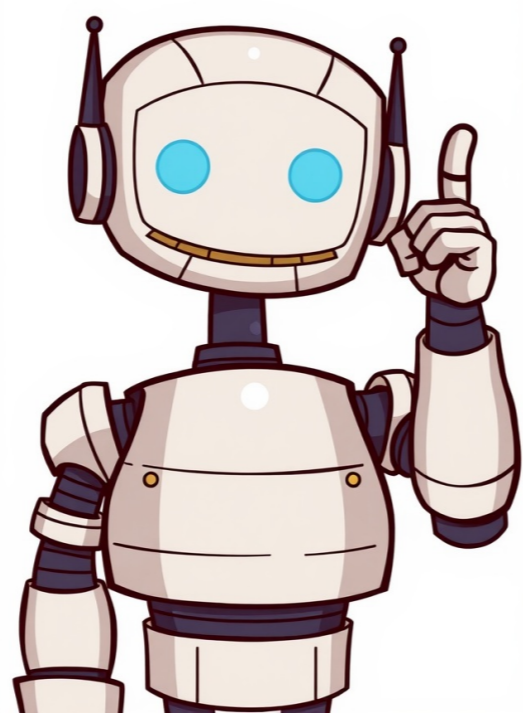


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===== The tragic events of October 1999, which resulted in the assassinations of President Mohammad-Ali Rajai and Prime Minister Mohammad-Javad Bahonar, left a profound impact on the nation and the world at large. In a shocking act of terrorism, members of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran carried out the bombing that took the lives of two prominent figures. The 8th Army was a high-level command of the German army during World War I, formed in August 1914 and dissolved on September 29, 1915. However, it reformed on December 30, 1915, before being disbanded again in 1919. Initially, the 8th Army Headquarters was established in Posen to oversee troops in East Prussia, with an initial command structure consisting of several formations, including I Corps and XX Corps. After a series of defeats, particularly at Gumbinnen, Generaloberst Paul von Hindenburg took over as commander, leading the army to victories in the Battles of Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes. The 8th Army was also responsible for other notable battles, such as the Battle of Stallupönen. In 1915, the Army of the Niemen was formed to control troops in Courland, with General der Infanterie Otto von Below initially commanding it. Later that year, the army was renamed the 8th Army, with von Below remaining in command. Throughout its existence, the 8th Army had several commanders-in-chief, including Generaloberst Maximilian von Prittwitz and General der Artillerie Richard von Schubert. The original 8th Army was dissolved on September 29, 1915, but reformed again on December 30, 1915, before being finally disbanded on January 21, 1919. The German 8th Army played a significant role in various battles during World War I and World War II. The army was formed in 1914 and underwent several reorganizations throughout its existence. Initially, the 8th Army was part of the 1st Austro-Hungarian Army before joining the 9th Army on September 24, 1914. It later became detached from Silesia and came under the command of the 1st Austro-Hungarian Army again. The army saw action in several battles, including the Battle of Tannenberg and the First and Second Battles of the Masurian Lakes. The 8th Army also participated in the Galicia campaign and the Gorlice-Tarnów offensive. Under the command of General Oskar von Hutier, the 18th Army was formed on December 27, 1917, but it later became part of the 8th Army. General Günther Graf von Kirchbach took over as commander of the 8th Army in January 1918 and remained in that position until July 31, 1918. General Hugo von Katten command the XXIII Reserve Corps, and his troops were involved in several battles, including those on the Eastern Front. The army also saw action in Lithuania and Estonia, where German troops faced opposition from local resistance forces. The term "Armee-Abteilung" refers to a detachment or unit within an army that is not under the direct command of an army commander. This type of unit can be considered a small army in its own right. Throughout World War I, the 8th Army underwent several reorganizations and changes in command. It played an important role in several battles and campaigns, but ultimately saw limited success against the Russian and Austro-Hungarian forces.