

## Speaker

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### **Occupation systems in Slovenia during the WW2, regarding forced mobilisation into the German army on the territory of today's Slovenia**

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was invaded on 6 April 1941. After the division of the Slovenian territory by German, Italian, Hungarian forces, and the Independent State of Croatia, strong suppression of national identity and terror started. 63,000 Slovenians were expelled to Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia and into the Third Reich. Many were imprisoned or sent into forced labour, almost 60,000 Slovenians were deported to concentration camps. The Jewish community was deported to KL Auschwitz in 1944. A Ljubelj concentration camp was established. Many members of the Roma community lost their lives. All the occupying authorities except the Germans annexed the occupied territories. The German and Hungarian authorities also carried out mobilization into their armies. 70,000 Slovenians were forcibly conscripted into the Wehrmacht; 5,000 into the Hungarian army. Around 30,000 Slovenians from the Littoral territory, annexed in 1920, were in Italian army, male from the territory annexed to Italian Kingdom in 1941 were exempted from military service.

Participants will be able to identify the main differences between the occupation systems on the territory of Slovenia in WW2 and also learn about various forms of mobilization into the occupiers' military units.