

1: World War II: The War In Europe - Part 1 (DVD) | eBay

History; Nanking Massacre: Interview with Arimasa Kubo and Moteki Hiromichi (Part II) American historian John Toland: The Japanese "poured a billion dollars into the bandit-infested, sparsely populated territory [Manchuria], and maintained such law and order along the railroads that hundreds of thousands of Japanese, Chinese and Korean traders and settlers flooded into the area."

Visit Website Did you know? Even in the early 21st century, the legacy of the Holocaust endures. Swiss government and banking institutions have in recent years acknowledged their complicity with the Nazis and established funds to aid Holocaust survivors and other victims of human rights abuses, genocide or other catastrophes. On January 20, 1933, he was named chancellor of Germany. At first, the Nazis reserved their harshest persecution for political opponents such as Communists or Social Democrats. The first official concentration camp opened at Dachau near Munich in March 1933, and many of the first prisoners sent there were Communists. Like the network of concentration camps that followed, becoming the killing grounds of the Holocaust, Dachau was under the control of Heinrich Himmler, head of the elite Nazi guard, the Schutzstaffel SS, and later chief of the German police. In 1933, Jews in Germany numbered around 1.5 million, or only 1 percent of the total German population. Under the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, anyone with three or four Jewish grandparents was considered a Jew, while those with two Jewish grandparents were designated Mischlinge half-breeds. Under the Nuremberg Laws, Jews became routine targets for stigmatization and persecution. From 1933 to 1945, hundreds of thousands of Jews who were able to leave Germany did, while those who remained lived in a constant state of uncertainty and fear. German police soon forced tens of thousands of Polish Jews from their homes and into ghettos, giving their confiscated properties to ethnic Germans non-Jews outside Germany who identified as German, Germans from the Reich or Polish gentiles. Surrounded by high walls and barbed wire, the Jewish ghettos in Poland functioned like captive city-states, governed by Jewish Councils. In addition to widespread unemployment, poverty and hunger, overpopulation made the ghettos breeding grounds for disease such as typhus. Meanwhile, beginning in the fall of 1941, Nazi officials selected around 70,000 Germans institutionalized for mental illness or disabilities to be gassed to death in the so-called Euthanasia Program. After prominent German religious leaders protested, Hitler put an end to the program in August 1941, though killings of the disabled continued in secrecy, and by 1945, people deemed handicapped from all over Europe had been killed. In hindsight, it seems clear that the Euthanasia Program functioned as a pilot for the Holocaust. Beginning in 1942, Jews from all over the continent, as well as hundreds of thousands of European Gypsies, were transported to the Polish ghettos. The German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 marked a new level of brutality in warfare. Mobile killing units called Einsatzgruppen would murder more than 3 million Soviet Jews and others usually by shooting over the course of the German occupation. Since June 1941, experiments with mass killing methods had been ongoing at the concentration camp of Auschwitz, near Krakow. The SS soon placed a huge order for the gas with a German pest-control firm, an ominous indicator of the coming Holocaust. Holocaust Death Camps, Beginning in late 1941, the Germans began mass transports from the ghettos in Poland to the concentration camps, starting with those people viewed as the least useful: The first mass gassings began at the camp of Belzec, near Lublin, on March 17, 1942. Five more mass killing centers were built at camps in occupied Poland, including Chelmno, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek and the largest of all, Auschwitz-Birkenau. From 1942 to 1945, Jews were deported to the camps from all over Europe, including German-controlled territory as well as those countries allied with Germany. The heaviest deportations took place during the summer and fall of 1942, when more than 1 million people were deported from the Warsaw ghetto alone. Though the Nazis tried to keep operation of camps secret, the scale of the killing made this virtually impossible. Eyewitnesses brought reports of Nazi atrocities in Poland to the Allied governments, who were harshly criticized after the war for their failure to respond, or to publicize news of the mass slaughter. This lack of action was likely mostly due to the Allied focus on winning the war at hand, but was also a result of the general incomprehension with which news of the Holocaust was met and the denial and disbelief that such atrocities could be occurring on such a scale. At Auschwitz alone, more than 2 million people were murdered

in a process resembling a large-scale industrial operation. A large population of Jewish and non-Jewish inmates worked in the labor camp there; though only Jews were gassed, thousands of others died of starvation or disease. Nazi Rule Comes to an End, as Holocaust Continues to Claim Lives, By the spring of , German leadership was dissolving amid internal dissent, with Goering and Himmler both seeking to distance themselves from Hitler and take power. The following day, he committed suicide. The last trace of civilization had vanished around and inside us. The work of bestial degradation, begun by the victorious Germans, had been carried to conclusion by the Germans in defeat. Survivors of the camps found it nearly impossible to return home, as in many cases they had lost their families and been denounced by their non-Jewish neighbors. As a result, the late s saw an unprecedented number of refugees, POWs and other displaced populations moving across Europe. In an effort to punish the villains of the Holocaust, the Allies held the Nuremberg Trials of , which brought Nazi atrocities to horrifying light. Increasing pressure on the Allied powers to create a homeland for Jewish survivors of the Holocaust would lead to a mandate for the creation of Israel in

2: Massacres and Atrocities of WWII in Western Europe

MassacreS and Atrocities of World War II - page 1 of 4 - within the countries of Belgium, France, Greece, and Holland.. Dedicated to all those who lost their lives through Man's inhumanity to Man, which knows no bounds of race, creed, or time.

Following the D-Day invasion of Normandy in June , the division was ordered north to help stop the Allied advance. Command passed to Weidinger on 14 June. They claimed that a Waffen-SS officer was being held prisoner by the Resistance in Oradour-sur-Vayres , a nearby village. He may have been captured by the Maquis du Limousin the day before. This included six non-residents who happened to be bicycling through the town when the SS unit arrived. The women and children were locked in the church, and the village was looted. The men were led to six barns and sheds, where machine guns were already in place. When victims were unable to move, the SS men covered them with fuel and set the barns on fire. Only six men managed to escape. One of them was later seen walking down a road and was shot dead. In all, Frenchmen died. The SS men next proceeded to the church and placed an incendiary device beside it. When it was ignited, women and children tried to escape through the doors and windows, only to be met with machine-gun fire. The only survivor was year-old Marguerite Rouffanche. She escaped through a rear sacristy window, followed by a young woman and child. Rouffanche crawled to some pea bushes and remained hidden overnight until she was found and rescued the next morning. About twenty villagers had fled Oradour-sur-Glane as soon as the SS unit had appeared. That night, the village was partially razed. Several days later, the survivors were allowed to bury the dead inhabitants of Oradour-sur-Glane who had been killed in just a few hours. Murphy report[edit] Raymond J. Murphy, a year-old American B navigator shot down over Avord , France in late April , witnessed the aftermath of the massacre. I saw one baby who had been crucified. However, Diekmann was killed in action shortly afterwards during the Battle of Normandy , and many of the third company, which had conducted the massacre, were also killed in action. The investigation was then suspended. Postwar trials[edit] On 12 January , a military tribunal in Bordeaux heard the charges against the surviving 65 of the or so SS men who had been involved. Only 21 of them were present, as many were in East Germany , which would not permit their extradition. Seven of those charged were German citizens, but 14 were Alsatians , French nationals whose home region had been annexed by Germany in All but one of the Alsatians claimed to have been forced to join the Waffen-SS. On 11 February, 20 defendants were found guilty. The convicted Alsatian former SS men were released shortly afterwards which caused bitter protests in the Limousin region. By , all of the German defendants had also been released. General Heinz Lammerding of the Das Reich division, who had given the orders for retaliation against the Resistance, died in , following a successful entrepreneurial career. He was one of several charged with giving orders to shoot 20 men in a garage. He was released from prison in the reunified Germany in and died in August If the case went to trial, it could have possibly been held in a juvenile court because the suspect was only 19 at the time it occurred. According to his attorney, Rainer Pohlen, the suspect acknowledged being at the village but denied being involved in any killings. The new village of Oradour-sur-Glane population 2, in , northwest of the site of the massacre, was built after the war. The ruins of the original village remain as a memorial to the dead and to represent similar sites and events. Its museum includes items recovered from the burned-out buildings: A joint news conference broadcast by the two leaders followed their tour of the site. The first and final episodes 1 and 26, entitled "A New Germany" and "Remember" respectively, show helicopter views of the destroyed village, interspersed with pictures of the victims that appear on their graves. Episodes 1 and 26 both started with the words: Down this road, on a summer day in Nobody lives here now. They stayed only a few hours. When they had gone, a community which had lived for a thousand years This is Oradour-sur-Glane, in France. The day the soldiers came, the people were gathered together. The men were taken to garages and barns, the women and children were led down this road Here, they heard the firing as their men were shot. A few weeks later, many of those who had done the killing were themselves dead, in battle. They never rebuilt Oradour. Its ruins are a memorial. Its martyrdom stands for thousand upon thousand of other martyrdoms in Poland, in Russia, in

Burma, China, in a World at War At the end of episode 26, while another aerial shot of the village ruins plus photos of various massacre victims were being shown to the accompaniment of dramatic and moving music, which is taken from the St Nicholas Mass by Haydn, Olivier says: At the village of Oradour-sur-Glane, the day the soldiers came, they killed more than six hundred men, women A Space Odyssey, has a scene where voyagers in the future, enroute to Alpha Centauri encounter a derelict ship from the past Man of the 20th century lacked vision and faith and felt they had to take nuclear weapons, as well as a poison gas they called Tigger Fun, which was finally used on its own crew, preserving them from decomposition but killing almost instantaneously. In , Time magazine published an article saying that this fictional event was based on events at Oradour-sur-Glane. Covering a twenty-four-hour period and moving back and forth between Oradour and nearby Limoges, the story fits invented characters into the historical record. This series re-imagines the events of World War II as though women had been drafted into or allowed to enlist in the United States military, serving in combat positions along with men. The massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane is described from the perspective of a fictional American spy, who witnesses the events from a distance. A photo of a wrecked car in the village see below is the basis of the cover of the album Tochka opory by the Russian group Skafandr and Vasya V.

3: War crimes in the Kosovo War - Wikipedia

This was the legal instrument that established the armistice ending World War II in Europe & the end of the Holocaust & Third Reich. World War II was the most violent, deadliest, armed conflict in all of human history with more than million people serving in military units.

In my story, Hruodland is left comatose by the ambush. Believing death is imminent, the scouting party leaves him at an abbey hospital to await Christian burial and tells everyone that he perished. They want to spare his family some grief and prevent his wife, Alda, from making a dangerous journey to see him. Instead, that well-intentioned lie sends her into peril as Hruodland fights his way back to health. A few notes on the harp stirred Hruodland from his thoughts. His story is the ultimate tale of loyalty, courage, and sacrifice. He was not sure if he wanted to hear this about himself. He took a gulp of wine from a cup and passed it to Illuna, who patted his hand. The man sang about the Saracens massing on the field, breaking their promise of peace with the Franks. Hruodland and other nobles in the rear guard stayed behind. Although defeat was imminent, Hruodland was proud and refused to blow on his horn, until almost everyone around him was dead and needed a Christian burial. Hruodland walked away from the fire for a moment. He still had no memory of Roncevaux, except that he and the other soldiers were marching through densely wooded, narrow mountain passes, but a gut feeling told him the battle did not happen like this. For one thing, if he were facing thousands of Saracens or any other foe on the battlefield as the song described, sounding the horn would be the first thing he would have done to summon help and perhaps scare the enemy. From what the nuns told him about the ambush by the Gascons, there had been no glory, not the way the singer was portraying it. Hruodland mourned for Alfihar and the others all over again. Anger burned in his belly. His friends and kinsmen had been slaughtered, and here was this fool who had obviously never seen battle making it into a song. When Hruodland turned toward the fire, Elisabeth was staring at him, and Illuna was wringing her hands. He made no effort to disguise his ire. I first heard about what happened at Roncevaux when the king was here, and the song just came to me. He had left the safety of the abbey with only a knife, a dog, and the clothes on his back. He had neither horse nor food nor even a wineskin. Elisabeth and Illuna nervously glanced at each other. And the people who attacked the rear guard were the Gascons, not the Saracens. The Saracens are infidels and followers of Muhammad, and our king was there because they threatened the Church.

4: Memories Of A Massacre: Part I - CBS News

Oradour-sur-Glane massacre; Part of World War II: to the site of one of the biggest World War II massacres on French soil. of Oradour-sur-Glane, the day the.

This 4 page series reports on some occurrences within: The ambush took place on May 27, 1944, as Heydrich drove to his office in his dark-green Mercedes-Benz. Severely wounded, he was rushed to Bulovka Hospital where he died eight days later. The Nazi reprisals then began. In the next few days, 3, Czech citizens were arrested of whom 1, were shot. Another died while being interrogated by SS police. On June 9th armed police surrounded the small village of Lidice, some ten kilometres from Prague and gathered together the entire population in the tiny square. Boys over 15 were lined up with the men and locked up in an empty barn. Women and children were herded into the local school for the night. The houses were then ransacked, the pillaging went on all night. Next morning, June 10, at 5am, the women and children were bundled into trucks and driven away. The police then fetched dozens of mattresses from the ransacked houses and propped them up against the wall of the barn to prevent ricochets. The men and boys were then brought out 10 at a time, lined up in front of the mattresses and then shot. See photo below In all, men and 7 women were murdered this way. While the firing squads were busy, others set about burning the village to the ground. The bulldozers and ploughs were then brought in and in no time no recognizable feature of the village remained. Thirty five of the older women were then sent on to Auschwitz to be used for medical experiments. Only were alive at wars end. Of the children, 17 were picked out as suitable for Germanisation and allocated to German households. These children all survived the war and were eventually reunited with their families. The rest, 81 in number, were sent to the camp at Chelmno and gassed. Reprisals were also taken in the concentration camps where thousands of Czech political prisoners were murdered. Contrary to what some history books tells us, not a single unit of the SS took part in the destruction, massacre and deportation of women and children in Lidice. The massacre was carried out by a thirty man unit of the Prague police acting under German officers. When Churchill heard of this atrocity five days later, he suggested to cabinet that three German villages should be wiped off the face of the earth in retaliation. This was never carried out owing to moral objections put forward by the then deputy Prime Minister, Clement Attlee. A new village of houses for the women who survived, has been built a short distance away from the original site. The men and boys who were shot now lie in a mass grave in the Park of Peace. SS photo of the massacre. With a population of about fifty, seventeen men and fourteen women were executed and fourteen children taken to Prague to be adopted out to Nazi families. Only two of the fourteen children survived the war. The village of Lezaky was never rebuilt but crosses were put up where the houses once stood. On May 5, 1945, the village of Javoricko experienced the wrath of the Nazi occupiers. Attacked by an SS unit, thirty-eight men of the village were murdered, allegedly for co-operating with partisans, the whole village was then burned to the ground. The only buildings left standing were the school and the chapel. The victims were all buried in a common grave over which a memorial has since been erected. In retaliation for the , of its citizens murdered during the Nazi occupation, the Czechs lost no time in squaring the account. In May, 1945, the native German population was just over three million. Eduard Benes returned from exile in London and in Prague set up a new government which established a brutal campaign of expulsions against the German minority. Thousands of Sudeten Germans were rounded up and interned in camps without proper sanitation facilities. Soon, the camps were swarming with vermin. Hunger and disease were on a par with Belsen. In July, 1945, the Czech militia massacred some 1, Germans in a village near Aussig. In the town of Saaz, thousands of German women were herded into huge barracks. As night fell, hundreds of Czech militia entered the barracks and picked out their victims, mostly young women. Whoever wanted to could rape them. For two whole weeks, night after night, this mass rape continued. Without decent food and medicines, babies and young children were dying at a rate of up to fifteen per day. Eventually, when the survivors were transported to Germany, they left behind around 2, of their dead. In Troppau, in Silesia, 4, German women and children were expelled back to Germany, a journey by rail, in unheated freight cars, that lasted eighteen days. When the train arrived in Berlin, only 1, were still alive. In Prerau, Moravia, on June, 1945, an anti-German pogrom resulted

in the deaths of 71 men, women and 74 children who were ordered from a train and forced to dig their own grave before being shot. It is estimated that between 20 and 40 thousand Germans, Austrians and Hungarians were murdered during the Czech reprisals. In the census in the Czech Republic only about 40,00 persons claimed German ethnicity. It was during this flight to the east that the ethnic German civilians, resident in Poland for many years, received the full impact of the spite and hate stored up in the hearts of the retreating Polish soldiers and their civilian followers. Between September 4 and September 8, , in the communities of Eichdorf, Hopfengarten and Narzheim near Bromberg the Polish soldiers began an orgy of murder and rape that is beyond belief. German houses were entered and the occupants arrested and then murdered. Not all were shot, many were brutally put to death by all sorts of tools and their bodies severely mutilated. As the soldiers left to search for more German houses, their civilian helpers were left behind to plunder and steal and in most cases, to set the house on fire. Many of the German women were raped before being shot. During this retreat from the west, the Polish soldiers, together with the communist civilian irregulars, were responsible for the deaths of many thousands of German residents. At a later investigation, the testimonies of witnesses established the fact that at least 3, named ethnic Germans were murdered by the Poles prior to the full German occupation. These revenge murders were carried out as early as April, in the Polish Corridor. In September, these Volksdeutsche formed themselves into Self-Protection units known as Selbstschutz and came under the control of the SS and later under the Ordnungspolizei Order Police. The infamous reputation that it earned caused it to be disbanded on 30th of November, These massacres were one of the causes that gave Hitler the excuse to invade. Picked at random, they were marched to the place of execution and forced to undress and to lie face down in previously dug pits. They were then shot and their corpses covered with a layer of quick-lime. A second batch of victims were then ordered to lie down on top and after they were killed another layer of quick lime was thrown on top. This procedure was repeated till the pit was full. It was then trampled down until the surface was level and on which trees or grass was planted. Executions such as this were committed daily by the Nazi death squads as they marched victoriously through Poland, and later the Soviet Union. In the village of Szalas, all male inhabitants over the age of fifteen, some in all, were rounded up and many machine-gunned to death, the others were locked in the local school which was then set on fire. An order issued by Hitler stated that "No German soldier could be brought to trial for any act committed against Polish or Russian citizens". Between and , Poland suffered 6,, non-military deaths. Around three million were Jews and about , were Gypsies. The fate of the Gypsies is often neglected by most authors in their writings, yet they were subjected to the same mode of extermination as were the Jews. This, the largest town in Pomerania had a population of around , About twelve to sixteen year old boy scouts were rounded up and machine-gunned to death on the steps of the Jesuit Church. For every German soldier shot, a group of between 50 and Polish civilians were randomly selected and executed. Participating in the shooting of hostages on September 10th, , were members of the Police Battalion 6 Berlin. In the provinces of Lodz and Warsaw, the SS conducted a total of executions which took the lives of 16, Polish civilians, mostly the leading intelligentsia and aristocracy, civil and political leaders. In mental hospitals around Bromberg around 3, mental patients were shot. The most victimized class of Polish society was the clergy. In Pomerania, only 20 of its priests were allowed to remain, the rest were either shot or sent to concentration camps. In Warsaw priests died at the hands of the invaders. In September, , Poland had a Jewish population of 3,, In the post-war period the city of Bromberg was surrounded by a network of Soviet concentration camps the inmates of which were ethnic German nationals and residents of the region arrested between and A few days later they arrived at the town of Bilgoraj, south of Lublin. Here for the first time they were told the purpose of their mission: Next morning, each man was issued with an ox-hide whip to be used to drive the victims out of their homes. Anyone who resisted was to be shot on the spot. This was done with the utmost brutality, Jewish corpses lay strewn throughout the ghetto. All Jews, lying sick in the hospitals were simply shot where they lay, wounded Russian soldiers were completely ignored. Divided into killing squads of eight to ten men, each man from Battalion would select a victim, a man, a woman or child and then walk in parallel single file to the killing site. There the victims were ordered to lie, face down, in a row on the ground to await the inevitable bullet in the back of the head. This procedure was repeated over and over again throughout the day at the end of which, the uniforms of the killers were

splattered with blood, brain matter and bone splinters. Not all members of Police Battalion approved of the task they were asked to perform, and after the first few killings, asked to be excused. Surprisingly, many such requests were granted as there were always enough volunteers to take their place.

5: List of massacres in the United States | Revolv

World War II in Europe began when Hitler's Nazi Germany attacked Poland. Germany had allies such as Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. These European countries were part of the Axis Powers. The countries that fought against Germany and the Axis Powers in Europe were called the Allied Powers. The.

Any war must be categorized as an "atrocious" but the war that Hitler started brought a scale of atrocity never previously known. Within this period the world has enjoyed real peace for only years. The events described here occurred more than sixty years ago and yet they are discussed to this day and have made indelible impressions on present-day society. The compilation here and the facts presented are as complete as possible consistent with what has already been researched and published. My sincere thanks go to all those ex-servicemen and history buffs who have contacted me with corrections and updates. This 4 page series reports on some occurrences within: As the German 1st Division approached the bridge they found it blocked by refugees fleeing south. Soldiers of the 1st then took a number of refugees and used them as human shields. Others were herded into the Meigem church where a grenade was thrown in amongst them killing For no known reason the 1st started to execute their hostages. Next day May 28 the Belgium army capitulated in the early morning and another nine hostages were shot. Altogether the number of hostage shot amounted to Others killed in the cross-fire on the bridge brought the total to around After the war, two German officers, a Major Kuhner and Lieutenant Lohmann were arrested, tried and convicted of the crime. They were both sentenced to 20 years imprisonment but released after only five years. Two days later the American troops arrived in the area and the Germans retreated. Three months later, during the Ardennes Offensive, the village of Bande was retaken. They were questioned about the events of September 5, then lined up in front of the local cafe. One by one, they were led to an open door and as they entered a shot rang out. An SD man, positioned just inside the door, fired point blank into the victims neck and with a kick sent the body hurtling into the open cellar. After twenty had been killed this way, it was the turn of 21 year old Leon Praile who decided to make a run for it. With bullets flying around him, he escaped into the woods. Meantime the executions continued until all 34 men had been killed. On January 10, , the village of Bande was liberated by British troops and the massacre was discovered. One man, a German speaking Swiss national by the name of Ernst Haldiman, was identified as being a member of the execution squad. Haldiman was picked up in Switzerland after the war and brought to trial before a Swiss Army Court. On April 28, , he was sentenced to twenty years in prison. He was released on parole on June 27, , the only member of the SS Commando unit that has been brought to trial. A couple of GIs tried to flee to the nearest woods and an order was given to fire. The machine guns of both tanks then opened fire on the prisoners. Many of the GIs took to their heels and headed for the woods. Incredibly, 43 GIs survived, but 84 of their comrades lay dead in the field, being slowly covered with a blanket of snow. No attempt was made to recover the bodies until the area was retaken by the 30th Infantry Division on January 14, , when men from the 1st Engineers used metal detectors to locate the bodies buried in the snow. The US troops in the area were issued with an order that for the next week no SS prisoners were to be taken At the end of the war, Peiper, and 73 other suspects arrested for other atrocities committed during the offensive were brought to trial. When the trial ended on July 16, , forty three of the defendants were sentenced to death, twenty two to life imprisonment, two to twenty years, one for fifteen years and five to ten years. Peiper and Fleps were among those sentenced to death, but after a series of reviews the sentences were reduced to terms in prison. He settled in the small village of Traves population 63 in northern France in and earned a living by translating military books from English into German. His charred body was recovered from the ruins and transferred to the family grave in Schondorf, near Landsberg in Bavaria. Charged with sheltering American soldiers, 67 men, 47 women and 23 children were brutally executed. Marched to behind a small hill, out of sight of enemy troops still holding the woods beyond the village, the prisoners were subjected to a volley of machine-gun fire. On this cold and frosty first day of , the GIs were showing no mercy for their unfortunate prisoners as they crumpled to the ground, dead. The bodies were found covered in snow two months later when the villagers directed members of the US 99th Infantry

Division to the site. In , three local residents of Wereth built a monument to the eleven slain black soldiers at the corner of the field where they were shot and on May 23, , a rejuvenated memorial was dedicated to the victims. This memorial is believed to be the only memorial to African-American soldiers in Europe. Just before the German invasion the twenty-two men were taken to a public park in the town and shot. On the morning of June 8, thirty seven Canadians were taken prisoner by the 2nd Battalion of the 26th Panzer Grenadier Regiment. In the village of Le Mesnil-Patry they were then ordered to sit down in a field with their wounded in the center. In a short while a half track arrived with eight or nine SS soldiers brandishing their machine pistols. Advancing in line towards the prisoners they opened fire killing thirty five men. Two of the Canadians ran for their lives and escaped the slaughter but were rounded up by a different German unit to spend the rest of the war in a P. First to make contact with the Canadians was a combat group led by Obersturmbannführer Karl-Heinz Milius and supported by the Prinz Battalion. Numbering around forty, they were individually killed on the march back to the rear. Eight were ordered to remove their helmets and then shot with automatic rifles. Their bodies were dragged out on to the road and left to be run over by trucks and tanks. French civilians pulled the bodies back on to the pavement but were ordered to stop and to drag the bodies back onto the road again. After being taken prisoner they were locked up in a stable and being called out by name they emerged from the doorway only to be shot in the back of the head. After the war, investigations established that separate atrocities were committed in 31 different incidents involving Canadians, 3 British and 1 American. Brought to trial before a Canadian military court at Aurich in Germany on December 28, , Kurt Meyer was sentenced to death but later reprieved and spent six years in a Canadian jail at New Brunswick before being transferred to the prison at Werl in Germany where he was released on parole on September 7, He died of a heart attack on December 23, , at age Marched to a group of farm buildings, they were lined up in the meadow along side the barn wall. When the 99 prisoners were in position, two machine guns opened fire killing 97 of them. Knoechlein then ordered a group of his men to fix bayonets and stab or shoot to death any who showed signs of life. The bodies were then buried in a shallow pit in front of the barn. When the SS troops moved on, the two wounded soldiers were discovered, after having hid in a pig-sty for three days and nights, by Madame Duquenne-Creton and her son Victor who had left their farm when the fighting started. She then cared for them till captured again by another, much more friendly, Wehrmacht unit to spend the rest of the war as P. In , the bodies of those executed were exhumed by the French authorities and reburied in the local churchyard now part of the Le Paradis War Cemetery. After the war, the massacre was investigated by the War Crimes Investigation Unit and Knoechlein was traced and arrested. Tried before a War Crimes Court in the No. Married with four children, his wife attended the trial every day. At Esquelbecq, near the town of Wormhoudt, about twelve miles from Dunkirk, the prisoners were marched across fields to a nearby farm and there confined in a barn with not enough room for the wounded to lie down. There the massacre began. About five stick grenades were lobbed in amongst the defenceless prisoners who died in agony as shrapnel tore into their flesh. When the last grenade had been thrown, those still standing were then ordered outside, five at a time, there to be mown down under a hail of bullets from the rifles of the executioners. Fifteen men survived the atrocity in the barn only to give themselves up later to other German units to serve out the war as P. Bodies of the murdered victims were buried in a mass grave dug up near the barn. A year later, the SS, in an attempt to cover up the crime, disinterred the bodies and buried them in various cemeteries in Esquelbecq and Wormhoudt. In , the War Graves Commission erected headstones over the graves but as most of the bodies bore no identification, their ID tags and pay books being destroyed by the SS prior to the shootings, the names carved on the headstones bear no relation to the bodies buried underneath. Unlike the Le Paradis massacre, the victims of Wormhoudt were never avenged, as after the war no survivor could positively identify any of the SS soldiers involved. Where as the majority of soldiers serving in the Waffen SS were entirely blameless, the actions of some units have forever tarnished the name of the Waffen SS. Without food and little water and only four toilets, the victims were in a deplorable state for five days before being transferred to the camps at Drancy or Pithiviers on the outskirts of Paris. Here the Vichy French police separated the children from their parents. The parents were then transported to Auschwitz to be gassed. The children followed soon after. When the Red Army liberated Auschwitz on January 26, , they

found 2, inmates still alive but only thirty of the 6, non-French Jews were alive. Sadly, none of the 4, children survived. It is estimated that around 60, Jews from 37 countries perished in France under the German occupation. Prior to this, on June 11, , three hundred Jewish boys, aged between fourteen and nineteen were arrested and sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria. Of the three hundred, none survived. On board were male Jews including 37 boys aged between thirteen and eighteen. On arrival at Kovno were taken to the slave labour camp at Pravieniskes where many were executed by Lithuanian SS auxiliaries. The other were taken to Reval in Estonia where sixty of the prisoners were shot in a nearby forest. A hundred more, judged too sick to work, were also murdered. The rest ended up in the Stutthof concentration camp where many died. After the war it was found that only twenty-three of the original deportees had survived. During the Nazi occupation of France around 36, Gendarmes were in service. A total gendarmes were executed by the Nazis, over were deported and some died fighting during the Liberation. Many were summarily executed by the Resistance without a trial. In the small town of St. Following many encounters with the local maquis in which two German soldiers were killed, a unit of the regiment arrived at ORADOUR believed to be a hotbed of maquis activity in a convoy of trucks and half-tracks.

6: World War II - German strategy, from | www.enganchecubano.com

Massacres: Roncevaux , Part II - A Medieval Massacre That Became Crusades Propaganda By Kim Rendfeld The Cross and the Dragon provides another interpretation, this one inspired by a German legend in which Hruodland survives the attack but his wife is told he died.

November 9, The village of Opijnen oh-PIE-nin in the Netherlands is a farming community where grazing sheep, cows and goats outnumber people population around 1, , and cars have to move to the side of the narrow roads for tractors coming in the opposite direction. There are no stores and one church, which discreetly tolls the hour. On July 30, , an American BF bomber, heading home to its base in England after a raid over Kassel, Germany, was shot down and crashed in a local field. Villagers looked up to see men falling out of the sky. A few minutes later we heard an awful smack. I was at the Townhall and ran outside and saw to the right a great column of smoke. I took my bike, raced to the plane of black smoke, and saw a burning aircraft of which the cannons were still firing," wrote Bart Formijne for-MYN-a , then the young mayor of Opijnen, in a letter in English to the family of one of the crew of the plane that he later learned was named Man-O-War. Those things were parachutes. At the same time we saw two dirty German aircraft still circling above the burning plane. Formijne found him in the hayloft. Although the local doctor was called, it was too late. As the flames engulfing the plane abated, Formijne approached and "saw under it two corpses of American soldiers. In the neighborhood between potatoes and beetroots, I found besides five other corpses. After this very sad view, I went home to fetch help to transport the eight bodies to the mortuary. It was the pilot of the plane. Of course stupid, but they stood in front of my house to greet him again to see what would happen. The bodies of the eight dead airmen were gathered in the mortuary and guarded by a German soldier, a "brute" who refused to allow the American officer to see his comrades inside. Two days later, in a remarkable act of graciousness and bravery, the village decided to hold a funeral for the Americans and to bury them in their church cemetery. The Germans ordered that no one except Formijne be present inside during the service. There were great wreaths, great bouquets, and small ones from children. It was a sea of flowers. A formal church service to honor the men " with prayers and hymns, and singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "God Bless America" " has taken place almost every year since and has always included the laying of flowers on the burial site. I learned about these uncommon acts of kindness from my friend Tim Mortimer, whose uncle, 1st Lt. Duggan, was the navigator on Man-O-War and is one of the eight buried in Opijnen. The staggering personal destruction that World War II inflicted on combatants and noncombatants alike around the globe " an estimated 80 million dead " only registers indirectly now, and the echoes grow fainter every year. In , the Department of Veterans Affairs estimated that Americans who fought between and die every day. A compact man in his 70s, retired since after nearly 18 years as mayor of Opijnen and 10 other villages in the municipality of Neerijnen, he devotes himself now to reading, cooking and singing, both in a choir and as a baritone soloist. I had asked by email if I might talk with anyone who was alive in but was informed that the one living eyewitness at the crash site "thinks he won the war. Although born many years after the end of World War II, most have participated in the annual May ceremonies since they were children, and all are active now in teaching the next generation about the war. Not all spoke English, so Jansen acted for some as an interpreter. Hanging above our table, where we sit for coffee and tea, is a blue-and-white triptych that dates to and commemorates the eight dead U. On the left panel, beneath a gold stamp of the American eagle clutching arrows and olive branch, is a list of their names; on the right, beneath the royal Dutch coat of arms, are the words, "In Memoriam, Eighth Air Force, U. July 30, , Est en Opijnen, Opijnen, Holland. Not wanting to seem ungrateful, the citizens of Opijnen put the triptych in various buildings over the years, and it has ended up here. Memories of the German occupation were fresh, and gratitude toward the liberators was overwhelming. After being overrun by the Nazis in four days in May , the Netherlands was occupied for the next five years. An estimated , Dutch, more than 5 percent of the population, were sent to work as slave labor in Germany. The Holocaust was more brutal here than in France or Belgium, with only about 38, of the , Jews who had been in Holland in surviving. After D-Day in June , when American, British

and Canadian troops landed to retake Europe, the country became a blood-soaked battlefield. Jansen, translating the general feeling of the group, said: By the start of the millennium, the urgency for a ceremony honoring eight dead Americans was harder to justify. They had kept it going for more than 50 years, but in Jansen stepped down as mayor, and his successor discontinued the annual service in . The ceremony this past May saw perhaps the greatest attendance ever, with people filling the church to capacity and another outside for the laying of flowers. Everywhere the world is burning. We live now in a world that we feel is more dangerous. The eight graves themselves are shielded from public view by a low U-shaped hedge. They face away from the street, as though to further guard the privacy of the men. They were originally buried with simple wooden crosses. But by these had deteriorated in the weather and were replaced by white marble headstones, carved in the same style found in other American military cemeteries. The graves are arranged in a line, neither alphabetically nor by rank. From left to right: Army that fought together in World War II. Most piercing is their youth. Doing the math from their listed birthdays, I calculated that they died, respectively, aged 25, 22, 25, 21, 21, 21, 24, Jansen then led our automotive caravan to the field where Man-O-War went down. The field remains a field. The farmhouse where one of the airmen fell without a parachute through the roof is still a whitewashed and thatched farmhouse. How many landscapes in the United States or in Europe, I wonder, look as they did 75 years ago? The most visible tribute in the village to the lives of the eight airmen can be seen in a group of homes a short distance from the church. As one of his last and most ambitious acts as mayor, Jansen proposed the construction of 86 housing units for Opijnen. It was decided to name the streets after the American crew on Man-O-War. The housing complex officially opened in . At one end of this oval is the only true monument in Opijnen to the events of . The design by Dutch artist Joris Baudoin is anything but imposing. There is only one three-dimensional element: Beginning in the s, McCammon and his co-pilot, 2nd Lt. John Bruce, often attended Memorial Day in Opijnen with their families. McCammon died in at age 87 before seeing the park named in his honor. Bruce, who had gone on to a distinguished career in the U. Air Force, lived until . Fully 20 percent of the U. In October alone, planes were destroyed "nearly six a day. The idea of a round-the-clock Combined Bomber Offensive was developed by the allies at the Casablanca Conference in January . It was decided that Americans would hit German military targets during the day, while the British would strike at night, both military and civilian sites. Bombing on such a concerted scale had never been tried before by the United States and Britain, and strategies for defending large formations of planes, against anti-aircraft fire and Luftwaffe fighters, were similarly untested. Before they had their own fighter escorts, beginning in , Bs had only one another for protection. The constant vulnerability to enemy fire "arriving suddenly, from any direction" and the constant vigilance against the likely possibility of being hit meant that pilot burnout was a constant for everyone who flew on these bombers. Robert Duggan seemed to have a presentiment of his fate during the last weeks of July . More privileged in his background than his fellow crew members, he had grown up in a wealthy suburb of Long Island. He was a sophomore at Harvard when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. During winter break, the year-old enlisted. Between November and February , he flew 13 combat missions as a navigator on a BF over France, the Netherlands and Germany before being relieved from operations and assigned to be a flight instructor for several months. Some of his letters to his stepfather, Fairman Dick, and his mother, Elise Urquhart Dick, are remarkably blunt about the war. He was adamant that he not be considered a hero. When awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster, he warned his mother in an April letter not to "get wrought up over this decoration business as it is purely courtesy. There is absolutely nothing heroic about this business. It is not even exciting. It is just a job "terrifying, granted, but not thrilling" a laborious routine, nasty job. To me not frightening at all. It was very comforting to be in a huge city with a little pinpoint in the sky shooting at you, rather than to have all the Luftwaffe after you. Perhaps if they had hit closer to me I would think differently. It narrows the mind, dulls the faculties, and even obscures the sight. With attrition increasing that summer at a deadly pace, many of the crews became mixes and matches. His first assigned bomber, the Vertigo, had been shot to pieces while he was an instructor. His last mission was thus also his first mission with this particular group of men. Before taking off into the dangerous skies, many airmen wrote letters to be sent in the event of their deaths. Duggan wrote two on July . The first one is to his stepfather: Dear Fairman, This is only if killed or missing.

7: Ahmići massacre - Wikipedia

During the summer of , even as the events of D-Day (June 6,) and a Soviet offensive the same month spelled the beginning of the end for Germany in the war, a large proportion of Hungary.

According to the census, 1, people lived in the village. On the day of the attack, telephone lines had been cut because all communication exchanges in the municipality of Vitez were under HVO control. Croat women and children had been evacuated on the eve of the fighting. The method of attack displayed a high level of preparation. On the evening of 15 April, unusual HVO troop movements had been noticed. According to several international observers, the attack occurred from three sides and was designed to force the fleeing population towards the south where elite marksmen with particularly sophisticated weapons shot those escaping. Other troops, organised in small groups of about five to ten soldiers, went from house to house setting them on fire and killing the residents. Around one hundred soldiers took part in the operation. Among the more than who died were 32 women and 11 children under the age of The aim of the HVO artillery was to support the infantry and destroy structures which the infantry could not. The mosque, for example, was hit by a shot from a powerful weapon. Most of the men were shot at point blank range. Some men had been rounded up and then killed by Croatian soldiers. The fleeing inhabitants had to cross an open field before getting to the main road. About twenty bodies of people killed by very precise shots were found in the field. Military experts concluded that they had been shot by marksmen. Other bodies were found in the houses so badly charred they could not be identified and in positions suggesting they had been burned alive. The victims included many women and children. The Commission on Human Rights made the same finding in its report dated 19 May According to ECMM observer "it was a whole area that was burning". Two mosques were deliberately mined and given the careful placement of the explosives inside the buildings. Several Croat inhabitants of these villages also participated in the attack. He was released after serving 8 years and 4 months of his sentence.

8: Oradour-sur-Glane massacre - Wikipedia

The pre-World War II Jewish population of Europe is estimated to have been close to 9 million. Around 6 million Jews were killed [6] [7] [8] during the Holocaust, which was followed by the emigration of much of the surviving population.

Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. An item that is used but still in very good condition. No damage to the jewel case or item cover, no scuffs, scratches, cracks, or holes. The cover art and liner notes are included. The video game instructions and box are included. The teeth of disk holder are undamaged. Minimal wear on the exterior of item. See all condition definitions- opens in a new window or tab Read more about the condition Region Code: Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. Boston, Massachusetts, United States Shipping to: This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

9: The Holocaust - HISTORY

The Normandy American Cemetery, overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, was established on June 8, , as the first U.S. cemetery in Europe during World War II.

By nightfall there was a strong Nazi Schutzstaffel offensive in Belgium. This brutal, ruthless group was considered to be the worst of all the SS units. Eventually problems with the muddy terrain caused them to turn north toward Baugnez also known as Five Points which was about two miles east of Malmedy. Also on 17 December a convoy of about thirty American Army vehicles of the 7th Field Observation Battalion along with several vehicles from other units were coming from Malmedy driving east toward the Baugnez Crossroads. Before the convoy spotted them the Nazis opened fire on the unsuspecting Americans. One of the convoy trucks went up in flames. The Nazis continued the attack with bullets tearing into the remaining vehicles knocking several of them over. Debris was flying everywhere. The Americans quickly realized that they were in a very desperate situation. This is where they encountered Peter Lentz, a fifteen year old Belgian boy who had also taken refuge there. Peter had been on his bicycle trying to make his way back to Malmedy when he got caught up in the attack. Then several enemy tanks went by. One of them stopped. They were now Prisoners Of War but before they could say or do anything the young Nazi soldier wantonly shot them both in cold blood. Then a nearby German officer praised the young Nazi by commenting to him that that was the way to fight in the old SS spirit. The Americans thought they were waiting for German trucks to come pick them up to take them to a prison camp. Then at around 2: As if that had been a special signal the Nazis then mercilessly opened fire on the defenseless, unarmed American prisoners raking the field several times with their machine guns. Many American soldiers fell dead instantly. Some of the GIs bolted for the woods. Over eighty American soldiers lay dead or dying in the field. And as the Nazis left the area the remaining column of vehicles of Kampfgruppe Peiper took pot-shots at the bodies in the field as they passed by. Eventually there was silence. No more praying or cries for mercy. Cash as Missing In Action. Metal detectors had to be used to locate the corpses in the deep snow. When the remains of the murdered American soldiers were dug out it was discovered that a few of the massacre victims had been mutilated. All the bodies were tagged for identification. Cecil was body 82, tag The bodies were then sent to Malmedy for autopsies where they were photographed again after being unloaded from the trucks. The wound of entrance measures about one-half inch in diameter. Outer clothing was a field jacket, fatigue trousers, leggings, overshoes. New Testament, ETO card, pictures, receipts, cards. His personal effects were eventually shipped to his family. He was listed as Atrocity Case Identification tags were buried with the body as well as being attached to his grave marker. It was the landlady of the rooming house where Pearl lived. The woman had a very somber look on her face. An obituary for Cecil appeared in a local St. Francois County news paper: Cash, was killed in action in Belgium. The number of people killed, wounded or missing was estimated at more than 55 million. More than 1,, American soldiers fought in the Battle of the Bulge making it the single largest battle ever fought by American troops. More than 83, Americans were casualties of the fighting. The Malmedy Massacre was considered to be among the worst war crimes committed against American soldiers in the western European Theatre. Kampfgruppe Peiper totally disregarded international law about the treatment of prisoners of war. After slightly over 2 hours of deliberation all 73 of the accused SS soldiers were convicted. Forty three of the defendants were sentenced to death, twenty two to life imprisonment, two to twenty years, one for fifteen years and five to ten years. Examination of his disarticulated body revealed an abdominal gunshot wound that was not mentioned in the autopsy report. Cecil was then transported by truck to Liege. Joseph Kilna MacKenzie Cecil was finally home to stay. And when he gets to Heaven to St.

The international politics of EU-China relations Joint army/navy fighter conference Catalogue of British Hymenoptera in the British Museum. Marie Antoinette (MTI) Efficiency of investment in a socialist economy 7 day diet plan to lose weight Cell cycle study guide The fall and rise of steam Economic aspects of the liquor problem Lure of the sinister Adversarial stances Life cycle of zika virus Failing the internally displaced Sleeping Through the Night. . . and Other Lies Teaching without nonsense The Gunslinger (The Dark Tower, Book 1) Build Your English Word Power With Latin Numbers Child psychology a canadian perspective 3rd edition Creating pivottable and pivotchart reports Nursing as a profession How to Prepare for the AP Psychology with CD-ROM (Barrons AP Psychology Exam (W/CD)) Nations of rebels Math Assessment Tasks Grade 1 Quick Check Activities Sales management system project S. 376, Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act Arrest of Aaron Burr in Alabama in 1807 Diy paper picture frames Nogbad and the elephants LAW: WHAT IS IT? 4 In colour reproduction come from the little things. Easy grammar grade 2 The political economy of oil in Alaska Spaces of the modern city Great baseball card hunt Institute for an empire Environmental impacts of wind energy projects Territorial growth of the United States. How to Have Purr-Fect Faith Understanding educational research by van dalen Los Angeles Dodgers vs. San Francisco Giants, April 1958