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KGL Euböa

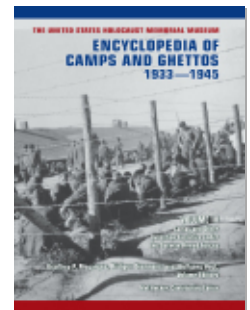
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camp are available, but the Germans generally treated Italian military prisoners harshly.

**SOURCES** Primary source material about KGL Athen is located in BA-MA (RH 31 X/7: Bestand Armeegruppe Südgriechenland).

Additional information about KGL Athen can be found in the following publication: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990).

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#### NOTE

1. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 252; Tätigkeitsbericht Armeegruppe Südgriechenland, Qu., 17. und 30.9.1943 (BA-MA, RH 31 X/7). .

### KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) CESENA

KGL Cesena existed in September and October 1943 and was deployed in Cesena, a city in the Emilia-Romagna region of northern Italy, about 82 kilometers (51 miles) southeast of Bologna (map 6).<sup>1</sup> The camp was subordinate to the Military Commander of Upper Italy (*Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien*)/General Commander (*Generalkommando*) Witthöft, under Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) B.

The Germans intended to use the camp to confine Italian military prisoners temporarily. No details regarding conditions in the camp are available, but the Germans generally treated Italian military prisoners harshly.

**SOURCES** Primary source material about KGL Cesena is located in BA-MA (Heeresgruppe B; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien; RH 24-73).

Additional information about KGL Cesena can be found in the following publication: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990).

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#### NOTE

1. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 240; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien (Generalkommando Witthöft) Qu/Qu 1 No. 41/43 g.Kdos., H.Qu., 5.10.1943, Betr.: Sicherstellung von Auffanglagern (BA-MA, RH 24-73/14).

### KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) CORFU

Despite its designation, KGL Corfu was an ad hoc collection camp, not part of the regular prisoner of war (POW) camp system, and it was guarded by regular troops on temporary detail. The camp existed in the fall of 1943 on the Greek island of Corfu/Kérkyra in the Ionian Sea (map 8). It was

subordinate to the German commandant of the island of Corfu/Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) E.

German troops of the 1st Gebirgs-Division/Einsatzgruppe Corfu occupied the island on September 27, 1943. They immediately shot 30 Italian officers from the *Acqui* and *Parmi* divisions, and, over the days that followed, they shot an unknown number of other officers from those divisions. By order of the commander of the XXII Army Corps (General Hubert Lanz), their bodies were not buried but thrown into the sea.<sup>1</sup>

The remaining Italian prisoners (more than 9,000) were confined in a specially created camp until they could be taken to the Greek mainland. The conditions in which the prisoners were kept were satisfactory, by and large, and mainly in keeping with the provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (1929). The camp administration and guards treated the prisoners properly.

In the fall of 1943, the prisoners were transferred in groups to the Greek mainland. For example, on September 30, 1,588 POWs were transferred,<sup>2</sup> and, on October 14, 2,000 were taken to the mainland.<sup>3</sup> On October 20, 1,200 POWs still remained on the island,<sup>4</sup> and they soon were transported to the mainland as well.

**SOURCES** Additional information about KGL Corfu can be found in the following publications: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990); and Mario Torsiello, *Le operazioni delle unita italiane nel settembre–ottobre 1943* (Rome: l'Ufficio, 1975).

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#### NOTES

1. Torsiello, *Le operazioni delle unita italiane*, pp. 521–522.
2. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 281.
3. Ibid., p. 282.
4. Ibid.

### KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) DÜNKIRCHEN

The Wehrmacht established KGL Dünkirchen in Dunkirk on September 4, 1944 (map 2). The unit was officially disbanded on the date of Dunkirk's capitulation, May 8, 1945. It was apparently not part of the normal prisoner of war camp system but was run on an ad hoc basis and guarded by regular troops.

**SOURCES** The only source available on this camp is to be found in Rüdiger Overmans, Reinhard Otto, and Wolfgang Vogt (eds.), *Das Kriegsgefangenenwesen der Wehrmacht* (forthcoming).

### KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) EUBÖA

Despite its designation, KGL Euböa was an ad hoc collection camp, not part of the regular prisoner of war (POW) camp

## 530 KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) EUBÖA

system, and it was guarded by regular troops on temporary detail. It existed from September to October 1943 on the Greek island of Euboea (German: Euböa) in the Aegean Sea (map 8). It was subordinate to the German commandant of the island of Euboea/Admiral Aegean (*Admiral Ägäis*)/Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) E.

German troops occupied the island in early September 1943 and created a temporary camp, into which they placed the approximately 6,000 Italian military personnel who were stationed there, pending their transfer to the Greek mainland in late October. Details on conditions in the camp are not available, but given German attitudes toward their erstwhile allies, life in the camp is likely to have been harsh.

On September 12, 1943, 3,000 POWs were taken to Saloniki (today Thessaloniki, Greece) by ship,<sup>1</sup> and, on October 28 and 30, 1943, respectively, 501 prisoners were transported to Saloniki and 2,500 to Piraeus.<sup>2</sup>

**SOURCES** Additional information about KGL Euböa can be found in the following publication: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990).

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### NOTES

1. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 281.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 282.

## KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) FLORENZ

KGL Florenz existed in September and October 1943 and was deployed in Florence, the capital of the province of Tuscany, Italy (map 6). In October 1943, the Germans converted the camp into a subcamp (*Zweiglager*) of Stalag 337 in Mantua.<sup>1</sup> The camp was subordinate to the Military Commander of Upper Italy (*Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien*)/General Command (*Generalkommando*) Witthöft, in Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) B.

The Germans designated KGL Florenz for the temporary confinement of Italian military prisoners. No details regarding conditions in the camp are available, but the Germans generally treated Italian military prisoners harshly.

**SOURCES** Primary source material about KGL Florenz is located in BA-MA (Heeresgruppe B; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien) (BA-MA, RH 24-73/14).

Additional information about KGL Florenz can be found in the following publication: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990).

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### NOTE

1. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 240; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien (Generalkommando Witthöft)

Qu/Qu 1 No. 41/43 g.Kdos., H.Qu., 5.10.1943, Betr.: Sicherstellung von Auffanglagern (BA-MA, RH 24-73/14).

## KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) FORLI

KGL Forli existed in September and October 1943 and was deployed in Forli, a city in the Emilia-Romagna region of northern Italy (the capital of the province of Forli-Cesena, about 64 kilometers [40 miles] southeast of Bologna) (map 6).<sup>1</sup> It was subordinate to the Military Commander of Upper Italy (*Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien*)/General Command (*Generalkommando*) Witthöft, which was part of Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) B.

KGL Forli was designated for the temporary confinement of Italian military prisoners. No details regarding conditions in the camp have come to light, but the Germans generally treated Italian military prisoners harshly.

**SOURCES** Primary source material about KGL Forli is located in BA-MA (Heeresgruppe B; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien, RH 24-73/14).

Additional information about KGL Forli can be found in the following publication: Gerhard Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten im deutschen Machtbereich 1943–1945: Verraten, Verachtet, Vergessen* (Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1990).

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### NOTE

1. Schreiber, *Die italienischen Militärinternierten*, p. 240; Militärbefehlshaber Oberitalien (Generalkommando Witthöft) Qu/Qu 1 No. 41/43 g.Kdos., H.Qu., 5.10.1943, Betr.: Sicherstellung von Auffanglagern (BA-MA, RH 24-73/14).

## KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) HÖVIK

The Wehrmacht established KGL Hövik at Hövik (Norwegian: Høvik, today part of Bærum, Oslo) (map 3). Little information on the camp is available, including its opening and closing dates.

**SOURCES** The only source available on this camp is to be found in Rüdiger Overmans, Reinhard Otto, and Wolfgang Vogt (eds.), *Das Kriegsgefangenenwesen der Wehrmacht* (forthcoming).

## KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) JERSEY

The Wehrmacht established KGL Jersey on August 15, 1943, on the island of Jersey, on Pier Road (map 1).<sup>1</sup> Jersey is one of several islands in the English Channel, close to the coast of Normandy, that are British possessions (known collectively as the Channel Islands). From 1940 to 1945, however, German forces occupied it. British troops liberated the island on May 9, 1945. The camp was subordinate to the Commander, Jersey/Field Command (*Feldkommandantur*) 515, and, above that, to the Commander, Channel Islands (*Befehlshaber Kanalinseln*),