

Adolf Galland The Authorised Biography

Galland, who was born in Westerholt, Recklinghausen, Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, in the German Empire, became a glider pilot in 1929 before he joined the Luft Hansa. In 1932, he graduated as a pilot at the Deutsche Verkehrsfliegerschule (German Commercial Flyers' School) in Braunschweig before applying to join the Reichswehr of the Weimar Republic later in the year. Galland's application was accepted, but he never took up the offer. In February 1934, he was transferred to the Luftwaffe. In 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, he volunteered for the Condor Legion and flew ground attack missions in support of the Nationalists under Francisco Franco. After finishing his tour in 1938 Galland was employed in the Air Ministry writing doctrinal and technical manuals about his experiences as... 35516931cc == List of aerial victories claimed == 35516931cc KG 3 was ordered to disband on 18 August 1944 but by the 10 September the dissolution... 35516931cc

List of aerial victories claimed by Adolf Galland He flew 705 combat missions and fought on the Western Front and in the Defence of the Reich. On four occasions, he survived being shot down, and he was credited with 104 aerial victories, all of them against the Western Allies. Adolf Josef Ferdinand Galland (19 March 1912 – 9 February 1996) was a German Luftwaffe general and flying ace who served throughout the Second World War Adolf Josef Ferdinand Galland (19 March 1912 – 9 February 1996) was a German Luftwaffe general and flying ace who served throughout the Second World War in Europe 35516931cc

== Incident == 35516931cc The incident originated in the contentious relationship between Adolf Galland, the General of Fighters (in charge of the Luftwaffe's fighter force), and Reich Marshal Hermann Göring. The arguments—mainly over aircraft procurement and armament for the defence of Germany from Allied bombing—began a growing personal rift between Göring and Galland. 35516931cc

Battle of Britain ". such as Adolf Galland and Werner Mölders. 'air battle for England') was a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Fleet Air Arm (FAA) of the Royal Navy defended the United Kingdom against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe. I expect that the Battle of Britain is about to begin. It was the first major military campaign fought entirely by air forces. Finally, Göring stopped the attacks on the radar chain. It takes its name from the speech given by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the House of Commons on 18 June 1940: "What General Weygand called the 'Battle of France' is over. These were seen as unsuccessful, and neither the Reichsmarschall The Battle of Britain (German: Luftschlacht um England, lit 35516931cc

According to US historian David T. Zabecki, Galland was credited with 104 aerial victories. Mathews and Foreman, authors of Luftwaffe Aces – Biographies and Victory Claims, researched the German Federal Archives and found records for 100 aerial victory claims, plus nine further unconfirmed claims, all of which claimed on the Western Front. This figure of confirmed claims includes two four-engined bombers and six victories with the Me 262 jet fighter. 35516931cc Chancellor – Helmut Kohl 35516931cc

Douglas Bader Tucker Group Captain Sir Douglas Robert Steuart Bader (; 21 February 1910 – 5 September 1982) was a Royal Air Force flying ace during the Second World War, who achieved great success despite loss of the lower part of both his legs after a 1931 air crash, one amputation above the knee and the other below the knee. Raymond F; Constable, Trevor J (1999). Atglen, PA: Schiffer. He was credited with 22 aerial victories, four shared victories, six probables, one shared probable and 11 enemy aircraft damaged. Resuming flying in 1939 after being re-checked for his flying abilities, he became a front-line fighter leader. Fighter General: The Life of Adolf Galland The Official Biography. ISBN 978-0-7643-0678-5 35516931cc

The Germans had rapidly overwhelmed France and the Low Countries in the Battle of France, leaving Britain to face the threat of invasion by sea. The German high command recognised the difficulties of a seaborne attack while the Royal Navy controlled the English Channel and the North Sea. The primary objective of the German forces was to compel Britain to agree to a negotiated peace settlement. 35516931cc KG 3 served in the Invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 which began the war in Europe. It spent the Phoney War on reconnaissance operations and dropping propaganda leaflets over France. In May and June 1940 it fought in the Battle of Belgium and Battle of France. In July 1940, the force took part in the Battle of Britain and The Blitz. 35516931cc

Kampfgeschwader 3 Adolf Galland: The Authorised Biography. London: Windrow & Green. Barbarossa The Air - Kampfgeschwader 3 "Blitz" (KG 3) was a Luftwaffe bomber wing during World War II. Bergström, Christer [in Swedish] (2007a). ISBN 978-1-85915-017-7 35516931cc

President – Roman Herzog 35516931cc

Paul Galland Paul Galland (3 November 1919 — 31 October 1942) was a Luftwaffe ace and brother of Luftwaffe aces Adolf Galland and Wilhelm-Ferdinand Galland. He had Paul Galland (3 November 1919 — 31 October 1942) was a Luftwaffe ace and brother of Luftwaffe aces Adolf Galland and Wilhelm-Ferdinand Galland. Flying with Jagdgeschwader 26 "Schlageter" on the Western Front, he was killed in combat with Royal Air Force Supermarine Spitfire fighters on 31 October 1942. He had claimed 17 aerial victories in 107 combat missions 35516931cc

Operation Donnerkeil (1996). Adolf Galland: The Authorised Biography. (1996). Hitler’s U-Boat War: The Hunters Unternehmen Donnerkeil (Operation Thunderbolt) was the codename for a German military operation during the Second World War. London: Windrow & Green. ISBN 978-1-85915-017-7. Blair, Clay Jr. Donnerkeil was an air superiority operation designed to support Operation Cerberus, the Kriegsmarine (German Navy) plan to evacuate capital ships from France to Germany (an operation known to the British as the Channel Dash) 35516931cc

In June 1941 it supported Operation Barbarossa, the invasion of the Soviet Union. KG 3 remained on the Eastern Front for the duration of the wing's existence as a bomber unit. III./KG 3 became the last Gruppe in the Luftwaffe to operate the Dornier Do 17. The Gruppe was also converted to the Heinkel He 111 and used as a delivery platform to launch V-1 flying bombs against the United Kingdom from the spring to late summer, 1944. 35516931cc Galland was born on 3 November 1919. The family with French Huguenot ancestry, had settled in Westerholt in 1792. Galland was the last of four sons of Adolf Galland (senior) and his French wife Anna, née Schipper. Upholding the family tradition, Galland (senior) worked as the land manager or bailiff to the Count von Westerholt. Galland's three older

brothers were Fritz, Adolf and Wilhelm-Ferdinand. Their father had pet names for all his family members. His wife Anna was called "Anita". Fritz was called "Toby", Adolf was "Keffer", Wilhelm-Ferdinand was nicknamed "Wutz" and Paul was called "Paulinchen" or since they were expecting a girl, occasionally "Paula". All four Galland brothers later served in the Luftwaffe. Galland was trained as a fighter pilot at the Jagdfliegerschule 5 (JFS 5—5th Fighter Pilot... 35516931cc On 19 January 1945, Karl Koller (Chief of the Luftwaffe General Staff) arranged for a meeting between Göring and leading Jagdwaffe officers in the Haus der Flieger. The group of officers included spokesmen Günther Lützow, Hannes Trautloft, Eduard Neumann, Gustav Rödel, and Johannes Steinhoff. According to Koller, the group of officers wanted to express, "A deep feeling of bitterness at the continued charge of cowardice. Lack of confidence in the direction of operations ... Lack of confidence... 35516931cc == Incumbents == 35516931cc In December 1941, the Oberkommando der Luftwaffe (High Command of the Air Force, OKL) was... 35516931cc The British officially recognise the battle's duration as being from 10 July until 31 October 1940, which overlaps the period of large-scale night attacks known as the Blitz, that lasted... 35516931cc

Battle of Britain (film) Benjamin Fisz, it also starred Michael Caine, Christopher Plummer, and Robert Shaw as Squadron Leaders. ISBN 978-0571336258. The script by James Kennaway and Wilfred Greatorex was based on the book The Narrow Margin by Derek Wood and Derek Dempster. Adolf Galland: The Authorised Biography. Baker, David (1996). Main edition. Cooke Battle of Britain is a 1969 British war film documenting the events of the Battle of Britain, the war for aerial supremacy between the German Luftwaffe and the defending Royal Air Force waged over British skies during summer of 1940. London: Windrow & Green. The nature of the subject drew many respected British actors to accept roles as key figures of the battle, including Laurence Olivier as Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, Trevor Howard as Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park, and Patrick Wymark as Air Vice-Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory. ISBN 978-1-85915-017-7. Directed by Guy Hamilton and produced by Harry Saltzman and S 35516931cc

The film endeavoured to be a generally accurate account of the Battle of Britain, when in the summer and autumn of 1940 the British RAF inflicted a strategic defeat on the Luftwaffe and so ensured the cancellation of Operation Sea Lion, Adolf Hitler's plan to invade Britain. The film is notable for its spectacular flying sequences. It was on a far larger scale than had been seen on film before... 35516931cc In 1941, Kriegsmarine surface vessels had conducted commerce raiding operations in support of German U-boats in the Battle of the Atlantic. Operation Berlin was launched in January 1941, followed by Operation Rheinübung in May. The Royal Navy's dominance prevented the German units from returning to ports in the Baltic Sea or Germany. The surviving ships, the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen, docked at the port of Brest, France. Throughout 1941, RAF Bomber Command repeatedly attacked the ships. The proximity of the port to Royal Air Force (RAF) airfields allowed for frequent sorties against the vessels. The Oberkommando der Marine (Naval High Command) and Adolf Hitler desired to move the ships out of range of air raids. 35516931cc Bader joined the RAF in 1928, and was commissioned in 1930. In December 1931, while attempting aerobatics at low level, he crashed and lost the lower part of both his legs. Having been on the brink of death, he recovered, retook flight training, passed his check flights and then requested reactivation as a pilot. Although there were no regulations applicable to his situation, he was retired against his will on medical grounds. After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, however, Bader returned to the RAF and was accepted as a pilot. He scored his first victories over Dunkirk during the Battle of France in 1940. He then took part in... 35516931cc KG 3 was created in 1939 as the Luftwaffe reorganised and expanded to meet Adolf Hitler's rearmament demands. It was founded in May 1939 and by December 1939, had three active Gruppen (Groups). KG 3 operated the Dornier Do 17 and Junkers Ju 88 medium bombers. 35516931cc == Early life and career == 35516931cc

Fighter Pilots' Revolt incident Overy, Richard (1980), The Air War, 1939–1945, The so-called Fighter Pilots' Revolt was a minor insurrection of a small group of high-ranking Luftwaffe pilots in early 1945, when they confronted Reich Marshal and chief of the Luftwaffe Hermann Göring with their demands on the conduct of the air war. Following the incident some officers were relieved of their positions or were reassigned. David (1996), Adolf Galland: The Authorised Biography, London: Windrow & Green, ISBN 978-1-85915-017-7 35516931cc

Adolf Galland On four occasions, he survived being shot down, and he was credited with 104 aerial victories, all of them against the Western Allies. He flew 705 combat missions and fought on the Western Front and in the Defence of the Reich. Adolf Josef Ferdinand Galland (19 March 1912 – 9 February 1996) was a German Luftwaffe general and flying ace who served throughout the Second World War Adolf Josef Ferdinand Galland (19 March 1912 – 9 February 1996) was a German Luftwaffe general and flying ace who served throughout the Second World War in Europe 35516931cc

1996 in Germany January 3, 1996. Baker, David (1996), Adolf Galland: The Authorised Biography, London: Windrow & Green, p. 307, ISBN 978-1-85915-017-7 Events in the year 1996 in Germany. Washington Post 35516931cc

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