

 Military Upbringing

General George S. Patton, Junior, was born 11<sup>th</sup> November 1885. His homeschooling concentrated on classical literature. Later he went to Virginia Military Academy and a year later was admitted to United States Military Academy at West Point, entering in 1904. Apart from his athletic achievements, he was a member of the riding, fencing, rifle and track teams. In 1909, he was commissioned 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant in the 15<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment.

Olympic Athlete

In 1912, George Patton represented the United States in Pentathlon, in the Olympic Games, in Stockholm, Sweden. The Pentathlon included 5 classic military skills: horse riding, running, swimming, marksmanship and fencing. In fencing he came first, in riding, third, and he rated overall 5<sup>th</sup> of the 43 international contestants.

Cavalry Officer

After touring Europe, he returned to the USA as a Weapons Instructor at the Cavalry School. He designed a new sabre, which was adopted for service.

 Mexican War

In 1916, he was posted to Texas and took part in the Mexican War as aide-de-camp to General Pershing. It is at this time that Patton began to wear two revolvers on his belt. On 14<sup>th</sup> May 1916, he encountered three mounted bandits and shot two of them dead. Patton returned to HQ with their bodies draped across the bonnet of his car. One of the dead bandits turned out to be General Cardenas, Chief of Pancho Villa's bodyguard.

The Great War

In May 1917, Patton sailed to France in command of Pershing's Head Quarters detachment. Requesting a transfer to a combat post, Patton was assigned by Pershing to establish the tank corp. The US did not have any tanks at this time, and it was Lieutenant Patton who obtained the first two-man Renault tanks from the French, learnt to operate them and trained other Americans in this new martial art. When Patton accepted the posting, he did not join the Tank Corp, he was the Tank Corp. Overcoming tremendous logistical complications, and now a Major, Patton managed to field 144 Renault tanks in the Battle of Saint-Mihiel, September 1918. He was wounded in action and hospitalised for the last days of the war.

**Learning from Rommel**

Between the war years, Patton continued to pioneer Tank Warfare in the U.S. Army. General Patton thought so highly of Field Marshall Erwin Rommel, that he kept a copy of Rommel's book on *Infantry Tactics* near his bedside for night time reading.

**Ferocious and Controversial**

General George S. Patton was recognised as the most ferocious General on the Allied side. Known as the man who had never lost a battle, the hero of North Africa and Sicily, Patton was temporarily relieved of command for slapping two uninjured privates convalescing in military hospitals.

**Sicily**

After distinguishing himself in North Africa, he engaged in a contest against his arch-rival, British General Bernard Law Montgomery. In the race across Sicily to be the first to take Messina, Patton took dangerous tactical chances and pushed his men to the limit. Visiting a field hospital in the crags of Sicily's central highlands, he went from stretcher to stretcher, encouraging the wounded soldiers being treated. He then encountered a Private Charles Kuhl, who was sitting, apparently, uninjured, on a stool.

The Slapping Incident

Shell Shock

On 10<sup>th</sup> August 1943, Patton encountered a 21-year old, Private Paul Bennett, who was shaking from convulsions and in tears, but apparently uninjured, in a field hospital. "It's my nerves, Sir, I can't stand the shelling anymore." Patton roared: "Your nerves! Hell! You are just a God-damned coward!" As Bennett began sobbing the General slapped him. "Shut-up! I won't have these brave men here who have been shot, see a yellow-bastard sitting here crying!" As the General hit him again, Bennett's helmet fell to the floor. "You are a disgrace to the Army and you are going back to the front to fight. You ought to be lined up against the wall and shot. In fact, I ought to shoot you right now." Patton pulled out his ivory-handled revolver from its holster, with his right hand, as he back-handed Bennett across the face. The medical staff rushed in to intervene and usher the private out of the tent for his own safety.

Media Campaign Against Patton

When word reached General Eisenhower, he wrote a stern rebuke to General Patton who personally apologised to both soldiers and to the medical staff who had witnessed his actions. A media campaign in the U.S.A. led to such public outrage, that the American Congress called for Patton's immediate dismissal, despite his tremendous achievements on the battlefield. Patton wrote in his journal: "It is sad and shocking to think that victory and the lives of thousands of men are pawns to the writings of a group of unprincipled reporters and weak-kneed congressman, but so it is."

Wild Bill Donovan and the OSS

American President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, turned to one of his classmates from Columbia Law School, Wild Bill Donovan, to establish the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which became the precursor to the CIA. The OSS did the dirty work of assassinations on FDR's instructions. Donovan ensured that Tito's Communist partisans waging guerrilla warfare in Yugoslavia received lavish quantities of American tanks, trucks and jeeps, hundreds of tonnes of armaments and ammunition, landmines and heavy machine guns. This undercover battle, led by Donovan and the OSS, ensured that Eastern Europe fell into the hands of the Soviet Union. General Walter Bedell Smith, wrote to Winston Churchill that Donovan was "out of control" with "a prediliction for political intrigue". Donovan reported only to the president of the United States. FDR authorised Donovan to set up the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Supporting Communist Subversion, Terrorism and Revolutions

Donovan had no moral, or ethical, qualms about dealing with communists. He channelled millions of Dollars to the Chinese communists of Mao Tse Tung, to fight against America's official ally, Nationalist China, under General Chiang Kai-Shek. Donovan operated a secret slush fund provided by congress and its War Agencies Appropriations Act 1944. Donovan spent it anyway he liked,

without any regard to oversight, or legality. The money was meant to cover his far-flung spy and sabotage operations throughout Europe and Asia. Under the authority of FDR, Wild Bill ordered many political assassinations.

**The Stop Order**

General Dwight Eisenhower ordered the 4 million Allied soldiers in Germany to halt on the West bank of the Elbe River, 60 miles short of Berlin, to enable the Red Army to seize the German capital. General Patton was seized with fury: "Some of our leaders are just damn fools who have no idea of Russian history. Hell, I doubt if they even knew that Russia, just less than 100 years ago, owned Finland, sucked the blood out of Poland and were using Siberia as a prison for their own people. How Stalin must have sneered when he got through with them at all those phony conferences."

**Freedom Betrayed**

"Letting the Russians take Berlin is folly" declared Patton, "We should push on as far to the East as possible. We shouldn't stop before Moscow." The Soviets maintained a strangle-hold on Eastern Europe for 45 years. Millions of civilian refugees fleeing towards the American lines were turned back at bayonet point. Millions ended up as slave labour in Soviet Concentration camps.

**Spitfire Attack**

On 17<sup>th</sup> April, Patton's single engine L5 Sentinel propeller plane was attacked head on, by a Spitfire bearing British Royal Air Force markings. Despite Patton's L5 being an unarmed American staff plane with American markings, the Spitfire fired the whole nine yards, tracers flying past the sides of Patton's aircraft as his pilot took evasive action. During the manoeuvres, the British fighter plane crashed into the ground. The General was nagged by a question: Was this Spitfire attack an accident? Or a deliberate assassination attempt?

**The Only Language they Understand**

Patton wrote: "Let's keep our boots polished, bayonets sharpened and present a picture of force and strength to the Soviets. This is the only language they understand and respect. If you fail to do this, then I would say to you that we have lost the war."

**The Soviet Threat**

Even British Field Marshall, Montgomery agreed with Patton's assessment and ordered his troops to stack the Wehrmacht rifles in such a way that they could be easily redistributed should the British and Germans need

to defend themselves against a Soviet attack. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Stalin's Order</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">Army Intelligence warned General Patton that his life was in danger from the NKVD. Marshall Stalin had ordered Patton to be assassinated. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Against The Slave Labour Policy</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">General Patton opposed the official American Policy of forcing millions of former German soldiers to be sent to be slave labour in Russia. <em>"These men should be used to rebuild their own country"</em>, Patton insisted. The entire country had been bombed into rubble. The roads, bridges and plumbing systems all needed to be rebuilt. 63 cities in Germany had been bombed into rubble and multiplied millions of people were without homes. <em>"The Germans are the only decent people left in Europe. It is a choice between them and the Russians. I prefer the Germans"</em>, he insisted.</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">High Level Enemies</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">General Marshall ordered that Patton's phones be tapped and requested a psychoanalyst, from the Navy's Medical Corp, to observe General Patton. Eisenhower wrote scathingly of Patton, regarding him as a <em>"loose cannon"</em> because of how he distrusted the Soviets. Wild Bill Donovan, who had travelled in and out of Moscow and had direct access to Marshall Stalin, loathed Patton. The OSS and NKVD exchanged information, helping one another in espionage projects, including spying on General Patton. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Double Agent</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">OSS agent, Duncan Lee, was assigned to spy on General Patton when he was military governor of the US occupation zone in Southern Germany, providing regular reports on Patton's movements and recordings of wire-taps of his phone and office. Duncan Lee was a double agent, also working for the Soviet's spy agency, the NKVD. Duncan Lee had provided the Soviets with advance warning of the D-Day landings date and the exact location of the atomic bomb research in the US. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">The Defector</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">On 16 May, Ukrainian Nationalist Leader, Stepan Bandera, defected to the Americans and informed Stephen Skubik, of the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corp, that <em>"Soviet High Command has been ordered by Marshall Stalin to kill U.S. Army General George Patton." </em>Rather than being shocked by Skubik's news, Donovan ordered Bandera returned to the Russians, thereby silencing the man who was warning about an attempt on General Patton's life!</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Warning from

Ukraine

Ukrainian Diplomat Professor Roman Smal-Stocki said that "The NKVD will soon attempt to kill General George Patton. Stalin wants him dead." Professor Smal-Stocki was expelled by the Americans from Germany and sent back to the NKVD in Russia.

Top of the Hit List of the NKVD

Ukrainian General Pavlo Shandruk informed Special Agent Skubik, that he had vital intelligence. "Please tell General Patton to be on guard. He is at the top of the NKVD list to be killed." The Americans betrayed General Shandruk into the hands of the NKVD to be killed.

Operation Keelhaul

In Berlin, Patton learned that more than 20,000 American prisoners of war who fell into Russian hands at the end of the war, were being used as leverage in negotiations with the Allies to ensure that all 3 million Russians, Ukrainians and other East Europeans in Western Europe be forced across the border into Soviet hands. This included women and children. The Russians denied the Americans and British access to the Prisoner of War Camps, where their own men were being held, and the Allied governments suppressed the information that their men were being held hostage by their "ally" Marshall Stalin. All 3 million Russians and Ukrainians in Western Europe were betrayed into the hands of the Soviets.

The Real Enemy

General Patton insulted Soviet Marshall Zhukov. Patton publically stated that the Soviets were the real enemy. Patton became convinced that the only way he could speak freely about these issues was to retire from the military "So that I can go home and say what I have to say." Patton saw his battlefield as changing. He was still a warrior but now the podium and the pen would be his main weapons to expose the treachery of the US government and the danger of their Soviet allies.

Freedom Betrayed

With 18 divisions and more than half a million men, the Third Army was the largest US fighting force in history. Patton was convinced that he could have freed all of Eastern Europe, if Eisenhower had not halted his supplies and fuel.

Recognising Reality

At the end of World War II, America's top military leader, combat General George Patton, accurately assessed the shift in the balance of world power which that war had produced and foresaw the enormous danger of communist aggression against the West. Several months before the end of the war, General Patton recognized the fearful danger to the

West posed by the Soviet Union, and he disagreed bitterly with the orders which he had been given to hold back his army and wait for the Red Army to occupy vast stretches of German, Czech, Rumanian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav territory, which the Americans could have easily taken instead. Alone among U.S. leaders, General George Patton warned that America should act immediately, while her supremacy was unchallengeable, to end that danger. Unfortunately, his warning went unheeded, and he was quickly silenced by a convenient *"accident"* which took his life.

**Military Governor**

Seventy years ago, in the terrible summer of 1945, the U.S. Army had just completed the destruction of Germany and had set up a government of military occupation amid the ruins to rule the starving Germans and deal out victors' justice to the vanquished. General George S. Patton, commander of the U.S. Third Army, became military governor of the greater portion of the American occupation zone of Germany.

**Apprehensions for the Future**

It was only in the final days of the war and during his tenure as military governor of Germany - after he had gotten to know both the Germans and America's *"gallant Soviet allies"* - that Patton's understanding of the true situation grew and his opinions changed. In his diary and in many letters to his family, friends, various military colleagues, and government officials, he expressed his new understanding and his apprehensions for the future.

**The Patton Papers**

His diary and his letters were published in 1974 by the Houghton Mifflin Company under the title *The Patton Papers*:

**Soviet Aggression**

On 7<sup>th</sup> May 1945, just before the German capitulation, Patton had a conference in Austria with U.S. Secretary of War, Robert Patterson. Patton was gravely concerned over the Soviet failure to respect the demarcation lines separating the Soviet and American occupation zones.

**Demobilisation**

He was also alarmed by plans in Washington for the immediate partial demobilization of the U.S. Army. Patton said to Patterson: "Let's keep our boots polished, bayonets sharpened, and present a picture of force and strength to the Red Army. This is the only language they understand and respect."

Patterson replied, *"Oh, George, you have been so close to this thing so long, you have lost sight of the big picture."*

Patton re-joined: "I understand the situation. Their (the Soviet) supply system is inadequate to maintain them in a serious action such as I could put to them. They have chickens in the coop and cattle on the hoof - that's their supply system. They could probably maintain themselves in the type of fighting I could give them for five days. After that it would make no difference how many million men they have, and if you wanted Moscow I could give it to you. They lived on the land coming down. There is insufficient left for them to maintain themselves going back. Let's not give them time to build up their supplies. If we do, then we have had a victory over the Germans and disarmed them, but we have failed in the liberation of Europe; we have lost the war!"

**A Clear and Present Danger**

Patton's urgent and prophetic advice went unheeded by Patterson and the other politicians and only served to give warning about Patton's feelings to the alien conspirators behind the scenes in New York, Washington, and Moscow. The more he saw of the Soviets, the stronger Patton's conviction grew that the proper course of action would be to stifle communism then and there, while the opportunity existed.

**Severe and Savage**

Later in May 1945, he attended several meetings and social affairs with top Red Army officers, and he evaluated them carefully. He noted in his diary on May 14: "I have never seen in any army at any time, including the German Imperial Army of 1912, as severe discipline as exists in the Russian army. The officers, with few exceptions, give the appearance of recently civilized Mongolian bandits."

**A Cruel Enemy**

Patton's aide, General Hobart Gay, noted in his own journal for 14<sup>th</sup> May: "Everything they (the Russians) did impressed one with the idea of virility and cruelty." Nevertheless, Patton knew that the Americans could defeat the Soviets then - but perhaps not later.

**The Sooner the Better**

On 18<sup>th</sup> May, Patton noted in his diary: "In my opinion, the American Army as it now exists could beat the Russians with the greatest of ease, because, while the Russians have good infantry, they are lacking in artillery, air, tanks, and in the knowledge of the use of the combined arms, whereas we excel in all three of these. If it should be necessary to fight the Russians, the sooner we do it the better." Two days later he repeated his concern when he wrote his wife: "If we have to fight them, now is the time. From now on we will get weaker and they stronger."

**Pre-emptive Strike**



12pt;">Having recognized the Soviet danger, Patton urged a course of action which would have freed all of Eastern Europe from the communist yoke with the expenditure of far less American blood than was spilled in Korea and Vietnam and would have obviated both those later wars.

**Why We Fight**

Patton next came to re-evaluate the nature of the people for whom World War II was fought: the Jews. Most of the Jews swarming over Germany immediately after the war came from Poland and Russia and Patton found their personal habits shockingly uncivilized. He was disgusted by their behaviour in the camps for Displaced Persons (DP's) which the Americans built for them and even more disgusted by the way they behaved when they were housed in German hospitals and private homes. He observed with horror that "these people do not understand toilets and refuse to use them except as repositories for tin cans, garbage, and refuse. They decline, where practicable, to use latrines, preferring to relieve themselves on the floor."

**Unhygienic Mess**

He described in his diary one DP camp, "where, although room existed, the Jews were crowded together to an appalling extent, and in practically every room there was a pile of garbage in one corner which was also used as a latrine. The Jews were only forced to desist from their nastiness and clean up the mess by the threat of the butt ends of rifles."

**Lost Tribe**

"Of course, I know the expression 'lost tribes of Israel' applies to the tribes which disappeared - not to the tribe of Judah from which the current sons of bitches are descended. However, it is my personal opinion that this too is a lost tribe - lost to all decency."

**Nauseating**

Patton's initial impressions of the Jews were not improved when he attended a Jewish religious service at Eisenhower's insistence. His diary entry for 17<sup>th</sup> September 1945: "This happened to be the feast of Yom Kippur, so they were all collected in a large, wooden building, which they called a synagogue. It behoved General Eisenhower to make a speech to them. We entered the synagogue, which was packed with the greatest stinking bunch of humanity I have ever seen. When we got about halfway up, the head rabbi, who was dressed in a fur hat similar to that worn by Henry VIII of England and in a surplice heavily embroidered and very filthy, came down and met the General. The smell was so terrible that I almost fainted and actually about three hours later lost my lunch as the result of remembering it."

**Malicious**

12pt;">These experiences and a great many others firmly convinced Patton that the Jews were untrustworthy and hardly deserving of all the official concern the American government was bestowing on them. Another September diary entry, following a demand from Washington that more German housing be turned over to Jews, summed up his concerns: *"Evidently the virus started by Morgenthau and Baruch of a Semitic revenge against all Germans is still working. Harrison (a U.S. State Department official) and his associates indicate that they feel German civilians should be removed from houses for the purpose of housing Displaced Persons. There are two errors in this assumption. First, when we remove an individual German we punish an individual German, while the punishment is not intended for the individual but for the race. Furthermore, it is against my Anglo-Saxon conscience to remove a person from a house, which is a punishment without due process of law."*

**He who justifies the wicked, and he who condemns the just, both of them alike are an abomination to the Lord.** Proverbs 17:15

**Media Propaganda**

**One of the strongest factors in transforming General Patton's thinking on the conquered Germans was the behaviour of America's controlled news media toward them. At a press conference in Regensburg, Germany, on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1945, immediately after Germany's surrender, Patton was asked whether he planned to treat captured SS troops differently from other German POW's. His answer was: *"No. SS means no more in Germany than being a Democrat in America ♦ there is no reason for trying someone who was drafted into this outfit ♦"***

**De-housing and Destruction**

**With great reluctance, and only after repeated promptings from Eisenhower, he had thrown German families out of their homes to make room for more than a million Jewish DP's - part of the famous *"six million"* who had supposedly been gassed - but he balked when ordered to begin blowing up German factories, in accord with the infamous Morgenthau Plan to destroy Germany's economic basis forever. In his diary he wrote: *"I doubted the expediency of blowing up factories, because the ends for which the factories are being blown up - that is, preventing Germany from preparing for war - can be equally well attained through the destruction of their machinery, while the buildings can be used to house thousands of homeless persons."***

**Persecution**

**Similarly, he expressed his doubts to his military colleagues about the overwhelming emphasis being placed on the persecution of every German who had formerly been a member of the National Socialist party. In a letter to his wife of 14<sup>th</sup> September 1945, he said: *"I am frankly opposed to this war criminal stuff. It is not cricket and is Semitic. I am also opposed to sending POW's to work as slaves in foreign lands (i.e. the Soviet Union's***

GULAGs), where many will be starved to death."</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">Betraying Freedom</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">Despite his disagreement with official policy, Patton followed the rules laid down by Morgenthau and others back in Washington as closely as his conscience would allow, but he tried to moderate the effect, and this brought him into increasing conflict with Eisenhower and the other politically ambitious generals. In another letter to his wife he commented: <em>"I have been at Frankfurt for a civil government conference. If what we are doing (to the Germans) is 'Liberty'</em>, then<em> 'give me death.' I can't see how Americans can sink so low! It is Semitic, and I am sure of it."</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">Supporting Slavery</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">In his diary he noted: <em>"Today we received orders◆ in which we were told to give the Jews special accommodations. If for Jews, why not Catholics, Mormons, etc.? We are also turning over to the French several hundred thousand prisoners of war to be used as slave labour in France. It is amusing to recall that we fought the Revolution in defense of the rights of man and the Civil War to abolish slavery and have now gone back on both principles!"</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">It is an abomination for kings to commit wickedness, for a throne is established by righteousness."</span></em></strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'"> Proverbs 16:12</span></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">We Fought the Wrong Enemy</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">His duties as military governor took Patton to all parts of Germany and intimately acquainted him with the German people and their condition. He could not help but compare them with the French, the Italians, the Belgians, and even the British. This comparison gradually forced him to the conclusion that World War II had been fought against the wrong people. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">Soviet Savages</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">After a visit to ruined Berlin, he wrote to his wife on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1945: <em>"Berlin gave me the blues. We have destroyed a good race, and we are about to replace them with Mongolian savages. All Europe will be communist. It's said that for the first week after they took it (Berlin), all women who ran were shot and those who did not were raped. I could have taken it (instead of the Soviets) had I been allowed."</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">◆Should you help the wicked and love those who hate the Lord? Therefore the wrath of the Lord is upon you."</span></em></strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'"> 2 Chronicles 19:2</span></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'">Supporting the Communist Cause</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"></p>

style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt; ">This conviction, that the politicians had used him and the U.S. Army for a criminal purpose, grew in the following weeks. During a dinner with French General Alphonse Juin in August, Patton was surprised to find the Frenchman in agreement with him. His diary entry for 18<sup>th</sup> August quotes Gen. Juin: <em>"It is indeed unfortunate, mon General, that the English and the Americans have destroyed in Europe the only sound country - and I do not mean France. Therefore, the road is now open for the advent of Russian communism."</em> </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff; "><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; ">The Germans Are Not Our Enemy</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt; ">Later diary entries and letters to his wife reiterate this same conclusion. On 31<sup>st</sup> August, he wrote: <em>"Actually, the Germans are the only decent people left in Europe. It's a choice between them and the Russians. I prefer the Germans."</em> On 2<sup>nd</sup> September: <em>"What we are doing is to destroy the only modern state in Europe, so that Russia can swallow the whole."</em> </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff; "><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; ">HATE Campaign Against Patton</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt; ">By this time the Morgenthauists and media monopolists had decided that Patton was incorrigible and must be discredited. So they began a non-stop character assassination campaigns against him in the press, accusing him of being <em>"soft on Nazis"</em> and continually recalling an incident in which he had slapped a shirker two years previously, during the Sicily campaign. A New York newspaper printed the false claim that when Patton had slapped the soldier, who was Jewish, he had called him a <em>"yellow-bellied Jew."</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff; "><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; ">Provoking Patton</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt; ">Then, in a press conference on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, reporters hatched a scheme to needle Patton into losing his temper and making statements which could be used against him. The press interpreted one of Patton's answers to their insistent questions as to why he was not pressing the Nazi-hunt hard enough as: <em>"The Nazi thing is just like a Democrat-Republican fight."</em> The New York Times headlined this quote, and other papers all across America picked it up. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff; "><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; ">Character Assassins</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify; "><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt; ">The unmistakable hatred which had been directed at Patton during this press conference confirmed what was happening. In his diary that night he wrote: <em>"There is a very apparent Semitic influence in the press. They are trying to do two things: first, implement communism, and second, see that all businessmen of German ancestry and non-Jewish antecedents are thrown out of their jobs. They have utterly lost the Anglo-Saxon conception of justice and feel that a man can be kicked out because somebody else says he is a Nazi. They were evidently quite shocked when I told them I would kick nobody out without the successful proof of guilt before a court of law♦"</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify: "

justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Germany is Our Natural Ally</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">"Another point which the press harped on was the fact that we were doing too much for the Germans to the detriment of the DP's, most of whom are Jews. I could not give the answer to that one, because the answer is that, in my opinion and that of most non-political officers, it is vitally necessary for us to build Germany up now as a buffer state against Russia. In fact, I am afraid we have waited too long."</span></em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">America is in Danger</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">In a letter of the same date to his wife: <em>"I will probably be in the headlines before you get this, as the press is trying to quote me as being more interested in restoring order in Germany than in catching Nazis. I can't tell them the truth that <strong>unless we restore Germany we will ensure that communism takes America."</strong></em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Relieved of Command</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">Eisenhower responded immediately to the press outcry against Patton and made the decision to relieve him of his duties as military governor and appoint him commander of the Fifteenth Army, a non-existent command with no forces. In a letter to his wife on 29<sup>th</sup> September, Patton indicated that he was, in a way, not unhappy with his new assignment, because <em>"I would like it much better than being a sort of executioner to the best race in Europe."</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Degradation and Demoralisation</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">On 22<sup>nd</sup> October he wrote a long letter to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, who was back in the States. In the letter Patton bitterly condemned the Morgenthau policy; <em>"Eisenhower's pusillanimous behaviour in the face of Jewish demands"</em>; the strong pro-Soviet bias in the press; and the politicization, corruption, degradation, and the demoralization of the U.S. Army.</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">An Avalanche of Lies</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">He saw the demoralization of the Army as a deliberate goal of America's enemies: <em>"I have been just as furious as you at the compilation of lies which the communist and Semitic elements of our government have levelled against me and practically every other commander.</em></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">A New Offensive</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">"In my opinion it is a deliberate attempt to alienate the soldier vote from the commanders, because the communists know that soldiers are not communistic, and they fear

what eleven million votes (of veterans) would do." In his letter to General Harbord, Patton also revealed his own plans to fight those who were destroying the morale and integrity of the Army and endangering America's future by not opposing the growing Soviet might: "It is my present thought that when I finish this job, which will be around the first of the year, I shall resign, not retire, because if I retire I will still have a gag in my mouth I should not start a limited counterattack, which would be contrary to my military theories, but should wait until I can start an all-out offensive"

 Intentional Collision

The collision on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1945, occurred when a two and a half tonne GMC Army truck, which had been parked facing the General's car, roared into life and violently collided with the General's staff car, by suddenly and inexplicably careening directly into the opposite lane and into Patton's vehicle. The actions of the truck driver seemed designed to intentionally injure, or kill, the General. Both the driver of the truck and his two passengers quickly vanished. No criminal charges were ever filed. No accountability was ever recorded. The official accident reports and key-witnesses went missing.

"And you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

John 8:32

 Suspicious Cover Up

Despite General Patton's rank and fame as America's most audacious and successful combat general, there was no formal inquest, and all official reports on the incident vanished. The MP who first arrived on the scene of the car accident, Lieutenant Peter Babalas, treated the incident like a fender bender. Although Patton's driver testified that the truck driver and his passengers were drunk, Sergeant Robert Thompson's blood levels were never tested and he was never charged with driving under the influence. Thompson's illegal possession of the Signals company truck also went unquestioned, despite the fact that he was 60 miles North of his duty station, with no apparent reason for being in Mannheim. Thompson's drunkenness, negligence and apparent larceny, went unquestioned.

 Inconsistencies

Numerous investigators and authors have attempted to find the official Accident Reports, unsuccessfully. Sergeant Robert Thompson and his two friends who were responsible for ploughing the truck into Patton's car were flown to England by Army Intelligence. However, just four days after the collision, Thompson mysteriously reappeared in Germany where he spoke to

American journalist, Howard Smith, claiming that he was alone in the truck when it struck Patton's vehicle. However, General Hobart Gay and PFC Horace Woodring swear there were two other people in the truck with Thompson.

The Testimony of Patton's Driver

PFC Horace Woodring, a 19 year-old son of a dairy farmer in Kentucky, grew up racing cars and flying stunt planes. Patton spoke highly of him as his trusted driver. Woodring was driving just 20 miles per hour when Robert Thompson swerved the military truck hard to the left, driving his vehicle directly into the path of Patton's Cadillac. As there was no turning on the road in the direction he was pointing the heavy army truck and as he did not signal before taking action, the action seemed deliberate. Woodring testified "I was not more than 20 feet from the truck when he began to turn." Thompson made no attempt to break, instead he accelerated directly into the Cadillac.

Paralysed

General Patton was flung forward from his back seat, his head slamming violently into the steel partition behind Woodring's drivers compartment. His nose broke and he felt a sharp pain in the back of his neck and no sensation in his lower body. Instantly George Patton knew that he was paralysed. He was the only person injured in the collision. General Patton was paralysed in the vehicle collision on 9<sup>th</sup> December 1945 at 11:45am. He arrived at the U.S. Army 130<sup>th</sup> station hospital at 12:43pm.

Inaction

There was no medical staff waiting at the hospital to rush Patton into surgery. No team of spinal specialists assembled to deal with this life-threatening traumatic injury.

Hope of Recovery

Two days later his wife, Beatrice, and a spinal cord specialist, arrived to be at his side. The doctors were confident that the General would survive his injuries and might be able to regain some mobility. They were also convinced that he would be able to travel soon. General Patton urged his wife to get him out of the hospital: "They are going to kill me here!" he said to her emphatically.

Sudden Death

However, he did not recover and on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1945, General Patton's

body was wheeled down to the makeshift morgue in the hospital basement and it was announced to the journalists that had descended on the tiny military hospital, that General George Patton had died.

**No Autopsy**

There was no autopsy and although Beatrice wanted him buried at West Point, the Army insisted that he be buried at the American Military cemetery in Hamm, Luxemburg. Neither General Dwight Eisenhower, nor President Harry Truman, attended the military funeral for General George Patton, America's most famous and successful combat General.

**Many Enemies**

General Patton had made many high ranking enemies in Moscow, Berlin, London and Washington D.C.: Patton's fiery determination to speak the truth had made many powerful men squirm, not only during the war, but afterwards. His public statements praising the German Army for their matchless skills as fighting men, while criticizing the Soviet Union as the real enemy of freedom led some to see Patton as a threat to the New World Order.

**While they promise them liberty, they themselves are slaves of corruption.** 2 Peter 2:19

**Air Attack**

From the beginning, many did not believe that Patton's death was accidental. He had already survived several remarkable accidents, including when his personal aircraft had almost been shot down by British Spitfire in April 1945.

**Destruction of Evidence**

Sergeant Robert Thompson's military records were burned <sup>12</sup> July 1973, when fire swept through the National Personnel Records Centre in St. Louis, Missouri, destroying 18 million official military personnel files. Lieutenant Babala's accident report also vanished.

**Mystery of the Missing Files**

A 1953 request for a copy of the report received the official response noting *Report of Investigation is not on file*. Casualty branch has no papers on file regarding the accident and there is no information on the accident in Patton's Aide, General Hobart Gay's, personnel file. The report organised by General Geoffrey Keys, Commander of the 7<sup>th</sup> Army, also went missing.



12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Fabricated Document</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">In fact, the only report that remained in circulation was a document allegedly written in 1952 and signed by P.F.C. Horace Woodring, Patton's driver. However, when asked about it, in 1979, Woodring swore that he had never made any such statement, or signed his name, to any such report. He believed the paperwork was fabricated. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">False Exhibit</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">The vehicle on display at the Patton Museum at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has been proven to not be the vehicle in which General Patton was driving on that fateful day, and the serial number has been scratched out!</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">"Woe to those who call evil good, and good evil◆ Who justify the wicked for a bribe, and take away justice from the righteous man!"</span></em></strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';"> Isaiah 5:20-23</span></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Target Patton</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">In 1979, OSS Agent, Major Douglas Bazata, asserted that he had been part of a hit team that was tasked to assassinate General Patton. He had fired a low velocity projectile into the back of the General's neck, in order to snap it and cause him paralysis. When Patton failed to die and was showing signs of recovery, he was murdered in the hospital by Soviet NKVD agents. Bazata swore that Wild Bill Donovan (the head of the Officers Secret Service - OSS) paid him \$10,000 plus another \$800 in expenses, for his role in Patton's death. </span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">Prominent Assassin</span></strong></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">Douglas Bazata, who left the Army as a Major in 1947, had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, 4 Purple Hearts and France's <em>Croix de Guerre</em>, with two palms. He was later hired to work for the US government as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. OSS Agent, Douglas Bazata later wrote of his meeting at Claridges Hotel, in London, with Wild Bill Donovan: <em>"Douglas, I do indeed have a problem, it is the extreme disobedience of General George Patton, and of his very serious disregard of orders for the common cause." "Shall I kill him Sir?"</em> Bazata asked. <em>"Yes, Douglas, you do exactly what you must."</em> Later William Colby, a former OSS agent who went on to become head of the Central Intelligence Agency, praised Bazata in his 1978 book, <em>Honourable Men</em>. Some have come to recognise General Patton as the first casualty of the Cold War. Patton's insights and convictions were considered a threat to the New World Order.</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt; text-align: justify;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><strong><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';">"Hate evil, love good; establish justice in the gate◆"</span></em></strong><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';"> Amos 5:15</span></span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial', 'sans-serif';"></span></p>

'Arial','sans-serif'; color: #ffffff; font-size: 12pt;">Dr. Peter Hammond</span></p> <p style="margin-right: -1.2pt;"><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Reformation Society<br /> P.O. Box 74 Newlands 7725<br /> Cape Town South Africa<br /> Tel: 021-689-4480<br /> Email: </span><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';"><a href="mailto:<a href="><span style="color: #ffffff;">mission@frontline.org.za</span></a>"><a href="mailto:mission@frontline.org.za"><span style="color: #ffffff;">mission@frontline.org.za</span></a><br /> Website: <a href="http://www.ReformationSA.org"><span style="color: #ffffff;">www.ReformationSA.org</span></a></span></span></p> <p><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif'; font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;">Bibliography:</span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">The Patton Papers: 1940-1945</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by Martin Blumenson, 1974.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">The Biography of General George S. Patton, </span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">by Ian V. Hogg, Magna Books, 1982.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">The Murder of General Patton</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by Stephen Skubic.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">War as I Knew It</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by George S. Patton and Paul Harkins, 1975.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Patton: The Man Behind the Legend, 1885-1945</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by Martin Blumenson, 1994.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Target Patton: The Plot to Assassinate General George S. Patton</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by Robert Wilcox, 2014.</span></span></p> <p><span style="font-size: 12pt; color: #ffffff;"><em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">Killing Patton: The Strange Death of World War II's Most Audacious General</span></em><span style="font-family: 'Arial','sans-serif';">, by Bill O Reilly and Martin Dugard, 2014.</span></span></p></div><div data-bbox="870 949 926 963" data-label="Page-Footer"><p>18 / 18</p></div>