

HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA – Photo Fakes

Monday, September 12, 2011



Fake

some of the pictures of Germans shown as totally inhuman and as monsters were fakes manufactured by the Soviet propaganda machine. Given below are a few such images.



Real



Real



Fake




Clearly Russian Actors

Dear Sirs,

On the page of alleged "German Brutality" the photo of Dora-Mittelbau shows 1700 bodies KILLED BY US AIR ATTACKS the day before the US troops arrived. Other photos on that page show hanged partisans they do not mention the brutality of the Partisans...how partisans captured a German Hospital and impaled all the captured nurses through their vaginas on wooden paling fences. Or the captured soldiers the Partisans put meathooks through their jaws and hanged them , alive, in a tree, or the captured German soldiers they roasted alive like pigs over a fire....How do I know ? MY FATHER was in an SS Div on that front. He also told me how, after he was captured, how the Russians filmed & photographed one FAKE horror scene after the other using the German POWs as actors...they had no other choice
mit freundlichen Gruessen,
Soldat

This credit goes to

<http://picturehistory.blogspot.com/2011/01/fake-pictures-of-german-brutality-in.html>

Posted by Germany88 at [11:48 PM](#) [0 comments](#) 

[Email This](#)[Blog This](#)[Share to Twitter](#)[Share to Facebook](#)

When the Red Army moved into Germany in 1945, Berlin war a city virtually without men. Of the civilian population 27,00,000 people 20,00,000 were women. It was not surprising that fear of rape resounded through the city. Women besieged doctors, looking for information about the fastest ways to commit suicide. Various poisons were in great demand.

In Berlin Soviet soldiers broke into the charitable institution Delem House, a maternity hospital and orphanage, and repeatedly raped pregnant women and also women who had just given birth. Nobody knows exactly how many women were raped, but doctors estimate, in Berlin alone no less than 100,000 women, aged from 10 to 70 years, were raped.

British prisoners of war, returning from the British-occupied zone of Germany, "In the area around our internment camps, in Schlawe, Lauenburg, Buckow, Soviet soldiers raped every woman and girl between 12 and 60 years. Fathers and husbands who tried to protect the women were shot, and girls who resisted, were murdered.

Red Army soldiers raped at the end of World War II and in the period after the war over two million German women. Approximately ten to twelve percent of the women died of injuries, were murdered or committed suicide.

The mentality was to 'dishonour' the women of the enemy.

March 24, 1945, the Soviet army entered Danzig. A 50-year-old Danzig teacher reported that her niece, aged 15, was raped seven times, and another niece, 22 years old, was raped fifteen times. A Soviet officer told a group of women to seek refuge in the cathedral. When they gathered there, the Soviet soldiers went in and accompanied with the sounds of bells and organ, "celebrated" foul orgy through the night raping the women, some more than thirty times. A Catholic pastor in Danzig, testified: "They raped even 8-year-old girls, and killed those boys who

tried to shield their mothers." His Eminence **Archbishop Bernard Griffin**, British (Bernard Griffin) who toured Europe, reported: "In Vienna alone they raped 100 000 women, not once but many times, including 10 year old girls and old women."

A day after the capture of Neisse, Silesia, Soviet troops raped 182 Catholic nuns. In one of the convents the Mother Superior and her assistant were shot dead, when they they tried to protect young nuns. In the journal "North America" (Nord Amerika) from 1 November 1945, one priest reported that he knew "several villages where all the women, even elderly women and girls of twelve years, were raped by Soviet soldiers for several weeks."

HOW THE SERIAL RAPE BEGAN

GANG RAPE IN NEMMERSDORF

Just inside the east Prussian border with Soviet occupied Lithuania, the town of Nemmersdorf was the first to fall (temporarily) into the hands of the victorious Soviet Army.

Overrun by General Gatlitsky's 11th Guards Army, his soldiers, crazy with bloodlust, set about raping, looting and killing with such ferocity that eventually discipline had to be restored to force the soldiers back to fighting the war. From buildings, Russian signs were hung which read 'Soldiers! Majdanek does not forgive. Take revenge without mercy!'. When the Soviet 4th Army took over the town five days later, hardly a single inhabitant remained alive. Women were found nailed to barn doors after being stripped naked and gang raped, their bodies then used for bayonet practice. Many women, and girls as young as eight years old, were raped so often and brutally that they died from this abuse alone. Children were shot indiscriminately and all those trying to flee were crushed to death under the treads of the Soviet tanks. Forty French prisoners-of-war were shot on the spot as spies after welcoming the Red Army as liberators. Seventy one women and one man were found in houses, all dead. All the women, including girls aged from eight to twelve, had been raped.



In other East Prussian villages within the triangle Gumbinnen-Goldap-Ebenrode, the same scenes were witnessed, old men and boys being castrated and their eyes gouged out before being killed or burned alive. In nearby Metgethen, a suburb of Königsberg, recaptured by the German 5th Panzer Division, around 60 women were found in a demented state in a large villa. They had been raped on average 60 to 70 times a day. In nearly every home, the bodies of women and children were found raped and murdered. The bodies of two young women were found, their legs had been tied one limb each between two trucks, and then torn apart when the trucks were driven away in opposite directions. At Metgethen railway

station, a refugee train from Königsberg, consisting of seven passenger coaches, was found and in each compartment seven to nine bestially mutilated bodies were discovered. To the Russians, refugee trains were ideal sources of women and booty. In the town of Niesse in Silesia, 182 Catholic nuns were raped and debauched daily by the Russians. In the town of Demmin in Mecklenburg, German troops destroyed the bridge over the river Peene to slow down the advance of the Red Army. Nevertheless, the town was handed over to the Soviets without much of resistance and soon after around 800 of its citizens committed suicide by drowning in the Peene or by taking poison in fear of rape or murder by the Soviet troops.



In a house in another town, children were found sitting around a dinner table, plates of potato pancakes in front of them. All were dead, their tongues nailed to the table. Soviet officers reported back to Moscow that mass poisoning from captured alcohol, including dangerous chemicals found in laboratories, is damaging the fighting capacity of the Soviet Army.

All too often, soldiers who had drunk too much and were unable to perform the sex act, used the bottle to mutilate their victims obscenely. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, an ex-captain in the Soviet Army, recalls, ***"All of us knew very well that if girls were German they could be raped and then shot. This was almost a combat distinction"***. (Details of these, and other atrocities, are contained in the Eastern Documentation Section of the German Federal Archives in Berlin)

The orgy of rape by Soviet troops was far greater than at first believed. Even Russian women and young girls, newly liberated from German concentration camps in Poland and in Germany, were brutally violated. The thousands of Russian women taken to Germany for forced labour also fell victims to the rapists. ***'I waited for the Red Army for days and nights. I waited for my liberation, but now our soldiers treat us far worse than the Germans did' said one Maria Shapoval, 'They do terrible things to us'.***

Source

REVENGE AT NEUSTETTIN (February 16-18, 1945)

On the 16th of February, soldiers of the First White Russian Army occupied the town of Neustettin just inside the German border with Poland. In the town was the 'Wilmsee' camp of the German R.A.D. (Reich Women's Labour Service). In the huts were some 500 uniformed girls of the RAD. They were taken to the foreign workers barracks at the local iron foundry. All were considered by the Russians to be members of an illegal army.


In an office set up by the Russian commissar groups of girls were brought in and ordered to undress. Two men (believed to be Poles) then entered the room and grabbing one of the girls bent her backwards over the edge of a table and then proceeded to cut off her breasts before the eyes of the others. Her screams were accompanied by cheers and howls of approval from the Russians. The same fate awaited all the others each procedure becoming ever more cruel. More girls were brought in continually and out in the courtyard hundreds were clubbed to death, only the prettiest being led to the commissars office for torture, mutilation and death. A few days later when a German reserve tank unit from Cottbus temporarily recaptured the town they were utterly devastated by what they saw.

ORIGINAL GERMAN NEWSREEL
OF THE BERLIN MASS RAPES.

THESE ARE CASES THAT
POLITICALLY CORRECT
FEMINISTS TEND TO AVOID

By WaffenSS397
Productions Fur Das Reich

Survivors told of what they had seen. Mothers had to witness their ten and twelve year old daughters being raped by up to twenty soldiers, the daughters in turn witnessing their mothers being raped, even their grandmothers. In most houses in the town nearly every room contained naked and dead women with the Swastika symbol crudely carved on their abdomens. No mercy was shown to the women and girls. ***It is estimated that about 2,000 girls that had been in the RAD and BDM (League of German Girls) camps in and around the town were raped and murdered in the first few days of the Soviet occupation.***

Posted by Germany88 at [11:31 PM](#) [0 comments](#) 

[Email This](#)[BlogThis!](#)[Share to Twitter](#)[Share to Facebook](#)

Labels: [Germany May 8th 1945 WW2 Soviet Mass Rapes Russia Nazism](#)

HORROR AT NEU STETTIN

This article was translated from the German by Ingrid Rimland.

Comments in heavy black are by Gerry Frederics.

Some months ago Ernst * asked me to do a report on Allied atrocities during and after World War II, and toward that end, he sent me some information, among them a book in German titled, "Alliierte Kriegsverbrechen" - Allied War Crimes.

- **This refers to Ernst Zuendel, the famed German Canadian freedom fighter.**

I started reading it and underlining certain passages, but not for long-because I realized that I was getting nauseated. It was a compilation of first-person testimony as to what happened when the Allies (particularly the Red Army) started to carve up a prostrated and defeated Germany.

I made several attempts to finish this assignment, but I couldn't do it. I simply couldn't do it. Even now, I feel a moral obligation to finish it, but even thinking about it makes my palms clammy and my heart race. People in the West have simply no idea what went on in Europe after the Allies began to push the Germans back - from 1943 on!

I have given the material below a lot of thought as to whether or not I should send it to my ZGram readers. It isn't pretty reading. It was published recently in Der Freiwillige, June 1995, pages 10-11, under the title In Their Terror All Were Alike, written (or edited) by Hans Koppe.

"... Since the same old stories of war crimes allegedly committed by the Germans are being

parroted over and over again in prayer-wheel fashion, particularly by the younger generations who are too lazy (or deliberately unwilling) to obtain a real grasp of the subject through the study of documents from the archives of our former enemies' documents which are both accessible and irrefutable - we wish to call to mind the following report which first appeared 30 years ago in the Deutschland Journal of April 23, on p. 7 of issue 17.

It is supplemented with the eyewitness report of an armoured infantryman who recorded his impressions on March 7, 1995. P. 7, issue 17, April 23, 1965 (Deutschland-Journal). Report of the German-Brazilian citizen Leonora Geier, nee Cavao, born on October 22, 1925 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Before the expulsion she lived in Hirschberg, Bahnstrasse 8.

Present at the writing of this report:

Bernhard Wassmann, born on May 10, 1901, Bautzen, Senftenberger Strasse 15;

Reiner Halhammer, born on February 3, 1910, Bautzen, Sternegasse 2;

Manfred Haer, born on April 9, 1929, Gorlitz, A.Bebel-Strasse 1;

Kyrill Wratilavo, born on March 3, 1918, Bautzen, Karl-Marx-Strasse 25.

The witnesses present confirm that the aforementioned, Leonora Geier, made this report without any coercion, threats or other outside influence, motivated solely by the need to make the terrible events of the time of the German Reich's collapse known to posterity since she has received permission to emigrate to Brazil.

The report was drawn up on October 6, 1955 and discusses the events of February 16, 17 and 18 1945, which are already partially known. At that time the witness was employed as typist in Camp "Vilmsee" of the RAD), the Women's Labour Service. Being a Brazilian, she was considered by the Russian Army to be an ally put to forced labour in the service of the National-Socialist state.

These prerogatives were attested to by a document which she presented here and which bears the rubber stamp of the First White Russian Army. Since the present report disregards existing moral standards and sexual taboos, it must under no circumstances be made available to underage persons.

All events are recounted in a plain, straight-forward manner in order to document historical accuracy. Nothing has been added, nothing was withheld.*

- **With the exception of my comments, which are printed in heavy black and have absolutely nothing to do with THE ORIGINAL REPORT and have not been authorized or approved by Mrs. Rimland.**

Bernhard Wassmann and Manfred Haer were members of the Infantry Artillery and Training Company I. G. 81 and were assigned to rescue operations in the aforementioned camp when the city of Neustettin was occupied following the temporary retreat of the First White Russian Army:

"On the morning of February 16 [1945] a Russian division occupied the Reich Labour Service camp of Vilmsee in Neustettin. The Commissar, who spoke German well*, informed me that the camp was dissolved and that, as we were a uniformed unit, we were to be transported immediately to a collecting camp.

- **A 'Russian' Commissar who spoke German well – This means he was in all probability a Jew, since Russian Jews have for time immemorial spoken Yiddish as a first language, Russian as a second and German as a third one. Furthermore, most wealthy Jews of that region send their sons to be educated in Germany. The average Russian DID NOT speak German as a rule. The average Russian DID NOT advance to the exalted position of Political Commissar either, but Jews regularly did.**

Since I, being a Brazilian*, belonged to a nation on friendly terms with the Allies, he entrusted me with the leadership of the transport which went to Neustettin, into the yard of what used to be an iron foundry. We were some 500 girls from the Women's Reich Labour Service.

The Commissar was very polite to us and assigned us to the foreign workers' barracks of the factory. But the allocated space was too small for 11 of us, and so I went to speak to the Commissar about it.

He said that it was, after all, only a temporary arrangement, and offered that I could come to the typists' office if it was too crowded for me, which I gladly accepted. He immediately warned me to avoid any further contact with the others, as those were members of an illegal army. My protests that this was not true were cut off with the remark that if I ever said anything like that ever again, I would be shot.

Suddenly I heard loud screams, and immediately two Red Army soldiers brought in five girls. The commissar ordered them to undress. When they refused out of modesty, he ordered me to do it to them, and for all of us to follow him.

We crossed the yard to the former works kitchen, which had been completely cleared out except for a few tables on the window side. It was terribly cold, and the poor girls shivered.

In the large, tiled room some Russians were waiting for us, making remarks that must have been very obscene, judging from how everything they said drew gales of laughter.

The Commissar told me to watch and learn how to turn the Master Race into

whimpering bits of misery. Now two Poles came in, dressed only in trousers, and the girls cried out at their sight. They quickly grabbed the first of the girls, and bent her backwards over the edge of the table until her joints cracked. I was close to passing out as one of them took his knife and, before the very eyes of the other girls, cut off her right breast. He paused for a moment, then cut off the other side.

I have never-heard anyone scream as desperately as that girl. After this operation he drove his knife into her abdomen several times, which again was accompanied by the cheers of the Russians.

The next girl cried for mercy, but in vain, it even seemed that the gruesome deed was done particularly slowly because she was especially pretty. The other three had collapsed, they cried for their mothers and begged for a quick death, but the same fate awaited them as well.

The last of them was still almost a child, with barely developed breasts. They literally tore the flesh off her ribs until the white bones showed.

Another five girls were brought in. They had been carefully chosen this time. All of them were well-developed and pretty. When they saw the bodies of their predecessors they began to cry and scream. Weakly, they tried desperately to defend themselves, but it did them no good as the Poles grew ever more cruel.

They sliced the body of one of them open lengthwise and poured in a can of machine oil, which they tried to light. A Russian shot one of the other girls in the genitals before they cut off her breasts.

Loud howls of approval began when someone brought a saw from a tool chest. This was used to tear off the breasts of the other girls, which soon caused the floor to be awash in blood. The Russians were in a blood frenzy.

More girls were being brought in continually. I saw these grisly proceedings as through a red haze. Over and over again I heard the terrible screams when the breasts were tortured, and the loud groans at the mutilation of the genitals.

When my knees buckled I was forced onto a chair. The Commissar always made sure that I was watching, and when I had to throw up they even paused in their tortures.

One girl had not undressed completely, she may also have been a little older than the others, who were around seventeen years of age.

They soaked her bra with oil and set it on fire, and while she screamed, a thin iron rod was shoved into her vagina until it came out her navel.

In the yard entire groups of girls were clubbed to death after the prettiest of them had been selected for this torture. The air was filled with the death cries of many hundreds of girls. But compared to what happened in here, the beating to death outside was almost humane.

It was a horrible fact that not one of the girls mutilated here ever fainted. Each of them suffered mutilation fully conscious. In their terror all of them were alike in their pleading; it was always the same, the begging for mercy, the high-pitched scream when the breasts were cut and the groans when the genitals were mutilated.

The slaughter was interrupted several times to sweep the blood out of the room and to clear away the bodies. That evening I succumbed to a severe case of nervous fever. I do not remember anything from that point on until I came to in a field hospital.

German troops had temporarily recaptured Neustettin, thus liberating us. As I learned later, some 2,000 girls who had been in RAD, BDM and other camps nearby were murdered in the first three days of Russian occupation."

(signed) Mrs. Leonora Geier, nee Cavao

Copy of a handwritten report:

"I read the account of an eyewitness, Mrs. Leonora Geier. The bestiality she experienced, and described in her account, is 100% true and a typical reflection of the fantasies and exhortations of the Soviet propagandist and chief ideologist Ilya Ehrenburg.*

- **Ehrenburg was a Jew, son of a wealthy St. Petersburg wheat merchant. He had studied journalism in Paris during WW1, at that time already expressing a pathological hatred of Germans.**

This bestiality was a tactical measure intended to force the German population to flee from the Eastern regions en masse, and was the rule rather than the exception all the way over to the Oder River.

What I myself witnessed:

I was an armoured infantryman and had been trained on the most modern German tank of those days, the Panther. Survivors from tank crews were reassembled in the Reserves at Cottbus and kept ready for action.

In mid January, 1945, we were transferred to Frankfurt on the Oder River, into a school building. One morning we were issued infantry weapons, guns, bazookas and submachine guns.

The next day we were ordered to march to Neustettin. We traveled the first 60 miles or so by lorry, and after that some 90 miles per day in forced marches.

We were to take over some tanks that were kept ready for us in a forest west of Neustettin. After a march lasting two days and nights, some ten crews reached the forest just before dawn.

Two tanks were immediately readied for action and guarded the approach roads while the other comrades, bone-weary, got a little sleep. By noon all tanks, approximately 20, had been readied.

Our orders were to set up a front-line and to recapture villages and towns from the Russians. My platoon of three tanks attacked a suburb that had a train station with a forecourt. After we destroyed several anti-tank guns the Russians surrendered.

More and more of them emerged from the houses. They were gathered into the forecourt about 200 sat crowded closely together. Then something unexpected happened.

Several German women ran towards the Russians and stabbed at them with cutlery forks and knives. It was our responsibility to protect prisoners, and we could not permit this. But it was not until I fired a submachine gun into the air that the women drew back, and cursed us for presuming to protect these animals. They urged us to go into the houses and take a look at what (the Russians) had done there.

We did so, a few of us at a time, and we were totally devastated. We had never seen anything like it utterly, unbelievably monstrous! Naked, dead women lay in many of the rooms. Swastikas had been cut into their abdomens, in some the intestines bulged out, breasts were cut up, faces beaten to a pulp and swollen puffy.

Others had been tied to the furniture by their hands and feet, and massacred. A broomstick protruded from the vagina of one, a besom from that of another, etc. To me, a young man of 24 years at that time, it was a devastating sight, simply incomprehensible!

Then the women told their story:

The mothers had to witness how their teen and twelve-year-old daughters were raped by some 20 men; the daughters in turn saw their mothers being raped, even their grandmothers.

Women who tried to resist were brutally tortured to death. There was no mercy. Many women were not local; they had come there from other towns, fleeing from the Russians.

They also told us of the fate of the girls from the RAD whose barracks had been captured by the Russians. When the butchery of the girls began, a few of them had been able to crawl underneath the barracks and hide. At night they escaped, and told us what they knew. There were three of them.

The women and girls saw parts of what Mrs. Leonora Geier described. The women we liberated were in a state almost impossible to describe. They were overfatigued and their faces had a confused, vacant look. Some were beyond speaking, ran up and down and moaned the same sentences over and over again.

Having seen the consequences of these bestial atrocities, we were terribly agitated and determined to fight. We knew the war was past winning; but it was our obligation and sacred duty to fight to the last bullet . . ."


The bestiality of World War II, caused largely by the Jew named Ilja Ehrenburg*, Stalin's main propagandist whose private papers and files were donated by him to Israel before he died, and who whipped the Russian Army into a frenzy of destruction, was worse than anything a sane mind can imagine - and it is coming our way unless courageous men and women stop it.

***This satanic beast is honored (!) in today's Israel as one of their great heroes. If ANYTHING tells us what the Jew represents THIS is it!**

Thought for the Day:

"God cannot alter the past, but historians can."

Samuel Butler

Posted by Germany88 at [11:00 PM](#) [0 comments](#) 
[Email This](#)[BlogThis!](#)[Share to Twitter](#)[Share to Facebook](#)

IN MEMORY OF HANDO RUUS

Hando Ruus (birth name **Harald-Ferdinand Ruhs** was changed on August 1, 1939; May 16, 1917 - March 31, 1945 (probable)) was an [Estonian SS-Hauptsturmführer](#) (Captain) in [World War II](#), serving in [Battalion "Narva"](#) and in the [20th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS \(1st Estonian\)](#). His nickname was Tou.

After graduation of art school Ruus joined [Estonian Army](#) serving in 10th Independent Infantry Battalion. On July 6, 1940 after finishing officer courses, Ruus was promoted to [Sergeant](#) and on September 8, 1940 he was assigned to a reserve unit.

Hando Ruus In Wehrmacht service



Hando Ruus in Waffen-SS service



R.I.P May 16, 1917 - March 31, 1945

In 1941 Hando Ruus didn't follow the mobilization call of the [Soviet Army](#). He decided to hide himself in the woods and became a [Forest Brother](#). He became a group leader of Saku [Omakaitse](#). In 1941 he volunteered for [Wehrmacht](#) where he was promoted to [lieutenant](#) and later sent to the [Estonian Legion](#). He started serving in [SS-Freiwilligen Panzergrenadier Bataillon Narva](#) which was simply known as Battalion "Narwa".

After Battalion "Narva" was ordered to be separated from Estonian Legion and united with 5th SS Panzer Division Wiking, Ruus was promoted to company leader where he led his unit in all battles that "Narva" was involved in, including the [Battle of Izium](#) and [Battle of Cherkasy](#). In [Cherkasy](#) Ruus got wounded and was sent to [Riga](#).

Battalion "Narva" was merged into the [20th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS \(1st Estonian\)](#) service and was sent back home, Estonia, where Estonian people welcomed them as heroes.

On April 1, 1944, Ruus married Salme Kurg.

On April 18, Ruus together with "Narwa" was sent to the border of Estonia fighting against advancing Red Army. Two days later he was promoted to SS-[Obersturmführer](#) (First Lieutenant). The Battalion had to fight along with Estonian 47th Regiment in the [Battle of Auvere](#). On July 25, Ruus and his battalion had to hold back the onslaught of Red Army.

Estonian positions were covered with Soviet artillery support. They launched ca. 80,000 shots but still their infantry was defeated back with great losses. Soviet Army lost about 8,000 men as killed, also 29 tanks and 8 planes


During the [Battle of Tannenberg Line](#), Ruus became the commander of Battalion "Narwa", due the cause of all the other officers deaths.

Ruus also fought in the [Porkuni](#). After fighting heavily Ruus and his battalion was cut off by Soviet troops and was taken prisoner. He also fell ill with pneumonia and he was sent to [Gatchina, Russia](#). Later he was transported to Leningrad where he was presumably executed on March 31, 1945.

- October 29, 1939 - Private (Estonian Army)
- July 6, 1940 - Junior sergeant (Estonian Army)
- September 21, 1941 - Lieutenant (Wehrmacht)
- April 18, 1944 - SS-Obersturmführer (Waffen-SS)
- August 1944 - SS-Hauptsturmführer (Waffen-SS)

Decorations

- [Eastern Front Medal](#)
- [Infantry Assault Badge](#)
- [Wound Badge](#)
- [Iron Cross 2nd & 1st class](#)
- [German Cross](#) - was the only Estonian who received it.

Posted by Germany88 at [10:50 PM 0 comments](#) 
[Email This](#)[Blog This](#)[Share to Twitter](#)[Share to Facebook](#)

The Great Hans Speidel

Hans Speidel: Born in [Metzingen](#), (28 October 1897 – 28 November 1984) was a [German](#) general during [World War II](#) and the first [German NATO](#) Commander during the [Cold War](#). Speidel joined the [German Army](#) in 1914 at the outbreak of [World War I](#) and was quickly promoted to second lieutenant. During the war he was a company commander at the [Battle of the Somme](#) and an [adjutant](#). He stayed in the German Army during the [interwar period](#) and was promoted to [lieutenant-colonel](#) on the eve of [World War II](#). Speidel served in the [French campaign](#) of 1940 and in August became Chief of Staff of the military commander in France. In 1942 Speidel was sent to the [Eastern Front](#) where he served as Chief of Staff of the 5th Army Corps, and as Chief of Staff of [Army Group South](#) in 1943, by which time he had been promoted to [major-general](#). In April 1944, Speidel was appointed Chief of Staff to [Field Marshal Erwin Rommel](#), the Commander-in-Chief of [Army Group B](#), responsible for the defense of the French [Atlantic](#) coast. When Rommel was wounded in an air attack on his staff car, Speidel continued as Chief of Staff for the new commander of Army Group B, Field Marshal [Günther von Kluge](#). Speidel was a German Nationalist and was happy with some Nazi policies (i.e. fighting against France, reversing the [Treaty of Versailles](#) etc.),

"THE VICTORS ALWAYS WRITE THE HISTORY AND THEY'RE ALWAYS

WRONG."

HANS SPEIDEL



R.I.P 10-28-1897-11-28-1984