Impossible Sums - Proof of Converse

Can you prove that any number which is not a power of 2 can be written as a sum of consecutive positive numbers?

Below is a proof that has been scrambled up. Can you cut up the statements and rearrange them into their original order?

Consider the k numbers before m and the k numbers after m, as well as m itself	A
If $m \geq k$ then none of the numbers are negative and so we can write n as a sum of consecutive positive numbers	B
Therefore if a number is not a power of 2 it can be written as a sum of consecutive positive numbers	C
If a number is not a power of 2, then it must have an odd factor which is greater than 1	D
Assume that the number n has a factor equal to $2k+1$, where $2k+1 > 1$	E
These numbers in ascending order are $m-k,\ m-k+1, \cdots,\ m-1,\ m,\ m+1,\ \cdots,\ m+k-1,\ m+k$	F
If $m < k$ then there will be some negative numbers in our list, but these will cancel out with their positive equivalents, leaving n as a sum of consecutive positive numbers	G
We can write $n = (2k+1)m$, where m is a whole number	H
The sum of these $2k+1$ numbers is equal to $(2k+1)m$, which is equal to n	I