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Dulag West

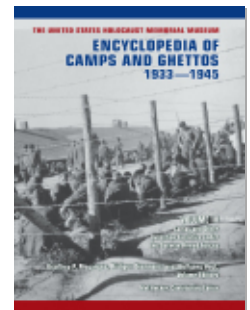
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Hecker, Mel and Geoffrey P. Megargee.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933–1945, Volume IV:
Camps and Other Detention Facilities Under the German Armed Forces.

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Project MUSE. <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/111925>.



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[74.48.170.251] Project MUSE (2025-01-01 15:58 GMT)

SOURCES Primary source material about Dulag Tarnów is located in BA-MA (RH 49); WAsT Berlin; and the State Archive Kraków.

Additional information about Dulag Tarnów can be found in the following publications: Gianfranco Mattiello and Wolfgang Vogt, *Deutsche Kriegsgefangenen- und Internierten-Einrichtungen 1939–1945. Handbuch und Katalog: Lagergeschichte und Lagerzensurstempel*, vol. 2 (Koblenz: self-published, 1987), p. 67; Czesław Pilichowski, *Obozy hitlerowskie na ziemiach polskich. 1939–1945. Informator encyklopedyczny* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1979), pp. 515–516; Juliusz Pollack, *Jeńcy polscy w hitlerowskiej niewoli* (Warsaw: MON, 1986); and Stanisław Senft and Horst Więcek, *Obozy jenieckie na obszarze śląskiego okręgu Wehrmachtu 1939–1945* (Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1972).

Alexander Kruglov
Trans. Kathleen Luft

NOTES

1. Pilichowski, *Obozy hitlerowskie*, p. 516.
2. Ibid.

DURCHGANGSLAGER (DULAG) WADOWICE

Dulag Wadowice, actually a temporary prisoner of war (POW) collection camp, existed briefly in the fall of 1939 in the town of Wadowice, 37 kilometers (23 miles) southwest of Kraków, Poland (map 5). This was an ad hoc camp, not part of the regular POW camp system, and guarded by regular troops on temporary detail. The Germans disbanded the camp at the end of 1939 and transferred the prisoners to camps in Germany.

Initially, the camp was under the authority of the Fourteenth Army Rear Area Command (*Kommandant rückwärtiges Armeegebiet*, Korück, 520), and then the Armed Forces Commander Poland (*Wehrmachtbefehlshaber Polen*).

The camp was intended for confinement of Polish army personnel taken prisoner during the German invasion of September 1939. No details on conditions in the camp are available, but conditions were probably primitive, especially at this early stage of the war. The prisoners made numerous attempts to escape.

SOURCES Primary source material about Dulag Wadowice is located in BA-MA (RH 49), in Deutsche Dienststelle (WAsT) Berlin, and the State Archive in Kraków (Poland).

Additional information about Dulag Wadowice can also be found in the following publications: Gianfranco Mattiello and Wolfgang Vogt, *Deutsche Kriegsgefangenen- und Internierten-Einrichtungen 1939–1945. Handbuch und Katalog: Lagergeschichte und Lagerzensurstempel*, vol. 2 (Koblenz: self-published, 1987), p. 67; Czesław Pilichowski, *Obozy hitlerowskie na ziemiach polskich. 1939–1945. Informator encyklopedyczny* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1979), p. 536; Juliusz Pollack, *Jeńcy polscy w hitlerowskiej niewoli* (Warsaw: MON, 1986); and Stanisław Senft and Horst Więcek, *Obozy jenieckie*

na obszarze śląskiego okręgu Wehrmachtu 1939–1945 (Wrocław; Warsaw: Ossolineum, 1972).

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DURCHGANGSLAGER (DULAG) WEST

In July 1944, the German army reserved two large halls belonging to Frontstalag 133, sited in Morancez, just south of Chartres (map 2), for prisoners arriving from the Normandy front. These prisoners, who spent only a few days in this camp, were housed completely separately from the regular Frontstalag prisoners. Most of the Dulag prisoners were sent on to Dulag Châlons-sur-Marne and later to Germany.

An International Committee of the Red Cross inspector found that Dulag West held 1,554 prisoners on July 18, 1944, including 617 Americans, 516 British, and 1 Free French soldier (the remaining 420 prisoners had just arrived the night before the visit and had not yet been registered by nationality). The Dulag had an inadequate water supply because a water pipe had been damaged during an air raid. The German commander explained that the Dulag should have been installed in a different location offering better accommodations, and he apologized for the shortcomings of the camp. Yet, overall, the conditions in Dulag West were good. A French physician, Dr. Malaspina, provided good medical care for the prisoners. The prisoners asked only for more cigarettes, arguing that they needed to smoke after hard fighting and long, arduous marches. The camp commander, at the suggestion of the inspector, agreed to distribute stockpiled cigarettes to the prisoners. The food supply was good at the time of the visit because some packages sent to Morancez for distribution to other camps could not be delivered because of transport difficulties and, therefore, were opened and distributed in Morancez.¹

Dulag West likely was closed in early August 1944. The first Allied troops arrived in the area on August 15, and Chartres was liberated four days later.

SOURCES Primary source information about Dulag West can be found in TNA (WO 224/57).

Raffael Scheck

NOTE

1. Camp inspection, Dulag West, Chartres-Morancez, by Dr. de Morsier, July 18, 1944, TNA, WO 224/57.

KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) ATHEN

KGL Athen existed in September and October 1943 and deployed in the city of Athens, Greece, in the Gudikaserne (map 8).¹ The camp was subordinate to Army Group South Greece (*Armeegruppe Südgriechenland*).

The Germans created the camp to confine Italian military prisoners temporarily. No details regarding conditions in the