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*Franz-Peter Weixler The invasion of Greece
and Crete by the camera of a propaganda
photographer*



With 16 rare color photos

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Foreword

Franz-Peter Weixler was known for his haunting photos, which he made as a war correspondent of the German Wehrmacht, about the shooting of the male inhabitants of the Cretan community Kondomarie. The affidavit which he submitted to the International Court of Justice in Nuremberg, against the main war criminals of the German Reich, also insistently describes what happened on that 2 June 1941.

Before, during and after the war, Weixler produced almost 1000 stereoscopic images, which are stored in the entire width of the German Historical Museum.

In many missions as a war correspondent Weixler often made pictures with the stereoscopic camera in addition to normal camera. He was also occasionally used at that time still rarely used color films.

This book is intended to give a certain overview of the photographer's work to the interested reader. Unfortunately, for legal reasons, the reproduction of the stereoscopic images was only possible in a few cases, as they have already been published elsewhere.

Franz Peter Weixler (born 31.8.1899 in Munich, died 23.4.1971 in Bad Reichenhall) was involved as a photographer of the Wehrmacht in the invasion of Crete. He photographed the execution in Kondomari on June 2, 1941, and according to his statements, he helped nine men of Kondomari to escape. Because of the passing of the pictures and its reports over the acts of the armed forces on Crete he was arrested several times. In a testimony to the Nuremberg war crimes trial, he reported on the massacre in Kondomari.

Education and profession

Weixler attended secondary school and studied banking science at the commercial college in Berlin. He participated in the First World War and in 1919 became a member of the Free Corps Epp. From 1922 to 1924 he headed the stock exchange and securities department of Creditbank for industry and agriculture in Berlin. Subsequently, he was until 1926 director of Reichsbundbank AG and from 1926 to 1930 co-owner of the Baukommandite Weixler & Co in Berlin. From 1930 he was director of the branch of the Prussian Landespfindbriefanstalt in Munich and was released there in 1937 for political reasons. From 1937 to 1939 he worked without a permanent job as a photographer and writer.

Wehrmacht and dismissal

From 1939 he was a member of the German Wehrmacht and participated in World War II until he was released in 1941 for political reasons. He was demoted and classified as 'unwieldy'. In 1943, he was arrested again, from January

1944 to April 1945, he was charged with disintegration of military power and violation of the law on homicides.

Political engagement before the war

Weixler was active before 1933 in Catholic associations and a member of the Christian trade unions. He was also a member of the BVP and its Economic Advisory Board. In 1933 he became a member of the NSDAP and the SS, in March 1934 he was expelled. He was a member of various resistance groups. In 1934 he was arrested and a special court case was brought against him, which was discontinued because of an amnesty.

Political engagement after the war

Weixler participated in the founding of the CSU (Christ Sozial Union) in Krailing and was a delegate to the state committee and the state assembly of the CSU.

(Quelle: Wikipedia <http://www.kreta-wiki.de/wiki/Weixler>)

With the paratroopers on the way

May 1941

(Working title of these pictures: advance
German paratroopers)



Rest at a farm - Bundesarchiv Bild 101I-166-0508-14



Bundesarchiv Bild 101I-166-0508-15



Bundesarchiv: Bild 101I-166-0508-16



Bundesarchiv: Bild 101I-166-0508-17



Bundesarchiv: Bild 101I-166-0508-27