

Map of Italy



After the ceasefire between Italy and the Allies, Mussolini formed the so-called "Repubblica Sociale Italiana" in the north, with the town of Salò on Lake Garda as its seat of government. Three areas of Italy – namely, the "Operationszone Adriatisches Küstenland" ("Adriatic Coast Operation Zone"), the "Operationszone Alpenvorland" ("Pre-Alps Operation Zone") and the "Operation Zone" south of Rome – remained under German military control. The parts of southern Italy liberated by the Allies were governed by King Umberto and the government under Pietro Badoglio that the king had appointed.

Photograph: Captured Italian Soldiers



Italian soldiers captured by the Germans and held at Bolzano stadium in September 1943. More than 600,000 Italian POWs were deported as slave labourers to Germany, Austria and the *Generalgouvernement* in Poland. During the 20 months Germany occupied Italy, the Germans deported around 38,000 people from Italy to concentration and extermination camps. Only 4,000 of them survived.

Foto: Rieder. Rechte: CDS Turin.

Aus: Giovanni De Luna u. a. (Hg.): Storia fotografica della Repubblica Sociale Italiana, Turin 2001, S. 76.

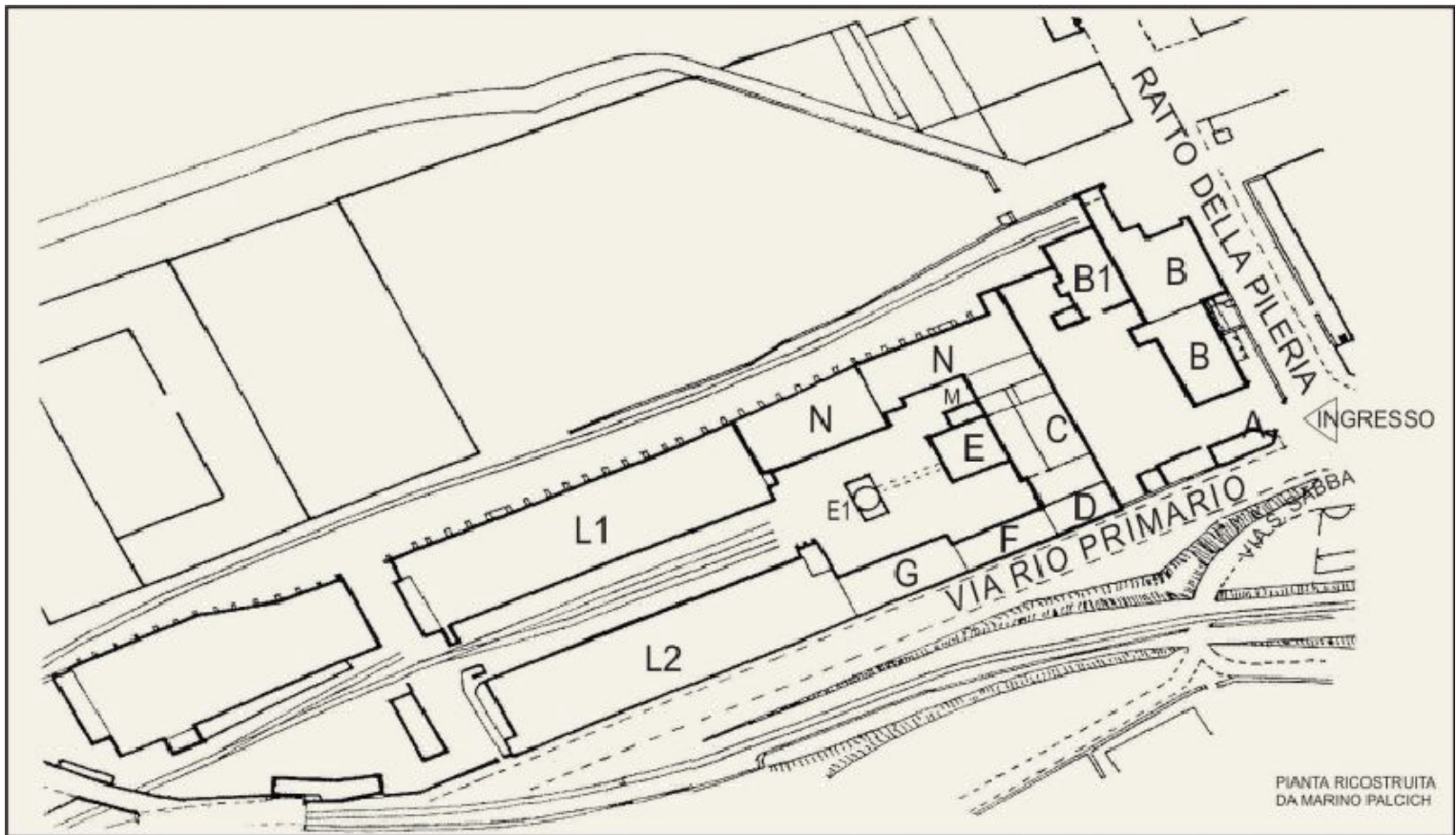
Photograph: Partisans Sabotaging a Railway Line



Pizio Greta partisans applying an explosive charge to rails of the Borgomanero–Santhiá line near Cureggio in the Novara district, spring 1945.

Aus: *Adolfo Mignemi: Storia fotografica della Resistenza, Turin 2002, S. 127.*

Floor Plan of Risiera di San Sabba



Senior SS and Police Chief Odilo Globocnik, who had played a leading role in murdering the Jewish population in Poland, set up one of four Nazi concentration camps in Italy at the Risiera di San Sabba in Trieste, a former rice mill. Between October 1943 and May 1945, the SS killed 3,000 to 5,000 people there. The victims were either beaten to death, shot or gassed in vans. More than 20,000 prisoners were deported to German concentration camps from this camp.

Plan rekonstruiert von Marino Palcich. Civici Musei di Storia ed Arte, Civico Museo della Risiera di San Sabba – Monumento Nazionale – Triest.

Risiera di San Sabba – Grundriss zur Zeit der deutschen Besatzung

A) Wachposten und Wohnung des Kommandeurs

B) Büroräume und Unterkünfte

B1) Fahrzeughalle

C) Büroräume und Schlafsäle der deutschen, ukrainischen und italienischen SS-Soldaten; im Erdgeschoss Küche und Kantine

D) Büroräume, Waffenkammer, Schusterwerkstatt, Lagerräume; im Erdgeschoss „Todeszellen“

E) Der zum Verbrennungsofen umgebaute Trockenofen

E1) Kamin

F) Schlafsäle, Schneiderei, Schusterwerkstatt; im Erdgeschoss 17 kleine Zellen

G) Wäscherei, Lagerräume für beschlagnahmte Güter; in den oberen Stockwerken Gemeinschaftsräume für weniger belastete Häftlinge, Schneiderei

N) Ambulatorium, Schlafsaal, Lagerräume

L) Lagerräume für in Wohnungen und Geschäften beschlagnahmten Hausrat und Ladenbestand

M) Lastenaufzüge