Greg Hallett, author of "Hitler Was a British Agent" Desribes Hitler's Escape

August 27, 2009

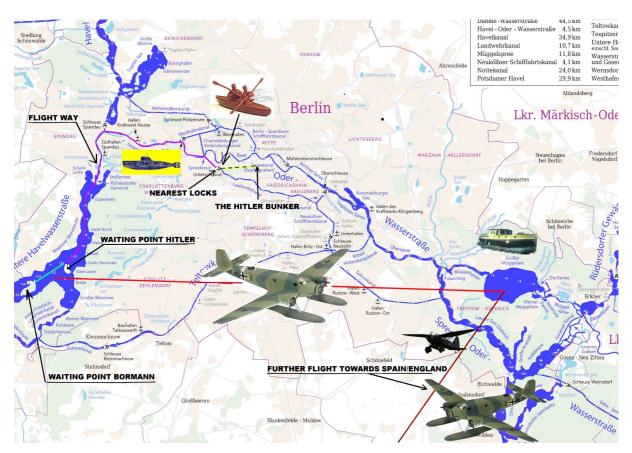


The Hitler body doubles –

(An email from Greg Hallett to Henry Makow)

Edited by
Traducteur Sans Frontiéres

Below, the former agent Greg Hallett desribes how the English intelligence service, during the Russian siege of Berlin in two coordinated operations, rescued both Hitler and his nearest man Martin Bormann, from getting into Russian captivity. The short email text have been illustrated and divided into, first Hitler's rescue and then Bormann's, to make the course of events more clearer. All explanations below marked (*), including this, is made by the editor.



The flight way and the different vehicles used in the rescue of Hitler and Bormann.



PART ONE - Operation Winnie the Pooh - The Rescue of Hitler

In the first of these parallell rescue operations to get Hitler and his newly wedded wife out of Berlin, kayaks, a mini-sub, a motorboat and two aircrafts, was used.

The rescue operation of Adolf Hitler and Eva, nee Braun ...



The Hitler couple



The author Ian Fleming

- ... was, from 9.50 pm on May 1, 1945, commanded by Ian Fleming*.
- * The author of the wellknown James Bond books/films and with a past in the English intelligence service.



Adolf Hitler in his glory days

Adolf Hitler had, as former Fuhrer, access to Swiss bank account numbers and other larger secrets, some of them Nazi military secrets.

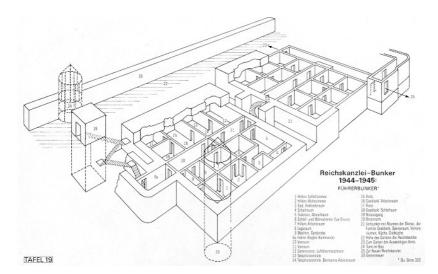
Anthony Blunt, the illegitimate son of King George V, was a member of the rescue party. As he had refused to attend the training for Op. Winnie the Pooh, and also was a Russian spy, it was necessary to keep secret the real purpose of the operation, from the rescue party. The aim of the Russians was not only to get their hands on Berlin, but also on Hitler's person.



Anthony Blunt – Russian spy



The last hours of Adolf Hitler in the bunker (reconstruction).



Hitler and Eva left the bunker at 3.50 pm, April 30

The Hitler bunker – located under the the Reich chancellery.

... and hid in the bulkhead passage, locked themselves in until 8 pm in the evening.



One of the entrances to the Hitler bunker and it's vestibule



A part of the river Spree in central Berlin

Hitler was taken out through the locks that close off the water to the upper Spree river.



The tunnels between the upper and lower locks, were being used as a temporary Red Cross hospital.

At April 28, 1945, the lower locks were closed and the upper opened, resulting in the drowning of both personnel and patients.

The Charlottenburg locks, Berlin.

The next day, 29 April 1945, 6 pm, the reverse was made, i.e. closing of the upper locks and opening of the lower, partially emptiening the hospital tunnels and flooding the Spree river with drowned bodies.

This gave cover for Hitler's scout party, floating downstream together with the bodies and breathing through snorkels. They got word back that it was possible to use this way for the flight...

... On the evening at 10.30 pm the lover locks was fully opened, releasing more bodies which helped to hide the minisub when it got to crucial areas further down stream [on it's way to pick up the Hitler party].

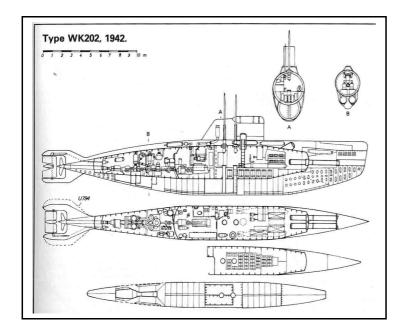


Swimming divers breathing through snorkels



Commandos using WW-2 kayaks

At 11 pm on 30 April 1945, the Hitlers (Adolf and Eva) and aides, was kayaked through the tunnels to the open lower locks.



They then, at 11.30 pm got into a WK202 mini-sub (36,5 m long), who 11.40 pm submerged and waited.

Later at 11.55 pm 30 April, 1945, just as the night sky was lit by flares from battles over the top of them from either bank, they motored out into the current for their journey downriver.

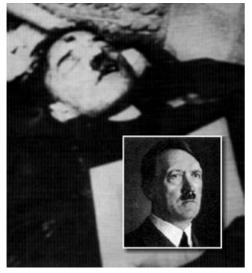
Then, at 1.00 am 1 May 1945, five Hitler doubles were shot with state sanctioned 10,5 mm bullets on top of the bunker.



Entrance of the bunker where one of the doubles was shot



One of the Hitler doubles, disclosed by his a little to broad nose.



Yet another Hitler double had been killed 10 hours earlier down below and carried outside for burning. This one is commonly referred to as 'the dead Hitler'.

The alleged dead body of Hitler

Hitler then waited for a day-and-half in the mini-sub, ...

... who was hiding under the shadow of Schwanenwerder* penisula in Lake Havel.

* Some high Nazi officials, as Armament Minister Albert Speer, had summer houses here.



The Schwanenwerder penisula



Hanna Reitsch* then landed at the lake...

* Hanna Reitsch was a most famous, female testpilot during the Nazi regim. One of her major feats was to get alive from testflying a manned version of Hitlers V1-flying bomb.



The 'Hitler' V-1 bomb – manned test version.



An Junkers JU52/3m aircraft on floats

... with an Junkers JU52/3m g14e, at afternon 4.15 pm May 2, 1945. The flaps* was opened and a ladder** lowered. The mini-sub then rose up under the Junkers aircraft.

* Hallet uses the word 'opened', indicating he's not fully familiar with aviation vocabulary. Vingflaps are primarily used to get a lower flight speed, resulting in a shorter landing- and take-off distance. The usual terminology regards flaps is 'deployment' or 'take out/in' flaps. The Hallett information that the flaps was 'opened', i.e. deployed after landing, is proably wrong, as flaps always are taken out before landing, not after..

** Hallet seems also be wrong regarding the laddern. As can be seen on the above picture, the ladder is fastened rigid on this type of aircraft. Possibly Hallett mean that yet another ladder was used to reach the minisub.

Hitler and Eva, nee Braun, then climbed up the conning tower of the WK202 mini-sub, onto the ladder, and into the plane, protected* from any stray bullets by the flaps. They left the lake at 4.24 pm 2 May, 1945.

* Hallett has a direct incorrect view regarding this. The flaps of the JU 52 were made out of very thin aluminium sheets, which can't give any protection from bullets. Possibly, the flaps instead helped to hinder anyone seeing the bordering of passengers from the mini-sub.



They flew 15 minutes east of Berlin to Lake Muggelsee (31 km in a direct line)...



...and were met by former Op JB (James Bond), Commander Ian Fleming...

... in an acquired motorlaunch* and dressed as a Russian Officer, having left Op JB about 19 hours prior.

* A type of smaller boat, normally used for transport of seamen to and from a ship at anchor.



Russian soliders in a motorboat during the siege of Berlin

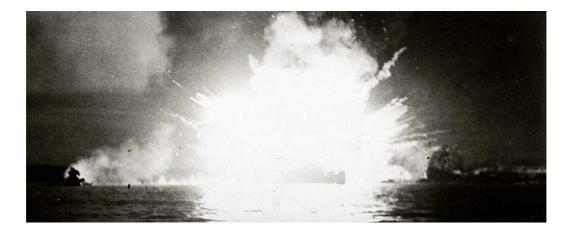
Hitler then gave Fleming his papers, got into the launch and was transported to shore. Fleming only ever referred to Adolf and Eva Hitler as 'Mr Rabbit'and 'Mrs Rabbit'.



They got into a Westland Lysander IIIA* aircraft, Serial No. V9673, flown by Hugh Verity DSO** DFC**, who had been waiting for 14 hours, since 2 am, 2 May 1945. The plane had been covered with branches.

* The Lysander took only one passenger, or at most two in a cramped solution. It's therefore probable that this aircraft was included in the flight, only to facilitate free passage thru the allied anti-aircraft barriers. The passengers were most likely transported in the larger Junker.

^{**} The English have an certain affection for titles and medals, incl. military. DSO stands for 'Distinguished Service Order' and DFC for 'Distinguished Flying Cross'.



lan Fleming had placed a time-release bomb on the launch and soon after they lifted off, the motorboat exploded. This is the origin of the James Bond books and films – leaving with the woman and everything exploding behind them. Hitler was the original James Bond character*.

* Hallett probably doesen't mean that Hitler personified the hero James Bond, but instead only that he was the first who personified the situation in the end scenery. Something that later became a standing theme in every end-scenery of the James Bond books/films.

Hanna Reitsch, in her Junkers JU52/3m g14e, flew [together] with the Lysander*, both of them to just outside Barcelona, Spain, arriving around 3 am at night and...

* The Lysander aircraft was used by England for secret courier flights and other operations behind enemy lines. The use of aircraft from both Nazigermany and England in this operation, was probably only made to facilitate free passage through both the allied and Nazi anti-aircraft barriers.



From the right, Ramon Serrano Suner, General Franco och Himmler.

... where the Hitlers were met by General Franco's son in law, Ramon Serrano Suner.

Hanna Reitsch then returned to Germany three days later and gave a dressing down from Hitler to some of his key players.



PART TWO - Operation James Bond - The Rescue of Martin Bormann

This operation saved Martin Bormann [secretary of Hitler and at the war end Nazi-Germanys most powerful man]. Bormann was Reich Chancellor and controlled the financial assets of Nazi-Germany [for instance in neutral countries as Swizerland and Sweden].

Operation James Bond was originally captained by Ian Fleming. Later, at 9.50 pm on May 1, 1945, the operative responsibility went over to John Ainsworth-Davis*, as Fleming took over command of Op. Winnie the Pooh [the rescue of Hitler].



Martin Bormann in his heydays



John Ainsworth-Davis

**John Ainsworth-Davis, [the personator for James Bond] took over responsibility for Op. James Bond, which saved Bormann out of Berlin. Today, John Ainsworth-Davis uses the name Chris Creighton.

The rescue was initiated by Martin Bormann leaving the bunker, at 8.40 pm 1 May*, 1945.

* The date of May 1 is interesting as it is also the day the subversive Illuminate order was formed in 1776, under the slogan freedom, equality, brotherhood, i.e. the same holy day and the same holy slogan, that all socialist/communist/Marxist movements, still to this day honour. The date indicate that the fall of Berlin and rescue of Hitler/Bormann, was an Illuminate operation, with the date intentionally set to May 1.

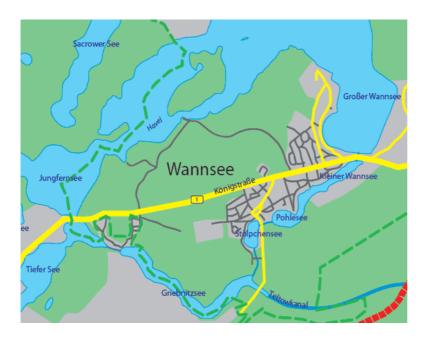


The flight out of the war-ridden Berlin, was [as in the case of Hitler] partly accomplished by kayaks.

Painting of an famous commando-operation – the Frankton raid.

They kayaked downstream during the night ...





... and camped during the day at Wannsee [south-west of Berlin] ...



... near Pfaueninsel Island (Peacock Island).

They left Wannsee again on May 2, 1945, thereafter Bormann was taken over to England*.

* Due to Ainsworth-Davis, Bormann then did live under another identity in England, to later move to Paraguay where he died in 1959.

For a more detailed information regarding the rescues of Hitler and Bormann, the following books is recommended*:

* All three of these books is by 'natural' reasons supressed and can't be found in the shelves of bookstores.

"OPBJ - The Last Great secret Of The Second World War", by Christopher Creighton. The book can possibly be bought at: www.amazon.uk or found on the net.

"Hitler Was A British Agent", by Greg Hallett. This and other of Hallett's books can be ordered directly from the author at: www.greghallett.com

"Architects Of deception", by Juri Lina. The book gives you the deeper insight to understand why Hitler was saved out of Berlin by Winston Churchill, one of his 'main enimies': www.geocities.com/jyrilina/

