

Nonluoghi

Petra (TV series)

"Alicia Giménez-Bartlett. Il giallo mediterraneo". Roma Noir. Luoghi e Nonluoghi Nel Romanzo Nero Contemporaneo. Mediterraneo: Rappresentazioni in Nero

Petra (German: Mord in Genua – Ein Fall für Petra Delicato) is an Italian crime drama television series, which premiered on September 14, 2020, on Sky Atlantic. It is based on four detective novels by Spanish writer, Alicia Giménez Bartlett, featuring the character, Petra Delicado. The TV series was directed by Maria Sole Tognazzi. The main protagonist, Petra Delicato (Paola Cortellesi) is an Inspector for the Genoa police, originally working as an archivist. She is assisted by Deputy Inspector Antonio Monte (Andrea Pennacchi). The first season of four episode was broadcast on Sky Italia, and later free-to-air on TV8 from September 14 to October 5, 2020. The second season of another four episodes began on Sky Serie from September 16, 2022. The series was broadcast in Germany as Mord in Genua – Ein Fall für Petra Delicato from December 6, 2020, in Australia via SBS On Demand streaming service, and in the United States on MHz Choice from November 2022. Petra returns for a third season, consisting of two episodes, in late 2025. Filming began in Rome and Genoa in summer of 2024. url=https://www.repubblica.it/spettacoli/tv-radio/2024/05/13/news/petra_paola_cortellesi_torna_sul_set_per_la_terza_stagione-422940439/

Foibe massacres

Croatian History. I (1): 207. ISSN 1845-4380. Foibe, bilancio e rilettura, nonluoghi.info, February 2015; accessed 17 March 2016. Knittel, Susanne C. (15 December

The foibe massacres (Italian: massacri delle foibe; Slovene: poboji v fojbah; Croatian: masakri fojbe), or simply the foibe, refers to ethnic cleansing, mass killings and deportations both during and immediately after World War II, mainly committed by Yugoslav Partisans and OZNA in the then-Italian territories of Julian March (Karst Region and Istria), Kvarner and Dalmatia, against local Italians (Istrian Italians and Dalmatian Italians) and Slavs, primarily members of fascist and collaborationist forces, and civilians opposed to the new Yugoslav authorities, and Italian, German, Croat and Slovene anti-communists against the regime of Josip Broz Tito, presumed to be associated with fascism, Nazism, collaboration with Axis and preventive purge of real, potential or presumed opponents of Titoism.

The term refers to some victims who were thrown alive into the foibe (from Italian: pronounced [ˈfʰibe]), deep natural sinkholes characteristic of the Karst Region. In a wider or symbolic sense, some authors used the term to apply to all disappearances or killings of Italian and Slavic people in the territories occupied by Yugoslav forces. Others included deaths resulting from the forced deportation of Italians, or those who died while trying to flee from these contested lands.

There is academic consensus that these attacks were state terrorism and ethnic cleansing against local Italians (Istrian Italians and Dalmatian Italians), including Italian anti-fascist militias and civilians. Other historians claim that this was not ethnic cleansing, and that instead it needs to be understood in the context of the collapse of power structures of oppression: that of the fascist state in 1943, and the Nazi-fascist one of the Adriatic coast in 1945. Italian and German reports mention members of local fascist militias as the primary victims in 1943. Among documented victims from Trieste in 1945, 80% were members of fascist and collaborationist forces, 97% were males, while of the 3% female victims at least half were Slovene. Victims also included unarmed and uninvolved civilians, killed in a preventive purge of real, potential or presumed opponents of Titoism, killed along with native anti-fascist autonomists — including the leadership of Italian anti-fascist partisan organizations, opposed to Yugoslav annexation, and leaders of Fiume's Autonomist Party, Mario Blasich and Nevio Skull, who supported local independence from both Italy and Yugoslavia –

resulting in the purge in the city of Fiume, where at least 650 were killed during and after the war by Yugoslav units, tried for war crimes before military courts.

The estimated number of foibe victims is disputed, varying from hundreds to thousands, according to some sources 11,000 or 20,000. Many foibe victim lists are deficient, with repeated names, victims of fascist or German forces, victims killed in combat, or who were still alive or died in completely different circumstances. Italians and Germans also used foibe to dispose of victims. Italian historian Raoul Pupo estimates 3,000 to 4,000 total victims, across all areas of former Yugoslavia and Italy from 1943 to 1945, noting that estimates of 10,000 to 12,000 must also include those killed or missing in combat, and states victim numbers of 20,000 to 30,000 are "pure propaganda". Historians note that it is difficult to determine the ethnicity of victims, since fascist authorities forcibly Italianized people's names, however of documented victims from Italian-majority Trieste, at least 23% were either Slavs or had at least one Slavic parent.

The foibe massacres were followed by the Istrian–Dalmatian exodus, which was the post-World War II exodus and departure of local ethnic Italians (Istrian Italians and Dalmatian Italians) from the Yugoslav territory of Istria, Kvarner, the Julian March, lost by Italy after the Treaty of Paris (1947), as well as Dalmatia, towards Italy, and in smaller numbers, towards the Americas, Australia and South Africa. According to various sources, the exodus is estimated to have amounted to between 230,000 and 350,000 Italians. A joint Italian-Slovene commission noted that the majority of the exodus happened in the early 1950s, more than five years after the massacres, when it was clear these parts would become permanently Yugoslav, and that the exodus had multiple causes, including war-caused economic hardship and general repressive policies in the immediate postwar years.

The events were part of larger reprisals in which tens-of-thousands of Slavic collaborators of Axis forces were killed in the aftermath of WWII, following a brutal war in which some 800,000 Yugoslavs, the vast majority civilians, were killed by Axis occupation forces and collaborators, with Italian forces committing war crimes. Historians put the events in the context of broader postwar violence in Europe, including in Italy, where the Italian resistance and others killed an estimated 12,000 to 26,000 Italians, usually in extrajudicial executions, the great majority in Northern Italy, just in April and May 1945, while some 12 to 14.5 million ethnic Germans were expelled from Central and Eastern Europe, with a death toll of 500,000 to 2.5 million.

Alda Teodorani

89-112, in *Elisabetta Mondello*, (a cura di), *Roma Noir* 2007

Luoghi e nonluoghi del romanzo contemporaneo, Ed. Robin, 2007 (It) Monica Cristina Storini - Alda Teodorani (born 1968) is an Italian writer. She has been defined as the "queen of Italian dark". The director Dario Argento has said "Alda Teodorani's stories are like my deepest nightmares." She made her debut in 1990 with the publication of *Non hai capito* in the *Nero Italiano* 27 racconti metropolitani anthology.

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