

Background

Tuesday, August 31, 2021 8:50 PM

In a **stay-behind** operation, a country places secret operatives or organizations in its own territory, for use in the event that an enemy occupies that territory. If this occurs, the operatives would then form the basis of a [resistance movement](#) or act as [spies](#) from behind enemy lines. Small-scale operations may cover discrete areas, but larger stay-behind operations envisage reacting to the conquest of whole countries. Stay-behind also refers to a military tactic whereby specially trained soldiers let themselves be overrun by enemy forces in order to conduct [intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance](#) tasks often from pre-prepared hides.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stay-behind>-

During and after the second world war many allied countries developed Stay Behind Operations to stave off potential invasions first from the Nazi Party, then later from the Soviets. A Stay behind operation is when a government places secret operatives or organizations with in its own territory for use in the event an adversary might try to occupy that territory. If attempted, the operatives would have people and supplies at the ready to create a resistance movement or act as intelligence gathers on behalf of their government. Depending on the threat level, as well as size and scope of the territory, the stay behind mission would cache equipment to help facilitate an organized the initial resistance movement of mostly civilians. Once larger forces arrive, the resistors and agents would continue to assist in the fighting. The concept of the stay behind mission follows the spirit and intention of Black Swan Outdoors civil defense program we call the [Wolf Hunter Program](#). Any organized group could consider using the principles of a Stay Behind Operation locally to better protect their community.

The first known use of a Stay Behind group in WW2 was Churchill's secret Auxiliary Units. These were non uniformed volunteer guerrillas who were not held to the Geneva Convention who secretly dotted the British countryside. If Britain were ever to be invaded, these secret units would slip out into the night to their underground bunkers called operational bases. There they would get in contact with commanders for instruction. Their main responsibilities as a volunteer unit would be to agitate and disrupt any invading force as much as possible, not directly confront the forces. This would be left for the main army to do. Instead, they would work off book missions such as targeting German officers and sympathizers aiding German advancement. Before an invasion they would consider possible targets for the Germans in their assigned 15-mile radius, as well as note resources German forces would take advantage of in an invasion, such as which homes would make suitable housing for German officers.

A single patrol would have 4-8 men who would operate in a self-contained cell. Ideally, they would be locals who had an intimate knowledge of their area of operation. Each of these patrols were expected to be entirely self-sufficient, having the ability to live off the land. They would operate out of there concealed underground bases, as well as established observation posts. In addition to the stores in the operation bases, patrols would also have additional of ammo and supplies hidden in buried caches throughout the countryside. The bases were well stocked with food, ammunition as well as bomb making supplies and light arms such as the Sten machine guns, silenced pistols, and the infamous Fairbairn-Sykes knife.

From <https://blackswanoutdoors.blogspot.com/2021/01/tradecraft-tuesdays-stay-behind.html>-

The Puzzling Story of NATO's Secret Armies During the Cold War: Just What Were They Up to?

[Historians/History](#)

After the Cold War had ended, then Italian prime minister Giulio Andreotti confirmed to the Italian Senate in August 1990 that Italy had had a secret stay-behind army, codenamed Gladio – the sword. A document dated 1 June 1959 from the Italian military secret service, SIFAR, revealed that SIFAR had been running the secret army with the support of NATO and in close collaboration with the US secret service, the CIA. Suggesting that the secret army might have linked up with right-wing organizations such as Ordine Nuovo and Avanguardia Nazionale to engage in domestic terror, the Italian Senate, amid public protests, decided in 1990 that Gladio was beyond democratic control and therefore had to be closed down.

During the 1990s, research into stay-behind armies progressed only very slowly, due to very limited access to primary documents. It was revealed, however, that stay-behind armies covered all of Western Europe and operated under different code names, such as Gladio in Italy, Absalon in Denmark, P26 in Switzerland, ROC in Norway, I&O in the Netherlands, and SDRAB in Belgium. The so-called Allied Clandestine Committee (ACC) and the Clandestine Planning Committee (CPC), linked to NATO's Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), coordinated the stay-behind networks on an international level. The last confirmed ACC meeting took place on 24 October 1990 in Brussels, chaired by the Belgian military secret service, the SGR.

According to the [SIFAR document of 1959](#) the secret stay-behind armies served a dual purpose during the Cold War: They were to prepare for a communist Soviet invasion and occupation of Western Europe, and – also in the absence of an invasion – for an "emergency situation." The first purpose was clear: If there had been a Soviet invasion, the secret anti-communist armies would have operated behind enemy lines, strengthening and setting up local resistance movements in enemy held territory, evacuating pilots who had been shot down, and sabotaging supply lines and production centers of the occupation forces.

The second purpose, the preparation for an emergency situation, is more difficult to understand and remains the subject of on going research. As this second purpose clearly did not relate to a foreign invasion, the emergency situation referred to is likely to have meant all domestic threats, most of which were of a civilian nature. During the Cold War, the national military secret services in the countries of Western Europe differed greatly in what they perceived to be an emergency situation. But there was agreement between the military secret services of the United States and of Western Europe that communist parties, and to some degree also socialist parties, had a real potential to weaken NATO from within and therefore represented a threat to the alliance. If they gained political strength and entered the executive, or, worse still, gained control of defense ministries, an emergency situation would result. The evidence now available suggests that in some countries the secret stay-behind armies linked up with right-wing terrorists and carried out terror attacks that were later wrongly blamed on the political left in order to discredit the communists and prevent them from assuming top executive positions.

Evidence suggests that recruitment and operations methods differed greatly from country to country. The research project into NATO's secret armies that is being undertaken by the [Center for Security Studies](#) at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich, and is headed by myself, has collected and published the available country-specific evidence in the first English-language book on the topic, entitled *NATO's Secret Armies: Operation Gladio and Terrorism in Western Europe* (London and New York: Frank Cass www.tandf.co.uk/books), 1 January 2005, 300 pages). In a second step, the project is working on gaining access to declassified primary documents, while encouraging discussion among NATO officials, secret services and military officials, and the international research community in order to clarify the strategy, training, and operations of the stay-behind armies.

From <https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/12253>-

"Secret networks organized by a state in preparedness for resistance activities during an eventual enemy occupation." In the historiography of the Cold War, Stay Behind, occasionally abbreviated as SB, has become the common shorthand expression for such groups or networks, although "occupation preparedness" would be a better description of the phenomenon. What, then, can the history of Stay Behind tell us about the Cold War? Perhaps the main thing is that "it illustrates, better than anything else, the great fear felt by the Western World of impending Soviet domination of Europe, as well as the determination in the countries concerned, that an occupation, should it occur, would be resisted in every possible way." An important trigger for that fear was the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia in February 1948. As Henry Kissinger recounts:

The brutality of the Czech coup reawakened fears that the Soviets might sponsor other, similar takeovers—for example by fostering a communist *coup d'état* recognizing a new communist government and using military muscle to prop it up. Thus, in April 1948, several Western European countries formed the pact of Brussels—a defensive pact designed to repel any forcible attempts to topple democratic governments."⁵

Stay Behind was, as far as we know, an exclusively European phenomenon, and its beginnings coincided with the origins of the Cold War. An earlier, similar network in northeastern Italy slightly predated the end of World War II. The sudden collapse of European Stay Behind, while coinciding with the end of the Cold War, had begun even before that.

From <https://direct.mit.edu/cws/article/16/4/35/13485/Stay-Behind-A-Clandestine-Cold-War-Phenomenon>-

At the end of WW2, as the Allied forces withdrew from continental Europe, the American Office of Strategic Services and the British Special Operations Executive left some paramilitary and intelligence units in place in the host countries. These so-called "stay behind" secret armies had been used successfully against the Axis powers during the war, alongside various other commando-type units. Notably, Ian Fleming (author of James Bond) was loosely in charge of the famed 30 Assault Unit, and his brother was involved in setting up the stay-behinds used during the war. The purpose of these secret armies in the post-war period was to act as a first resort fall back option in case of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. However they also had an implicit mission of harassing the Soviets pro-actively in time-honoured guerrilla fashion. During the Yalta conference Josef Stalin referred to this, talking about "agents of the London government connected with the so-called resistance" in Poland who had killed 212 Russian soldiers. Franklin Roosevelt suggested that would be a good point to adjourn the meeting, before Winston Churchill, without explicitly denying what Stalin had claimed, said, "I must put on record that both the British and Soviet governments have different sources of information in Poland and get different facts." Given that it was Churchill who notoriously gave the order that British commando and resistance forces "set Europe ablaze", the old soak was clearly just covering his back with this remark

From <https://wideshut.co.uk/gladio-b-the-origins-of-natos-secret-islamic-terrorist-proxies/>>

Operation: Gladio

Monday, September 6, 2021 4:46 PM

1990: The “Gladio” Secret Exposed

Created and developed entirely out of the public view, the Stay Behind program was for more than forty years perhaps the best kept secret of the Cold War. The first official acknowledgment that a Stay Behind network of paramilitary and intelligence organizations had existed in Western Europe during the Cold War came in August 1990 when Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti revealed the program during a parliamentary debate on terrorism in Italy, causing a media sensation. With the vaguely threatening codename “Gladio”—sword—the network was supposed to facilitate preparations to combat a Soviet-bloc invasion of Western Europe. Andreotti's statement gave few details, and a subsequent commission of inquiry and the release of previously secret documents left more questions than answers. In the following months and years Andreotti's revelation gave rise to a series of published books and articles, with the result that the subject became overlaid with unverifiable stories told by individuals claiming to have inside knowledge. The name “Gladio” soon came to signify dark conspiracy theories involving most countries of Western Europe and pointing at the secret intelligence services of the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), above all the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which was supposedly out to destroy any slightly leftist political group or movement. In the words of the French historian Gérard Arboit,

Those publications, as it always happens when the topic is intelligence, profited from the sulphurous revelations propagated by the media *a propos* of deviations produced by the existence of those networks in Italy. To some extent the Italian model has even become that of a global conspiracy remote-controlled by the Atlantic Alliance.³

From <<https://direct.mit.edu/icws/article/16/4/35/13485/Stay-Behind-A-Clandestine-Cold-War-Phenomenon>>

Operation Gladio is probably one of the most widely known and largest orchestrated Stay Behind Operation in history. Gladio, is the informal designation for many organized operations planned by NATO forces and the CIA to thwart a possible European invasion by the Warsaw Pact. At the end of WW2, Special Operation Executive (SOE) operatives who were instrumental in organizing resistance groups in occupied France and surrounding countries were used to help create paramilitary organizations, staged caches of arms, prepare escape routes and recruit indigenous forces to help the clandestine effort for localized resistance to the soviets. Each cell would be fully prepared to enact acts of sabotage, guerrilla warfare, and even assassinations. Gladio is well known today because elements anti-communists members used their given resources to target leftists in Italy with a series of terror attacks, there is some speculation that the CIA was involved in some or all these attacks. As a result, the European parliament urged for any member countries involvement to be investigated essentially outing the secret program.

From <<https://blackswanoutdoors.blogspot.com/2021/01/tradecraft-tuesdays-stay-behind.html>>

Operation Gladio is the codename for clandestine “stay-behind” operations of armed resistance that were organized by the [Western Union](#) (WU), and subsequently by [NATO](#) and the [CIA](#),^{[[cites\]](#)} in collaboration with several [European intelligence agencies](#).^{[[cites\]](#)} The operation was designed for a potential [Warsaw Pact](#) invasion and conquest of Europe. Although Gladio specifically refers to the Italian branch of the NATO [stay-behind](#) organizations, “Operation Gladio” is used as an informal name for all of them. Stay-behind operations were prepared in many NATO member countries, and some neutral countries.^{[[cites\]](#)} During the [Cold War](#), some [anti-communist](#) armed groups engaged in the harassment of [left-wing](#) parties, [torture](#), [terrorist attacks](#), and [massacres](#), in countries such as [Italy](#).^{[[cites\]](#)} The role of the [CIA](#) and other intelligence organisations in Gladio—the extent of its activities during the Cold War era and any responsibility for [terrorist attacks](#) perpetrated in Italy during the “[Years of Lead](#)” (late 1960s to early 1980s)—are the subject of debate. Researcher Francesco Cacciatore, in an article based on recently de-classified documents, writes that a “note from March 1972 specified that the possibility of using “Gladio” in the event of internal subversions, not provided for by the organization’s statute and not supported by NATO directives or plans, was outside the scope of the original stay-behind and, therefore, “never to be considered among the purposes of the operation”. The pressure put forward by the Americans during the 1960s to use ‘Gladio’ for purposes other than those of a stay-behind network would appear to have failed in the long term.”^{[[cites\]](#)} In 1990 the [European Parliament](#) adopted a resolution alleging that military secret services in certain member states were involved in serious terrorism and crime, whether or not their superiors were aware.^{[[cites\]](#)} The resolution also urged investigations by the judiciaries of the countries in which those armies operated, so that their modus operandi and actual extension would be revealed.^{[[cites\]](#)} To date, only [Italy](#), [Switzerland](#) and [Belgium](#) have had parliamentary inquiries into the matter.^{[[cites\]](#)} [Guido Salvini](#), a judge who worked in the Italian Massacres Commission, concluded that some right-wing terrorist organizations of the [Years of Lead](#): [La Fenice](#), [National Vanguard](#) and [Ordine Nuovo](#) were the trench troops of a secret army, remotely controlled by exponents of the Italian state apparatus and linked to the CIA.^{[[cites\]](#)} Salvini said that the CIA encouraged them to commit atrocities.^{[[cites\]](#)} The Swiss inquiry found that British intelligence secretly cooperated with their army in an operation named [P-26](#) and provided training in combat, communications, and sabotage.^{[[cites\]](#)} It also discovered that P-26 not only would organize resistance in case of a Soviet invasion, but would also become active should the left succeed in achieving a parliamentary majority.^{[[cites\]](#)} The Belgian inquiry could find no conclusive information on their army. No links between them and terrorist attacks were found, and the inquiry noted that the [Belgian secret services](#) refused to provide the identity of agents, which could have eliminated all doubts.^{[[cites\]](#)} A 2000 Italian parliamentary report from the left wing coalition “[Gruppo Democratici di Sinistra l'Ulivo](#)” reported that terrorist massacres and bombings had been organised or promoted or supported by men inside Italian state institutions who were linked to American intelligence. The report also said the United States was guilty of promoting the [strategy of tension](#).^{[[cites\]](#)} Operation Gladio is also suspected to have been activated to counter existing left-wing parliamentary majorities in Europe.^{[[cites\]](#)} The [US State Department](#) published a communiqué in January 2006 dismissing claims that United States ordered, supported, or authorized terrorism by stay-behind units. It stated that the accusations of US-sponsored “[false flag](#)” operations are reshaped former Soviet [disinformation](#) based on documents that the Soviets [forged](#).^{[[cites\]](#)} The word *gladio* is the Italian form of *gladius*, a type of [Roman shortsword](#).

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Gladio>

Operation Gladio	
	
Abbreviation	Gladio
Motto	Silendo Libertatem Servo <i>(In silence, we serve freedom.)</i>
Formation	1948
Founder	Antonio Segni
Headquarters	Rome, Italy
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military "terrorist"
Interest of	Sven Aspling , Daniele Ganser , Thierry Meyssan , Netherlands/Deep state , The Bombers Affair (Luxembourg) , Paul Williams
Exposed by	Felice Casson , Francesco Cossiga , Vincenzo Vinciguerra , Peter R. de Vries
Subpage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Gladio/B Operation Gladio/Exposure
<p>Secret for over 40 years, Gladio is a NATO-backed network of armed soldiers inside the nations of Europe outside effective control of national governments. Ostensibly intended for use only in case of a Soviet invasion, Gladio carried out a string of false flag terror attacks. In 1990, the European parliament asked all member states to launch investigations, but only 5 national governments did so.</p>	

From <https://wikispeaks.com/wiki/Operation_Gladio>

Events carried out

Event	Location	Description
Bologna bombing	Italy Bologna Central Station	A murderous attack on the Italian public, carried out by the MI6/CIA led Operation Gladio, blamed on communists, as part of a wider program to prevent their electoral success in Italy.
Brabant Massacres	Belgium Brabant Massacres	A set of murders between 1982 and 1985, in which 28 people died and 40 were injured. It became Belgium 's most notorious unpunished crime spree.
Peteano bombing	Italy Peteano bombing	A suicide bomb attack which lured 3 carabinieri to their deaths with a booby trapped car bomb. The cover up of this murder - and its later uncovering by Italian judge Felice Casson was a major event in the exposure of Operation Gladio .
Piazza Fontana bombing	Italy Milan Piazza Fontana	An act of terrorism carried out by NATO backed groups to try prevent the electoral success of the Italian communist party.

From <https://wikispeaks.com/wiki/Operation_Gladio>

Plan Bleu

Monday, September 6, 2021 4:47 PM

In 1947, Interior Minister [Édouard Depreux](#) revealed the existence of a secret stay-behind army in France codenamed "Plan Bleu". The next year, the "Western Union Clandestine Committee" (WUCC) was created to coordinate secret unorthodox warfare. In 1949, the WUCC was integrated into [NATO](#), whose headquarters were established in France, under the name "Clandestine Planning Committee" (CPC). In 1958, NATO founded the Allied Clandestine Committee (ACC) to coordinate secret warfare.^{[[c\]](#)]}

The network was supported with elements from [SDECE](#), and had military support from the [11th Choc regiment](#). The former director of [DGSE](#), admiral Pierre Lacoste, alleged in a 1992 interview with [The Nation](#), that certain elements from the network were involved in terrorist activities against [de Gaulle](#) and his Algerian policy. A section of the 11th Choc regiment split over the 1962 Évian peace accords, and became part of the [Organisation armée secrète](#) (OAS), but it is unclear if this also involved members of the French stay-behind network.^{[[c\]](#)]}

La Rose des Vents and *Arc-en-ciel* ("Rainbow") network were part of Gladio.^{[[c\]](#)]} [François de Grossouvre](#) was Gladio's leader for the region around [Lyon](#) in France until his alleged suicide on April 7, 1994. Grossouvre would have asked Constantin Melnik, leader of the French secret services during the [Algerian War of Independence](#) (1954–62), to return to activity. He was living in comfortable exile in the US, where he maintained links with the [Rand Corporation](#). Constantin Melnik is alleged to have been involved in the creation in 1952 of the *Ordre Souverain du Temple Solaire*, an ancestor of the [Order of the Solar Temple](#), created by former [A.M.O.R.C.](#) members, in which the [SDECE](#) (French former military intelligence agency) was interested.^{[[c\]](#)]}

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Gladio#France>

On July 30, 1947, the existence of the French secret army was suddenly revealed to a startled populace: "French Socialist Minister of the Interior Edouard Depreux lifted the veil and declared to a baffled population that a secret right-wing army had been erected in France behind the back of the politicians, with the task to destabilize the French government. "Toward the end of 1946 we got to know of the existence of a black resistance network, made up of resistance fighters of the extreme right, Vichy collaborators, and monarchists," Depreux explained. "They had a secret attack plan called *Plan Bleu*, which should have come into action toward the end of July, or on August 6, [1947]."^{[[c\]](#)]} Although the army was shuttered following public outcry, another was created shortly afterward to replace it.

From <https://www.kennedysandking.com/articles/nato-s-secret-armies-operation-gladio-and-ifk>>

The 'disconnect' between European states and the operational management of Gladio was highlighted by the [French withdrawal from NATO](#) in 1966. This did not coincide with the end of the French [Gladio operations](#), called "Plan Bleu." This suggested the distinct possibility that not all NATO aligned governments were fully cognisant of what was going on. Another example of the lack of governmental oversight was apparent with the Portuguese Gladio operation. The CIA formed an ultra nationalistic, right wing organisation called the Aginter Press. It was run by former Vichy government operative and Nazi sympathiser Jean-Robert de Guernadec, under the assumed name of Yves Guérin-Sérac. Outwardly portrayed as a press agency, it was actually a front for the storage and shipment of arms and the training of extremist mercenaries, many of whom received instruction in covert military techniques in the [School of the America's](#) in Panama. There is no evidence that the Portuguese intelligence agency (PIDE) knew anything about the hidden agenda of Aginter Press.

From <https://in-this-together.com/operation-gladio-false-flag-evidence/>>

TPBEDAMN

Monday, September 6, 2021 4:49 PM

Insights from the State Department's new *FRUS* volume on the 1953 coup in Iran

The State Department recently released [a new collection of documents on the US role in the August 1953 coup](#) that deposed Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddeq. This collection provides some interesting new details about the coup but leaves unanswered numerous questions that have vexed historians.

Most interesting are many new details in the collection about two important covert operations the CIA and its predecessor, the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC), were carrying out in Iran during the early 1950s: an anti-communist propaganda and political action operation codenamed [TPBEDAMN](#), and a "stay-behind" operation to assist guerrillas fighting against a possible future pro-Soviet government in Iran.

One of the [first documents in the collection](#) appraises the "grave" situation in Iran in March 1951 and proposes that the United States initiate various covert operations in response, including the propaganda, political action, and stay-behind efforts that later emerged. These operations would seek to undermine Iran's communist Tudeh Party and other extremist elements, including notably the populist cleric Ayatollah Mahmoud Kashani, though they also might include efforts to "buy off" Kashani. Covert operations also should be used to undermine and "split off" members of Mosaddeq's National Front, support factions that might contribute to stability in Iran, and prepare to support guerrillas fighting a Soviet-backed government.

State Department officials reviewed and approved this proposal, which was [consistent](#) with National Security Council [policy guidelines for Iran](#). The OPC had already begun implementing some of these measures and was sending several officers to Iran to oversee them in April 1951.

The new collection contains redacted versions of the CIA's proposals for the [TPBEDAMN](#) and [stay-behind operations](#). The TPBEDAMN proposal called for OPC to back religious, political, and labor leaders to produce "an organized and directed attack upon Communists in Iran." It would also foment anti-communist demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, organize anti-communist trade unions, manipulate "religious prejudice and fanaticism" against communism, and encourage "personal enmity and competition among enemy leadership." This was to be done through an existing Iranian organization with "great potential," which was almost certainly the network led by Ali Jalali and Farouq Kayvani (described [elsewhere](#)).

The stay-behind proposal called for OPC personnel to work with the powerful Qashqai tribe of southern Iran to develop parachute drop zones, landing strips, safe-houses, and overland supply routes for transporting supplies; identify sabotage targets for guerrilla attacks; map out "escape and evasion" routes for use by US and allied personnel in the event of war; and recruit Iranians to assist with these activities. Both proposals were approved in August 1951.

By October 1951, the head of CIA operations in the Middle East, Kermit Roosevelt, was [lauding the TPBEDAMN operation](#). It had achieved "conspicuous operational success" in August, apparently in organizing violent demonstrations during a visit to Iran by US envoy Averill Harriman (as described in Roosevelt's memoir of the 1953 coup). It also had recruited agents inside the Tudeh Party, undermined Tudeh influence over organized labor, mobilized religious leaders against the Tudeh, published a "black" propaganda book depicting Soviet hostility toward Islam, and was buying printing presses for its propaganda operations.

OPC had begun to implement the stay-behind operation by [October 1951](#), discussing it with their British counterparts, conducting field surveys, and eliciting cooperation from Qashqai tribal leaders. In November, US officials [discussed the possibility](#) of using the stay-behind capabilities to support a "rump" government if the Tudeh seized power.

After severe rioting occurred in July 1952, Roosevelt suggested that these capabilities could be used to influence events if chaos or civil war emerged in Iran and proposed that weapons and ammunition be stockpiled in unspecified nearby countries for this purpose. On July 31, Secretary of State Dean Acheson approved this proposal. CIA officials quickly drew up an emergency plan for this effort, which was approved on August 28. The CIA had established a "limited" stockpile of appropriate supplies by November 1952 and a stockpile large enough to supply 10,000 guerrillas for six months by March 1953. US and British officials discussed stay-behind activities several times during this period and reached an agreement in February 1953 to conduct joint operations if the Tudeh tried to seize.

The TPBEDAMN operation continued in 1952-1953 as well. CIA officers apparently used it to [manipulate](#) Iran's [parliamentary elections](#) in early 1952. In the summer of 1952, they tried [unsuccessfully to induce Ayatollah Kashani](#) to take an anti-communist line. A [CIA officer reported in October 1952](#) that while TPBEDAMN's main Iranian operatives were useful in countering the Tudeh, they were very nationalistic and anti-British and therefore would not undertake operations designed to counter anti-Western sentiments.

From <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/the-cias-tpbedamn-and-stay-behind-operations-iran>

Absalon

Monday, September 6, 2021 6:51 PM

The Danish stay-behind army was code-named *Absalon*, after a [Danish archbishop](#), and led by E.J. Harder. It was hidden in the military secret service *Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste* (FE). In 1978, [William Colby](#), former director of the [CIA](#), released his memoirs in which he described the setting-up of stay-behind armies in [Scandinavia](#).^[2] The situation in each Scandinavian country was different. [Norway](#) and [Denmark](#) were NATO allies, [Sweden](#) held to the neutrality that had taken her through two world wars, and [Finland](#) were required to defer in its foreign policy to the Soviet power directly on its borders. Thus, in one set of these countries the governments themselves would build their own stay-behind nets, counting on activating them from exile to carry on the struggle. These nets had to be co-ordinated with NATO's plans, their radios had to be hooked to a future exile location, and the specialised equipment had to be secured from CIA and secretly cached in snowy hideouts for later use. In the other set of countries, CIA would have to do the job alone or with, at best, "unofficial" local help, since the politics of those governments barred them from collaborating with NATO, and any exposure would arouse immediate protest from the local Communist press, Soviet diplomats and loyal Scandinavians who hoped that neutrality or nonalignment would allow them to slip through a World War III unharmed.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Gladio#Germany>

Absalon.



This is colbert:

Gladio CIA style!

Sweden and Finland [?] too during that period of the Cold War having stay-behind Gladio units BUT AS ORGANIZED AND SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN CIA!! *Sub rosa* not done under NATO auspices. CIA secret measures known by the code name [?] of Absalon.

As seen at the wiki from the memoirs of William Colby:

"The situation in each Scandinavian country was different. Norway and Denmark were NATO allies, Sweden held to the neutrality that had taken her through Two World Wars, and Finland [was] required to defer in its foreign policy to the Soviet power directly on its borders. Thus, in one set of these countries the governments themselves would build their own stay-behind nets, counting on activating them from exile to carry on the struggle. These nets had to be coordinated with NATO's plans, their radios had to be hooked to a future exile location, and the specialized equipment had to be secured from CIA and secretly cached in snowy hideouts for later use. In other set of countries, CIA would have to do the job alone or with, at best, 'unofficial' local help, since the politics of those governments barred them from collaborating with NATO, and any exposure would arouse immediate protest from the local Communist press, Soviet diplomats and loyal Scandinavians who hoped that neutrality or nonalignment would allow them to slip through a World War III unharmed." - W. Colby.

From <<https://militaryanalysis.blogspot.com/2016/12/absalon.html>>

Operation: Washtub

Monday, September 6, 2021 4:51 PM

In the shadows of a nuclear winter and at risk of Russian invasion, from 1951 to 1959, the United States organized a Stay Behind Operation on American soil. The US Air Force and the FBI organized a top secret Stay Behind Program (STAGE) which was dubbed as Operation Washtub. Washtub would place FBI agents and trained civilians in Alaska to build up a civilian intelligence network. These agents would be in place to aid the rescue of any downed American pilot in the wilderness or be ready for the outside chance that Russia would try to invade American territory. If this happened the operation allowed for these operatives to obtain, collect, and transmit intelligence information of value quickly to the United States Government. The operatives were trained outside of Seattle in guerrilla warfare. They were taught patrolling and scouting, also air drop and pickup techniques as well as receiving extensive training in radio use, navigation, and arctic survival training. They were taught the tradecraft of spies, such as secret writing and photography techniques. The operatives were then divided into cells of six or seven, headed up by a civilian "principal." In the event of an invasion, this principal would escape to a cache site to begin resistance work and intelligence gathering. The principle would assign operatives with resistance missions as the group deemed necessary. In dire circumstance the principals would also be responsible to facilitate mass escape routes for American civilians from any occupied areas.



The cache sites operated like Churchill's Operation Bases, as they were hidden high above the timber line, in caves, in small trapper style cabins built of felled timber, and in underground bunkers. The main caches were outfitted to sustain at least one principal operative for one year. The original plan was to have over 100 caches dotted across the Alaskan wilderness; however, few know today how many caches were built. Aside from the main caches, the operatives would bury smaller resupplies of additional weapons, ammunition, and food. Burying then finding caches proved to be a challenge on the Alaskan landscape, especially given the permafrost. One effort by the US government in developing best practices found that bury caches in graveyards above coffins which allowed for the enough safety as the caches would be unlikely disturbed and with a clear marker of the tombstone allowed for quick and accurate retrieval. The caches would be exhumed and checked every 6 months. Another interesting study also found that there was little extra need from the government to provide firearms as any recruited resistor could easily acquire a firearm through legal means and on the black market. The larger caches had a variety of supplies in addition to the food put-back. Many had light arms such as 9mm pistols, as well as light caliber pistols fitted with silencers, they had assault rifles, sub-machine guns, and sniper rifles, 60mm mortars, rocket launcher and recoilless rifles. Some are reported to even have armored personal carriers. Aside from the light arms, the caches kept explosives, incendiary devices, blasting caps, pencil fuses, and limbit kits which are mines designed to be attached to a ship's hull by a powerful magnet. The operatives would communicate over longer distances with the RS1 spy radio as well as well as the smaller RS-6, and among themselves with handheld radios. The caches had medical supplies, surveillance equipment such as cameras and film. They also had survival items such as flares, matches, watches, clothing, bayonets, and small generators. In short, all the means to facilitate small incursions.

From <<https://blackswanoutdoors.blogspot.com/2021/01/tradecraft-tuesdays-stay-behind.html>>

The FBI's Top Secret Plan to Defend Alaska from Communists

Give a bunch of guns and gold to hearty, tattooed Alaskans, and turn them loose.



Life in Alaska is dominated by three factors: the state's size, remoteness, and climate. During the 1950s, in the icy heart of the Cold War, that presented the FBI and military officials with a serious problem: If Soviet troops crossed the Bering Strait and invaded Alaska, who would be there to stop them? The territory (it was not yet a state) was simply too vast to fortify militarily, yet it was too strategically located to leave undefended.

For nine years, from 1951 to 1959, the answer to that quandary was something known variably as Operation Washtub or simply the Alaskan Project. The operation trained and armed regular Alaskan citizens—miners, pilots, and fishermen—to mount a counterinsurgency against an invading Soviet force, all while surviving in the merciless Alaskan bush. The project was secret until last year, when [declassified documents](#) detailed the plans—and the James-Bond-meets-Jack-London characters who were tapped to carry it out.

The fear of a Russian invasion into Alaska wasn't just a symptom of McCarthy-era paranoia. Following World War II, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. acted toward one another like angry dogs circling the steak that was Europe. As Washington and Moscow locked eyes across the Atlantic, their tails wagged within three miles of each other in Siberia and Alaska. Fighter jets engaged in sorties over the Bering Sea and Russians in the Arctic occasionally jammed American radio frequencies. In the eyes of American military strategists, the Soviets taking over Alaska would provide the enemy with a bounty of airstrips from which to launch raids on the west coast in the Lower 48. This was before the advent of countermeasures like intercontinental missiles and long-range bombers.

[quote]"He has only one arm..." reads a surprisingly imaginative FBI report on who should be recruited into the program. "He is possessed of sufficient physical courage as is indicated by his offer to guide a party which was to have hunted Kodiak bear armed only with bow and arrow."/>

Stephen Haycox, a historian at the University of Alaska-Anchorage, notes that throughout the 1950s there were B-52s "in the air over Alaska all the time, prepared to be dispatched to the Soviet Union," as well as four active ground-to-air missile sites near Anchorage. "There was always anxiety in Alaska during the Cold War," Haycox says.

The government responded by training dozens of Alaskans to wage a wilderness insurgency. Among the declassified documents was an FBI profile of the type of American citizen it would like to employ, covertly, to defend against such an invasion.

"[He is] a professional photographer in Anchorage; he has only one arm and it is felt that he would not benefit the enemy in any labor battalion..." reads a surprisingly imaginative FBI report on who should be recruited into the program. "He is a pilot of small aircraft; he is reasonably intelligent, particularly crafty, and possessed of sufficient physical courage as is indicated by his offer to guide a party which was to have hunted Kodiak bear armed only with bow and arrow."

While it's doubtful the government ever found its one-armed bear hunter, it found plenty of men who were willing to participate. In a 1977 report for the Air Force Office of Special Investigation, Captain Kurt K. Kunze claimed that 89 agents had been trained to run clandestine missions in Alaska after a Soviet invasion. The operation's planners sought out men who were accustomed to spending extended amounts of time in the harsh Alaskan wilderness. (In a startling bit of institutional racism, Native Alaskans would not be used for the operation because their loyalty to the U.S. was supposedly suspect and alcoholism was thought to be too rampant.)

Those chosen were flown to Seattle to undergo a hundred hours of further training in air drop and pickup techniques, scouting, patrolling, map reading, arctic survival training, secret ink, and surreptitious photography.

Once trained, they needed equipment. While working at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage in the 1980s, John Cloe, a retired military historian, says that he saw a 16mm film showing the caches being stocked for the operation. The caches were often remote. The Air Force knew it couldn't defend the vast spaces in Alaska, so it decided that the military would only protect bases. "So they established caches of whatever they needed for a guerrilla type operation," says Cloe.

Initial plans called for 100 supply outposts to be built, but those designs were scaled back greatly due to the difficulty of building equipment stores in the Alaskan wilderness. What caches were built—the exact number is unknown—closely followed the railroad line between Seward, Anchorage and Fairbanks, with others located near Nome and Galena. In places where there were trees, the military typically built them on stilts as high as 14 feet so the equipment could be accessed in the snowy winter. In the tundra, six-foot-deep pits were dug into the permafrost.

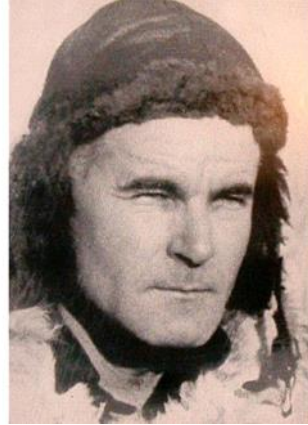
Inside each supply were survival goods like a 150-foot length of climbing rope, crampons, a parka, "eskimo type trousers," mukluks, gloves, a fur cap, snowshoes, skies, boots, poles and wax, a portable stove, a sleeping bag, a Mae West life jacket, 1,000 gallons of gasoline, maps, compasses, flashlights and signaling mirrors, and a canvas canoe with a paddle. Dog-sled equipment or outboard motors were included in special circumstances.

Then there was the stuff for the insurgency: a 30-06 rifle with 4x telescopic sight, a small calibre pistol fitted with a silencer, a sniper scope, a garroting wire (the steel cables thugs use to strangle people in mob movies), and explosives that could be used to demolish the cache if it was at risk of falling into enemy hands. There was also \$500 in gold, or \$5,000 in today's dollars.

The agents were then divided into cells of six or seven, headed up by a civilian "principal," according to documents. In the case of an invasion, the principal would go to the cache and begin work, sending his fellow agents on missions as the group deemed necessary. Some documents suggest that a major responsibility of the principals would be to facilitate mass escapes of American civilians from occupied areas; others say they would be on the lookout for American pilots shot down in combat and needing rescue. They were expected to stay

in the wilderness for a long while: the caches could sustain a man for an entire year.

While the declassified documents make clear the contents of the caches and how they should be used, it's less clear who was recruited into the operation. The names of agents are redacted in the declassified documents and all of the recruits—who would have been in their 40s and 50s when in the early 1950s—are likely deceased.



Glacier pilot Bob Reeve. (Wikimedia Commons)

But background-check requests submitted to the FBI on a few of the recruits give glimpses of the kind of men who were recruited. There was Ira Weisner, a man of unknown occupation who was living in Rampart, Alaska, a gold mining town along the Yukon River. There was Guy Raymond, a heavy-set tin miner in Lost River, who was born in 1900 in Hardy, Nebraska. He had a tattoo on each arm—a dagger on the left and an eagle on the right.

Yet another background check redacts a name, but not the individual's job: general manager of Reeve Aleutian Airways. The only person to hold that job was the founder of the airline, Bob Reeve, better known as "the glacier pilot."

Reeve was born in 1902 in Wisconsin, and as a young man seemed determined to not die there. He enlisted in the army at age 15 to fight in World War I, then worked on merchant ships in China and the U.S.S.R. After returning stateside, he first learned to fly a Curtiss JN-4, a biplane also known as a Curtiss Jenny, and then took a job flying mail between Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile. That's where he began flying a Fairchild 51, the plane he would fly for the rest of his career. His wanderlust unsated, Reeve stowed away on a steamer headed to Alaska, arriving there in 1932.

Over the next four decades, Reeve would become [one of the most famous bush pilots in Alaskan history](#). He was given his sobriquet for his propensity for daring ice-field landings. He first made headlines when he got caught in a fog bank while flying a family across Alaska with an infant baby in tow. Reeve landed his plane on a frozen river and kept everyone alive overnight as temperatures plunged so low that a hot cup of tea left a few feet from the fire froze solid within a few minutes.

When Reeve's daring exploits began making the newspapers, people began sending him fan mail. One of the letters came from a woman named Janice who grew up in a Wisconsin town just a few miles from where Reeve grew up. After some correspondence, Janice flew up to Alaska in 1935 to meet Reeve. By 1936, they were married. They would go on to have five children. In 1946, immediately after World War II, Reeve founded Reeve Aleutian Airways, serving as its president and general manager until his death in 1980.



(Wikimedia Commons)

Over his heavily documented career, he never let on that he may have been recruited as part of a secret anti-Soviet force in Alaska, his son, Richard Reeve, says. But it was definitely within the realm of possibility, he adds. His father was always very friendly with the security at Elmendorf Airforce Base. "I wouldn't be a bit surprised," says Richard.

Operation Washtub was finally disbanded in 1959 due to the costs of retaining the agents (each one received between \$2,500 and \$3,000 a year—the equivalent of \$30,000 in today's dollars) and maintaining the caches, which took a pounding from the deep freezes and thaws of Alaska.

Deborah Kidwell, OSI's current official historian, wrote last year that the caches "served peacetime purposes for many years to come." The caches were turned into survival stores for downed aircrafts, presumably denuded of its sniper rifles and silenced pistols, not to mention the gold. By 1961 they were abandoned completely. An account published in another military history journal in 1988 claims many were "looted by trappers and others." An attempt by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1989 to find them proved unsuccessful.

As for Bob Reeve, if he were involved in the project, he may have given a cryptic nod to Operation Washtub in the 1950s, when someone asked him whether Alaskans were afraid of the Russians, given that they could wave to each other just over the Bering Strait.

"Hell no," he replied, according to his biographer Beth Day. "If we don't knock 'em down like pigeons before they get across the Alaskan Range, we Alaskans, each with a half-dozen guns and ammunition, will just kick their teeth out."

Or strangle them with a garroting wire.

From <https://www.outsideonline.com/outdoor-adventure/exploration-survival/bis-top-secret-plan-defend-alaska-communists/>

World War II

Tuesday, September 7, 2021 6:01 PM

British experience during World War II ^[edit]

Following the fall of France in 1940, Winston Churchill created the Special Operations Executive (SOE) to both assist resistance movements and itself carry out sabotage and subversive operations in occupied Europe. It was revealed half a century later that SOE was complemented by a stay-behind organisation in Britain, created in extreme secrecy, to prepare for a possible invasion by Nazi Germany.

A network of resistance fighters was formed across Britain and arms caches were established. The network was recruited, in part, from the 5th (Ski) Battalion of the Scots Guards (which had originally been formed, but was not deployed, to fight alongside Finnish forces fighting the Soviet invasion of Finland).^[a] The network, which became known as the Auxiliary Units, was headed by Major Colin Gubbins – an expert in guerrilla warfare (who would later lead SOE). The units were trained, in part, by "Mad Mike" Calvert, a Royal Engineers officer who specialised in demolition by explosives and covert raiding operations. To the extent that they were publicly visible, the Auxiliary Units were disguised as Home Guard units, under GHQ Home Forces. The network was allegedly disbanded in 1944; some of its members subsequently joined the Special Air Service and saw action in North-West Europe.

While David Lampe published a book on the Auxiliary Units in 1968,^[a] their existence did not become widely known by the public until reporters such as David Pallister of *The Guardian* revived interest in them during the 1990s.

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Gladio#Germany>

The Auxiliary Units or GHQ Auxiliary Units were specially-trained, highly-secret quasi military units created by the British government during the Second World War with the aim of using irregular warfare to help combat any invasion of the United Kingdom by Nazi Germany, which the Germans codenamed Operation Sea Lion. With the advantage of having witnessed the rapid fall of several Continental European nations, the United Kingdom was the only country during the war that was able to create a multilayered guerrilla force in anticipation of an invasion.

The Auxiliary Units would fight as uniformed guerrillas during the military campaign.^[a] In the event of an invasion, all Auxiliary Units would disappear into their operational bases and would not maintain contact with local Home Guard commanders, who were to be wholly unaware of their existence.

Although the Auxiliaries were Home Guard volunteers and wore Home Guard uniforms, they would not participate in the conventional phase of their town's defence but would be activated once the local Home Guard defence had been ended.^[a] to inflict maximum mayhem and disruption over a further brief but violent period. They were not envisaged as a continuing resistance force against long-term occupation. The secrecy surrounding the insurgent squads meant that members "had no military status, no uniforms and there are very few official records of their activities".^[a]

Service in the Auxiliary Units was expected to be highly dangerous, with a projected life expectancy of just twelve days for its members, with orders to either shoot one another or use explosives to kill themselves if capture by an enemy force seemed likely.^[a]

Urged on by the War Office, Prime Minister Winston Churchill initiated the Auxiliary Units^[a] in the early summer of 1940. This was to counter the civilian Home Defence Scheme already established by SIS (MI6), but outside War Office control. The Auxiliary Units answered to GHQ Home Forces but were legally an integral part of the Home Guard.

Churchill appointed Colonel Colin Gubbins to found the Auxiliary Units. Gubbins, a regular British Army soldier, had acquired considerable experience and expertise in guerrilla warfare during the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War in 1919 and in the Irish War of Independence of 1919–1921. Most recently, he had returned from Norway, where he headed the Independent Companies, the predecessors of the British Commandos. In November 1940, Gubbins moved to the Special Operations Executive (SOE).^[a] In modern times, the Auxiliary Units have sometimes misleadingly been referred to as the "British Resistance Organisation".^[a] That is a title was never used by the organization officially but reflects a subsequent misunderstanding of what their role might have been. Colloquially, members of the Auxiliary Units were referred to as "scallywags" and their activities as "scallywagging".

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auxiliary_Units>

SS Werewolves.

20-07-2021



The disastrous defeat at Stalingrad in 1942, followed by the immense crushing at Kursk in 1943, foreshadowed beyond the question the eventual destruction of the German Reich. Hitler, however, refused to believe that the pure Aryan race could be defeated and therefore absolutely refused to allow or plan any such idea of a post-war resistance. This timeline will look at how Reinhard Heydrich made the impossible decision in disobeying the Führer's orders and began to preparations for a post World War 2 guerrilla resistance movement and how slowly this movement would make the Allies aware that the fascist Reich was still burning strong and was once again the greatest threat to humanity.



SS officer Reinhard Heydrich originally formed the basis and ideology of the SS werewolves, realising Hitler would never surrender until the bitter end, he then knew that there should be at least a basic continued resistance against the Allies after the war. However Heydrich was killed in 1942, therefore Himmler started acting in 1943. Cues and studies were intensely taken from anti-Nazi guerrillas in Germany's occupied lands, workers from concentration camps were put to good use creating networks of tunnels throughout Germany and Austria. Stockpiling of weapons, explosives, food and water were undertaken. Specific men from the SS were brought back from the front lines so they could be trained as partisan-guerrillas.

In the Autumn of 1944, the Nazis instigated a plan to establish active forces behind enemy lines as the Allies pushed through Germany. It was called Operation Werewolf (Werewolf in German) and accomplished very little apart from its propaganda effect. The Werewolf troops reputation spread around the Allied forces and was the reason used by the Allies to detain thousands of Germans after the war. They did so to prevent an uprising although the likelihood was minimal.

How it All Began

Operation Werewolf was led by Heinrich Himmler and Hans-Adolf Prutzmann. The original plan was to create an elite group of military men behind enemy lines, to operate secretly, using guerrilla tactics as the Allies Commandos had done.

It was not long before rumors began to surface regarding the guerrilla operation. The press around the world ran stories about potential underground German operations.



Heinrich Himmler in 1945.

Life as a Werewolf

The Werewolves did attempt to work toward their original aims. Recruits, many from the Hitler Youth, were secretly trained near the Rhineland and Berlin. As many as 5,000 people trained as guerrilla fighters in Operation Werewolf. Some were instructed to act as citizens and blend in, to ensure that fighting continued in areas where the Allies occupied although they were mostly unsuccessful. The Werewolves were supposed to have access to sophisticated weaponry, although they had, in actuality, very little. They struggled to obtain supplies, resulting in a lack of morale.

Explosives, ammunition, and weapons had been buried around the country in 1939 for use by Operation Werewolf, but by 1945 no one knew their location and the advancing Soviets discovered most of them. The Werewolves learned how to make homemade devices including rudimentary explosives. Also, each member was trained to be able to scale a guard tower and strangle the sentries.

Despite a lack of communication and receiving little in the way of supplies the Werewolves achieved some success. Mayor of Aachen Franz Oppenheim was reportedly assassinated by the Werewolves, as was a Burgomaster of Meschede and Major General Maurice Rose. They claimed to have bombed a synthetic petroleum factory in Leuna and to have caused an explosion at an ammunition dump in Bohemia.



Prutzmann in 1934. Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-R53525 / CC-BY-SA 3.0

Propaganda Efforts

Joseph Goebbels, the well known and recognizable leader of German propaganda, used the group in his work. In March 1945, Goebbels gave the "Werewolf speech," in which he urged every German to fight to the death. A Werewolf propaganda station was launched on April 1, 1945, urging Germans to fight against all Allied personnel. Goebbels told German citizens that Werewolves was an organization of German partisans and he reminded them of their motto "conquer or die." Due to his efforts, Operation Werewolf's reputation survived, and many people believed they operated for years after the end of WWII.

The Americans and British also used Operation Werewolf in their propaganda. Their press seized upon the opportunity and printed the text of the propaganda station's broadcasts. It served the Allies, as it reminded the troops that "every German is Hitler



9 March 1945: Goebbels awards a 16-year-old Hitler Youth, Willi Hübner, the Iron Cross for the defence of Lauban. Photo: Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-J31305 / CC-BY-SA 3.0.

When Germany Lost the War

As the war came to an end, the Werewolves became terrorists with no real purpose or aim. SS Officer Otto Skorzeny recognized Operation Werewolf had little chance of success. Instead, he turned their efforts into establishing the Nazi underground railroad. It enabled thousands of SS officers to travel along escape routes called "ratlines" and flee the aftermath of the end of the Third Reich. Various reprisals were carried out against the Werewolves. In the Soviet occupation zone, thousands of young German men were arrested and accused of being involved in the Operation and were either killed or sent to a slave labor camp. Estimates of those interned in NKVD special camps is about 10,000, and about 5,000 of them either died there or were never heard of again. The British and US also held up to 100,000 civilians in camps to prevent Werewolf activity after the war.

Operation Werewolf was not something for the Allied forces to be concerned with, but that can only be seen with the benefit of hindsight. Some historians believe Werewolf groups continued activity within rural Germany up until 1950, although they could have been separate Nazi partisan groups.

From <<https://www.warhistoryonline.com/instant-articles/werewolf-nazi-resistance-force.html>>



On the night of 2–3 May, General [Hasso von Manteuffel](#), commander of the III Panzer Army along with General [Kurt von Tippelkirch](#),



commander of the XXI Army, surrendered to the US Army. [Dietrich von Saucken](#)'s II Army, that had been fighting north-east of Berlin in the Vistula Delta, surrendered to the Soviets on 9 May. On the morning of 7 May, the perimeter of the XII Army's bridgehead began to collapse. German youngest General [Walther Wenck](#) crossed the Elbe under small arms fire that afternoon and surrendered to the American Ninth Army



under command of Lieutenant General [William Hood "Bill" Simpson](#).

The Werewolves youngsters



struck immediately the next day after Germany surrendered, their attack was symbolic as well as terrorising. Their first attack was against the occupied Reichstag, assaulting the Soviet soldiers outside and within the buildings reaching the top they threw off the Red Soviet banner and replaced it with the Swastika before retreating having successfully killed 45 Soviet troops as well as symbolically retaking the Reichstag. They then moved throughout the destroyed city employing hit and run tactics as well as freeing prisoners of war and women who were about to be raped. Moving throughout the ruined city, hitting Soviet troops everywhere they met them, after extreme damage had been inflicted the Werewolves disappeared into the tunnels and had successfully won what the Russians later called "The Second Battle of Berlin".

25 March 1945 – Dr. Franz Oppenhoff the newly appointed major of Aachen, was assassinated outside his home by an SS unit which was composed of Werwolf trainees from Hülchrath Castle. They were flown in at the order of Heinrich Himmler





The Allies and especially the USSR were shocked to find that there were still German soldiers active in fighting however they didn't treat this as an insurgency, rather they looked upon it as merely surviving die-hard Nazi troops who wanted go down fighting. Troop strength was increased and the Soviets for handing reprisals killed every ten Germans for one Russian soldier killed. Slowly men, women and even children soon began smuggling themselves underground to participate in the insurgency, increasing the numbers and capabilities of the werewolves. On March 6th they attacked American troops patrolling a sector in Western Germany killing 25 soldiers, on March 16th they hit a British supply truck killing five soldiers, on March 20th they ambushed a Soviet convoy heading to Berlin killing 33 men and injuring dozens more. These successful attacks now put in the minds of the Allies that they were dealing with a full-scale insurgency led by professional soldiers not rebellious civilians.



From <<https://ww2gravestone.com/ss-werewolves/>>

Asymmetric Warfare

Tuesday, September 7, 2021 6:07 PM

Not all wars are equal. In this lesson, you are going to see what happens when armies of greatly different character fight each other, and consider how this changes military tactics and ideologies. *Updated: 12/29/2020*

Asymmetric Warfare

Famed policymaker and diplomat Henry Kissinger once commented that "the guerilla wins if he does not lose. The conventional army loses if it does not win." What Kissinger observed was that armies with different sizes and resources can fight in different ways. This has been true throughout human history, but since the mid-20th century we've developed a name for this: **asymmetric warfare**. Something that is asymmetrical is uneven, unequal, or imbalanced. Asymmetric warfare exists when the two main armies are of unequal size or strength. It's a different way to wage war, when the sides of the conflict don't look the same.

Tactics

In a traditional war, you have two professional armies who have roughly the same experience, resources, and technologies. The only real difference is how they execute their strategies. We call that symmetrical warfare, because both sides essentially look the same. For example, when the Allies fought the Axis, it was a conflict between professional, national armies that were all basically the same.

That's how we expect war to be fought. But what happens if one of the combatants is not a professional army, but a smaller group of insurgents or rebels? The traditional military tactics used to fight a professional army may no longer work. Asymmetrical warfare is most often fought using **guerilla tactics**, which are aimed at harassing the enemy more than trying to obliterate them.



French resistance forces fought an asymmetrical war against the Nazis, and used guerilla tactics like sabotaging trains and railroad lines

Guerilla warfare is used by smaller forces to weaken the resolve of the larger army to continue fighting. By damaging infrastructure, conducting small-scale raids or invasions at unexpected times, and even resorting to tactics like assassinations, guerilla fighters manage to slowly dissolve the will of the larger army; they make the fight more trouble than its worth. Since the nature of this sort of conflict is so different from traditional warfare, larger and more powerful armies often have a very hard time adjusting. Asymmetrical warfare can be surprisingly effective for the weaker force.

Examples

Let's look at a few real-world examples of asymmetrical warfare.

Vietnam

After World War II, France reasserted its colonial control over Indochina (Vietnam). As a result, Vietnamese insurgents arose and started waging war against the French. This was an asymmetric war, waged between a large colonial power and small groups of freedom fighters. Yet, the Vietnamese insurgents were so successful that France was forced to call in another traditional army to help (thus bringing the United States into the Vietnam War). In the end, the insurgents defeated the USA as well.

So, how did this smaller coalition of rebels with inferior weapons technology defeat the combined strength of France and the United States? One advantage of asymmetrical warfare is the ability to fight without a consistent base of operations. The Vietnamese insurgents didn't have bases or airfields or infrastructure the USA could attack. Instead, these were fighters who hid in local villages in between raids. The United States tried to attack the Vietnamese rebels like a traditional army, and ended up bombing towns full of innocent civilians, much to the outrage of the world. In the end, the cost and frustration of fighting this war were higher than the potential gains, and the US withdrew.

From <https://study.com/academy/lesson/asymmetric-warfare-definition-tactics-examples.html>

Definition of asymmetric warfare

: warfare that is between opposing forces which differ greatly in military power and that typically involves the use of unconventional weapons and tactics (such as those associated with guerrilla warfare and terrorist attacks)
Challenging the United States in conventional combat is an invitation to disaster; combat operations emphatically demonstrated that when Iraq's army disintegrated under pressure from U.S. airstrikes and ground assaults. So Iraqi insurgents have increasingly resorted to unconventional or "asymmetric" warfare—hit-and-run ambushes, snipings and the extensive use of homemade bombs—to inflict casualties while minimizing their own risks.— Ed Timms, *Dallas Morning News*, 13 Nov. 2003
But the kind of *asymmetric warfare* that typifies combat with terrorist and other armed groups is nothing new.— Kenneth Roth, *State News Service*, 30 Dec. 2009... Marines would become key players in irregular and *asymmetrical warfare* ...— John D. Burrow, *Marine Corps Gazette*, January 2011

From <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/asymmetric%20warfare>

Operation: Gladio B

Tuesday, September 7, 2021 6:12 PM

Gladio Part B



The answer to that question has been provided through a series of exceptional interviews with former FBI translator and respected whistleblower Sibel Edmonds, carried out by "one of the world's few remaining 9/11 conspiracy theorists" James Corbett. Over the last few weeks, Edmonds has outlined how the contemporary spy-game around radical Islam, documented in the works of Nafeez Ahmed among others, is actually a follow-on from Gladio. She refers to it as 'Gladio B', identifying a change in policy around 1996, following the Suserluk incident that once again betrayed the forces at work in the Turkish deep state.

To paraphrase Edmonds: though the collusion with radical Islam had been going on for decades, it wasn't until 1996 that a formal decision was made by NATO to abandon their previous secret relationship with neo-Fascists and arch-Nationalists and replace them with Islamists.



This is corroborated by a lot of data, for example the international Islamist organisation Al-Muhajiroun suddenly became very prominent in the UK in 1996-7. Omar Bakri, who later [admitted to being an MI5 informant](#), was a key figure in Al-Muhajiroun and its partner organisations like the International Islamic Front. They were central to the process by which young Muslims were recruited, radicalised, trained and sent to fight NATO's war of destabilisation in the Balkans.

Likewise Al Muqatila, more commonly known as the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group or LIFG, were also prominent in Britain at this time. Following their failed assassination attempt against Colonel Gaddafi in February 1996 several senior members of the group moved to Britain and established their main office there. Among them was Anas Al-Liby, who was probably an MI6 agent recruited as part of their sponsorship of the assassination attempt. He lived in Manchester from 1996 until 2000, having been granted political asylum. A raid on houses connected to Al-Liby in May 2000 resulted in several arrests, but Al-Liby slipped away, probably tipped off by the authorities. [\[4\]](#)

According to Edmonds, since that time the Gladio B operation has expanded and includes the radical Islamisation of Central Asia and the Caucasus region specifically and across the Middle East more generally. Again, much of the available information supports her claims, especially regarding the Gulen Movement, but also NATO's relationship with Islamist organisations such as the Muslim Brotherhood and with terrorist groups like Jundallah who are destabilising Iran and the MEK/MKO. Most of this can be gleaned from reading mainstream media reports with the right kind of eyes and ears, and by being patient enough to tolerate their habit of dropping occasionally truthful stories into their mix, but never teasing out the implications or sticking with the story to see where it leads. We are however still left with a key question.

When Did Gladio A Become Gladio B?

While much of Edmonds' analysis of Gladio B is eminently verifiable by those who know where to look, and chimes with much of my own work on terrorist double and triple agents, there is a lot of information that suggests that at least the idea of replacing the Fascist Gladio A with the Islamist Gladio B had occurred to strategists much earlier. The exposing of Gladio A began in Turkey in the 1970s, gaining considerable attention when several Gladio documents were published. These included *U.S. Army Field Manual 31-15: Operations Against Irregular Forces*, a 1960s US special warfare training manual that had been translated into Turkish [\[5\]](#). It was perhaps inevitable that following the Turkish revelations that the overall Gladio story would have to be admitted, rendering it a bit useless.



Meanwhile in Italy a judge named Felice Casson was investigating various acts of terrorism including the 1972 Peteano bombing. This eventually led him to the perpetrator – Vincenzo Vinciguerra, a neo-Fascist and member of Ordine Nuovo and Avanguardia Nazionale who had been spirited out of the country after the bombing and protected by the international Gladio network. Vinciguerra was brought back to Italy and he started to talk, explaining the whole operation. At this point his protection was stopped, and he was subsequently put on trial. If the information coming out of Turkey wasn't enough to signal to NATO that the veil of secrecy around the secret armies was wearing thin, then Vinciguerra's testimony certainly was.

Fortunately for them, it was at this point in the story of NATO's collusion with radical Islam that Ali Mohamed entered the fray in a significant way. In 1984, as Vinciguerra was laying out the story of Gladio in Italy, Ali offered his services to the CIA, who signed him up. He was sent to spy on Hezbollah in Germany, which he did by using the 'dangled mole' tactic and revealing to his targets that he was working for the CIA but trying to convince them he was still loyal to their side. Even though he infiltrated the group successfully he was supposedly fired by the CIA at this point for being untrustworthy [\[6\]](#).

However, there is a lot of evidence that this was all a piece of theatre, designed to make Ali a deniable agent for use as a deep-cover spy. For one thing, Ali's first contact with the CIA wasn't when he approached them in Cairo in 1984, but when they approached him in America in 1981. While members of the same Egyptian army squadron as Ali were assassinating Anwar Sadat, Ali was on a four month training scheme at Fort Bragg in North Carolina. While there he was approached by the CIA who were looking to recruit him. Despite its implications this information remarkably comes from official sources; namely the Combating Terrorism Center at West Point. They produced a biographical sketch of Ali Mohamed describing the 1981 contact and citing as their source an interview with Dan Coleman, the FBI agent seconded to the CIA's Bin Laden unit who debriefed Ali after he was ultimately arrested. That profile is no longer available on the West Point Center's website (I can't think why) but is available via the *Wayback Machine* [\[7\]](#).



Furthermore, if Ali was considered unreliable in 1984 then why did they arrange a visa for him to fly to the US in 1985? Why did they not alert anyone to the danger he posed when he applied to join the army? Why did they send an agent to meet him again at Fort Bragg after his application was successful and he was posted to the US Army's Special Warfare Center? Why did everyone who knew him, from his wife and friends in California, to his commanders at Fort Bragg, think that he was still working for the CIA throughout this period?

From <<https://wideshut.co.uk/gladio-b-the-origins-of-natos-secret-islamic-terrorist-proxies/>>

Strategy of Tension

Tuesday, September 7, 2021 6:13 PM

The **strategy of tension** is a method of [social control](#) involving a series of covert attacks upon a population, intended to promote [stress](#) and [fear](#) amongst them. The purpose is, by inducing a mistrust of one another and of the world at large, to increase child-like dependence upon perceived [authority](#) figures (such as national governments). The English phrase originates from the [Italian](#) (*strategia della tensione*), which was first applied to [Operation Gladio](#) in Italy during the [years of lead](#).

"When you were on the Right you were not supposed to attack the State or its representatives. You were supposed to attack civilians, women, children, innocent people from outside the political arena. For one simple reason: To force the Italian public to turn to the State turn to the regime and ask for greater security. This was precisely the role of the right in [Italy](#). It placed itself at the service of the State which created a strategy aptly called the "Strategy of Tension" in so far as they had to get ordinary people to accept that at any moment over a period of 30 years, from [1960](#) to the mid [eighties](#) a [state of emergency](#) could be declared. So, people would willingly trade part of their [freedom](#) for the security of being able to walk the streets, go on trains or enter a [bank](#). This is the political logic behind all the [bombings](#). They remain unpunished because the state cannot condemn itself."
[Vincenzo Vinciguerra](#) ^[1]




From <https://wikispooks.com/wiki/Strategy_of_tension#_cc26138aa3e14b0b0f4c9e887ff6de95>

Strategy of tension

[EDIT](#)
 The **strategy of tension** (Italian language: *strategia della tensione*) is a tactic that aims to divide, manipulate, and control public opinion using fear, propaganda, [disinformation](#), [psychological warfare](#), agents provocateurs, and [false flag terrorist](#) actions.ⓘ

The theory began with allegations that the United States government and the [Greek military junta of 1967–1974](#) supported far-right terrorist groups in Italy and Turkey, where communism was growing in popularity, to spread panic among the population who would in turn demand stronger and more dictatorial governments.

From <https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Strategy_of_tension>

Strategy of tension   (Social control, Psychological warfare, third rail topic, phobia induction, deep politics)	
	
At the bombing of the Bologna main station in 1980, 85 people died. Agents of the Italian intelligence services and the secret society Propaganda Due hindered the investigation by laying false tracks.	
Interest of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inlichtingen en Operatiën Le Cercle The Bombers Affair (Luxembourg)
An umbrella term used for long series of covert operations by governments aimed at stressing, destabilising or unsettling target populations or states. First used in Italy to describe Operation Gladio bombings.	

From <https://wikispooks.com/wiki/Strategy_of_tension#_cc26138aa3e14b0b0f4c9e887ff6de95>