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The Concentration Camps Inside the Nazi System of Incarceration and Genocide

Part 3B: Transit Camps

This document contains historical images
of the Holocaust and the concentration camps.

Please be advised that some of these pictures
and descriptions are graphic
and may be disturbing to viewers.



Between 1943 and 1944, the Nazis transported and imprisoned approximately 20,000 prisoners to Vaivara and its 20 satellite camps in northern Estonia. These camps included transit, forced labor, and POW camps

POWs bury the corpses of prisoners at Klooga, a satellite camp of Vaivara in northern Estonia. *Photo credit: USHMM #47630.*



On Thursday, March 11, 1943, Jews in Monastir, Macedonia (and neighboring towns) were forced out of their sleep and herded to the railroad station for deportation north. Most of the prisoners traveled several days to the Treblinka extermination camp, where nearly all perished.

Deportation of Jews from Monastir, Macedonia, 1943. *Photo credit: USHMM and Central Zionist Archives.*



In February 1943, 43,850 Jews were forced into a ghetto in Salonika, Greece. From there, a majority of the inhabitants were deported by train to Auschwitz-Birkenau where most were murdered.

Jews being concentrated in the western quarter of Salonika, Greece near the railway station in preparation for deportation. *Photo credit: USHMM and Comite International de la Croix Rouge.*



Approximately 65,000 Jews were deported through the Drancy transit camp near Paris, France.

More than 61,000 (94%) were sent from Drancy to Auschwitz-Birkenau between 1942-1944.

Jews arrive at the Drancy transit camp by bus. France, 1942–44. *Photo credit: USHMM, courtesy of DIZ Muenchen GMBH, Sueddeutscher Verlag Bilderdienst.*



Nearly 5,000 Italian Jews were taken to Auschwitz-Birkenau from the transit camps of Fossoli, Borgo San Dalmazzo, and Bolzano.

Of those, only 314 Italian Jews survived.

Map credit: USHMM.



Members of the Ordedienst (Jewish police) supervise the deportation of Jews from the Westerbork transit camp. *Photo credit: USHMM #01343.*

Between July 1942 and September 1944, the Germans deported 97,776 Jews from Westerbork, Holland. Approximately 55,000 of these prisoners were sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau, 34,000 to Sobibor, 5,000 to Theresienstadt, and 4,000 to Bergen-Belsen.

Fewer than 900 Jewish prisoners were liberated in Westerbork.



Jews are transported by ferry across the Vistula River for resettlement in the Kraków ghetto. *Photo credit: USHMM #74323.*

More than 130 resettlement and transit camps were organized in Poland, where 2,000,000 Poles and Jews were expelled from certain regions to make room for German settlers.

Jews were largely sent to ghettos, and more than 20,000 Polish children were abducted from their families and sent to “Germanization” sites.