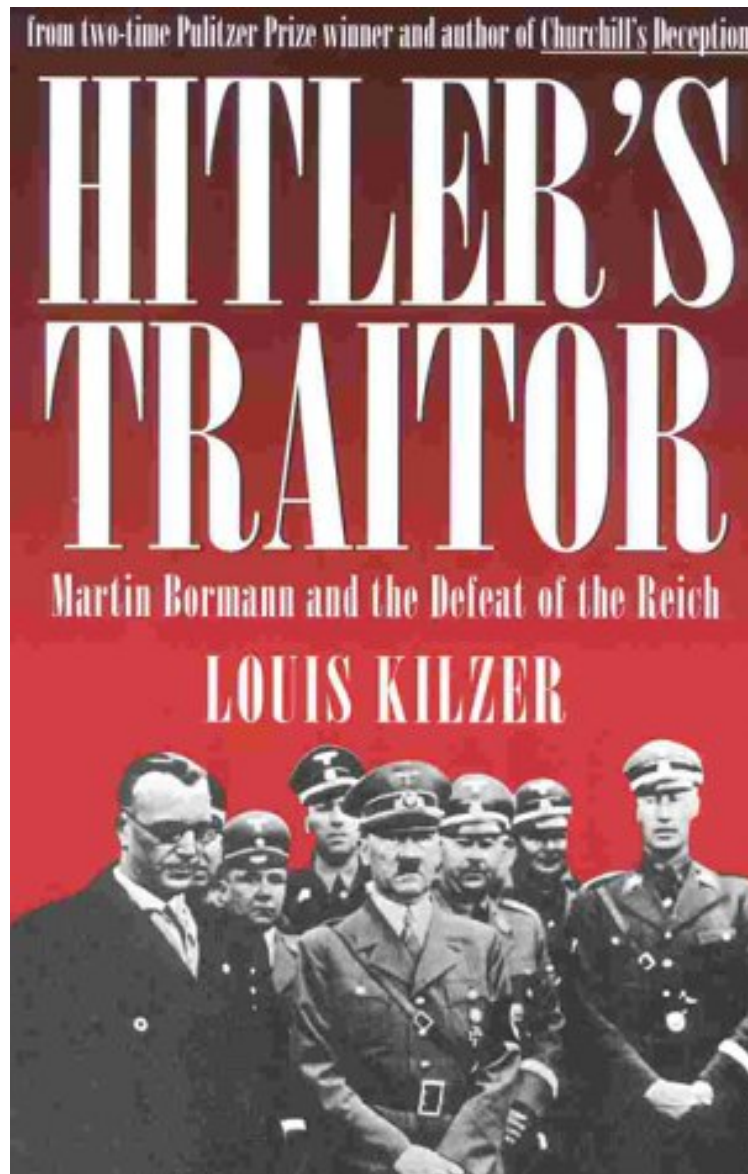


(Read free ebook) Hitler's Traitor : Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich

Hitler's Traitor : Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich

Louis Kilzer

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Louis Kilzer : Hitler's Traitor : Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Hitler's Traitor : Martin Bormann and the Defeat of the Reich:

19 of 21 people found the following review helpful. The Brown Bolshevik in the Inner Sanctum of the Third Reich!By Dr. Miguel A. FariaThis is a great book, and once again I must disagree respectfully with the average reviewer in the

case of one of Louis Kilzer's books! Incidentally, I don't know Mr. Kilzer personally, but I do know of his journalistic accomplishments and salute him for this and for writing yet another very remarkable book! Churchill's Deception: The Dark Secret That Destroyed Nazi Germany I believe some reviewers did not pay careful attention to his evidence and the suspenseful details in the narrative. I believe that in the zeitgeist of our times, Mr. Kilzer simply did not demonize Adolf Hitler enough, as is expected of all writers discussing any details in the life of the German Chancellor. We can objectively discuss Stalin's industrialization record, Five-Year Plans, and military record, but not so Hitler's. It is not politically correct! And for the record, let me categorically state that Hitler was a monster, yes a monster, but no worse than Joseph Stalin, who, at least quantitatively in the number of atrocities and murders of innocent victims, vastly outmatched Hitler, in both war or peacetime perversity. That said, Mr. Kilzer does provide evidence, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Martin Bormann was indeed the spy-traitor, "Werther," spying from deep inside the Third Reich. He was the only person that was able to attend all the meetings in question, or if not, to have his informants and official stenographers record in minute details the German High Command's top secret transactions and military plans. Thus he was capable of relaying information to the Russians, even before the German generals were able to review and put them into action! Not even Ultra, the secret decoding of the German Enigma code, Winston Churchill's secret weapon at Bletchley Park, was able to provide this information and feedback! Werther was not only able to have secret German military plans radioed to Moscow Center via the Lucy spy ring in Switzerland immediately after Wehrmacht conferences were over, but also let Stalin know who attended the conference and what each of the conferees stated. Werther was even capable of answering specific questions posed by Moscow center (i.e., "Gisela," the young, attractive, secretive, Jewish, Russian Spymaster, Maria Poliakova). Kilzer shows that only one man was in the key (and only position), where he was able to do so, and that man could have only been Martin Bormann, the Fuhrer's trusted secretary! Hitler was ruthless, but despite what we may have been led to believe, unlike Stalin, he was not a paranoid individual, and he allowed treasonous activity to thrive within the military (e.g., Generals Ludwig Beck and Georg Thomas), the police (e.g., Heinrich Muller, left-wing, head of the Gestapo and creator of the funkspiel, radio playback messages to Moscow), and even German military Intelligence (e.g., the official Hans Bernd Gisevius, General Hans Oster, and Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Abwehr). It was not until this serious attempt on his life by Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg at the Wolf's Lair on July 10, 1944, that Hitler struck back with a vengeance against the conspirators. Only then (and as the Third Reich rapidly crumbled) did he become sadistically vindictive and unforgiving against his opponents within the German military. And yet, he never distrusted Martin Bormann, the "faithful" secretary, "who could get things done." On April 30, 1945, as he prepared for death, Hitler made Bormann the executor of his will and praised him as his "most faithful party comrade." But Admiral Canaris, himself an honorary member of the Black Orchestra, suspected Bormann, the "Brown Bolshevik." One of Bormann's mistresses was a communist operative in the German resistance, but that was not then known, and he was not suspected. Some of the surviving top Nazis did come to suspect Bormann's betrayal to the Russians--- but only as the piece meal revelations came to light at the Nuremberg war crime trials, as they were being prosecuted. On the stand, when the prosecutor asked if he believed Bormann was dead, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goring replied, "... I hope he is frying in hell. But I don't know." What information did the spy-traitor, Werther, provide to Moscow Center that was so vital to the Soviets? No less than very detailed and specific military intelligence that led to the defeat of the Wehrmacht at the pivotal Battle of Stalingrad in the winter of 1942-43 and the decisive Battle of Kursk (i.e., the largest tank battle in history) during the spring and early summer of 1943, from which the Third Reich did not recover the initiative in the Eastern front. The only question remaining for this reviewer is this: Why did Bormann not seek a timely escape route to communist Russia before the final collapse of the Reich? That is the 64 million dollar question. He might have been guarding his identity even from the Soviets. To escape, he attempted, but to surrender, he probably thought, would be futile! He had interpreted and carried out the Fuhrer's order of genocide of the Jews during the Holocaust and the elimination of the Ukrainians during the Wehrmacht drive to the east. And his betrayal was ideological, but we will probably never have all the answers. Thumbs up! This non-fiction, suspense thriller is recommended for both history buffs and spy aficionados, as a book that merits reading in the realm of Soviet-Nazi World War II espionage, for those with an ear for the deadly symphonies of betrayal played by the Red and Black Orchestras. Miguel A. Faria, Jr., M.D. is the author of Cuba in Revolution: Escape From a Lost Paradise (2002) 1 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Good book, but leaves a lot out. By Richard Gearon For a book on Martin Bormann, the picture on the cover doesn't have him in it. Himmler and Heydrich, yes, but no Bormann. Weird. The book covers Borman pretty well, but doesn't show how he funded two years of Nazi Party elections (1930-1932), by transferring money from the SA medical fund to the Party. If it wasn't for his transfer of that money, the Nazis running for office would not have been elected, and Hitler would have been a foot-note in German history. Also, I'm certain Bormann made it to South America, dying in Bolivia many years after the war. This book repeats the TWO completely different and mutually opposed stories of his alleged demise in Berlin., shortly after leaving the Bunker at the Reich Chancellery. Story #1: He was killed when a Russian fired an anti-tank missile at a Panzer tank that Bormann was following and using for cover. Story #2: He committed suicide by chomping down on a cyanide capsule. Good book, but there are better ones out there, which tell the story of this man who, for a period of time, was more powerful than Hitler, because he

(Borman) controlled all access to Hitler. EVERYBODY, in the Third Reich, had to call Bormann to get an appointment to see Hitler. There was but one exception: LENI RIEFENSTAHL could waltz in, un-announced, any time she felt like it. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. he certainly had the best seat in the house and their was a communist ...By Joseph Reitter the book I believe is correct in pointing to Bormann as the traitor. he certainly had the best seat in the house and their was a communist party in the 30's that competed with the nazies. Stalin with out question had the best espionage network in ww2 and that made all the difference !

From deep inside Moscow's infamous Center, the Soviet Union directed an espionage network of unprecedented size and sophistication.

From Publishers Weekly "Red Orchestra" (Rote Kapelle) is the label given to spy networks operated in Germany and Europe by the Red Army during WWII. Many of these operations were very successful, particularly the "Lucy" net, which targeted the highest German command circles. Kilzer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative journalist, revisits this arena with an entertaining synthesis of evidence about the activities of these spies, extensive accounts of relevant military history, and informed speculations about causes and effects, motives and behaviors. He offers some startling conclusions, based on declassified U.S. archival material and published disclosures and analyses accumulated over 50 years. While Kilzer shows that most of Hitler's senior compatriots were traitors in some sense, still subservient to Hitler but devoted to their own views of German interests, Kilzer reasons that two of the highest placed officials must have also functioned as Red Army agents: Martin Bormann, secretary and second in command to Hitler and head of the Nazi chancellery, and Heinrich Müller, commandant of the Gestapo. The book's title encapsulates Kilzer's claim that Bormann was the chief informant whose existence has been posited for some time, but whose identity has been a mystery. The text is fluent, comprehensive and annotated, but not without a few disappointments: occasional lapses into hyperbole, and inattention to sorting the hypothetical from the demonstrable when sourcing conclusions. The narrative is multidimensional, however, showing the under-appreciated significance of Rote Kapelle and winningly conveying the author's fascination with a challenging historical puzzle. Illus. not seen by PW. (June) Copyright 2000 Reed Business Information, Inc. I must say that when i began to read this book. i expected to be following a trail that would take me to the suspected mole in the german high command. It was better, The book gives quite good detail on the vital war battles and the battle of wits between the allies. and between the russians and germans The author makes a very good case that Bormann was Werther, you got to read the book and make your own mind up. For those who like a book on battle strategy and the old great game (spying) this is a must. its quite a good read --Thomas Satelle That is the question, could Hitler's most trusted aid have been the biggest mole ever! If you read this book it will set a very good case for Bormann being 'werther'. This book goes totally against the grain of what people believe and taught at school. I enjoyed reading book immensely. --Mr. R. J. Ellis The book is interesting in presenting evidence that Bormann acted as a Soviet agent. --Toad at Toad Hall That is the question, could Hitler's most trusted aid have been the biggest mole ever! If you read this book it will set a very good case for Bormann being 'werther'. This book goes totally against the grain of what people believe and taught at school. I enjoyed reading book immensely. --By Mr. R. J. Ellis This is a great book, and once again I must disagree respectfully with the average reviewer in the case of one of Louis Kilzer's books! Incidentally, I don't know Mr. Kilzer personally, but I do know of his journalistic accomplishments and salute him for this and for writing yet another very remarkable book! Churchill's Deception: The Dark Secret That Destroyed Nazi Germany I believe some reviewers did not pay careful attention to his evidence and the suspenseful details in the narrative. 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