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Panzer aces ww2

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For the Panzer Aces series, see Panzer Aces (book series). Panzer ace (tank bait) is a contemporary term used in English-speaking popular culture to describe highly decorated German tank (panzer) commanders and teams during World War II. While the concept does not occur within the Wehrmacht, it was common in the Waffen-SS to reward its most successful staff as the organization was far more attuned to the propaganda imperatives of Nazi Germany. These commanders were credited with destroying large numbers of tanks and other armored vehicles. The British and U.S. armies did not recognize the concept of tanking bait, although many commanders and crews were also responsible for destroying a large number of enemy tanks. The term panzer ace has become prominent in contemporary popular culture as part of the uncritical depiction of the Waffen-SS in English-language militaria and popular history works, especially in the United States. The term is prominent in English translations of works by German fiction writer Franz Kurovski. His ahistorical biographical Panzer Aces series focuses on highly decorated tank commanders, such as Michael Wittmann and Franz Bäke. In recent years, German historian Sönke Neitzel and U.S. military historian Steven Zaloga investigated, among other things, the combat performance of highly decorated German tank teams during the war. Zaloga argues that the term panzer ace is a romanticization of reality mixed with propaganda because it is not possible to correctly determine tank death in the heat of battle, or to separate individual performance separate from technological or battlefield advantage. By contrast, British historian Robert Kershaw argues that the large number of tanks destroyed by some German commanders could be attributed to the skills they have gained through years of fighting. War perceptions During World War II, the concept received little attention. To the extent that the concept existed, it was advanced primarily by the Waffen-SS as part of its contributions to Nazi Germany's propaganda campaigns. In most German Army (Lorð) units, tank crews and commanders generally receive awards for mission performance rather than tank death. [1] A Tiger I tank at the Battle of Kursk in June 1943. Most of the successful German tank commanders served in units equipped with Tigers during this period. [1] German highly decorated tank commanders were mostly soldiers who served in units equipped with Tiger I or Tiger II tanks between mid-1943 and mid-1944. The Allies had no tanks that could easily defeat the Tigers during this period. Few soldiers operating Panther tanks at this time received the same high decorations, as these tanks were more vulnerable to Allied tanks and initially less mechanically reliable than the Tiger. [1] Historian Dennis Showalter that the confidence the teams of Tigers and the operators of other relatively advanced weapons had in the capabilities of their equipment could have strengthened their ideological conditioning, and urged them to take risks in the fight. [2] The United States army did not recognize the concept of tanks during World War II, with proposals to do so. [3] U.S. Army tank commanders such as Lafayette G. Pool and Creighton Abrams were responsible for the destruction of large numbers of German tanks and other armored vehicles. [3] The U.S. Army's weekly magazine Yank featured several successful German tanks. [8] In the opinion of George Forty, the Soviet Red Army did not regard the destruction of tanks as an act of particular heroism for its tank commanders, as the lead role of its armored units had to support infantry. [9] According to Russian military historian Mikhail Polikarpov, unlike the German model, the Russian concept was based on the heroic acts or acts the soldier had accomplished. [10] The Soviet Military Review magazine further records: The tankers' heroic acts are popular over the radio, in special orders of the day, in newspapers and flyers, and in individual conversations with servants. Some tank whose teams distinguished themselves most in action was given by order of tank formation commanders, the name of Russian generals or from the heroes of the units, who fought for their country. [11] The most successful awards recipient of the Hero of the Soviet Union was published in accommodation of a portrait photo. [12] In general, English newspapers devoted much space to aircraft and naval languages, human interest stories and the Eastern Front, but paid little attention to tank combatng. [13] Contemporary use The German writer Franz Kurovski covered panzer aces in several of his hagiographic accounts. Published in the U.S. by J.J. Fedorowicz Publishing in the 1990s and by Stackpole Books in the 2010s, his popular series Panzer Aces described fictionalized careers of highly decorated German soldiers during World War II. [14] A veteran The Eastern front (as a member of a propaganda company), Kurovski is one of the authors who picked up and spread the myths of the Wehrmacht in a wide range of popular publications that the German battle in Russia, according to The Myth of the Eastern Front by historians Ronald Smelser and Edward Davies. [15] The most famous German panzer ace, Michael Wittmann, is credited by Kurovski for destroying 60 tanks and nearly as many anti-tank guns over the course of several days near Kiev in November 1943. [16] According to historian Steven Zaloga, Wittman was credited with destroying about 135 tanks – although 120 of them were made on the Eastern Front from a Tiger tank. After the war, Wittmann received a cult status among admirers of the Wehrmacht, the Waffen-SS and tank warfare. [17] Kurovski's book also describes the actions of panzer ace Franz Bäke in the Cherkassy bag. In Kurovski's retelling, to the fighting unit after unity of the Red Army, Bäke is able to establish a corridor toward the trapped German forces, then erase the attacking Soviet Union. In another of Kurovski's accounts, while trying to ease the 6th army surrounded in Stalingrad, Bäke destroys 32 enemy tanks in a single engagement. [18] Analysis The concept of what forms success in tank fighting has received considerable attention in recent years. [1] Historian Sönke Neitzel questions the numbers of tanks attributed in popular culture to various tank commanders. According to Neitzel, numbers of successes by highly decorated soldiers should be approached with caution, as it is rarely possible to reliably determine, in the heat of battle, how many tanks have been destroyed and by whom. [19] The Wehrmacht's intelligence service on the Eastern Front, the Fremde Heere Ost (FHO), regularly reduced the reported number of Soviet tanks by 30 to 50 percent[20] in their own statistics to make up for double count and repairable vehicles. [1] [20] Zaloga considers these numbers to be fairly accurate tallies of actual Soviet tank losses. [21] At the time of Operation Citadel and during the subsequent Soviet counteroffensive in the summer of 1943, German combat units destroyed 16,250 tanks and assault rifles. According to Zetterling, the high command was a little too drastic with his 50% reduction, and a reduction of claims by 42% would have been more accurate. [22] Historian Steven Zaloga opines that tank killing claims during World War II on all sides should be taken with a grain of salt. [1] Zaloga uses the term tank bait in quotation marks in his 2015 work Armored Champion: The Top Tanks of World War II. He takes on the romantic nonsense of the popular tendency to reduce the population tendency to assign a tank versus tank engagement as an armored just – two opponents facing each other – with the more bold or better armed [one] the ultimate victory. In fact, most tank combat involved one tank ambushing the other, and the most successful tank commanders were generally bushwhackers with a decision advantage in firepower or weapons, often both. [23] The tomb of panzer ace Michael Wittmann and his tank crew in 2007 used Zaloga Zaloga career to illustrate the point of the battlefield advantage. He credits Wittmann with destroying about 135 tanks, but points out that Wittmann achieved 120 of these in 1943 and operated a Tiger I tank on the Eastern Front. With benefits both in firepower and in armor, Tiger I was almost inseminable in a frontal engagement against any of the Soviet tanks of that time. Wittmann could therefore kill his opponents long before they were close enough to cause damage to his tank. [23] Zaloga concludes: Most of the 'tank axes' of World War II were simply lucky enough to have an invaluable tank with a powerful gun. [23] He also wrote that the considerable attention paid to German tanks in recent years eclipses the fact that they were an exception to the rule and that most of the anonymous young German tankers were thrown into violation of poor training in late 1944. [1] Historian John Buckley also criticized accounts of Wittmann's career, arguing that to this day many historians continue to repackriage unquestioning Nazi propaganda by repeating false claims that Wittmann's tank single-handedly defeated a British attack in Normandy. In fact, this tactical success was achieved throughout the unit that Wittmann formed part of, but was only attributed to him as part of a propaganda campaign. [24] Author Robert Kershaw, in his book Tank Men, refers to a tank bait that is the minority of tank commanders responsible for the most destroyed enemy armor, saying it is roughly analogous with a flying bait. [25] He says some tank axes such as Wittmann contain what cumulative skills can accomplish from years of fighting in various campaigns. [13] British author George Forty writes that some German tanks (especially the Tiger I) were often better armored and armed than their allied counterparts, who have often helped the survival of teams, enjoying them to either win engagements or at least survive encounters so they can fight again. [26] Forty suggests the expertise and bravery of tankers who have achieved high numbers of murders , like Michael Wittmann, was also a factor. [27] He points out that there were tank commanders, such as Buck Kite and Lafayette Pool, who still had success in their tanks despite being inferior to the tanks they opposed. [27] See also Waffen-SS in popular culture Ace (military) Reference Quotes ^ a b c d e f Zaloga 2008, p. 2008. 38. ^ Showalter 2002, p. 142. ^ a b Zaloga 2008, p. 46. ^ United States. Dept. of the Army. Office of the Head of Public Affairs, Issue 44, p. 25^ Tank Aces: From Blitzkrieg to the Gulf War, pp. 25-26^ Chinese Tank Ace in Cairo. The New York Times. March 30, 1943. P. 8. Retrieved 2 October 2016. ^Perrett 2012. ^Hart 2007, p. 49. ^ Forty 1997, p. 60. ^Mikhail Polykarpov, Покушение священные миражи Translation: It is noted that german and Soviet propaganda models were fundamentally different. At the heart of the German model, the warrior, destroy enemies in great numbers. Wittmann was an ideal tanker. Rudel was a superhero for bomber aviation, Hartman (and a whole group of Aces) – for fighter pilots. The success of a soldier is measured in downed fighters, destroyed tanks. Every soldier had to equal the ideal warrior. In the Soviet propaganda model, the concept is based on the theme of performance (Cosmodemyanskaya, Matrosov, Gastello). The heroic act of the soldier is elevated into a particular — often unequal — struggle, often ending with the death of this soldier. The reality and circumstances of some of the textbook exploits of Soviet soldiers committed in the battles of the Great Patriotic War were also recently disputed. ^ Soviet military review, Issue 4, April 1972, p. 1972: 34. Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda Publishing House ^ Soviet Military Review, Issue 4, April 1972, p. 35. Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda Publishing House ^ a b Kershaw, Robert Tank Men: the Human Story of Tanks at War, Hodder, p. 331. ^ Smelser & Davies 2008, pp. 175–176. 251. ^ Smelser & Davies 2008, pp. 5, 159. ^ Smelser & Davies 2008, p. 179. ^ Zaloga 2015, p. 3. ^ Smelser & Davies 2008, p. 176. ^Neitzel 2002, p. 413. ^ a b Zaloga 2015, p. 312. ^ Zaloga 2015, p. 134. ^ Zetterling, Niklas; Frankson, Anders (2000). Kursk 1943: A Statistical Analysis. London: Frank Cass. P. 126. ^ a b c Zaloga 2015, pp. 3–4. ^Buckley 2013, p. 70. ^ Kershaw, Robert Tank Men: the Human Story of Tanks at War, Hodder, p. 332. ^ Forty, George Tanks Aces: Blitzkrieg to the Gulf War. 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