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KGL Novi Pazar

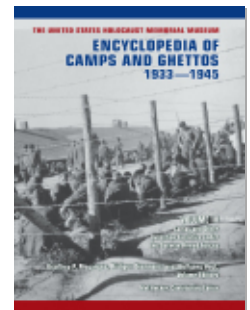
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Hecker, Mel and Geoffrey P. Megargee.

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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536 KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) NEA-KOKKINIA

The camp was designated 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 Nea-Kokkinia is located in BA-MA (RH 31 X/7: Bestand Armeegruppe Südgriechenland).

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

Alexander Kruglov
Trans. Kathleen Luft

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) NEA-PSYCHIKON

KGL Nea-Psychikon was not part of the regular German prisoner of war camp system but rather an ad hoc collection camp for interned Italian soldiers, guarded by regular German troops on temporary detail. The camp existed in the fall of 1943, until September 30, in the town of Nea-Psychikon (today Neo Psychiko, part of Athens) (map 8).¹ The camp was subordinate to Army Group South Greece (*Armeegruppe Südgriechenland*).

No information on conditions in the camp is available. However, the Germans were not generally kind toward their former allies.

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

Additional information about KGL Nea-Psychikon can be found in the following publications: 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. 253; Tätigkeitsbericht Armeegruppe Südgriechenland, Qu., 17.9.1943, BA-MA, RH 31 X/7.

KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) NOVI PAZAR

KGL Novi Pazar was an ad hoc collection camp for interned Italian soldiers, guarded by regular German troops on temporary detail. As such, it was not part of the regular German prisoner of war camp system. The camp existed in September 1943 and was deployed in Serbia (Sandžak region), in the town

of Novi Pazar (map 7).¹ It was subordinated to the Second Armored Army (Pz. AOK 2) in Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) F.

The Germans created the camp to confine Italian military prisoners temporarily.² No information on conditions in the camp has emerged, but most such camps were primitive, even harsh.

SOURCES Primary source material about KGL Novi Pazar is located in BA-MA (Pz. AOK 2) and NARA (T-313, roll 484: Pz. AOK).

Additional information about KGL Novi Pazar 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. 246.
2. Ibid.

KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER (KGL) PATRAS

KGL Patras was not part of the regular German prisoner of war camp system. Rather, it was an ad hoc collection camp for interned Italian soldiers, guarded by regular German troops on temporary detail. The camp existed from September to December 1943. It was deployed in Greece, in the port city of Patras (in the northern Peloponnese), 176 kilometers (109 miles) west of Athens (map 8). The camp was subordinate to the German commandant of the town of Patras/Army Group South Greece (*Armeegruppe Südgriechenland*)/Army Group (*Heeresgruppe*) E.

German troops occupied the town in early September 1943. Pending transport to camps in Germany, the Italian military prisoners were held in the KGL. No record of conditions in the camp is available, but, generally speaking, such temporary camps for Italians tended to be spartan, at best.

By September 13, 1943, 1,000 prisoners (other sources give the number as 700) already had been taken by ship to Piraeus.¹ On November 2, 1943, 496 additional prisoners were taken by ship to Piraeus,² and, on December 20, 1943, the last 96 prisoners were taken there.³

SOURCES Additional information about KGL Patras 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. 283.
3. Ibid., p. 284.