



Fritz Vogt

Im Feldzug gegen die Sowjetunion führte er das aus Freiwilligen bestehende SS-Pz.- Gren. Btl. „Norge“. Bei den Befreiungsversuchen der von den Sowjets eingeschlossenen ungarischen Hauptstadt zeichnete er sich erneut aus. Am 3.4.1945 fand er bei Fürstenfeld in der Steiermark den Soldatentod.

Born:	March 17, 1918 in Munich, Bavaria
Killed:	April 3, 1945 near Fürstenfeld, Styria, Austria
I.C. 2nd:	September 23, 1939
I.C. 1st:	May 27, 1940
F...:	September 4, 1940 as SS-Obersturmführer, 2nd Co., SS-Reconnaissance Detachment of the SS-Verfügungsdivision, XXXXIst Gen.Cmd., French campaign.
Oakleaves:	March 30, 1945 (as 785th) as 1st Bn. CO of 23rd SS-Volunteer Pz. Gren. Bn., 5th SS-Pz. Div. "Wiking", South eastern front.
	(Last Command: SS-Pz. Reconnaissance Detachment, 5th SS-Pz. Div. "Wiking", Southeastern front.)

Fritz Vogt volunteered in 1935 for the SS-Verfügungstruppe. During the invasion of the west in 1940, he fought successfully against Dutch bunker lines in the vicinity of Meuse-Waal Canal near Heerbosch, thus enabling the advancing German troops to save time. A few days later he captured a French battalion near Lys. After the French campaign, he received the Knight's Cross for these actions.

In the Russian campaign, he commanded the SS-Volunteer Bn. "Norge" of the "Wiking" Division. Again he distinguished himself through his outstanding actions and individual decisions when the Germans attempted to open a way through the Soviet forces encircling the Hungarian capital of Budapest. For these actions he received the Oakleaves to his Knight's Cross. He was killed on April 3, 1945 near Fürstenfeld, Styria.