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## Wehrmacht vs ss castle

The castle in 1943

In 1943, Heinrich Himmler, the leader of the SS and a monster of all things, decided that it was a good idea to take top members of France's political and cultural elite and imprison them in a medieval castle in Austria. That sentence alone should tell us that the Nazi prejudice against the conduct of Hollywood villains was deep and incurable. But real events soon became more bizarre than fiction. A small American reconnaissance platoon managed to free the captives in the last days of the war and fought a desperate final stand to prevent their parent’s captors from returning. The battle against the small American army against the Wehr and SS was a dozen Wehr defense force (Army) soldiers, and the battle at Itter Castle was probably the only involvement that american and German forces fought on the same side in World War II. [text\_ad] This unique conflict was most thoroughly documented in Stephen Harding's last fight, and the book has since been chosen as a film, inspiring heavy metal music videos. Harding's work specifically focuses on the 14 French sages who were stranded at the castle at the start of The Second World War, including the French prime minister, Edouard Daradier and Paul Raynaud, and both supreme military commanders Maxim Weigand and Maurice Gamelin. For good measures, they also threw to Marie Agnès Cailliau, the sister of the current leader of Free France. Michel Clemenseau, son of a French leader during World War I. French tennis star Jean Borotra, well, why? also chose to have several wives and one husband join their partner in prison. This forced reunion of French VIPs, many passionately hating each other, included both Vichy collaborators such as Borotra and Weigand and members of the Resistance, some of whom were deported there from concentration camps. It was making a grotesque hostage situation, or the captives immediately feared the infamous massacre. Itter Castle, a 19th-century building built on the site of a 13th-century fortress, was located on a hill about 700 meters high, just a few miles south of the town of Wergle. Seized by Himmler in 1943 and administratively attached to the Dachau concentration camp, it helped the staff of eastern European prisoners to serve as prison officers. Castle Itter in Austria (1979) Image source: Wikipedia However, Himmler did not attempt to use castle itter's captivity for political advantage, and the American army, which advanced into Austria in May 1945, did not know its importance. Indeed, even the prison commander, Sebastian Wimmer, escaped his charges on May 4, soon followed by the rest of the guards. Freed prisoners took away the small weapons left behind and enlisted wounded SS officer Kurt Schroeder to protect them. But they were still surrounded by hostile SS troops. The person who was imprisonedResistance fighter Zvonimir Kakvic managed to escape on May 3 under the pretend of running an operation and contacting U.S. forces, and in the face of German shelling, rescue operations were called off and there were fears that he would invade the activity area of neighboring American troops (really! on May 4, the castle's Czech cook Andreas Kurobo fled on a bicycle on a second attempt to find help. He finally encountered Maj Josef Gangle's troops in the town of Wergle. The Austrian major was commanding howitzers from the Eastern Front and The Neverwerfer rocket launcher at the Battle of Normandy. Ordered to stand last against the advancing U.S. 12th Armored Division, he agreed that it was necessary to instead contact the local Austrian resistance under Alois Meyer, provide weapons and prevent a destructive fight against Austrian soil at all costs. The SS was ordered to shoot the Austrians in a sign of welcoming the coming Allies, and while Gangel's forces were ready to fight back, he wanted american troops to arrive before they were needed. After talking to The Robot, Gangel agreed to send his small force to protect itter prisoners in case the SS tried to get it back. Along the way, Gangel's forces boarded a command vehicle and truck in Küberwagen and encountered a reconnaissance unit of the 23rd Armored Battalion in the village of Khufustein, working ahead of the formation of a parent. It was Lieutenant John Jackley who commanded the troop's four Sherman tanks. Gangel raised the white flag and explained the situation at Sitter Castle. New Yorkers decided to help, and together they headed to Itter, over a bridge wired to explode along the way, scattering SS troops setting up machine gun nests. The liberation force was eventually divided into 14 Germans and 10 Americans. This left Jack's tank Besotten Geni, an upgraded Easy 8 Sherman tank named with a high-speed 76mm gun, with several African-American soldiers from the 17th Armored Infantry Battalion on top. French prisoners were unimpressed with the rescuers -- Raynaud later wrote that Lee was crude in looks and manners. Nevertheless, Lee soon deployed his handful of troops and armed French prisoners of war to defensive positions, putting Besotten Jenny in front of the gatehouse. This was fortunate because troops of the nearby 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division (Armored Infantry) Division soon began to move against the castle. That night, SS infantry crews raked the walls of Castle Ritter with rifle and machine gun fire, but the defenders beat them with their own little arms. By the next morning, about 150 to 200 SS troops had gathered to encircle castle Itter, installing deadly 88-millimeter anti-tank guns and 20-millimeter flake guns on hills 800 yards away. Meanwhile, justAdditional members of the Austrian resistance arrived to bolster the castle's defenders. SS artillery began systematically blowing up cremations and windows where the castle's defenders were shooting. An anti-tank bullet blew through Besotten Jenny's sidehal, and the crew narrowly escaped before the tank burst into flames. The SS infantry then stormed towards the castle despite taking losses to defenders, including both the elderly Former Prime Minister of France and 70-year-old Michel Clemenseau! tennis star Borotra volunteered to run the familiar line for help. He jumped over walls, crossed a 40-meter open ground, evaded SS troops surrounded in the woods, and eventually tied the knot with U.S. soldiers from the 142nd Regimental Combat Team. But the SS attackers kept moving forward. Several German mitters, including Major Gangel, were fatally wounded by sniper bullets. By the afternoon, a German anti-car team had come to the position of blowing up the main gate of the fortress with a Panzerfaust rocket. Suddenly, cannon fire rang out from behind the German assailants, and Jenny's sister tank, Bosch Buster, was riding to the rescue, accompanied by the company of American infantry. They later joined the army of the 142nd Battalion, led by Borotra, and wore American uniforms. He led the infantry of Company G, supported by a tank platoon. Along the way, they dodged an ambush with a self-driving 75-millimeter gun on a 251/22 half-track in Germany before knocking out several machine gun nests and destroying it with a 76-millimeter shell. The Sherman Easy Eight featured armor and suspension upgraded over the standard Sherman M4, as well as a 76mm high-speed gun. Rescuers captured more than 100 SS prisoners. By that evening, the French prisoners had been driven to Paris. Nazi Germany surrendered three days later on May 8. To be honest, it is not clear whether the SS forces were actually under orders to deliberately slaughter the French elite. But it would have been very bad if they had, intentionally or in the heat of battle, because the French Republic was in the painful process of reconfiguring itself. After the war, raynaud and Daradier served in the political bureau. What is striking about the fight in Ittar is how defenders of castles in Germany, america, France and Eastern Europe acted on their own initiative to save the situation, rather than at the request of a higher commander. Of course, it's hard to know exactly what motivates Gangel and his followers to finally defy the evil regime's goings-on in the final hours. In any case, France can be grateful that the German major went out of his way to do the right thing and made the ultimate sacrifice to protect both the French leader and his fellow Austrians. Sebastian Roblin has a master's degree in conflict resolution.He was an instructor at the university and the Peace Corps university in China, and was also involved in education, editing and refugee resettlement in France and the United States. He is currently writing about security and military history where war is boring. This was first published in the National Interest on May 7, 2017. 2017.

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