ainsworth-Davis is operational commander Op JB to ensure Bormann is smuggled out of Berlin by commandos, via the Spree and Havel rivers over ten days. Disembarking on the Elbe near Werben in the Allied sector on 11th May Bormann is handed over to Major Desmond Morton, O.C. 'M' section, MI6, which is financed directly by King George VI. Training had taken place on the Chichester canal and at Birdham commando base, near 'stone frigate' HMS Northney, Hayling Island, Hants. All is evidenced in detail by **John Ainsworth-Davis**, aka. Christopher Creighton, in his 1996 book, Op JB. [1]

1945, night of 12/13 May – German submarine U-234 commanded by Lt. Captain Johann Heinrich Fehler is transporting 560kg of precious Nazi enriched Uranium U235, encased in gold, from the Baltic to Japan. Onboard two Japanese naval officers Hideo Tomonaga and Lt. Genzo Shoji are killed or commit suicide shortly before the U-boat alters course and then surrenders to Destroyer USS Sutton (DE771) on 14

May. With a skeleton crew and shadowed by the Sutton, U-234 heads for the US naval base at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Its deadly cargo, now destined for the Manhattan Project, is secretly offloaded on 18 May 1945. [2]

1945, May – After debriefing, Martin Bormann is allegedly given cover identity of William Robert Hornegold, D.O.B. 1906. Bormann is sole signatory to Nazi bank accounts, mostly in Switzerland, Spain and Argentina, which contain over a billion dollars worth of looted wealth from Nazi occupations in Europe and elsewhere.

1945, 4 August – Commodore Coastal Convoys & Commander, Special Boat Unit, who was responsible for training Op JB commandos at Birdham, Harold Goulding DSO, dies suddenly and unexpectedly at Bangour Hospital, Edinburgh aged 41. Under the care of celebrated neurosurgeon Dr Norman Dodd cause of death is given as ‘subdural haematoma following meningitis’. Family told conflicting stories. Harry’s grand-daughter Jill Goulding publishes account: ‘Churchill’s Most Secret 001’ (2018).

1946, March – Hamburg-based former SS officer known only as ‘Borgolde’ reports that in late March Martin Bormann was brought to Dusseldorf, presumably by the British, to attend a nascent secret ODESSA conference of former party leaders. The object appears to have been to use the former Nazi party leader to lure the ‘SS Resistance’ and ‘Werewolves’ in so they could all be photographed, identified, tracked and a decision could then be made about who would and would not be arrested. Arrests were made in May and into the Summer under British counter-intelligence ‘Operation Lampshade’. [1]

1946, 1 October – Nuremberg trials convict Martin Bormann of war crimes ‘in absentia’ and he is sentenced to death by hanging.

1946 – U.S. Treasury intelligence report states 750 companies are being set up under Bormann’s control all over the world by German industrialists following Aug. 10, 1944 Red House meeting in Strasbourg. The report lists 112 in Spain, 58 in Portugal, 35 in Turkey, 98 in Argentina, 214 in Switzerland, and 233 in other countries.

1947, 29 November – Nelson Rockefeller delivers crucial Latin American votes for the Zionists after heated negotiations with David Ben-Gurion and intelligence chief Reuven Shiloah as the UN recognises the state of Israel. For the Israelis the price is a cast-iron commitment to neither pursue nor publicise any Nazi war criminals, including those then working directly for US Secretary of State Allan Dulles. To quote Rockefeller: “You can have vengeance, or you can have a country, but you cannot have both.” [3]

1952 – Bormann travelling back and forth from Europe to South America, allegedly had identity changed once more, this time to Peter Michael Broderick-Hartley.

1955, 5 April – Publication of Ian Fleming’s ‘Moonraker’ the Bond novel with some of the strongest hints at collaboration between the Transatlantic powers and the Nazis, particularly rocket science. The Eon film, which features industrialist-villain Hugo Drax threatening London with a nuclear missile rather like the real wartime V2 threat

from a V2 with a nuclear bomb which had preoccupied Churchill and that Fleming knew about, was released in 1959.

1956, 29 April – As Soviet premiere Khrushchev prepares to visit Britain with an unprecedented security entourage, Prime minister Anthony Eden orders fugitive Martin Bormann, however financially useful he is, out of the UK.

1958, 15 February – According to Paraguayan police papers released in 1998, Martin Bormann is said to have died of stomach cancer and been buried in an unmarked grave in Ita, near Asuncion, Paraguay.

1960, 20 May – Adolf Eichmann is abducted by Mossad officers in Buenos Aires under leadership of Isser Harel and flown to Israel for trial. Paul Manning has revealed the Bormann crime network promptly told Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Mossad chief Isser Harel, that finance for Israel will end if any further '4th Reich' Nazi war criminals are pursued.[4]

1964, 12 August – Death of H.M. Naval Intelligence Commander, Op JB Commanding Officer and Bond author Ian Fleming, aged 56.



1972, 25 November – Daily Express publishes front page lead ‘Martin Bormann Alive’ based on work of Express reporter **Stewart Steven** and Ladislav Farago’s South American intelligence documents.

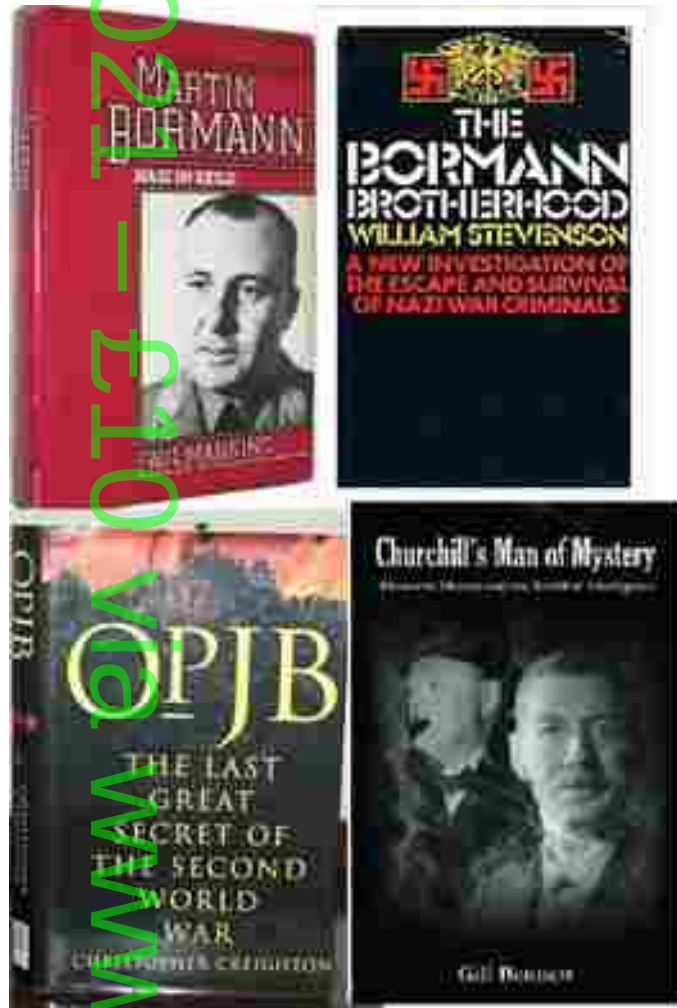
1972, 7 December – Construction workers uncover two bodies near Friedrichstrasse station in West Berlin. Dental records of one allegedly match Bormann’s.

1973, 1 January – Publication of ‘The Bormann Brotherhood, A New Investigation of the Escape & Survival of Nazi War Criminals’ by former navy pilot, Canadian TV documentary producer and author of ‘A Man Called Intrepid’, **William Stevenson**. Bormann’s activities in Paraguay tracked, top Nazis now active in NATO identified.

1975, 1 May – Hungarian investigative journalist and alleged CIA agent **Ladislav Farago** says he has met Bormann in Argentina and publishes ‘Aftermath, Martin Bormann and the Fourth Reich’. Farago also alleges he has uncovered an organised crime network which includes well-known ‘missing’ Nazi war criminals such as Heinrich Müller, known about, but not pursued by, NATO intelligence services.

1981, 8 September – Former CBS wartime radio journalist **Paul Manning** publishes ‘Martin Bormann, Nazi In Exile’ where he details Bormann activities in South America creating 750 ‘4th Reich business mafia’ companies into which laundered Nazi loot is injected. Former SS officers and international Nazi sympathisers are given seats on these boards. Unscrupulous Zionists are recruited as senior board members in these companies to camouflage the ‘Bormann Network’s’ Nazi origins.

1989 – Major Desmond Morton’s replacement as commander of ‘M’ section MI6, Susan Kemp, tells John Ainsworth-Davis this is the year Bormann (more likely another doppelganger) died and was buried in Reigate cemetery.



1995, December – Reports in News of the World and Mail on Sunday that one of Martin Bormann's many sons is living in Wray Common Road, Reigate. Diligent journalists have allegedly stood the story up with documentary evidence. Shortly after publication 'Martin Bormann's son' is arrested on drugs charges. Whilst on remand he is reported to have committed suicide by hanging in his cell. Whether this 'Bormann's son' really died and was buried, or there was a mock funeral and he got a new identity, is unknown.

1996, Sunday 1 September – Publication of 'Op JB, The Last Great Secret Of The Second World War' by **John Ainsworth-Davis** under the pen name Christopher Creighton because he is worried about being prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. It details the top secret operation masterminded by Ian Fleming and Churchill's private secretary Major Desmond Morton for commandos to rescue Bormann from Berlin, via canals, at the end of World War Two. The story is endorsed by letters from WWII Royal Navy intelligence commander turned author, Ian Fleming and Winston Churchill. Another endorsement later emerges by Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

1998, Monday 4 May – German and Swiss scientists say DNA tests on the 'Bormann skull' dug up in central Berlin is conclusive proof that Bormann died there in the final days of WWII. However the skull has eight dental fillings more than his WWII records indicate and red clay on the skull is found in Ita, Paraguay but not Berlin.

2010 – Churchill research fellow, former deputy head of Reigate Priory primary school, Grace Filby, gives her 'Churchill's Secret Reigate' talks. Local contacts tell Grace there was a 'Bormann doppelganger', who could be produced if the Russians accused the British government of hiding the real Bormann in Reigate. Her presentation examines a WWII bunker under Reigate Hill built secretly in 1941. S.E. Regional Command was General Montgomery's 21st Army Group headquarters, originally for the defence of Britain in the event of a Nazi invasion but was used by him until 1944. Grace explains British leaders lived under tight but subtle guard in large detached houses at the top of Underhill Park Road, cunningly modified for defence, and with access to 'Monty's Hideout' bunker complex. Winston Churchill was billeted at 'Broadleaze' and Montgomery at 'Underbeeches'.

2015, 18 March – Grace Filby attends Buckingham Palace and meets the queen. Grace dies in the winter of 2015/16, three weeks after being diagnosed with cancer.

2015, March – Archaeologists from the University of Buenos Aires unearth a 1940s built 'Nazi refuge' in, Teyu Cuare Misiones, by the Paraguay/Uruguay/Brazil border, in Argentina. Locals say Bormann had lived there, ten minutes drive from Paraguay.

Comments, criticism or anything to add?

If you have anything to add do please call me, **Tony Gosling, 07786 952037**, 11:00 – 19:00 Mon to Thu or send me an SMS text, whenever suits. I also have further extracts/articles detailing this story which I will post to you for a £10.00, cheque/PO.

Email me at tony@cultureshop.org.uk or post at **Tony Gosling, PRSC Arts Centre, 17-25 Jamaica Street, BRISTOL, BS2 8JP**. I acknowledge receipt on request.

‘From South America, where payment must be made with subtlety, the Bormann organisation has made a substantial contribution. It has drawn many of the brightest Jewish businessmen into a participatory role in the development of many of its corporations, and many of these Jews share their prosperity most generously with Israel. If their proposals are sound, they are even provided with a specially dispensed venture capital fund. I spoke with one Jewish businessmen in Hartford, Connecticut. He had arrived there quite unknown several years before our conversation, but with Bormann money as his leverage. Today he is more than a millionaire, a quiet leader in the community with a certain share of his profits earmarked as always for his venture capital benefactors. This has taken place in many other instances across America and demonstrates how Bormann’s people operate in the contemporary commercial world, in contrast to the fanciful nonsense with which Nazis are described in so much ‘literature.’

So much emphasis is placed on select Jewish participation in Bormann companies that when Adolf Eichmann was seized and taken to Tel Aviv to stand trial, it produced a shock wave in the Jewish and German communities of Buenos Aires. Jewish leaders informed the Israeli authorities in no uncertain terms that this must never happen again because a repetition would permanently rupture relations with the Germans of Latin America, as well as with the Bormann organization, and cut off the flow of Jewish money to Israel. It never happened again, and the pursuit of Bormann quieted down at the request of these Jewish leaders. He is residing in an Argentinean safe haven, protected by the most efficient German infrastructure in history as well as by all those whose prosperity depends on his well-being.’

<http://spitfirelist.com/books/martin-bormann-nazi-in-exile/>



Jan Fleming and John Alsworth Davis bring Martin Bormann to the UK for Churchill's private secretary Major Desmond Morton

From 1945, to 1955 Russian state visit, was Bormann living in Wray Common Road, Reigate, Surrey near Army's S.E. Command HQ tunnels?

Journalist Ludimex Farnge and former CBS reporter Paul Manning discover Martin Bormann in Argentina in 1970s

Why this stuff still matters

Was the Nazi reign of terror a test-bed, or model, for a future authoritarian, technocratic regime which would ignite 'perpetual war' for its own political purposes? George Orwell predicted as much immediately after WWII.

All is needed is a financial crash, as we saw in 1929, and several years of joblessness and other economic hardship, to create the right conditions for a 'strong man' or 'man god' as Hitler was referred to, to rise to absolute power. Indeed economic disaster would arguably be like a 'red carpet' for the next Hitler.

One can imagine a much softer toned, benevolent seeming dictator who articulates the wishes of ordinary people which have for so long been deliberately suppressed by him and his elite colleagues. If we understand links between the Nazis and international organised crime, that may help prevent the emergence of a future totalitarian state.

'It has been said that, as a young man, Winston Churchill was a member of the Illuminati of Adam Weishaupt. In view of his tirelessly inquiring mind, it would not be very surprising if that were so.' Dennis Wheatley, *The Devil & All His Works*, Hutchinson (1971)

[1] p155-6, *The Last Nazis, SS Werewolf Guerrilla Resistance in Europe 1944-1947* by Perry Biddiscombe



Presented to
Sgt. Robinson
2nd Grenadier Guards
for his gallant
conduct in
the field
during
the
battle of
Nijmegen
1944



Carrington's Courage

Pinnacle of Operation Market Garden 19:00hrs Wed 20th Sept 1944

A scenario from the 1944 battle for Nijmegen and Arnhem for two board war-games

This scenario takes as its starting point the successful crossing of the Nijmegen bridge, breakout and penetration through Lent into The Island toward Arnhem by Sgt Robinson's Sherman tank troop of the 2nd Grenadier Guards.



By failing to destroy the bridge at around 18:15hrs on Wednesday 20th September, when Heinz Harmel saw British tanks about to cross it, his 10th SS 'Fruntsberg' armoured division was caught 'on the hop'. Grenadier Guardsman Sergeant Robinson, pleased that he and his squadron had crossed the bridge without it being blown, used the element of surprise to great effect. Fruntsberg troops were not ready, being assembled and billeted several miles to the East of the Nijmegen-Arnhem road in Bemmel.

Elements of the 10th SS were still making their way toward Bemmel across the Pannerden ferry just as the Arnhem bridge Northern ramp was being cleared of wreckage. Two Tiger tanks were reported rumbling south across Arnhem bridge around 20:00 Wednesday evening for the first time since Frost's 2nd battalion of the 1st Airborne division had seized it on the Sunday evening.

In theory these Tigers could have been engaged by leading elements of Guards Armoured as they appeared on the bridge's Southern ramp, or even been prevented from crossing the Arnhem bridge at all, had Captain Carrington or Horrocks' not halted the operation and Sgt. Robinson's spirited advance been reinforced. We now know, due to the disposition of German forces, the armour, such a move via dyke road or main road, with elements of the 504 PIR, would have been virtually unopposed .

The unexpected breakout happened just as night was about to fall. This is arguably the true zenith, or 'high water mark', of the Market Garden campaign where the reinforcement of Frost's force at Arnhem bridge came within a hair's breadth of being realised.



This is a 'what if' scenario considering what might have happened if, once capturing the Northern end of Nijmegen bridge the Guards' Armoured division and 82nd Airborne had teamed up as armour with infantry that evening, or they had joined with the nearby divisional reserve infantry brigade to make a Wednesday evening dash for Arnhem.

The German's objective is to form a blocking line to stop XXX Corps linking up with Frost at the Arnhem bridge.

This scenario has been prepared for use with two games

Firstly Multiman Publishing's 'It Never Snows' whose designers claim, incorrectly in my view, their own 'high water mark' scenario, timed to start BEFORE the successful assault on Nijmegen Bridge. It was the operational dispositions around 7.30pm, at the time of Grenadier Guardsman Sergeant Robinson's fighting reconnaissance action through Lent and under the railway bridge which represent the true 'high water mark' of Operation Market Garden and that's why I begin 'Carrington's Courage' with the historical unit dispositions then.



Secondly SPI's 1976 game 'Highway To The Reich' which has no such 'high water mark' scenario.

Historical accuracy

I have done my best, using historical orders of battle, contemporary accounts, as well as notes to the existing war-games, to give correct unit dispositions and strengths at 19:00 hrs. If you have any corrections to 'fine tune' further editions of these rules I would very much like to hear from you. Do please write to me along with a photocopy or quote of your source and SAE to < Tony Gosling, Dialect radio, 17-25 Jamaica Street, BRISTOL, BS2 8JP > and I will credit you in future editions.

Polish parachute brigade

One of the most mystifying decisions of the allied generals, possibly for political reasons connected with the mysterious 1943 death of Polish prime-minister-in-exile

General Sikorski, was to drop the Polish parachute brigade where they could have little or no effect. Edward Prchal was the pilot of the RAF Liberator who was forced, from his California home, as late as 1968, to deny a conspiracy to kill Sikorsky. Any credible Market Garden war-game must allow for it to be freely brought into play by the Allied player where it could have the greatest effect against the Germans.

Don't mention the politics of Market Garden

With the inevitability for Germany's defeat staring them in the face Hitler's treasurer Martin Bormann set up August's Red House Meeting in Strasbourg to broker secret deals between US and German corporations. Nazi expertise and wealth was being quietly exchanged for the promise of safe passage and favours after the war.

But there was another force driving Allied and German interests together in the late summer of 1944. The reaction against fascism, or 'Corporatism' as Mussolini called it, because corporations directed national policy, had brought millions more supporters to the communist cause right across Europe.



These communists, as an organised political force, threatened to nationalise and otherwise confiscate monopolies and other key industries from families who had held industrial empires for generations. The Socialist idea of redistribution of resources from rich to poor was a threat to the comfortable lifestyles they had built around themselves, their friends and family, which had turned them into the modern equivalent of feudal barons with enormous retinues and power.

In order to secrete the looted wealth of Europe in Switzerland and around the world for laundering after the war though, the Germans needed more time. The failure of

Market Garden, deliberate or otherwise, bought them that precious extra three months and when the Russians and the Allies arrived in Berlin all the loot had disappeared.

Some believe 'M' Section MI6, King George VI, Desmond Morton, Winston Churchill and Ian Fleming conspired to remove the man with the keys to the Nazi wealth, Martin Bormann, out of Germany from under the noses of the Red Army to begin a secret besuited Fourth Reich in the board rooms of the western world. They called it Operation James Bond and former CBS news correspondent Paul Manning detailed their post war successes in his 1982 book 'Martin Bormann Nazi In Exile, for which his son was shot dead and his publisher kneecapped. But that's another story...

Bibliography

Because Market Garden was a political hot potato from the moment it was agreed to by Eisenhower and Montgomery, sealed off from the world in an aircraft near Brussels, a lot of tosh has been commissioned about it to obscure mistakes at the top: Nijmegen, Saunders; Op JB, Creighton; Martin Bormann Nazi in Exile, Manning.



It Never Snows – Multiman publishing

5.9 Carrington's Courage

First Turn: 7 - Last Turn: 18 - Length: 12 turns

Special Rules: There is no Planning and Placement of DZ Markers (see rule 2.1b). The Allied units to air drop have been predetermined. There are some deviations from the game rules for Air Drops.

Allied Artillery Points Available: Airborne: 8 per division to start. 1 Abn Div Glider & Div Troops LZ/DZ has been captured by the Germans. XXX Corps: Unlimited

Landing and Drop Zones

A45.05: 1 Pol Abn Bde DZ

B2.32: 82 Abn Div Glider & Div Troops LZ/DZ

E59.30: 101 Abn Div Glider & Div Troops LZ/DZ

British set-up

1st Airborne

A49.05: 1 CW Recce Co (-1), 1 CW Para Bde: A2 Abn Co, B2 Abn Co (-1)

A47.21: 4 CW Para Bde (B/10 (-1 step), D/10 CW Para Co, B/156 (-1 step) CW Para Co)

A45.19: 1 CW AL Bde (B/KSB CW Glider Co)

A44.14: 1 CW AL Bde (B/Bdr CW Glider Co, Spt/Bdr CW Weapon Co)

A45.13: 1 CW Abn Div (1 AL CW Arty Bn), CW Glider Pilot Rgt (A/1, G/1 CW Pilot Co)

A45.14: CW Glider Pilot Rgt (C/2 CW Pilot Co)

A45.15: 1 CW AL Bde (C/Bdr, D/Bdr CW Glider Co)

A46.13: 4 CW Para Bde (A/10 (-1 step), C/156 (-1 step) CW Para Co), 1 CW AL Bde (Spt/KSB CW Weapon Co)

A46.14: CW Glider Pilot Rgt (B/1 CW Pilot Co)

A46.15: 1 CW AL Bde (AL Bdr CW Glider Co), CW Glider Pilot Rgt (F /2 (-1 step) CW Pilot Co)

A47.14: 1 CW AL Bde (C/KSB, D/KSB CW Glider Co) , CW Glider Pilot Rgt (D/1 CW Pilot Co)

A47.15: 1 CW Abn Div (21 CW Para Co), 4 CW Para Bde (4 CW Eng Co), CW Glider Pilot Rgt (E/2 CW Pilot Co)

A46.11: 4 CW Para Bde (A/11 (-1 step), B/11 (-1 step) CW Para Co), 1 AL Bde (C/Ssf CW Glider Co, Spt/Ssf CW Weapon Co)

A47.12: 1 CW Para Bde (S/1 (-1 step), T/1 (-1 step), B/3 (-1 step) CW Para Co)

Setup with 1 CW Abn Div except **A49.06:** 1 CW Para Bde (1 CW AT Plt), 4 CW Para Bde (1, 2 CW AT Plt), 1 Pol Abn Bde (AT Pol AT Co)

XXX Corps:

A32.07: A2 HHC Recce

B20.33: B2, C2, D2 HHC Recce

A24.01: 1/2 GG Armour (-1), **B22.32:** 2/2 GG Armour, 3/2 GG Armour (-1)

B21.32: GG Mech Inf 2/1 (-1), 3/1, 4/1 (-1), Kings/1 (-1), Spt/1

B23.33: GAxx 14 Eng

B21.33: 1/2 IG Armour, 2/2 IG Armour, 3/2 IG Armour

B19.33: IG Recce, 1/3 IG Inf, **B18.32:** 2/3, 4/3 IG Inf and SPT 3

w/i 4 **B5.27:** Coldstream Gds Bde (Recce, 1/1, 2/1, 3/1 CW Arm Co, 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5 CW Inf, Co, Spt/5 CW Mortar Co)

B18.34: Gds Arm Div 1 RF CW MG Co, 11 Bridge Eng, 11 AGRE Eng

B19.35: Gds Arm Div 198/73, Q/21, R/21 CW AT Co, S/21, T/21 CW TD Co

XXX Corps Artillery

A18.01: 84 Med, 55 & 153 Self Propelled

American set-up

82nd Airborne

B22.32: E2 504 (-1), F2 504 (-1), E2 505 (-1) F2 505

B21.34: D2 505 (-1), D2 504 (-1)

B22.31: G3 508 (-1)

B23.34: G3 504 (-1), C307 Eng/82

A24.01: I3 504 (-1)

A25.03: A1 504 (-1), B1 504 (-1), C1 504

B24.33: H3 504

w/i 4 **B10.17:** 505 Abn Rgt (G/3, H/3, I/3 Abn Co)

w/i 4 **B7.20**: 508 Abn Rgt (A/1, B/1, C/1 Abn Co)

w/i 3 **B22.23**: 508 Abn Rgt (H/3, 1/3 Abn Co), 82 Abn Div (D/307 Eng Co, B/80 AT Co)

B21.19: 508 Abn Rgt (B/1 Abn Co)

w/i 2 **B18.20**: 508 Abn Rgt (A/1 (-1 step), C/1 Abn Co)

w/i 4 **B13.20**: 508 Abn Rgt (D/2 (-1 step), E/2, F/2 Abn Co), 82 Abn Div (B/307 Co, 319, 320, 456 Arty Bn, A/80 AT Co)

B16.35: 82 Abn Div (376 Arty Bn)

Allied Reinforcements:

Airborne: Use Scenario 5.2 (Sept 17 Historical Drop Zones Campaign) for units that aren't already setup

XXX Corps: 43 Inf xx Turn 2

Use the Allied Order of Arrival, start with Group 20

German set-up

A48.05: Hummel Brinkmann Armour

B30.02: KG Reinhold (6/Pz SS Pz Co, 22 SS Inf Rgt 5/II)

A31.02: 22 SS Inf Rgt (6/II SS Inf Co, 8/II SS Mortar Co)

Bemmel **B32.33**: 21 SS Inf Rgt (1/I, 3/I SS Inf Co, 4/I SS Mortar Co)

B25.35: Crew 5Pz (-1), **B25.33**: Crew 8 Pz (-1), **A25.01**: 1/Pio (-1)

6 Erz Bn: **A26.05**: 1 Erz Co, **B25.35**: 2 Erz Co (-1), Elst **A34.07**: 3 Erz Co

Oosterhaut **A26.05**: 10 SS Pz Div (V/AuE Arty Bn)

Driel **A40.14**: KG Grabner (5/Aufk SS Pz Inf Gun Co)

Elden **A44.06**: 14 SST 2 and 3

A47.08: 4/216 75mm guns

Flak: **A43.33**: Huissen, **A40.19**: Pannerden, **B39.22**: 10/10 SS Flak

w/i 3 **B42.21**: 10 SS Pz Div (II/10, III/10, IV/10 SS Arty Bn)

w/i 1 **A53.04**: 9 SS Pz Div (I/191, II/191 Arty Bn, 102 SS Werfer Bn)

w/i 2 **A53.07** on road: Swbda Flak Bde (102 SS Flak Bn, 19, Kruger, Ladewig, Neu LW 88mm Co)

w/i 1 **A50.04**: KG Knaust (Mielke (-1 step) Pz Co, 1, 2, 3, 4 Tng Co)

w/i 1 **A51.06:** KG Brink (11 Aufk SS Pz Rec Co (-1 step), 2/Aufk SS PG Co (-1 step), 5/Aufk SS Pz Inf Gun Co)

w/i 1 **A51.09:** KG Spindler (Moeller SS Pio Co (-1 step), 1/Arty (-1 step), 2/Arty SS Crew Co, 280 AG Co, 1/19 (-1 step), 2/19, 1/20 (-1 step), 2/20 SS Inf Co), KG Harder (7/Pz (-1 step), 8/Pz, Wirk/Pz (-1 step) SS Crew Co), KG vAllwdn (1/PJ SS Crew Co (-1 step), 2/PJ SS Sup Co (-1 step), 3/PJ SS Nav Co (-1 step))

w/i 1 **A41.18:** HG Rgt (1, 2, 3, 4 LW Tng Co)

A51.21: 3 Wach Bn (3 (-1 step), 4 (-1 step), 5 (-1 step) SS Wach Co), von Tettau Div (7/Lab SS Tng Co)

A53.15: Krafft (2/16, 4/16 (-1 step), 9/16 (-1 step) SS Tng Co)

A53.16: 9 SS pz Div (1/Zwolle, 2/Zwolle Kriegsmarine Mar Co)

w/i 1 **A49.20:** KG Bruhns (1 (-1 step), 2 (-1 step), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Tng Co)

w/i 1 **A47.22:** KG Lippert (5/Ebw, 6/Ebw, 7/Ebw, 8/Ebw SS Sch Co), von Tettau Div (224 Pz Co (-1 step))

w/i 1 **A44.18:** KG Lippert (2/Shz, 3/Shz, 4/Shz SS Sch Co)

w/i 2 **A49.30:** 26 Sec Rgt (1/I, 2/I, 3/I, 4/I, 5/II, 6/II, 7/II, 8/II Sec Co)

w/i 1 **A37.24:** KG Knoche (1/10, 2/10, 3/10, 4/10 Kriegsmarine Sst Co), 14 Sst Bn (6 Sst Co)

w/i 1 **A33.28:** KG Knoche (1/1, 2/1 LW Flg Co)

w/i 3 **A56.03:** Independent (2/371 Flak Plt, 4/310 Flak Co), 9 SS Pz Div (RAD Inf Bn)

A24.01: Independent (Beek LW Flak Co)

w/i 1 **B24.19:** KG Jenkel (KM Kriegsmarine Marine Co, Jenkel LW Crew Co, FJ LW Arty Bn(-1 step), Heer Arty Bn, KG Furst (1 Pz Rec Co, 2, 3, 4 Inf Co)

w/i 1 **B19.15:** KG Becker (12 LW AG Plt, 1/Isph, 2/Isph, 3/Isph Sec Co, Hyfte SS Inf Co, 3 LW Abn Pio Co, 12 Aufk, 5, 8, 9 LW FJ Co, III/139 Arty Bn)

w/i 2 **B12.12:** KG Grisck (1/526, 2/526, 3/526, 1/Mun, 2/Mun, 3/Mun Inf Co, 1/IV, 2/IV, 3/IV Sec Co, 1, 2 LW Flak Co)

w/i 2 **A2.12:** KG Hermann (1/Lehr, 2/Lehr, 3/Lehr, 13, 14, 15 LW FJ Co, 3/21 LW Crew Co, I/6 LW Abn Arty Co, 21 LW Abn Werfer Bn (-1 step)), KG Goebel (1/39, 2/39, 3/39 Erz Co, 4/39 Mortar Co)

w/i 2 **B19.10:** 6 Pio Erz Bn (1, 2, 3, 4 Pio Co), 17 Fest Bn (1, 2 LW Gar Co), KG Goebel (1/I/6, 2/I/6 Sec Co)

Bridge Markers: (Prepared Side Up)

B22.34 Nijmegen RR Bridge

B23.33 Nijmegen

(Blown Bridge Side Up)

A44.11 Arnhem RR Bridge

A14.02 Honinghutje RR Bridge

A15.03 Honinghutje

B8.29 Malden

B11.34 Hatert

B4.24 Mook

German Artillery Points Available: 30

German Reinforcements:

Use the German Order of Arrival for those units that are not already setup

In addition: Turn: 10 - Entry Area: L

Units: KG Heinke

(5/Rich, 6/Rich (-1 step), 5/Seg SS Inf Co, 8/Rich SS Mortar Co, Roestel SS Co (-1 step), 3/10 SS Pio Co, Krause SS Arm Arty Bn)

Victory: Use main Victory Conditions, 4.0.

Highway to the Reich - SPI - 1977

34.0 Carrington's Courage Scenario

Start: Game Turn 34

From Nijmegen to Arnhem, can the British army combine with a successful US paratroopers' attack on the bridge and assault river crossing to push through Betuwe to Arnhem during the night of 20/21 September 1944?

Notable by its absence from the formation displays and counter mix are the mechanised infantry troops of the Grenadier Guards as well as the ample supply of Household Cavalry Reconnaissance units used by and available to Horrocks

Maps 1 and 2

34.1 Set-up

British Forces

Formation correction/change: All GAxx: GG & IG subordinate to 5/GA HQ, all CG & WG subordinate to 32/GA HQ

1st Abn Div: 1/1 HQ (Str3), 1xx Recce, 2/1 Inf x 2, 1/1 Eng (Str3), 1xx 4-6 Anti Tank (Str2) **A2232**

1st Airborne Div. formations 'v', 'w' & 'Urquhart' (except **A2232** Arnhem Bridge setup) within 3 of **A2125**

Welsh Guards Armour & Infantry battalion, formation 'y', w/i 3 of **B1126**

Irish Guards: 2IG/5 Armour x 5 **B3234**, 2IG/5 Armour x 4 **B3135**

3IG/32 x 3, 2IG/5 Recce, 3IG/32 HW, 2IG/5 Self Prop Arty, 3IG/32 AntiTank **B3035**

Grenadier Guards: 2GG/5 Self Prop Arty, MGG x 2, HW, Anti Tank 4-6 x 3, **B3036**

2GG/5 x 3 **B3137**

2GG/5 x 4 **B3236**

2GG/5 **B3434**

Fort Lent 2GG/5 **B3535**

2GG/5 Recce **A0231**

Guards Armoured: GAxx Eng **B3335**

GAxx Eng **B3032**

30 Corps: 30xxx HQ, Horrocks, GAxx HQ, Adair, 5/GA HQ, 2GG/5 HQ, 2IG/5 HQ
B3132

US Forces

Browning, ABNxxx HQ, Gavin, 82xx HQ **B3132**

82xx AT x 2 **B3031**

82xx Eng **B3032**

82xx Eng, 804/82 HQ **B3233**

1/504 Inf x 2, 1/504 HW **B3629**

2/504 Inf x 2, 2/504 HW **B3235**

Fort Lent 3/504 (Str4) Inf **B3533**

3/504 (Str4) Inf **B3535**

3/504 Inf (Str4), 3/504 HW **B3433**

w/i 1 of **B3044** 1/508 Inf x 2, 1/508 HW, 2/508 Inf x 2, 2/508 HW, 3/508 x 1

2/505 Inf x 2, 2/505 HW **B3136**

3/508 Inf x 2, 3/508 HW **B3137**

1/505 Inf x 2, 1/505 HW **B2243**

3/505 Inf x 2, 3/505 HW **B2045**

82xx Arty7 x 6 **B2740**

82xx Recce, 505/82 HQ, 508/82 HQ **B2741**

Coldstream Guards Armour & Infantry CG HQ, Armour 4-7 x10, SP Arty, Recce, Inf x 3, HW, Anti Tank, w/i 6 of **B1337**

Allied Reinforcements

Turn 35: 43rd Inf Division, formation 'z' & 'Thomas', at **B0122**

Turn 37: Polish brigade formation 'x' & 'Sosabowski' - free placement of Polish pathfinder and supply heads

German Set up

9SS Pz Div, formation 'b', ALL set up and reinforcement elements **Axxxx**, (except Recce Battalion) & 'Harzer', w/i 2 of **A2330**

10SS Pz Div, formation 'a', Recce battalion, w/i 1 of **A2334**

Formation 'n' 406iiiInd x 4, w/i 4 of **B2174**

KG Brinkman, formation 'n', KGB, **A2432**

Herman Goering, formation 'n', HG Ind, **A1312**

Formation 'n' 105TInd x1 & HW **A0828**, 105TInd **A1830**, 105TInd **A0323**

Formation 'n', ALL entry point '**B East**', Fxxx, 'Feldt', 406iiiInd, 100TInd, 60ind, 101TInd, 85Rind, 88Rind, 189Ind, w/i 4 of **B2174**

Formation 'n', ALL entry point **Axx01**, 12ind, SstmInd, 4ind, FlgrInd, NdrInd, ShtsInd, SctyInd, w/i 2 of either **A2420** or **A1921**

Formation 'n', ALL entry point **A39xx**, BchlInd, (except KGBind), 502ind and Schtsind, w/i 2 of **A2532**

7th Para Regt, formation 'f', **B3044**

Flak Brigade formation 'l', w/i 1 of **A2531**

II/22 Inf, 10xx Arty12, 10xx Flak **B3628**

10xx Eng **B3632**

II/22 Inf **B3635**

I/22 Inf, I/22 HW, 22/10 HQ **A0333**

Harmel, I/22 Inf x 2 **A0332**

II/10 Inf x 3 **A0436**

10/10 HQ, I/10 Armour8, 10xx Eng **A0437**

10xx HQ, I/10 Armour8 **A0545**

9xx Recce, 9xx HW **A1522**

I/10 Armour2, H Flak, L Flak **A2132**

10xx Eng **A0950**

I/10 Armour8 **A1050**

OBWxxx HQ, Bittrich, Model **A1051**

10xx Arty12 x 2, 10xx H Flak, 10xx L Flak **A1151**

German Reinforcements

as Axis turn record (unless already on map at scenario set up)

Turn 34 **B East**, 18/7 Para, formation 'g' inc. 'Erdmann'

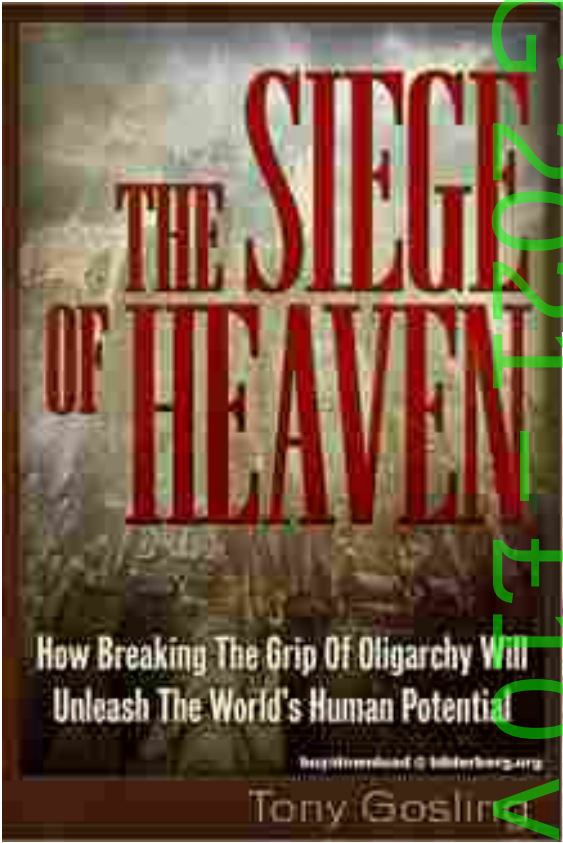
Feedback

All historical and practical feedback including errors/omissions welcome:

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