

Information

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## Reminiscences



## camps at Oerbke

near Fallingbostel  
1939 to 1945

# Chronicle

## Prisoner of War Camp Stalag XI B Fallingbostel

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### 1937

A barrack camp is being built for construction workers from the military camp.

### September 1939

"Stalag XI B Fallingbostel" is established within the barrack camp.

### End of 1940

Approximately 2,500 Polish, French and Belgian Prisoner of War (POW's) are within the camp; 40,000 in labour camps.

### July to October 1941

Approximately 10,000 Soviet officers are accommodated in vacated barracks.

### November 1941 to February 1942

Typhus fever epidemic, people dying in huge numbers.

### Mid-1944

93,380 Prisoners of War are registered at Stalag XI B – 25,277 of which are Soviets, 79,928 in labour camps.

Until 1945 a total of 734 Prisoners of War (POWs) died within Stalag XI B Fallingbostel and Stalag 357 Oerbke. These were from America, Belgium, England, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, South Africa, Canada, Holland, Poland and Slovakia.

### 16. April 1945

Liberation of the prisoners by British troops. At present there is a housing estate on the former premises of Stalag XI B.

## Prisoner of War Camp Stalag XI D / 321 Oerbke and Stalag 357 Oerbke

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### May/June 1941

A "Russian Camp" is being established in the immediate neighbourhood of the Stalag XI B Fallingbostel. It is called „Stalag XI D/321“ and designed for 30,000 prisoners.

### July 1941

Soviet POWs are accommodated in the open.

### November 1941

There are approximately 11,000 Prisoners of War in the camp. The first emergency accommodations is being built.

### November 1941 to February 1942

Outbreak of typhus fever epidemic. The prisoners are dying of hunger, cold and illnesses. All in all approximately 30,000 Soviet Prisoners of War died in Stalag XI B and the Stalag XI D.

### March/April 1942

Stalag XI D / 321 is being disbanded and taken over by Stalag XI B Fallingbostel as a "Partial Camp".

### 1944/45

In use as „Stalag 357“ for British and American Prisoners of War.

### 16 April 1945

Liberation of the Prisoners by British troops. After the war the camp was used by the British as an Internment Camp for National Socialists. Afterwards it served as accommodation for refugees. Eventually the barracks were demolished – only the former delousing hut still exists and is being utilised by

"Standortverwaltung Bergen" (Bergen Defence Estates Organisation).

22 June 1945

Dedication of the Soviet Memorial on the Prisoner of War Cemetery. More than 30,000 Soviet Prisoners Of War from the camps in Oerbke and Fallingbostel are buried there.