

auch andere Führer nicht unbeteiligt gewesen seien und logischer, wie gerechterweise, alle Überlebenden der 3.Kp./SS-T.Rgt. 2 auf die Anklagebank gehört hätten.

Siehe: Prof. George H. Stein, „Geschichte der Waffen-SS“, Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf.
 „Die Rache des Pvt. Fooley“ (deutsche Ausgabe in der DDR).
 W.Tieke, „Tragödie um die Treue“, Munin-Verlag, Osnabrück, 1968.

Born: May 27, 1911 in Munich
 Hanged: January 21, 1949 in Hameln, Weser (British controlled penitentiary)
 I.C. 2nd: May 31, 1940
 I.C. 1st: June 15, 1940
 Ger.Cr./Gold: November 12, 1941
 K.C.: November 16, 1944 as SS-Obersturmbannführer and CO of 23rd SS-Volunteer-Pz. Gren.Rgt. "Norge", 11th SS-Pz.Gren.Div. "Nordland", IIIrd (Germanic) SS-Pz. Corps, Army Group "North", Northeastern front near Narwa.

During the French campaign, Fritz Knöchlein was in command of the 3rd Company, 2nd SS-Totenkopf-Regiment of the SS-Totenkopf Division. More than 80 English POW's, who had been captured by the 3rd Company, were gunned down by machine-gun fire. Both the Totenkopf Division and the Army to which it was subordinated instituted investigations once the incident became known. The author has been unable to find anything conclusive concerning the findings of the investigating authorities. From the German side it was claimed that the fighting had been particularly bitter, and there was evidence that the English had employed "Dum Dum" ammunition and had also used the Reichskriegsflagge (the German military flag) to designate the front line. Two English soldiers survived the massacre and returned to England. There they reported the incident and a commission was established to investigate their claims. When the area around Le Paradis was retaken, the graves of the English soldiers were discovered, and autopsies as well as the testimony of French witnesses helped to establish what had actually happened. Knöchlein was indicted by a British court, found guilty, and sentenced to die by hanging. The sentence was carried out in January 1949 in Hameln Penitentiary, at that time under British administration. Needless to say, no charges were ever brought against former British soldiers who might have been suspected of having used "Dum Dum" bullets.

See: George H. Stein, "The Waffen-SS".
 "The Vengeance of Private Fooley" (a German edition appeared in the German Democratic Republic).
 W.Tieke, "Tragödie um die Treue", Osnabrück, Munin Verlag.

KOCH, ALFRED+
 SS-Obersturmführer

Gefallen: 1945 in Wien
 RK: 6.5.1945 als Kp. Fhr. im II./SS-Pz.Gren.Rgt. 3 „Deutschland“, 2.SS-Pz.Div. „Das Reich“, durch OB 6. Pz.Armee, Südostfront.

Killed: 1945 in Vienna
 K.C.: May 6, 1945 as Company CO, 2nd Bn., 3rd SS-Pz.Gren. Rgt. "Deutschland", 2nd SS-Pz. Div. "Das Reich", awarded by Supreme Command/6th Panzer Army, Southeastern front.



KÖCHI = LUD
 SS ersch

Geboren:
 Gefallen:

EK II:
 EK I:
 RK:

Born:
 Killed:

I.C. 2nd:
 I.C. 1st:
 K.C.:

Köchle was
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