



CICR

DC/ARCH/hmo

Geneva, 20th August 2003,

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Central Tracing Agency has received the following information:

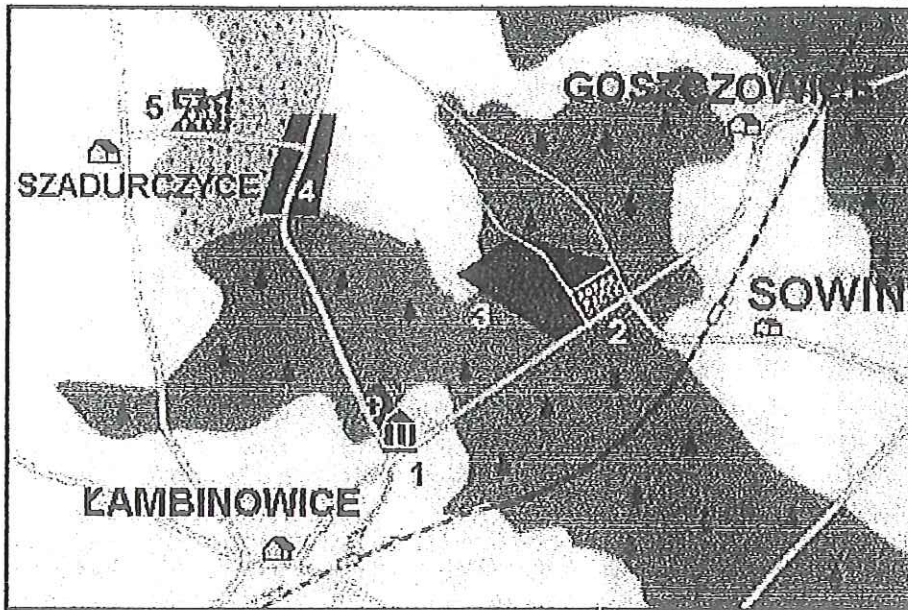
Name, first name : FOSTER Harry
Date of birth : 27.07.1921
Place of birth : Nottingham
Father's name : Thomas Rily
Mother's name : Nellie
Rank : Private
Unit : Infantry
Service number : 4986627
Date and place of capture : 03.03.1943 in Tunisia
Place(s) of internment : - prisoner of war in Italian hands (according to a radio-gram dated 03.04.1943);
- present in a transit camp on 17.03.1943 (according to a list dated 26.04.1943);
- transferred in Germany on 08.07.1943 or 22.07.1943 (according to two lists dated 07.09.1943 and 11.08.1943);
- interned in Stalag VIII B, via Stalag IV B (according to a card of presence dated 10.08.1943 and a list dated 20.08.1943)

Prisoner of war number : 222077
Liberation and repatriation : no indication

From : - a radiogram and three lists from the Italian authorities
- a list from the Camp leader of Stalag VIII B
- a card of presence from Stalag VIII B

International Committee of the Red Cross
CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY
— GENEVA —

A map of the former camp-grounds



- The building of the Museum
- The Old prisoner-of-war cemetery
- The site of the former Stalag VIII B
- The site of the former Stalag 318/VIII F
- The Monument of Martyrdom of Prisoners-of-War

Museum main page

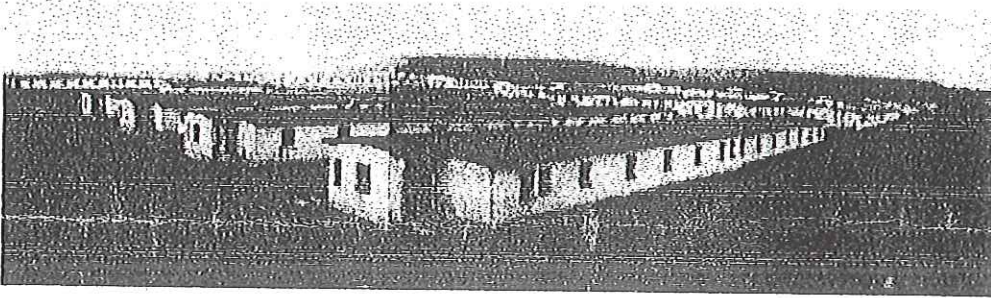
2/5th

Battalion

Sherwood Forester

HISTORY

The history of Łambinowice (known as Lamsdorf till the end of World War II) - as a place where prisoner-of-war camps were located - goes back to the seventies of the 19th century. It was as early as during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) that a camp for about 3 thousand French POWs was set up on the site of the former artillery range (1864). During World War I, again, about 90 thousand POWs - soldiers of the Entente - were interned in Lamsdorf. In the inter-war period there was organized, in the place, a camp to accommodate, among others, German citizens destined to leave the territories incorporated into Poland (1921-1924) after the Plebiscite of 1921.



Stalag 318 VIII F. Archival photograph

During World War II, the Nazi authorities established, at Lamsdorf, one of the largest complexes of POW camps run by the Wehrmacht - Stalag VIII B,

Stalag 318/VIII F and Stalag 344. It is estimated that the camps saw about 300 thousand POWs of different nationalities, including nearly 200 thousand Soviet ones. The overwhelming majority of prisoners were employed in labor brigades which provided workforce for the economy of the Third Reich. The internment camps were liberated by detachments of the Red Army on 17-18 March, 1945.

In the years 1945-1946, at Łambinowice, there was established a labor camp, run by the Polish authorities, in which the population of German origin destined to be resettled within Germany, as well as an isolated group of Germans suspected of their membership in Nazi organizations during the war years were kept.

[Museum main page](#)