

Alan Turing was another Total Fraud



by Miles Mathis

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I have hit this briefly before, but I am back to hit it with more gusto, since I just discovered [the BBC rated him the most important person](#) of the 20th century in its ICONs series in 2019. And that he is now on the £50 note. And that he was OBE—a knight. Of course, for most people, he will be most well known for being played by his peerage cousin Benedict Cumberbatch in the aptly named 2014 film *The Imitation Game*. Or for being gay. Or for committing suicide. Most people tap out after that, and it isn't surprising since the stories get very thin after that. But all these things I just mentioned are clues, since they tell us he is at the top of the list for promotion. Given that no person who knew a lot (or nothing) about history would put Turing in the top 100, we should find it odd to see him promoted with such a clamor now. It can't be just for the gay thing, can it?

No, it isn't, but before we get to that, I want to circle that *Imitation Game* title again. It too is a clue: a big one that, as usual, everyone has missed. Was code breaking about IMITATION? Was allegedly inventing computers about IMITATION? No, so why did they lead with that name? Because Turing's whole life was an IMITATION. A simulacrum. A fraud. And they are admitting that to your face, knowing you won't still won't see it after they have shoved it right in front of your eyeballs.

As usual, I will use the mainstream story against itself, starting at the top of his Wikipedia page and going right down it, circling all the clues for you. As I do that, I will pull in facts from many other sources.

Wiki admits the Turings are big and old Scottish merchants, originally from Holland. . . meaning, Dutch and English East India Company. Phoenician Navy. Alan Turing is listed in the peerage, and it isn't because he was knighted. Knights are not peers. It is because he comes from the Baronets of Foveran, and also from the Parnells, Barons Congleton. Alan's line had been off the line of the Turing baronets for several generations, but only one step off, since, interestingly, his brother's son Dermot became baronet when his cousins failed to produce heirs.

More importantly, through the Blighs, Alan was related to the Earls of Darnley and to the **Stewarts**,

Earls of Galloway. Through the Blighs Turing was related to Captain Bligh of [the fake Mutiny on the Bounty I just tore apart earlier this year](#). Also related to the [Tennants](#). Also, through his aunts he is related to the [Townshends](#) and [Goulds](#). Also to the Warren baronets and the Pennefather baronets. Also to the Eves, Barons Silsoe. Further back, he is related to the Montagus, linking us to. . . yep, George Washington. His maternal grandfather was Edward Waller Stoney, Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway and CIE (Order of the Indian Empire). That doesn't mean he drove a train. It means he built the railroad and was made a knight for it.

We are told Alan's mother Ethel was Protestant gentry from Northern Ireland, but in the same paragraph they admit Alan's father was named Julius. So Julius and Ethel, as in. . . Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Jewish. These names are Jewish, not Protestant, [though we have seen the Jews were behind Protestantism from the beginning](#). As usual, this is all too easy. If you don't believe me, I point you back to the Goulds and Townshends. Do you really think the Goulds aren't Jewish? Or that this guy isn't Jewish:



Turing was also tightly linked to the military from birth, since his great-grandfather had been a top general in India. Others in the family were also military.

We will see in a moment just how thin Turing's bio is, which should make the fact they devote an entire section to Christopher Morcom the more surprising. Who was Morcom? He was allegedly Turing's first love, a kid who died at age 18 of bovine tuberculosis. Why do we need a whole section on this? Is it just padding? Well, I see two things buried here. One, I would say there is a good chance Morcom faked his death and went into MI6. The cause of death is characteristically absurd, and Morcom gets to see his name in the spotlights. Two, the section sells atheism and materialism, telling us this is why Turing lost his faith. They take the opportunity to quote this computer geek on spirituality. Just what I want to hear: a quote on spirituality from someone who doesn't believe in spirituality. But the Phoenicians miss no chance to sell atheism and materialism, since it is one way they disempower you.

[They admit Turing was a very poor student](#), so bad—even in science—that he was “nearly stopped” from taking his graduating exams, for fear he would fail them. That wording is as suspicious as everything else to do with Turing, since it implies he took them, but doesn't bother to tell us whether he passed. We assume he did, since he went to college, but we shouldn't have to assume. These things should be worded so that we don't have to assume things. For the record, my assumption—due to that poor wording—is that he DID fail them, but was passed anyway on the usual Phoenician bye. That is what fits the rest of his story, as you will see.

We see early evidence of Turing's spook status when he is elected a Fellow of King's College right after graduation at age 22. That should look very strange, since not only has he not done any graduate work, he hasn't done anything else either. They tell us it was for his work on the central limit theorem, but then admit it had already been proven twelve years earlier by Lindeberg. We are supposed to

believe Turing was unaware of Lindeberg's work, which is simply beyond belief. If so, they should have flunked him out of college for not knowing the first thing about the field he was allegedly working in. The moment he told his professor he was writing his “dissertation” on that theorem, his professor should have told him it had been famously solved a few years prior. So none of this makes any sense, as usual.

Next, we are told he got a PhD in mathematics from Princeton after just two years of work. Again, that isn't how it works. His first major paper was published when he was 23, and it was a “reformulation” of Godel's limits of proof, using “hypothetical devices that later became known as Turing machines”. Otherwise known as jactation, since this was all just metaphysical blather. [I have already hit Godel's incompleteness theorems](#), showing they didn't need reformulation. They needed incineration. Turing was just replacing one pettifogging load of bombast with another, and getting promoted for it. Again, the usual.

This might be the time to remind you that Turing machines *aren't* predecessors of computers. Computers are based on an entirely different protocol. Also that Turing's bombe (codebreaker) was just a rip off of a previous bombe, reminding us of Buckminster Fuller's mad promotion for the geodesic dome, which had been invented by someone else decades earlier.

Wiki admits real computers don't work on Turing rules, they work on RAM and binary, etc. Every real geek knows that, which is why, I guess, that they couldn't find anyone in science or computing to give the Turing lecture at the BBC ICONs presentation. They had to tap Christopher Packham, another gay peerage cousin most famous for children's programming.

While we are on that again, I remind you who Turing beat out as finalists for greatest person of the century: David Bowie and Muhammad Ali. No, really. That's the century we just lived through. Marilyn Monroe, Andy Warhol, Alfred Hitchcock, Billie Jean King, Pele, and Tanni Grey-Thompson were other finalists. Tanni who? Just so.

David Bowie, who changed history by singing about a little China girl; and Ali, who enriched us all so much by pretending to knock down George Foreman. Billie Jean King is most famous for beating a man thirty years older at tennis, with the rules stacked in her favor. Brilliant. Hitchcock is most famous for starting the slasher movie genre, which has benefitted us all so much over the years. And Warhol is most famous for saying a picture of a can of soup was a work of art worth millions. So we can judge Turing here by his company.

We can also judge him by the company he kept in real life: Ludwig Wittgenstein, John von Neumann, and Kurt Godel, three other towering phonies. [I have already hit von Neumann hard](#). Wittgenstein was one of the few 20th century phonies even bigger than Turing, [see my paper on him](#). But Wittgenstein is now used to promote Turing. . . which can only work for people who don't know anything about either of them except that they are famous.

But back to Turing's 1936 paper, which, again, he published when he was 23. Here is what Wiki has to say about it:

He went on to prove that there was no solution to the *decision problem* by first showing that the **halting problem for Turing machines is **undecidable**: it is not possible to decide algorithmically whether a Turing machine will ever halt. This paper has been called "easily the most influential math paper in history".[\[52\]](#)**

The most influential math paper in history? Really? Note that he allegedly proved only negatives: there is no solution to the decision problem; it is not possible to solve when or if a Turing machine will halt. What did that tell us? ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, since there are no Turing machines and they aren't currently doing anything, halting or otherwise. On the Turing Machine page, Wiki goes even further:

With this model, Turing was able to answer two questions in the negative:

- Does a machine exist that can determine whether any arbitrary machine on its tape is "circular" (e.g., freezes, or fails to continue its computational task)?
- Does a machine exist that can determine whether any arbitrary machine on its tape ever prints a given symbol?

Does that sound groundbreaking or earth shattering to you? Or does it sound like more masturbation?

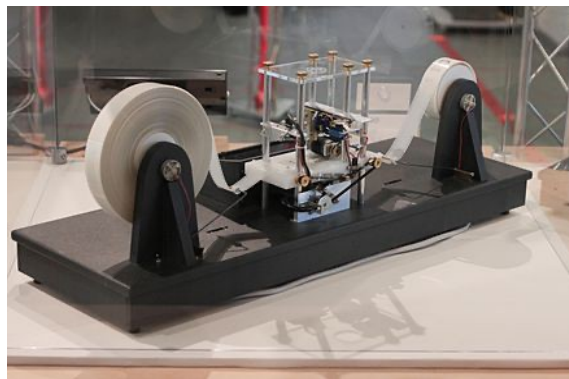
For the laymen here, I will simplify this for you. The decision problem was invented by David Hilbert—another famous pettifogger and fake mathematician, the one who tried to steal Relativity from Einstein. The problem is whether it is possible to create an algorithm (finite rigorous instructions) that can answer yes or no to the question of whether any universal statement is true. Turing's doctoral advisor at Princeton, Alonzo Church, had allegedly already proved it was impossible, so Turing was again just **reproving** that. So, to start with, you may want to ask why Church's solution was just there for the stealing or rewriting, while Turing's solution was “easily the most influential math paper in history”? Could it be because Turing outranked Church and had been tapped early on for this fantastic promotion? As you see, he had already done “his greatest thing” by age 23.

But it goes far beyond that, as you can see by rereading my paper on Godel. What Church and Turing were really doing was trying to sabotage all logic—and *thereby all computing*—by allegedly proving that nothing could be solved. If Church and Turing had really been right, all computing would have been out the window, since you wouldn't be able to get yes or no answers to anything. All computing relies on decisions, and they had just proved computers couldn't make decisions. They did this by importing Godel's ridiculous pettifogging, by which doubt could be inserted anywhere. And Godel borrowed it Hume from who borrowed it from Plato and Socrates. Yes, the Phoenicians have been up to these tricks for millennia. I now call it “confuse the Gentiles”. It is a purposeful miseducation and confusion, to keep us chasing our tails while they take all the jobs and prizes.

The trick with this decision problem had to do with universal statements, like “all dogs are animals”. It is universal due to the word “all”. Since dogs are *defined* as animals, it seems hard to see any case that would be false, but Godel and thereby Church and Turing found a way, by claiming that all definitions were also arbitrary, and therefore strictly unprovable. Definitions could be accepted, but not proved, since definitions are human constructs, and humans have limited knowledge. “All dogs” implies all possible dogs, present and future, and we cannot prove the future. And so on. They use other similar tricks to insert doubt, but it hardly matters since you can already see what nonsense it all is. This manufactured conundrum was also at the heart of the Logical Positivists long-running battle with Karl Popper, where he finally dismissed them all as fools, since science, computing, and life don't proceed on such proofs anyway. He famously said it wasn't a matter of provability, but of falsifiability. We don't need to get into that again, but he was mostly right. What he never understood (or perhaps he did) was that the Logical Positivists weren't fools. They were spreading confusion on purpose, as part of this millennia-old program of chaos creation. Yes, Project Chaos didn't start in the 1960s, or in 1947. It has been the premier Phoenician program from the beginning, back to 2000BC and before.

I say that Popper may have understood that, since I have since considered the possibility he was playing controlled opposition all along. He also never solved any real problems, just going round and round with the positivists and others, to draw your attention off real physics and math. His promotion by George Soros is more indication of that.

At any rate, we know they soon solved the decision problem for computing, since computers work quickly and accurately on most problems. Initially, they got around the provability problem by replacing it with satisfiability, or SAT. They did this by jettisoning universals, for one things, but also by seeking binaries that did yield yes or no. It wasn't that hard, but they still prefer to muck up the whole subject to make it look more difficult than it is. As with everything else. The usual. I used to think it was just an innate human foible: making everything seem more difficult than it is. But I now see it is again done on purpose, to make these problems seem more difficult and thereby more valuable and more **costly**. It is a kind of charging by the hour, since they couldn't milk and bilk the worldwide treasuries decade after to decade for solving these problems overnight like I do. They need to spread every problem across centuries, so that they can drain the treasuries of billions and trillions. Solving problems isn't profitable; keeping them open for centuries is very profitable, and creates millions of sinecures for these phony scientists, all of whom just happen to be from the Families.



Ever wonder what one of these vaunted Turing machines looks like? That's it. A glorified tape dispenser or film reel. In his 1948 essay, "Intelligent Machinery", Turing wrote that his machine consisted of:

...an unlimited memory capacity obtained in the form of an infinite tape marked out into squares, on each of which a symbol could be printed. At any moment there is one symbol in the machine; it is called the scanned symbol. The machine can alter the scanned symbol, and its behavior is in part determined by that symbol, but the symbols on the tape elsewhere do not affect the behavior of the machine. However, the tape can be moved back and forth through the machine, this being one of the elementary operations of the machine. Any symbol on the tape may therefore eventually have an innings. [15]

That was twelve years after his first paper on the subject, so you would think he would be able to say something rational by that point, but no. It is still gobbledygook. Do you really think a real machine or computer works like that in any conceivable way? How could it? That is just describing some sort of Dada computer, and the Turing machine should be exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art next to white canvases and pretend books that say nothing.

If you still don't believe me, Wikipedia has a page especially for you, called "[Turing machine gallery](#)". Go study that and tell me you don't think this is all another bad joke. Then remind yourself that the guy who invented that was just selected as the greatest human of the 20th century.

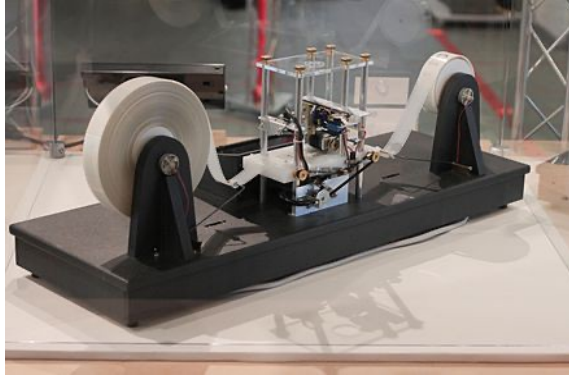
In his PhD dissertation, Turing went beyond this Turing machine to create "oracles", which is where Larry Ellison got the idea for his company. Turing invented these oracles to solve problems his machine otherwise couldn't address. An oracle is simply a black box that can solve problems in one step. How? That is never explained, since the oracle is just more bullshit. The name alone should tell you that. Just as there are no oracles in life, there are no oracles in computers. The whole thing is a purposeful hash. The term "black box" is also a giveaway, since it means what is going on in the box is unknown and unimportant: only the inputs and outputs are tabulated. Again, do you really think computers work like that? Do you think that engineers build black boxes where they don't know what is inside, or don't know how the input causes the output? Of course not. Even Wikipedia admits the oracle and black box are closely tied to **obfuscation**, see the sidebar on the "oracle" page. But the obfuscation is of a different sort and level than they admit, as you are seeing.

Which means Turing's PhD was as fake as everything else he had done. But why? Because he was being set up for the even bigger fake in WWII, where he would pretend to break codes. Except that there were no codes and no need to break them. How do I know? [Because I have already proved that Hitler was an actor set up by British Intelligence](#). Hitler was a Stanley and a Stewart through the Dowlings, and so was controlled opposition from the start. Both sides in the war were managed by the same people, and you can't keep secrets from yourself. Just as in the First World War, the Germans and British leaders were close cousins, and so were the Russians, the Swedes, the Danes, the Italians, and the Spanish. They were all one big Family, and that is admitted in the mainstream. Beyond that, the same bankers were funding both sides, and that is also admitted. So, in short, all this codebreaking crap was manufactured as supporting evidence of the division, when there was no real division. In a real war, there would be codes, so they needed to manufacture both the codes and the codebreaking, as part of the fiction, you see. The codebreaking would seem to be perfect proof of the war, since why have codebreaking if there were no codes and no real split?

From a distance, it seems brilliant, except that with hindsight the absurdity of the codebreaking story simply confirms the entire conjob. That is to say, even if we didn't already know the Nazis were manufactured from London, we would eventually come to that conclusion by studying the codebreaking stories closely. Like the Turing machine, the codebreaking stories all fall apart upon close inspection, looking like more Dada theater. Here is what Wiki tells us, to start this section:

During the Second World War, Turing was a leading participant in the breaking of German ciphers at Bletchley Park. The historian and wartime codebreaker Asa Briggs has said, "You needed exceptional talent, you needed genius at Bletchley and Turing's was that genius."

The kind of genius who thought this was a computer?



Or who thought that a black box was an oracle? That sort of genius was going to be of great use breaking real codes? The truth is, Turing wasn't only NOT a genius, he wasn't even smart. Like Wittgenstein, he was sub-intelligent, and couldn't even figure out how to change a tire on his bicycle. Here's another example of how brilliant he was, and this is admitted by the mainstream as well:

In the 1940s, Turing became worried about losing his savings in the event of a German invasion. In order to protect it, he bought two silver bars weighing 3,200 oz (90 kg) and worth £250 (in 2022, £8,000 adjusted for inflation, £48,000 at spot price) and buried them in a wood near Bletchley Park. [151] Upon returning to dig them up, Turing found that he was unable to break his own code describing where exactly he had hidden them. This, along with the fact that the area had been renovated, meant that he never regained the silver.

He couldn't even break his own code, but we are supposed to believe he broke complex code from the Germans? Do you realize how simple code for finding a hole in the ground would be, especially one you dug yourself and had memory of? You would need code for identifying a couple of trees and for some small distance measurement, like a foot. You could even mark a tree as backup. So this is just pathetic.

The whole story of the German's Enigma code is absurd from the first word, since they admit

Good operating procedures, properly enforced, would have made the plugboard Enigma machine unbreakable.[2][3][4] However, most of the German military forces, secret services, and civilian agencies that used Enigma employed poor operating procedures, and it was these poor procedures that allowed the Enigma machines to be reverse-engineered and the ciphers to be read.

So the stupid Germans spent all that time creating this code so they could send Morse code messages over radio instead of hand-delivering them, then got sloppy on protocol? Doesn't match what we have been taught about the Germans, does it? The Germans were famous for being highly disciplined and for loving rules and protocol. But not when it came to super important secret messages about troop movements. When it came time for that, they suddenly devolved into pot-smoking hippies, like Brad Pitt in *True Romance*. These they broadcast over interceptable radio, and ignored all safety procedures.

Which leads us to ask, "Did the Germans do the same, cracking British code?" Here is what it says at Wikipedia on the page "German codebreaking in WWII":

There was no central German cryptography agency comparable to Britain's Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS), based at Bletchley Park.

Again, doesn't sound very German, does it?

Cryptanalysis also suffered from a problem typical of the German armed forces of the time: numerous branches and institutions maintained their own cryptographic departments, working on their own without collaboration or sharing results or methods. This led to duplicated effort, to a fragmentation of potential, and to lower efficiency than might have been achieved.

Typical German inefficiency and failure to collaborate. You have to laugh. The German army is sold as the most advanced and efficient in the world. . . except when it isn't.

We also get the usual glaring contradictions in the mainstream story. Note that they tell us the codes were broken due to "poor operating procedures". But in the very next paragraph, they tell us

In December 1932 it was "broken" by mathematician Marian Rejewski at the Polish General Staff's Cipher Bureau,[5] using mathematical permutation group theory combined with French-supplied intelligence material obtained from a German spy.

So it wasn't really poor operating procedures or even permutation group theory that broke the codes, it was German spies feeding us information. Which sort of blows the whole story, doesn't it? It reminds us that if you have spies, you don't need codebreakers at all. The spies can just tell you what the troop movements will be directly, with no need of codes or breakers.

It also leads us to wonder why the Germans couldn't hire English spies to do the same thing for them. But the Germans were famously opposed to spies, of course, and weren't efficient or disciplined enough to use them. There was no communication between the different German staffs, and everything got lost in the files anyway. Plus, all those damned German shepherds ate everything that wasn't under lock and key.

Also note that a Polish guy had already broken the enigma code by 1932, long before the war. So why wasn't he the greatest person of the 20th century? I am really not following the logic here. They admit that everything Turing did, someone else already did years earlier, backwards and in heels.

We also find this admission at Wiki:

The production of an early Enigma training manual containing an example of plaintext and its genuine ciphertext, together with the relevant message key. When Rejewski was given this in December 1932, it "made [his reconstruction of the Enigma machine] somewhat easier".

Yeah, it would, wouldn't it? That's just proof the code wasn't broken, it was stolen. Falsifying the entire story. But as we now know, it was even worse than that, since there was never any code to start with. Sending important messages by radio during a war makes no sense on the face of it. Battle plans would be set going in and wouldn't need to be announced over the radio. Only last minute changes to battle plans would be sent by radio, and the Germans wouldn't care if those were intercepted—in most cases—since it would be too late for the enemy to do anything about them. In a few cases they would want to code those messages, but, again, the British would have no time to decode and respond to such messages, so the codes could be quite simple as long as they were *new*.

But no one ever applies any simple logic to these stories, simply accepting the longwinded fictions of the mainstream on principle. It also reminds us that no machine like Enigma would ever have been

created, since the machine was irrational. We are supposed to believe the Germans used this same basic machine for decades, only adding an extra rotor later. That was just begging for a breaking, due to unavoidable security leaks. They should have had completely new code for each battle, since the encryption didn't need to be difficult, it just needed to be new. This was the time before fast computers, so no machine was even necessary. The cipher could have been printed on a post-it note.

Here's another story ender:

The Enigma machine was used commercially from the early 1920s and was adopted by the militaries and governments of various countries—most famously, Nazi Germany.

If that doesn't make your head spin, you aren't paying attention. The Enigma machine wasn't invented by the Nazis or even the German government: **it was commercially available across Europe**. So just ask yourself this: if you were running the German military and you wanted to create code, would you use a machine that was standard and commercially available across Europe? Of course not: you would want to create your own machine and keep it secret as long as possible. You would have your guys change not only its settings every week, but its entire form every few months, during war more often. There are literally an infinite number of ways to encrypt, so using *any* standard method, no matter how complex, makes no sense. It breaks the first rule of encryption, which is not to do the same thing twice.



Another problem is that they tell us the Polish or English had to back-engineer the Enigma machine from stolen plans, but Wiki just admitted that wasn't true. Since the machine was available commercially back to the 1920s, all they had to do at Bletchley is go down to the local Radio Shack.

They also make you think that the machine was unhackable, due to the random nature of its scrambling, but any machine is hackable. As with the voting machines now, this machine could be hacked in one step, by adding some device in the lower cabinet that changed the scrambling from random to non-random. That could be done at the factory, before the machine was ever delivered. So, just as with the Diebold devices, anyone who had early access to these machines could hack them. Just one more reason to prefer post-it notes to machines, as with voting.

But again, all this is academic, now that we know WWII was hacked at the ground level. It was

managed from both sides by the same families, so it was not even technically a war. It was a complex method of advanced rapine by the bankers, with the appearance of war as a cover. In that situation, there is no necessity or possibility of codes or codebreakers. The leaders of all countries were in constant and direct communication with each other, staging this massive theater, and the only enemy was you—the clueless Gentile peasant who was being taxed, drafted, herded, and lied to on a mass scale.

Also remember that nothing was known of Bletchley or this codebreaking until the 1970s, allegedly due to top classification. So the entire fiction could have been created decades after the war, and I am showing you that it was. Just ask yourself why this big project was run out of the mansion of a big financier? The British military didn't own any buildings in 1940?



That's Bletchley Park, and it was built in 1883 in Milton Keynes by 1st Baronet Sir Herbert Leon, a major financier of the war. Jewish of course. Mother a Samuel, of the Viscounts Bearsted. Wife a Beddington and a Moses. Through the Beddingtons, they were related to Montagu (see the marriage of Rachel Beddington and Hyman Montagu in 1872), and we already saw that name above. Meaning, Leon was related to Turing, explaining why Turing was at Bletchley. It was his cousin's estate. The 2nd Baronet Leon was still living at Bletchley during the codebreaking (was still the baronet of Bletchley Park), which doesn't seem highly convenient. It would be like living at Los Alamos during the Manhattan project.

Rachel Beddington's sister Harriette married a Montefiore, whose mother was a Cohen. So it was good I could get that name in here. You would be disappointed if I got to the end of a paper without finding a Cohen behind it. These Cohens were also baronets, being the Baronets of Highfield. The first was Lieutenant of the City of London, and his son links us to the Behrens we saw in my paper on Hitler.

These are actually the **Barent Cohens** of Amsterdam we have seen many times before, including in my [paper on Marx](#). They made huge amounts of money in banking and diamonds. They were tied closely to the Salomon baronets. They also tie us to the Montagus one more time, including the 2nd Baron Swayling, Louis Samuel-Montagu, who married Gladys **Goldsmid**. Do you need any more proof the Montagus were Jewish?

See [Samuel Montagu Bank](#), founded 1853 as a bullion brokerage firm, concentrating on gold from Australia.

The Montefiores were famous Italian bankers, and the name means Bloomberg. See the 1st Baronet Sir Moses Haim Montefiore, d. 1885, an early promoter of Zionism. The Montefiores were closely related to the Rothschilds and Barent Cohens, Moses' brother-in-law being Nathan Mayer Rothschild, for whom he acted as stockbroker. These people also link us to Wilhelm von Gutmann, Austrian industrialist who owned the largest coal company in Austria-Hungary before the First War, and whose family helped fund the Nazis. His daughter married Franz I, Prince of Liechtenstein. They were all Jewish as well, being Kinskis and Furstenbergs and Sternbergs and Lowensteins, as well as Liechtensteins. Also see Fritz Gutmann, head of Dresdner Bank between the wars. He allegedly died in the concentration camps, but we know that isn't true. I will have to hit it another time. It ties into the whole art fraud, and deserves its own paper.

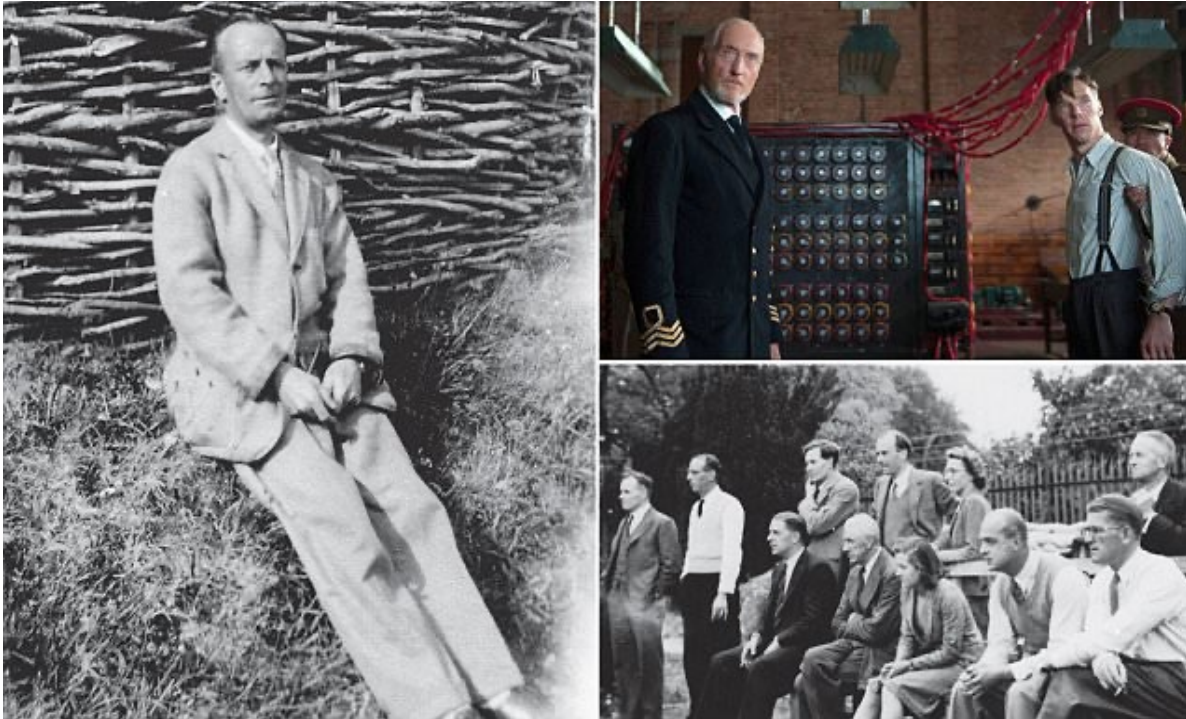
Anyway, we are told the 2nd baronet Leon's mother lived at Bletchley Park alone until 1937, but upon her death

the mansion and much of the site was bought by a builder for a housing estate, but in May 1938 Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, head of the [Secret Intelligence Service](#) (SIS or MI6), bought the mansion and 58 acres (23 ha) of land for £6,000 (£408,000 today) for use by GC&CS and SIS in the event of war. He used his own money as the Government said they did not have the budget to do so.^[11]

And we are supposed to buy that? They were going to turn that into a housing estate? C'mon! But Admiral Sinclair decided to buy it for Intel with his own money, since the British government was broke in 1938. They didn't have any money for poor old SIS? Boo-hoo. But didn't they just steal trillions from Germany in the 1920s? I guess they spent all that on booze and (male) hookers.

Here's a question for you: if the Baronets Leon were no longer at Bletchley after 1937, why did the 3rd Baronet become the Baronet of Bletchley Park in 1947, keeping that name until 1964? If they were no longer at Bletchley in 1947, it seems like the 3rd Baronet would change the location, right? How could they be the Baronets of Bletchley Park when they weren't at Bletchley Park?

Also notice how they have no pictures of any of these codebreakers at Bletchley back in the day, sitting outside their huts smoking or chatting or something. Anything. Study the photographic evidence on that page at Wikipedia. There isn't any, is there? You will say it is because it was top secret. But it isn't top secret anymore, and we have pictures of Oppenheimer and his buddies at Los Alamos in the 1940s, which was even more secret. You will say, "Oh, they just forgot to post anything like that at Wiki". So try [here](#), the National War Museum, which does post a few pics alleged to be from Bletchley. Nothing convincing there, either, which is another red flag. None of those photos put any of the top people at Bletchley. Finally, [I found this](#):



That also doesn't prove anything, since the second photo is from the film and the last photo is a paste. Even if it weren't, it doesn't put them at Bletchley, it just puts them outside somewhere. Funny, though, that they have cropped it there. Here is the whole thing:

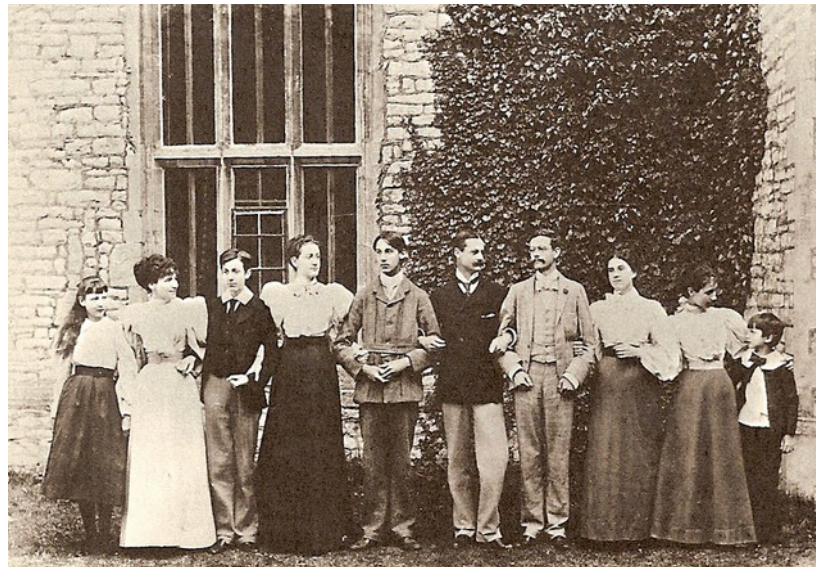


I guess you see why they cropped it? Those three on the left are the worst, showing this up as a paste.

According to the mainstream story, the first floor was used by GCCS and the second by MI6. That took up all the interior floorspace, so they allegedly built a number of huts for the codebreakers. That makes sense right? Hire a bunch of privileged peers to code break and then force them to work in little wooden huts while the bureaucrats sat in their posh bedrooms.



Do you really think nambies like Stuart Milner-Barry and Dilly Knox and Oliver Strachey and Hugh Alexander (mother a **Bennett**) and Alan Turing were going agree to work in that little building? They wouldn't store their polo mallets in a place like that, for fear of warping.



That's Oliver Strachey there, center, looking like a smaller Oscar Wilde, which he kind of was. His brother Lytton was the biggest pouf of all time, and Oliver may have been as well. He married Rachel Conn Costelloe, Jewish of course, daughter of Mary Berenson, and granddaughter of Robert Pearsall Smith, the fake Quaker and spook who was behind the Holiness Movement in the US and the Higher Life movement in the UK. Rachel's half-sister Alys Pearsall Smith married the gay Bertrand Russell, completing our circle here. We can complete another circle with Smith's ancestor James Logan, mayor of Philadelphia and Colonial Secretary of Willian Penn. Who do you think Logan's mother was? We saw the name above. **Lady Hume**, linking us to David Hume, who pushed the idea in the 1740s that inductive reasoning and causality could not be proved. That has been used and abused in the 20th and

21st centuries to mean that there *is* no cause and effect, except for one problem [I have pointed out before](#): lack of a proof is not equivalent to a disproof. Hume never disproved cause and effect, or even tried to. He only showed that no proof was possible, due to formal reasons. However, as with everyone from Socrates to Russell to Godel to Turing, this was mainly pettifogging. Nothing in real life or even science proceeds by formal proofs, and they are easy to live without. Hume's critique didn't really touch cause and effect, being only a critique of formal proofs, which were known to be shaky from the beginning.

This is because they were trying to formalize something that never happens, instead of formalizing things that *do* happen. Much as we have seen with quantum mechanics, where they try to explain real events with particles and actions that don't exist. [See solid-state physics](#) as just one example of many, which—instead of following real particles and interactions known to exist—creates make-believe “quasi-particles” which they know DO NOT exist. Complex interactions are then invented from whole cloth to yield the desired output: the data we see. So you see this is a lot like Turing's black box, which does a similar thing. The only real thing is the output. Everything else is fantasy. Fantasy can be concocted to achieve any desired output. Except truth or consistency.

And we have yet another circle we can complete here. Let us go back to Rachel Strachey, wife of Oliver. Her sister married Adrian Stephen, brother of Adeline Stephen. And who is Adeline Stephen? You probably know her as [Virginia Woolf](#). She was another finalist of the BBC's ICONs series, beat out by her cousin Alan Turing.

You are seeing all these people pretending to be codebreakers at Bletchley were rich gay peerage cousins, also related to the Baronet Leon who owned Bletchley. So there is no chance Bletchley was chosen for the idiotic reasons we are given. It was chosen because it was a gorgeous manor in the country very much preferable to some government office in London or Manchester, and even more preferable to a military base, where this should have been done. Which makes the idea of huts even more absurd. My guess is those weren't built until much later, and weren't built for codebreakers. My guess is that after the war the Leons may have sold Bletchley to the government to use as a war museum, for the express purpose of selling this codebreaking fiction. The huts may have been thrown up at that time as part of it. It may interest you to know that the 4th Baronet Leon changed his name to John Standing in 1955 and became. . . [an actor](#). His mother Dorothy Standing (stage name Kay Hammond) was an actress, so he took his mother's name. Why would he ditch the famous peerage name Leon? I suggest it was to distance himself from this fraud. Dorothy Standing was the daughter of actor Sir Guy Standing, who had also been a Navy Commander and [MI6](#). His father Herbert was also a famous actor (and spook), being in vaudeville back to 1867 and later doing dozens of silent pictures. Kay Hammond later married Sir John Clements, another big actor of the 30s and 40s. So you should see it as another big clue that these Leon baronets just happened to be tied to a bunch of actors. They were tight with Hollywood as well as British cinema, making it all the more likely they would be involved in creating this fiction.

OK, now lets look at the so-called bombe, or codebreaker Turing allegedly invented based on the Polish bomba already in existence since 1932. Here is what we are told:

The bombe searched for possible correct settings used for an Enigma message (i.e., rotor order, rotor settings and plugboard settings) using a suitable [crib](#): a fragment of probable [plaintext](#). For each possible setting of the rotors (which had on the order of 10^{19} states, or 10^{22} states for the four-rotor U-boat variant),[\[90\]](#) the bombe performed a chain of logical deductions based on the crib, implemented [electromechanically](#).[\[91\]](#)

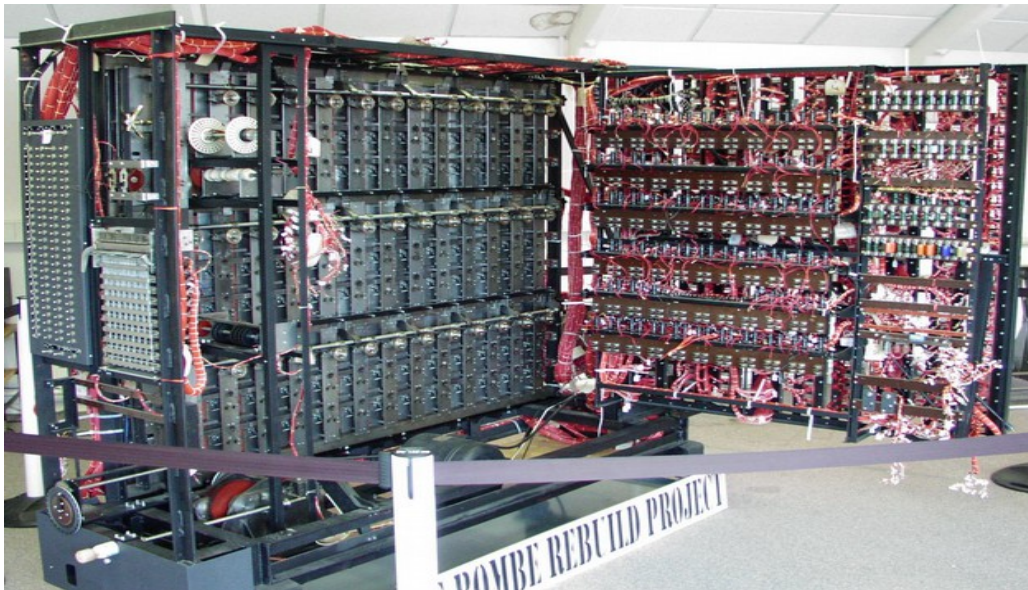
The bombe detected when a contradiction had occurred and ruled out that setting, moving on to the next. Most of the possible settings would cause contradictions and be discarded, leaving only a few to be investigated in detail. A contradiction would occur when an enciphered letter would be turned back into the same plaintext letter, which was impossible with the Enigma.

As usual, that makes no sense. Scientifically, it is just blather, put together to fool the credulous. That's more than a billion billion states, and even if you subtracted out disallowed states like equal transcriptions, you would still be left with a million billion states or so. Meaning, it wouldn't matter. Meaning, the sentence "Most of the possible settings would cause contradictions and be discarded, leaving only a few to be investigated in detail" is just a lie. It wouldn't leave just a few, it would leave the bulk. So there is no chance the bombe could be successful proceeding along those lines.

They even drop a signal in this section, winking to us this is all fiction:

On 18 November, the chief of the secret service reported that every possible measure was being taken.

Nov. 18, 11/18, aces and eights, Chai.



That is a "working replica" of the bombe now at Bletchley. We are told they had 200 of those in operation by the end of the war. Where? All at Bletchley? Where did they fit 200 of those things? All in hut 11, the bombe building? Wiki lists 15 huts, but only the 11th is tagged the bombe building. One is a tea hut, one is meteorological, two are private rooms for Oliver Strachey!, etc. So by the end of the war we are supposed to believe they had 200 of those bombes in hut 11.



It is at this point that Wiki admits Turing was not involved with the Colossus computer, so we can jettison that claim with all the rest. Instead, he was involved at that time with “Turingery” or “Turingismus”, more Dada theater that is hard to unwind from the mainstream descriptions.

This was a **teleprinter rotor cipher attachment** codenamed *Tunny* at Bletchley Park. Turingery was a method of *wheel-breaking*, i.e., a procedure for working out the cam settings of Tunny's wheels. [108]

What? This attachment worked out the cam settings *how*? No answer. But we do get the required numerology. Note the footnote number. 108, not only aces and eights, but the number also used as [code in the Manhattan project](#).

Turing didn't do much of import after the war, and his Wiki bio jets ahead to his alleged conviction for homosexuality at age 39. But there is weirdness even here, weirdness I didn't see coming. Yes, being prosecuted for homosexuality is weird enough, since this wasn't 1895 and Turing hadn't extravagantly seduced the son of a Marquess (like Oscar Wilde). It was 1952, and Turing should have been world famous as the greatest man of the 20th century. He should have been protected by Churchill and the Queen and MI6. The circumstance of arrest is also very suspicious, since it looks like Turing basically turned himself in. There was no investigation, no complaint, and so no reason for the police to look into it, but Turing basically called the police on himself and turned himself in, admitting he was sleeping with Murray without even being asked. That's odd, don't you think? If homosexuality was really illegal then, and being enforced, it seems like he would have denied it. But no. He didn't even plead not guilty. Even stranger, as condition for his probation, we are told he had to undergo hormone therapy, which was high levels of synthetic estrogen. This destroyed his testicles and gave him breasts. Sound familiar? He was becoming a tranny. We are told this was ordered by the court to lower his libido and end his attraction to men, but estrogen doesn't do that. Becoming a woman doesn't lower your attraction to men, does it? So it looks to me like this “conviction” wasn't a conviction at all, but a transition.

OK, I am tired of this fake, so let's wrap it up. We have seen that Turing was, as usual, a gay Jewish actor. Can we go for the quadrifecta, showing he was a gay Jewish actor who faked his death? Probably, since his death is the usual spook absurdity, making no sense at all and just adding to the

Dada feel of the entire story.

Cyanide poisoning was established as the cause of death.[154] When his body was discovered, an apple lay half-eaten beside his bed, and although the apple was not tested for cyanide,[155] it was speculated that this was the means by which Turing had consumed a fatal dose. An **inquest** determined that he had committed suicide.[145] Andrew Hodges and another biographer, **David Leavitt**, have both speculated that Turing was re-enacting a scene from the **Walt Disney** film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), his favourite fairy tale. . . . Philosopher **Jack Copeland** has questioned various aspects of the coroner's historical verdict. He suggested an alternative explanation for the cause of Turing's death: the accidental inhalation of cyanide fumes from an apparatus used to **electroplate** gold onto spoons. The **potassium cyanide** was used to **dissolve the gold**. Turing had such an apparatus set up in his tiny spare room.

Again, what? Only Intel could make up a crock like that and expect you to believe it. As usual, they have two ridiculous stories, and you can take your pick. Why would Turing reenact a poison-apple scene to kill himself, and why would he be gilding spoons in a tiny spare room? If this was thought to be the means of suicide, all they had to do was test the apple, and yet they didn't. They don't tell us how the inquest determined suicide, since even if the apple had been poisoned, anyone's first assumption would be that he was poisoned with it by *someone else*. No one commits suicide by poisoning their own apple. So we see multiple signs of a cover-up, immediately indicating some sort of fraud. Since all the rest of Turing's life was a fraud, speculating his death was also a fraud is no great leap.

Since it is admitted that Turing had just gone through this sex change and was now stripped of his security clearance, he could no longer proceed as Alan Turing in his field. Obviously, this was the perfect time to fake his death and insert him deeper into Intelligence, perhaps as **Alana Turing**. As you now see, they skipped the most salacious fourth act in *The Imitation Game*, though I am sure Cumberbatch was “up” for it.