

thomas goodrich hellstorm

Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm: Unveiling the Controversial Historical Narrative

thomas goodrich hellstorm is a phrase that often sparks curiosity and debate among history enthusiasts and readers interested in alternative perspectives on World War II. Thomas Goodrich is an author known for his provocative and controversial book titled **Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947**, which delves into the brutal aftermath of the war from a perspective seldom explored in mainstream historical accounts. This detailed examination seeks to shed light on Goodrich's work, its themes, and why it continues to generate discussion in historical circles.

Who Is Thomas Goodrich?

Before diving into the book itself, it's useful to understand a bit about the author. Thomas Goodrich is an American writer and historian who has made a name for himself by challenging conventional narratives about World War II. Unlike many traditional historians, Goodrich approaches the war's closing chapters with a focus on the suffering endured by German civilians during the final years and immediate post-war period. His research often relies on a wide array of primary sources, including eyewitness testimonies, official documents, and lesser-known reports.

Goodrich's writing style is direct and unapologetic, which has both won him a loyal following and attracted criticism. His commitment to presenting an alternative viewpoint has made him a polarizing figure, but it has also opened up important conversations about war crimes, civilian casualties, and the complexities of historical memory.

Understanding Hellstorm: The Premise

Hellstorm by Thomas Goodrich is not a typical World War II history book. Instead, it is a detailed narrative that chronicles the Allied bombing campaigns and the subsequent occupation of Germany from 1944 to 1947. Goodrich argues that the conventional portrayal of the Allies as liberators glosses over the immense suffering inflicted on German civilians during this period.

The Focus on Civilian Suffering

One of the core themes in **Hellstorm** is the emphasis on the widespread destruction of German cities through relentless bombing raids. Goodrich paints a harrowing picture of cities like Dresden, Hamburg, and Berlin, which were subjected to intense firebombing that caused massive civilian casualties and displacement.

He further explores the treatment of German civilians during the occupation by Soviet and Western Allied forces. According to Goodrich, atrocities such as mass rapes, forced expulsions, and summary executions were rampant, yet these events have been largely ignored or downplayed in mainstream history books.

Controversial Claims and Historical Debate

Goodrich's narrative challenges the traditional "victor's history" approach, asserting that the Allies committed acts that could be classified as war crimes. This viewpoint has been met with skepticism by many historians who caution against equating Allied actions with those of the Nazi regime.

Critics argue that while the suffering of German civilians was tragic, it must be contextualized within the broader scope of the war and Nazi atrocities. Nonetheless, Goodrich's work pushes readers to consider the moral ambiguities and human cost of war beyond the battlefield victories and political triumphs.

The Historical Context Behind Hellstorm

To fully appreciate the arguments presented in *Hellstorm*, it helps to understand the historical backdrop of the final years of World War II and the immediate post-war period.

The Allied Bombing Campaigns

By 1944, the Allied forces had gained air superiority over Europe and launched extensive bombing campaigns aimed at crippling German industry and morale. Cities were targeted not just for their military value but often indiscriminately, leading to devastating civilian casualties.

The infamous firebombing of Dresden in February 1945 is a key example highlighted in *Hellstorm*. Dresden, a cultural and historic city with limited military significance, suffered a catastrophic bombing raid that killed tens of thousands of civilians. Goodrich uses such events to illustrate what he views as the Allies' ruthless strategy.

The Soviet Occupation and Its Aftermath

Following Germany's surrender in May 1945, the Soviet Red Army occupied large parts of eastern Germany. Goodrich details the widespread violence committed by Soviet troops against German civilians, including systematic rapes and executions, which contributed to a climate of terror and despair.

The forced expulsions of ethnic Germans from Eastern European countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia are another chapter in the *Hellstorm* narrative. Millions were uprooted, often facing harsh conditions, starvation, and death.

Why Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm Resonates Today

The enduring relevance of Goodrich's *Hellstorm* lies in its challenge to established historical narratives. For readers seeking to understand World War II from a different angle, the book provides a

detailed and compelling account of events that are often marginalized.

Re-examining War Crimes and Accountability

Goodrich's work encourages a broader discussion about accountability during wartime. It raises questions about how victors write history and the importance of acknowledging all civilian suffering, regardless of nationality.

This perspective is essential for a nuanced understanding of history and for fostering empathy towards all victims of war. It also serves as a reminder of the horrors of total war and the need for greater protections for civilians in conflict zones.

Impact on Modern Historical Discourse

Since its publication, **Hellstorm** has sparked debates among historians, educators, and readers. Some praise it as a necessary corrective to one-sided histories, while others caution against what they see as revisionism or selective storytelling.

Regardless of one's stance, the book has undeniably contributed to a more complex dialogue about World War II's legacy and the moral challenges faced by all sides involved.

Exploring Further: Related Topics and Resources

For those intrigued by the themes in Thomas Goodrich's **Hellstorm**, several related topics offer additional insights:

- **Allied Bombing of Germany:** Understanding the strategic rationale and humanitarian impact.
- **Post-War Expulsions:** The mass displacement of Germans from Eastern Europe after WWII.
- **War Crimes and International Law:** How historical narratives influence interpretations of justice.
- **Survivor Testimonies:** Personal accounts from civilians affected by bombing and occupation.
- **Comparative Histories:** Analyzing multiple perspectives on World War II events.

Diving into these areas can enrich one's comprehension of the complexities surrounding the war's end and its aftermath.

Final Thoughts on Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm

Engaging with Thomas Goodrich's *Hellstorm* invites readers to look beyond the familiar stories of World War II and consider the profound human cost endured by German civilians during and after the conflict. While the book's controversial stance demands critical reading and contextual awareness, it undeniably contributes to a fuller understanding of the war's multifaceted legacy.

By exploring this often-overlooked chapter of history, readers gain valuable insights into the nature of war, the consequences of military strategy, and the importance of remembering all victims—not just those on the winning side. Whether one agrees with Goodrich's conclusions or not, his work serves as a catalyst for ongoing exploration and dialogue about one of the most devastating periods in modern history.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Thomas Goodrich, the author of 'Hellstorm'?

Thomas Goodrich is an American author known for his controversial book 'Hellstorm,' which explores the Allied actions in World War II from a critical perspective.

What is the main focus of Thomas Goodrich's book 'Hellstorm'?

The main focus of 'Hellstorm' is the extensive destruction and atrocities committed against the German people by Allied forces during and after World War II.

Why is 'Hellstorm' by Thomas Goodrich considered controversial?

'Hellstorm' is controversial because it challenges the mainstream narrative of World War II by highlighting the suffering of German civilians, which some critics view as revisionist or sympathetic to Nazi Germany.

When was 'Hellstorm' by Thomas Goodrich published?

'Hellstorm' was first published in 2016.

What sources does Thomas Goodrich use in 'Hellstorm' to support his claims?

Thomas Goodrich uses a variety of historical documents, eyewitness accounts, military records, and other archival materials to support his portrayal of Allied actions during and after World War II.

How has 'Hellstorm' been received by historians and critics?

Many historians and critics have criticized 'Hellstorm' for its perceived bias and selective use of sources, while some readers appreciate its alternative viewpoint on World War II history.

Is 'Hellstorm' suitable for academic study on World War II?

'Hellstorm' is generally not considered a mainstream academic resource due to its controversial stance and has been met with skepticism in scholarly circles, but it may be used to understand alternative perspectives on World War II.

Additional Resources

Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm: An Investigative Review of its Historical Narrative and Controversies

thomas goodrich hellstorm represents a significant yet contentious work in the realm of World War II historiography. The book, authored by Thomas Goodrich, attempts to shed light on the often overlooked or underreported Allied bombing campaigns against Germany during the closing stages of the war. Known for its provocative title and controversial thesis, Hellstorm delves into the devastating effects of strategic bombing on German civilians, challenging prevailing narratives about the morality and necessity of such military actions. This article provides a thorough examination of Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm, analyzing its content, historical context, critical reception, and its place within broader discussions of wartime ethics and historiography.

Understanding Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm: Context and Content

Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm, published in the early 21st century, focuses on what the author terms "The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947." The book argues that the Allied firebombing and subsequent use of nuclear weapons were not only militarily strategic but also constituted a form of genocide against the German people. Goodrich meticulously documents the scale of destruction caused by the bombing campaigns carried out by the British Royal Air Force (RAF) and the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF), highlighting cities such as Dresden, Hamburg, and Berlin as examples of mass civilian casualties and urban annihilation.

One of the primary themes in Hellstorm is the portrayal of the Allied bombing as an indiscriminate assault on civilian populations, rather than a strictly military operation. Goodrich presents detailed accounts, survivor testimonies, and statistical data to emphasize the human cost of these campaigns, suggesting that the actions went beyond accepted wartime conduct. The book also explores post-war Allied policies, including the treatment of German refugees and prisoners, which Goodrich claims contributed to the prolonged suffering of the German populace.

Key Themes in Hellstorm

- **Strategic Bombing and Civilian Impact:** The book focuses on the extensive damage inflicted on German cities through incendiary and high-explosive bombs, illustrating the scale of civilian casualties and displacement.
- **Moral and Legal Implications:** Thomas Goodrich questions the legitimacy of the Allied bombing strategies, discussing whether such actions qualify as war crimes or violations of international law.
- **Revisionist Historical Perspective:** Hellstorm challenges dominant World War II narratives by emphasizing German victimhood and the consequences of Allied policies post-1945.

Comparative Analysis: Hellstorm vs. Traditional WWII Histories

When contrasted with mainstream World War II historiography, Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm stands apart due to its revisionist stance and focus on Allied atrocities. Traditional accounts often emphasize the necessity of strategic bombing as a means to hasten the end of the war and minimize overall casualties. In contrast, Hellstorm brings forward a critical lens that scrutinizes the human suffering caused by these campaigns and questions the ethical frameworks applied by the victors.

Many historians acknowledge the destructive power of the Allied bombing but contextualize it within the broader strategy of defeating Nazi Germany. The Dresden bombing, for example, is often debated in terms of military necessity versus humanitarian cost. Goodrich's Hellstorm, however, frames such events as deliberate acts of extermination rather than collateral damage, a position that has sparked both interest and criticism among scholars and readers.

Strengths and Critiques of Hellstorm

- **Strengths:**
 - Detailed documentation of bombing raids and their aftermath
 - Inclusion of survivor testimonies providing personal perspectives
 - Raising awareness of lesser-known facets of wartime suffering
- **Critiques:**
 - Accusations of bias and selective use of evidence
 - Challenges to the accuracy of casualty figures presented

- Concerns about the potential for the book to be appropriated by extremist groups

The Historical Debate Surrounding Hellstorm

Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm contributes to an ongoing debate about the ethics of strategic bombing and the interpretation of World War II history. The moral questions it raises—about civilian targeting, proportionality, and the aftermath of war—continue to resonate in discussions of international humanitarian law and military ethics.

Supporters argue that Hellstorm fills an important gap by highlighting the overlooked suffering of German civilians, encouraging a more nuanced view of war's human costs. Conversely, detractors caution against revisionist histories that might minimize Nazi crimes or distort historical facts. Academic reviews often emphasize the need to balance recognition of Allied wartime excesses with an understanding of the broader context of Nazi aggression and the Holocaust.

Impact on Popular and Academic Discourse

The publication of Hellstorm has sparked dialogues in both popular and academic circles. It has been referenced in discussions about the legality and morality of aerial bombardment, influencing debates on wartime conduct and post-war reconciliation. While not universally accepted as definitive history, its provocative perspective invites readers to critically engage with the complexity of war narratives.

Furthermore, Hellstorm's detailed treatment of the physical and psychological destruction caused by bombings has made it a resource for those studying the civilian impact of modern warfare. It also raises questions about memory, historiography, and the politics of victimhood in post-war Europe.

Exploring Related Topics: Firebombing of German Cities and Allied Policies

To fully grasp the implications of Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm, it is essential to contextualize the book within the broader scope of Allied bombing campaigns. The firebombing of cities like Dresden involved the use of incendiary devices designed to ignite widespread fires, leading to massive urban devastation. Estimates of casualties vary widely, with figures ranging from tens of thousands to over one hundred thousand in Dresden alone, a point of contention among historians.

Additionally, Allied policies after the war, including the expulsion of millions of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe and the administration of occupied Germany, are critical to understanding the prolonged suffering highlighted in Hellstorm. These actions have been analyzed for their humanitarian consequences and have influenced post-war European demographic and political landscapes.

Modern Reflections on Strategic Bombing and Civilian Protection

The issues raised by Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm remain relevant today, as international law continues to evolve regarding the protection of civilians during armed conflict. The book's emphasis on the devastating human toll of aerial bombardment serves as a cautionary tale informing contemporary military doctrines and humanitarian efforts.

Discussions around proportionality, distinction, and necessity in warfare are central to modern debates, underscoring the importance of historical case studies like those presented in Hellstorm. By revisiting these past events, policymakers and scholars aim to prevent similar tragedies in future conflicts.

The exploration of Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm thus opens a window into the complexities of war, memory, and justice, compelling readers to reconsider established historical narratives and the ethical dimensions of military strategy.

Thomas Goodrich Hellstorm

thomas goodrich hellstorm: *Hellstorm* Thomas Goodrich, 2020-07-26 Millions murdered . . . Millions raped . . . Millions tortured . . . Millions enslaved . . . Millions of men, women and children cast to the winds.No matter what you have read about the Second World War, no matter what you have been told about it, no matter what you believe happened during the so-called Good War . . . forget it!Now, for the first time in over 70 years, learn what the war and peace looked like to those who lost.Discover what was done to Germany and her people in the name of freedom, democracy, and liberation.In their own words, in graphic detail, this is their story . . .

thomas goodrich hellstorm: Hellstorm Thomas Goodrich, 2010

thomas goodrich hellstorm: *The Fair Race's Darkest Hour* C. T. (Editor), 2018-04-17

Compared to the previous editions, in this 2018 edition of *The Fair Race's Darkest Hour*, I have eliminated my introductory remarks to each chapter and also a dozen essays. Only the texts that have caused a considerable impact on my worldview have remained. The first two pieces, especially Hamilton's, explain the baffling phenomenon of Aryan ethnosuicide. However, I must say that I not only abridged Hamilton's piece for this collection but other essays as well. In this compilation, there are two fundamental texts. The first one, a book review by J.A. Sexton of Tom Goodrich's *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947*, informs us about a Dantesque, heart-breaking Holocaust committed by the Allies on the Germans even after the war was over. The second is a translation from Spanish of an online book authored by a Catalanian blogger who uses the penname Evropa Soberana: *Rome contra Judea; Judea contra Rome*.

thomas goodrich hellstorm: *The Forgotten German Genocide* Peter C. Brown, 2021-07-31 The Potsdam Conference (officially known as the Berlin Conference), was held from 17 July to 2 August 1945 at Cecilienhof Palace, the home of Crown Prince Wilhelm, in Brandenburg, and saw the leaders of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States, gathered together to decide how to demilitarize, denazify, decentralize, and administer Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender on 8 May (VE Day). They determined that the remaining German populations in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary - both the ethnic (Sudeten) and the more recent arrivals (as part of the long-term plan for the domination of Eastern Europe) - should be transferred to Germany, but despite an undertaking that these would be effected in an orderly and humane manner, the

expulsions were carried out in a ruthless and often brutal manner. Land was seized with farms and houses expropriated; the occupants placed into camps prior to mass expulsion from the country. Many of these were labor camps already occupied by Jews who had survived the concentration camps, where they were equally unwelcome. Further cleansing was carried out in Romania and Yugoslavia, and by 1950, an estimated 11.5 million German people had been removed from Eastern Europe with up to three million dead. The number of ethnic Germans killed during the 'cleansing' period is suggested at 500,000, but in 1958, Statistisches Bundesamt (the Federal Statistical Office of Germany) published a report which gave the figure of 1.6 million relating to expulsion-related population losses in Poland alone. Further investigation may in due course provide a more accurate figure to avoid the accusation of sensationalism.

thomas goodrich hellstorm: *The Morgenthau Plan* John Dietrich, 2013 Contrary to what is often reported in history books, the Morgenthau Plan was a major element in postwar planning led by Washington, before the war was even over. This book traces the roles played by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury to President Roosevelt, and his assistant Harry Dexter White, in the planning for the postwar world. Close attention is given to the discussions leading up to the Second Quebec Conference in 1944 where Winston Churchill's acceptance of the plan was obtained. It is clear that the effects of the policy were understood in advance. The book follows the devastating consequences of the policies based on the plan and their contribution to the postwar collapse of the European economy. Damning evidence shows that the Allies intentionally brought starvation and disease to large civilian populations, while condemning millions of Germans to slave labor in neighboring countries and knowingly sending surrendered Russians to be sent back home for certain execution. The motives of revisionist historians are suspect, as they should be. It is obvious that the conclusions that can be drawn from this account could be abused. They could be used to condemn all Americans for the policies of some of their leaders. They could also be used by people trying to justify the behavior of the National Socialists or by anti-Semites. However, it should be pointed out that the American people paid an extremely high price for their Secretary of Treasury's interference in foreign affairs. It should also be pointed out that one of the severest critics of Western postwar policy was the Jewish publicist Victor Gollancz. This account is based primarily on unclassified information that has been available to the public for decades. Although many accounts of the Morgenthau Plan accept the euphemisms, understatements and outright fabrications offered by the individuals concerned, this account will demonstrate that it was not impossible for a conscientious researcher to uncover a more accurate picture of the truth. However, most scholars have decided to accept at face value statements that on close inspection are obviously false. Some of these misstatements concerning the Morgenthau Plan are understandable. It is less understandable when a respected biographer like Robert E. Sherwood intentionally distorts the historical record. The contradictions between what really happened and what Americans believe and have been told are manifold. It is ironic that Nazis who committed the most terrible crimes frequently received more humane treatment at the hands of the Allies than Germans who had opposed Nationalist Socialism. It is also striking to note the evidence that key individuals had Communist leanings, and it was the Soviet Union that benefited most from the Morgenthau Plan. Many of the subjects dealt with in this manuscript are fertile ground for a researcher wanting to make a name for himself. They are nearly virgin territory. Why have so many of these subjects been treated as taboo? When will our historians feel free to explore the implications that America's progressive establishment was frequently in alignment with Communist goals?

thomas goodrich hellstorm: *Why Did Yahweh and His Son Yahshuah Say What They Said?* Dr. Justin G. Prock, 2020-05-07 YAHWEH (The LORD God) and His Son YAHSHUAH (Jesus Christ) made statements with regard to Eschatology that have been "Spiritualized" for over a Millennium, which has led to the belief in Universalism, the belief that YAHSHUAH died for EVERYONE. Well, after one studies the original languages of the Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek, the message of the Kingdom of God was preached to and accepted by a certain House in the Bible. The other House rejected this message, and YAHSHUAH punished that House by taking the Kingdom

away from them and giving It to another nation bringing forth fruit. There are only the House of Israel, the House of Judah, and the House of David, mentioned in the Bible. All three existed then, as they do today. However, most of today's Babylonian Priesthood/Churchianity refuses to accept the secular historical position with regard to the House of Israel, and who they are today. The people groups, which YAHWEH and YAHSHUAH addressed, still exist today. However, these people are all mixed-up, and known by different names, but they DO exist. This book goes back to the origin of these people groups in the Bible, and brings them forward to the present using their old names, in order to understand Eschatology. This brings us to the major question of, "Is the Bible only about Israel?" And, if so, how does it affect our Eschatology today? This book answers these hard questions...

thomas goodrich hellstorm: Biblical Eschatology: Dr. Justin G. Prock, 2021-06-20 In recent history, men from a variety of backgrounds have come to the same conclusion: that the Bible is about Israel only. For example: In 1861, John Mason Neale translated an ancient twelfth century Latin hymn and its title was O Come, O Come Emmanuel. Ever since 1861, Christians have sung that hymn at Christmas time, especially at Advent. Do you know what the words really mean that you are singing? In 1878, Edward Hine wrote an article titled, Seven-Eighths of the Bible Misunderstood, wherein he explains that seven-eighths of the Bible is about national salvation, i.e. the national salvation of True Israel; whereas, only one-eighth of the Bible is about personal salvation. Did you know that? In the 1960's, Pastor Sheldon Emry wrote an article title, An Open Letter to Any Minister Who Teaches the Jews Are Israel, wherein he is of the opinion that the Israel that exists today since 1948 is not the True Israel of the Bible. In 1998, Arnold E. Kennedy wrote a book titled, The Exclusiveness of Israel, wherein he legally proves using the King James Version of the Bible that the Bible in general is only about True Israel. So, here we are in the Twenty-First Century, and the Gospel that is preached today is totally convoluted from that which was preached in the First Century A.D. by Yahshuah and His disciples, i.e. the Gospel of the Kingdom. So, where did the so-called churches and pastors go wrong? By the way, is there really a hierarchy in the Bible? In order to find out what the truth really is, we have to look at the original languages in which the Bible was written and then translated. For example, the Old Testament was written in Hebrew and Aramaic, then translated into Greek. The New Testament was written in Hebrew and Greek. Both Testaments were put together and translated into Latin, then German, and finally into English, from which the entire world received their own translation of the Bible. So, what was the original meaning of the words used in the original languages, i.e. the etymology of the words. Once that is determined, then we can go onto the next phase and discuss types in the Bible. From there, what is the Law of First Mention? How should Bible prophecy be Interpreted? Who are the keys to Bible prophecy? Where are we in the Bible prophecy timeline? During these discussions, we will find out who Yahweh chose of all the families of the earth to make His own. The churches teach universalism. The question then becomes, Who was Yahweh's Law given to? What are the Laws of Yahweh? And then the even bigger question becomes, Who was Yahshuah sent to? All of these questions and more will be answered as you read this book...

thomas goodrich hellstorm: ADOLF HITLER Yoyok Rahayu Basuki, Adolf Hitler dibesarkan dalam keluarga kelas menengah, dan selama tahun-tahun awal hidupnya, keluarganya bahkan mengalami masa kelaparan yang sulit. Setelah menjadi tentara dalam Perang Dunia I, pada tanggal 30 Januari 1933, ia menemukan dirinya sebagai kepala pemerintahan Jerman, memenuhi impian setiap orang miskin dan kelas menengah yang pernah berusaha untuk menjadi besar. Kita semua akrab dengan kisah Hitler yang Amerika Serikat ingin kalian percayai. Hitler telah dibuat menjadi salah satu orang paling jahat yang pernah hidup, membantai jutaan orang Yahudi yang tidak bersalah. Kisah yang sama ini telah bergema di seluruh Hollywood selama beberapa dekade, dan sekarang aman untuk mengatakan bahwa miliaran dolar telah dihabiskan untuk meyakinkan kalian tentang perspektif hitam dan putih, baik vs jahat tentang rezim Sosialis Nasional. Bagaimana jika itu tidak sepenuhnya akurat? Setelah menyelidiki karya orang lain yang telah mendokumentasikan sejarah dengan cara yang tidak memihak, serta mereka yang telah mewawancarai orang-orang yang

bekerja dan tinggal bersama Hitler, ada bukti kuat yang menunjukkan bahwa apa yang telah diberitahukan kepada kita sangat tidak akurat!! Baca buku ini jika ingin tahu kebenarannya!!

thomas goodrich hellstorm: Uma Mensagem Através da Vedação DOUG GOLD, 2020-04-01
O amor mais inesperado floresce nas horas mais negras Na Europa ocupada pelos nazis, dois estranhos conhecem-se por acaso. Um deles é uma resistente eslovena, que atira um bilhete amarrado através de uma vedação de arame farpado e foge por entre a neve. O outro é um prisioneiro de guerra. O olhar de ambos cruza-se brevemente, mas é o suficiente para transformar as suas vidas para sempre. Através da história verdadeira de Josefina Lobnik, uma resistente política que ajudou soldados e prisioneiros de guerra a escapar aos nazis, e de Bruce Murray, um soldado neozelandês que foi capturado na Grécia e enviado para a Eslovénia, Doug Gold apresenta-nos um retrato dramático das relações em tempo de guerra e da destruição que assolou a Europa e o mundo. Narrada através dos relatos de fugas audaciosas, trações, tortura e retaliação, esta é uma notável história de amor que sobreviveu a todas as contrariedades. Um testemunho extraordinário de duas pessoas comuns que viveram as inimagináveis dificuldades do bárbaro regime de Hitler.

thomas goodrich hellstorm: Who's who in Writers, Editors & Poets, United States & Canada, 1995

thomas goodrich hellstorm: Tempête Infernale Thomas Goodrich, 2019-03 Des millions assassinés ... Des millions violés ... Des millions torturés ... Des millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants jetés aux vents. ... Peu importe ce que vous avez lu sur la Seconde Guerre mondiale, peu importe ce que l'on vous a dit à ce sujet, peu importe ce que vous croyez qui est arrivé au cours de la soi-disant «bonne guerre» ... oubliez ! Maintenant, pour la première fois depuis plus de 70 ans, apprenez ce que furent la guerre et la «paix» du côté des vaincus. Apprenez ce qui a été fait à l'Allemagne et à son peuple. À travers leurs propres mots, à travers leurs descriptions détaillées, ceci est leur histoire ... ceci est leur Tempête Infernale !

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