Operation WINNIE THE POOH
26 April–4 May 1945

With the use of doppelgängers, Hitler's entourage were specialists in deception, deceiving each other, themselves, the staff and any witnesses. Any witnesses they failed to control were either killed, ordered to suicide, suicided or swore the dreaded Holy oath of silence on penalty of death to themselves and their entire family. Such was the depth of their oath, secrecy and in-house revenge.

The Germans have Teutonic brains and always planned everything three years ahead and right down to the last detail. On 22 April 1945 Hitler announced to General Alfred Jodl (adviser on strategy and operations) and General Karl Koller (Chief of Luftwaffe Staff), among others, that he was intending to suicide.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (chief of Armed Forces High Command), General Alfred Jodl (adviser on strategy and operations) and Albert Speer (Minister of Armaments) then left the Bunker, with some impetus, and spread the news to the wider world. Once the 'secret from no greater source' got out, everyone was expecting Hitler to suicide and it was a big relief when he evidently did.

Hitler and his entourage had been in the Bunker from 16 January 1945, and from 21 April 1945 there were many permanent escapes out of the Bunker. These occurred on 21, 22, 23, 29, 30 April and on 1 May 1945. The Allies knew about them and did little to stop them, except when there was agreement with the Germans to stop them.

Operation WINNIE THE POOH deals with Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun's escape from the Bunker on 30 April 1945 and their flight out of Berlin between 4 and 5 pm on 2 May 1945.

On 30th April 1945, there were ample opportunities for Adolf and Eva Hitler to escape from the Bunker. As cover for this, no less than six Hitler doppelgängers were terminated around the Chancellery Bunker. These were later found by the Red Army's mopping-up squads.

As the Intelligence version of history is studied more and more, Hitler's death reveals itself as a 'canned meat' operation. Stalin would