

## Prisoners from Yugoslavia

After the Wehrmacht's "retaliation campaign" against Yugoslavia in April 1941, the country was fragmented: Croatia (including Bosnia) was declared an independent state under the leadership of the fascist Ustasha regime, while the remaining parts of the country fell under the authority of Greater Germany, Italy, Hungary or Bulgaria. Within a short time, the resistance movement began to take shape. The partisans managed to gain control over large areas of the country.

Many people, among them Jews who had managed to escape the extermination of the Jewish population in Serbia, were arrested in Yugoslavia for political reasons or during resettlement measures and other campaigns against the population. Yugoslavs who had been taken to Germany for forced labour were often sent to concentration camps for disobeying orders. Around 1,000 men and 250 women from Yugoslavia, most of them from Slovenia, were imprisoned in Neuengamme concentration camp.