

Nettet snører seg sammen

av Jarle Johansen

Del 2 av "Det Skitne Maktspillet i Kulissene 1945-2006", som finnes [her](#).

For de som ikke forstår så godt engelsk, skal vi når tiden tillater det, oversette Ole Østlund's observasjoner.

Mer harde fakta kommer som jeg har fått fra Ole Ostlund, fra hans [hjemmeside](#);

"FALK International - Organisasjon F.A.L.K" i.e.- Forening for ny etterforskning av Alexander L. Kielland-katastrofen og økt rettsikkerhet.

Vi konkluderer på norsk på slutten av denne artikkel.

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Years ago, during the cold war, you could read in the Norwegian news paper VG (Verdens Gang) that Gordievskij, the former KGB agent, divulged that the major **Sovjet spy in Norway was among KGB's 6 - 10 top spys in the world.**

In case recruited by whom? It takes more than a couple of days to recruit. In Norway Sovjet had close contacts with the Norwegian Communist Party (NKP) as in other countries. However, in Norway, Erling Falk, **the leader of the revolutionary movement Mot Dag, in the early 1930ties established direct contact with Moscow besides NKP**, ref the book "Erling Falk og Mot Dag" by Trygve Bull, first edition. **Members of Mot Dag was after WWII to be found in influential positions in the Norwegian society**, of which mentions Wilhelm Evang (Chief Military Intelligence - E-tjenesten), Wilhelm Hansteen (heading up the Home Guard - heimevernet, later Head of Tysklandsbrigaden - the basis for building up Norways military troupes after the war), Einar Gerhardsen (Prime Minister), Håkon Lie (Labour Union), Torolf Elster (Director Norwegian Broadcasting), Karl Evang (Direktor of Health), and many others - Gudmund Harlem

However, I would not suspect to find one of KGB's 6-10 world wide top spys on the member list of any organization like Mot Dag - that would be to obvious. Consequently **we should look for a person not on the Mot Dag listing**, but with a profile putting him in a position to influence and retain information form same individuals and others.

A person who in power, used his power to recruit collaborators within key positions, and whom himself later withdraw becomming a "back player" - "**spider in the web**".

A person recruited by Erling Falk and recommended to Moscow ready for Abel to sign up on Frogner in 1938, graduated from the university in Oslo, and who used the wartime to manouever himself into position.

A person who was in position to obtain and forward information about Kongsbergs Våpenfabriks manufacturing technology on submarine propolsion - known as the "Kongsberg - Toshiba" case.

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My person writes: "This is typical for many members of Mot Dag. They had vision about changing Norway, and strategically moved themselves into powerful positions in the Norwegian Society. Some of them became politicians and others influenced the public opinion by personal power and position". He further noticed that Mot Dag infiltrated and controlled the Workers National Athletic Federation, founded 1924, and which later developed into the Norwegian Amateur Athletic Federation. He further observed that Mot Dag was **not mentioned in the schools history books, neither was members of Mot Dag characterized as members of the organization**. For instance Mot Dag member Mr. Karl Evang, who for many years was the leader of Norways Directorate of Health, was only characterized by his medical profession. Karl Evang was the brother of Vilhelm Evang who became Head of Norway's Military Intelligence Service after the War, and who also was a member of Mot Dag.

Mot Dag was not a political party as such. They did not participate in elections, however in the 1920s they cooperated partly with the Norwegian Communist Party (NKP) and partly with the Labour Party (AP) dependent on which party was in most power.

Mot Dag was looking for influence and power through their members and when the Labour Party(AP) in 1935 won the Parliament election for the first time negotiation was initiated and in 1936 Mot Dag officially assimilated with AP. It is very doubtful that Mot Dag totally was disintegrated. Their leader Erling Falk did not assimilate with AP. However Mot Dag vanished from public surface, but most likely Erling Falk continued his conspiracy work, recruiting, infiltrating and seeking influence not only in the Labour Party and the Athletic Federation but in any organization with impact on the Norwegian Society. **As such the "Inner Circle" of Mot Dag became a secret organization with treads spreading out like a spider web (or "Mafia") seeking control over Norway and its foreign policy, from before the War until this day.**

Some other names on Mot Dag members gathered from the book: "Erling Falk and Mot Dag" written by Mot Dag member Tryggve Bull and first time published by Cappelen Publishing House in 1955.

- Bojer, Halvard	- Hansteen, Vilhelm	- Morseth, Terje
- Bull, Brynjulf Friis	- Harlem, Gudmund	- Nybak, Herbert
- Bull, Reidar Friis	- Hegna, Trond - Heiberg, Hans	- Ording, Arne
- Bull, Trygve Friis	- Hoel, Sigurd	- Ottesen, Kjell
- Brandt, Willy (Frahm, Herbert)	- Hoff, Håkon	- Reiersen, Eivind
- Cappelen, Andreas	- Hofmo, Rolf	- Schreiner, Johan
- Elster, Torolf	- Holm, Ivar	- Strobl, Max - Sunnanå, Klaus
- Evang, Karl	- Hønsvald, Nils	- Sunnes, John
- Evang, Vilhelm	- Johnsen, Leif	- Sømme, Axel
- Gerhardsen, Einar	- Juel, Dagfinn	- Torp, Oscar
- Gerhardsen, Rolf	- Kleppe, Einar Eriksen	- Tveten, Olav
- Gleditsch, Kristian	- Lange, Carl Viggo	- Vogt, Johan
- Gundersen, Oscar	- Lie, Håkon	- Øverland, Arnulf
- Hagerup, Inger	- Lyng, John	
- Hansteen, Kirsten Moe	- Meyer, Håkon	
- Hansteen, Viggo		

In the summer of 1941 Germany attacked Soviet and the previous allies became enemies. Up til then Mot Dag had been lean on fighting the German invaders in Norway. The situation changed with Hitlers attack on Stalin, and Mot Dag member Håkon Lie went to the USA in order to seek support for the freedomsfighters in Norway. Their relationship with American Labour Unions helped. After the War the competition between Mot Dag/Labour Party and the Norwegian Communist Party (NKP) took off and Håkon Lie was a frontrunner fighting the Moscow supported NKP, while **Mot Dag enforced their own "socialistic" communism in Norway.**

Close ties was established with OSS the forerunner to CIA. In between, Soviet spies were working to secure Soviets interests. Specifcily after Norway became a part of Nato. Having Norway as a trustworthy Nato partner gave possibilities for Soviet to keep themselves informed through their collaborator(s) in Norway.

In October 1941 Norways Minister of Defence in London Mr. Ljungberg had been replaced by the Mot Dag member Oscar Torp. In February 1942 Forsvarets Overkommando (FO) (i.e. Defense Head Quarter) had been established with Mot Dag member Vilhelm Hansteen as Head of Defence, and Bjørn Christopheren as Chief of staff.

The lawyer Jens Christian Hauge who in 1945 was appointed Minister of Defense, started his career in the Norwegian resistance movement (Milorg) in 1941 and moved himself into a central position whereas he in 1944/45 was second in command to the formal leader barrister Paal Berg.

When Paal Berg after the War in summer 1945 failed to establish a coalition government, the Mot Dag and Labour Party member Einar Gerhardsen was appointed Prime Minister. Jens Christian Hauge became Secretary to the Prime Minister. On June 3rd 1945 General Ruge replaced Crownprince Olav who at that time acted as Head of Defense. In November 1945 the Labour Party wins the Parliament election and Einar Gerhardsen continues as Prime Minister. Jens Chr. Hauge is appointed Secretary (Minister) of Defense. On January 1st 1946 **General Ruge is forced to leave office as result of disagreement with Hauge.**

Under an agreement made between the Norwegian Cabinet in London and the British in the end of the War, Norway agreed to provide a Division to assist in controlling British sector of the occupied Germay. The Norwegian support was delayed until 1947 and the promised Division reduced to a Brigade. Gerhardsen and Hauge did for various reasons not keep the promises made by their predessors in London. Part of the goal of assisting the

British in Germany was that the operation should be the basis for in the field training and build up of the Norwegian army after the war. **Demonstration against sending Norwegian females to Germany was part of the hampering.** The campaign was initiated by Mot Dag, Kirsten Hansteen, Randi Kluge and Birgit Schiødt. Army General Lieutenant Olaf Helset makes serious complains and criticizes Hauge. As happened with General Ruge in 1946, **Hauge forces Helset to leave office in 1948.**

Mot Dag member **Einar Gerhardsen** had to leave office as Prime Minister in 1963. This as a result of the "Kings Bay" catastrophe in the coal mine on Svalbard. His successor **John Lyng** from the Conservative Party was also a member of **Mot Dag**.

In the years 1945 to 1965 Norway was run by Prime Ministers which all were acknowledged members of Mot Dag. The German statesman **Willy Brandt**, who lived in Norway in the 30s, was also member of **Mot Dag**. Brandt had to leave office when his Secretary was **exposed working for KGB**.

The Alexander L. Kielland disaster took place on March 27th 1980. Norway's Prime Minister at the time was Oddvar Nordli from the Labour Party. His Minister of Justice Andreas Cappelen was an acknowledged Mot Dag member. Nordli was replaced by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, daughter of Gudmund Harlem who also was an acknowledged Mot Dag member. Gudmund Harlem was Minister of Defence 1961-63, 1963-1965. In the 80s he was the head of NTNF (Norwegian Research Board for Science and Technology).

Companies looking for public funding of research projects had to apply to NTNF for financial support.

Østby's konklusjon og bro til vår tid

The extent of today's "Mot Dag" web is hard to identify. It is likely that the web is **spreading out like a "mafia" organization**.

After the fall of the Soviet Union the web is still aiming for **increasing its influence** on the Society.

New allies are being sought, new means are being used to **achieve the goal of power and control**.

As communism failed target are **shifting to other political ideas**.

However, "Mot Dag" has never been and will never be a Democratic Solution, its operations, infiltration, means of act, and control of human individuals undermines and **destroys Freedom and Democracy like Cancer in a human body**. Cell poison or surgery could cure cancer. However, how do you cure an invisible disease? Increased public knowledge, information and disclosure of facts.

Unless the truth comes forward Democracy will not work. **Truth are basic for Democracy**.

The "web" knows that and is aiming for **controlling public media**, newspapers, radio, TV.

Journalists are caught in the web unless they manage to cut loose - that's their challenge and responsibility.

Without an open press and journalists with guts, **Democracy is in great danger**.

All tekst hentet fra F.A.L.K., og etter veiledning av Ole Østerlund.

"FALK International - Organisasjon F.A.L.K" i.e.- Forening for ny etterforskning av Alexander L. Kielland-katastrofen og økt rettsikkerhet.

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Ole Ostlund, President

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Så klar kan det sies, og den som ikke ser det hele og fulle bildet nå, vil aldri se det.

Her har vi hele persongalleriet; Jens Christian Hauge, Einar Gerhardsen, Gudmund Harlem, Paal Berg, Håkon Lie, m.fl. i hardt arbeid med å overta makten, sikre makten, og forme land og folk i sitt bilde, for å bevare makten, i uoverskuelig fremtid.

Angående utsending av krigsbrudene og frata dem deres statsborgerskap som er i strid med Grunnloven, er hva Synnøve Fjellbakk Taftø også snakker om.

Ole Østlund påstand har alltid vært og er at Alexander Kielland var sabotasje/eksplosjon, hva vi idag kaller state-sponsored-terrorism, og alle sjøfolkene der som døde av kiving hos denne intenasjonale klikk av maktthungrige "edderkopper".

Legg merke til at Østerlund i profilen til en av KGB's verdens 6-10 største agenter, så spør han at denne personen ikke er fremtrende i Mot Dag bevegelsen. Han hadde nok rett i det. Hvem passer best i profilen som dene vår artikkel omhandler? DU besvarer spørsmålet selv.

Jfr. kommunistpartiet (NKP) så sentralt i Østerlunds fremstilling, og som etablerte samlingsregjering sammen med Ap i statskuppet etter krigen.

Legg merke til Gudmund Harlem's sentrale posisjon. Vårt land har siden disse satte igang, vært et "privatforetagende". Postene i regjering og forvaltning går i arv.

Våre ombudsmenn og -kvinner på Stortinget har blitt korrumpert, truet og/eller terrorisert til å følge disse, og arbeide for disses interesser, mer enn for sine velgere. Stortingspolitikere har aldri kommet i posisjon i utgangspunktet, uten å legge seg flat og knele for disse herrer. Vi vet alle hvordan ensrettingen er total i mesteparten av media, og tillater ingen sannheter annen den den "ene rette lære". Slik er det. Skal vi si det går Mot Dag, nå?

Avslutter med en uttalelse av en av dem som var med fra starten i dette edderkoppnett som har bragt så mange mennesker så mye sorg og ulykke, og vårt land i en stadig spiral av degenerering. En uttalelse som vi idag vanskelig kan si om vi skal le eller gråte av:

"Det er en gammel rettstanke hos oss at borgere kan søke rettsvern hos domstolene, ikke bare mot rettsovergrep fra andre borgere, men også mot maktmisbruk fra dem som styrer landet. Som Norges øverste domstol er Høyesterett lovens og rettens første vokter. Vi har ingen annen over oss enn Grunnloven og gjeldende lov. Men vi er ikke lovens herrer, vi er dens tjenere. Og vårt ansvar er dobbelt så stort fordi våre dommer ikke kan prøves av noen annen myndighet. 'Deligite justitiam, qui judicatis terram', sier et gammelt latinsk ord. 'Elsk rettferd, I som er dommere på jorden'. Måtte disse ord alltid lyse som en ildskrift for oss dommere i Høyesterett, og for alle dommere utover hele Norges land".

Justitiarius Paal Berg, i åpningstale ved Høyesteretts første møte etter okkupasjonen 14. mai 1945