

## REPRESIJA V SLOVENIJI MED LETOMA 1945 IN 1963

Druga svetovna vojna je v svoje kolesje potegnila vse dele slovenskega naroda, pred tem razdeljenega med štiri države. Slovenci so v zmagi nad nacizmom in fašizmom videli ne le ohranitev obstoja, ampak tudi možnost bolj pravičnih meja s sosedi. Levica s komunisti je v zmagi videla tudi možnost za socialne spremembe, kar je zlasti v osrednji Sloveniji privedlo do državljanske vojne.

Vojnemu nasilju je sledilo povojno, ki so ga izvajale nove komunistične oblasti. Za to nasilje je značilnih več valov, ki so si v sami izvedbi aretacij in usmrtitev sicer podobni, so pa izhajali iz različnih predpostavk. Časovno prve (začetek maja 1945) so aretacije, deportacije in usmrtitve na osvobojenem in zasedenem območju Italije (t. i. fojbe), ki so mu bili izpostavljeni po večini Italijani, pa tudi Slovenci. Te dogodke je sprožilo ozračje obračunavanja s fašističnim nasiljem, izhajali pa so iz predhodnega načrta, v katerega se je stekalo več silnic: prizadevanje za odstranitev oseb in struktur, ki so bile tako ali drugače povezane s fašizmom, z nacistično nadoblastjo, s kolaboracijo ter z italijansko državo in prizadevanje za predhodno čistko dejanskih, potencialnih ali pa samo domnevnih nasprotnikov komunističnega režima in priključitve Julijske krajine k novi Jugoslaviji. Deloma lahko sem prištejemo tudi aretacije in deportacije na zasedenem dela avstrijske Koroške, ki pa so zajele bistveno manj ljudi. Drugi val pa je nasilje, ki so ga oblasti izvajale nad vrnjenimi in v Sloveniji aretiranimi pripadniki domobranstva, pa tudi civilisti. Velik del teh je bil brez sodbe usmrčen.

Raziskava se bo osredotočila na primerjavo obeh omenjenih valov. Na osnovi popisov, ki jih bomo razširili z ugotovitvami iz arhivskih virov in pričevanj, bomo ugotavljali strukturo (spol, starost, socialno strukturo, narodnost), pa tudi medvojno vlogo pobitih. Analizirali pa bomo tudi drugo nasilje, ki so ga v prvih povojnih letih pa vse do konca petdesetih let izvajale slovenske (jugoslovanske) oblasti. Izdelali bomo tudi primerjalno analizo z dogajanjem v nekaterih drugih evropskih državah. Poleg klasične zgodovinopisne metode bomo uporabili zlasti statistično metodo.

Tovrstna raziskava je novost v slovenskem zgodovinopisju. Njen cilj je ugotoviti podobnosti in razlike v nasilju, ki so ga jugoslovanske (slovenske) oblasti izvajale na zasedenem ozemlju (Italije, Avstrije) z nasiljem, ki so ga izvajale na svojem ozemlju. Drugi cilj pa je ugotavljanje dinamike povojnega nasilja in njegove intenzivnosti v desetletju in pol po koncu vojne. Ob tem bomo poleg analize dogajanja objavili tudi ključno arhivsko gradivo in sezname. Glede na to, da je povojno nasilje še vedno le parcialno obdelano in zato sproža vedno nove polemike v sedanjem političnem prostoru, bo raziskava pripomogla k bolj argumentirani diskusiji o enem od ključnih vprašanj naše povojne zgodovine.

## REPRESSION IN SLOVENIA BETWEEN 1945 AND 1963

World War II involved all parts of the Slovenian nation, which had been divided between four states before then. In their victory against Nazism and fascism Slovenians saw not only the preservation of their existence, but also the possibility to establish more righteous borders with their neighbours. In this victory, the political Left with the communists also saw the possibility for social changes, which led to civil war, especially in the central Slovenia.

Wartime violence was followed by the post-war violence, perpetrated by the new communist authorities. This violence took place in several waves, which may look similar in the ways the arrests and executions were carried out, but they were based on different assumptions. The first wave (which took place in the beginning of May 1945) consisted of deportations and executions in the liberated and occupied territory of Italy (the so-called foibe), with Italians as well as some Slovenians as victims. These events were triggered by the atmosphere of settling the score with the fascist violence, and they were based on the previous plans involving several aspects: striving to eliminate the persons and structures in any way connected to fascism, the Nazi supreme authorities, the collaboration or the Italian state, and the efforts for a preliminary cleansing of the actual, potential or only suspected opponents of the communist regime and the annexation of Venezia-Giulia to the new Yugoslavia. We can also partly include the arrests and deportations in the occupied Austrian Carinthia region, which, however, involved a significantly lower number of people. The second wave was the violence that the authorities carried out against the members of the Home Guard and civilians who had been extradited as well as arrested in Slovenia. Many of these were executed extrajudicially.

The research is going to focus on the comparison between the aforementioned waves. On the basis of lists, expanded with the conclusions made on the basis of archive sources and witnesses, we will determine the structure (gender, age, social structure, nationality) as well as the wartime role of the people executed. We will also analyse any other violence, carried out by the Slovenian (Yugoslav) authorities during the first years after the war up until the end of the 1950s. We will also draw up an analysis comparing these events with those in certain other European countries. Besides the classic historiographic method we will particularly use the statistic method.

Such kind of research is new in the Slovenian historiography. Its aim is to determine the similarities and differences between the violence, carried out by the Yugoslav (Slovenian) authorities in the occupied territories (Italy, Austria), and that which they carried out in their own territory. Another goal is to determine the dynamics of the post-war violence and its intensity in the decade and a half after the war. Furthermore, besides the analysis of the events we also intend to publish the key archive materials and lists.

In regard to the fact that post-war violence has been only partially dealt with, thus it keeps triggering new controversies in the present political space, this research will lead to a more substantiated discussion about one of the key questions of our post-war history.