

FARNE SPOMINSKE PLOŠČE 3

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Slovenski spominski odbor

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Tretja knjiga

V spomin dr. Tinetu Velikonji

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Slovenski spominski odbor
FARNE SPOMINSKE PLOŠČE
Tretja knjiga

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TRETJI KNJIGI FARNIH SPOMINSKIH PLOŠČ NA POT

Preteklost: mera sedanjosti - temelj prihodnosti!
Res se zbiramo zaradi preteklosti, a pri tem mislimo predvsem na prihodnost.
Justin Stanovnik
/naslov in sklep članka v ZAVEZI št. 1/

Ob ustanovitvi Nove slovenske zaveze /NSZ/ spomladi leta 1991 smo v Programske smernice NSZ zapisali tudi 11. točko, ki pravi:

»*NSZ bo v sodelovanju tudi z drugimi organizacijami ugotovila žrtve protikomunističnega odpora, tako iz oboroženih formacij kot tudi civilnih oseb, in skrbela, da se znamenja, ki so z njimi povezana, zaznamujejo in vzdržujejo v spomin in opomin sedanjim in prihajajočim rodovom, brez sovraštva do udeležencev nasprotne strani. Pri tem se bo zavzemala za skromnost ter za uporabo enotnih kriterijev pri ureditvi grobov in grobišč....*« (objavljeno v reviji ZAVEZA, št. 1).

Takšno programsko usmeritev je NSZ zavzeto izpolnjevala ves čas svojega obstanka in delovanja zlasti s popisom žrtev komunističnega nasilja in s postavljanjem farnih spominskih plošč. Čeprav se je zavedala svojih skromnih moči, pomanjkanja izkušenj in velikih težav ter ostrega nasprotovanja še živečih zločincev in njihovih zagovornikov, je NSZ v kratkem času napravila popis okrog 15.000 umorjenih oseb, žrtev komunističnega napada na slovenski narod med leti 1941 in 1946. Ta popis so v vsakem kraju od hiše do hiše opravili domači ljudje, predvsem člani NSZ, ki so večinoma sami poznali tako žrtve kot njihove svojce. Zato gre za visoko stopnjo objektivnosti, ki se je izkazala, ko so na podlagi tega popisa bile postavljene farne spominske plošče. Na ploščah so imena in podatki iz tega popisa že desetletje ali dve postavljeni na kritičen ogled vsem prebivalcem, vendar ugovorov zoper resničnost podatkov praktično ni bilo.

Pred nami je Tretja knjiga farnih spominskih plošč. Izšla je z zamudo, ki je v dokajšnji meri posledica nenadne smrti dr. Tineta Velikonje, glavnega avtorja tako prvih dveh in tudi Tretje knjige FSP. Predvsem pa smo s tretjo knjigo čakali, da bi bile prej postavljene vse načrtovane spominske plošče, vendar nam kljub dolgemu obdobju po drugi knjigi to

ni povsem uspelo. Prva knjiga je izšla leta 1995, zajela je 85 župnij s 7.471 imeni, druga knjiga iz leta 2000 obsega 71 župnij in 4.813 imen, tretja pa je izšla šele po 12 letih in obsega 68 župnij s 1.965 imeni in pripravljene sezname za še 31 župnij s 652 imeni.

V tej nujni in neponovljivi akciji je torej NSZ sama ali v sodelovanju z drugimi s trdim in tihim delom za skupaj 255 župnij odrešila partijsko zapovedane pozabe skupaj kar 14.901 imen. Imen skritih in še vedno zamolčanih žrtev komunističnega zločinskega divjanja po slovenskih vaseh in mestih v letih boljševiškega napada in državljanske vojne v Sloveniji. Če upoštevamo, da je za vsako žrtvijo žalovalo 5 do 10 bližnjih sorodnikov, to na območju t. im. Ljubljanske pokrajine, na katerem je večina FSP in na katerem je po vojni ostalo živih manj kot 300.000 prebivalcev, pomeni kar za tretjino ali za polovico prebivalcev tega območja vsaj delno odrešitev iz komunističnega prekletstva molka. Že to je velik korak v smeri proti pravici vsakega človeškega bitja do dostojanstva in javnega spomina, ki je v totalitarno poškodovani, komunistično prestrašeni in udbovsko zastraženi Sloveniji za mnoge še vedno samo skrita želja in tiho upanje.

Postavljanje farnih spominskih plošč je pričakovano naletelo na silna in številna nasprotovanja vseh vrst zlasti iz lokalnih partijskih ustanov, njihovih pravnih in političnih naslednikov, posebno iz skupnosti nekdanjih partizanov. Pri tem je značilno, da gre samo za nasprotovanje proti spominskim ploščam kot takim, ne za zanikanje podatkov na ploščah. Tisti, ki so najbolj glasni slavilci t. im. osvobodilnega boja in zagovorniki partizanskih velikih del, se najbolj bojijo resnice in spomina na preteklost, najbolj vztrajajo pri molku o svojih žrtvah. Molčijo, ker jih je strah lastne preteklosti, saj dobro vedo, da gnusni umori niso bili junaštvo, kot jim še vedno priznavajo privilegiji po njihovih sprevrženih zakonih, ampak množični zločini zoper lastne rojake in celotno človeštvo, spočeti in izvršeni iz gole oblastiželjnosti in sovraštva do soljudi. Namesto, da bi se z umori kot junaki ponašali in jih javno razglašali, ta del preteklosti kot vsi zločinci vztrajno tajijo in skrivajo. FSP so ogledala njihove preteklosti, od tod njihov strah in nasprotovanje, včasih tudi razbijanje in mazanje po ploščah na njihov običajni način: skrivaj in v temi.

FSP so pomniki smrti, prehoda iz tega sveta v onostranstvo. Umrli, ki so zapisani na teh ploščah, so bili v veliki večini verni Slovenci, mnogi neposredno ali posredno umorjeni prav zaradi svoje vere. Zato so FSP postavljene v duhovna središča župnij, na zidove farnih cerkva ali v njihovi bližini. Na ploščah so v kamen za dolgo dobo vklesana imena žrtev, leto njihovega rojstva in smrti ter večinoma tudi kraj njihovega stalnega bivanja. Vse spominske plošče so na prostem že dolga leta, nekatere že desetletja, vsak čas dostopne in na ogled vsakomur. Tudi v resnici mimo teh plošč vsak dan hodi mnogo ljudi, prebival-

cev teh krajev, ki najbolje vedo, kaj in kako se je dogajalo v njihovem kraju med vojno in komunistično revolucijo. Podatki na ploščah so tako brez kakršnekoli omejitve podvrženi najstrožji presoji množice najboljših poznavalcev. Kljub temu omembe vrednih ugovorov proti pravilnosti podatkov sploh ni bilo. To zagotavlja tudi veliko zgodovinsko vrednost spominskih plošč.

Pred kratkim je v Sloveniji potekal politični in ideološki boj zaradi referenduma o družinskem zakoniku. V tem boju so zagovorniki zakonika in tistih oblik spolnih skupnosti, ki nikakor niso družina, z veliko zagnanostjo, iznajdljivostjo in nestrpnostjo iskali, prikazovali in poudarjali slabosti in pregrehe normalne, oni so raje rekli tradicionalne družine, da so poudarili njeno preteklost, zaostalost. Hitro so jih lahko našli in z vsem hrupom so jih razstavljali na odru sramote.

Prav farne spominske plošče pa poštenemu opazovalcu povedo, kako hinavsko in neupravičeno je njihovo zgražanje nad slabostmi normalnih družin. Najprej so s svojim boljševiškim napadom slovenskemu narodu povzročili smrt nad 80.000 večinoma mladih mož in žena, fantov in deklet in s tem razbili ali preprečili mnogo tisoč normalnih, naravnih slovenskih družin. Po vojni so storili vse, da bi normalne družine razvrednotili, jim vzeli čast, veljavo, vpliv in pomen. Fizično, pravno, politično in duhovno so jih zatirali, kjer so mogli in kolikor jim je šlo, ne samo verne in tradiciji zveste, tudi komunistične družine.

Dobro poznam primer žene visokega partijskega funkcionarja, ki je padel v nemilost najvišjih in so ga izključili iz partijskega raja, kot bi zapisal Jože Dežman. Njegova žena in mati njegovih otrok je bila zaposlena na ministrstvu za notranje zadeve. Sam minister osebno ji je ukazal, naj se nemudoma loči od svojega moža. Ni se uklonila, takoj je padla v pozabo in samo maršalovo vprašanje, zakaj ob njegovem obisku ni tudi ona navzoča, jo je rešilo hujše usode. Za levičarje je družina samo eno od sredstev politične manipulacije, predvsem pa glavna ovira njihovega rušilnega zagona.

Po sedemdesetih letih vsakršnega pobijanja, zaničevanja in zapostavljanja normalne družine, ki jo predstavljata žena in mož s svojimi otroki, sedaj ti isti uničevalci in zaničevalci družine ter zagovorniki raznih »družin« kot zgolj uživaških skupnosti hinavsko zavijajo oči, kričijo in s prstom kažejo, glejte, kako razbita, brez veljave in brez ugleda je tradicionalna družina. Nepregledna množica v trdi kamen narodovega spomina vrezanih imen pa jasno govori, da je njihovo kričanje proti normalni družini, samo specialen boljševiški napad na slovenski narod, zasnovan na laži, ki je nesmrtno bistvo komunizma.

Današnji slovenski čas je tudi v drugih ozirih čas cvetoče laži in hinavščine. Zgodovinarji in oni, ki se imajo za zgodovinarje, že težko lažejo o dogajanju ob koncu vojne in po njej. Zato poboje pač priznavajo in jih načeloma »obsojajo». Kaj več pa še ne, tam že lahko nastopita laž in prevara. Zlasti nič, niti besede o storilcih tisočerih zločinov, ki jih v Sloveniji niti po naključju ni mogoče spraviti pred sodišče. FSP so zato tudi jasen izkaz slovenske pravne kulture: tisoči strašnih zločinov, pa nobenega zločinca, samo »borci», ki jim gre last in oblast! Za takšno stanje zaslužnim profesorjem in politikom pa so farne spominske plošče prave diplome njihove popolne učinkovitosti pri zakrivanju zločinov in zločincev, katerih pregon so dosledno preprečili.

Brezobzirno pač lažejo, še več pa jih nesramno molči o tem, kaj se je na Slovenskem, še posebej na italijanskem okupacijskem območju, dogajalo ob začetku okupacije in komunistične revolucije. Zlagana zgodovina tega časa teče po kopitu: sovražna okupacija (izboljšana zadnja varianta: izdajalci pokličejo okupatorja), osvobodilni boj proti okupatorju, izdajalci z orožjem pomagajo okupatorju proti osvobodilnemu boju, osvoboditelji zmagajo in kaznujejo izdajalce. Nekateri, bolj nevedni kot pokvarjeni, pa pišejo o ideološkem in političnem spopadu, do katerega je prišlo zaradi zadrtosti obeh strani, med katerima je seveda prednjačila klerikalna, ki se je pri tem še naslonila na okupatorja.

Tisti, ki smo okupacijo, revolucijo in državljansko vojno na eni ali na drugi strani doživljali na svoji koži od prvega dne do današnjih časov, se lahko takšnim razlagam samo bridko nasmehnemo. Bilo je bistveno drugače, kar jasno dokazujejo prav farne spominske plošče. Od daleč vidna značilnost teh plošč je, da so komunistične tolpe že v letu dni pred 17. julijem 1942, ko je v Šentjoštu nastala prva legalna enota Vaške straže, na Notranjskem, Dolenjskem, v Beli krajini in v Ljubljani umorile med tisoč tristo do tisoč petsto neoboroženih Slovencev vseh stanov in poklicev, še posebno veliko žena, deklet in celotnih družin, razmeroma mnogo več kot kadarkoli pozneje, okupatorji pa so v tem času imeli komaj kakšno žrtev.

FSP so trden dokaz, da 27. aprila 1941 ni bilo nobenega upora proti okupatorju, ki za komuniste sploh ni bil sovražnik, ampak je prišel kot mednarodni zaveznik, dokaz, da je t. im. »osvobodilni boj» nastal šele po 22. juniju na poziv Stalina in Kominterne v pomoč Rdeči armadi in Sovjetski zvezi, ki jo je dotedanja zaveznica zahrbtno napadla. Komunistični »osvobodilni boj» se je začel z enoletnim krvavim nasiljem proti neoboroženim in nebranjenim rojakom, z grozovitimi umori, ropi in ustrahovanjem vseh, ki se niso pokorili 16. septembra 1941 izrečenemu odloku o absolutni oblasti komunistične Osvobodilne fronte in njenem izenačenju s slovenskim narodom. Partizani so najprej eno leto neovira-

no morili in ropali Slovence, za okupatorja jim še mar ni bilo, kot njemu ne za partizane. Eni in drugi so v medsebojnem učinkovanju uspešno morili in preganjali Slovence, kar je bila tudi njihova skupna želja in naloga. Šele po enem letu narodove življenjske stiske in smrtnega strahu med dvema totalitarnima sovražnikoma, so ljudje na Notranjskem, Dolenjskem in v Beli krajini zahtevali orožje in se sami postavili v obrambo svojih življenj in življenj svojih žena in otrok. Nič ideologije ali politike, le obupna obramba pred zločinskim nasiljem! Le najbolj elementaren boj za življenje!

Tudi s Tretjo knjigo FSP še ni končan seznam vseh žrtev boljševiškega napada na slovenski narod, ko je ta bil brez obrambe in pod palico sovražnega okupatorja. So pa v treh knjigah zbrani glavni podatki, ki skupaj z drugimi podatki na popisnih listih NSZ jasno razkrivajo poglavitna dejstva komunistične revolucije in očitno laž o »osvobodilnem boju« na eni in »narodni izdaji« na drugi strani. Ni šlo za osvobodilni boj in izdajo, šlo je za zločinsko nasilje in za zavračanje nasilja, za zločinsko revolucijo in za odpor proti zločinu, za napad in za obrambo! To bodo dolgo pričale farne spominske plošče in tudi knjige o teh ploščah.

Farne spominske plošče in tri knjige o teh ploščah, ki jih je NSZ izdala v širši interesni skupnosti z imenom Slovenski spominski odbor, so odraz razumevanja življenjskih potreb sedanjega časa, na katere opozarjajo dokumenti Sveta Evrope, Evropske zveze in drugih mednarodnih skupnosti in organizacij. So tudi izkaz uspešnosti NSZ kot legitimnega predstavnika slovenskega narodnega odpora proti nekdanjemu komunističnemu totalitarizmu in proti sedanjim poskusom prikrivanja, relativizacije in sprevračanja njegovega grozovitega zločina. Tako plošča kot knjiga, kamen in misel bosta ostala in pričala o slovenskih ljudeh in njihovih velikih delih v hudih časih boljševiške groze!

Anton Drobnič, predsednik NSZ
Ljubljana, 14. aprila 2012

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ŽUPNIJA ADLEŠIČI

7 naselij, 9 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela



ADLEŠIČI

Peteh Albin	1907–1945

DOLENJCI

Črnič Mihael	1908–1943
Črnič Nikolaj	1929–1944
Horvat Rudi	1922–1942

FUČKOVCI

Šegina Matija	1915–

JANKOVIČI

Dragoš Nikolaj	1907–1945

MARINDOL

Veselič Jože	1912–1943

POBREŽJE

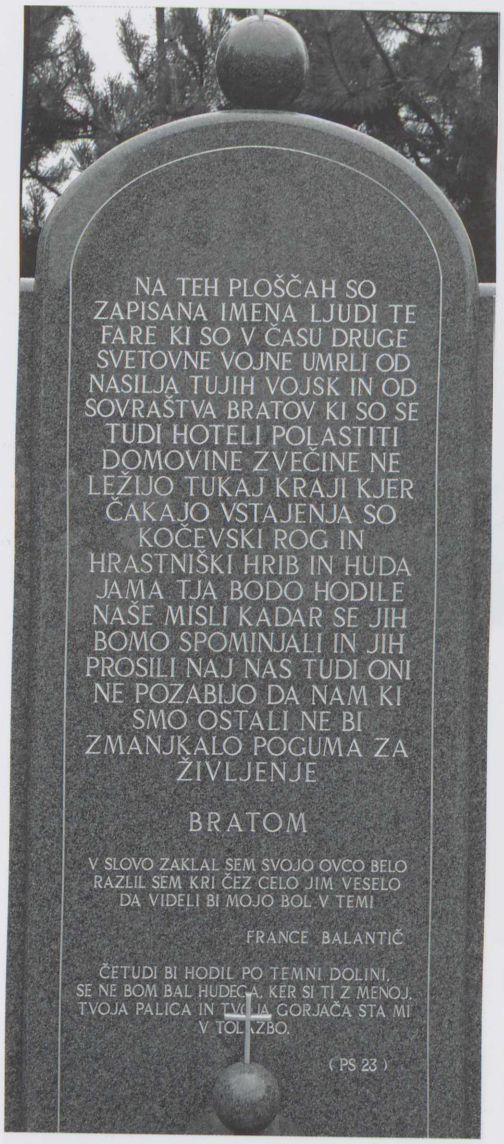
Horvat Božidar	1925–1943

VELIKO SELO

Peteh Mihael	1907–

ŽUPNIJA AJDOVEC

Nadomešča objavo v prvi knjigi FSP, 9 naselij, dodatno 30 žrtev.



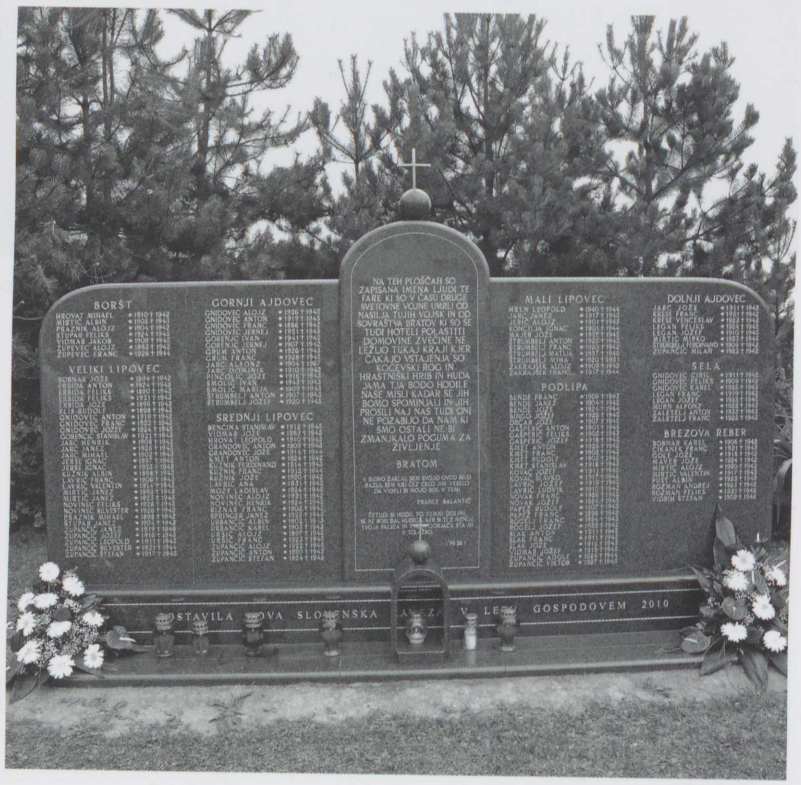


Foto Ivo Žajdela

BORŠT

Horvat Mihael	1910–1942
Mirtič Albin	1905–1943
Praznik Alojz	1904–1942
Štupar Feliks	1924–1945
Vidmar Jakob	1909–1945
Župevec Alojz	1893–1942
Župevec Franc	1926–1944

BREZOVA REBER

Bobnar Karel	1906–1942
Cikanek Franc	1921–1942
Gole Jože	1918–1942
Maver Jože	1924–1942
Mirtič Alojz	1920–1942
Mirtič Valentin	1917–1943
Pust Albin	1923–1942

ŽUPNIJA AJDOVEC

Rozman Andrej	1923–1942
Rozman Feliks	1921–1942
Vidrih Štefan	1902–1942

DOLNJI AJDOVEC

Jarc Jože	1911–1942
Krese Franc	1921–1942
Krese Venceslav	1923–1942
Legan Feliks	1924–1942
Legan Jožef	1910–1945
Mirtič Mirko	1923–1945
Štrumbelj Ferdinand	1909–1942
Zupančič Milan	1923–1942

GORNJI AJDOVEC

Gnidovec Alojz	1926–1945
Gnidovec Anton	1919–1945
Gnidovec Franc	1886–1942
Gnidovec Jernej	1921–1945
Gorenjc Ivan	1941–1942
Gorenjc Jernej	1907–1942
Grum Anton	1926–1945
Grum Franc	1928–1945
Jarc Alfonz	1904–1967
Jarc Dominik	1910–1942
Pincolič Jože	1916–1943
Smolič Ivan	1943–1943
Smolič Marija	1909–1943
Štrumbelj Anton	1907–1945
Štrumbelj Jožef	1920–1945

MALI LIPOVEC

Hren Leopold	1940–1944
Jarc Janez	1917–1945
Jerič Alojz	1901–1943
Koncilja Ignac	1901–1944
Majer Jože	1922–1945
Štrumbelj Anton	1925–1945
Štrumbelj Franc	1920–1942
Štrumbelj Matija	1927–1945
Štrumbelj Miha	1920–1951
Zakrajšek Alojz	1909–1942
Zakrajšek Franc	1917–1944

PODLIPA

Bende Franc	1906–1943
Bende Janez	1904–1942
Bende Jože	1924–1944
Bingo Jožef	1925–1945
Drčar Jože	1907–1945
Gašperič Anton	1901–1945
Gašperič Feliks	1905–1943
Gašperič Jožef	1918–1945
Kmet Anton	1925–1945
Kmet Franc	1902–1043
Kmet Rudolf	1905–1945
Kmet Stanislav	1918–1943
Kovač Jožef	1911–1945
Kovač Slavko	1917–1945
Lavrič Jožef	1919–1945
Lavrič Ludvik	1910–1943
Novak Franc	1926–1945
Novak Jožef	1924–1945
Papež Rudolf	1907–1943
Papež Franc	1896–1942
Rogelj Franc	1924–1945
Rogelj Jožef	1922–1945
Slak Anton	1911–1945
Slak Franc	1911–1945
Slak Jože	1916–1943
Vidmar Jožef	1919–1945
Zupančič Adolf	1924–1944
Zupančič Viktor	1927–1945

SREDNJI LIPOVEC

Benčina Stanislav	1912–1945
Vidmar Jože	1883–1945
Hrovat Leopold	1910–1945
Grandovec Anton	1909–1943
Grandovec Jože	1914–1944
Kmet Anton	1924–1942
Kužnik Ferdinand	1914–1943
Kužnik Franc	1912–1944
Kužnik Jože	1920–1942
Lavrič Ana	1851–1942
Može Ladislav	1924–1945
Novinec Alojz	1921–1942
Novinec Henrik	1924–1945
Rižnar Franc	1903–1945
Špringer Janez	1923–1945
Urbančič Albin	1902–1943
Urbančič Karel	1903–1943
Uršič Alojz	1897–1945
Uršič Franc	1923–1945
Zupančič Alojz	1922–1945
Zupančič Anton	1920–1945
Zupančič Štefan	1924–1945

SELA

Gnidovec Ciril	1911–1942
Gnidovec Feliks	1909–1942
Gnidovec Karel	1925–1945
Legan Franc	1919–1942
Legan Jožef	1922–1945
Murn Alfonz	1923–1945
Zaletelj Anton	1933–1943
Zaletelj Franc	1925–1945

VELIKI LIPOVEC

Bobnar Jože	1894–1942
Erbida Anton	1924–1945
Erbida Feliks	1890–1943
Erbida Feliks	1921–1943
Erbida Jože	1896–1942
Flis Rudolf	1898–1943
Gnidovec Anton	1919–1942
Gnidovec Franc	1922–1943
Gnidovec Jožef	1924–1945
Gorenčič Stanislav	1921–1945
Jarc Henrik	1908–1942
Jarc Janez	1925–1943
Jarc Mihael	1902–1943
Jerše Ignac	1897–1942
Jerše Ignac	1925–1945
Kužnik Albin	1898–1942
Lavrič Franc	1906–1945
Lavrič Valentin	1914–1945
Mirtič Janez	1893–1943
Mirtič Janez	1925–1945
Novinec Feliks	1926–1943
Novinec Silvester	1926–1943
Praznik Mihael	1898–1942
Štupar Janez	1904–1943
Zupančič Janez	1919–1945
Zupančič Jožef	1916–1945
Zupančič Leopold	1911–1945
Zupančič Silvester	1921–1944
Zupančič Štefan	1917–1945

ŽUPNIJA BLAGOVICA

Ploščo postavila občina Lukovica leta 2002. 7 naselij, 20 žrtev.



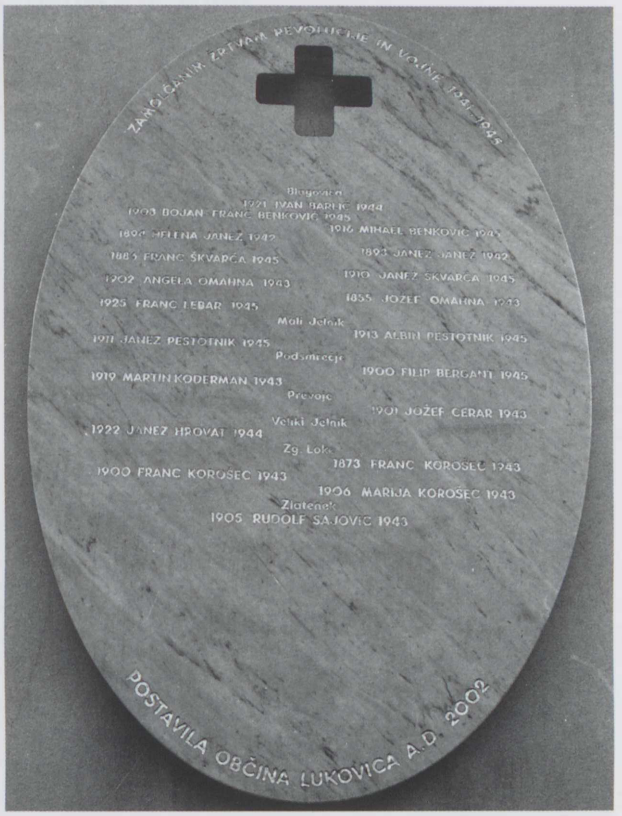


Foto Ivo Žajdela

BLAGOVICA

Barlič Ivan	1921–1944
Benkovič Bojan Franc	1903–1945
Benkovič Mihael	1916–1945
Janež Helena	1894–1942
Janež Janez	1893–1942
Škvarča Franc	1886–1945
Škvarča Janez	1910–1945
Omahna Angela	1902–1943
Omahna Jožef	1855–1943
Lebar Franc	1925–1945

MALI JELNIK

Pestotnik Albin	1913–1945
Pestotnik Janez	1911–1945

PODSMREČJE

Bergant Filip	1900–1945
Koderman Martin	1919–1943

PREVOJE

Cerar Jožef	1901–1943

VELIKI JELNIK

Hrovat Janez	1922–1944

ZGORNJE LOKE

Korošec Franc	1900–1943
Korošec Franc	1873–1943
Korošec Marija	1906–1943

ZLATENEK

Sajovic Rudolf	1905–1943

BREZNICA, ŽUPNIJA ŠKOFJA LOKA

Plošča postavljena leta 1993 na podružnični cerkvici Sv. Lovrenca. 11 domačij, 20 žrtev.





Foto Ivo Žajdela

GRILONKOV

Ambrožič Janko	1919–1946

NACE

Demšar Ignac	1891–1942

SUŠNIKOVI

Habjan Jože	1911–1945
Habjan Lovre	1916–1945
Habjan Janez	1918–1945
Habjan Tone	1924–1944

MAVŽAR

Habjan Tone	1912–1945

POTOČNIKOVI

Krajnik Jakob	1926–1945
Krajnik Franc	1888–1942
Krajnik Janez	1915–1945

NACKOVA

Kožuh Janez	1911–1945
Kožuh Franc	1922–1943

HOMOLOVI

Klobovs Jaka	1915–1945
Klobovs Jože	1901–1945
Klobovs Tone	1917–1945
Klobovs Martin	1922–1945

ZALUBNIKARJEV

Pintar Matija	1902–1945

DAGARINOV

Stanonik Jože	1913–1945

KALANOV

Sušnik Pavle	1913–1945

MEŽNARJEV

Šink Matija	1915–1945

ŽUPNIJA BRUSNICE

Pokopališka cerkvica Sv. Družine s spominskimi kamni. 9 naselij, 94 žrtev.
Kamni kot plošče, postavljeni leta 2006.



Foto Franc Popek

USTAVI SE POPOTNIK
IN PREBERI IMENA
NA TEH SEDMIH KAMNIH
KI TU NAS OPOMINJAJO
IN PROSIJO V NEBO
ZA USMILJENJE IN PAMET

UMRLI SO OD TUJE
IN DOMAČE VOJNE
OD TUJEGA POHLEPA
IN OD BLODNJE BRATOV
POKONČANI
ZVESTI VERI IN JEZIKU

BILI SO VSI IZ TEH VASI
A SE ZA MNOGE
NE VE KJE ZDAJ LEŽIJO
ZATO POSTOJ
IN SE TU PREKRIŽAJ
IN POMOLI
KAKOR DA BI STAL OB GROBU

V LETU GOSPODOVEM 2006
POSTAVILI ŽUPNIJA BRUSNICE
IN
NOVA SLOVENSKA ZAVEZA

ŽUPNIJA BRUSNICE

DOLENJI SUHADOL

Gorjanc Martin	1920–1944
Gorjanc Martin	1920–1945
Grubar Franc	1924–1945
Paderšič Rudolf	1908–1943
Pavlin Ivan	1923–1943
Pavlin Alojz	1925–1944
Rajk Franc	1896–1945
Rajk Marija	1918–1942
Volčjak Jakob	1915–1943

GABRJE

Erjavec Franc	1910–1943
Gazvoda Janez	1890–1943
Klemenčič Franc	1903–1943
Klevišar Jožef	1913–1943
Kosec Janez	1921–1944
Kozlevčar Anton	1926–1943
Kralj Anton	1902–1944
Mežnar Jožef	1893–1943
Mežnar Jožef	1921–1944
Mohar Anton	1909–1942
Mrak Martin	1909–1943
Pipan Frančišek	1910–1943
Rajk Janez	1912–1944
Rajk Marija	1931–1942
Rudman Janez	1919–1943
Saje Alojzij	1922–1943
Starman Antonija	1913–1943
Štravs Franc	1923–1943
Štravs Janez	1920–1943
Štravs Jože	1922–1942

GORENJI SUHADOL

Božič Neža	1915–1943
Božič Frančiška	1920–1942
Luzar Janez	1912–1945
Luzar Zdravko	1915–1945
Rolih Miha	1930–1943

GUMBERK

Avguštin Alojz	1903–1945

JUGORJE

Kobe Matija	1900–1945
Mežnar Marija	1871–1942
Mežnar Matija	1873–1942
Šmit Josip	1902–1942

LESKOVEC

Božič Jožef	1909–1945
Božič Janez	1912–1945
Božič Anton	1920–1945
Božič Franc	1921–1945
Božič Stanislav	1926–1945
Franko Franc	1912–1944
Golob Janez	1917–1945
Vovko Janez	1925–1945

RATEŽ

Avguštin Alojz	1903–1945
Avsec Franc	1934–1945
Blatnik Jožef	1893–1942
Erjavec Franc	1901–1945
Junc Jožef	1891–1942
Kosec Anton	1911–1945
Luzar Franc	1902–1944
Pavlin Franc	1892–1942
Škrbec Janez	1925–1945
Škrbec Jožef	1924–1945
Tramte Franc	1915–1942
Volčjak Franc	1913–1945
Vovko Jože	1916–1945
Vrtačič Franc	1921–1945

VELIKE IN MALE BRUSNICE

Božič Frančiška	1896–1945
Brudar Janez	1902–1943
Brulc Janez	1914–1945

ŽUPNIJA BRUSNICE

Čopič Anton	1908–1942
Deželan Franc	1900–1944
Deželan Janez	1922–1945
Franko Anton	1914–1945
Franko Martin	1922–1945
Hrastar Božo	1917–1945
Hrastar Rudolf	1917–1944
Hudoklin Alojz	1901–1942
Kelvišar Janez	1925–1945
Kranjc Janez	1918–1944
Kranjc Jožef	1915–1945
Kraševec Jožef	1905–1942
Lenarčič Janez	1904–1943
Lukše Franc	1915–1943
Medle Franc	1894–1942
Medle Marija	1898–1942
Mikolič Anton	1925–1945
Mikolič Gregor	1924–1944
Mrak Anton	1910–1945
Mrak Franc	1918–1945
Mrak Jakob	1916–1945
Pavlič Anton	1917–1943
Rajar Franc	1921–1945
Rajer Jože	1921–1945
Rajk Frančišek	1934–1944
Rosenberg Ervin	1901–1942
Škrbec Matija	1903–1943
Uhernik Anton	1920–1945
Zorko Franc	1902–1945
Železnik Jože	1913–1945

Foto Franc Popek



ŽUPNIJA ČEŠNJICE NAD BLAGOVICO

Postavila občina Blagovica leta 2002. 5 naselij, 9 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

GABROVNICA

Kancilja Janez	1886–1943
Urankar Jakob	1925–1943

LASENO

Žibert Franc	1911–1942
Žibert Marija	1915–1942

POLJANE

Resnik Alojz	1923–

PŠAJNOVICA

Prvinšek Agata	1920–1942
Prvinšek Ciril	1914–1942
Prvinšek Marija	1903–1942

SELCE

Burkeljca Avguštin	1924–

ŽUPNIJA DRAGATUŠ

Plošča v kapelici pred cerkvijo postavljena leta 2002. 9 naselij, 24 + 6 romskih žrtev.



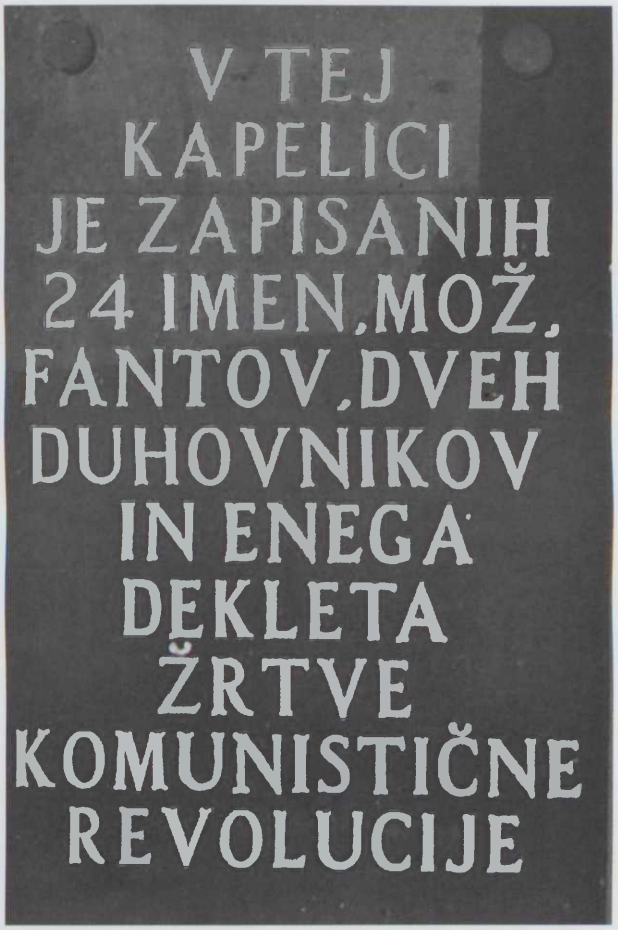


Foto Ivo Žajdela

BELČJI VRH

Ivanič Jurij	1923–1943

DRAGATUŠ

Jarc Alfonz	1904–1970
Omahna Jakob	1884–1942

DRAGOVANJA VAS

Kocjan Vinko	1926–1945
Žvab Alojz	1921–1045
6 Romov: Hudorovac	–1942

GOLEK

Fink Jože	1891–1943

OBRH

Bohte Janez	1904–1945
Puhek Alojzija	1920–1944
Puhek Peter	1911–1944
Štefanc Franc	1905–1945
Žalec Franc	1919–1945

PODLOG

Šimec Franc	1922–1942
Šimec Matija	1897–1942

SELA

Metež Jože	1920–1945

ŽUPNIJA DRAGATUŠ

TANČA GORA

Murn Alojzij	1905–1943
Puhek Štefan	1903–1943
Štefanič Janez	1909–1944
Tomec Jože	1911–1941
Turk Peter	1916–1945

VELIKI NERAJEC

Dražumerič Stane	1919–1945
Lamut Jože	1920–1945
Lašič Franc	1922–1945
Metež Franc	1921–1945
Metež Matija	1911–1945



Foto Ivo Žajdela

GLOBODOL, ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

Ploščo na pokopališki cerkvici postavili svojci leta 1994. 4 naselja, 49 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

DOLENJI GLOBODOL

Virc Alojz	1925–1943
Cesar Radoslav	1924–1944
Kolenc Anton	1914–1944
Kolenc Jože	1924–1944
Sukovič Anton	1921–1944

Cesar Leopold	1926–1945
Kolenc Alojz	1914–1945
Kolenc Alojz	1918–1945
Kolenc Franc	1926–1945
Kužnik Leopold	1925–1945
Murn Janez	1912–1945
Rozman Edvard	1922–1945
Rozman Lado	1926–1945
Sukovič Alojz	1927–1945
Sukovič Ivan	1913–1945

GLOBODOL, ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

GORENJI GLOBODOL

Pust Anton	1908–1942
Pust Marjeta	1908–1942
Pust Anton	1921–1942
Bobnar Martin	1924–1942
Bobnar Anton	1902–1943
Gašperič Feliks	1905–1943
Gole Rudolf	1898–1943
Smrke Janez	1903–1943
Pust Jože	1921–1944
Smrke Janez	1912–1944
Avbar Anton	1910–1945
Berus Franc	1917–1945
Bobnar Janez	1904–1945
Jarc Alojz	1915–1945
Kolenc Anton	1922–1945
Pekolj Alojz	1921–1945
Pust Alojz	1915–1945
Pust Alojz	1924–1945
Pust Anton	1920–1945
Pust Leopold	1922–1945
Rozman Anton	1903–1945
Slak Anton	1913–1945
Pust Alojz	1916–1946

GRČ VRH

Sukovič Alojz	1923–1945
Sukovič Leon	1925–1945

SREDNJI GLOBODOL

Primc Jožefa	1902–1942
Brezar Stanko	1922–1944
Cesar Alojz	1921–1944
Grivec Alojz	1926–1944
Bobnar Franc	1926–1945
Cesar Franc	1927–1945
Cesar Leopold	1923–1945
Grivec Jože	1924–1945
Štepic Vinko	1923–1945



Foto Ivo Žajdela

GODEŠIČ, ŽUPNIJA RETEČE

Spominsko ploščo so postavili sovaščani v atriju podružnične cerkve leta 1993.
Napisanih je 15 žrtev, 12 imen je bilo po odločbi sodišča izbrisanih.



GODEŠIČ			
Avguštin Ludvik	1925–1944	Kavčič Martin	1921–1944
Bertoncelj Andrej	1898–1943	Krajnik Ivan	1921–1945
Dolinar Alojz	1909–1944	Križaj Franc	1924–1945
Gorjanc Lovro	1912–1945	Križaj Jože	1925–1944
Habjan Jože	1921–1944	Križaj Polde	1926–1945
Jugovic Ana	1878–1943	Tavčar Pavel	1917–1943
Jugovic Peter	1924–1943	Virant Franc	1904–1944
		Volčič Dominik	1925–1945

GORA PRI SODRAŽICI

Ploščo postavili Gorniki Gornikom, žrtvam vojn XX. stoletja, za cerkvijo Petrinci v letu 2001. 5 naselij. Prva vojna 1914–1918 6 žrtev, druga vojna 1941–1945, zamolčanih 38 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

BETONOVO	
Čampa Albin	1923–1945
Samsa Leopold	1918–1945
Vesel France	1924–1945

JANEŽI	
Debevc Jože	1904–1945
Gornik Alojz	1924–1945
Gornik Anton	1916–1945
Gornik Jože	1925–1945

KRAČALI	
Arko Janez	919–1945
Arko Stane	–1945
Čampa Alojz	1927–1945
Čampa Anton	1925–1945
Čampa Stanko	1940–1944
Krže Albin	–1945
Krže Jože	1926–1945
Lavrič Ludvik	1926–1945

Samsa Franc	1936–1944
Samsa Ivan	1913–1945
Virant Alojz	1925–1945

KRŽETI

Arko Alojz	1924–1945
Košmrlj Alojz	1920–1943
Košmelj Marija	1886–1942
Krže Alojz	1923–1944
Lavrič Alojz	1918–1945
Lavrič Franc (Karol)	1913–1945
Mahne Ignac	1897–1942
Šilc Alojz	1924–1945

PETRINCI

Arko Ivan	–1945
Arko Jože	–1945
Gornik Jožef	1905–1945
Gornik Jožef	1930–1942
Ivančič Ciril	1915–1942
Ivančič Ivan	1919–1942
Ivančič Leopold	1917–1942
Ivančič Stanko	1911–1945
Lavrič Ivan	1925–1945
Levstek Janez	1923–1945
Levstek Jože	1924–1945
Peček Mirko	1925–1945



Foto Ivo Žajdela

Ploščo postavili svojci in sovaščani v letu 1997. 5 naselij, 16 žrtev.

ŽRTVAM II. SVETOVNE VOJNE 1941-1945 V SPOMIN



Foto Ivo Žajdela

GOLNIK

Dolžan Alfonz	1912–1944
Mali Stanko	1923–1943
Markun Alojzij	1924–1943

GORIČE

Rakovec Stanko	1922–1944
Švegelj Anton	1921–1944
Švegelj Janez	1880–1942
Vevar Vincenc	1919–1944

LETENCE

Mali Andrej	1923–1944
Stare Valentin	1900–1945
Stare Peter	1926–1945
Stare Veronika	1930–1945
Zaplotnik Ignacij	1921–1944

SREDNJA VAS

Ribnikar Janko	1924–1944

ZALOG

Kokalj Marija	1905–1945
Toporš Andrej	1923–1944
Toporš Franc	1920–1945

SVOJCI IN SOVAŠČANI VAS NISMO POZABILI. GORIČE, OKTOBER 1997

KARTELJEVO, ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

Postavili svojci v letu 1997. 7 naselij, 33 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

GORENJE KARTELJEVO

Fišter Jože	1901–1944
Gerdenc Alojz	1925–1943
Kolenc Franc	1899–1942
Starič Jože	1914–1945

DOLENJE KARTELJEVO

Borštnar Ernest	1920–1943
Florjančič Anton	1925–1945
Kresal Franc	1898–1943
Krivec Jože	1926–1945
Lokar Anton	1919–1944
Saje Rudi	1924–1943
Starič Alojz	1924–1945
Starič Anton	1920–1945
Strgar Jože	1919–1942

SELO

Koračin Jože	1924–1945
Mahnič Jože	1920–1945
Metelko Janez	1923–1945

KARTELJEVO, ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

GORENJE KAMENJE

Bašelj Franc	1922–1944
Bašelj Jože	1924–1945
Gerdenc Jože	1907–1945
Gerdenc Ludvik	1924–1942
Grabnar Franc	1917–1944

DOLENJE KAMENJE

Lužar Franc	1908–1945
Miklič Anron	1926–1945
Pate Alojz	1925–1945
Pate Ciril	1927–1945
Saje Alojz	1925–1945
Saje Franc	1926–1945

GLOBOČDOL

Avbar Alojz	1926–1945
Globokar Anton	1914–1945
Žužek Franc	1911–1944

DOBJE

Hrastar Anton	1924–1945
Hrastar Stanko	1927–1945
Krivec Stanko	1928–1945

ŽUPNIJA KRAŠNJA PRI LUKOVICI

Postavila občina Lukovica leta 2001. 7 naselij, 26 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

KRAŠNJA		KORENO	
Burja Ignacij	1899–1942	Barlič Peter	1921–1945
Hribar Jože	1903–1942	Cvek Franci	1934–1942
Hribar Pavle	1923–1944	Cvek Frančišek	1903–1942
Lukan Janez	1873–1942	Cvek Neža	1906–1942
Podmiljšak Viktor	1899–1943		
Urankar Janez	1920–1942		

ŽUPNIJA KRAŠNJA PRI LUKOVICI

KRAJNO BRDO

Rogljič Tomaž	1866–1943
Urbanija Vinko	1908–1945

SPODNJE LOKE

Bergant Marija	1885–1944
Burja Marija	1888–1944
Majdič Peter	1930–1944
Štefančič Janez	1910–1942

TRNJAVA

Iglič Antonija	1866–1942
Iglič Berta	1890–1943
Iglič France	1888–1943
Iglič Helena	1899–1942
Iglič Valentin	1898–1942
Iglič Jakob	1925–1942
Hribar Vladislav	1912–1942
Vehovec Franc	1882–1942

VRH NAD KRAŠNJO

Prosenc Venčeslav	1912–1944

ŽIROVŠE

Majdič Matija	1920–1945

ŽUPNIJE MESTA LJUBLJANA

21 župnij: BARJE, BEŽIGRAD, ČRNUČE, DRAVLJE, FUŽINE, KODELJEVO, KOSEZE, MARIJINO OZNANJENJE, MOSTE, PODUTIK, RAKOVNIK, SV. JAKOB, SV. KRIŽ, SV. NIKOLAJ, SV. PETER, SV. TROJICA, ŠIŠKA, ŠMARTNO OB SAVI, TRNOVO, VIČ, SV. JAKOB OB SAVI

2 dodatni plošči, postavljeni v letu 2011, 149 imen, napisani že v Drugi knjigi FSP.



Foto Franc Popek

Andoljšek Janez	1901–1945	Brodnik Bogo	1911–1943
Arnšek Anton	–1944	Ciuha Ciril	1895–1945
Ažnik Maks	1918–1945	Ciuha Olga	1913–1945
Bajt Marko	1922–1945	Čeplak Franc	1914–1945
Bajželj Josip	1891–1945	Derganc Jožef	1902–1945
Baraga Miroslav	1923–1943	Dežan Franci	1914–1945
Barič Matija	1919–1944	Dežan Vinko	1924–1945
Berlot Jože	1912–1945	Dimec Alojzij	1911–1945
Brancelj Janez	1906–1945	Dolinar Anton	1921–1944
Bregar Lado	1925–1943	Dominc Milenko	1926–1945

Dornik Marjan	1919–1945
Erjavc Vlado	1925–1945
Eržen Ivan	1902–1945
Feldstein Milan	1916–1945
Ferjančič Bogdan	1924–1945
Fink Miloš	1925–1945
Gradišek Zvone	1925–1946
Grlj Jože	1926–1944
Guzelj Leon	1909–1945
Hanžič Valentin	1910–1945
Hauptman Miroslav	1906–1945
Hrovat Jože	1925–1945
Hrovat Ludvik	1923–1945
Hrovatin Milan	1908–1945
Humar Franc	1914–1945
Ižanc Rozalija	1908–1945
Jakša Ana	–1942
Jakša Tone	1910–1942
Jamar Marjan	1922–1945
Jamnik Franc	1912–1945
Jeločnik Marjan	1916–1945
Jelševar Franc	1903–1945
Jereb Ivan	1920–1943
Jerman Marjan	1925–1943
Jerman Milan	1920–1945
Jeršin Janez	1922–1945
Kalinič Ilija	1909–1943
Kastelic Franc	1923–1945
Kastelic Franc	1925–1945
Keržan Ivan	1916–1945
Keržič Anton	1924–1945
Kokalj Marjan	1919–1945
Koman Gabrijel	–1943
Kos Milan	–1944
Koščak Milan	1930–1945
Košir Stane	1911–1945
Kozinc Tone	1920–1945
Kranjc Viktor	1916–1945
Kreč Mirko	1907–1945
Kristan Edo	1917–1945
Kristan Franc	1926–1945
Kušan Nikola	1911–1945
Lavrič Ivan	1903–1945
Levc Janez	1916–1945
Lovšin Andrej	1920–1945
Makše Leopold	1915–1942
Malis Ivan	1912–1945
Marolt Lojze	1923–1945
Marvin Franci	1911–1945
Novak Karol	1922–1945
Novak Milan	1924–1945
Novinec Franci	1922–1945
Oblak Stanko	1911–1943
Oblath Dušan	1915–1942
Omerza Ivo	1921–1945
Otrin Miha	1928–1945
Pavlin Adalbert	1927–1945
Pavlin Pavle	1923–1945
Pavlovčič Anton	1883–1945
Perko Mihael	1890–1945
Petar Jakob	–1943
Petrič Barica	1921–1945
Pirjevec Marjan	1925–1945
Pogačar Janez	1912–1945
Pozaršek Martin	1867–1945
Poznič Franc	1907–1945
Prelogar Viljem	1923–1945
Ratej Franc	1899–1945
Raznožnik Franc	1908–1945
Razpotnik Metod	1898–1945
Remic Franjo	1889–1945
Režek Janez	1924–1943
Rozman Jože	1924–1944
Rožman Dušan	1903–1945

Sedej Albin	1924–1945
Senčar Ernest	1912–1944
Slavujič Kamilo	1914–1945
Smuk Edi	1927–1945
Srakar Alfonz	1925–1945
Starc Alojz	1915–1945
Stele Peter	1918–1945
Stopar Bogo	1925–1945
Stopar Franc	1921–1945
Strah Henrik	1899–1945
Škedelj Martin	1905–1945
Škerlj Stane	1923–1943
Škufca Vinko	1909–1945
Šprah Otmar	1910–1945
Štefančič Lovro	1924–1943
Štrubelj Franci	1903–1945
Šturm Peter	1905–1945
Šulc Avgust	1911–1945
Šurk Ludvik	1905–1945
Šuštaršič Franc	1913–1945
Šušteršič Ivan	1925–1945
Tertnik Ignacij	1901–1945
Tiček Alojz	1909–1945
Tiček Janez	1899–1945
Tomšič Franc	1908–1945
Toporiš Ivan	1923–1945
Travnik Jože	1921–1945
Travnik Jože	1922–1945
Travnik Ludvik	1923–1945
Trlep Tone	1913–1945
Uršič Franc	1926–1945
Vehovec Janez	1911–1945
Verbič Ivan	1926–1945
Verlič Jože	1907–1945
Vlachy Franjo	1887–1945
Vodnik Srečko	1918–1943
Vrbinc Alojz	1907–1945
Vrhovec Albin	1911–1945
Weiss Božidar	1897–1945
Zadnikar Jože	1908–1945
Zajc Peregrin	1925–1945
Zajec Edvard	1910–1945
Zajec Ludvik	1911–1945
Zakrajšek Alojzij	1908–1945
Zakrajšek Alojzij	1926–1945
Zakrajšek Stanko	1923–1945
Zalar Jožko	1911–1945
Zalokar Ludvik	1916–1945
Zaman Ludvik	1909–1945
Zanoškar Ferdinand	1911–1945
Zavadlav Stanko	1907–1943
Zupan Viljem	1915–1945
Zupanc Albin	1919–1945
Žejn Ivan	–1944
Žitnik Alojz	1918–1945

ŽUPNIJA LOM POD STORŽIČEM

Postavljena v letu 2007. 15 žrtev.



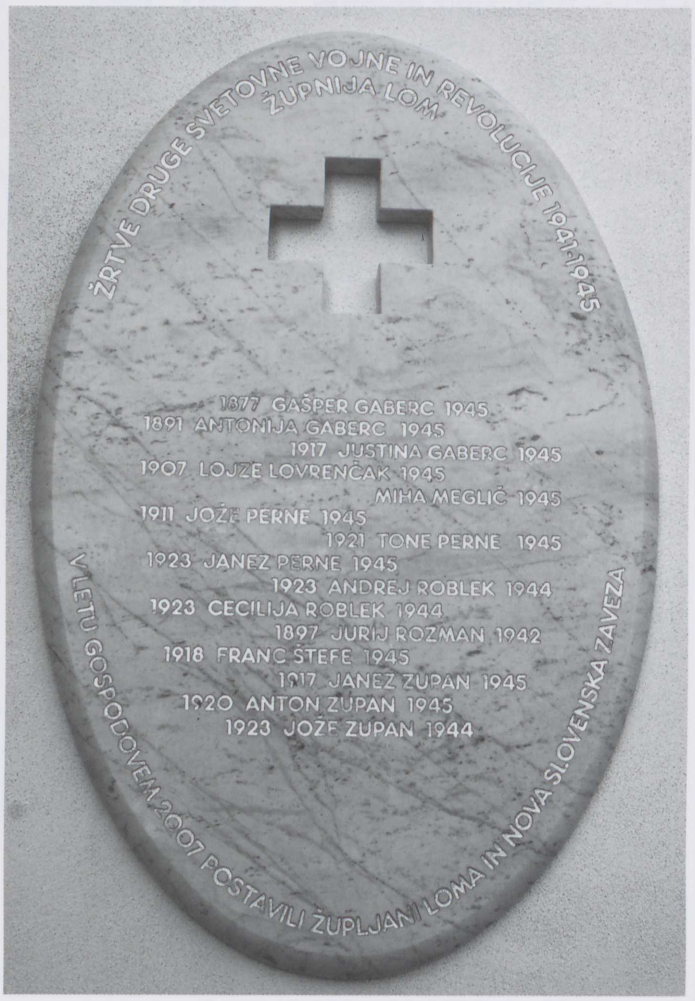


Foto Ivo Žajdela

LOM POD STORŽIČEM	
Gaberc Antonija	1891–1945
Gaberc Gašper	1877–1945
Gaberc Justina	1917–1945
Lovrenčak Lojze	1907–1945
Meglič Miha	–1945
Perne Jože	1911–1945
Perne Tone	1921–1945
Perne Janez	1923–1945
Roblek Andrej	1923–1944
Roblek Cecilija	1923–1944
Rozman Jurij	1897–1942
Štefe Franc	1918–1945
Zupan Anton	1920–1945
Zupan Janez	1917–1945
Zupan Jože	1923–1944

ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

Plošče je postavila občina Mirna Peč leta 2002. 24 naselij, 173 žrtev,

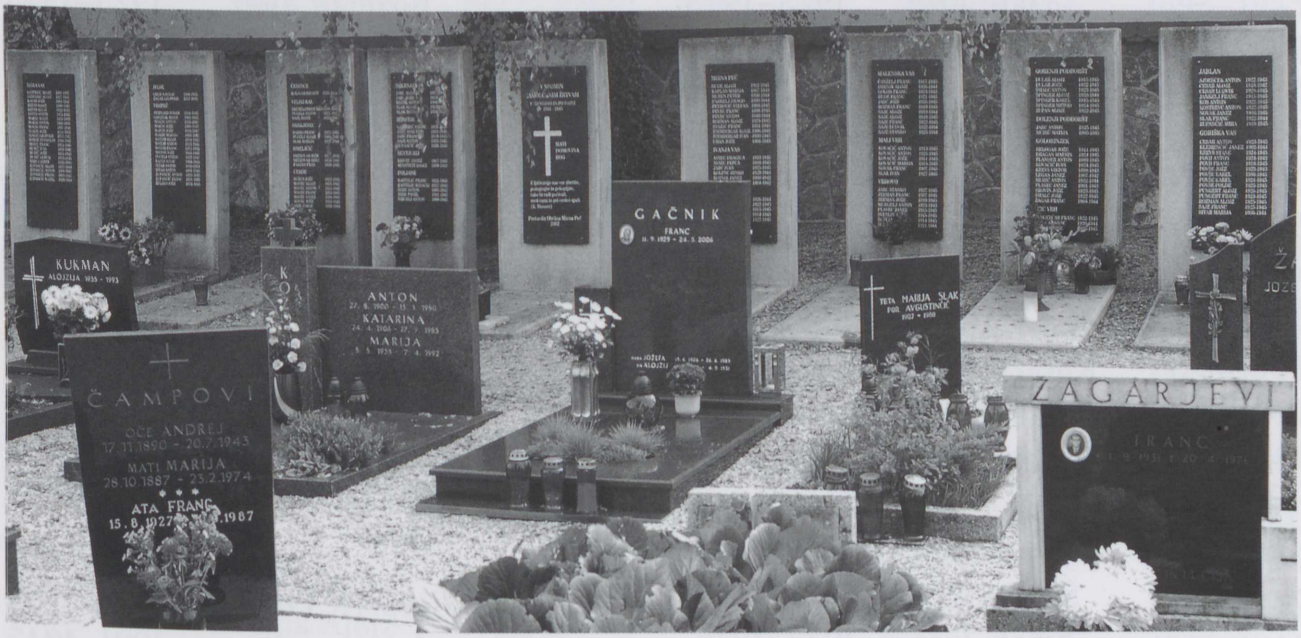


Foto Ivo Žajdela

BIŠKA VAS

Gašperič Alojz	1901–1945
Gašperič Alojz	1927–1945
Kavar Jože	1901–1942
Krevs Alojz	1898–1943
Krevs Alojz	1922–1945
Krevs Anton	1924–1945
Makše Alojz	1928–1943
Makše Anton	1900–1945
Makše Franc	1897–1942
Makše Jože	1911–1945
Makše Leopold	1915–1942
Makše Stanislav	1916–1945
Muhič Franc	1924–1945
Muhič Ivan	1920–1945
Muhič Jože	1915–1945
Muhič Ludvik	1923–1945
Šere Gašper	1920–1945
Zupančič Alojz	1922–1944
ZupančičAnton	1908–1945
Zupančič Franc	1905–1942
Zupančič Karel	1920–1944

ČEMŠE

Bužga Jože	1922–1945
Mavec Alojz	1925–1942
Mavec Anton	1921–1942
Mavec Franc	1913–1945
Mavec Janez	1910–1945
Mavec Jože	1918–1945
Saje Jakob	1920–1944

ČEŠENCE

Koliger Ernest	1926–1944

DOLENJI PODBORŠT

Jarc Anton	1925–1945
Muhič Matija	1905–1945

ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

DOLENJA VAS

Jarc Alojz	1927–1944
Jarc Jože	1923–1943
Režek Anton	1909–1945
Slak Alojz	1921–1943
Slak Matija	1926–1945

GOLOBINJEK

Brlogar Jože	1911–1945
Dragan Martin	1924–1945
Flander Anton	1889–1945
Kovačič Ivan	1924–1945
Krevs Viktor	1898–1943
Legan Janez	1907–1942
Muhič Anton	1932–1944
Plavec Janez	1901–1943
Srovin Jože	1923–1945
Šmalc Jože	1922–1945
Žagar Franc	1904–1944

GORENJI PODBORŠT

Dular Alojz	1915–1945
Dular Jože	1922–1945
Šmalc Anton	1923–1945
Špringer Alojz	1920–1944
Špringer Karel	1915–1945
Špringer Metod	1925–1945
Zupan Alojz	1922–1945

GORIŠKA VAS

Cesar Anton	1923–1945
Klemenčič Janez	1902–1944
Krevs Stane	1924–1945
Povše Jože	1923–1943
Povše Karel	1880–1945
Povše Karel	1921–1945
Povše Polde	1925–1945
Povh Anton	1924–1943
Povh Franc	1918–1945
Pungert Alojz	1926–1945
Pungert Franc	1923–1945
Rozman Alojz	1925–1945
Saje Franc	1925–1945
Sitar Marija	1906–1944

GRČ VRH

Pungerčar Franc	1922–1945
Vodnik Ignac	1920–1944
Vodnik Jože	1922–1945

HMELJČIČ

Brezovar Jože	1915–1945
Brezovar Miha	1924–1945
Fabjan Franc	1926–1945

HRASTJE

Gašperič Franc	1926–1945
Jarc Avguštin	1921–1945
Jarc Franc	1919–1945
Saje Anton	1925–1944
Zupančič Jože	1926–1945

IVANJA VAS

Avsec Dragica	1933–1945
Avsec Pepca	1908–1945
Gole Jože	1918–1942
Jarc Ivan	1925–1945
Kolenc Hinko	1919–1944
Kotnik Janez	1900–1942
Makše Anton	1904–1942

JABLAN

Ajdešček Anton	1922–1943
Avbar Franc	1919–1945
Cesar Alojz	1918–1942
Cesar Ludvik	1928–1945
Jankelj Alojz	1924–1943
Jankelj Franc	1915–1945
Kostrevc Anton	1922–1945

Kos Anton 1922–1945
Novak Janez 1916–1945
Slak Franc 1922–1944
Zupančič Miha 1919–1945

JELŠE

Grlica Ignac 1908–1945
Žagar Leopold 1921–1945

JORDANKAL

Kotar Ivan 1926–1944
Rajer Franc 1922–1945
Slak Alojz 1915–1945
Špringer Anton 1914–1945
Špringer Ludvik 1922–1945

MALENSKA VAS

Čanželj Franc 1917–1945
Drenik Alojz 1926–1944
Golob Franc 1923–1945
Hude Franc 1921–1945
Jarc Jože 1926–1945
Rozman Franc 1919–1945
Saje Alojz 1910–1944
Saje Alojz 1918–1945
Saje Franc 1922–1945
Saje Ludvik 1922–1944
Saje Stanko 1925–1944

MALI VRH

Kovačič Anton 1925–1945
Kovačič Anton 1913–1945
Kovačič Marija 1915–1945
Kovačič Jože 1911–1945
Novak Franc 1907–1945
Slak Ivan 1927–1945

MIRNA PEČ

Hude Alojz 1922–1945
Kaplan Marija 1867–1943
Muren Peter 1930–1944
Parkelj Drago 1930–1944
Petrovič Štefan –1945
Pevec Franc 1898–1945
Pevec Gvido 1940–1944
Rozman Alojz 1925–1945
Starič Franc 1931–1945
Štembergar Ivan 1920–1945
Štembergar Alojz 1906–1942
Uhan Jože 1906–1945

ORKLJEVEC

Barbo Franc 1923–1945
Pugelj Alojz 1903–1945
Slak Marija 1897–1944

POLJANE

Kastelic Franc 1921–1945
Kastelic Ignacij 1927–1945
Režek Anton 1901–1941
Šere Anton 1905–1942
Šere Pavel 1921–1945
Šircelj Anton 1900–1945

ŠENTJURIJ

Krivec Janez 1917–1945
Monteti Janez 1899–1941

VELIKI KAL

Dremelj Frančiška 1909–1942
Pugelj Anton 1921–1945
Saje Alojz 1925–1945

VRHOVO

Jarc Stanko 1927–1945
Jerman Franc 1907–1945
Jerman Jože 1919–1945
Murgelj Anton 1923–1943
Plavec Janez 1915–1945
Svetlin Jože 1915–1945
Šuštar Alojz 1914–1945
Šuštar Ana 1921–1944

ŽUPNIJA MIRNA PEČ

VRHPEČ (Gradišče)

Bernard Polde	1916–1945
Greznik Alojz	1909–1945
Makše Anton	1923–1944
Makše Anton	1930–1943
Makše Jože	1900–1945
Makše Jože	1928–1943
Makše Marija	1903–1942
Matoh Alojz	1914–1945
Matoh Anton	1923–1945
Matoh Franc	1912–1945
Matoh Jože	1916–1945
Pucelj Anton	1922–1945
Rajer Ignac	1904–1945
Sitar Anton	1930–1943
Sitar Anton	1901–1945
Zupančič Anton	1920–1945
Zupančič Franc	1921–1945
Željko Jože	1926–1945



Foto Ivo Žajdela

Plošča postavljena v letu 2007. 13 naselij, 55 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

DOLENJE LAKNICE

Derepasko Franc	1922–1942
Dolenšek Franc	1922–1942
Dovšek Alojz	1921–1942
Fišter Franc	1920–1945
Gorenc Anton	1922–1945
Penca Janez	1913–1945
Penca Jože	1923–1943

SREDNJE LAKNICE

Gregorčič Jože	1910–1942

GORENJA VAS

Starič Jože	1915–1944

HRASTOVICA

Brinšek Gregor	1902–1945
Kržič Alojz	1918–1943
Sonc Ivan	1912–1945
Starič Ivan	1925–1945

LOG

Kovačič Egidij	1913–1945
Kovačič Janez	1903–1945
Kovačič Jože	1922–1945
Kovačič Jože	1925–1945
Mlakar Alojz	1922–1945
Zorc Alojz	1925–1944

ŽUPNIJA MOKRONOG

MARTINJA VAS

Kos Žan	1906–1945
Kralj Feliks	1896–1945
Kralj Feliks	1923–1945

MOKRONOG

Andlovec Julija	1905–1943
Dormiš Lovro	1900–1945
Flus Leopold	1920–1945
Hrovatič Jože	1908–1945
Kladnik Cvetko	1926–1945
Reholc Ladi	1922–1945
Rokavec Anton	1933–1945
Rodič Janez	1925–1943
Smrekar Anton	1894–1945
Škoda Anton	1925–1945
Škofljanc Alojz	1925–1945

OSTROŽNIK

Bovhan Janez	1905–1945
Hlebec Anton	1914–1944
Jerman Janez	1923–1945
Pišek Stanko	1925–1945
Tratar Anton	1920–1945
Tratar Jože	1923–1945

PUGLED

Kravcar Karel	1925–1945
Smrekar Jože	1906–1943

RIBJEK

Gorjup Janez	1927–1944
Orešnik Jože	1922–1945
Tratar Karel	1914–1944

SLEPŠEK

Strupeh Anton	1885–1942
Strupeh Anton	1914–1945
Tratar Jože	1923–1945
Zupet Jože	1924–1945

SVETI KRIŽ

Ban Franc	1892–1942
Ban Jožefa	1885–1942
Hočevar Jože	1926–1945

SVETI VRH

Grom Milko	1921–1944
Grom Zvonko	1926–1945
Ržen Marija	1922–1942
Župančič Jože	1908–1945

VSI PRSTI TREPETAJO PO PIŠČALI,
GLASOVI TIHI BOŽAJO ROKO,
TAKO RAD SEGEL BI V GLOBOKO DNO,
KJER BREZ GLASU SO BRATJE OBLEŽALI.

FRANCE BALANTIČ

Plošča postavljena v letu 2005. 35 naselij, 101 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

ZAMOLČANIM ŽRTVAM
1941–1945

BLAGOR MIROLJUBNIM ... (Mt 5.9 b)
ZA MIR IN SPRAVO

ČEŠNJICE

Grilj Anton	1920–1945
Grilj Janez	1917–1942
Grilj Franc	1925–1942
Grilj Janez	1892–1942
Kos Ivan	1919–1945
Vesel Ciril	1925–1944

DEŠEN

Rotar Franc	1876–1943

DOLE POD SV. TROJICO

Konjar Jože	1907–1945

DOLE PRI KRAŠCAH

Pergar Anton	1926–1945

ŽUPNIJI MORAVČE in PEČE

DRTIJA

Brinovec Alojz	1897–1943
Majce Franc	1882–1944
Polšak Gena	–1942
Polšak Gustelj	–1942
Učakar Janez	1919–1945

DVORJE

Klopčič Franc	1920–1945
Klopčič Janez	1917–1945

GABRJE

Škrabanja Ignacij	1922–1944
Škrabanja Janez	1919–1945
Škrabanja Valentin	1911–1945

GORICA

Bistan Anton	1918–1944
Bistan Janez	1924–1943
Cerar Anton	1901–1946
Dragar Jože	1909–1945
Kraševec Franc	1917–1944
Kraševec Janez	1922–1945
Kraševec Valentin	1925–1943
Kunavar Anton	1915–1945

GORIČICA PRI MORAVČAH

Prašnikar Filip	1921–1943

HRASTJE

Lavrič Ignacij	1924–1945

HRASTNIK

Požar Valentin	1924–1943

HRIB NAD RIBČAMI

Kokalj Ivan	1926–1945

IMENJE

Novak Franc	1925–1944
Novak Miha	1926–1945

KOVAČIJA

Povirk Stanislav	1920–1942

KRAŠCE

Bergant Janez	1905–1942
Bergant Štefan	1908–1945
Birk Franc	1906–1945
Grilj Janez	1924–1944
Roglič Franc	1914–1943

LIMBARSKA GORA

Mrak Magdalena	1875–1943
Sinol Marija	1889–1943
Orehek Ferdinand	1908–1942
Toman Pavla	1926–1943
Toman Jakob	1920–1945

MORAVČE

Jančar Martin	1908–1945
Javoršek Janez	1919–1944
Klopčič Avgust	1912–1943
Klopčič Rudolf	1913–1943
Orehek Franc	1881–1943
Podbevšek Janez	1907–1943
Šlibar Franc	1920–1943
Šlibar Stane	1922–1943
Vrečar Izidor	1925–1945
Vrečar Viktor	1926–1944

MOŠENIK

Klopčič Stanislav	1907–1945
Kobilšek Karol	1914–1945
Pavlič Anton	1909–1943

NEGASTERN

Kocjančič Ignac	1892–1943
Kocjančič Janez	1888–1943
Majdič Fortunat	1905–1942
Majdič Ignac	1915–1944
Majdič Valentin	1904–1943
Rebolj Alojz	1919–1945
Rebolj Vincenc	1924–1945
Zalaznik Janez	1920–1945

PEČE

Mal Franc	1920–1944
Topolšek Franc	1924–1945

PODSTRAN

Koprivšek Janez	1891–1942
Koprivšek Rudolf	1924–1942
Us Mavricij	1921–1945

PRIKRNICA

Jerin Janez	1914–1945
Kopač Mavricij	1922–1945
Novak Vinko	1913–1945
Ravnikar Martin	1908–1945

RIBČE

Maselj Angela	1907–1944
Maselj Angelca	1933–1944

SELCE

Krulc Stanislav	1921–1945
Krulc Viktor	1919–1945

SELO

Cerar Franc	1919–1943

SP. TUŠTANJ

Cerar Lovrenc	1909–1942
Svetlin Franc	1906–1945
Svetlin Ignac	1909–1944

STEGNE

Cerar Ciril	1920–1943

STRAŽA

Kos Maks	1922–1944

ŠTEBALIJA

Kotar Karel	1913–1945

VELIKA VAS

Šuštar Franc	1913–1944

VINJE

Avbelj Ciril	1923–1945
Cerar Ignacij	1930–1944
Cerar Janez	1919–1943
Cerar Janez	1887–1943
Pergar Janez	1896–1944

VRHPOLJE

Klopčič Ciril	1920–1945
Klopčič Janez	1924–1943
Klopčič Stanislav	1912–1945
Pele Karol	1914–1945

ZALOG

Vehovec Valentin	1926–1944

ZG. JAVORŠČICA

Birk Julija	1921–1944
Krušnik Martin	1922–1945
Krušnik Peter	1913–1945

ZG. KOSEZE

Barlič Marija	1888–1942
Uranič Franc	1919–1943

ŽUPNIJA NAKLO

Plošča postavljena v letu 2000 ob vhodu na pokopališče zunaj kraja Naklo. 5 naselij, 38 žrtev.



Foto Jože Kočar

POMNIK
ŽRTVAM KOMUNISTIČNEGA NASILJA
IN PRISILNO MOBILIZIRANIM V NEMŠKO VOJSKO
V ČASU DRUGE SVETOVNE VOJNE OD 1941–1945

ŽUPNIJA NAKLO

NAKLO

Bajželj Vili	1922–1944
Črnilec Julijana	1916–1944
Gabrič Janko	1907–1942
Gabrič Lucija	1921–1944
Godnič Alojz	1920–1944
Horvat Alojz	1921–1942
Horvat Vinko	1919–1942
Kaštivnik Anton	1914–1944
Leskovec Anton	1917–1944
Poklukar Franc	1926–1944
Poličar Stanislav	1920–1944
Rebernak Jakob	1879–1945
Rozman Avguštin	1926–1944
Smrekar Ivan	1926–1945
Vidic Andrej	1899–1944
Vrtačnik Sašo	1914–1944
Jošt Janez	1903–1943
Križaj Janez	1881–1945

OKROGLO

Drinovec Janko	1906–1943
Eržen Anton	1924–1944

STRAHINJ

Grašič Peter	1923–1943
Kisovec Jernej	1886–1944
Kuhar Franc	1912–1944
Lahovec Polde	1916–1944
Leben Milan	1926–1944
Marinšek Jože	1923–1944
Markič Matevž	1912–1944
Nadižavec Milan	1926–1944
Pipan Emil	1926–1944
Rehberger Anton	1920–1944
Stegnar Peter	1897–1944
Šimnovec Jože	1911–1942
Uranič Janez	1898–1944
Količ Branko	1909–1942
Traven Franc	1921–1943

POLICA

Praprotnik Peter	1906–1944

ŽEJE

Poklukar Ciril	1921–1944
Primožič Miha	1922–1944

Ploščo na pokopališču postavili svojci in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2007. 20 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

VSI LEŽIJO NEZNANO KJE

S SPOŠTOVANJEM SE JIH SPOMINJAMO
NAJ JIM BOG POVRNE ZA ZVESTOBO VERI IN DOMOVINI

PODLIPA

Brenčič Franc	1904–1945
Filipič Jakob	1909–1042
Filipič Jože	1916–1942
Jereb Alojz	1915–1945
Jereb Peter	1912–1945
Kogovšek Lovre	1903–1942
Kogovšek Luka	1906–1945
Malavašič Ivan	1900–1945
Mole Franc	1924–1945
Mole Anton	1923–1945
Mrak Ludvik	1922–1945
Petkovšek Franc	1908–1945
Petkovšek Ivan	1912–1945
Petkovšek Stanko	1923–1945
Seljak Janez	1904–1943
Seljak Jože	1914–1943
Tominc Peter	1925–1945
Vehar Maks	1921–1945
Žakelj Stanko	1924–1945
Žakelj Vinko	1919–1945

ŽUPNIJA PODZEMELJ

Ploščo postavili farani Podzemlja in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2007.
10 naselij, 25 žrtev.

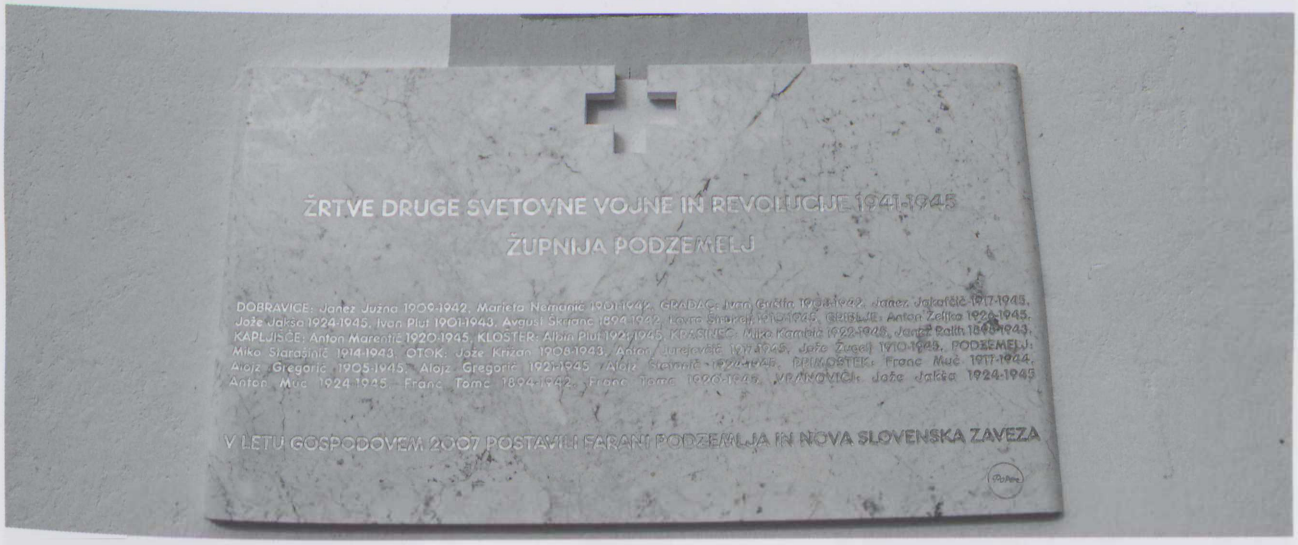


Foto Ivo Žajdela

DOBRAVICE

Južna Janez	1909–1942
Nemanič Marjeta	1901–1942

GRADAC

Guštin Ivan	1903–1942
Jakofčič Janez	1917–1945
Jakše Jože	1924–1945
Plut Ivan	1901–1943
Škrjanc Avgust	1894–1942
Štrukelj Lovro	1910–1945

GRIBLJE

Željko Anton	1926–1945

KAPLJIŠČE

Marentič Anton	1920–1945

KLOŠTER

Pluti Albin	1921–1945

KRASINEC

Kambič Miko	1922–1945
Rolih Janez	1898–1943
Starašinič Miko	1914–1943

OTOK

Križan Jože	1908–1943
Jurejevčič Anton	1917–1945
Žugelj Jože	1910–1945

PODZEMELJ

Gregorič Alojz	1905–1945
Gregorič Alojz	1921–1945
Štefanič Alojz	1924–1945

PRIMOSTEK

Muc Franc	1917–1944
Muc Anton	1924–1945
Tomc Franc	1894–1942
Tomc Franc	1920–1945

VRANOVIČI

Jakša Jože	1924–1945

Plošča postavljena v letu 2000 pred cerkvijo. 11 naselij, 43 žrtev.



Foto Jože Kočar

ŽRTVE KOMUNISTIČNE REVOLUCIJE IN PRISILNO MOBILIZIRANIH V NEMŠKO VOJSKO IZ PREDDVORSKE ŽUPNIJE

ŽUPNIJA PREDDVOR

ZG. BELA

Bukovnik Peter	1924–1943
Horvat Lojze	–1944
Naglič Janez	1898–1945
Nunar Jernej	1906–1944
Orehar Franc	1924–1945
Rehberger Franc	1922–1944
Rehberger Janez	1920–1944
Ribnikar Joža	1921–1944
Rozman Matko	1926–1944
Šturm Mirko	1924–1944

SP. BELA

Pernuš Aleš	1925–1945
Pernuš Lojze	1901–1944
Tomc Matija	1906–1945

BAŠELJ

Cuderman Jožef	1914–1944
Krničar Anton	1917–1944
Lombar Ignac	1924–1943
Pernuš Franc	1925–1944
Roblek Jože	1925–1945
Roblek Slavko	1915–1944

BREG

Cuderman Jakob	1920–1945
Fende Franc	1899–1943
Rehberger Ivana	1894–1943
Ušlakar Joža	1923–1944

HRAŠE

Rebol Joža	1923–1949

MAČE

Gregorc Ignac	1913–1943

MOŽJANCA

Jagodic Franc	1917–1944
Rebernik Vinko	1925–1944

NOVA VAS

Zadnikar Franc	1920–1944

POTOČE

Polajnar Nace	1911–1945
Rogelj Rok	1919–1943

PREDDVOR

Arnež Tone	1916–1944
Podpeskar Franc	1923–1944
Podpeskar Rok	1925–1944
Rehberger Franc	1923–1944
Rehberger Ivan	1922–1944
Rehberger Janez	1920–1944
Sodnik Andrej	1913–1944
Šavs Franc	1920–1944
Šavs Peter	1907–1944

TUPALIČE

Brolih Janez	1909–1945
Jerič Jožef	1923–1944
Kurnik Mihael	1916–1945
Mali Ciril	1925–1944

ŽUPNIJA RADOMLJE

Ploščo na pokopališču so v letu 2007 postavili farani in Nova Slovenska zaveza.
2 naselji, 22 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

HUDO	
Hribar Franc	1931–1945
Hribar Janez	1905–1945
Marinšek Vinko	1919–1944
Pogačar Antonija	1898–1945
Pogačar Florijan	1920–1944
Pogačar Janče	1903–1945
Pogačar Jernej	1917–1944
Pogačar Tomaž	1908–1945
Šubelj Peter	1910–1945

RADOMLJE	
Jereb Franc	1923–1945
Jereb Janez	1908–1943
Jereb Jernej	1919–1943
Kladnik Blaž	1917–1944
Marčun Jakob	1915–1945
Novak Viktor	1925–1944
Ocepek Franc	1925–1944
Omejc Ivan	1924–1944
Perne Anton	1925–1944
Perne Henrik	1921–1944
Šinkovec Franc	1889–1943
Vizjak Marija	1901–1941
Zevnik Maks	1923–1945

ŽUPNIJA RADOVICA

Ploščo postavili farani Radovice in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2006.
4 naselja, 22 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

BOJANJA VAS

Cesar Janez	1909–1945
Cesar Alojz	1913–1945
Horvat Jože	–1944
Stepan Jože	1926–1945

BOLDRAŽ

Lubinič Ilija	1897–1942
Lubinič Ilija	1926–1942
Vukšinič Janez	1918–1943

KRAŠNJI VRH

Bajuk Martin	1896–1943
Bojič Marija	1901–1943
Bojič Janko	1921–1943
Cesar Martin	1924–1942
Cesar Jože	1923–1945
Režek Ana	1885–1943
Režek Bara	1883–1943
Režek Janez	1922–1944
Šavor Ivanka	1920–1943

RADOVICA

Golobič Peter	1914–1945
Kovač Stanko	1927–1945
Kramarič Franc	1908–1943
Matekovič Jožefa	1910–1943
Matekovič Janez	1923–1945
Matekovič Martin	1927–1945

ŽUPNIJA RAKA

Ploščo postavili farani Rake in svojci v letu 2000. 17 naselij, 36 žrtev.



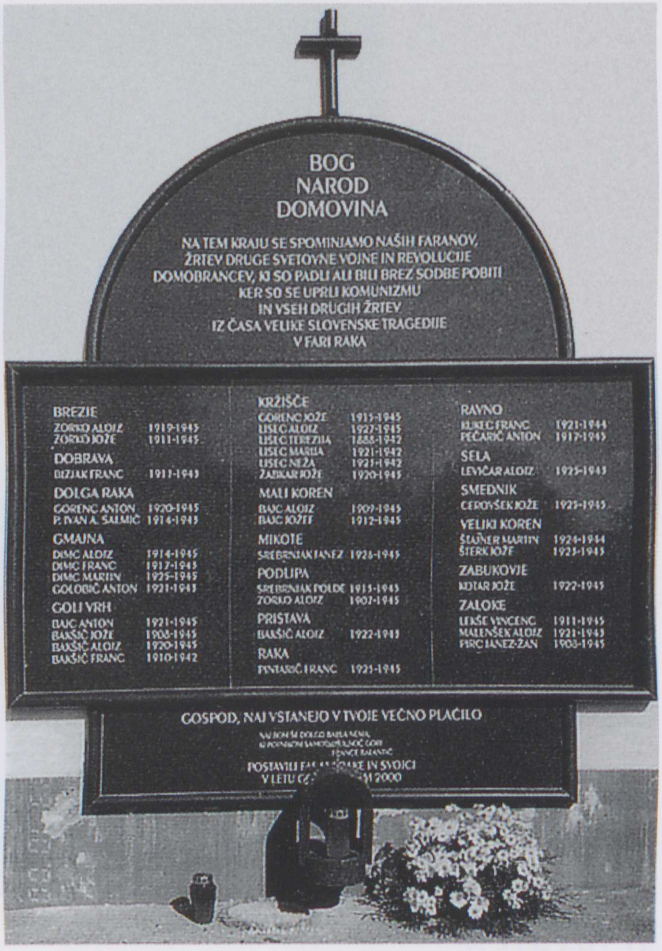


Foto S. Golob

NA TEM KRAJU SE SPOMINJAMO NAŠIH FARANOV,
ŽRTEV DRUGE SVETOVNE VOJNE IN REVOLUCIJE
DOMOBRANCEV, KI SO PADLI ALI BILI BREZ SODBE POBITI,
KER SO SE UPRLI KOMUNIZMU
IN VSEH DRUGIH ŽRTEV
IZ ČASA VELIKE SLOVENSKE TRAGEDIJE
V FARI RAKA.

ŽUPNIJA RAKA

BREZJE

Zorko Alojz	1919–1945
Zorko Jože	1911–1945

DOBRAVA

Bizjak Franc	1911–1943

DOLGA RAKA

Gorenc Anton	1920–1945
Salmič p. Ivan A.	1914–1943

GMAJNA

Dimc Alojz	1914–1945
Dimc Franc	1917–1943
Dimc Martin	1925–1945
Golobič Anton	1921–1943

GOLI VRH

Bajc Anton	1921–1945
Bakšič Jože	1908–1945
Bakšič Alojz	1920–1945
Bakšič Franc	1910–1942

KRŽIŠČE

Gorenc Jože	1913–1945
Lisec Alojz	1927–1945
Lisec Terezija	1888–1942
Lisec Marija	1921–1942
Lisec Neža	1921–1942
Žabkar Jože	1920–1943

MALI KOREN

Bajc Alojz	1907–1945
Bajc Jožef	1912–1945

MIKOTE

Srebrnjak Janez	1926–1943

PODLIPA

Srebrnjak Polde	1915–1945
Zorko Alojz	1907–1945

PRISTAVA

Bakšič Alojz	1922–1943

RAKA

Pintarič Franc	1923–1945

RAVNO

Kukec Franc	1921–1944
Pečarič Anton	1917–1943

SELA

Levičar Alojz	1925–1943

SMEDNIK

Cerovšek Jože	1925–1943

VELIKI KOREN

Štajner Martin	1924–1944
Šterk Jože	1923–1943

ZABUKOVJE

Kotar Jože	1922–1943

ZALOKE

Lekše Vincenc	1911–1945
Malenšek Alojz	1921–1943
Pirc Janez–Žan	1908–1945

GOSPOD, NAJ VSTANEJO V TVOJE VEČNO PLAČILO

NAJ BOM ŠE DOLGO BAKLA NEMA,
KI POTNIKOM SAMOTNIM V NOČ GORI.
FRANCE BALANTIČ

ŽUPNIJA ROVA

Ploščo so postavili župljani Rov in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2007. 9 žrtev.
Foto Ivo Žajdela



ROVA	
Grčar Vencelj	1925–1945
Klopčič Lojze	1924–1943 (1945)
Klopčič Nande	1925–1943 (1945)
Mav Franc	1922–1944
Mav Jože	1914–1945
Mlakar Ivan	1922–1945
Rode Nande	1924–1944
Šerko Franc	1921–1943
Zupanc Jože	1914–1945

ŽUPNIJI SEMIČ in ČRMOŠNJICE

Plošča postavljena na pokopališču v letu 2002. 37 naselij, 121 žrtev. *Foto Ivo Žajdela*

NA TEJ FARNI PLOŠČI
SO VKLESANA IMENA
POL STOLETJA ZAMOLČANIH
ŽRTEV KOMUNISTIČNEGA NASILJA
V II. SVETOVNI VOJNI IN PO NJEJ.
ČLOVEK, KI BEREŠ TA IMENA,
BERI JIH SPOŠTLJIVO.
ZA VSAKIM JE TRAGIČNA USODA,
ZA NEKATERIMI TAKO STRAŠNA,
DA NE BOMO NIKOLI RAZUMELI,
KAŠEN UM
SI JO JE MOGEL IZMISLITI
IN KATERA ROKA URESNIČITI.
MNOGO JE CIVILISTOV,
KI NISO NIKOLI NOSILI OROŽJA,
OSTALI SO ZVESTI SLOVENSTVU
IN VERI. DRUGI SO SE BOJEVALI
KOT VAŠKI STRAŽARJI
IN DOMOBRANCI, KI SO BILI
VEČINOMA POMORJENI
PO KONCU VOJNE.



BREZJE PRI ROŽNEM DOLU

Škedelj Matija	1913–1945
Štalcar Anton	1922–1945

BREZOVA REBER

Mihelčič Franc	1923–1945
Sever Anton	1910–1945
Sever Matija	1917–1945

BRSTOVEC

Stariha Jožef	1907–1945

CEROVEC

Štiglic Marija	1887–1942
Štiglic Štefan	1890–1942

ČREŠNJEVEC

Ivanetič Ivan	1924–1945
Kambič Franc	1921–1945

ČRMOŠNJICE

Matkovič Zvonko	1908–1942
Kovačič Stanislav	1921–1944
Obajdin Jožef	1908–1943
Obajdin Marija	1912–1943

GABER

Jakša Rudolf	1925–1945
Kapš Janez	1918–

ŽUPNIJI SEMIČ in ČRMOŠNJICE

GRADNIK

Hudorovac Neža	–1942
Kambič Jakob	1913–1945
Konda Alojzij	1919–1945

KAL

Črne Martin	1878–1942
Dajčman Anton	1918–1943
Golobič Franc	1922–1946
Golobič Janez	1920–1945
Golobič Jožef	1926–1943

KOT

Quadrelli Attilio	1889–1942

KRUPA

Inkert Mici	–1942
Malnarič Rudolf	1920–1943
Žugelj Franc	1925–1945

KRVAVČJI VRH

Derganc Stanislav	1924–1943
Kofalt Jožef	1909–1942
Pasarič Mirko	1865–1941
Plut Frančiška	1904–1942
Plut Jožef	1901–1942

LIPOVEC

Šuštarič Jožef	1923–1945

MOVERNA VAS

Malnarič Lovrencij	1920–1944

NESTOPLJA VAS

Novak Martin	1905–1942

OSKORŠNICA

Plut Anton	1904–1945
Plut Jakob	1924–1945

OSOJNIK

Adamič Janez	1928–1944
Adamič Katarina	1923–1944
Derganc Matija	1907–1945
Konda Janez	1904–1945
Ogulin Alojzij	1908–1944
Ogulin Anton	1923–1945
Stariha Anton	1911–1945
Stariha Matija	1923–1943
Štukelj Alojzij	1924–1945

PODREBER

Bergant Jožef	1910–1945
Pavše Anton	1906–1945
Vidmar Katarina	1905–1942

POTOKI

Kapš Jožef	1917–1945
Kapš Leopold	1926–1944
Kapš Rudolf	1921–1945
Mavsar Franc	1922–1945
Mavsar Janez	1908–1943
Rauch Alojzij	1910–1945
Rauch Jožef	1927–1945
Rom Matija	1924–1945
Rom Rudolf	1920–1945

PRAPROT

Klemenčič Jožef	1901–1945
Novak Janez	1912–1945

PRELOGI

Hudorovič Albin	1913–1943
Rauch Alojzij	1921–1945
Rauch Ludvik	1919–1945

PRIBIŠJE

Jakša Alojzij	1907–1945
Jakša Anton	1926–1945
Jakša Karolina	1919–1942

ROŽNI DOL

Nartnik Marica	1905–1942

ŽUPNIJI SEMIČ in ČRMOŠNJICE

SADINJA VAS

Hutar Alojzij	1924–1945
Ivanetič Ludvik	1929–1945
Stariha Matija	1913–1945

SEMIČ

Bolka Janez	1916–1943
Erklavec p. Rajner	1893–1944
Golobič Alojzij	1925–1945
Golobič Ana	1902–1942
Golobič Janez	1895–1942
Lukežič Albin	1907–1942
Lukežič Janez	1914–1945
Pašič Alojzij	1921–1942
Stezinar Ferdinand	1885–1942
Štravs Wilhelm	1911–1942
Teršelič Alojzija	1920–1943
Tomaževič Ana	1894–1943
Tomaževič Peter	1926–1945
Tomaževič Simon	1927–1943
Tomaževič Valentin	1886–1943

SODNJI VRH

Dajčman Leopold	1909–1945
Dajčman Neža	1917–1942
Kukar Anton	1916–1942
Skala Janez	1926–1945

SREDNJA VAS

Černe Rudolf	1913–1942
Jakša Ivan	1876–1942
Jakša Jožef	1921–1942
Rogelj Jožef	1896–1942

STARIHOV VRH

Jakša Frančiška	1912–1942

STRANSKA VAS

Hočevar Jakob	1926–1945
Kukar Jožef	1904–1945
Oven Alojz	1918–1943
Oven Anton	1905–1942
Oven Franc	1908–1943

STALE

Schmuck Franc	1877–1043
Schmuck Martina	1889–1943

ŠTREKLJEVEC

Golobič Jožef	1923–1943
Stariha Janez	1909–1943

TREBNJI VRH

Kočevar Matija	1914–1945

VAVPČA VAS

Konjedič Tomaž	1920–1943

VINJI VRH

Plut Matija	1927–1945

VRČICE

Krakar Franc	1921–1945
Krakar Rudolf	1911–1945

VRH

Žunič Helena	1871–1942

VRTAČA

Beršič Štefan	1921–1944
Ivanetič Jožef	1901–1943
Malenšek Anton	1913-1943
Pašič Jože	1915–1945
Plut Alojzija	1909–1943
Plut Jakob	1907–1944
Šimic Jožef	1923–1945
Vidmar Janez	1913–1945
Vrtin Alojzij	1923–1942
Vrtin Martin	1914–1945
Starc Anton	1910–1942

INŠTITUT ZA NOVEJŠO ZGODOVINO Institute for contemporary history Ljubljana, Slovenia inz

SLOVENJ GRADEC, ŽUPNIJE V DEKANIJI STARI TRG

DOLIČ, PAMEČE, PODGORJE, RAZBOR, SELE, SLOVENJ GRADEC, STARI TRG PRI SLOVENJ GRADCU, SV. PETER NA KRONSKI GORI, SV. VID NAD VALDEKOM, ŠENTILJ, ŠMARTNO, ŠMIKLAVŽ.

Plošče na cerkvi v Slovenj Gradcu so v letu 2004 postavili farani 12 župnij. Skupno 133 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

ŽUPNIJA SLOVENJ GRADEC

Ajtnik Viktor	1905–1945
Cesar Filip	1894–1945
Debelak Greta	1907–1945
Eichholzer Ernst	1902–1946
Eichholzer Josef	1881–1945
Eichholzer Karolina	1881–1945
Eichholzer Wilhemina	1906–1945
Ferk Friderik	1879–1945
Ferk Margareta	1916–1945
Goli Karel	1896–1945
Goli Ljudmila	1903–1945
Gros Kristina	1918–1945
Günther Erich	1900–1945
Günther Frančiška	1910–1945
Habermann Julijana	1894–1945
Habermann Ivana	1922–1945
Habermann Rajmund	1916–1945
Habermann Romana	1924–1945
Habermann Viljem	1919–1945
Hernaus Josef	1894–1948
Hernaus Germana	1908–1945
Hartman Albert	1924–1944
Karbeutz Pauline	1870–1945

Katzianer Julius	1910–1945
Kert Alojz	1900–1945
Korschitz Otto, dr.	1905–1944
Lipovnik Vincenc	1876–1945
Murko Maks	1905–1944
Nabernik Friderik	1909–1945
Namschitzky Angela	1905–1946
Nemschitzky Jan	1897–1945
Pajer Franc	1903–1945
Petek Milan	1887–1945
Pratneker Angela	1884–1945
Pruš Hans	1911–1945
Schell Agathe	1885–1945
Schuller Hans	1870–1945
Schuller Franz	1876–1945
Schüster Frančiška	1902–1945
Siegl Helena	1920–1946
Siegl Rudolf	1884–1945
Souvan Ignac	1875–1945
Souvan Thelka	1902–1945
Toniutti Jožefa	1900–1945
Ulbnig Marija	1880–1946
Unger Johanna	1894–1945
Vaupot Albina	1901–1945
Vaupot Franc	1892–1945
Vaupot Inga	1930–1945
Wresounig Roman	1882–1945

ŽUPNIJA PAMEČE

Černjak Alojz	1909–1945
Ferk Štefan	1921–1944
Ferk Verona	1925–1945
Kolar Ana	1924–1945
Kranjc Marija	1899–1945
Pelzgütter Marija	1897–1945
Popič Marija	1925–1945
Popič Rozalija	1899–1945
Vrhnjak Vinko, ing.	1900–1945

ŽUPNIJA ŠENTILJ

Kaštivnik Antonija	1902–1945
Kotnik Anton	1896–1943

ŽUPNIJA SV. PETER na Kronski gori

Cesar Karel	1897–1945
Roger Anton	1897–1945
Roger Marija	1926–1945

ŽUPNIJA SV. VID nad Valdekom

Tisnikar Franc	1898–1945

ŽUPNIJA DOLIČ

Ramšak Pavel	1891–1943
Zupanc Viktor	1911–1945

ŽUPNIJA ŠMARTNO

Barle Karel, ing.	1910–1948
Barle Rezika	1925–1949
Garbus Friderik	1914–1945
Grobelnik Jože	1927–1945
Horvat Franc	1908–1944
Horvat Rudolf	1913–1944
Javornik Franc	1906–1944
Javornik Karel	1904–1944
Javornik Konrad	1922–1949
Kac Martin	1888–1945
Kolar Ivan	1891–1944
Kraus Johan	1873–1945
Krenker Franc	1905–1944
Laure Albert	1911–1944
Laure Viktor	1910–1944
Levovnik Martin	1921–1943
Marhat Mihael	1920–1945
Mauc Karel	1886–1944
Požarnik Anton	1915–1944
Ramšak Franc	1922–1944
Vinarnik Franc	1913–1944

SLOVENJ GRADEC, ŽUPNIJE V DEKANIJI STARI TRG

ŽUPNIJA SELE

Hovnik Jože	1927–1945
Ibl Helena	1927–1944
Wirant Anton	1878–1945

ŽUPNIJA RAZBOR

Knez Franc	1914–1944
Penšek Pavel	1914–1945
Podkrižnik Janez	1910–1950
Praprotnik Franc	1919–1944
Šumah Alojz	1891–1944
Šumah Mihael	1905–1950
Velunšek Franc	1921–1944
Velunšek Ivan	1919–1944

ŽUPNIJA PODGORJE

Črešnik Rudolf	1922–1944
Hrastnik Franc	1900–1945
Korošec Jože	1920–1944
Korošec Miha	1921–1944
Krenker Bogomir	1923–1945
Pohovnikar Anton	1915–1944
Prednik Ivan	1899–1945
Ramšak Franc	1920–1944
Skobir Marija	1921–1944
Zagmajster Franc	1895–1943

ŽUPNIJA ŠMIKLAVŽ

Hojnik Anton	1921–1944
Miklavžina Adolf	1895–1942

ŽUPNIJA STARI TRG pri Slovenj Gradcu

Apat Anton	1897–1945
Bauer Anton	1921–1945
Bizjak Stanko	1925–1945
Borovnik Franc	1897–1945
Dvornik Ivan	1915–1944
Fišer Franc	1886–1944
Fišer Rozalija	1921–1945
Gačnik Ivan	1916–1943
Grajner Ivan	1905–1945
Grajner Jože	1904–1945
Grajner Maks	1906–1945
Grajner Slavko	1905–1945
Jamnik Jakob	1922–1944
Jamnik Primož	1902–1944
Meh Rafael	1921–1944
Pečolar Urban	1922–1949
Pongrac Viktor	1883–1944
Štumpfl Franc	1896–1945
Štumpfl Franc	1927–1944
Zdrčnik Jože	1890–1945

Ploščo postavili v letu 2009. 10 naselij, 48 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

BINKELJ

Fojkar Franc	
Kovačič Franc	
Polajnar Ciril	1906–1942
Pustavrh Alojz	1894–1944

CRNGROB

Masterl Ivana	–1945

KRIŽNA GORA

Jamnik Janez	–1942
Jamnik Johan	
Krajnik Vinko	
Ravnihar Franc	
Ravnihar Johan	
Ravnihar Lojze	

ŽUPNIJA STARA LOKA

MOŠKRINJ

Božnar Anton	–1945

PAPIRNICA

Gaber Jože	–1945
Gorjanc Lovrenc	1912–1945

PEVNO

Kalan Frančiška	
Kalan Peter	1920–1945

STARA LOKA

Berčič Albin	–1945
Bergant Jožko	–1943
Bernik Anton	
Bernik Franc	1908–1945
Gajšek Valentin	–1945
Gosar Ana	–1944
Gosar Anton	–1944
Homan Anton	
Homan Janez	1920–1945
Homan Slavko	1925–
Ješe Valentin	1895–1943
Kalan Minka	
Kavčič Peter	
Kos Neža	
Krek Vlado	1913–1944
Krmelj Matevž	1922–1943
Oblak Anton	
Pevec Anton	–1945
Polenšek Ana	1894–1943
Porenta Ana	1911–1944
Rešek Jože	
Žagar Anton	–1943
Žagar Ivana	–1943
Žontar Alenka	

TRNJE

Gaber Jakob	
Gaber Janez	1906–1945
Rešek Franc st.	
Rešek Franc ml.	1908–1945

VEŠTER

Štibelj Jože	
Štiglic Janez	
Vidmar Matevž	

VIRLOG

Jenko Anton	–1945

ŽUPNIJA STARI TRG OB KOLPI

Plošče v kapelici pred cerkvijo so v letu 2003 postavili farani Stari trg.
Poslikava Maksim Sedej. 17 naselij, 73 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

TU BEREŠ IMENA
MOŽ IN FANTOV, ŽENA IN DEKLET
STAROTRŠKE ŽUPNIJE, KRŠČANSKIH LJUDI,
MED VOJNO IN PO NJEJ V NASILJU
BOLJŠEVISTIČNE REVOLUCIJE POKONČANIH.

ZNAMENJE JE PRISPEVEK NAŠE ŽUPNIJE K SLOVENSKI SPRAVI.

ODPUSTI NAM NAŠE DOLGE, KAKOR SMO TUDI MI ODPUSTILI.

Jarc Alfonz, župnik	1904–1949
Savelli Viljem, kaplan	1916–1949

BREZOVICA

Šutej Alojz	1905–1941

ČEPLJE

Barič Jurij	1911–1944
Bukovec Peter	1922–1945
Maurin Alojzij	1921–1943
Pavlič Slavko	1903–1943
Šubic Peter	1916–1943
Šterk Alojz	1921–1945
Weiss Franc	1892–1945

DEČINA

Bukovec Jože	1908–1943

DESKOVA VAS

Fugina Marija	1884–1942
Fugina Rozalija	1911–1942
Kapš Ivan	1904–1945

DOL

Verderber Marija	1923–1942

ŽUPNIJA STARI TRG OB KOLPI

GORENJA PODGORA

Kump Peter	1920–1945
Vajdetič Pavel	1915–1943
Vajdetič Peter	1911–1945

GORENJI RADENCI

Butala Rudolf	1915–1844

JELENJA VAS

Majerle Viktor	1924–1945
Majerle Mihael	1926–1945
Movrin Peter	1896–1944
Verderber Peter	1924–1945

KOT

Barec Marija	1901–1942

KOVAČA VAS

Štefanac Vincencij	1891–1942
Štefanac Vincencij	1919–1945

LAZE

Šmalcelj Marija	1894–1949
Šmalcelj Jože	1914–1945
Šmalcelj Franc	1919–1945
Šmalcelj Ludvik	1925–1945

PAKA

Veselič Ivan	1924–1945

PREDGRAD

Jonke Jože	1907–1942
Koprivec Karel	1924–1945
Kump Peter	1920–1945
Majerle Marko	1922–1945
Majerle Slavko	
Mihelič Jurij	1923–1945
Mihor Pavel	1921–1945
Mihor Jure	1924–1945
Sertič Marko	1899–1942
Sertič Marko	1924–1942
Smuk Ivan	1899–1945
Smuk Ivan	1926–1945
Smuk Pavel	1907–1945
Štaudohar Jože	1915–1945
Štaudohar Vlado	1922–1945
Štaudohar Pavel	1923–1945
Štefanc Peter	1923–1945
Šterk Peter	1925–1944
Štrucelj Jože	1912–1945
Veber Peter	1908–1945

SODEVCI

Marinčič Jože	1925–1945
Mihelič Marko	1876–1941
Mihelič Jure	1926–1945
Mihelič Peter	1927–1945

STARI TRG OB KOLPI

Gregorič Marija	1907–1942
Gregorič Peter	1926–1942
Kapš Jože	1919–1945
Kapš Ivan	1925–1945
Koce Katarina	1903–1942
Koce Mihael	1909–1942
Majerle Jurij	1921–1945
Štefanac Anton	1905–1945
Šterbenc Srečko	1923–1944
Šterk Jože	1926–1945

VIMOLJ

Maurin Katarina	1909–1943
Maurin Jože	1907–1945

ZAGOZDAC

Kure Roza	1910–1944
Kure Marija	1914–1944
Pešelj Jožef	1919–1943
Pešelj Ernest	1921–1945
Pešelj Marko	1923–1945
Vovk Lucija	1873–1942

ŽUPNIJA SUHOR

Ploščo so na zidu cerkve v letu 2006 postavili farani Suhorja in Nova Slovenska zaveza.
6 naselij, 24 žrtev.





Foto Ivo Žajdela

ŽRTVE VOJNE IN REVOLUCIJE ŽUPNIJE SUHOR 1941–1945

ŽUPNIJA SUHOR

BEREČA VAS

Ambrožič Franc	1925–1942
Ambrožič Martin	1913–1945
Fir Alojz	1915–1945
Grom Janez	–1943
Nemanič Karlina	1926–1943
Rezetič Avgust	–1943
Sedmak Gabrijel	1914–1943
Starc Jožef	1875–1943
Starc Anton	1920–1945
Starc Jožefa	1923–1943
Videtič Jožef	1920–1945
Videtič Stanislav	1922–1945
Vivoda Matija	1901–1945

BUŠINJA VAS

Kolar Mihael	–1942

DOLE

Lojk Marija	1898–1942
Lojk Ivan	1920–1942

DOLNJI SUHOR

Golja Ana	1893–1943
Golja Rudi	1905–1943
Ivec Alojzija	1890–1942
Raztresen Janez	1895–1942

GORNJI SUHOR

Klemenčič Martin	1921–1942
Tajčman Anton	1905–1943
Težak Leopold	1922–1943

HRAST

Težak Martin	1912–1942

Plošča postavljena po letu 2000. 3 naselja, 10 civilnih oseb, 3 domobranci=13
(+8 mobiliziranih v nemško vojsko, skupno 21.)





Foto Ivo Žajdela

ŽUPNIJA SV. DUH PRI ŠKOFJI LOKI

V TIŠINI MINILO
PREMNOGO JE LET,
KO Z DOMA
ODŠLI STE
KOT MAJSKI CVET.
KRUTO SO
VAS UMORILI,
GROBOVE NEZNANO
KAM SKRILI.
VAŠA IMENA SMO
V KAMEN VKLESALI,
DA BOSTE VEČNO
ŽIVELI MED NAMI.

S. AHLIN

SV. DUH

Hribernik Janko	1906–1945
Langerholc Franc	1920–1945
Langerholc Lojze	1914–1943
Primožič Franc	1905–1944
Ziherl Janez	1926–1945
Žontar Vid	1925–1945

VIRMAŠE

Hribernik Franc	1924–1945
Jelusič Karolina	1889–1943
Langerholc Janko	1923–1944
Mihelič Matevž	1924–1945
Pevec Jože	1920–1945
Pivk Andrej	1894–1945
Ravnikar Janez	1910–1943
Volčjak Anton	1923–1945
Volčjak Janez	1919–1945
Volčjak Lojze	1907–1943
Završnik Pavle	1912–1945

GRENC

Logonder Rozalija	1909–1944
Pohar Franc	1883–1943
Volčjak Janez	1922–1945
Volčjak Leopold	1926–1945

ŽUPNIJA ŠENTGOTARD (Trojane)

Postavila občina Lukovica v letu 2002 na cerkvi V Zideh. 4 naselja, 5 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

ZAMOLČANIM ŽRTVAM REVOLUCIJE IN VOJNE 1941–1945

HRIBI		TROJANE	
Slak Franc	1914–1943	Novak Vincenc	1912–1944
PODZID		**UČAK**	
Štrban Anton	1923–1944	Smrkol Vincencij	1926–1945
Tom Luka	1883–1944		

ŽUPNIJA ŠMARJETA

Plošča postavljena v letu 2000. 17 naselij, 120 žrtev.

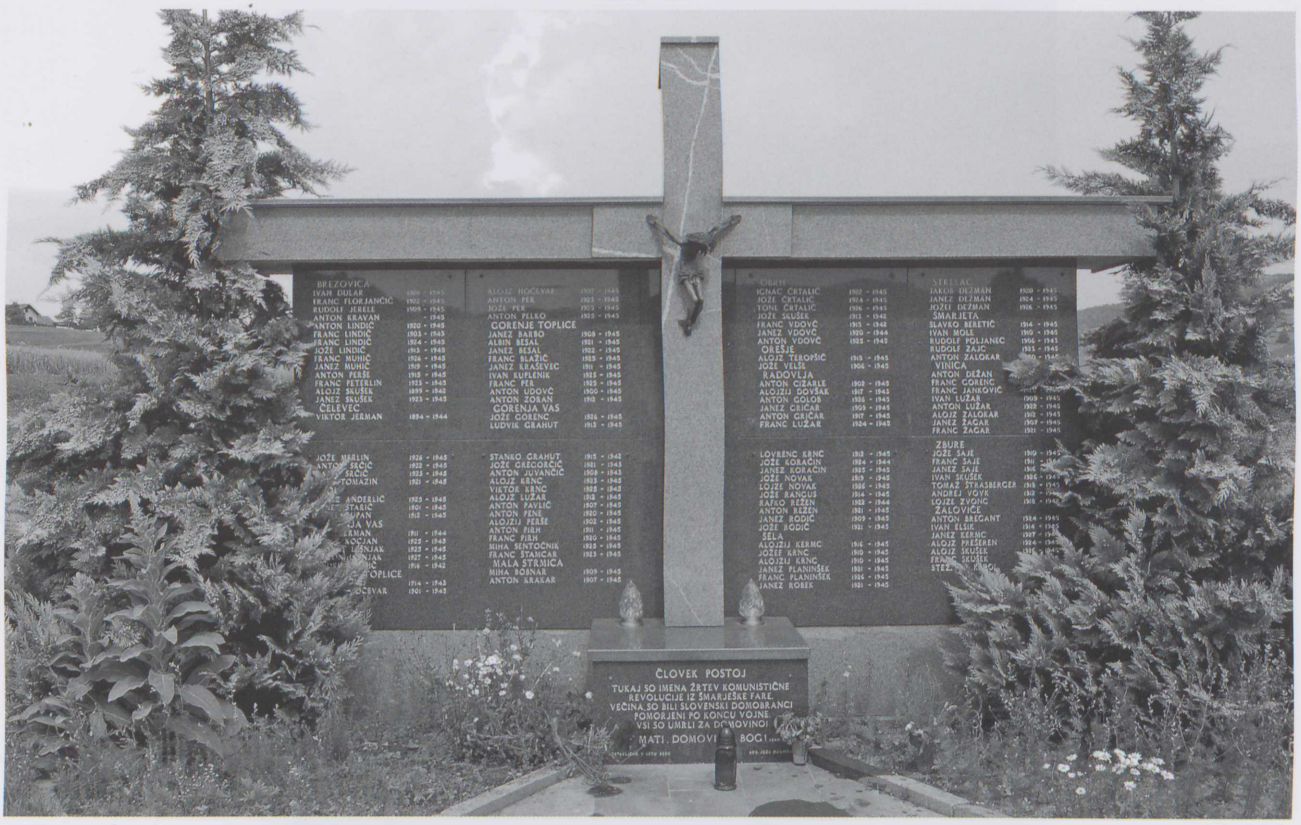


Foto Ivo Žajdela

ČLOVEK POSTOJ

TUKAJ SO IMENA ŽRTEV KOMUNISTIČNE
REVOLUCIJE IZ ŠMARJEŠKE FARE.
VEČINA SO BILI SLOVENSKI DOMOBRANCI
POMORJENI PO KONCU VOJNE.
VSI SO UMRLI ZA DOMOVINO!
MATI, DOMOVINA, BOG! *IVAN CANKAR*

BREZOVICA

Dular Ivan	1926–1945
Florjančič Franc	1922–1945
Jerele Rudolf	1909–1945
Kravan Anton	–1945
Lindič Anton	1920–1945
Lindič Franc	1903–1943
Lindič Franc	1924–1945
Lindič Jože	1913–1945
Muhič Franc	1926–1945
Muhič Janez	1919–1945
Perše Anton	1915–1945
Peterlin Franc	1923–1945
Skušek Alojz	1899–1942
Skušek Janez	1923–1945

ŽUPNIJA ŠMARJETA

ČELEVEC

Jerman Viktor	1894–1944
Merlin Jože	1926–1945
Srčič Anton	1922–1945
Srčič Karel	1923–1945
Tomazin Jože	1921–1945

DOL

Anderlič Janez	1925–1945
Plut Albin	1921–1945
Starič Janez	1901–1945
Zupan Janez	1912–1945

DOLENJA VAS

Jerman Jože	1911–1944
Kocjan Janez	1925–1945
Lešnjak Rudolf	1925–1945
Lešnjak Anton	1927–1945
Rodič Andrej	1916–1942

DOLENJE TOPLICE

Jožef Albin	1914–1943
Hočevar Anton	1901–1945
Hočevar Alojz	1907–1945
Per Anton	1923–1945
Per Jože	1925–1945
Pelko Anton	1925–1945

GORENJE TOPLICE

Barbo Janez	1908–1945
Besal Albin	1921–1945
Besal Janez	1922–1945
Blažič Franc	1925–1945
Kraševec Janez	1911–1945
Kuplenik Ivan	1923–1945
Per Franc	1925–1945
Udovč Anton	1900–1945
Zoran Anton	1912–1945

GORENJA VAS

Gorenc Jože	1926–1945
Grahut Ludvik	1913–1945
Grahut Stanko	1915–1942
Gregorčič Jože	1921–1943
Juvančič Anton	1908–1943
Krnc Alojz	1923–1945
Krnc Viktor	1925–1945
Lužar Alojz	1912–1945
Pavlič Anton	1907–1945
Pene Anton	1920–1945
Perše Alojzij	1902–1945
Pirh Anton	1911–1945
Pirh Franc	1920–1945
Sentočnik Miha	1925–1945
Štamcar Franc	1923–1945

MALA STRMICA

Bobnar Miha	1909–1945
Krakar Anton	1907–1945

OBRH

Črtalič Ignac	1922–1945
Črtalič Jože	1924–1945
Črtalič Tone	1926–1945
Skušek Jože	1913–1942
Vdovč Franc	1915–1942
Vdovč Janez	1920–1944
Vdovč Anton	1925–1945

OREŠJE

Teropšič Alojz	1915–1945
Velše Jože	1906–1945

RADOVLJA

Cizarle Anton	1902–1945
Dovšak Alojzij	1917–1943
Golob Anton	1926–1945
Gričar Janez	1909–1945
Gričar Anton	1917–1945

Lužar Franc	1924–1945
Krnc Lovrenc	1912–1945
Koračin Jože	1924–1944
Koračin Janez	1925–1945
Novak Jože	1919–1945
Novak Lojze	1926–1945
Rangus Jože	1914–1945
Režen Rafko	1922–1944
Režen Anton	1921–1945
Rodič Janez	1909–1945
Rodič Jože	1921–1945

SELA

Kermc Alojzij	1916–1945
Krnc Jožef	1910–1945
Krnc Alojzij	1910–1945
Planinšek Janez	1921–1945
Planinšek Franc	1926–1945
Robek Janez	1921–1945

STRELAC

Dežman Jakob	1920–1945
Dežman Janez	1924–1945
Dežman Jože	1926–1945

ŠMARJETA

Beretič Slavko	1914–1945
Mole Ivan	1910–1945
Poljanec Rudolf	1906–1943
Zajc Rudolf	1923–1945
Zalokar Anton	1920–1945

VINICA

Dežan Anton	–1945
Gorenc Franc	1905–1945
Jankovič Alojz	–1945
Jankovič Franc	1922–1945
Lindič Franc	1903–1943
Lindič Jože	–1945
Lužar Ivan	1909–1945
Lužar Anton	1922–1945
Zalokar Alojz	1912–1943
Žagar Janez	1907–1945
Žagar Franc	1921–1945

ZBURE

Saje Jože	1910–1945
Saje Franc	1911–1944
Saje Janez	1916–1945
Skušek Ivan	1926–1945
Štrasberger Tomaž	1918–1945
Vovk Andrej	1912–1943
Zvonc Lojze	1918–1942

ŽALOVIČE

Bregant Anton	1924–1945
Elsik Ivan	1914–1945
Kermc Janez	1927–1945
Prešeren Alojz	1924–1945
Skušek Alojz	1926–1945
Skušek Franc	1927–1945
Stezinar Karol	1910–1943

ŽUPNIJA TRŽIŠČE

Postavili župnija Tržišče in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2007 na pokopališču.
19 naselij, 188 žrtev.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

ŽRTVE
DRUGE SVETOVNE
IN
SLOVENSKE DRŽAVLJANSKE VOJNE
1941–1945

GABRIJELE	
Cirušk Maks	1918–1943
Debevc Franc	1869–1943
Debevc Jožefa	1871–1943
Debevc Vinko	1912–1943
Debevc Jožef	1907–1943
Dimec Ivan	–1945
Glušič Ivan	1910–1943
Glušič Alojzija	1915–1943
Gruden Bogomir	1922–1942
Hočevar Anton	1929–1942
Hočevar Janez	1897–1943
Javoršek Melhior	1891–1943
Javoršek Roman	1927–1945
Jontez Ana	1915–1943
Jontez Rozalija	1920–1943

Kobal Andrej	1921–1943
Kobal Franc	1887–1942
Kobal Jožefa	1905–1942
Kos Ivan	1895–1943
Lenarčič Jožef	1928–1943
Lenarčič Ivan	1926–1945
Lenarčič Jože	1928–1945
Lesjak Jožef	1927–1945
Lindič Franca	1919–1944
Lužar Jožef	1904–1942
Lužar Antonija	1907–1942
Možina Frančiška	1904–1943
Možina Leopold	1909–1945
Možina Anton	1912–1945
Praznik Frančiška	1876–1944
Pungerčar Stanko	1923–1945
Repovž Jožef	1893–1943
Simončič Martin	1883–1944
Sivka Jakob	1875–1943
Sivka Neža	1878–1943
Sodar Jožef	1925–1943
Starman Viktor	1925–1945
Špelič Franc	1926–1945
Tomažič Martin	1871–1943
Tomažič Uršula	1875–1943
Udovč Anton	1911–1942
Vidmar Alojzij	1904–1943
Zabukovec Metod	1922–1943
Zadnik Romuald	1924–1945
Zore Franc	1896–1943
Zore Franc ml.	1926–1945
Zore Ladislav	1928–1943
Zupan Franc	1889–1943
Zupan Terezija	1883–1943

GORNJA STARA VAS

Hrastar Jože	1923–1942

KAPLJA VAS

Bevk Ladko	1920–1945
Dolinšek Jože	1917–1943
Repovž Julij	1927–1945
Žagar Karol	1919–1943

KRMELJ

Bah Mihael	1916–1943
Flajs Rudolf	1904–1943
Glavač Ivan	1893–1943
Haroch Alojzij	1896–1943
Jelenc Anton	1899–1943
Jeličič Josip	1899–1943
Keše Ludvik	1898–1943
Kos Ivan	1882–1943
Kos Martin	1902–1943
Marinčič Mihael	1886–1943
Miklavčič Franc	1896–1943
Prelogar Karel	1880–1943
Rainer Bruno	1893–1943
Razbornik Josip	1879–1943
Štih Jakob	1891–1943

KRŠINJI VRH

Mramor Stanko	1922–1942
Saje Franc	1922–1942
Trbovc Stanko	1921–1942

MALKOVEC

Bovhan Anton	–1942
Cimerman Franc	1907–1943
Gabrijel Anton	1904–
Gorenc Romuald	1914–1943
Hočevar Ciril	–1942
Janežič Franc	1896–1942
Janežič Jože	–1942
Janežič Jožef	1924–1944
Jerman Anton	
Jerman Franc	

Jerman Žan	1916–1943
Jerovšek Franci	1892–1943
Koren Ciril	1923–1943
Koren Ciril	1899–1942
Kramar Ivan	1885–1942
Markovič Franc	–1942
Papež Alojz	1917–1942
Papež Janez	1915–1942
Papež Vinko	1900–1943
Pelko Jože	1925–1945
Pelko Martin	1902–1942
Pavšič Franc	1910–1945
Pavšič Franc	1895–1945
Ravbar Anton	1925–1942
Rozman Janez	
Skopec Marija	–1942
Starič Ciril	1904–1942
Tolmajner Jožef	1901–1943
Udovč Alojz	1920–1945
Udovč Anton	1867–1943
Urigelj Franc	1893–1943
Urigelj Franc ml.	1923–1942
Urigelj Franc st.	–1942
Zabukovec Marija	–1942
Zorc Janez	1898–1942

OTAVNIK

Gorenc Alojz	1867–1943
Gorenc Roman	–1942
Hrastar Franc	1924–1944
Krpan Rudi	–1944
Krpan Stanko	–1943
Lahne Franc	1914–1944
Markeljc Alojz	1910–1944
Mesojednik Franci	–1944
Mesojednik Vili	–1943
Pečnik Jože	1905–1945
Zupančič Franc	1926–1945
Žveglič Alojz	–1944
Žveglič Anton	1911–1944

PIJAVICE

Borin Julij	1921–1945
Damijan Henrik	1923–1944
Damijan Julij	–1944
Damijan Stanko	1924–1943
Hočevar Jože	1923–1944
Hočevar Lojze	1921–1945

POLJE

Cimerman Marko	1925–1945
Končina Franc	1920–1945
Lunder Anton	1923–1947
Pucelj Lojze	
Simončič Jože	1926–1942
Slapšak Martin	1897–1943
Svoljšak Venček	1902–1943
Umek Franc	
Virant Ivan	1927–1945

SKROVNIK

Blaznik Polde	1922–1943
Blaznik Lojze	1924–1945
Brzin Julij	1925–1945
Majer Jože	1921–1945
Revinšek Jože	1915–1945
Rman Ciril	1924–1945

SLANČJI VRH

Božnar Jože	1923–1945
Brečko Metod	1926–1945
Čurn Jože	1922–1945
Jamšek Rudolf	1925–1945
Jelenc Ciril	1923–1945
Povšič Alojz	1913–1943
Tramte Franc	1923–1945

ŽUPNIJA TRŽIŠČE

SPODNJE MLADETIČE

Glušič Stanko	–1945
Lesjak Anton	1916–1943
Lesjak Franc	1906–1943
Železnik Jože	1922–1945

SPODNJE VODALE

Kotar Ivan	1885–1942
Orešek Antonija	1924–1945
Povšič Franc	1924–1943
Rutar Albin	1906–1943

ŠKOVEC

Lindič Franc	1924–1945
Lindič Anton	1925–1945
Livk Alojz	–1945
Rantah Jožko	1925–1945
Rantah Metod	1926–1945
Zakrajšek Ivan	1921–1943
Zakrajšek Marko	1926–1944

TRŠČINA

Jerman Alojzija	1900–1944
Tratar Anton	1909–1942
Tratar Julij	1917–1944

TRŽIŠČE

Kovač Ivan	1920–1942
Kovač Ladislav	1926–1943
Kovačič Rafael	1918–1943
Renko Dušan	1924–1942
Renko Ciril	1924–1942
Udovč Ciril	1926–1944
Udovč Janez	1897–1943
Zupanc Peter	1921–1943

VRHEK

Pungerčar Anton	1901–1945
Pungerčar Anton	1926–1945

ZGORNJE MLADETIČE

Erpič Franc	1911–1944
Erpič Ljudmila	1922–1944
Repovž Stanislava	1920–1944

ZGORNJE VODALE *

Celestina Peter	1915–1945
Jordan Martin	1913–1945
Kocjančič Franc	1920–1945
Lindič Alojz	1900–1942
Pižmoht Anton	1874–1942
Pižmoht Janez	1922–1942
Pižmoht Jože	1910–1943
Simeonov Ciril	1927–1945

* Alojz Grozde, 1923–1943, iz Zgornjih Vodal je sicer napisan na plošči, vendar ga v tej knjigi ni, ker je kot Lojze Grozde že napisan v Drugi knjigi FSP v Župnijah mesta Ljubljana.
Leta 2010 je bil javno proglašen za mučenca in blaženega.

ŽUPNIJA VAVTA VAS

Postavili župnija Vavta vas in Nova Slovenska zaveza v letu 2011. 8 naselij, 15 žrtev druge svetovne vojne in revolucije 1941–1945.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

DOLENJE MRAŠEVO

Šuštaršič Ivan	1926–1943

POTOK

Dular Janez	1922–1945
Kljun Josip	1905–1945
Plut Janez	1904–1945
Zupančič Mirko	1922–1945

PRAPREČE

Golob Vincenc	1926–1945
Zoran Martin	1921–1945

HRUŠEVEC

Darovic Janez	1911–1945
Gašperšič Janez	1909–1945

RUMANJA VAS

Vovk Franc	1914–1945

SELA

Mirtič Anton	1916–1945

GORENJA STRAŽA

Jenko Ivan	1912–1945
Jalovec Lojze	–1945

VAVTA VAS

Kulovec Jožef	1923–1945
Kren Jožef	1916–

ŽAŽAR, ŽUPNIJA PODLIPA

Ploščo postavili svojci v letu 1992 na pokopališču. 22 žrtev.



ŽRTVAM POVOJNEGA KOMUNISTIČNEGA NASILJA V LETU 1945

ŽAŽAR	
Bogataj Franc	1912–1945
Bogataj Ivan	1918–1945
Bogataj Alojz	1929–1945
Kogovšek Jože	1923–1945
Malovrh Franc	1925–1945
Miklavčič Miha	1922–1945
Miklavčič Slavko	1924–1945
Mlakar Anton	1912–1945
Mlakar Franc	1922–1945
Mole Janko	1919–1945
Mole Karol	1921–1945
Mole Janko	1922–1945
Mole Jože	1925–1945
Pišek Janko	1919–1945
Pišek Stane	1923–1945
Pišek Franc	1924–1945
Slabe Franc	1907–1945
Slabe Janez	1924–1945
Trček Franc	1910–1945
Trček Jože	1926–1945
Trček Ivan	1927–1945
Urh Luka	1901–1945

PRIPRAVLJENI SEZNAMI ZA FARNE SPOMINSKE PLOŠČE

Banja Loka, Fara 85
Gozd nad Kamnikom 87
Grahovo 88
Jezersko 90
Kamnik mesto 91
Križe 92
Lesce 93
Leše 94
Lokavec 95
Mavčiče 96
Mekinje 97
Motnik 98
Novaki 99
Planina pri Rakeku 100
Postojna 101
Sela pri Kamniku 102
Občina Slovenske Konjice 103
Smlednik 106
Sorica 107
Soteska 109
Stranje 110
Šmarca 111
Tržič, Tržiška Bistrica 112
Turjak 114
Unec 115
Vitanje 116
Vranja Peč 117
Zgornji Tuhinj 118
Zreče 119

ŽUPNIJI BANJA LOKA in FARA PRI KOČEVJU

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2007. 16 naselij, 34 žrtev.
Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (FARA.doc)





Foto Franc Popek

BANJA LOKA	
Cetinski Jože	1899–1942
Kajfež Ivan	1916–1943
Kajfež Jože (Pepe)	1922–1943
Žagar Matija	1919–1945
BROD	
Delac Ivan	–1943
FARA	
Južnič Lojze	1919–1943
GRIVEC	
Epih, muzikant	–1943
Epih, žena	–1943
JAKŠIČI	
Delač Jože	1923–1943
KRKOVO	
Jakšič Matija	1924–1944
Jurkovič Jože	1888–1945
Jurkovič Jože	1923–1943
Obranovič Jože	1925–1945
OSKRT	
Marinč Matija	1909–1942
PETRINJA	
Skender Jakob	1887–1942

POTOK

Bukovac Drago	1923–1945
Bukovac Mihael	
Marinč Tine	1923–1945
Marinč Emil	1925–1945
Marinč Drago	1920–1943
Selan Alojz	1922–1945

RAJŠELE

Hodnik Franc	1927–1944
Marinč Adolf	1913–1945
Marinč Ivan	1918–1944

SLAVSKI LAZ

Jurkovič Mihael	1922–1942

SLOVENSKA BRIGA

Gregorič Marija	1922–1942

STRUŽNICA

Ofak Jože	1922–1944

VAS

Mlinarski Ivan	–1944
Rački Jakob	1927–1945
Šegula Janko	1916–1943
Tomazin Amalija	–1942

VRH

Marinč Jože	1923–1945
Šegulja Miha	1921–1945

ZAPUŽE

Črnkovič Miha	1913–1944

ŽUPNIJA GOZD nad Kamnikom

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
5 naselij, 8 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

GOZD

Romšak Franc 1905–1943

KALIŠE

Sušnik Gregor 1903–1950

PODSTUDENEC

Petek Jože 1902–1943
Petek Stanislava 1911–1943
Pirc Florjan 1912–1942

POTOK V ČRNI

Pavlin Ivan 1923–1942
Pavlin Polona 1910–1942

ŽAGA

Kladnik Ivan 1926–1943

ŽUPNIJA GRAHOVO

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2006. 4 naselja, 49 žrtev.
Vir: Stane Okoliš, Žrtve druge svetovne vojne na ožjem Notranjskem, gradivo Komisije za raziskavo povojnih množičnih pobojev, pravno dvomljivih procesov in drugih nepravilnosti občine Cerknica, Ljubljana 1996.



Foto Franc Popek

BLOČICE	
Gregorič Jernej	1925–1945
Intihar Anton	1912–1943
Intihar Jožef	1925–1945
Markovčič Alojz	1920–1943
Mišič Jožef	1913–1945
Mišič Matija	1910–1945
Mišič Franc	1917–1943
Mišič Alojzij	1922–1943
Mišič Alojzij	1922–1945
Mišič Veronika	1924–1942

GRAHOVO	
Baraga Anzelm	1879–1942
Baraga Jože	1896–1943
Baraga Ana	1915–1945
Dolgan Matija	1922–1945
Drobnič Janez	1875–1943
Drobnič Franc	1922–1945
Funda Anton	1915–1945
Funda Alojzij	1919–1945
Funda Andrej	1920–1944
Herblan Janez	1898–1943

Herblan Jožefa	1928–1945
Kanduč Franc	1887–1942
Kočevar Stanko	1926–1945
Krajc Janez	1924–1943
Krajc Jožefa	1911–1942
Kranjc Marija	1907–1945
Kranjc Milena	1930–1945
Martinčič Marija	1884–1942
Martinčič Ana	1898–1942
Mišič Ivana	1903–1945
Pelan Miha	1869–1943
Slak Matija	1900–1943
Srebotnik Andrej	1869–1943
Šega Franc	1913–1943
Šega Jožef	1923–1945
Šega Stanislav	1924–1945
Tomšič Janko	1925–1943
Truden Jakob	1877–1943
Truden Franc	1920–1943
Ule Janez	1923–1943
Ule Franc	1923–1945
Zalar Matija	1924–1945
Žagar I.	1886–1942
Žagar Frančiška	1914–1942

LIPSENJ

Ule Alojzij	1923–1944

ŽEROVNICA

Lunka Franc	1916–1943
Marolt Jakob	1897–1942
Ponikvar Anton	1916–1945
Telič Anton	1914–1945

ŽUPNIJA JEZERSKO

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2006. 22 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (jezersko.doc)



Foto Franc Popek

JEZERSKO	
Anko Jožko	1924–1944
Durnik Karel	1917–1944
Jagodic Viktor	1927–1945
Jagodic Peter	1910–1943
Jagodic Andrej	1923–1945
Karničar Franc	1936–1943
Karničar Jože	1921–1944
Kumer Peter	1922–1943
Krč Tone	1910–1945
Krč Viktor	1917–1942
Piskernik Jože	1924–1944
Pogačnik Marjan	1922–1945
Polajnar Tonček	1923–1943
Presičnik Vinko	1924–1944
Podjed Peter	1917–1945
Smrtnik Ivan	1925–1944
Svatovšek Stane	1924–1944
Svetelj Ivan	1926–1944
Selišnik Franc	–1943
Šinkovec Franc	1922–1944
Virnik Jože	1920–1945
Zadnikar Jože	1905–1945

ŽUPNIJA KAMNIK

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998. V celotni občini likvidirali partizani 241 oseb (vštevši 61 domobrancev). 9 mestnih delov, 23 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

GRABEN

Križ Jaroslav	1889–1943

KAMNIK MESTO

Dereanijeva Cilka	–1945
Vavpotič Mihael	1894–1942
Vindišman Miro	–1950
Žargi Zlatko	1925–1943

NOVI TRG

Balantič France	1921–1943
Benkovič Stane	1917–1942

PEROVO

Fajdiga Vanda	1910–1944
Fincinger Stanislav	1919–1945
Gregorc Cveta	
Gregorc Slavko	1911–1944
Urankar Pavla	1910–1944

PODGORA

Kolenc Rudi	1903–1949

PODGORJE

Anžič Frančišek	1910–1945
Mihelin Janez	1921–1942
Vavpetič Mihael	1907–1943
Vidic Franc	1908–1945

ŠUTNA

Stare Mira	1910–1941
Stergar Anton	1878–1945

VOLČJI POTOK

Cerar Anton	1908–1944
Kavčič Egidij	1907–1944
Slevec Ivan	1924–1944

ZAPRICE

Chiba Gertruda	1923–1944
Vrhovnik Franc	1904–1942

ŽUPNIJA KRIŽE

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2005. 7 naselij, 21 žrtev (+11 neznanih). Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (Tržič2.doc, 29.11.2005) in Franca Primožiča, tipkopis 2009.



Foto Franc Popek

BREG PRI BISTRICI

Golmajer Slavko	1923–1948

GOZD

Šebat Verč	1925–1945

KRIŽE

Belaj Ivan	–1944
Mali Miha, Opulejev	1922–1944
Potočnik Franc	1903–1945
Urbanc Anton	1892–1942
Zupančič Karel	1927–
Neznani vojaki (11)	–1945

PRISTAVA

Longar Franc	–1945
Lombar Ignacij	1905–1944
Primožič Mihael	1888–1943

RETNJE

Košir Janko	1909–1945
Škaper Gusti	1930–

SEBENJE

Jazbec Jože	1908–1944
Jazbec Vinko	1910–1944
Jazbec Evgen	1923–1945

ŽIGANJA VAS

Jaševec Jože	–1942
Kralj Ivan	1924–
Kuhar Franc	1905–1942
Lukanc Vinko	1925–1944
Močnik Janez	
Urbanc Anton	1892–1942

ŽUPNIJA LESCE

Seznam povzet leta 2000 iz Radovljiškega zbornika, marec 1990, 5 naselij, 14 žrtev.
Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (1bac.doc)



Foto Franc Popek

HLEBCE

Pogačnik Jože	1906–1944
Zupan Janez	1901–1944

HRAŠE

Ažman Ivan	1889–1943
Pavlat Adolf	1893–1944
Selan Janez	1913–1944

LESCE

Mezgol Evgenija	1897–1942
Murnik Rado	1923–1945
Murnik Zdravko	1925–1945
Ropret Ivo	–1945
Vernik Franc	1896–1944
Zupan Gabrijel	1870–1942

NOVA VAS

Kunstelj Janez	–1944
Rešček Rudolf	1913–1944

STUDENČICE

Cilenšek Alojz	1909–1944

ŽUPNIJA LEŠE

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2003. 4 naselja, 11 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (Tržič1.doc, 29.11.2005) in Franca Primožiča, tipkopis 2009.



Foto Franc Popek

BREZJE

Grohar Franc 1911–1945
Miklavčič (Smrekar) Pepa –1942

LEŠE

Golmajer Ivan 1913–1945
Golmajer Ludvik 1911–1945
Jarc Feliks –1942
Kokalj Marija 1926–1944
Pernuš Nace, Okornov
Pernuš Nace, Rodarjev
Pernuš Jože 1921–1944

VADIČE

Brejc Andrej, Boštkov

VISOČE

Dornik Janez

Grobišče na Lokavškem polju. 7 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (Lokavec.doc)



Foto Franc Popek

	LOKAVEC		
Batagelj Franc	1903–1945	Paljk Roman	1924–1945
Kovač Štefan Roman	1915–1945	Pegan Ana, roj. Princes	1885–1945
Kravos Stana	1915–1945	Pergar Srečko	1927–1945
		Rustja Anton	1915–1945

ŽUPNIJA MAVČIČE

Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (mavčiče.doc). 4 naselja, 13 po vojni umorjenih domobrancev.



Foto Franc Popek

JAMA

Jenko Peter	1904–1945
Ješe Valentin	1912–1945
Ješe Jakob	1915–1945

MAVČIČE

Cegnar Janez	1924–1945
Draksler Janez	1913–1945
Jenko Jože	1922–1945
Kalan Jože	1921–1945

PODREČA

Janhar Frančišek	1909–1945
Janhar Vincencij	1913–1945
Rozman Andrej	1908–1945
Rozman Franc	1914–1945

PRAŠE

Novak Stanislav	1918–1945
Suhadolnik Stanislav	1914–1945

ŽUPNIJA MEKINJE

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998. 5 naselij, 15 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

BREZJE nad Kamnikom

Perne Leopold	1908–1945
Žagar Tomaž	1915–1945

GODIČ

Držanič Franc	1892–1943
Golob Marija	1922–1943
Petrovčič Frančiška	1927–1944
Sitar Alojz	1905–1943
Šlebir Anton	1917–1944
Zamljen Franc	1899–1942
Zamljen Terezija	1899–1944
Zlatnar Generoz	1896–1942

MEKINJE

Goršek Rudolf	1909–1945
Gradišek Marija	1917–1944
Zamljen Karol	1902–1945

VODICE nad Kamnikom

Golob Marija	1922–1943

ZDUŠA

Prešeren Anton	1910–1945

ŽUPNIJA MOTNIK

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
3 naselja, 12 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

MOTNIK

Novak Karel	1891–1944
Sajovic Antonija	1922–1944
Štadler Franc	1896–1944

ŠPITALIČ

Karo Leopold	1901–1943
Serša Andrej	1889–1942
Serša Franc	1925–1944
Serša Marija	1891–1943

ZGORNJI MOTNIK

Beljšak Alojz	1897–1944
Kropivšek Janez	1909–1945
Madjar Alojz	1906–1944
Mlinar Ana	1899–1944
Mlinar Matija	1894–1943

ŽUPNIJA NOVAKI

Podatke je posredoval g. Janko Kosmač, 2 naselji, 4 žrtve. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (1bac.doc)



Foto Franc Popek

DOLENJI IN GORENJI NOVAKI

Bizjak Štefan	1911–1943
Bizjak Viktor	1920–1943
Flander Jožef	1919–1944
Podobnik Ivan	1911–1943

Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (1ACB.DOC). 10 povojnih žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

PLANINA PRI RAKEKU

Derenčin Ivan	1902–1945
Derenčin Andrej	1924–1945
Langerholc Miro	1917–1945
Malc Anton	1908–1945
Malc Alojzij	1911–1945
Musec Franc	1902–1945
Rupnik Jožef	1918–1945
Tegelj Alojz	1908–1945
Težak Janez	1923–1945
Tršar Milan	1925–1945

ŽUPNIJA POSTOJNA

Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (FSPPrimorska.doc 22.9.2002). 6 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

	POSTOJNA
Irgang Robert	1892–1945
Kastelic Franc	1914–1945
Kobra Vladimir	1897–1945
Križe Maks Milan	1922–1945
Marinšič Stanislav	1910–1945
Rozman Alojzij	1916–1945

ŽUPNIJA SELA pri Kamniku

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
10 naselij, 18 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

BELA PEČ

Poljanšek Janez	1921–1944
Poljanšek Martin	1912–1944

MARKOVO

Poljanšek Jakob	1896–1942

PODHRUŠKA

Homar Franc	1900–1944

POLJANA

Osolnik Alojz	1921–1944
Osolnik Matevž	1917–1944

ROŽIČNO

Berlec Anton	1922–1945

SELA pri Kamniku

Šuštar Ivana	1901–1945
Veršnik Rudi	1899–1945

SREDNJA VAS pri Kamniku

Berlec Anton	1921–1944
Berlec Marjan	1923–1943
Berlec Zdravko	1925–1945
Drolc Lovrenc	1879–1944
Drolc Martin	1914–1942
Merčun Anton	1920–1943

STUDENCA

Šuštar Alojz	1928–1945

TROBELNO

Šuštar Franc	1902–1942

ZNOJILE

Kadunc Ludvik	1918–1943

OBČINA SLOVENSKE KONJICE

Žrtve revolucionarnega nasilja v 17 krajih, kjer ni farnih plošč. 99 žrtev.
Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (1ABC.doc 19.06.2006).



Foto Franc Popek

JERNEJ

Bračič Franc	1932–1945
Pirš Franc	1885–1945

KAMNA GORA

Samec Ludvik	–1944

KONJICE

Groseger Alojz	1902–1945
Hlačer Jožef	1906–1945
Radič Erika	1921–1945
Štrubl Karl	1907–1945
Ungar Rezika	1921–1944
Volčič Rok	1912–1943
Baraga Ana	1915–1945
Bruderman Adolf	1920–1945
Bruderman Leopold	1924–1945
Dobnik Valerija	1885–1945
Deutschman Hildegard	1944–1945
Deutschman Viktor	–1945
Einfalt Paul	1917–1945
Filipič Ida	1889–1945

Hasenbichel Gotfried	1868–1946
Hasenbichel Vilhemina	1896–1945
Hoechtl Viktor	1899–1945
Janovič Katarina	1871–1945
Jeranko Jožef	1917–1945
Kaukler Ivan	1908–1946
Keblič Alojz	1917–1945
Keler Marija	1905–1945
Klemen Viljem	1902–1945
Kostanjšek Eleonora	1896–1945
Kostanjšek Mihael	1930–1945
Kovač Adolf	1905–1945
Kren Ivan	1901–1945
Kump Cee Berta	1907–1945
Kurnik dr.Karel	–1945
Kukovič Anton	1895–1945
Konec Anton	1911–1945
Ledebur Wilhem	–1945
Levart Ivan	1910–1945
Merkša Marija	1880–1945
Paj Bogomir	1922–1946
Pamič Marija	1889–1945
Pamič Georg	1899–1947
Passero Marija	1910–1945
Pečnik Franc	1905–1945
Peršenovnik Herman	1899–1945
Pollandt Franc	1891–1945
Pollandt Engelbert	1919–1945
Polland Franc	1923–1945
Pretnar Anton	1880–1945
Pungeršek Janez	1899–1947
Radič Avgust	1885–1945
Radič Emilija	1895–1945
Rebernak Friderik	1900–1945
Sermage Aleksandra	1870–1945
Slatinšek Jurij	1870–1945
Šteferl Hans	1908–1946
Šumer Alojzija	1893–1945
Tepel Helena	–1945
Terdin Marija	1899–1945
Tyselbret Franc	1889–1945
Valand Georg	1897–1945
Valand Ivan	–1945
Vaupot Gotlib	1911–1945
Verzel Rudolf	–1945

KONJIŠKA VAS

Rueckert Friderik	1923–1945

LIČENCA

Ribič Blaž	1885–1944
Ribič (žena)	1885–1944
Ribič Peter	1921–1945

LIPOGLAV

Ratajc Jožef	1904–1944

LOČE pri Poljčanah

Posek Franc	1865–1944
Feužer Neža	1926–1945
Hoenigman Ivan	1866–1946
Hrepevnik Frančiška	1893–1954
Kranjc Franc	1891–1945
Vuherer Karl	1895–1945
Vuherer Franc	1887–1945
Zalašček Rudolf	1895–1945
Wezenšek Karl	1876–1945
Wezenšek Marija	1867–1945
Wilinger Dora	1895–1945
Wirt Helena	1898–1945
Windischgraetz Gotlib	–1945
Wrezovnik Alojz	–1945
Wrezovnik Herman	1909–1945

PRELOGE

Vedinger Jože	1909–1945

PETELINJEK

Pušnik Franc	1886–

SPODNJE LAZE

Strašar Jožef	1927–1946

STARE SLEMENE

Pančič Anton	1900–1945

TOLSTI VRH

Črešnjar Anton	–1945

TURIŠKA VAS

Ledebur Hubertus	1901–1945

ZBELOVO

Štefanič Ana	1924–1945
Štefanič Jožef	1905–1945

ZBELOVSKA GORA

Frim Maksimiljan	1923–1946
Lovrenčič Ludvik	1900–1946
Mestinšek Franc	1911–1945

ZGORNJE LAZE

Ribič Herman	1926–1945
Ribič Jože	1926–1946
Škrabl Anton	1915–1946
Škrabl Jože	1919–1945
Škrabl Julijan	1927–1946

DRUGJE

Furman Leopold	–1943

ŽUPNIJA SMLEDNIK

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2007. 4 naselja, 22 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (CAB.DOC).



Foto Franc Popek

ŽRTVE REVOLUCIJE

HRAŠE

Bobnar Jože	1923–1945
Burgar Jože	1877–1943
Jerman Franc	1901–1943
Kosmač Marija	1902–1944

MOŠE

Dolinar Franc	1905–1945
Medved Franc	1924–1945
Stenovec Martin	1924–1945
Šink Franc	1913–1945
Tršan Anton	1915–1945
Zlate Jakob	1877–1944
Zlate Franc	1916–1945
Zor Jakob	1911–1945
Zor Franc	1917–1945
Zor Janez	1926–1945
Žun Jože	1922–1945

VALBURGA

Debeljak Janez	1905–1945
Konjar Aleksander	1917–1945
Lazarini Bogomir	1878–1943
Lazarini Gerta	1892–1941
Lazarini Franci	1911–1943

ZBILJE

Draksler Franc	1904–1945
Kozjek Vinko	1910–1944

ŽUPNIJA SORICA

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2005. 9 naselij, 61 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (Gorenjska.doc, Sorica, 26.1.2007).



Foto Franc Popek

GEBLARJE

Galija Ludvik
Mihov

POREZEN

Jenšterle Štefan 1914–1943

RAVNE

Kemperle Alojz 1921–1945
Rejec Johana (Ivana) 1911–1943
Veber Janko 1907–1945
Veber Ludvik 1910–1945
Veber Ludvik, Metin –1945
Veber Gašper 1878–1945

SPODNJA SORICA

Egart Alojzij 1923–1945
Gasser Ivan (Janez) 1908–1945
Grohar Anton 1882–1959
Grohar Anton 1914–1945
Grohar Antonija
Grohar Ignacij 1926–
Grohar Janez 1922–
Grohar Mirko 1935–
Grohar Polde 1920–
Kejžar Vera roj. Grohar
Kemperle Franc 1901–
Štravs Karel 1919–

ŽUPNIJA SORICA

SPODNJE DANJE

Egart Alojzij	1921–1945
Egart Janez (Janko)	1914–1945
Frelih Peter	1908–1945
Gasser Franc	1908–1945
Gasser Milan	1919–1945
Golja Anton	1924–1945
Golja Alojzij (Lojze)	1925–1944
Grohar Alojzija Jensterl	1885–
Jenšterle Anton	1924–1944
Jenšterle Ludvik	1923–1944
Jenšterle Martin	1895–1945
Kejžar Anton	1926–
Kejžar Janez	1901–1945
Thaler (Taler) Blaž	1897–1945
Thaler Frančišek	1914–1945
Thaler Janez	1921–1944
Thaler Peter	1923–1944
Valentinčič Anton	1912–1945
Valentinčič Ludvik	1903–1945

TORKA

Gartner Frančišek	1923–1945
Gartner Vincencij	1928–1943
Kopač Janez	1920–1945
Kopač Matevž	1915–1945

ZABRDO

Gasser Stanko	1903–1945

ZGORNJA SORICA

Drol Ignacij (Nace)	1918–
Fröhlich (Frelih) France	1901–1945
Hanskov Janko	
Jenšterle Janez	1921–1944
Jenšterle Martin	1895–1942
Kejžar Milan	1925–1944
Markelj Janez	1917–1943
Pintar Franc	1925–1944
Trojar Peter	1919–1944
Veber Ludvik	1923–1945

ZGORNJE DANJE

Frelih Jakob, Lokar	1908–1945
Frelih Janez	1923–1943
Gartner Rudolf	1919–1943
Gasser Gašper	1901–1944
Koder Ludvik	1917–1945
Kopač Frančišek	1909–1945

ŽUPNIJA SOTESKA

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2006. 4 naselja, 22 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (1bac.doc).



Foto Franc Popek

DRENJE	
Kumelj Stanko (Stane)	1926–1945
Zoran Adolf (Dolfe)	1925–1945
Zoran Franc	1924–1945
GABRJE	
Strajnar Marija	1893–1942
Zupančič Jože	1907–1945
GOR. POLJE	
Aš Jože	1926–1945
Zupančič Pino	1925–1945
SOTESKA	
Brišar Matija	1909–1945
Kovačič Anton	1925–1945
Kovačič Franc	1914–1945
Kovačič Janez	1919–1945
Neugebauer Emanuel	1900–1943
Oberstar Jože	1908–1945
Pavlin Anton	1924–1945
Pavlin Avgust	1925–1945
Pečjak Jožef	1926–1945
Pureber Johan (Janez)	1910–1942
Uršič Jernej	1925–1944
Uršič Slavko	1923–1945
Volf Leopold	1923–1945
Vovk Ivan	1912–1945
Zoran Drago	1927–1945

ŽUPNIJA STRANJE

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
12 naselij, 21 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

BISTRIČICA

Cimbas France	1899–1942
Hrovat France	1900–1942
Močnik Anton	1926–1945

ČRNA PRI KAMNIKU

Kramar Avgust	1909–1942
Romšak Matevž	1901–1943

KAMNIŠKA BISTRICA

Erjavšek Slavka	1913–1944
Uršič Adolf	1922–1943

KLEMENČEVO

Kuhar Karol	1917–1945

KREGARJEVO

Prodnik Viktor	1909–1943

SPODNJE STRANJE

Gradišek Ciril	1923–1942
Osolin Ciril	1922–1945

STAHOVICA

Kregar Valentin	1909–1944
Sitar Anton	1895–1943
Slevec Valentin	1904–1942

STOLNIK

Krivec Peter	1912–1943

ZAGORICA nad Kamnikom

Turnšek France	1903–1943

ZAKAL

Grilc Florjan	1888–1942

ZGORNJE STRANJE

Lukan France	1897–1943
Lukan Marija	1903–1943

ŽUPANJE NJIVE

Bodljaj Alojzij	1919–1944
Močnik Ivan	1918–1945

ŽUPNIJA ŠMARCA

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
2 naselji, 12 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

DUPLICA		ŠMARCA	
Remec Jaka	1922–1945	Brojan Adolf	1922–1945
Škrjanc Franc	1923–1945	Klemenc Franc	1891–1943
Škrjanc Rok	1921–1945	Laznik Angela	1889–1943
Šušteršič Franc	1911–1944	Laznik Martin	1890–1943
Warun-Sekret Avrelija	1889–1942	Zamljen Slavko	1910–1945
Warun-Sekret Georg	1870–1942		
Zupanec Andrej	1909–1945		

ŽUPNIJI TRŽIČ in TRŽIŠKA BISTRICA

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2003. 6 naselij, 63 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (Tržič2.doc, 29.11.2005) in Franc Primožič, tipkopis 2009.



Foto Franc Popek

BISTRICA	
Berčič N.	
Kralj Viktor	–1944
Kralj Pepca (žena)	–1944
Mokorel Jože	–1945
Mokorel Franc	1897–1944
Papler Janko (Mavc)	
Rabič Viktor	–1945
Šorl Stanislav	1923–1945

DOLINA, JELENDOL, ČADOVLJE	
Kemperle Franc	1886–1944
Kuhar Janez	1904–1945
Meglič Janez	1914–1945
Otrin Martin	1903–1944
Prosen Milka	1922–1945
Tišler Jože	1908–1944
Zrim Alojz	1900–1944
Zrim Stanko	1928–1944

PODLJUBELJ

Ahačič Franc	1925–1947
Ankele Riko	1912–1945
Dovžan Anton	1915–1945
Kralj Leopold	1888–1951
Lavsegar Franc	–1946
Mali Franc	1925–1945
Mali Jože	1927–1945
Meglič Žana	–1942
Meglič Žana, Blejčev	–1944
Meglič Janez, Tonačev	–1945
Uršič Florjan	1926–1945

TRŽIČ

Ankele Peter	1926–1945
Benedik Franjo	–1945
Brešar Franc	1920–1944
Cerkovnik Janko	1897–1944
Ciller Vincenc	1896–1942
Hočevar Milan	1925–1945
Hribar Rozalija	
Jež Marjan	–1944
Kališnik Jože	–1944
Kališnik Žana	–1944
Koprivnik Tončka	1925–1945
Koprivnik Zinka	1924–1945
Kralj Blaž	1906–1941
Kralj Jože	1904–1944
Kralj Lado	–1945
Lopota Miha	1898–1945
Majeršič Janez	1925–1945
Ovsenek Jože	1905–1945
Papov Jože	1903–1944
Perko Franc	1883–1942
Perko Henrik	1902–1945
Piterle Heri	–1945
Polc Uršula	1884–1944
Proper Ivan	–1946
Radon Flore	–1944
Režek Franc	–1945
Sitar Franc	1900–1945
Starman Stanislav	–1945
Stegnar Pepca	–1944
Špilar (Špiler?) Alojz	1906–1942
Šurk Franc	1905–1944
Umar Franc	–1944
Varšek Ciril	1925–1946
Verdik Johan	1921–1942
Zupan Franc	1903–1945
Žabkar Karel	1920–1945

ŽUPNIJA TURJAK

Seznam sestavljen v letu 1995.3 naselja, 6 žrtev. Morda pripis na ploščo v Št. Juriju pri Grosupljem, FSP 1, stran 201. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (CBA.DOC, 7.3.1995)



Foto Franc Popek

ČETEŽ PRI TURJAKU

Lipovec Jože	-1945
Zabukovec Jože	-1945

ŠČURKI

Krempelj Jože	-1945
Petrič Rafael	-1945

TURJAK

Ogrinc Stane	-1945
Ogrinc Tone	-1945

ŽUPNIJA UNEC

Seznam sestavljen v letu 2006. 12 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (1ACB.DOC)

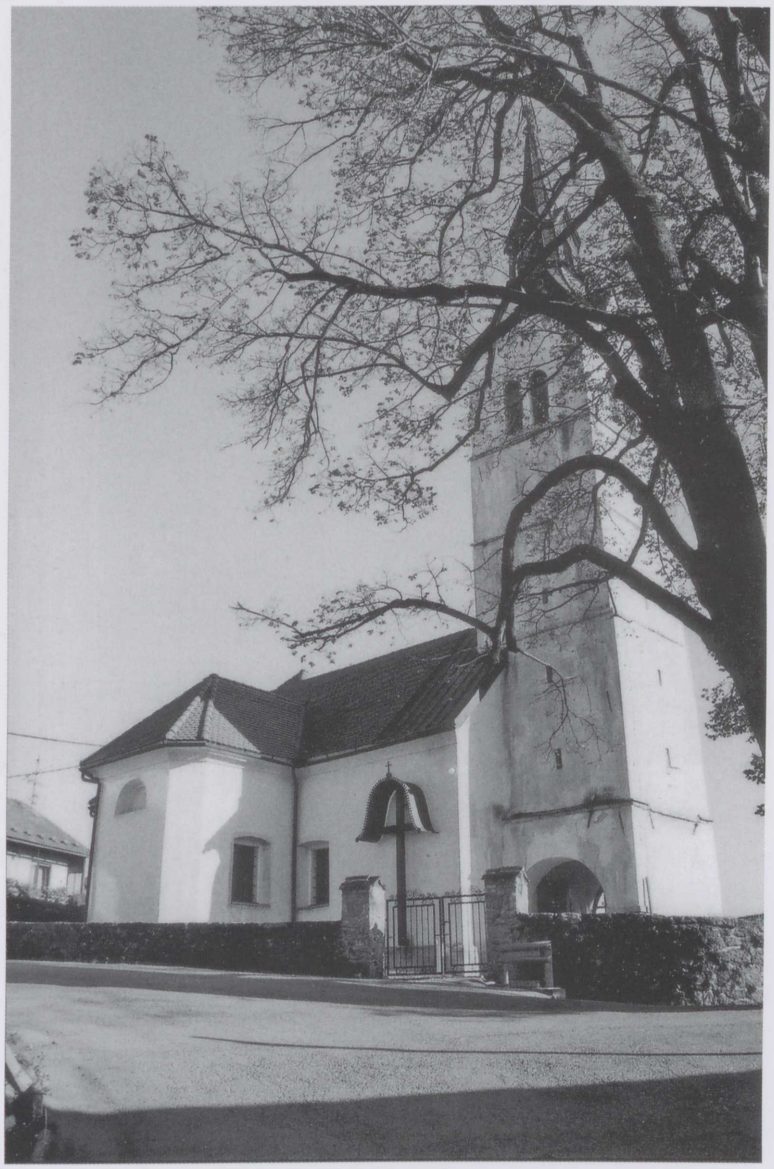


Foto Franc Popek

UNEC	
Bauman Janez	1923-1945
Malec Andrej	1891-1941
Puntar Matevž	1924-1942
Bajt Aleš	1917-1945
Jernejčič Andrej	1926-1945
Jernejčič Franc	1922-1945
Jernejčič Marijan	1922-1945
Matičič Ivan	1913-1945
Pupis Jakob	1908-1945
Šlajnar Franc	1925-1945
Urbas Viko	1909-1945
Urbas Alojz	1913-1945

OBČINA VITANJE

Žrtve revolucionarnega nasilja v 5 krajih, kjer ni farnih plošč. 25 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (1ABC.doc 19.06.2006).



Foto Franc Popek

BREZEN	
Pesjak Jernej	1916–1945
Pesjak Karel	1923–1945
HUDINJA	
Pogorevc Franc	1912–1944
Pogorevc Avgust	1918–1944
Beškovnik Jože	1865–1945
Kotnik Ignac	1922–1945
PAKA	
Kamenik Lojze	1913–1944
Pogorevc Franc	1918–1944
Ramšak Pavel	1891–1943
Arcet Karel	1921–1945

SPODNJI DOLIČ	
Vodovnik Franc	–1944
Vodovnik Ivan (sin)	–1944
Dvorjak Adolf	1916–1945
Timpran Jože	–1947
VITANJE	
Frank Franc	1887–1948
Hrustelj Franc	1920–1945
Jaklin Marta	1897–1945
Kunc Avgust	1899–1945
Krančan Franc	1926–1945
Petelinšek Anton	1918–1945
Petre Alojz	1912–1945
Preglav Štefka	1897–1945
Preglav Štefka	1921–1945
Vencig Jože	1899–1945
Vencig Štefan	1905–1945

ŽUPNIJA VRANJA PEČ

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
3 naselja, 6 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

SPODNJE PALOVČE

Hribar Pavel	1882–1941
Podbevšek Franc	1925–1945

VELIKA LAŠNA

Zalaznik Andrej	1919–1945

ZGORNJE PALOVČE

Budnar Janez	1913–1943
Budnar Stanislav	1923–1945
Rems Mihael	1885–1942

Vir: ZBORNIK žrtev 2. svetovne vojne v občini Kamnik. Občina Kamnik 1998.
6 naselij, 14 žrtev.



Foto Franc Popek

CIRKUŠE v Tuhinju

Baloh Marija	1907–1943
Baloh Martin	1894–1943

ČEŠNJICE v Tuhinju

Vonta Martin	1902–1943

ČRNI VRH v Tuhinju

Baloh Jožefa	1924–1942

LAZE v Tuhinju

Burkeljca Amalija	1885–1943
Burkeljca Anton	1878–1943
Burkeljca Ivana	1913–1943
Cvek Franc	1903–1943
Hace Jožef	1911–1945
Podbevšek Jože	1920–1943

STARA SELA

Šuštar Franc	1869–1942
Cvar Štefan	1909–1945

ZGORNJI TUHINJ

Zavasnik Ana	1904–1945
Zavasnik Franc	1910–1945

Žrtve revolucionarnega nasilja v 10 krajih, kjer ni farnih plošč. 22 žrtev. Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (1ABC.doc 19.06.2006).



Foto Franc Popek

BOHARINA

Obrul Martin	1922–1945

ČREŠNOVA

Švab Štefan	1919–1945

DOBRAVA

Jančič Viktor	1913–1949

KOROŠKA VAS

Hrovat Franc	1910–1944

KRIŽEVEC

Esih Ernest	1919–1944
Esih Jože	1922–1944

KUNIGUNDA

Rožič Jožef	1897–1944
Črešnar Janez	1918–1945
Štefanc Adolf	1922–1945

LOŠKA GORA

Pukl Henrika	1910–1943
Pukl Gustav	1897–1943
Fijavž Alojz	1905–1948
Švab Martin	1907–1945

SKOMARJE

Kovše Simon	1864–1944
Kovše Jožef	1894–1944
Kovše Rozalija	1901–1944

STRANICE

Podpečan Viktor	1919–1944
Rošar Jurij - Georg	1891–1943
Filipič Helena	1918–1945

ZGORNJE ZREČE

Verčnik Ivan	1895–1945
Ožeg Karel	1901–1945
Višič Viktor	1910–1945

UMRLIM ZA DOMOVINO

Tretja knjiga farnih spominskih plošč
spomenik tudi dr. Tinetu Velikonji

Tretja knjiga Farnih spominskih plošč je logično nadaljevanje prvih dveh knjig, ki ju je izdal Slovenski spominski odbor in založila založba Družina leta 1995 in 2000. Tretja knjiga zato vključuje še angleške prevode povzetkov uvodnikov prvih dveh knjig izpod peresa prof. Justina Stanovnika ter sklepnih analiz dr. Tineta Velikonja z naslovom Umrlim za domovino. Tudi zgradba knjige obsega iste prvine kot prvi dve: sliko izgleda plošče ali kraja, imena žrtev z letnicama rojstva in smrti ter faro in naselje. Poleg popisa po tem času postavljenih farnih plošč prinaša tretja knjiga še sezname, pripravljene za vpis na plošče, ki so šele v pripravi.
Vse tri knjige predstavljajo sicer nepopolno, vendar zaokroženo celoto, ki hrani spomin na 14.901 prezgodaj umrlih, dotlej zamolčanih fantov in mož, deklet in žena, žrtev revolucionarnega nasilja.
Knjige so tudi trajen spomenik dr. Tinetu Velikonji, ki je bil duša zbiranja podatkov in postavljanja farnih spominskih plošč. Še za v nedeljo, 11. julija 2010, je imel dogovorjeno srečanje za popoldanski pregled zbranega gradiva za tretjo knjigo FSP, a je v noči na ta dan, žal, omahnil v smrt.

Po podatkih v drugi knjigi FSP je bilo do leta 2000 zbranih 12.284 imen in priimkov umrlih nasilne smrti na protikomunistični strani v zvezi z revolucijo in državljansko vojno. V tretji knjigi je na postavljenih farnih ploščah za 68 župnij imenovanih novih 1.965 oseb, na pripravljenih seznamih za 31 župnij pa še 652 imen, skupno 2.617 ljudi.
V dodatku poskuša tretja knjiga FSP obnoviti in utrditi še zgodovinski spomin s kratkim opisom 14 zelo usodnih medvojnih in povojnih dogodkov.

Preglednici 1 in 2 po župnijah in področjih

(Lj = Ljubljanska pokrajina, Go = Gorenjska, Št = Štajerska, Ko = Koroška, Pri = Primorska)

1. Postavljene farne spominske plošče

Zap. štev.	Farne spominske plošče		Število žrtev					Skupaj	Št. slik	Naselja	Postavitev
	Krajevne plošče	Župnija	Lj	Go	Št	Ko	Pri				
1		Adlešiči	9					9	2	7	2007
2		Ajdovec (nova) dodatno	138 (30)					138	2	9	2010
3		Blagovica		20				20	2	7	2002
4	Breznica	Škofja Loka		20				20	2	1	1993
5		Brusnice	94					94	2	9	2006
6		Češnjice nad Blagovico		9				9	1	5	2002
7		Dragatuš	30					30	3	9	2002
8	Globodol	Mirna Peč	49					49	2	4	1994
9	Godešič	Reteče		15				15	1	1	1993
10		Gora pri Sodražici	38					38	2	5	2001
11		Goriče		16				16	1	5	1997
12	Karteljevo	Mirna Peč	33					33	1	7	1997
13		Krašnja pri Lukovici		26				26	1	7	2001
14	Ljubljana	(21 župnij) dodatno 2 plošči	149					149	1	(21)	2011
15		Lom pod Storžičem		15				15	2	1	2007
16		Mirna Peč	173					173	2	24	2002
17		Mokronog	55					55	1	13	2007
18		Moravče + Peče		101				101	1	35	2005
19		Naklo		38				38	1	5	2000
20		Podlipa	20					20	1	1	2007

Zap. štev.	Farne spominske plošče		Število žrtev					Skupaj	Št. slik	Naselja	Postavitev
	Krajevne plošče	Župnija	Lj	Go	Št	Ko	Pri				
21		Podzemelj	25					25	1	10	2007
22		Preddvor		43				43	1	11	2000
23		Radomlje		22				22	1	2	2007
24		Radovica	22					22	1	4	2006
25		Raka	36					36	2	17	2000
26		Rova		9				9	1	1	2007
27		Semič + Črmošnjice	121					121	1	37	2002
28	Slovenj Gradec	12 župnij, dekan. Stari trg)				131		131	1	(12)	2004
29		Stara Loka		48				48	1	10	2010
30		Stari trg ob Kolpi	73					73	1	17	2003
31		Suhor	24					24	2	6	2006
32		Sv. Duh pri Škofji Loki		13				13	2	3	
33	Trojane, V Zideh	Šentgotard	5					5	1	4	2002
34		Šmarjeta	120					120	1	17	2000
35		Tržišče	188					188	1	19	2007
36		Vavta vas	15					15	1	8	2011
37	Žažar	Podlipa	22					22	1	1	1992
		Skupaj žrtev	**1439**	**395**		**131**		**1965**		**322**	
		Odstotni deleži	73,2	20,1		6,67		100			
	Skupaj krajevnih plošč 8	**Župnij 68 (33 skupinsko)**	**22 (+21)**	**13**		**(12)**	**–**		**51**		

2. Pripravljeni seznami za farne spominske plošče

Zap. štev.	Farne spominske plošče		Število žrtev					Sku-paj	Št. slik	Nase-lja	Popis
	Krajevne plošče	Župnija	Lj	Go	Št	Ko	Pri				
1		Fara, Banja Loka	34					34	2	16	2007
2		Gozd nad Kamnikom		8				8	1	5	1998
3		Grahovo	49					49	1	4	2006
4		Jezersko		22				22	1	1	2006
5		Kamnik, mesto		23				23	1	9	1998
6		Križe		21				21	1	7	2005
7		Lesce		14				14	1	5	2000
8		Leše		11				11	1	4	2003
9		Lokavec					7	7	1	1	2006
10		Mavčiče		13				13	1	4	2004
11		Mekinje		15				15	1	5	1998
12		Motnik		12				12	1	3	1998
13		Novaki					4	4	1	2	1999
14		Planina pri Rakeku	10					10	1	1	2009
15		Postojna					6	6	1	1	2002
16		Sela pri Kamniku		18				18	1	10	1998
17		Slovenske Konjice			99			99	1	17	2006
18		Smlednik		22				22	1	4	2007
19		Sorica		61				61	1	9	2005
20		Soteska	22					22	1	4	2006
21		Stranje		21				21	1	12	1998
22		Šmarca		12				12	1	2	1998
23		Tržič T. Bistrica		63				63	1	6	2003
24		Turjak (dodatno)	(6)					6	1	3	1995
25		Unec	12					12	1	1	2006
26		Vitanje			25			25	1	5	2006
27		Vranja Peč		6				6	1	3	1998
28		Zgornji Tuhinj		14				14	1	6	1998
29		Zreče			22			22	1	10	2006
		Skupaj imena	133	356	146		17	652	30		
		Odstotni deleži	20,0	55,4	22,0		2,6	100			
	Skupaj	Župnij 31	7	18	3	–	3		–		

Preglednici 1 in 2 prikazujeta postavljene spominske plošče za 68 župnij, od tega je 8 spominskih plošč na podružničnih pokopaliških cerkvah, v Ljubljani na centralnem pokopališču Žale, v Slovenj Gradcu pa na dekanijski cerkvi.
Po področjih je razporeditev postavljenih spominskih plošč podobna kot v drugi knjigi, prednjači nekdanja Ljubljanska pokrajina, sledi Gorenjska, na Štajerskem se je izkazal Slovenj Gradec z dekanijsko spominsko ploščo za 12 župnij. Postavitev FSP v Slovenj Gradcu je bila zvezana z mnogimi ovirami. Najbolj si je za postavitev plošče prizadevala gospa Vida Vrhnjak-Duler, ki je po koncu vojne izgubila očeta, gozdarskega inženirja.

Na pripravljenih seznamih za spominske plošče, prevladuje Gorenjska z več kot polovico zbranih imen. Trije štajerski kraji: Slovenske Konjice, Vitanje in Zreče so zbrali 146 imen, trije primorski kraji: Lokavec, Novaki in Postojna pa 17 imen. Kdaj bodo postavljene spominske plošče tudi v teh krajih, je težko predvideti, saj je njihovih somišljenikov, znancev in prijateljev vedno manj.

Na Štajerskem je kar nekaj občin postavilo svoje pomnike na drugo svetovno vojno, a posvečeni so v glavnem padlim in pogrešanim mobilizirancem ter splošnim žrtvam vojne s preveč nepopolnimi osebnimi podatki, zato jih pričujoča knjiga le omenja. Taki pomniki so na primer v:
- Apačah, 43 zamolčanim žrtvam vojne brez leta in vrste smrti;
- Gorišnici (Sv. Marjeti niže Ptuja) za 77 padlih mobilizirancev in 8 zamolčanih žrtev;
- Majšperku, mobilizirancem, borcem, taboriščnikom, talcem, nasilno pokončanim:
- Markovcih, vsem žrtvam vojnega in povojnega nasilja:
- Novi Štifti pri Gornjem Gradu, 63 žrtvam druge svetovne vojne;
- Ormožu, 137 nasilno mobiliziranim, pobitim od min in ubitim po vojni;
- Rušah, spomenik sprave, skritim žrtvam maščevanja;
- Sv. Juriju ob Ščavnici (Videm), 156 padlim v drugi svetovni vojni;
- Sv. Tomažu v Slov. goricah, vsem žrtvam 1. in 2. svetovne vojne.

Tabela št. 1: Statistični pregled žrtev v tretji knjigi FSP po letih smrti in področjih

Župnija/leto smrti	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/70	19??	Skupaj
1. Postavljene plošče												
Bela krajina												
Adlešiči		1	3	1	2						2	9
Dragatuš	1	9	4	3	12					1		30
Podzemelj		5	4	1	15							25
Radovica		3	9	2	8							22
Semič in Črmošnjice	1	31	24	9	54	1					1	121
Stari trg ob Kolpi	2	13	7	7	40				3		1	73
Suhor		8	10	6								24
Skupaj Bela krajina	**4**	**70**	**61**	**29**	**131**	**1**			**3**	**1**	**4**	**304**
Odstotni deleži	1,3	23,0	20,1	9,5	43,1	0,03			1,0	0,03	1,3	100
Gorenjska												
Blagovica		2	8	2	8							20
Breznica/Škofja Loka		2	1	1	15	1						20
Češnjice nad Blagovico		5	2								2	9
Godešič/Reteče			4	6	5							15
Goriče pri Golniku		1	2	8	5							16
Krašnja pri Lukovici		14	4	5	3							26
Lom pod Storžičem		1		3	11							15
Moravče in Peče		13	25	20	42	1						101
Naklo		5	4	26	3							38
Preddvor			6	27	9				1			43
Radomlje	1		3	9	9							22
Rova			3	2	4							9
Stara Loka		2	6	5	13						22	48
Sv. Duh pri Škofji Loki (brez mobilizirancev)			5	2	6							13

Župnija/leto smrti	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/ 70	19??	Skupaj
Šentgotard (Trojane, V Zideh))			1	3	1							5
Skupaj Gorenjska	**1**	**45**	**74**	**119**	**134**	**2**			**1**		**24**	**400**
Odstotni deleži	0,25	11,25	18,5	29,75	33,5	0,5			0,25		6,0	100
Ljubljanska pokrajina												
Ajdovec		39	28	9	60					2		138
Brusnice		18	23	13	40							94
Globodol/Mirna Peč		5	5	9	29	1						49
Gora pri Sodražici		6	1	3	28							38
Karteljevo/ Mirna Peč		3	4	5	21							33
Ljubljana mesto (21 župnij)		4	14	7	123	1						149
Mirna Peč	2	15	14	24	118							173
Mokronog		8	5	6	36							55
Podlipa		3	2		15							20
Raka		4	13	2	17							36
Šmarjeta		6	9	6	99							120
Tržišče		38	72	21	50		1				6	188
Vavta vas			1		13						1	15
Žažar/Podlipa					22							22
Skupaj Ljub. pokrajina	**2**	**149**	**191**	**105**	**671**	**2**	**1**			**2**	**7**	**1130**
Odstotni deleži	0,18	13,2	16,9	9,29	59,38	0,18	0,09			0,18	0,62	100
Slovenj Gradec (12 župnij)		1	5	36	78	4		2	3	2		131
Odstotni deleži		0,76	3,82	27,5	59,5	3,05		1,53	2,29	1,53		100
Skupaj postavljene plošče	**7**	**265**	**331**	**289**	**1014**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**5**	**35**	**1965**
Odstotni deleži	0,36	13,49	15,84	14,7	51,6	0,46	0,05	0,10	0,36	0,25	1,78	100

Župnija/ leto smrti	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 /70	19??	Skupaj
2. Pripravljeni seznami												
Gorenjska												
Jezersko		1	5	9	7							22
Občina Kamnik (9 župnij)	2	24	38	29	32				1	2	1	129
Križe		4	1	6	5			1			4	21
Lesce		2	1	8	3							14
Leše		2		2	3						4	11
Mavčiče					13							13
Smlednik	1		4	3	14							22
Sorica		1	6	10	29					1	14	61
Tržič in Tržiška Bistrica	1	5		21	28	3		1		1	3	63
Skupaj Gorenjska	**4**	**39**	**55**	**88**	**134**	**3**		**2**	**1**	**4**	**26**	**356**
Odstotni deleži	1,12	10,96	15,45	24,72	37,64	0,84		0,56	0,28	1,12	7,30	100
Ljubljanska pokrajina												
Fara pri Kočevju in Banja Loka		6	10	6	11						1	34
Grahovo		9	17	2	21							49
Planina pri Rakeku					10							10
Soteska		2	1	1	18							22
Turjak					6							6
Unec	1	1			10							12
Skupaj Ljub. pokrajina	**1**	**18**	**28**	**9**	**76**						**1**	**133**
Odstotni deleži	0,75	13,53	21,05	6,77	57,14						0,75	100
Štajerska												
Občina Slovenske Konjice			2	6	76	11		2		1	1	99
Vitanje			1	6	16		1	1				25
Zreče			3	8	9			1	1			22

Skupaj Štajerska			6	20	101	11	1	4	1	1	1	146
Odstotni deleži			4,11	13,70	69,18	7,53	0,68	2,74	0,68	0,68	0,68	100
Primorska												
Lokavec					7							7
Novaki			3	1								4
Postojna					6							6
Skupaj Primorska			3	1	13							17
Odstotni deleži			17,65	5,88	76,47							100
Seznami skupaj	5	57	92	118	324	14	1	6	2	5	28	652
Odstotni deleži	0,76	8,74	14,11	18,10	49,69	2,14	0,15	0,92	0,30	0,77	4,29	100

Povzetek: Pregled žrtev po področjih in letih smrti v tretji knjigi

Področja/leto smrti	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/ 70	19??	Skupaj
Bela krajina	4	70	61	29	131	1			3	1	4	304
Gorenjska	5	84	129	207	268	5		2	2	4	50	756
Ljub. pokrajina	3	167	219	114	747	2	1			2	8	1263
Štajerska (SG 12 župnij)		1	11	56	179	15	1	6	4	3	1	277
Primorska			3	1	13							17
Skupaj plošče + seznami	**12**	**322**	**423**	**407**	**1338**	**23**	**2**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**63**	**2617**
Odstotni deleži	0,46	12,30	16,16	15,55	51,13	0,88	0,08	0,31	0,34	0,38	2,41	100

Pregled števila in odstotnega deleža žrtev v tretji knjigi po letih smrti

Pregled umrlih po kategorijah je za obe knjigi FSP v drugi knjigi v obliki tabele št. 1 uvedel že dr. Tine Velikonja, Tabela prikazuje število in odstotne deleže umrlih na protirevolucijski strani za 11 časovnih obdobij, po posameznih letih od 1941 do 1949 ter 1950–1970 in za neugotovljivo leto 19??. Zaradi primerljivosti smo isto tabelarno obliko pregleda umrlih uporabili tudi v tretji knjigi.

Pri množici imen ali podatkov ima oblika tabele ali preglednice značilnost, da z enim ali z nekaj pogledi dobimo sliko dogajanja, ki je lahko trajalo več let in obsegalo večji prostor. Tak je tudi namen tabele št. 1 v tretji knjigi.

Da je prikaz v tabeli še bolj nazoren, sta stolpca za najbolj usodni leti 1943 in 1945 posebej osenčena. Posebej so osenčeni tudi seštevki žrtev po področjih in končno v statističnem povzetku števila in deležev žrtev za vse tri knjige FSP.

Odstotni deleži žrtev po letih tudi v tretji knjigi kažejo na različen potek revolucije po področjih.
V Beli krajini je že leta 1942 odstotni delež žrtev 23,0 %, leta 1943, ko so nastopile Vaške straže, ki so se uspešno umaknile z Vukom Rupnikom proti Kostanjevici, pa 20,1 %.
Na Gorenjskem je revolucija zamujala, zato delež žrtev narašča od leta 1942 10,96 %, leta 1943 15,45 %, do leta 1944 27,38 %, ko so se sredi leta 1944 začeli organizirati Gorenjski domobranci..
Na področju Ljubljanske pokrajine je bil odstotni delež leta 1942 13,22 %, leta 1943 povečan zaradi poboja Vaških straž na 17,34 %; leta 1944, ko so domobranci uspešno obvladovali položaj, pa zmanjšan na 9,02 %,
Na Štajerskem je revolucija najbolj zamujala, zato je odstotni delež leta 1942 0,76 %, leta 1943 3,82°%, leta 1944 pa se je delež žrtev povečal kar na 27,5 %.
Na Primorskem imamo premalo popisanih žrtev, da bi mogli dovolj zanesljivo oceniti dogajanje.

Statistični povzetek števila in deležev žrtev po letih smrti v vseh treh knjigah

Knjiga/ leto smrti	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 /70	19??	Skupaj
1. + 2. knjiga FSP skupaj	**41**	**891**	**1397**	**918**	**8910**	**52**	**13**	**22**	**12**	**8**	**20(?)**	**12284**
Odstotni deleži	0,33	7,25	11,37	7,47	72,53	0,42	0,11	0,18	0,10	0,07	0,17	100
3. knjiga FSP skupaj	**12**	**322**	**423**	**407**	**1338**	**23**	**2**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**63**	**2617**
Odstotni deleži	0,46	12,30	16,16	15,55	51,13	0,88	0,08	0,31	0,34	0,38	2,41	100
Vse tri knjige skupaj	**53**	**1213**	**1820**	**1325**	**10248**	**75**	**15**	**30**	**21**	**18**	**83**	**14901**
Odstotni deleži	0,36	8,14	12,21	8,90	68,77	0,50	0,10	0,20	0,14	0,12	0,56	100

Seštevek vseh treh knjig kaže leta 1942 odstotni delež žrtev 8,14 %, leta 1943 s 1820 žrtvami povečanje na delež 12,21 % zaradi pobojev po kapitulaciji Italije; leta 1944 pa zaradi uspešnega odpora zmanjšanje na 8,90 %.
Število in odstotni deleži smrti v letu 1945 nesporno kažejo, kako nečloveško so se slovenski boljševiki izživljali v povojnih pobojih. Od skupno zbranih 14.901 žrtev jih je kar 10.248 umrlo prav v letu 1945, kar predstavlja 68,77 odstotni delež ali dve tretjini vseh popisanih žrtev.

Upanje, izraženo v Drugi knjigi FSP, da bo s Tretjo knjigo delo opravljeno, se, žal, ni uresničilo v celoti. Vendar vse tri knjige FSP, čeprav nepopolne, predstavljajo zaokrožen spomin na tiste tisoče in tisoče, umrlih za domovino, ki jim po nedoumljivi volji ni bilo dano, da bi ji služili s svojim bivanjem, a njihova zvestoba ima vendar svoje mesto in pomen v domačem občestvu.
Pomenljivo je posvetilo na spominski plošči v Semiču:

Človek, ki bereš ta imena,
beri jih spoštljivo.
Za vsakim je tragična usoda,
za nekaterimi tako strašna,
da ne bomo nikoli razumeli,
kakšen um si jo je mogel izmisliti
in katera roka uresničiti.

V aprilu 2012, Jožef Kočar

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KRIMSKA JAMA, PRISPODOBA ZAČETKA SLOVENSKE GROZE



Leži v gozdovih med vasjo Kožljek in Rakitno v Brezovici pri Borovnici, nad prepadno steno Strmca, konec borovniške doline.
V bližini je bilo pri Kožljeških žagah taborišče partizanskega bataljona »Ljubo Šercer», ki je nekaj mesecev spomladi in poleti 1942 izvajal hud revolucijski teror z grožnjo: »Še je prostor v Krimski jami!»
Kot grobišče je služilo tudi Mihčevo brezno blizu Dobca.
Koliko žrtev je končalo v jami, ne bomo izvedeli nikoli. Znana so imena okrog 30 okoličanov, od tega skoraj polovico žena in deklet, ter 12 rešenih internirancev z vlaka pri Verdu, večinoma dijakov in študentov.
Krimska jama je le en primer partizanskega terorja iz pomladi 1942, ki je ljudi prisilil, da so se organizirali v obrambne vaške straže.

Vir:
Stane Okoliš, Žrtve druge svetovne vojne na ožjem Notranjskem, Ljubljana 1996
Damjan Debevec, DokumentiŽrtve.doc
Zaveza # 68,marec 2008, stran 14–25

ŽIGLOVICA, kraško brezno na Mali gori nad Ribnico



Foto Franc Popek

Leži v gozdovih Male gore pod taborsko cerkvijo Sv. Ane, nad Ribnico.
Znana je postala zaradi poboja devetih, nič krivih kmetov iz Prigorice, ki so 28. julija 1942 na ukaz Italijanov morali sekati drevje in grmovje ob železniški progi proti Kočevju. Med delom jih je zajela partizanska patrola in jih odpeljala na Malo goro.
Politkomisar 2. bataljona Zapadnodolenjskega odreda Milan Venišnik jih je obsodil na smrt in zadnji dom so našli v breznu Žiglovica.

Anton Arko 1875–1942	Anton Gorše 1887–1942	Jože Kozina 1921–1942
Jože Arko 1921–1942	Anton Henigman 1874–1942	Franc Tanko 1881–1942
Franc Arko 1924–1942	Janez Kozina 1898–1942	Franc Trdan 1873–1942

Vir: Zaveza # 12, marec 1994, stran 9–17.

MAVRLEN, morišče črnomeljske čete



Foto: Arhiv Zaveze

Vasica Mavrlen leži nad Črnomljem na obrobju roških gozdov.
Sredi maja 1942 se je blizu vasi Mavrlen utaborila črnomeljska partizanska četa in obenem z metliško četo na Brezovi Rebri izvajala hud revolucionaren teror nad prebivalci Bele krajine.
V nedeljo, 19. julija 1942, so partizani iz romskega naselja v Kanižarici odgnali najmanj 60 moških, žensk in otrok proti Mavrlenu. Čez nekaj dni so vse pobili v neki kotlini ob poti proti Bistrici.
Druga knjiga Farnih spominskih plošč, stran 29, Župnija Črnomelj navaja: »Cigani-Romi, pokol 21.7.1942, 64 – 72 žrtev, nekateri ocenjujejo, da okrog 100.«
Od 10. maja do 22. julija 1942 so partizani na raznih moriščih pokončali okrog 160 Romov, kar je skoraj polovica njihovega takratnega števila v Ljubljanski pokrajini.
Kruti obračun s Cigani sta v spisih obsojala celo Radko Polič in Jože Javoršek.

Vir: Zaveza # 15 in # 43, december 1994 in 2001.

UBOJ DR. LAMBERTA EHRLICHA



Foto Franc Popek

26. maja 1942 je vosovski atentator v Streliški ulici pred Ljudsko kuhinjo ustrelil univerzitetnega profesorja dr. Lamberta Ehrlicha in študenta Viktorja Rojica.
Dr. Ehrlich je bil duhovnik, znanstvenik in pobudnik slovenske državne misli. Rodil se je 18. septembra 1879 v Žabnicah pod Sv. Višarji v Kanalski dolini. Obiskoval je gimnazijo v Celovcu, bogoslovje pa v Innsbrucku in Rimu ter študije nadaljeval v Parizu in Oxfordu. Po prvi svetovni vojni je bil na mirovni konferenci v Parizu izvedenec za Koroško pri delegaciji SHS. Iz Pariza je prišel v Ljubljano in postal univerzitetni profesor na bogoslovni fakulteti ter duhovni vodja katoliškega študentskega kluba »Straža». Leta 1934 je začel izdajati glasilo »Straža v viharju».
Po vojni so v začetku leta 1946 njegovo truplo izkopali in ga odpeljali neznano kam.
Leta 2000 pa so nekdanji stražarji simbolični Ehrlichov grob ponovno obnovili.

Vir: Rudolf Čuješ: Dr. Lambert Ehrlich, Stražar naših svetinj, Antigonish Canada, 1992



Foto: Arhiv Zaveza

Dr. Marko Natlačen, bivši ban Dravske banovine, je bil ob atentatu 13. oktobra 1942 le neformalni priznani predstavnik protirevolucionarnega tabora, katerega smrt je bila predvsem grožnja nasprotnikom revolucije.

Rodil se je 24. aprila 1886 v Mančah pri Vipavi. Pravo je študiral na Dunaju in promoviral leta 1912. Bil je predsednik Orlovske zveze in podpredsednik Slovenske ljudske stranke. Od septembra 1935 do aprila 1941 je bil ban Dravske banovine, to je vodja banovinske izvršilne oblasti.

O atentatu na Marka Natlačena je razpravljal celo Izvršni odbor OF, kar pri drugih umorih ni bilo običajno. Že to kaže, da je bil atentat dobro premišljen.

Italijani so kljub nasprotovanju Natlačenovih, da je bilo prelite že preveč krvi, zvečer ob zidu nasproti Natlačenove hiše ustrelili 24 talcev.

Pa tudi v grobu Marko Natlačen ni imel miru. V začetku leta 1946 so izkopali posmrtne ostanke njega, prve žene Vide, roj. Kos ter sinov Vladimirja in Bogumila ter jih odpeljali neznano kam.

Vir: Zaveza # 66, september 2007, stran 95–102.

TURJAK 1943



Foto Stane Kočar

Po kapitulaciji Italije, 8.septembra 1943, se je na Turjaškem gradu zbralo okrog 700 vaških stražarjev. Partizanske sile so grad napadle. Razvila se je prava državljanska vojna. Boji so trajali od 13. do 19.septembra 1943, ko so partizani s pomočjo italijanskih topov porušili del zidovja in prodrli v grad. Branilci so se bili prisiljeni vdati.

Vdaji je sledilo neusmiljeno obračunavanje. Že naslednji dan so pred gradom s streli v tilnik pomorili 28 ranjencev. Okrog 650 ujetnikov in nekaj civilistov so zvezali ter jih odgnali v Velike Lašče.

Naslednji večer so postrelili 10 poveljnikov, drugega dne pa v gozdu nad postajo še 50 posebej izbranih ujetnikov, med njimi zdravnika dr. Ludvika Kožuha, sodnika dr. Lojzeta Zalokarja ter študenta brata Ivana in Bena Rožanca.

Ostale so odpeljali v Ribnico in Kočevje in jih velik del pomorili v Jelendolu, na Travni gori in Mačkovcu. Jelendolske žrtve so 13. avgusta 1944 prenesli na pokopališče v Hrovači.

Vir: France Nučič, Velikolaški in škocjanski holokavst, Velike Lašče 1999.

MOZELJ, KAPELA SV. KRVI



Foto Ivo Žajdela

Spomenik leta 1943 umorjenim domoljubom na ruševinah kapele Sv. Krvi v Mozlju, blizu kraja, kjer je še neodkrito grobišče.

KAPELA SV. KRVI – znana božja pot
Zgrajena leta 1589, prenavljana v letih 1866, 1912 in 1926, porušena leta 1954.
Ruševine obnovili v letu 1995 sorodniki in prijatelji iz domovine in tujine v spomin na pobite, padle ter v okupatorjevih in komunističnih taboriščih umrle pripadnike nacionalne ilegale in njihove somišljenike v letih 1941 do 1945 in kasneje.

Vir: Ive A. Stanič, Župnija Mozelj 1509–2009, Mozelj 2009.

HROVAČA, ŽUPNIJA RIBNICA

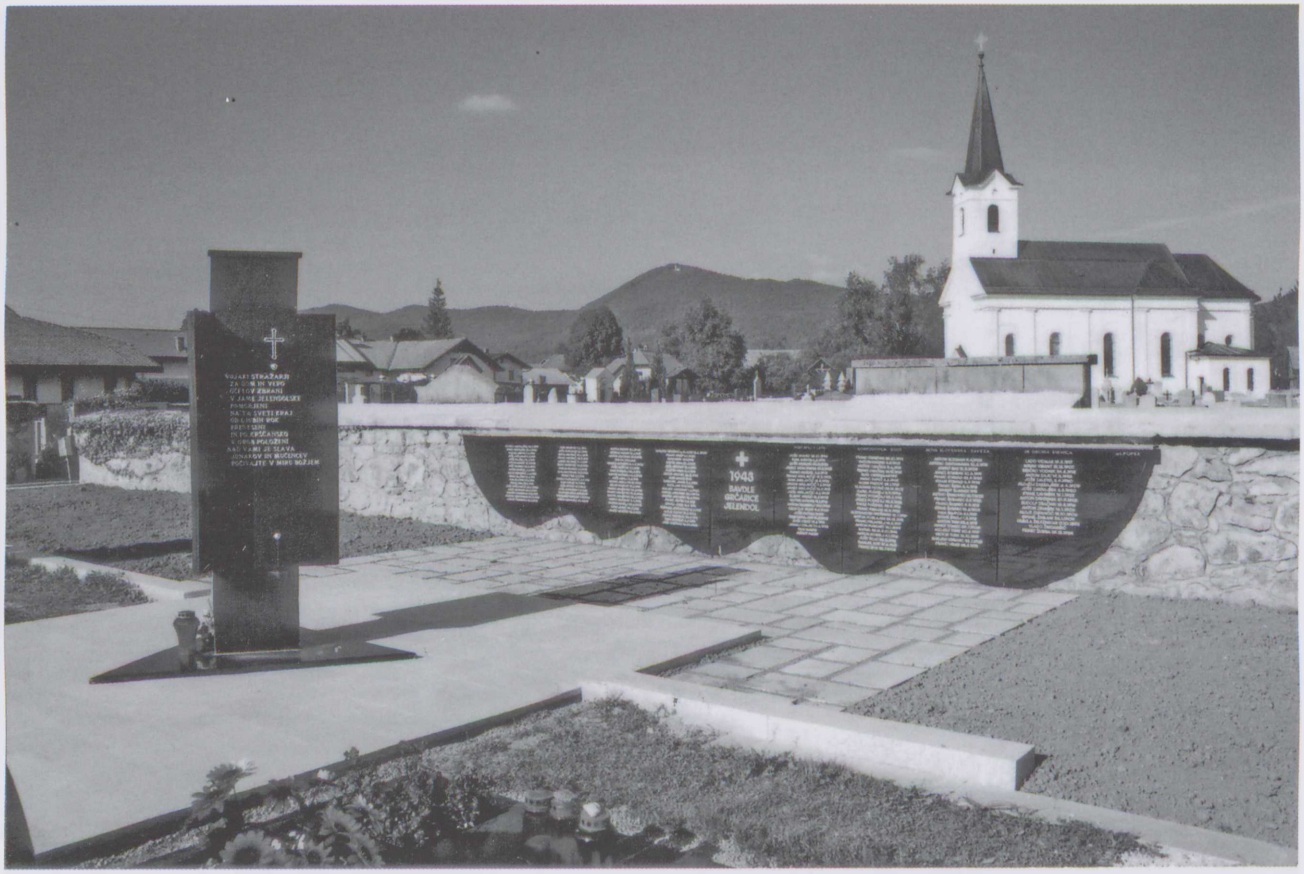


Foto Franc Popek

Plošče sta v letu 2007 postavili Nova Slovenska zaveza in občina Ribnica na grobu 119 žrtev, prenesenih na to pokopališče iz Bavdel, Grčaric in Jelendola 13.8.1944.

V SPOMIN VOJAKOM ENOT IZ GRČARIC – ZAMOLČANE FRONTE –
KI SO PADLI ALI BILI POBITI V BOJU ZA SVOBODO SLOVENCEV,
DEMOKRACIJO IN ČLOVEKOVE PRAVICE.

TUKAJ ČAKAJO VSTAJENJA JELENDOLSKE ŽRTVE,
POMORJENE JESENI LETA 1943.

Stanko Andoljšek	19.8.1921	Anton Bambič	27.7.1923
Vinko Andolšek	27.4.1906	Jože Baraga	20.3.1896
Alojzij Arhar	2.6.1910	Anton Bartol	3.3.1912
Jože Avžlahar	9.2.1915	Alojz Bedenčič	6.6.1922
Jože Bajželj	16.4.1921	Vinko Blažko	16.6.1917

HROVAČA, ŽUPNIJA RIBNICA

Ivan Blatnik	27.5.1914
Franc Boh	27.8.1922
Jože Boštjančič	30.9.1920
Janez Brodnik	28.8.1904
Stanko Cimerman	5.12.1921
Stanko Cimerman	24.11.1922
Avgust Černigoj	15.5.1924
Jože Debevec	17.2.1914
Jože Doblekar	15.1.1926
Anica Drobnič	28.6.1898
Franc Drobnič	23.12.1921
Janez Drobnič	14.4.1897
Rado Dubrović	10.8.1920
Matija Erjavec	6.1.1922
Marjan Ferlinc	19.11.1924
Franc Fink	3.9.1914
Danilo Florjančič	6.9.1912
Ivan Godec	12.7.1922
Jože Godec	13. 11.1920
Jože Goederer	9.2.1882
Valentin Gole	27.11.1906
Engelbert Gorjup	6.11.1903
Alojzij Grebenc, p. Placid	12.6.1909
Franc Greif	1.4.1920
Ivan Greif	31.8.1918
Anton Grm	39.5.1912
Jože Gruden	19.4.1914
Martin Hren	11.4.1915
Anton Hrovat	26.12.1912
Ivan Jakoš	? 1943
Bogomil Jakus	5.3.1924
Ivica Jan	17.10.1916
Alojzij Javornik	1.6.1920
Anton Javornik	22.7.1905
Martin Javornik	13.3.1922
Franc Jeršin	11.8.1921
Jernej Jereb	13.8.1919
Gabrijel Jesenovec	12.3.1917
Alojz Kaduc	15.6.1906
Franc Kastelic	20.9.1911
Ivan Kastelic	5.9.1915
Jože Kastelic	26.10.1922
Mirko Kemperle	24.8.1897
Anton Knavs	15.1.1906
Stanko Knavs	12.3.1918
Anton Kocman	27.9.1912
Izidor Konjar	
Danilo Koprivica	6.9.1903
Jože Koščak	9.1.1922
Ivan Košmrlj	28.8.1919
Ludvig Košmrlj	3.3.1905
Jože Kralj	6.8.1913
Rafael Kralj	24.12.1920
Milan Kranjc	13.3.1915
Franc Kraševec	29.2.1916
Franc Kraševec	13.12.1920
Ludvik Kraševec	25.8.1925
Vinko Križman	4.4.1922
Anton Kuhelj	29.8.1908
Ivan Lavrič	24.9.1921
Janez Levstek	23.3.1910
Jože Mavec	25.10.1896
Ivan Meden	6.5.1914
Jože Mencin	20.11.1922
Janez Mencinger	27.5.1923
Mirko Merzel	4.3.1901
Franc Miklavčič	21.11.1922
Ivan Miklavčič	21.11.1922
Jakob Miklavčič	7.3.1905
Janez Miklavčič	12.9.1921
Jože Miklavčič	4.3.1909
Albert Miklič	13.5.1905
Anton Mohar	15.1.1916
Anton Murgelj	21.11.1923

HROVAČA, ŽUPNIJA RIBNICA

Leopold Nose	9.8.1909
Jože Novak	1903
Ivan Novljan	14.5.1922
Jože Obed	19.3.1921
Jernej Oblak	10.6.1923
Edo Marin	
Mirko Marn	
Franc Obrstar	28.10.1914
Anton Okorn	3.8.1901
Anton Oražem	11.6.1913
Franc Oražem	13.12.1912
Rudi Osterman	1911
Ignac Papež	5.6.1922
Boris Pertot	25.1.1915
Vladimir Petrič	25.12.1907
Karel Plemelj	2.11.1906
Franc Podržaj	23.3.1918
Janez Podržaj	25.5.1923
Pavle Poženel	29.11.1916
Franc Prelog	18.9.1922
Aleksander Prešeren	21.7.1919
Anton Poglajen	28.12.1921
Franc Prijatelj	14.2.1917
Anton Purkart	16.1.1899
Rafael Reja	8.10.1913
Anton Rogelj	4.1.1916
Jože Rojc	28.11.1912
Danijel Rot	27.6.1921
Franc Rot	22.7.1908
Anton Rozman	9.4.1923
Arturo Santamaria	10.2.1918
Mirko Sax	12.2.1903
Janez Somrak	10.6.1919
Franc Strnad	22.9.1922
Stane Strnad	3.9.1923
Franc Šega	2.4.1913
Ernest Šijanec	1911
Metod Šinkovec	16.7.1922
Franc Škrabec	5.5.1922
Franc Škrbec	9.9.1915
Stane Škrbec	14.8.1907
Ivan Škufca	3.1.1921
Stane Škulj	1.11.1913
Anton Tisu	25.3.1915
Janez Tomec	29.7.1908
Alojzij Turk	30.5.1919
Viktor Turk	13.10.1891
Marjan Urbanc	28.7.1923
Franc Vider	28.5.1921
Lado Vidmar	19.8.1917
Miran Virant	21.12.1907
Srečko Vodnik	24.5.1918
Anton Zajc	14.11.1923
Jože Zaletel	3.9.1920
Alojzij Zakrajšek	6.4.1909
Jože Zakrajšek	3.5.1920
Stane Zaviršek	13.1.1922
Anton Zavodnik	27.9.1923
Rudolf Zbačnik	18.3.1916
Anton Zrimšek	16.1.1902
Alojz Zupančič	15.10.1906
Mihael Žabjak	25.1.1909
Uršula Železnikar	17.10.1892
Vlado Žnidaršič	
Franc Žurga	28.12.1924

ORLOV VRH, ŽUPNIJA SV. JAKOB/LJUBLJANA



Foto arhiv Zaveza #13

Vojaško pokopališče domobrancev v letih 1943–1945. Vseh pokopanih je bilo ***147.*** Po vojni so po vladnem odloku grobove izkopali in pokopališče razdejali.
Zakon o vojnih grobiščih, sprejet 19.6.2003, določa: *»Vojaška grobišča so grobišča vojaških oseb, padlih v vojni ali umrlih med vojno zaradi vojnih dogodkov na ozemlju Republike Slovenije»*, kamor štejejo tudi *»grobišča tujih armad»*, ne glede na to, ali so bile zavezniške ali okupatorske.
Pokopališče bi torej po zakonu moralo biti zavarovano in označeno, vendar ne samo s splošnim napisom, ampak z imeni pokopanih in to na dovolj velikem prostoru, ki bi dopuščal, da bi lahko polagali cvetje in prižigali sveče.
Doslej pa je bilo že več spominskih križev poškodovanih.

Vir: Arhiv dr. Tine Velikonja (Tine).

ORLOV VRH, ŽUPNIJA SV. JAKOB/LJUBLJANA

POKOPANI V LETU 1943

Priimek ime, roj. leto	Kraj
Bakšič Alojz, 1922	Pristava/Raka
Bizjak Franc, 1911	Dobrava/Raka
Blaznik Leopold, 1922	Tržišče
Bregar Drago (Lado), 1925	Ljubljana Vič
Cujnik Anton, 1924	Groblje/Šentjernej
Golobič Slavko, 1922	Ledeča vas/Šentjernej
Gorjup Janez, 1927	Mokronog
Grubar Anton, 1920	Dol. Stara vas/Šentjernej
Hočevar Janez, 1920	Šmalčja vas/Šentjernej
Jurečič Franc, 1923	Sv. Križ/Podbočje
Kastelec Anton, 1921	Šentjošt/Stopiče
Kastelic Vincencij, 1919	Vodice/Sv. Križ
Kordan Anton, 1917	Prevalje/Dole pri Litiji
Kordan Miro, 1922	Prevalje/Dole pri Litiji
Luštek Alojz, 1910	Ledeča vas/Šentjernej
Luzar Janez, 1915	Šmalčja vas/Šentjernej
Mihelič Alojz, 1914	Dane/Ribnica
Miklič Franc, 1920	Hudenje/Škocjan pri N.m.
Murn Janez, 1919	Dolž/Stopiče
Novak Alojzij, 1923	Segonje/Škocjan
Pavlin Jože, 1924	Gor. Brezovica/Šentjernej
Pinti Peter,1928	Ihan
Rebzelj Ignac, 1915	Šentjakob/Šentjernej
Sevšek Franc, 1923	Radgonca/Dole pri Litiji
Sintič Jože, 1919	Oštrc/Kostanjevica
Skolj Anton, 1921	Zabukovje/Šentrupert
Škedelj Janez, 1921	Dol. Gradišče/Šentjernej
Škoda Evgen, 1912	V. Loka/Čatež-Zaplaz
Škoda Franc, 1914	V. Loka/Čatež-Zaplaz
Špiler Ivan, 1920	Dol. Vrhpolje/Šentjernej
Špiler Jože, 1913	Gor. Vrhpolje/Šentjernej
Urbančič Franc, 1921	Ševnica/Mirna
Vide Jože, 1923	Dol. Stara vas/Šentjernej
Vrtačič Franc, 1908	Pristavica/Šentjernej
Zagorc Ignac, 1911	Gor. Vrhpolje/Šentjernej

Zevnik Alojz, 1915	Gor. Vrhpolje/Šentjernej
Župan Janez, 1901	Javorovica/Šentjernej
Skupaj 1943	**37**

POKOPANI V LETU 1944

Priimek ime, roj. leto	**Kraj**
Andolšek Jože, 1923	Kompolje/Dobrepolje
Bačnik Franc, 1926	Ravne/Bloke
Bajec Lojze, 1921	Prigorica/Dolenja vas
Blažič Franc, 1925	V. Slatnik/Kapitelj-N.m.
Bradač Ignac, 1920	Kompolje/Dobrepolje
B(e)rcar Martin, 1913	Hom/Šentrupert
Brezovec Ivan, 1926	Zdenska vas/Dobrepolje
Cerar Tone, 1926	Ljubljana
Ciuha Stane, 1925	Ljubljana
Dolšak Franc, 1926	Velike Bloke
Drenik Alojz, 1926	Malenska vas/Mirna Peč
Eršte Viktor, 1927	Polhovica/Šentjernej
Fabjan Franc, 1911	Višnje/Ambrus
Funda Andrej, 1920	Grahovo
Gliha Jože, 1918	Ljubljana
Golouh Leopold, 1921	Ljubljana
Gorjup Alojz, 1899	Gor. Kališče/Velike Lašče
Grebenc Ivan, 1922	Levstiki/Sv. Gregor
Grivec Alojz, 1926	Globodol/Mirna Peč
Grm Jože, 1920	Zabukovje/Šentrupert
Harbič Anton, 1905	Vrbnik
Hočevar Ivan, 1927	Stopno/Škocjan pri N. m.
Hočevar Jože, 1926	Vrh/Šentjernej
Jerman Anton, 1922	Grmovlje/Škocjan pri N. m.
Jevševar Jože, 1912	Zabukovje/Šentrupert
Juršič Franc, 1923	Dolž/Stopiče
Kadunc Albin, 1926	?
Kandare Albin, 1926	Dane/Stari trg pri Ložu
Kastelic Franc, 1924	Sr. Grčevje/Št. Peter-Otočec
Kastelic Mirko, 1906	Ljubljana
Kirm Franc, 1909	Selo/Mirna

ORLOV VRH, ŽUPNIJA SV. JAKOB/LJUBLJANA

Kočevar Jožė, 1909	Hudi Vrh/Bloke
Krakar Franc, 1921	Semič
Krištof Franc, 1921	Sajenica/Mirna
Krnc Alojzij, 1923	Šmarjeta
Krpan Stanko, 1915	Zadar
Kužnik Rafael, 1920	Križ/Čatež-Zaplaz
Luzar Jože, 1913	Šmalčja vas/Šentjernej
Makše Franc, 1922	Jezero/Trebnje
Marn Alojz, 1922	Jezero/Trebnje
Martinčič Anton, 1913	Sela/Šentjernej
Meglen Anton, 1925	Vel. Korinj/Krka
Meglen Jože, 1922	Četež/Struge
Metlikovič Riko, 1913	Ljubljana
Mežnar Ivan, 1920	Goričica/Preserje
Mežnar Marko, 1925	Vel. Orehek/Stopiče
Mihelčič Miha, 1926	Učakovci/Vinica
Mlakar Franc, 1926	Kozaršče/Stari trg pri Ložu
Mravinec Jurij, 1921	Nova Lipa/Vinica
Novak Jožef, 1927	Mali Korinj/Krka
Papež Stanko, 1925	Višnje/Ambrus
Pekolj Alojz, 1926	Grič/Trebnje
Pekolj Mihael, 1921	Sela pri Šumberku
Perko Anton, 1921	Mokronog
Pivk Feliks, 1927	Rovte
Prah Franc, 1926	Slinovce/Sv. Križ-Podbočje
Prelogar Alojz, 1923	Stara Bučka/Škocjan pri N. m.
Prijatelj Janez, 1904	Zagorica/Dobrepolje
Pucelj Alojz, 1921	Sv. Križ-Gabrovka
Pungerčar Anton, 1925	Jelševec/Trebelno
Rojc Alojzij, 1928	Žužemberk
Rozman Jože, 1924	Št. Lovrenc
Rus Franc, 1922	Brezov Dol/Ambrus
Rus Jože, 1909	Pri Cerkvi/Struge
Saje Jakob, 1920	Čemše/Mirna Peč
Sedlar Jože, 1925	Škrljevo/Šentrupert
Smolič Franc, 1910	Dobrava/Dobrnič
Smrke Henrik, 1925	Trebanjski Vrh/Čatež-Zaplaz

Šalehar Ignacij, 1920	Račje Selo/Trebnje
Škulj Anton, 1920	Adamovo/Velike Lašče
Špelič Franc, 1921	Drenovec/Vinica
Šterbenc Srečko, 1921	Ljubljana
Štravs Alojz, 1925	Sadinja vas/Žužemberk
Šuštar Alojz, 1921	Podgora/Dobrepolje
Tratar Leopold, 1923	Prelesje/Šentrupert
Trinko Ivan, 1923	Ljubljana
Umbergar Anton, 1925	Velike Dole/Veliki Gaber
Vičič Franc, 1920	Sv. Vid nad Cerknico
Vidic Alojz, 1922	Mirna Peč
Zelenc Tine, 1922	Hotedršica
Zgonc Franc, 1924	Velike Lašče
Zobec Jože, 1917	Dolenja vas pri Ribnici
Žnidaršič Franc, 1926	Kržišče/Sv. Vid nad Cerknico
Žugič Franc, 1913	Dobrava/Sv. Križ-Podbočje1
Skupaj 1944	**84**

POKOPANI V LETU 1945

Priimek ime, roj. leto	**Kraj**
Armeni Emil, 1926	Dolenjske Toplice
Bavdek Andrej, 1913	Sv. Vid nad Cerknico
Blažič Martin, 1924	Vel. Slatnik/Kapitelj- N. m.
Brulc Franc, 1926	Stopiče
Dimnik Ladislav, 1927	Dolenja vas pri Ribnici
Franko Jože, 1923	Gor. Vrhpolje/Šentjernej
Frankovič Alojz, 1923	Zilje/Vinica
Grbec Jakob, 1912	Dol. Poljane/Stari trg pri Ložu
Kavčič Vladimir, 1922	Ravnik/Šentrupert
Klarič Ivan, ?	?
Lamovšek Alojz, 1923	Šentrupert
Mojstrovič Stanko, 1919	Novo mesto Kapitelj
Ozebek Franc, 1915	Dol. Logatec
Petrič Janko, 1922	Slamna vas/Metlika
Plajs Franc, 1920	?
Ratajec Ivan, 1926	Primštal/Trebnje
Ržen Alojzij, 1925	Vel. Poljane/Škocjan pri N. m.

ORLOV VRH, ŽUPNIJA SV. JAKOB/LJUBLJANA

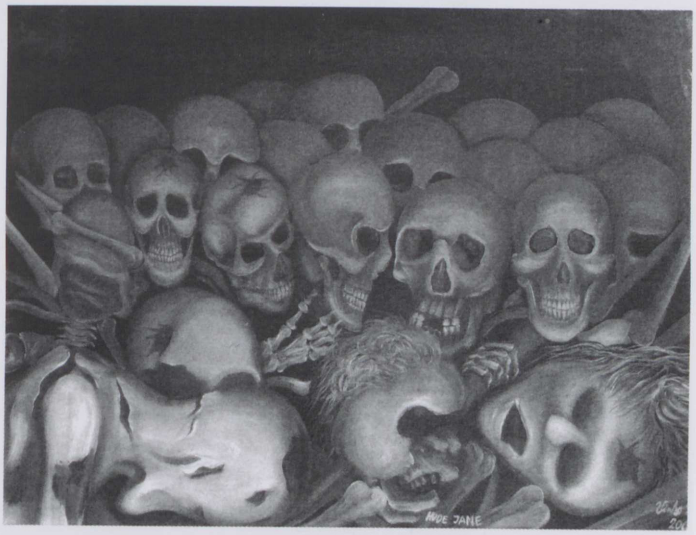
Smrekar Ivan, 1924	Dolenja vas/Polica
Starešinič Niko, 1925	Preloka
Švigelj Stanko, 1927	Dolenje Jezero/Cerknica
Zadražnik Ivan, 1926	Primskovo na Dolenjskem
Zakrajšek Mirko,	
Zamida Jože, 1923	
Zupanc Jože, 1914	Rova pri Domžalah
Zupančič Štefan, 1924	Srednji Lipovec/Ajdovec
Žvan Ivan, 1921	Dolenjske Toplice



Arhiv MNZS



Foto Ivo Žajdela



Vinko Hlebš: Huda jama, foto Franc Popek

Enota KNOJ-a je po končani vojni, konec maja in v prvih dneh junija 1945, v Hudi jami zagrešila množičen pomor.
Do sedaj so v 15 metrih rova našli ostanke več kot 400 ljudi. Predvideva se, da se v dveh vertikalnih jaških, globokih 45 m, ki sta še neraziskana, lahko nahajajo posmrtni ostanki do 4000 oseb.
Zelo verjetno so žrtve pripadniki slovenskega domobranstva, hrvaških vojaških formacij ter tudi civilne osebe in celo ženske.
Sanitetni obvezilni material kaže, da so bili med žrtvami tudi ranjenci.

Vir: Huda jama : skrito za enajstimi pregradami : poročilo 2 / Mitja Ferenc, Mehmedalija Alić, Pavel Jamnik. – Ljubljana : Družina, 2011.
Zaveza # 73, maj 2009, stran 111–115.

SLOVENSKA SOLZA, OB JAMI POD KRENOM

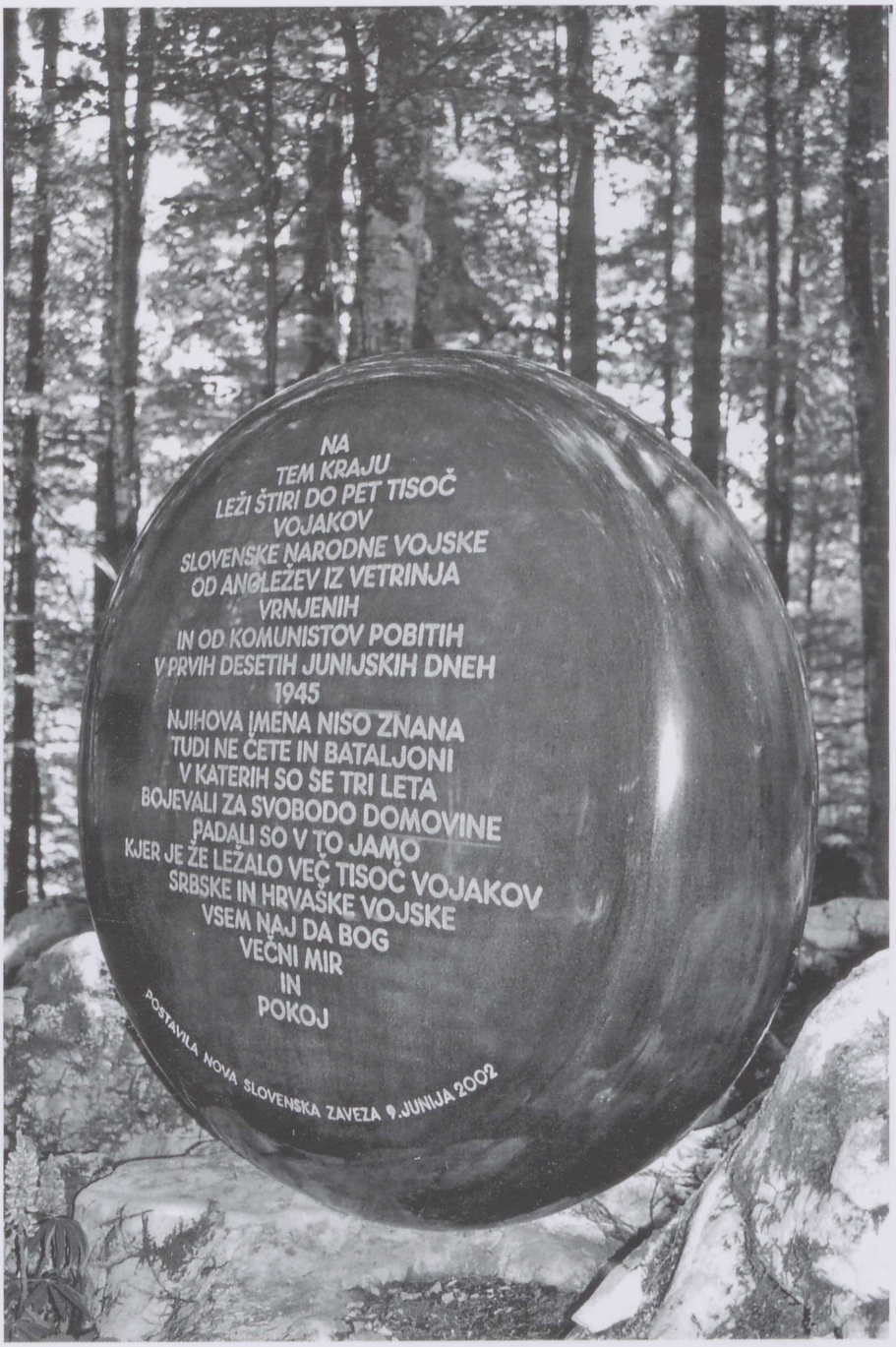


Foto Franc Popek

Znamenje, postavljeno pri breznu Pod Krenom v letu 2002, v spomin na štiri do pet tisoč vojakov SNV, pobitih po končani vojni na raznih moriščih v Kočevskem rogu.

Vir: Zaveza # 61, junij 2006.

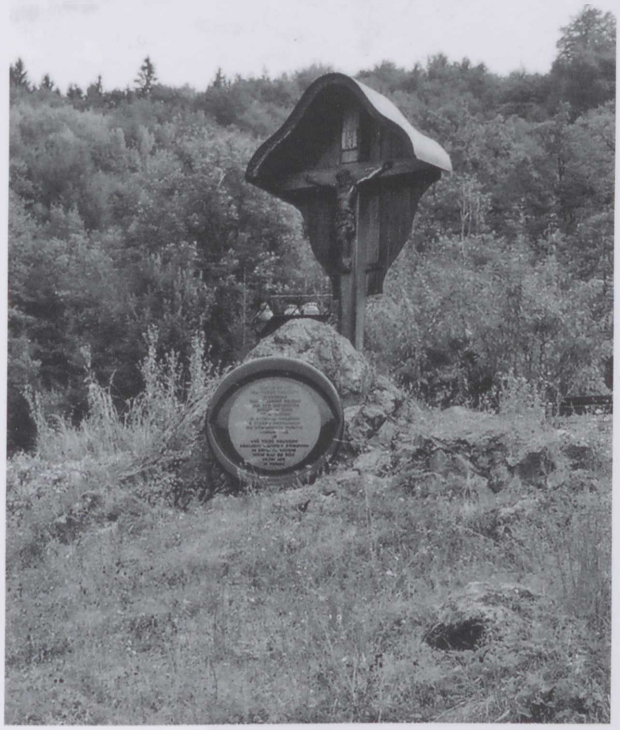


Foto Franc Popek



Plošča postavljena poleg križa na Hrastniškem hribu v letu 2002 v spomin na tisoče vojakov slovenske domobranske vojske ter nad sto slovenskih deklet in žena, vrnjenih iz Vetrinja.

Vir: Zaveza # 54, september 2004.

Obnovljena kapelica Žalostne Matere božje, ki je bila priča pobojem maja in junija leta 1945. Sočutna simbolizira matere, ki so do smrti upale, da se bodo pobiti sinovi vrnili.



Foto Ivo Žajdela

Znamenje, postavljeno v Logu pri Vipavi v letu 1997 na kraju predvidene kostnice, vsem zamolčanim žrtvam vojnega in povojnega nasilja na Vipavskem, kjer je več še neodkritih grobišč.

Vir: Arhiv dr. Tineta Velikonja (Lokavec.doc)

ANDREJČKOVO BREZNO



Foto Jožef Kočar

Leži na črnovrški planoti, sto metrov od Koševnika nad Idrijskim Logom.
Jamarski zapis o breznu iz leta 1996:
»14.8.1996: Globoko 63,6 m. Na dnu našli ostanke človeškega okostja. Pobrali spodnjo čeljust in del zgornje čeljusti s štirimi zlatimi zobmi, in dali v jamarski klub Srečko Logar.«
Junija 1945 so sosedje iz bližnjih hiš ponoči opazili tovornjake, ki so pripeljali neznane ljudi, čez nekaj časa pa se je od brezna slišalo vpitje in streljanje. Menda so ljudi pripeljali iz Trsta ali Gorice, morda tudi iz Ljubljane. O številu žrtev ni podatka.
Na Goriškem so se aretacije začele že takoj 2. maja 1945, višek so dosegle do 10. maja 1945, nadaljevale pa so se do 12. junija 1945, ko je bila postavljena demarkacijska črta med conama A in B. Zbirna taborišča so bila na Vipavskem.
Grobišča so tudi v naslednjih breznih na Primorskem: Ajharjevo brezno na Črnovrškem; Jama za Medvedovšem in za Robom na Predmeji; Zagomila pri Grgarju; Zalesnika in Cvetrež na Trnovem.

Vir: Zaveza # 33, junij 1999.



PREVODI NEKATERIH BESEDIL IZ VSEH TREH KNJIG

TO PARISH MEMORIAL PLAQUES ON THEIR WAY

No Slovenian has ever held in his or her hands a book such as the one before you. On the outside it is the simplest book imaginable; as far as its subject matter is concerned, though, it surpasses anything that Slovenians have ever had the opportunity of reading in the four hundred and fifty years spanning the history of books in this land. It is so simple that no sentence in it, either simple or complex, states a claim or asks a question. There is no thought aiming at influencing anybody leafing through it. However it allows anybody, according to their sensibility, to get to know four very simple and very basic things.

The people who will step forward before us with their name are the first and foremost concern of this book. Each name is followed by two years – one indicating when somebody's life began, the other when it ended. Then there are two other names which put the people reeling off before the reader into a double framework: one framework represents the village in which they were born and where they lived, the other one the parish in which they were baptized and where they went to school and church. The language of this book is that simple. Although this pattern is repeated eighty-three times, the editors of this book were not the least bit afraid it would make it boring.

Since this book is above all a register of names – first a few things about what names are. Names are not ordinary words which we use to tell a thousand stories and describe a thousand things. Behind every name there is a life that has never been lived before and will never be lived again. This is what makes it unique: unrepeatable, irreplaceable and immeasurable. So many names will hit the reader as he or she turns the pages of this book, so many names! Since he will recognize some of them, and the stories behind them, either in their entirety or partially, will not be unknown to him, it will be almost impossible for him not to see similar stories and fates behind others. You unknown yet known friend, he will ask himself, which dreams were shattered and which hopes were killed with you, who was the last person in your thoughts and what did your eyes lay on last before extinguishing forever? It is one thing to simply say a hundred people or to read a hundred names; it is another to utter seven thousand three hundred and ninety-two names and surnames, or write out seven thousand three hundred and ninety-two names and surnames. It is something completely different: what is now before us is not a shapeless and, as we say, nameless mass but a multitude of faces; into each of them a different soul has infused a different image, to each of them a different path has traced a different fate.

The name people get at birth and the name of the family they were born into is one thing which determines them. The name of the place or village where their cradle was

and where they grew up is another one. Their youth was lived there; since youth is the heart of a man's life, it is there that anything important that happens to a man happened. The names of Slovenian villages! Say out loud or read any of them, stop by any of them, and you'll realize that whoever gave such a name to the place in which they settled must have had an eye for beauty. As the reader of this memorial book goes from one village to another, the beauty of the country will unfold before him: brooks, woods, slopes and hills; paths, lanes and roads; churches, castles, bridges – everything a country calls its own is in those names.

The name of the place a man comes from has the same importance as his own: there is something irreplaceable in it too. Just as his name, it follows him everywhere, reminding him there is somewhere a place which is so much his own he can call it home.

Last but not least, the parishes our plaques have been named after are listed. The parish is still the center of Christian life: once it also used to be the center of man's basic culture, the focus of his higher aspirations. All the stations of a person's growing into the Church are connected with the parish. Sunday in Slovenia, whose silence and holiness has left an indelible mark on our people, is particularly closely related to the parish. We could say that the community represented by the village is natural, while the community embodied in the parish is a matter of spirit and culture; both determine a man's place in space and history.

The structure of this book consists of five elements: people, birth and death, village and parish. Nothing else was allowed into it. Thanks to this very restraint, which limits itself to man's primeval being, the book has, despite its simplicity, a kind of undeniable primal monumentality.

Such is the outer aspect of this book. But behind the visible, behind the names of people and places, spreads out the realm of human drama, human drama so tense and moving we are filled with a sense of foreboding we will not ever be able to grasp it. Once we have sifted through all the words and seen that what is left is too little, we might realize that the closest we will get to it is by keeping silent. The time of decision had come. No one was spared: even those who did not want to take sides ended up on one side or the other. However, some people who were confronted with such a choice made up their mind consciously. They knew what it was all about and they knew what was at stake. Some people had appeared, people who wanted to deprive the world of values which seemed so vital to them that a man could not decently live without them. They felt they had to resist it, not unaware of the forces they would have to grapple with. The names in this book bear witness to what kind of adversary they were up against. Behind every name there is death.

We know that every human being is bound to die, but those deaths were different. What can we say about them?

First of all, they were political deaths. From Carantanian times on, Slovenian had never killed one another because of politics; now people were killed because they thought differently. This is what made those murders so new and incomprehensible. Now they were not murdering out of anger, revenge, envy and jealousy, because of money or land; behind those murders stood cold political calculation. The executors were filled with a substance whose murkiness allowed them to do what they were ordered to do. The people who tolerated or ordered those murders were led by cold political calculation. This is what has made them so inhumane that even today Slovenians are still having trouble to fully grasp them.

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Furthermore, those deaths were not only linked to the pain that accompanies in one way or another the departure of every human being; there was added pain, depending on the imagination and taste of each and every one of the executors. Some of the people recorded in this book had to endure before their death extreme solitude and ineffable horror. It goes without saying that their names will be read with the compassion and respect that such a departure demands. If their fate reminds someone of the old stories of martyrs, they will perhaps feel they should be grateful for them. Among the many thoughts that will cross their mind, one of them might be that we have some right – in view of so many innocent dead – to say we are a consecrated people. And if there are many such readers and thinkers, the thought that this consecration calls for a debt of gratitude will eventually cross their mind.

Finally, the reader of this book will soon notice those deaths were also mass deaths – that many people were murdered at one time. He will say to himself that those were times when death had to put aside its ancient, unwieldy and slow tools in favor of means offered by modern times. Which organization had made possible the production of death on

such a grand scale, which thought had generated it, he will ask himself. Which thought indeed? When whole groups are being eliminated, it is usually to remove the bearers of a spirit which might turn out to be too big an obstacle on the way to full control of the people. And when he realizes what a world has been created by removing those people, he will understand what was the spirit embodied in the people who had to go. And if he is a compassionate man who is not unconcerned about national culture, he will ask himself whether it will ever be possible to fill the void caused by so many violent deaths.

We have come to the year 1945. Even if somebody comes across this book by chance, they will have to ask themselves what on earth happened that year for so many lives to be taken. The year 1945! A succession of ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred names – all followed by the year 1945. Will it ever be possible to remember the milestones in Slovenian history – 1551 as the year of the first book, 1848 as the year of the great Slovenian political program, 1918 as the year when the half-a-millennium-long coexistence with the German world came to a close – without the year 1945 stepping in? Stepping in as what? As the year in which a seed ripened in the Slovenian world; out of it and this particular soil sprouted herbs which gave to those who were taking them the power to stage that year. This memorial book will perhaps succeed in raising the question where all this came from, what it all grew out of. Then the great history lesson for present and future generations might begin. In this school we might learn that great evil sometimes starts with small, hardly noticeable signs and that a nation's culture, if it is to carry out its role, must always be watchful and ready. For if national culture is in the sign of truthfulness, no amount of delusion can survive in it long enough for an evil such as the one that raged in 1945 to develop.

We put up parish memorial plaques, as their name shows, for the sake of memory. In doing so our intentions are twofold. First we do not want the people we used to know to vanish in the infinite ocean of the past – what is eventually the lot of all people – without having them step before us once again for us to realize that they simply existed. We feel that every person has a right to it, and that it is our duty to help them realize this right. It is often more than a duty. It is respect, reverence, love.

We also put up parish memorial plaques for the sake of another kind of memory. It is called historical memory, and we nurse it only for our own sake. We think that the people we remember have a special meaning for us. We feel that the fact that they were and that they ceased to be sends us a message which should not be forgotten. If we, in the jungle of everyday concerns, allowed their voices not to reach us any more, we would be very lonely and would have no one to consult, should the need arise, when confronted with an important decision.

Historical memory tells us what kind of reality makes the world and what stand the people we belong to had taken in such a reality. The more we know about the past and the better we understand it, the safer our present will be; the more realistic and sober we are, the less prone to the delusions the world offers us and the ones we ourselves beget we will be. The only people who speak up against memory and the past are those who want the past to be forgotten because of the role they played in it; or those who know it is easy to lead a man who does not know where he comes from. Often – in the Slovenian case anyway – they are the same people.

We are convinced that this book will be a prized possession in many Slovenian homes. Not only for those who have their loved ones recorded in it, but also for those who would not want to be without the basic document of a time which still fatefully affects the present. With this book the people who left their Slovenian home half a century ago – men, women and girls – will step into it again. The most numerous among them are boys: with this memorial book more than five thousand Slovenian boys will return to their home. The mothers who had waited for them – some of them for very long – will be gone; so will their fathers who had clung to hope just as steadfastly. Sometimes some unknown people will receive them. Nevertheless, they will make room for them in their home and memory because this once used to be their home, and because of the horrible things that happened to them on their long journey home.

Justin Stanovnik

TO THE SECOND BOOK OF PARISH MEMORIAL PLAQUES ON ITS WAY

What we said in 1995 in the introduction to the First Book of Parish Memorial Plaques also holds true for the Second Book. It also brings names, mostly names that will step before you as you leaf through the book. In this lies the simple monumentality of this book too. With it you will also travel through the realm of names – infinite to the human eye. Here too you will be at some point struck by the thought: So many names, so many people! However, you will instantly understand that this no new realization – as it is all beyond comprehension – but just wonder. You will be swept over by just feelings: first of the sheer size of it, then of senselessness, afterwards of horror and at the end – holiness.

Besides names there are also two years – of birth and of death – followed by two places, the home village and the home parish. They will tell you where someone spent their childhood and youth and where they were taught culture and religion. Here too the Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques is no different from the first.

The difference is somewhere else. The Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques comes into a different time. In 1995, when the first one was published, we still thought that the impact of its message would change Slovenia. We thought it would also – perhaps in the first place – affect the post-communist left. At that time, though, we still did not know as we precisely know today what its historical project was and what kind of human material had come together at that pole of the Slovenian nation.

At that time we still did not know that the post-communists had decided to channel the transition into »changing everything by not changing anything». Although historically defeated, they decided to keep total or totalitarian power - not with the help of the Party or the secret police - but through capital, the media and a civil society inherited from the socialist era.

We did not know – could not know – of their intellectual and moral arrogance; to what extent they deny reason in both its roles – when it wants to explain how things are, and when it commands how a thing should be. Such people could not be moved by any book. The First Book of Parish Memorial Plaques could not move them either.

IInto what a world we are sending the Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques becomes somewhat clearer if we look at the way post-communists commemorated the end of the Second World War this year. They commemorated it by doing exactly what they reproach their adversaries of doing: by altering the past - on a grand scale, ruthlessly and brazenly. Communists do not alter the understanding and interpretation of history, which would

be reasonable and natural. Communists alter what cannot be altered - the past itself. Although they attack any »altering of the past» in their ideological rhetoric, they do not mean changing the past, but changing its understanding and interpretation. This is what they are afraid of. As far as changing the past is concerned, they of course know that no reasonable man would think of it. Why communists fail to see the difference between the past and its interpretation? Because they are both one and the same as far as they are concerned; because their interpretation of the past is the only possible, right and competent. Their interpretation of history *is* history.

In the process of changing history much was said about collaboration again. Since it is one of the key notions which post-communists associate with the people whose names are in this book, let us look at it in the light of this, hopefully, thorough analysis.

We cannot truly understand what collaboration is if we do not bear in mind the significant difference between World War I and World War II. The First World War was a war between national states. For example, when the Germans, Italians and Russians occupied parts of other countries, they did it as Germans, Italians and Russians. All occupied nations saw their occupiers as Germans, Italians and Russians. Different nations have, depending on their war luck, occupied the territory of other states and nations in the name of a specific nation. However, the Second World War was different. Although it was also a war between national states, it was not only that. The nations which occupied other states did not do it only in the name of their nationality, but also in the name of an ideology – therefore in a dual capacity. So the Germans did not occupy other states as just Germans, but also as Nazis; the Italians not just as Italians, but also as Fascists; the Russians not just as Russians, but also as Communists - not only in the name of their nationality, but also in the name of a universal ideology.

We have now come to the gist of this issue. People cannot join, adapt to and submit to a specific nationality right away. Besides natural barriers such as language and history, there is also the issue of a nation's specific identity. A universal ideology can be accepted right away and in its entirety precisely because it is universal. It is possible to collaborate with it. Why »collaborate»? Because it was brought in by force and was as a rule in conflict with a nation's traditional culture. This is why the notion of collaboration did not appear until the Second World War, together with the emergence of totalitarian ideology and its bearers. What was happening during World War II in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway was collaboration - the acceptance of a foreign ideology and through it the partial acceptance of its bearer - though by no means inevitable and in its entirety..

During World War I collaboration was unknown. What was known was »normal» co-existence with the occupier. People continued going to work, still had and obeyed their local

authorities and police, continued to cultivate the land and to trade, continued to attend cultural and religious events. This was no reason to accuse any of them of collaboration.

A similar state of affairs was established in Slovenia during World War II, especially in the Italian-occupied part, from which some of the people recorded in both books of parish memorial plaques originated from. The forced entry of foreigners was obviously an unbearable insult to the nation. It hurt what Veselin Djuretić calls »the nation's primeval sense», a nation's primal instinct. However, in spite of everything, life had to go on. People were subjected to extreme humiliations, having to accept food cards from the occupier who had taken away their freedom. It was only natural that they would inform the occupying or occupier-led police of any robbery or murder. And when communist terrorists started killing fellow Slovenians, they, precisely in keeping with the existing order of things, took arms from the occupier's hands to defend themselves - as a last resort when the situation had become unbearable.

This gesture was also in tune with the traditional co-existence with the occupier - international law is just a codification of it - and cannot be considered as collaboration. The crux of the matter is that we Slovenians have not accepted the occupier's universal ideology – either Fascism or Nazism. We have not done what collaboration in Western Europe was. There was no collaboration in Slovenia.

With one exception. It is known that in some European countries a sizeable number of people had joined a universal ideology before its bearers forced it down on their countries. In Slovenia too a few people had joined the universal communist ideology before the war broke out. While it is true that the original national bearer of this ideology has never occupied Slovenia, it was not a necessity. In contrast to Fascism and Nazism, Communism had a central international organization, a highly efficient replacement for national ideological bearers. Slovenian communists were a special kind of fifth column; when a rival ideology attacked the nation, they behaved as loyal communists. In the name of the Comintern, or the communist commonwealth, they treacherously attacked their own nation. It is clear that this game could not have been played without staging a struggle with the occupier.

If we were looking for a way for World War II to make sense, we would eventually find it in the destruction of three totalitarian ideologies directed against man. This is why a war that started in 1939 ended only half a century later, in 1989, when Communism left the stage with the fall of the Berlin Wall.

If we tried hard enough, could we make sense of World War I too? At first sight it does not seem so. What did World War I achieve anyway? Actually, nothing else but spawning the circumstances in which three totalitarian systems could be created and assert themselves. Does this make history a process in which, at least judging by the 20th century, one war

creates circumstances inevitably leading to another war aimed at eliminating them? Is history that absurd?

Perhaps it is not. What if this was a message to European man? Are we not somewhat justified in thinking that God, who is above history, thus showed us in what absurdities we become entangled if we try to exclude Him from regulating human affairs? Has not European history as a whole in the past three or four hundred years - the history of the modern era - been excluding God from human affairs at an ever quicker pace? Are not all the disasters of the 20th century the result of such a course of action – the consequence of man's pitiful divinity? Nothing can stop us from viewing more recent history in such a way. And if we look around ourselves, we might justifiably ask ourselves what is in store for us.

We can talk a lot about what history is, but how much do we know about it? When talking about the people whose names are in this book, we know who we are talking about. In the first book there are 7471 names, in the second 4813; everyone one of them is remembered by someone among the living. It is still so today. All together we know practically everyone. We also know what they lived for, what they fought for and what they believed in. So we have no doubt about what kind of country they would have built had they been given the chance to build it.

We also fully know how they met their death and also a bit about how they were dying. This especially holds true for the 8250 ones the communists murdered in the first days of June 1945. What happened in those few days in Slovenia towers above any other event in the nation's history. They were all people and they all lived the way we people live; the way they died will someday inspire a sensitive historian to give this chapter the title: Death of the Christian Army. Today we still do not fully understand what it means. When we finally grasp what it means, we are bound to become better people.

We can already do what one of the soldiers of that army, the poet Ivan Hribovšek, has asked us to do:

Keep the evening in gentle memory.

We can also do it, for example, by reading now and then the lines that Stanko Majcen, another Slovenian poet, wrote for his son, also a member of that army.

Here sleeps a boy quiet and shy,
waiting for resurrection.
Dressed in dew, lying on moss,
no thought - only yearning.

Justin Stanovnik

TO THE THIRD BOOK OF PARISH MEMORIAL PLAQUES ON ITS WAY

The past: the gauge of the present -
the foundation of the future!
It is true we associate because of the past,
but first and foremost we have in mind the future.
Justin Stanovnik
/The title and conclusion of the article in the first issue of ZAVEZA/

When we founded the Nova slovenska zaveza /NSZ/ in the spring of 1991, we wrote down in Point 11 of our Program Guidelines the following commitment:

The NSZ will, in cooperation with other organizations, establish the number of victims in the anti-communist resistance movement from the ranks of both armed formations and civilians, and take care that the memorials associated with them are erected and maintained as a reminder and warning to present and future generations, without hatred towards the participants on the opposite side. In doing so it will strive for modesty and the use of uniform criteria in the design of graves and cemeteries... (Published in the first issue of the journal Zaveza).

The NSZ has followed such a program guideline to the letter in all the time of its existence and operation, especially as far as the roll of the victims of communist violence and the erection of parish memorial plaques are concerned. Although it was aware of its limited power, lack of experience, in spite of many difficulties and fierce opposition on the part of some criminals who are still alive and their advocates, the NSZ succeeded in a short time in recording approximately 15000 murdered people, the victims of the communist attack on the Slovenian nation from 1941 to 1946. This census was carried out from door to door by local people, mostly NSZ members, who in most cases knew personally both the victims and their family. This makes for a high level of objectivity, which was put to the test when the parish memorial plaques were actually put up. Though data drawn from this census have been exposed on the plaques to the critical eye of all residents for a decade or two, practically no objection has been raised as to their truthfulness.

We have before us the Third Book of Parish Memorial Plaques. It was late in coming, partly due to the death of Dr Tine Velikonja, who was the lead author of both the first

two and the third book of PMP. However, the main reason was that we wanted all planned parish plaques to be erected before the publication of the third book. In spite of the long break after the second book, this objective has not been fully realized yet. The first book, published in 1995, covers 85 parishes with 7471 names; the second book, which came out in 2000, encompasses 71 parishes and 4813 names; the third book, which was not published until 12 years later, includes 68 parishes with 1965 names and prepared lists for 31 more parishes with 652 names.

Throughout this urgent and unique effort in 255 parishes, the NSZ has, alone or in cooperation with others, worked painstakingly and quietly, saving from Party-dictated oblivion no less than 14901 names, the names of hidden and still hushed-up victims of the criminal communist rampage through Slovenian villages and towns during the years of the Bolshevik attack and civil war in Slovenia. If we estimate that each victim was mourned by 5 to 10 close relatives, it means that in the so-called Ljubljana Province, where the majority of parish memorial plaques are located and which numbered after the war fewer than 300,000 people, no less than a third or possibly as much as half of the population was at least partly liberated from the communist curse of silence. This is in itself a big step toward the right of every human being to dignity and public remembrance - for many still a hidden wish and unspoken hope in a Slovenia maimed by totalitarianism, frightened by communism and under the pall of the Udba, the former secret police.

As expected, the erection of parish memorial plaques has met with fierce and strong opposition of all kinds, especially from local Party institutions, their legal and political heirs, particularly from the community of former Partisans. It is typical that they oppose parish memorial plaques as such - without denying the accuracy of the data on them. The loudest glorifiers of the so-called National Liberation Struggle and the advocates of great Partisan deeds are the ones most afraid of the truth and the remembrance of the past, the most resolved not to break the silence about their victims. They are silent because they are afraid of their past; they know full well that heinous murders were not acts of bravery entitling them to privileges on the basis of their perverse laws, but mass crimes against their countrymen and humanity, conceived and executed out of pure lust for power and hatred of their fellow human beings. Instead of being proud of their murders and publicly boasting of them, they, as all criminals do, persistently mask and hide this part of the past. Parish memorial plaques are a mirror of their past; this is the reason behind their fear and opposition and the occasional vandalism and smearing of plaques carried out in their usual manner: stealthily and in the dark.

PMP are memorials to the transition from this world to the hereafter. The vast majority of the dead recorded on the plaques were churchgoing Slovenians; in fact, their murder

was in many cases directly or indirectly linked to their faith. This is why PMP were put up in parish spiritual centers, on the walls of parish churches or in their vicinity. The names of the victims, the dates of their birth and death, and in most cases their places of residence have been chiseled in stone and are here to stay. All the memorial plaques have been standing outdoors for many years, some for decades, fully accessible and in full view of everybody. Many people actually walk by them every day, local residents best informed about what happened in their place during the war and the communist revolution. The data on the plaques are thus exposed without any limitation to the strict judgment of many of the best experts on the subject. In spite of this, no objection worth mentioning as to the accuracy of the data on the plaques has been raised to date. This ensures memorial plaques considerable historical value.

Slovenia has recently been the scene of a political and ideological battle concerning the Family Code. In this battle the advocates of the Code and the forms of sexual communities which cannot be by any means considered to be families were, with a great deal of zeal, inventiveness and intolerance, looking for, exposing and stressing the weaknesses and evils of normal families – they prefer to call them traditional – to emphasize their obsolescence and backwardness. They were quick to find them and exhibit them with much ado on the stage of shame.

However, to a fair observer the very existence of parish memorial plaques proves how hypocritical and unjustified their indignation at the weaknesses of normal families is. First, their Bolshevik attack against the Slovenian nation caused the death of more than 80 thousand men and women, most of them in the prime of life, breaking up existing families and preventing the creation of thousands of normal, natural Slovenian families. After the war they did everything to devalue normal families, stripping them of their dignity, worth, influence and significance. They oppressed them physically, legally, politically and spiritually wherever and as much as they could – not only religious families faithful to tradition, but also communist ones.

I am fully familiar with the case of the wife of a high Party official whose husband had fallen into disgrace and was expelled from the Party paradise, as Jože Dežman would put it. His wife and the mother of his children was employed at the Ministry of Interior Affairs. The minister personally ordered her to divorce her husband. She did not give in and was immediately ostracized. Only Tito's inquiry why she is not present to welcome him during his visit saved her from a worse fate. For leftists the family is only a means of political manipulation and above all the main obstacle in their destructive drive.

After seventy years of belittling, sneering at and neglecting the traditional family represented by a wife, a husband and their children, the same destroyers and mockers of the

family and the advocates of »families» as mere self-indulgent units hypocritically roll their eyes, cry out and point the finger at how broken up, devalued and disreputable the traditional family is. The endless rows of names cut in the hard stone of the nation's memory clearly show that their outcry against the normal family is only a special Bolshevik attack against the Slovenian people, and is based on a lie, the immortal essence of communism.

Our time is also a time of flourishing lies and hypocrisy in other respects too. Historians and self-proclaimed historians would have a hard time denying events at the end and after the war. So in principle they admit there were murders and in principle »condemn» them. This is as far as their candor goes; then lies and deception take over. There is nothing, not a word about the perpetrators of thousands of crimes who in Slovenia just cannot be brought to justice. Thus PMP are also a clear proof of Slovenian legal culture: thousands of horrible crimes, but no criminals, only »freedom fighters» with every right to property and power! To the professors and politicians responsible for such a state of affairs parish memorial plaques are true diplomas testifying to their complete efficiency in covering up the crimes and criminals whom they have consistently shielded from prosecution.

They unscrupulously lie, and even more of them shamelessly keep silent about what happened in Slovenia, especially in the Italian-occupied part, at the onset of occupation and communist revolution. Their bogus history fits this mold: enemy occupation (the latest improved version: the traitors call for the occupier), the liberation struggle against the occupier, armed traitors help the occupier fight the national liberation forces, the liberators win and punish the traitors. Some, more ignorant than corrupt, write about the ideological and political clash caused by the intransigency on both sides, mainly of course in the clerical camp which was, moreover, leaning on the occupier for support.

Those of us who have personally lived through the occupation, revolution and civil war from the first day to the present can only bitterly smile at such explanations. It was completely different, as the parish memorial plaques clearly show. What can be seen from afar is that as early as a year prior to the setting up of the first legal unit of the Village Guards, communist gangs in Notranjska, Dolenjska, Bela krajina and Ljubljana murdered between a thousand three hundred and a thousand and a half unarmed Slovenians from all walks of life, including many women, young girls and complete families, relatively many more than at any time later, while the occupiers during this period hardly suffered a casualty.

The Parish Memorial Plaques are solid evidence that on April 27, 1941 there was no resistance to the occupier (who for the communists was no enemy but an international ally), a proof that the so-called liberation struggle started only after June 22, at the call of Stalin and the Comintern to help the Red Army, after the Soviet Union was treacherously

attacked by her former ally. The communist »liberation struggle» started with a year of bloody violence against their unarmed and defenseless countrymen, with horrible murders, robberies and terror against all who did not obey the diktat issued on September 16, 1941 on the absolute supremacy of the Communist Liberation Front and its equation with the Slovenian people. The Partisans first kept murdering and robbing Slovenians for one year unimpeded, without caring for the occupier any more than the occupier cared for them. Only after a year of national anguish and deadly fear did the people of Notranjska, Dolenjska and Bela krajina, trapped between two totalitarian enemies, demand arms and stood up in defense of their life and the lives of their wives and children. This was not about ideology or politics; this was a desperate defense against criminal violence. The most elementary fight for life!

The Third Book of PMP does not close the roll of all victims of the Bolshevik attack against the Slovenian nation at a time when it was defenseless and under the heel of a hostile occupier. However, the three books contain the main data which, together with NSZ census sheets, reveal the facts about the communist revolution and the obvious lie about the »liberation struggle» on one hand, and »national treason» on the other. It was not about liberation struggle vs. treason; it was about criminal violence and the rejection of violence, about criminal revolution and resistance to crime, about attack and defense! Parish memorial plaques and our books will be a lasting testimony to it.

Parish memorial plaques and the three books published by the NSZ - together with a wider interest community under the name of the Slovenian Memorial Committee - reflect the understanding of the vital needs of our time, which documents of the Council of Europe, the European Union and other international communities and organizations point to. They also attest to the role of the NSZ as the legitimate representative of the Slovenian national resistance to communist totalitarianism in the past, and as a bulwark against current efforts at covering up, relativizing and misrepresenting horrendous crimes. Plaque and book, stone and thought are here to stay and bear witness to Slovenians and their great deeds in the grim times of Bolshevik terror.

Anton Drobnič, NSZ President

Ljubljana, April 14, 2012

(Prevod: Nina Majcen)

TO THOSE WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

by Tine Velikonja

The First Book of Parish Memorial Plaques
The Right to Public Remembrance

The words the Italian writer Ferdinando Camon has recently written could also be applied to the situation in Slovenia: *In Italy the people who are on the verge of their sixties still remember events from World War II. Those under fifty have no knowledge of them and do not believe in them. The divide is somewhere at fifty-five. There is a break between those who have reached this age and those who have not. Authentic memory has not been transferred from the first group to the second, although the events concerned are the most important of the century. Whether we are aware of it or not, it is exactly because of them that today's Europe is what it is.*

Our book aims at transferring this memory to younger generations since a nation without memory is like a man without memory. If you do not make room in you for memory, you are already half-dead. Even the memory of the dark shadows of history helps keep a man alive.

The book records the names of 7392 Slovenians from eighty-three parishes (including 81 parishes in the Ljubljana archdiocese), where parish memorial plaques have already been put up. They all died a violent death on the anti-communist side during the World War II occupation and civil war. At that time the Ljubljana archdiocese was divided between two occupiers: the Italians took over Ljubljana, Notranjska and most of Dolenjska (the Province of Ljubljana), the Germans Gorenjska and a small part of Dolenjska. On the territory of the former Province of Ljubljana, where the revolution was the most brutal and the civil war engendered by it the fiercest, there are today 150 parishes. In 65 of them parish memorial plaques have already been put up - in addition to sixteen in Gorenjska and the Sava Valley. Črni vrh and Podkraj are parishes in the Koper archdiocese which are also on our list. We estimate that this book records the names of half of the people who were, as we say, victims of communism. In most parishes there is a common parish plaque; somewhere some of the victims from the vicinity are listed on parish plaques, others recorded in subsidiary churches and in the parish proper (Sv. Helena-Dolsko, Grosuplje, Ljubljana-Štepanja vas, Vrhnika); somewhere they are written down twice – in all subsidiary churches and on the central parish plaque (Horjul); in some cases the majority

is listed on the central parish plaque, while some are recorded in the subsidiary church (Hinje and the subsidiary church in Žvirče).

The names are arranged according to place and year of death; the victims who died in the same year are listed in alphabetical order. We made an exception for close relatives who died in the same year, arranging them by age – from the oldest to the youngest one; they were either members of families killed during the war or brothers killed as Home Guards after the war.

On the Partisan side there are some 5000 monuments, tombstones and other memorials that were and still are financed by the state. Slovenia is overflown with them. On the other side, there is our purely volunteer work, funded by relatives, other parishioners and only partly by communes. Even if add some fifty crosses and memorials on our graves, the gap is obvious. The word reconciliation easily comes out of our mouth, although most of them who say it say it in vain, forgetting or failing to realize the first step on the road to achieving it is equal treatment of both sides that were involved in the civil war. Our plaques prove we still have a long way to go.

The Fruit of Bold and Relentless Obstinacy

To collect and write down the names of persons who died half a century ago, whose documents had been destroyed and whose relatives and acquaintances had either disappeared or did not want to hear about them, was tiring and tiresome. Parish registers were seized by the new authorities. Only a few priests managed to copy them on time, so we had to look for documents at communal or governmental offices. We obtained most of the data by going from village to village, from house to house, knocking at doors, asking and searching. We did not stop at the first rejection, but persevered in looking for people long dead and gone and hardly remembered by anyone. For most of them we helped fill out the census lists. In spite of sometimes insurmountable obstacles, we estimate that we have succeeded in finding and recording 90 percent of the dead. In some instances, whole families had disappeared: usually, some family members had been killed, while others had emigrated or moved. Our investigators, courageous people who, driven by an inner fire, by bold and relentless obstinacy, grappled with this thankless task and successfully completed it, would deserve to be introduced by name. Unfortunately, the space in this book is reserved for the dead, and is so restricted that none was left for the living. Nevertheless, thanks to each and every one of them.

Only in the last few months have register offices become more open to us, a change we have to thank the Ministry of Internal Affairs for. Some priests and registrars did their

utmost. To find someone about whom we only knew where they were from, their surname and sometimes their name and the approximate age at the time of death – plus or minus ten years – required remarkable perseverance. It was necessary to sift through the documents of a time when many more people were born and died than nowadays. For example, an average parish with a population of 2000 had a 5% birth and death rate, meaning there were 60 births and 60 deaths every year. If the estimated age fell short by five years upward or downward, 600 names had to be checked.

For a name to be recorded on the plaque we had to obtain a written consent signed by next of kin. As interpreted by the head of the Government Legislation Service, regulations require that all the closest relatives give their consent. In some cases we could not get it – for different reasons. It was difficult when they objected once the plaque had already been put up. In Črni vrh above Idrija, they used force and chiseled off the memorial plaque the name of Valentin Bonča (1927-1943), from Zadlog. Fortunately, no consent is needed for a list of names published in a book, considered to be historical facts which cannot be erased. This is why we made a special effort to dig out and trace everybody. If some have been denied the right to public remembrance on a plaque, let them at least be recorded in a book. Some of the entries are not complete; for a number of reasons we were unable to unearth the necessary information.

A Memorial Book of Eighty-Three Slovenian Parishes

Let us look at what we can learn from the roll of the dead. Our statistical survey also includes the information in what capacity and how someone died. Since we have decided to publish only an updated list of names on plaques, this information is not included in the book.

The book contains the names of 7392 people: 6245 soldiers and 1147 civilians.

SOLDIERS

Village Guards fallen in action or killed in the year	1942	84
	1943	357
	total	**441**
Home Guards fallen in action or killed in the year	1943	105
	1944	317
	1945	101
	total	**523**

Home Guards killed after May 5th 1945 (either those who stayed at home or were returned from Vetrinje)	5227
others (Chetniks, Partisans, Partisan killed by other Partisans, uniformed guards on trains, policemen)	54
all soldiers	6245
CIVILIANS	
killed during and after the war	1147
total number of soldiers and civilians	7392

A Gender Breakdown of Killed Civilians:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	after 5.9.'45	total
women	2	119	40	42	9	79	291
men	27	291	200	136	37	165	856
total	29	410	240	178	46	244	1147

It Would Have Been Better if They Had Let Themselves Be Slaughtered

At first glance the numbers are cut-and-dry. If we want them to tell us anything, we have to take a much closer look at them. Let us stop at the number of killed civilians in 1941 and 1942, at a time when there were no organized Village Guards yet. There are altogether 439 victims. As this amounts to half of the dead, it means that no more than a thousand people were killed in the beginning of the war. Actually, this covers only the territory of the Province of Ljubljana. In Gorenjska and Primorska, where there was supposedly no revolution and consequently no civil war, there is at least a one-year lag. The greatest number of murders occurred in 1943 and the first half of 1944, before the emergence of Home Guards. While their adversaries did not know of any revolution, the communists certainly did. Two characteristic examples are Kovor, where no parishioner died on the anti-communist side as a soldier, but nineteen civilians and four Partisans were killed, the latter by their fellow-combatants, and Šentvid above Ljubljana, where twenty-eight civilians were killed, fifteen of them in 1944. Only seven are on the list of Home Guards

killed in action or after the end of the war; the other twenty-one soldiers on the list are from the Province of Ljubljana (Dravlje, Podutik, Zapuže).

The register for 18 parishes in Gorenjska and Primorska includes 597 names; on the list for 65 parishes on the territory of the former Province of Ljubljana there are 6795 names.

Gorenjska and Primorska (18 parishes)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	after 5.9.'45	total
civilians	4	19	73	94	14	17	221
soldiers							376
total							597

The Province of Ljubljana (65 parishes)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	after 5.9.'45	total
civilians	25	391	167	84	32	227	926
soldiers							5869
total							6795

By adding up the civilians killed in 1941 and 1942 on the territory of the former Province of Ljubljana and those killed in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 in Gorenjska and Primorska, the following numbers are obtained:

Province of Ljubljana	428
Gorenjska and Primorska	190
total	618

Even before the emergence of any anti-revolutionary resistance, more than 600 civilians had been slaughtered in eighty-three parishes. If we double this number and add ten percent of people supposedly not included in this list, we get the number of 1300 victims. So many people were killed in Slovenia even before the appearance of the White Guard, as the communists used to call their adversaries in the civil war.

As we have already mentioned, in Primorska and Gorenjska mass revolutionary terror lagged behind and only reached its peak in 1944. As can be deducted from the table above, out of the 178 civilians on the list who were killed in 1944, no less than 94 were from those two regions, in other words more than a half. It was not for a lack of terror there; it was just that the revolution there never reached a full-blown stage since the occupier had crushed civil society beforehand. This is why anti-revolutionary resistance in Gorenjska

and Primorska was less massive and stiff, and the civil war was less pronounced. This is even truer for Štajerska, where the revolution just smoldered and mass revolutionary terror broke out only after the end of the war.

It is evident that the share of killed civilians in Gorenjska and Primorska is way above the Slovenian average. It represents two-fifths of those who died on the anti-communist side; still, on the average, there are three times less dead anti-communists there than in the Province of Ljubljana. One might even conclude the resistance against communist violence was harmful: it degenerated into civil war, causing besides civilian many more military deaths on both sides. In short, it would have been better if they had let themselves be slaughtered.

In War We Should Not Be Afraid of Destroying Whole Villages

The numbers therefore tell us that during and after World War II the Partisans killed in Slovenia 2500 civilians, not including Štajerska, the most secretive about its dead. Before the appearance of Village Guards on the territory of the Province of Ljubljana and the emergence of Home Guards in Gorenjska and Primorska, there were 1300 such victims, a seemingly moderate number which hardly justifies such a fierce reaction of the attacked side. Without this terror there would be no Village Guards. However, it quickly becomes obvious how lame our statistics are: they deal with that period too partially, inspecting the wounds and forgetting that Slovenia was struck by another calamity. The occupier – in this the Italians were no better than the Germans – did not act as the British army does nowadays: trying to find the perpetrator of an assassination. After Partisan ambushes, the occupying soldiers took it out on the helpless population – shooting hostages, burning down villages, driving people into internment. A national uprising aiming at national liberation should have protected each and every life and should have, after the first barbaric spree of the occupier, stopped to think and changed its tactics. The communists understood differently such a cruel response. Kardelj said: *In combat we should not be afraid of destroying whole villages.*

It seemed as if the three totalitarianisms had conspired to exterminate a whole nation. The most telling example is the Rog Offensive: although the Italians and Partisans hardly ever looked one another in the eye, the local population went through a terrible ordeal. One example is the hamlet of Volčja jama in the parish Sela near Šumberk. Even though the Partisans had retreated the very first day, in three days about a hundred artillery

shells fell on the hamlet with barely a few houses. Only after this barrage did the Italians dare show up in the villages and started taking their revenge on the local people. Villages were burnt all over Dolenjska and Notranjska, many peasants were interned on the island of Rab. The very people who gave the murderous occupier a reason to vent their anger on the population are usurping today the sacrifices of the thousands of people who died in the Rab camp.

The list of dead on the Vidovska planota shows how devastating the uprising was for the local population. It all starts with isolated Partisan ambushes resulting in some Italian casualties – dead or wounded. The Italians take their revenge by killing 74 locals and forcing many more into internment, where 21 of them die. Revolutionary terror strikes after a short break. The toll: 17 killed. This is followed by an anti-communist uprising in which 20 soldiers, most of them Home Guards, die: so does the majority of the 32 Partisans who combat them and are recorded as killed in action. The phases partially overlap, some drag on to the end of the war. The great finale, in which 106 Home Guards and 8 civilians, among them six girls, lose their life, comes after the end of the war. If we add the girl who was shot in 1944 by the Borovnica Home Guards, the only missing information that would complete the picture is how many Italians and Germans were killed on this plateau. There were not many.

During the whole four-year period of occupation, probably no more than six hundred Germans and a thousand Italians fell in combat with the Partisans. The fifteen hundred German soldiers who were exhumed at the Kranj cemetery had been mostly wounded on the Italian and other fronts and treated in hospitals in the Gorenjska region.

The Village Guards might have been organized even in the absence of communist terror. They would have protected their villages against the retaliatory measures of the occupying forces, but they would not have been so numerous. What happened is that after Italy's capitulation in September 1943 about 6000 Village Guards chose not to attack the Partisans, whom they outnumbered by two to one, naively hoping they would make a deal with them to join forces against the Germans. They decided to wait with them for the British who were expected to shortly land on the Istrian coast.

Liquidate Wherever and in Any Way You Can

What can we say about the revolution and its murders? Did they make sense and were they pursuing an objective or did they depend on the arbitrary will of individuals and

were in fact chaotic bandit acts? Among the most notorious are the slaughters in Ljubljana. Not only could Zdenka Kidrič freely pick the victims of VOS activists, but Kardelj also ordered her in the fall of 1942: *Liquidate wherever and in any way you can!*

We Give You Koroška, You Give Us Home Guards

At the end comes the last act. Much has been written about it and it will stay indelibly written in the history of the Slovenian nation. Even once the Home Guard and Partisan movements have fallen into oblivion, it will remain a part of national memory. In the spring of 1945, there were approximately 17000 Home Guards, maybe some more. About 11000 to 12000 were killed, most of them returned from Vetrinj as a result of British trickery and treachery. The first three articles of the agreement signed by the Partisans and the British on May 17, 1945 deal with the procedure of returning military formations which had collaborated with the occupier. It is explicitly stipulated that the returnees would not be told where they were to be taken. In Article 4 the two parties matter-of-factly agree that all Slovenian Partisans, even those who had spent the whole war fighting on Austrian territory, would retreat from Koroška by May 25, 1945. British military records give a rather accurate estimate of the number of Slovenians returned from Vetrinj – a few more than nine thousand. Since we know nobody counted the people boarding the trucks, drew up or handed in any kind of list, this estimate is based on the number of transports and vehicles. In our view they missed from one thousand to two thousand people. Out of the returned soldiers and civilians about 1500 managed to stay alive. We estimate that 9000 returned soldiers and civilians were killed – in addition to the several thousand who were seized at home or while retreating.

They Wanted to Return All the Civilians

The agreement on the return of Home Guards says nothing about civilians. We know the British intended to turn them over as well, allowing relatives, even women with small children, to leave with the soldiers. All they would need would be two additional regular transports and they would clear the Vetrinj field. It was not so much a desire to clinch a successful deal as the wish to clear Koroška of intruders and return it to Austria in its pristine state.

Our list includes 244 such civilians, most of them repatriated from Vetrinj; a few were captured at home. Among them are 165 men and 79 women. Two groups deserve special mention: men from the Lož Valley whom Janez Hribar, their fellow villager and later to be minister, sent to their death on his visit to Teharje, and the already mentioned girls and women. They all met the same fate: they had arrived at Teharje with their relatives, and from there they were soon sent to their death in two transports. Sixteen of them were from the Begunje parish, eight from the Borovnica parish, six from the Lož Valley, six from Sv. Vid and four from Dolenja vas; the rest is a random mix from Polje near Ljubljana, Veliki Gaber, Rovte and Bizovik. As many as fifty on our list were younger than thirty, a few barely sixteen years old. Jože Škulj, the commander of the camp, played here a sinister role.

On our list alone, there as many as 5227 soldiers and 244 civilians murdered after May 9, 1945. Not all of them had been turned over: several hundred soldiers did not retreat; some civilians were picked up at home. What can we say about this toll? It is reliable and we expected it to be that heavy. It was not, as Mitja Ribičič claims, a matter of a few thousand of the worst criminals killed by the Yugoslav National Army in their final operations.

Apparently more people had been processed through Teharje than through Šentvid, although Home Guards from the Novo mesto group, approximately 2000 men, who could not make it to Koroška and were hunted down at home, were also driven to the Kočevski rog. The greatest number of murdered Home Guards lies in the abysses of the Kočevski rog; almost as many lie in the abandoned shafts of surface mines on Hrastnik Hill.

Once memorial plaques have been put up all over Slovenia, the picture will be much clearer and there will be no need to rely on approximate calculations. At long last it will be necessary to do what the victors, eager to prove their right with made-up figures, have been shuddering to do for half a century: to count all the Slovenian casualties of the Second World War. We hope to uncover the majority of them through individual research and with the help of state statistics and documentation.

Our book is a small contribution to this effort.

A more baffling question is what they had hoped to achieve by murdering both spouses, family members or whole families. Let us enumerate at least the ones recorded on our plaques: in Ambrus five members of the Papež family, in Bevke four members of the Lichtenberg family, in Borovnica four members of the Lončar family, Mr. and Mrs. Hvala and Mr. and Mrs. Mihelčič, in Cerklje another married couple, the Hribars, in Cerknica Mr. and Mrs. Marcelan; during the attack on Črni Vrh five members of the Cigale family lost their life, in Dobrnič another couple, the Kmets, in Dobrova six members of the Hu-

dnik family, three sisters of the Skopec family, in Horjul the four-member Dolinar family and the already mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Bastič, in Kostanjevica Mr. and Mrs. Hodnik with their fourteen-year-old daughter, both the Štokars and Trosts, in Kovor Mr. and Mrs. Dežman, in Krka the Hribar couple, in Polje near Ljubljana Mr. and Mrs. Pogačnik, in Rudnik both the Dežmans with their son, in Sostro Mr. and Mrs. Urbanc with their daughter, in Stožice the three-member Šijanc family, in Mirna both the Uherniks with their daughter, in Polhov Gradec Mr. and Mrs. Plestenjak, in Prečna Mr. and Mrs. Mihič, in Preserje Mr. and Mrs. Kovačič, in Rob both the Rupars with their two children, in Sodražica Mr. and Mrs. Kozin with their two sons, in Stari trg two more married couples, the Tomšičs and the Čačs, and the three Marinčič brothers, in Sv. Križ four women from the Vegelj family, in Šentvid by Stična Mr. and Mrs. Hren with their son, in Šmarje-Sap Mr. and Mrs. Skubic, in Št. Jurij the Jakopin family – mother, father and four children -, in Trebelno the Štancar mother and daughter, in Velike Lašče three girls and Mr. and Mrs. Gruden with their three sons, in Vrh above Rovte, near Sv. Trije Kralji, the Guzelj family (mother, father and son), in Vrhnika the stationmaster with his wife as well as Mr. and Mrs. Vehar, in Žiri four members of the Kavčič family.

I have limited myself to our 83 parishes. It is true that most priests have survived and that the revolution did not begin in all parishes with the murder of a married couple. However, since news, good or bad, travel fast, it was impossible to hide the murders. Fear, only aggravated by the retaliatory measures of the Italians and the Germans, gripped the population. Defense was a necessity.

In some places the numbers stick out of the average, clashing with the overall picture. In Dolenja vas we find the names of no less than eight boys and men who were thrown into the Žiglovica for allegedly defying a Partisan ban and cutting wood in their forest by the railroad. In Dobrepolje, in the village of Podgora, the names of eight civilians killed after the war have been recorded; this is the notorious murder, more than a month after the end of the war, of men who had gone into hiding. Another example is the murder of eight civilians, farmers from Šentpavel, in Sostro. The case of seven civilians in Grosuplje, who were killed during the Partisan shelling of the village in 1945, also stands out. So does the murder of four girls, a retaliatory act for an attack on a Partisan patrol on New Year's Eve in the Lož Valley in 1944. The girls were picked up at home and shot in the middle of Podcerkev, in front of worshipers leaving the church after Mass, who were forced to witness their execution.

Sela by Šumberk is another example of how the local people defended their area. There the Home Guards killed only one man who was drawing up for the Partisans a list of bunkers around the Šentvid stronghold. One was killed by the Italians; on the other hand, the

Partisans killed five civilians during the war and no less than fifty-two Home Guards after the war. We have already written about Sv. Vid above Cerknica. The villagers of Horjul and Šentjošt state that the Home Guards killed only three civilians, all of them during a blind attack on a mill in Vrzdenec; on the other hand, the communists murdered several hundred local people during and after the war. Lojze Bastič, the local Home Guard commander, said more than once: *I'm not afraid of any court.* In Teharje he lived to see not a court but a torture chamber in a bunker, from which he vanished after a few days, together with other fellow officers.

THOSE WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

by Tine Velikonja

The Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques: A Report on the 1995-2000 Five-Year Period

In the First Book of Parish Memorial Plaques, which was published in 1995, 7392 names out of 85 parishes were recorded. There are more parishes than plaques: the Ljubljana--Polje plaque also includes victims from Zadobrova and Kašelj/Zalog; some 79 names were added later on. After five years, in the summer of 2000, we come out with the second book. In it are listed the names of 4813 people, whose last place of residence was in one of the 71 parishes in either the Ljubljana archdiocese or the Koper diocese and who died a violent death during the revolution and civil war, or in events related to them, on the anti-communist side. For each deceased there is an entry backed by the signature of the census-taker, often a witness too. Many entries include the stories contributed by relatives or acquaintances of the deceased about the circumstances in which they grew up and on how they met their death. What stands out, especially in the case of killed Home Guards, is the grief of their family, the hopeless search for their loved ones, the black scarves on the heads of mothers who were never really able to accept the truth and get over their loss. The book is a testament to perseverance. The pattern was always the same: setting up a committee, drawing up lists, knocking from door to door, checking data, adding names, editing and erasing. This was followed by whatever is needed for putting up a memorial plaque: from surveying the area, raising the money to blessing and maintaining the monument.

The first book indirectly covered the events in the cradle of the revolution and the centers of anti-communist resistance in the regions of inner Dolenjska and Notranjska; the second one fills in most of the gaps, also covering Gorenjska, Lower Dolenjska and Bela krajina. At first it looked as though no more than ten years would be needed to carry out our task: parish memorial plaques were mushrooming, some of them, as we have pointed out, too rashly and therefore not sufficiently thought out and not fully documented. We had less trouble in drawing up our registers than in the next period, the perseverance of our census-takers was endless, the conviction that the dead should be buried universal. We obtained the names of the dead and more details about them: the long lists told a story of numerous murders at the onset of revolution, a story of broken up Village Guards and the occupier's double game, a story of their defeat and partial destruction after the capitulation of Italy, when in September and October 1943 a full-scale civil war was ra-

ging in Slovenia; a story about the Home Guards, of whom surprisingly few fell in battle. All this was covered by the dark cloud of those killed after the war: in many places they account for no less than 80% of the names on the plaques. The lists in Gorenjska parishes tell us a different story of a belated revolution, a relatively higher number of civilian victims and of a mixture of victims; some of the names on the plaques belong to men forcefully drafted into the German army. The picture in the Polhov Gradec Dolomites is different: just civilian victims in the beginning, very few dead in action and a majority of Home Guards killed after the war.

Almost everywhere there were at least a few people who opposed having the names of their relatives recorded on the plaques – with the usual excuses: »Let's put this to rest. Come on, what's the point? Let bygones be bygones.» Some of them did not budge to the end. It turned out that particularly the civilian victims of communist violence bear an indelible stain which is still sticking to their relatives: »They must have done something.» In 1942, in Podutik near Ljubljana, the Partisans killed three members of the Čuk family. The two survivors, who witnessed the murder as children, were cooperative until they learned that their loved ones had not been killed by the Black Hand. The Partisans hate for having murdered and all the burden of guilt falls on their victims. A most graphic example is the story of seventeen-year-old Gabrijel Gaberc (1925-1942). He was one of the liberated during the attack on a freight train near Verd on June 29, 1942. The surprised Partisans discovered that the train carried boys and men arrested in raids all over Ljubljana, on their way to internment camps. Gaberc joined a group who wanted to go home and disappeared. The Partisans never officially admitted their crime. After the war the District Court issued a decree (206/46-1) ordering the seizure of his property since »he had collaborated with the occupier (as a Home Guard) and had been shot as an enemy of the people». During the blessing of the plaque in Šentrupert, three names were taped over; they are visible now. In Ljubljana, the association representing the soldiers of the King's Army in the Homeland - the Chetniks - was against a common memorial. We respected their wishes, leaving out the names of their dead relatives on the plaques if their family objected to having them recorded. However, their names are of course listed in the second book. In connection with this, I have in mind all the victims whose last place of residence was in Ljubljana, although they originated from Štajerska or Primorska. For them there is no chance of their ever being recorded in their home parishes. The opposition of relatives of Home Guards killed in action or murdered is particularly shameful. The Partisan brother of Ivan and Jože Meze from Črna vas wrote this: »I forbid it! Whoever is dead, it is as though he had never lived!» Or the telegram addressed to the committee of the Št.Peter-Otočec parish: »I expressly forbid you and the persons responsible for putting up the plaque to use in any way, inscribe

or manipulate with the name of my late father, Anton Florjančič.» Or the letter to our committee referring to a Home Guard killed in action: »In regard to the contents of your letter, we, the sisters of the late Alojz Kromar, born on January 11, 1926 in the village of Čadraže, Albina Jurkovič (born Kromar), Karlina Popovič (born Kromar), and his brother Jože Kromar inform you we have unanimously decided not to allow the name of Alojz Kromar to be inscribed on the Šentjernej memorial plaque. We ask you to respect our decision. We will otherwise be forced to take legal action.» Some committees were too meek and not perseverant enough. As we know, only the next of kin, i.e. the mother and father, the children and the brothers and sisters can decide about it. In Trebnje, the nephews of Janez Grandovec of Dolenje Podboršt objected to having his name on the plaque. The committee gave in, although he had been a Home Guard captain and was murdered in the first days of June 1945 in Teharje. With such a lenient attitude we will not get anywhere; there will always be a distant relative who will be against it.

Maybe a few words on how the parish memorial plaques have fared. In the beginning, committee members feared the monuments would be targeted for mass attacks. They had them insured and initially the insurance premium was not high. Then in 1993, the plaque on the church wall in Zagradec was broken: a few well-aimed blows with a metal object were enough to destroy it and a new one had to be erected. Insurance companies realized this was a risky business and raised their premiums. This was followed by the plaque in Poljane above Škofja Loka which was broken into pieces as though it were out of plaster. A new one had to be put up in 1998. In Črnomelj, the monument was blasted in a matter of weeks, although only the pedestal was damaged and loosened. A year ago, the plaque in Bučka was broken even before it could be blessed. We advised them to glue together the broken pieces and leave the wounds as a reminder of Christ on the Cross, whose photograph appears on the cover of our first book.

In Book One 7471 names, in Book Two 4813

The First Book of Parish Memorial Plaques encompasses 83 parishes from the Ljubljana archdiocese and two from the Koper diocese (Črni Vrh above Idrija and Podkraj), listing 7471 names; the Second Book covers 69 parishes from the Ljubljana archdiocese and two from the Koper diocese (Col and Lom above Kanal) and includes 4813 names. Table 1 shows data by categories of victims in Book One and Two. All the dead were divided into seven categories:

1. civilian war casualties: all civilians killed up to May 9, 1945. The civilian victims of Partisan shelling and shooting are also included here;
2. post-war civilian casualties: civilians killed after May 9, 1945;
3. Village Guards: Village Guards killed in action or murdered;

4. Home Guards during the war: Home Guards killed in action or murdered up to May 9, 1945;

5. Home Guards after the war: Home Guards murdered after May 9, 1945;

6. Chetniks: soldiers of the King's Army in the Homeland killed in action or murdered;

7. others - including Partisans killed by other Partisans, gendarmes, railroad employees who were victims of mined tracks, etc.

Table 1: A Survey of Dead in the First and Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques by Categories

By comparing data from the First Book with those in the Second, as shown in Table 1, we can get a clearer picture of what actually took place in particular areas. I have already mentioned that Book One is limited to the regions where the revolution was actually raging, while Book Two ranges over the highlands to Gorenjska and Bela krajina. In the First Book there are 915 civilians, i.e. non-military persons, listed as killed during the war, which amounts to 12 percent of all recorded victims; in the Second Book 736, which makes for 15 percent. Altogether there are 1651 victims, half of them in the revolutionary year of 1942, when there was no anti-communist resistance yet. In the Second Book, the percentage of civilians killed after the war is lower – 3 percent or 143 victims. Relatively fewer Village Guards - 151 or 3 percent – were killed as well: they managed to save themselves after Italy's capitulation in September 1943. Book Two specifically covers those regions. In the Polhov Gradec Dolomites the Village Guards stayed at home and the Partisans were nowhere to be seen. In the lower Krka Valley they, under the command of Vuk Rupnik, left Novo mesto, broke through the woods under the Gorjanci and reached Zameško, where they won a decisive victory. The percentage of Home Guards killed in action is higher, although not as high as expected: 8.5 percent or 423 men. In view of the reports on the battles of Home Guard battalions in regions where soldiers covered in Book Two prevailed, i.e. the men in Meničanin's Šentvid or Križ' and Cof's Stična battalions, our figures are relatively low. They are particularly low if we compare them to the ones stated in the chronicles of Partisan brigades. Stane Semič-Daki in his trilogy, »The Best Have Fallen«, really overblew them. He claimed that only in connection with him and his unit a thousand Village and Home Guards had been killed in action.

Table 1

Parish	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/67	19??	Total
Total	41	891	1397	918	8910	52	13	22	12	8	11	12284

5230 + 3020? (Book 3)
of Home Guards Murdered After the War

At long last the names of 3020 Home Guards murdered after the war (60%) have been written out in this book. With the list of names in Book One this adds up to 8250 names. This is irrefutable proof our estimate was accurate. Once all the data have been collected, they will show that not just over a thousand Home Guards were killed in post-war executions, as President Kučan blurted out, not just approximately six to eight thousand, as some historians claim, but an estimated eleven thousand. Of course, not all of them were repatriated from Vetrinj. Over a thousand of them were caught at home, while approximately a thousand returned Home Guards survived. Regardless of how we compute numbers, the most credible ones are stated in the War Diary of the Fifth British Corps, published in »The Cost of a Reputation» (Ian Mitchell, Canongate Books Ltd., 14 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1TE, 1998, 36).

We know the British did not count returnees or write out lists, but estimated their number by the number of trucks and transports. We might add that they started returning the Croats on May 19, 1945, on the very day the agreement was signed. The agreement could be summed up like this: all Yugoslavs, soldiers, including the Chetniks, and their followers who are on the territory under the command of the Fifth British Corps will be turned over to Tito's forces; they will not be told where they are taken; Tito's forces will leave Koroška two days after the signing of the agreement.

May 23: The turning over of Croats to Yugoslav authorities runs smoothly.

May 24: The turning over of Croats completed. Start of the turning over of Serbs.

May 25: Further turning over of Serbs by train from Podrožca.

May 26: Turning over of 1500 Yugoslav nationals.

May 27: Repatriation of 1300 Slovenians through Podrožca.

May 28: 3000 Slovenians returned to Yugoslavia.

May 29: 2600 Slovenians and 500 horses returned at delivery stations Podrožca and Pliberk.

May 30: 3000 Slovenians repatriated via Podgorje and Pliberk.

May 31: 1950 Slovenians and 50 Croats turned over to Yugoslav authorities. Evacuation completed according to plan (Brigadier Low and Colonel Ivanović). The total number of returnees is 26339.

The estimate of 11850 returned Slovenians is thus quite accurate. Out of them 10000 Home Guards were killed, 1000 survived; some 200 hundred repatriated civilians were

also killed, some 800 survived. All the Serbs handed over (some 3000 to 4000) were executed in the Kočevski rog. There were no fewer than 10000 Croats. Since the transport of Croatian and Serbian soldiers from Koroška to the Kočevski rog started only on May 27 or May 28, we could not fathom where they were being kept all this time and how the whole procedure could be over in less than a week. Only then did they start loading up the first Home Guards who ended up in the Kočevski rog abyss as early as the second of June. We have recently learned that the Croats had been rounded up in Šentvid. Most of them were transported by train to Zagreb; only some of them ended up in the Kočevski rog.

Table 2: A Survey of Victims by Categories
in Every Parish in Book One and Book Two

Statistics on victims according to category covering all 156 parishes are published here. I would like to point out sizeable differences. Let us look at the example of two villages sharing the name of Črni Vrh. In the one above Idrija, which the 1920 Rapalla Agreement allotted to Italy, there were many civilian dead and Home Guards either killed in action or murdered (during the well-known attack on their stronghold in September 1, 1944, which cost the life of 46 Črni Vrh Home Guards); after the war there were 7 victims. On the other hand, in Črni Vrh above Polhov Gradec, there were relatively few civilian casualties, no soldier killed in battle, while no less than 69 people were murdered after the war. This proves that following March 1943, the Dolomites, after the Dolomite Detachment had been driven out, were relatively safe. The Home Guards were actually protecting everybody. The Rovte list, published in Book One, shows the same picture: few civilian victims, only a few men killed in action and then 209 people murdered after the war.

After the publication of both books, in which we have, hopefully, recorded 75 percent of all victims in the Ljubljana archdiocese, a picture has emerged which will not substantially change. It would have had we recorded and taken into account the civilians murdered in Štajerska, on the territory of the Maribor diocese. We have already mentioned there were approximately five thousand of them, more than the total number of civilians killed elsewhere in Slovenia. In Štajerska there was perhaps no civil war, but there was a revolution which reached its peak in the first months of so-called freedom.

In both books 2042 civilians are listed; 391 were murdered after the war; 612 Village Guards were killed, not many in action; most of them were murdered after Italy's capitulation in September and October 1943 in Turjak, Velike Lašče, Mozelj, Jelendol, Travna gora, Mačkovec. 941 Home Guards were killed in action, a surprisingly low figure, while

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8250 of them have been recorded as having been murdered after the war. Not all of them were returned from Vetrinj in Koroška. Some stayed at home and either reported to the authorities or went into hiding, some of them for several years. There are 216 soldiers of the King's Army in the Homeland, followed by the category of Partisans killed by other Partisans, gendarmes, train employees and similar cases. 48 deaths remain a mystery. The Gypsies have not been included. It is known that in June 1942 at least 65 of them from Kanižarica were murdered on the Bela krajina side of the Kočevski rog below Zagradec. While this number is recorded in Book Two on the list of dead from this village, it has not been included in the final count of victims from the parish of Črnomelj. In Book One we failed to mention or count up the Gypsies who were murdered in 1941 under the Boncar near Sodražica, supposedly 18 of them, and the ones murdered in Iški Vintgar, supposedly 42 people. We shall try to get their names and include them in Book Three.

The distribution by gender is quite significant. Soldiers were exclusively men, while the percentage of civilian casualties among women is rather high: there was a total of 552 women killed, three men to one woman. The ratio is even closer among the civilians who were killed after the war: two men to one woman, mostly on account of Teharje. It is an established fact that there were two organized transports for women there, while the men were killed individually.

Table 2

	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
AJDOVEC	11	1	24	14	54	3		107
AMBRUS	15	10	19	9	124	1		178
BEGUNJE PRI CERKNICI	16	18	25	12	130		2	203
BELA CERKEV	8		2	6	36		1	53
BEVKE	5		1		5			11
BLOKE	18	2	26	22	119	2		189
BOROVNICA	14	10	2		84			110
BRDO & ZLATO POLJE	28	5		1	8		4	46
BREZOVICA	10	2	1	3	98		1	115

	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
BUČKA	2	2	2	3	6		2	17
CERKLJE NA GORENJSKEM	11	2		6	64			83
CERKNICA	12	4	7	9	46		1	79
COL	3			11	4			18
DOB PRI DOMŽALAH	21	2			9		3	35
DOBREPOLJE	12	9	17	28	216	2	3	287
DOBRNIČ	12	1	7	13	158	1		192
DOBROVA PRI LJUBLJANI	20	2	2	1	80			105
DOL PRI LJUBJLANI	14			1	17		2	34
DOLENJA VAS	16	5	3	6	65			95
PRI RIBNICI								81
DOLNJI LOGATEC	1	1		4	75			
ČATEŽ POD ZAPLAZOM	7			9	30	4		50
ČEMŠENIK	2				3			5
ČRNI VRH NAD IDRIJO	21	1		46	7			75
ČRNI VRH NAD POLH. GRADCEM	4		1		69			74
ČRNOMELJ	30	1		4	31			66
GORNJI LOGATEC	2	1		2	38		7	50
GROSUPLJE	21	4	16	1	92			134
HINJE	9	6	5	8	146		1	175
HORJUL	16		8	4	89		4	121
HOTEDRŠICA		3		6	67			76
IG	11	4		7	87		2	111
IHAN	10			1	12			23
JAVOR	1				23			24
JAVORJE NAD ŠKOFJO LOKO	14	2		1	5		1	23
JAVORJE PRI LITIJI		2		1	5		2	10
KOMENDA	19	2			34		8	63

	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
KOPANJ	2		9	2	30		4	47
KOSTANJEVICA NA KRKI	11	2	5	18	80	2		118
KOVOR	19						4	23
KRESNICE	5	2		3	10		1	21
KRKA	18	4	32	10	114			178
LESKOVICA	5				4		3	12
LIPOGLAV		1		1	15			17
LITIJA	12	91			2		1	24
LJUBLJANA- JEŽICA	4	1			25			30
LJUBLJANA- POLJE	14	11	13	7	47			92
LJUBLJANA- RUDNIK	6			1	25			32
LJUBLJANA –ŠENTVID	26	2		2	26			56
LJUBLJANA-STOŽICE	10	1		3	28			42
LOM (nad Kanalom)	3	1		1	7			12
LOŠKI POTOK	10	6	20	3	181		3	223
LUČINE	7			3	57		1	68
MENGEŠ	3				5		1	9
LJUBLJANA CITY	140	61	23	81	704	151	47	1207
METLIKA	41		8	4	17		1	71
MIRNA NA DOLENJSKEM	11	6	1	8	50	2		78
NEVLJE	10	1			2		3	16
NOTRANJE GORICE	6	2		1	35			44
NOVA OSELICA				1	11			12
NOVO MESTO KAPITELJ & SV. LENART	16	2	5	6	76			105
NOVO MESTO- ŠMIHEL	22	4	2	10	95			133
PODGRAD	3		3	10	63		1	80
PODKRAJ	3	2		2	8	1		16

	civili-ans during the war	civili-ans after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chet-niks	others	total
POLHOV GRADEC	9	2	1	4	127	1		144
POLICA	5	3	4	1	39			52
POLJANE NAD ŠKOFJO LOKO	30				30			60
PREDOSLJE	3			1	14			18
PREČNA	12	1		7	49			69
PRELOKA	2			2	5			9
PRESERJE	9	1		2	60		4	76
PRESKA	13	3		1	5	1	6	29
PREŽGANJE	2		6	3	10			21
PRIMSKOVO NA DOL.ENJSKEM	4		5	5	68	3		85
RAKEK	3	6	1	3	14		1	28
RAKITNA	2		3	5	69			79
RIBNICA	14	6	3	14	128	2	2	169
ROB PRI VELIKIH LAŠČAH	17	3	3	19	37			79
ROVTE	8	1	5	9	209	1	2	233
SELA PRI ŠUMBER-KU	5		4	6	51		1	67
SELCA	15	2		1	21	1	3	43
ŠENČUR PRI KRANJU	21	1		9	38		1	70
ŠENTJERNEJ- JER-NEJ	42	5	26	68	281	6	7	435
ŠENTJOŠT NAD HORJULOM	23	4	5	4	97			133
ŠENTLOVRENC	4	5			17		1	27
ŠENTRUPERT	37	3	13	35	150	1	7	246
ŠENTURŠKA GORA	2			1	4			7
ŠENTVID PRI STIČ-NI	17	4	2	15	162	1		201
ŠKOCJAN -Commune of Šentjernej			2	3	7			12
ŠKOCJAN - Commune of Sevnica	1			1	11		1	14
ŠKOCJAN PRI NOVEM MESTU	14	3	9	23	100	3	4	156

	civili-ans during the war	civili-ans after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chet-niks	others	total
ŠKOCJAN PRI TURJAKU	10	1	36	3	36		1	87
ŠKOFLJJICA	3			4	22			29
ŠMARJE SAP	3	3	3	2	37			48
ŠMARTNO V TUHI-NJU	19	2			5		6	32
ŠMIHEL PRI ŽUŽEMBERKU	4	3	4	2	56	2		71
SODRAŽICA	13	1	4	4	69		1	92
SOSTRO	16	9	3		49	1		78
ŠT.JURIJ PRI GRO-SUPLJEM	10	2	7	3	37			59
ŠT.PETER OTOČEC	17			10	54	7	5	93
STARA OSELICA	3				21			24
STARI TRG PRI LOŽU	38	17	49	11	139			254
ŠTEPANJA VAS LJ.	11	9	5	3	51			79
STIČNA	22	2	4	4	50			82
STOPIČE	38	1	7	38	171	2	8	265
STRUGE	13	1	9	11	78			112
SV. GREGOR	4		13	4	46		1	68
SV. HELENA DOL-SKO	16				10		1	27
SV.KRIŽ PODBOČJE	8	10	2	8	38	1		67
SV. TROJICA ŠIVČE	3	3	2	10	29			47
SV.VID NAD CER-KNICO	18	8	5	13	104			148
TOMIŠELJ	3	1	3	8	49			64
TOPLICE	18	1	2	7	31	1	6	66
TRATA GORENJA VAS	27			8	53			88
TRBOJE					7			7
TREBELNO	14	3	4	10	53		18	102
TREBNJE	10	3	4	17	98	9	2	143
TRSTENIK	6			1	7			14
TUNJICE	4				6		1	11
VAČE	9	5		2	18		4	38
VELESEVO	1			3	13			17

	civili-ans during the war	civili-ans after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chet-niks	others	total
VELIKE LAŠČE	16	4	8	29	159			216
VELIKE POLJANE	4		7	2	10			23
VELIKI GABER	4	2	4	9	97			116
VINICA	19	1	1	6	48		5	80
VIŠNJA GORA	1		4	3	89	1		98
VODICE	13	4	2	1	39			59
VRH SV. TRIJE KRALJI	7		2	3	58		1	71
VRHNIKA	15	5	2	3	124	1	1	151
ZAGRADEC	7	2	9	12	116		1	147
ŽALNA	7	1	2	3	29			42
ZAPLANA	5	3	2	2	67			79
ŽELIMLJE	8	1	2	2	12			25
ŽIRI	31	3		5	85	1	7	132
ŽUŽEMBERK	16	7	20	17	224	1		285
Total	**1651**	**391**	**612**	**941**	**8250**	**216**	**223**	**12284**

Table 3: A Survey of the Dead According to Age

Table 3 shows the age of the dead. Children under the age of fifteen were accidental victims; some of them were killed during Partisan bombing, some during the slaughter of whole families. There are no Teharje babies listed. If any babies died there, they were not Slovenian. After the age of fifteen the number of dead sharply rises and reaches its peak in the 19 to 24 age range, where the death toll is at its highest. The list, though still incomplete, clearly shows there were more than a thousand dead within each year in this age range. This is followed by a gradual decrease, which reaches its lowest point at 28 years of age – 252 victims, a generation born during World War I, with birth dates ranging from 1915 to 1918, when men were at war and families broken up. The numbers then rise again and quickly reach the next peak, twice as low as the previous one, followed by a normal gradual decrease, characteristic of any war.

age	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chet-niks	others	total

age	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
1	4				2			6
2	2							2
3	1						1	2
4	2							2
5	1							1
6	3							3
7	2							2
8	1							1
9	2							2
10	2							2
11	1							1
12	5							5
13	4							4
14	9	1		1				11
15	11	2		4	1			18
16	24	3	3	13	18		1	62
17	38	10	17	42	68	3	1	179
18	43	8	26	75	257	9	5	423
19	49	8	39	91	642	8	9	846
20	44	9	47	75	767	13	16	971
21	54	17	69	60	684	11	18	913
22	37	11	44	69	607	15	13	796
23	40	10	28	66	579	18	8	749
24	34	18	19	36	482	5	5	599
25	34	9	11	28	360	13	8	463
26	23	9	11	32	298	7	6	386
27	30	10	16	22	176	9	7	270
28	31	3	20	21	165	7	5	252
29	30	5	21	27	171	6	3	263
30	43	8	27	28	216	3	5	330
31	56	5	25	27	285	7	7	412
32	41	9	22	24	259	6	3	364
33	37	12	23	21	259	3	5	360
34	49	6	20	20	229	5	9	338
35	46	12	15	18	219	2	8	320
36	32	16	14	15	205	4	7	293

age	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
37	41	8	14	17	201	4	10	295
38	38	5	11	15	150	2	7	228
39	37	11	5	11	158	1	4	227
40	38	9	12	11	127	4	8	209
41	37	9	7	14	117	5	2	191
42	34	12	9	9	88		3	155
43	39	11	6	9	78		3	146
44	35	10	5	7	55	1	3	116
45	28	4		4	55	4	2	97
46	34	5	2	1	44	1	1	88
47	25	10	3	1	16		1	56
48	22	6	1	2	24		1	56
49	20	8	2	4	11		2	47
50	22	7	2		11			42
51	18	6	2		4	1	1	32
52	16	4			1	1	2	24
53	6	3	1		4		1	15
54	19	7	2		2			30
55	15	3			3			21
56	14	4			4			22
57	16	6			1			23
58	15	2			4			21
59	10	5	1		1	1	1	19
60	7	4			2		1	14
61	16	5					1	22
62	8	2						10
63	6	2	1					9
64	11	1						12
65	7	2			1			10
66	2	1			1			4
67	7	1						8
68	6	1					1	8
69	6	1						7
70	4							4
71	3							3
72	2							2

age	civilians during the war	civilians after the war	Village Guards	Home Guards during the war	Home Guards after the war	Chetniks	others	total
73	1						1	2
74	5							5
76		1						1
77	2	1						3
78	2							2
79	3							3
82	1							1
83	1							1
84	1							1
total	1651	391	612	941	8250	216	223	12284

Only Book Three will reveal the full value of our project. Although we had been prevented from undertaking it earlier and suffered from a lack of funds (the local authorities only rarely helped us), we have managed to collect more precise and reliable data than the representatives of other groups of Slovenians killed during World War II. This should have filled us with pride and satisfaction. It would have if the story behind it were not so tragic, a story no Slovenian has ever had to relate in all history. The story of proud people who in 1942 said: »No, we won't ally with such people«, and were mowed down in the summer months of that year; the story of a way out of anguish, the realization that something had to be done, that the population and their homes had to be protected; if the occupier could not or would not do it, then the local people must grapple with it. Then of course the story of victories and defeats, of murdered Village Guards during the period of full-blown civil war after Italy's capitulation, and finally the story of the betrayed and slaughtered Home Guard army after the end of the war. Many things will perhaps fall into oblivion, but the Kočevski rog, Teharje and Hrastnik will stay and ever more questions will be raised about them; the stories about boys and men, girls and women who rest in them will ever more forcefully impact on the nation's memory.

TO THOSE WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY

by Jože Kočar

The Third Book of Parish Memorial Plaques

Also a Tribute to Dr. Tine Velikonja

The Third Book of Parish Memorial Plaques is the logical continuation of the first two books published in 1995 and 2000 by the Slovenski spominski odbor (Slovenian Memorial Committee) and the Družina publishing house. The third book also includes English translations of the introductions to the first two books by Prof. Justin Stanovnik and the final analyses by Dr. Tine Velikonja, entitled *To Those Who Died for Their Country*. This book contains the same elements as the first two: the picture of the plaque or location, the names of the victims with the dates of their birth and death, the parish and village or town. The list of names to be inscribed on plaques in the making was added to the register of parish memorial plaques that have been put up since 2000.

All three books represent a still incomplete but comprehensive whole to the memory of 14901 boys and men, girls and women, victims of revolutionary violence, who were consigned to oblivion and died a premature death. The books are a lasting tribute to Dr. Tine Velikonja, who was the heart and soul behind the collection of data and the erection of parish memorial plaques. On Sunday, July 11th 2010, he was supposed to attend an afternoon meeting to check over the collected material for the third book. Unfortunately, he had fallen to his death the previous night.

According to the data in the Second Book of Parish Memorial Plaques, 12228 names and surnames of victims killed on the anti-communist side in connection to the revolution and the civil war had been collected by the year 2000. In the third book we publish 1965 new names, inscribed on newly erected plaques in 68 parishes, and 652 names from the list to be recorded on plaques yet to be put up in 31 parishes, in total 2617 people.

In the appendix to the Third Book we attempt to restore and bolster historical memory with a short description of 14 fateful events during and after the war.

Spreadsheets 1 and 2 by parishes and regions

(Lj=Ljubljana Province, Go=Gorenjska, Št=Štajerska, Ko=Koroška, Pri=Primorska)

1. Erected parish memorial plaques

#	Parish memorial plaques		Number of victims					Total	Pics	Pla-ces	Erec-tion
	Local plaques	Parish	Lj	Go	Št	Ko	Pri				
1		Adlešiči	9					9	2	7	2007
2		Ajdovec (new) additional	138 (30)					138	2	9	2010
3		Blagovica		20				20	2	7	2002
4	Breznica	Škofja Loka		20				20	2	1	1993
5		Brusnice	94					94	2	9	2006
6		Češnjice nad Blagovico		9				9	1	5	2002
7		Dragatuš	30					30	3	9	2002
8	Globodol	Mirna Peč	49					49	2	4	1994
9	Godešič	Reteče		15				15	1	1	1993
10		Gora pri Sodražici	38					38	2	5	2001
11		Goriče		16				16	1	5	1997
12	Karteljevo	Mirna Peč	33					33	1	7	1997
13		Krašnja pri Lukovici		26				26	1	7	2001
14	Ljubljana	(21parishes) 2 add. plaques	149					149	1	(21)	2011
15		Lom pod Storžičem		15				15	2	1	2007
16		Mirna Peč	173					173	2	24	2002
17		Mokronog	55					55	1	13	2007
18		Moravče + Peče		101				101	1	35	2005
19		Naklo		38				38	1	5	2000
20		Podlipa	20					20	1	1	2007
21		Podzemelj	25					25	1	10	2007
22		Preddvor		43				43	1	11	2000
23		Radomlje		22				22	1	2	2007
24		Radovica	22					22	1	4	2006

#	Parish memorial plaques		Number of victims					Total	Pics	Pla-ces	Erec-tion
	Local plaques	Parish	Lj	Go	Št	Ko	Pri				
1		Adlešiči	9					9	2	7	2007
25		Raka	36					36	2	17	2000
26		Rova		9				9	1	1	2007
27		Semič + Črmošnjice	121					121	1	37	2002
28	Slovenj Gradec	12 parishes, dean. Stari trg)				131		131	1	(12)	2004
29		Stara Loka		48				48	1	10	2010
30		Stari trg ob Kolpi	73					73	1	17	2003
31		Suhor	24					24	2	6	2006
32		Sv. Duh pri Škofji Loki		13				13	2	3	
33	Trojane, V Zideh	Šentgotard	5					5	1	4	2002
34		Šmarjeta	120					120	1	17	2000
35		Tržišče	188					188	1	19	2007
36		Vavta vas	15					15	1	8	2011
37	Žažar	Podlipa	22					22	1	1	1992
		Total of victims	1439	395		131		1965		322	
		Percentage	73.2	20.1		6.67		100			
	Total of local Plaques 8	**Parishes 68 (33 joint)**	**22 (+21)**	**13**		**(12)**	**–**		**51**		

2. Prepared lists for parish memorial plaques

#			Number of victms					To-	Pics	Pla-	Cen-
	Local plaques	Parish	Lj	UC	St	Ca	Lit	-tal		ces	-sus
1		Fara, Banja Loka	34					34	2	16	2007
2		Gozd nad Kamnikom		8				8	1	5	1998
3		Grahovo	49					49	1	4	2006
4		Jezersko		22				22	1	1	2006
5		Kamnik, town		23				23	1	9	1998
6		Križe		21				21	1	7	2005
7		Lesce		14				14	1	5	2000
8		Leše		11				11	1	4	2003
9		Lokavec					7	7	1	1	2006
10		Mavčiče		13				13	1	4	2004
11		Mekinje		15				15	1	5	1998
12		Motnik		12				12	1	3	1998
13		Novaki					4	4	1	2	1999
14		Planina pri Rakeku	10					10	1	1	2009
15		Postojna					6	6	1	1	2002
16		Sela pri Kamniku		18				18	1	10	1998
17		Slovenske Konjice			99			99	1	17	2006
18		Smlednik		22				22	1	4	2007
19		Sorica		61				61	1	9	2005
20		Soteska	22					22	1	4	2006
21		Stranje		21				21	1	12	1998
22		Šmarca		12				12	1	2	1998
23		Tržič T. Bistrica		63				63	1	6	2003
24		Turjak (add.)	(6)					6	1	3	1995
25		Unec	12					12	1	1	2006
26		Vitanje			25			25	1	5	2006
27		Vranja Peč		6				6	1	3	1998
28		Zgornji Tuhinj		14				14	1	6	1998
29		Zreče			22			22	1	10	2006
		Total of names	**133**	**356**	**146**		**17**	**652**	**30**		
		Percentage	20.0	55.4	22.0		2.6	100			
	Total	Parishes 31	7	18	3	–	3		–		

Spreadsheets 1 and 2 show the memorial plaques already erected in 68 parishes – 8 out of them in subsidiary churches with a cemetery, a joint one in Ljubljana at the Žale central cemetery, and in Slovenj Gradec on the deanery church wall.

The distribution of memorial plaques through different regions is similar to that in the first two books. Leading is the former Province of Ljubljana, followed by Gorenjska; in Štajerska Slovenj Gradec stands out, with a deanery memorial plaque for 12 parishes. In Slovenj Gradec many obstacles stood in its way. Mrs. Vida Vrhnjak-Duler, who lost her father, a forest engineer, after the end of the war, was the most diligent in this endeavor.

Gorenjska, with more than half of the collected names, leads on the lists prepared for future memorial plaques. In three places in Štajerska – Slovenske Konjice, Vitanje and Zreče 146 names have been collected, in three places in Primorska – Lokavec, Novaki and Postojna – 17 names. It is hard to tell when the plaques will actually be put up since the number of supporters, acquaintances and friends of the victims has been dwindling.

In Štajerska quite a few communes have erected their World War II memorials to commemorate dead and missing conscripts and miscellaneous war victims. Since their personal data is incomplete, they are only mentioned in passing in this book. For example, such memorials are in:

Apače, to 43 unrecognized victims of the war, with no year or manner of death:

Gorišnica (Sv. Marjeta below Ptuj), to 77 killed conscripts and 8 unrecognized victims;

Majšperk, to conscripts, Partisans, camp inmates, hostages, victims of executions;

Markovci, to all the victims of violence during and after the war;

Nova Štifta near Gornji Grad, to 63 victims of WWII;

Ormož, to 137 forcefully drafted, victims of mines or murder after the war;

Ruše, a monument of reconciliation to the hidden victims of revenge;

Sv. Jurij ob Ščavnici (Videm), to the 156 killed in WWII;

Sv. Tomaž in the Slovenske gorice, to all the victims of World War I and World War II.

Table 1: A Statistical survey of victims in Book 3 by Year of Death and Region

Parish/lyear of death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/ 70	19??	Total
1. Erected plaques												
Bela krajina												
Adlešiči		1	3	1	2						2	9
Dragatuš	1	9	4	3	12					1		30
Podzemelj		5	4	1	15							25
Radovica		3	9	2	8							22
Semič & Črmošnjice	1	31	24	9	54	1					1	121
Stari trg ob Kolpi	2	13	7	7	40				3		1	73
Suhor		8	10	6								24
Total Bela krajina	**4**	**70**	**61**	**29**	**131**	**1**			**3**	**1**	**4**	**304**
Percentage	1.3	23.0	20.1	9.5	43.1	0.03			1.0	0.03	1.3	100.0
Gorenjska												
Blagovica		2	8	2	8							20
Breznica/ Škofja Loka		2	1	1	15	1						20
Češnjice nad Blagovico		5	2								2	9
Godešič/ Reteče			4	6	5							15
Goriče pri Golniku		1	2	8	5							16
Krašnja pri Lukovici		14	4	5	3							26
Lom pod Storžičem		1		3	11							15
Moravče & Peče		13	25	20	42	1						101
Naklo		5	4	26	3							38
Preddvor			6	27	9				1			43
Radomlje	1		3	9	9							22
Rova			3	2	4							9
Stara Loka		2	6	5	13						22	48

Sv. Duh pri Škofji Loki (without draftees)			5	2	6							13
Šentgotard (Trojane, V Zideh))			1	3	1							5
Total Gorenjska	**1**	**45**	**74**	**119**	**134**	**2**			**1**		**24**	**400**
Percentage	0.25	11.25	18.5	29.75	33.5	0.5			0.25		6.0	100
Province of Ljubljana												
Ajdovec		39	28	9	60					2		138
Brusnice		18	23	13	40							94
Globodol/ Mirna Peč		5	5	9	29	1						49
Gora pri Sodražici		6	1	3	28							38
Karteljevo/ Mirna Peč		3	4	5	21							33
Ljubljana City (21 parishes)		4	14	7	123	1						149
Mirna Peč	2	15	14	24	118							173
Mokronog		8	5	6	36							55
Podlipa		3	2		15							20
Raka		4	13	2	17							36
Šmarjeta		6	9	6	99							120
Tržišče		38	72	21	50		1				6	188
Vavta vas			1		13						1	15
Žažar/Podlipa					22							22
Total Province of Lj.	**2**	**149**	**191**	**105**	**671**	**2**	**1**			**2**	**7**	**1130**
Percentage	0.18	13.2	16.9	9.29	59.38	0.18	0.09			0.18	0.62	100
Slovenj Gradec (12 parishes)		1	5	36	78	4		2	3	2		131
Percentage		0.76	3.82	27.5	59.5	3.05		1.53	2.29	1.53		100
Total of erected plaques	**7**	**265**	**331**	**289**	**1014**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**5**	**35**	**1965**
Percentage	0.36	13.49	15.84	14.7	51.6	0.46	0.05	0.10	0.36	0.25	1.78	100

Parish/year of death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/ 70	19??	To- tal
2. Prepared lists												
Gorenjska												
Jezersko		1	5	9	7							22
Kamnik (9 parishes)	2	24	38	29	32				1	2	1	129
Križe		4	1	6	5			1			4	21
Lesce		2	1	8	3							14
Leše		2		2	3						4	11
Mavčiče					13							13
Smlednik	1		4	3	14							22
Sorica		1	6	10	29					1	14	61
Tržič &Tržiška Bistrica	1	5		21	28	3		1		1	3	63
Total Gorenjska	**4**	**39**	**55**	**88**	**134**	**3**		**2**	**1**	**4**	**26**	**356**
Percentage	1.12	10.96	15.45	24.72	37.64	0.84		0.56	0.28	1.12	7.30	100
Province of Ljubljana												
Fara pri Kočevju & Banja Loka		6	10	6	11						1	34
Grahovo		9	17	2	21							49
Planina pri Rakeku					10							10
Soteska		2	1	1	18							22
Turjak					6							6
Unec	1	1			10							12
Total Province of Lj.	**1**	**18**	**28**	**9**	**76**						**1**	**133**
Percentage	0.75	13.53	21.05	6.77	57.14						0.75	100
Štajerska												
Slovenske Konjice			2	6	76	11		2		1	1	99
Vitanje			1	6	16		1	1				25
Zreče			3	8	9			1	1			22
Total Štajerska			**6**	**20**	**101**	**11**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**146**

Percentage			4.11	13.70	69.18	7.53	0.68	2.74	0.68	0.68	0.68	100
Primorska												
Lokavec					7							7
Novaki			3	1								4
Postojna					6							6
Total Primorska			**3**	**1**	**13**							**17**
Percentage			17.65	5.88	76.47							100
Total of lists	**5**	**57**	**92**	**118**	**324**	**14**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**28**	**652**
Percentage	0.76	8.74	14.11	18.10	49.69	2.14	0.15	0.92	0.30	0.77	4.29	100

Summary:A Survey of Victims by Regions and Year of Death in Book 3

Region/year of death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/70	19??	Total
Bela krajina	4	70	61	29	131	1			3	1	4	304
Gorenjska	5	84	129	207	268	5		2	2	4	50	756
Province of Ljubljana	3	167	219	114	747	2	1			2	8	1263
Štajerska (SG 12 parishes)		1	11	56	179	15	1	6	4	3	1	277
Primorska			3	1	13							17
Total of plaques + lists	**12**	**322**	**423**	**407**	**1338**	**23**	**2**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**63**	**2617**
Percentage	0.46	12.30	16.16	15.55	51.13	0.88	0.08	0.31	0.34	0.38	2.41	100

A Survey of the Number and Percentage of Victims in Book 3 by Year of Death

In Book 2, Table 1 Dr. Tine Velikonja already introduced a survey of the dead according to categories. The table shows the number and percentage of dead on the anti-revolutionary side for 11 time periods, namely in consecutive years ranging from 1941 to 1949, and for the 1950-1970 time period, as well as for an unspecified year 19??. For the sake of easier comparison the same table form was used in Book 3. When we are dealing with so many names and data, a table or spreadsheet has the advantage of giving us at first glance a picture of events which unfolded over several years and a wider space. This is what Table 1 in Book 3 aims at.

To make it even more graphic, the columns for the most fateful years of 1943 and 1945 have been shaded. We have also shaded the total of victims by regions, and the statistical summary and percentage of victims in all three books.

The percentage of victims by years in Book 3 also highlights the different course revolution had taken in different regions. In Bela krajina, there was a 23 percentage rate as early as in 1942; in 1943, with the advent of Village Guards who had successfully retreated with Vuk Rupnik towards Kostanjevica, the percentage tapers off to 20.1%.

In Gorenjska, the revolution was late in coming, so that the percentage of victims rises from 10.96% in 1942 to 15.45% in 1943, up to 27.38% in 1944, when the Gorenjska Home Guards started organizing themselves.

On the territory of the Province of Ljubljana, the percentage in 1942 was 13.22; in 1943 it increased to 17.34 percent due to the killings of Village Guards; in 1944, when the Home Guards were on top of the situation, the percentage fell to 9.02.

In Štajerska the revolution was the latest in coming, so that the percentage in 1942 was 0.36, in 1943 3.97; in 1944 the percentage of victims jumped to no less than 20.22.

In Primorska too few victims have been counted for an accurate appraisal of the situation.

A Statistical Summary of the Number and Percentage of Victims in All Three Books by Year of Death

Book/year of death	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950/	19??	Total 70
Book 1 + 2	41	891	1397	918	8910	52	13	22	12	8	20?	12284
Percentage	0.33	7.26	11.38	7.48	72.59	4.24	0.11	0.18	0.10	0.07	0.09	100
Book 3	12	322	423	407	1338	23	2	8	9	10	63	2617
Percentage	0.46	12.30	16.16	15.55	51.13	0.88	0,08	0.31	0.34	0.38	2.41	100
All three books	53	1213	1820	1325	10248	75	15	30	21	18	83	14901
Percentage	0.36	8.14	12.21	8.90	68.77	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.56	100

The sum of all victims in the three books shows a percentage of 8.14 of victims in 1942, a rise to 12.21 percent in 1943 due to the killings after Italy's capitulation; in 1944, thanks to successful resistance, the percentage drops to 8.90.

The number and percentage of dead in 1945 undoubtedly prove how brutal the post-war rampage of the Slovenian Bolsheviks was. Out of the 14901 recorded victims, as many

as 10248 died in 1945, which amounts to 68.82 percent or two-thirds of all registered victims.

Unfortunately, the hope expressed in Book 2 that our work would be completed with Book 3 has not come true. Still, all the three books, though incomplete, represent a comprehensive enough whole to commemorate the memory of all the thousands and thousands who died for their country and were, by an unexplainable twist of fate, denied the right to serve it with their existence.

The dedication on the memorial plaque in Semič is especially meaningful:

You who read these names,
read them with respect.
Behind every one is a tragic fate,
behind some so frightful
that we will never fathom
what mind could have schemed it
and what hand carried out.

April 2012

A Letter Telling Who Helped For The Crime To Be Committed

22 April 2002
Embassy Of The United Kingdom
Trg Republike 3
1000 Ljubljana

Your Excellency,

You must have heard of the recent events in the Netherlands culminating on 16 April with the resignation of the entire cabinet of the Prime Minister, Vim Kok. The reason for their resignation was the report by the Netherlands Institute of War Documentation regarding the role played by the Dutch peacekeeping military contingent in Bosnia, the commander's office of the Dutch army, the Ministry of Defence and the entire Government of that time with regard to the Srebrenica tragedy. The report has shown this role in such a light that the concealed unpleasant feeling existing in the Dutch public since the Srebrenica events in summer 1995 had grown so much that people realized that words were no longer sufficient and that action was required. The Dutch battalion of blue helmets protecting the Srebrenica territory from March 1994 until mid 1995 abandoned the area on 13 July 1995 under the pressure of General Mladić's advancing troops nearly without any fight and left the Muslims of the area to their fate. This fate, however, was genocide: Bosnian Serbian soldiers banished women from the area and killed men – young men, old men and children – on nearby fields. The massacre comprised 7000 to 8000 people. The report not only speaks about the disputed withdrawal of a military unit but also about the decision of the supreme commander's office of the army to conceal the actual course of events and the negative image of the army before the Ministry of Defence and the entire Government.

More important than the report itself is the manner in which the Dutch public reacted to the facts stated in it, especially those indirectly and directly involved, from the army to the politicians. They reacted in such a way that we are impressed by their high moral consciousness, especially at a time when the people accused of serious past wrongful deeds either do not remember any such deed or blame another person, or, if convicted, do not show any regret or shame.

Kok, who co-operated with the Government, which decided in 1993 to co-operate with the peacekeeping mission in Bosnia, and was already its Prime Minister at the time of the fall of Srebrenica, declared in the Parliament that the Dutch Government was not direc-

tly guilty for the genocide at Srebrenica but had to take on the full responsibility for the situation in which a genocide could have happened. This responsibility is so severe that it could only be expressed in a decent manner by the resignation of the entire cabinet.

Two members of the Government contributed considerably to this decision. One was the Minister of Environment, social democrat, Jan Pronk, who declared that he had to take responsibility for the moral situation shown in the report and had already announced his resignation in advance. Another was the Minister of Defence, Frank de Grave, who also announced his resignation and grounded it in the fact of a legal state: that the commander's office of the army did not show his predecessor, Voorhoeven, the correct nature of events regarding Srebrenica and its aftermath, which also involves him, since he took on responsibility for this department and is thus also involved in a certain way.

The extent of the feeling of honour and responsibility in this case is also demonstrated by the resignation of the commander of the Dutch army's general staff, Ad van Baal, who was only the second highest officer in the army at the time of the Srebrenica events, and still, he thinks – as does the public – that he should no longer be responsible for the army.

Your Excellency, you have probably guessed why we are writing to you. We do not doubt at all that you are familiar with the name of the place called Vetrinj in today's Austrian Carinthia. What is more natural than that each new ambassador of the United Kingdom in Slovenia be thoroughly instructed about the significance of Vetrinj and its position in the more recent Slovene history? From 26 until 31 May 1945, things happened there, incredibly similar – similar sometimes even in details – to those taking place at Srebrenica almost exactly half a century later. Only the people and their names were different: Bosnian Muslims there, and here Slovene refugees and their army; Dutch blue helmets there, and here the British 5th Corps; the internationally protected town of Srebrenica there, and here Vetrinj camp under protection as a haven given to the Slovenes by the British. And similarly, as Mladić lied to the Bosniacs that nothing would happen to them and that they need not worry, so the British officers lied to the officers of the Slovene Domobranci (home defenders) that nothing would happen to them and that they were going to Italy; and as the Dutch commander Karremans drank plum brandy with Mladić after the event, the British officers fraternized before and after the event with military and political officers of the Slovene and Yugoslav communist army.

With all the similarities, there is only one difference: at Srebrenica, 7000 to 8000 people were killed, while the British, according to their calculations, sent to death 11,850 Slovenes, both soldiers and non-soldiers. If 850 among them stayed alive, there were 11,000 Slovene victims. Thus, there were more victims than at Srebrenica although, today, people are speaking about Srebrenica as the biggest war crime after World War II. So well did

the British and Slovene communist partisans succeed in hiding the nature and extent of the genocide, which was made possible by the ones and carried out by the others.

So much is the world intertwined and similar to a big, tense, tragic drama, that Vetrinj, its people and its history, are also connected with Srebrenica in another strange manner. Both towns, namely Vetrinj and Srebrenica, lie at the ends, the former at the short end and the latter at the long end, of the development which began in Belgrade on 27 March 1941. At that time, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, exclaimed motivated by some events that the »Yugoslav nations have again found their soul». But not even three years passed when he achieved, with different concealed treaties, that the soul found in this way came in the hands of its worst enemies who trained this soul with their arts and techniques in the space created for half a century; they remade and changed it – scandalized already by those deceptive treaties and realizing that the supreme rule of the world is definitely and forever cynicism – in such a way that some decades later, its new carriers could commit genocide over the Muslims at Srebrenica.

The circumstances outlined here are no bizarre curiosity but show the real role of an alien hand which contributed to fearful metamorphoses of a Yugoslav nation with one move and sent to death 11,000 Slovenes with another – not because of hatred but because of a superficial and wanton arrogance of an imperial nation.

Your Excellency, Vetrinj and Srebrenica thus have a lot in common. But we – as you may have already guessed – wish to remind you with our letter especially of the important differences between them. The big differences between those who admitted Srebrenica and those who admitted Vetrinj – whereby we are not at all prepared to admit that the admission is in both cases equally close to the cause.

The role of those who admitted Srebrenica was investigated and assessed after seven years, while the role of those who admitted Vetrinj is hidden in the dark even after half a century. The role of the Dutch people in the creation of the Srebrenica phenomenon has not only been investigated and assessed, but in addition to that, actions have been taken as required by the investigation and assessment – according to legal and moral norms of a democratic policy and democratic spirit. Some of the highest-level political and military officers resigned, whereby acknowledging, in a traditional and efficient manner, their guilt of an action that lay in the realm of their competence and should not have happened.

The British, however, have not admitted and do not admit a parallel development in the relationship of Vetrinj and the Slovenes. Some strong attempts have been made – you, Mr. Ambassador, know well about them and, therefore, we are not going to speak about them in order to clear up the situation, but they were not allowed to develop their actu-

al and moral message. I think that we do not exaggerate much if we say that they were suffocated.

With such a good example coming from the continent now, it is hardly possible that you could not see your role clearly after at last. It may well happen that people like Vim Kok, Jan Pronk, Frank de Grave, Ad van Ball will also rise up in your country and fill the vacancy behind Tolstoy, Nicolson and Corsellis. Do not think that we do not know your merits for the freedom of Europe! It is also said that the only crime committed by the British army during World War II was that at the Vetrinj field. This sounds like a compliment but does not help us much. Our question is: Why did you choose us? Why was it us?

Nova Slovenska zaveza
dr. Tine Velikonja

The Redemptiveness of Slovene Suffering

Justin Stanovnik

Chapter 6 of book 2 of F.M. Dostoyevsky's novel The Brothers Karamazov describes a scene which could be understood as a motto for our present way of thinking. The scene takes place in a monastery, in the cell of the old man Zosima; the Karamazovs, a father and his three sons, have met there to settle a family feud. The scene reaches its climax when the saintly monk Zosima suddenly rises to his feet and steps toward Dmitri Fyodorovich, one of the three brothers, and, to the amazement of all present, kneels before him and bows down to his feet, »with a full, pronounced and conscious bow», so that even his forehead touches the ground. The following day, when the youngest of the three brothers asks the holy man why he did what he did, the latter replies: »Yesterday I bowed to the immense suffering that awaits him.» And as we learn in the novel, a great deal of suffering did in fact await Dmitri Fyodorovich. Whenever I would call that scene to mind, a thought would occur to me: with his gesture, the old man Zosima bowed down not only before Dmitri Fyodorovich Karamazov, but before the entire Russian people and the immense suffering awaiting them. And alas, not a half century had passed after those events unfolded in a unknown monastery lost somewhere in the vast Russian expanse that an age through which, in the words of its chronicler Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, flowed the »Volga of Russian suffering» cast its shadow over Russia. When Solzhenitsyn sought a way to describe this suffering, he felt he could at least somewhat do it justice and at least somewhat capture its unthinkable enormity by comparing it to the longest and widest river the Russians know – that only the image of that river's floods could represent its immeasurability.

May that image serve as an introduction: the great suffering of a great nation. We, on the other hand, will be discussing Slovene matters. We will attempt to gain a glimpse of and to understand Slovene suffering. Not all of it. We will select two of its manifestations and ask ourselves whether it would be possible to decode their language and message.

The first manifestation we'll be taking a look at pertains to the Slovene political refugees in Austrian Carinthia in the years immediately following the war. From the memoirs of France Pernišek, a man who described those years, we'll select several passages that will touch us with their exceptional nature; the thought will come to us that it was as if suffering had been portioned out in cups which had to be drunk to the dregs – well past the point where one would think, where some kind of feeling would tell him, that he's already had enough.

Let's now take a look at some of these scenes. When, on Thursday 31 May 1945, the refugees saw that there could no longer be any doubt that the Slovene Home Guard, that is

their fathers, brothers and sons, had been sent to communist Yugoslavia, that they would no longer be seen alive, that they were lost forever, the only possible words that could capture the situation were uttered by a girl on the fields of Vetrinje: »Won't Judgement Day come already!» Whosoever uses such words has said that he – or she – has reached the end, the end beyond which there is nothing – the absolute end. Furthermore, at that time there was also the fear that even those who had never worn a uniform would be sent back. On that day, Pernišek writes in his diary: »At any moment, what happened to the Home Guard could happen to us. In this world, we haven't a single friend anymore.»

That was a terrible, one could say unbearable, blow. And yet, however terrible it may have been, it was not to be the last. Another soon followed. The British themselves, who had previously stated that they did not know what was to happen to the Home Guard, later – no later than the Slovenes, that is 31 May – learned the truth. Yet that did not hinder them, once matters had been somewhat settled, from establishing the closest of relationships with the military, political and police representatives of the Yugoslav communists in Carinthia. It was as if nothing had happened to the Home Guard troops who had been sent back; as if they didn't already know full well who, and of what nature, the people residing in the Carinthian refugee camps were!

The outcomes of the British collaboration with the communists soon made themselves known. On Pentecost in 1946, Pernišek writes: »Today a veritable blockade of the camp was carried out, just as the Italians had once done with Ljubljana.» The English military police who came to the camp – Pernišek was in Peggetz at the time – wanted to know »what is happening with the soldiers who remained; where are they and what are they doing; in particular where are the officers and what are they doing.» They even wanted to learn who the people were who were conducting athletic training for the camp's young people. The military police incarcerated the most visible Slovenes and interrogated them, in some cases for days at a time. In this manner, they jailed Dr Basaj; headmaster Bajuk saved himself only by escaping; they also wanted to get their hands on Dr Kremžar any way they could. They once tried to do this by setting a trap for him: they demanded that he come to the kitchen in person for ration stamps, while a police car was already waiting for him on the road outside the camp. On this day, Pernišek writes in his diary: »So that's how it is! They betrayed the King and his lawful government. They betrayed us after they granted us political asylum. Through their perfidy and calculated betrayal, our Slovene national army was handed over to the communists, who have savagely slaughtered them. Thirteen thousand men and boys! Now they're looking for and hunting down our leaders, locking them away in prisons, and berating us with accusations of collaborationism, treason and quislingism at every chance they get.»

In the summer of 1947 – in October 1946 the refugees were moved from Peggetz to Spittal – even the former leader of the English military mission to Partisan headquarters in Bosnia Fitzroy Maclean appeared at the camp looking for Home Guard members and Chetniks. On 17 July 1947, Pernišek writes: »Maclean is walking about the camp, chasing down and stopping young boys and men and asking them if they had been with the Home Guard. When they respond that they had not, he asks them if they are anti-communists. When they reply in the affirmative, he asks them why they hadn't joined the Home Guard if they are anti-communists.» Such was the cynical tone used to address these people by one of the individuals most guilty of bringing about their misfortune. Maclean's visit resulted in the formation of Maclean's special interrogation committee, which was headed by Major Stood.

Things became worse. In September 1947 in Bled, the governments of the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia signed an agreement on the displaced persons of Yugoslavia, legalising the presence of OZNA – the Yugoslav secret police – in the camps in Carinthia. This agreement settled questions regarding the »displaced persons and collaborationists», which literally meant arrests, interrogations, reports, investigations in the camp and outside the camp, carrying out the demands of the Yugoslav government, the distribution of Yugoslav propaganda materials, the handing over of individuals at the request of the Yugoslav government. On these events, Pernišek writes in his diary: »We're now completely worthless, we are but rubbish that the wind has blown into the yard of another man, who would now like to clean up this rubbish heap and be rid of us at any cost. They want to spiritually break us so that they may achieve their purpose with greater ease.»

The circumstances become increasingly unbearable. Members of the official Yugoslav mission come to the camp and terrorise people. Dr Blatnik reports what was said to him by a non-commissioned officer in the English military police: »Now a wild hunt for Slovenes will begin: for professors, doctors, clergymen and other members of the intelligentsia.» The English police search through the files in the registration office. On 12 October 1947, Pernišek writes: »Already, a good part of the men no longer spend the night in the camp, but in the barns of neighbouring and adjacent farms. And many are spending the night in the woods. The nights are damp and cold.» On 1 November, we find the following in his diary: »We sense yet another blockade. In the evening, the men depart in droves from the camp to the fields and the nearby woods on the right bank of the Drava.» Three days later, we read: »Every night, up to 150 men and boys escape. Many shiver with cold through the night outside in the fields and in the woods.» On one of these days, we find the following entry: »The Yugoslav repatriation mission is walking about the camp accompanied by English officers and civilians whom we do not recognise.» And soon after: »At five o'clock in the morning the British army implemented a blockade of the camp.

It turns out they were in search of the persons demanded by Yugoslav government.» The campaign reaches its height when the Commandant declares that pursuant to the decision of the military government, 54 leading individuals will be removed from the camp to the camp in St Martin near Villach. These were persons suspected by the Yugoslav government of »impeding repatriation and spreading anti-Yugoslav propaganda.»

The refugees were prohibited not only from political functioning, but also from political expression. When, in October 1946, the refugees arrived in Spittal from Peggetz, the Commandant immediately informed them of the demand that the »persons who have been moved refrain from political involvement of any form and criticism of the circumstances in any country. Should anyone be caught engaging in political activities of this kind or looking to establish ties, it would no longer be possible to help him.» In line with this tactic, the Commandant of the camp in Spittal even banned the publication of the camp's gazette, Taboriščnik [The Inmate], after May 1947.

And when all these forms or pressure are of little avail, the camp's leadership attempts to starve them. Already on 31 July 1946, we find the following entry in Pernišek's diary: »The people are very hungry. They don't dare to enact violence in the form of a surrender, and this is the reason behind this cruelty towards helpless people without rights.» In the fall of the same year, a month of intensive hunger was announced: »During this time, we will only receive five decagrams of bread per person per day.» And here we must keep in mind that that was practically all that they received. At Teharje we received 6 decagrams of bread.

No help was forthcoming. In this respect, the visit of the Archbishop of York, Dr Garbett, is interesting: »He only took a cursory look at the camp. He was driven about in the company of dignitaries from the church and military. He stepped into the kitchen and into one of the huts, then quickly took leave of the camp.»

This is one kind of voice that comes through in the pages of Pernišek's diary. There is yet another, no less insistent and every bit as moving. It is the voice of the awesome faith of the Slovene refugees and their awesome trust in God. I use the word »awesome» to attempt to express the immeasurability of this faith and this trust. When, on 31 May 1945, it was learned that the British had handed over the Home Guard to the communists, we find the following words reverberating through Pernišek's diary: »May at least You remain with us, Lord! Remain with us in our hour of death!» On Easter Sunday 1946, we read the following: »The procession was magnificent and an expression of our living faith. Were it not for the missing banners, it would have been just like home. I saw men moved to tears.» When, on 19 September 1947, the refugees learn of the British-Yugoslav conference in Bled, Pernišek writes this prayer in his diary: »Yet we trust in God. He will not

desert us, even less bring shame upon us, but will rescue us in his own time. Perhaps this is to be the last, the most difficult test.» On the last day of July 1946, a penitent procession of refugees from Peggetz made its way across the fields near Lienz. On this occasion, Pernišek writes: »On the hill near the chapel of Our Beloved Lady, the procession stops and congregates around the altar, under the open sky, to hold mass. Before her countenance, the family of refugees repeats its vows to lead a pure, sober life; to respect the Lord's days and never desecrate them with the work of servants; to refrain from cursing and foul language; to exercise moderation in dress, food and drink. In this manner, we hope to find mercy in the eyes of the Lord and a happy return to a free homeland, free from communist violence and injustices.» And we would not have a good idea of what kind of times these were had Pernišek not added this note: »At the exact hour that the hungry family of refugees was asking for the mercy of God, the Austrians in Lienz took to the streets to protest the family's presence and demand its removal, on the grounds that the refugees will otherwise eat up everything.»

As this series of scenes unfolds before our eyes, or whenever we think of the fate of the people who crossed Ljubelj in 1945, we see that here, something happened, something which, owing to its enormity, cannot be overlooked. A group of people was dealt out something in a quantity so massive that it exceeds the norms we are accustomed to and our expectations. And, believing as we do in the fundamental comprehensibility of the world, not far behind this thought follows another, the thought that these people were chosen that their example might serve to demonstrate something. Otherwise what they underwent would merely be absurd and further evidence that the world is ruled by chance and chaos. Why did these people have to undergo all this? Why did they have to undergo having their army killed, and if that weren't enough, suffering oppression at the hands of those whom they had trusted the most, and if that weren't enough, then having to spend the remainder of their lives yearning for the homeland they had lost? This suffering had to have some kind of meaning; it could not have been for naught that it was so great that all could see it. What, therefore, was this suffering trying to say, having as it did the character of a demonstration? But before we give ourselves over to this question, let's take a look at the second manifestation.

When I was preparing my contribution for the symposium on the Bishop Dr Gregorij Rožman, which took place in Rome in the first days of September, I went back and read the third part of his biography, which was written by Dr Jakob Kolarič. Because I had a relatively good knowledge of this book from the nineteen-seventies, when it was published and when I somehow managed to obtain it, I was able to do this rather quickly – in one day. In the evening, as I put down the book, I found myself to be in a mood which, at least in this form, I had never known before. If I would have given this state or mood a name, I

would have come closest to my intention if I had said that it was an experience. All of you know what I have in mind: it wasn't one of the ten things that we experience every day. First, a feeling that was for the most part solemn came over me. Before me, the life of a man had played out and run its course, of a man who had never wanted anything great or exceptional but who, due to the times in which he lived, ended up having everything he did be great and exceptional; of a man who always did only that which was required and expected of him, but who never abandoned that which was required and expected of him; of a man who, for his quiet loyalty to himself and that which he was, experienced only humiliation and nothing but humiliation; and lastly, of a man who endured this humiliation as if he had been born to endure this humiliation. Perhaps it was that quiet endurance which caused the life which had played out before me in the course of a single day to shine before me in the light which radiated from his final act of obedience. If at that moment I were to indulge my imagination and to describe what had transpired with the word »sainthood», even that would have seemed too little. The word »sainthood», having been uttered countless times, has taken on an air of the institutional. What I had experienced was primal, even though it was ultimately just that – experiencing sainthood in a primal manner. It was, as I said, an experience, and like every experience worthy of the name, it had been a charm. For that reason, it couldn't last. After I closed the book and went into town, it began to dissipate, until at last it was completely gone. Actually not completely, as the precious memory of it remained. I knew that this experience had occurred and that it had been real.

Premonitions are, as we know, an awesome thing, and Rožman had premonitions. Upon his episcopal ordination, his soul was, as he would later recall, »wrapped in a cloud of dark premonitions.» From this premonition later came those words which he used to compose his opening prayer as Bishop: »May I die in disregard and oblivion, may my grave be unknown, may history depict me as negatively and wrongly as it may and may such a memory of me remain in history, or may my name completely disappear, never again to be mentioned anywhere – only that the Kingdom of God may grow.» As you can see, this was also his prayer of offering, his offertory prayer.

Ten years later, all of this began to be fulfilled. When the war came, and with it the occupation, others were able to disappear into the underground; but Rožman, as historian France Dolinar tells us, had nowhere to hide. And because he was outside, because he was visible, those who had gone into hiding attempted to run politics through him. It was as Dr Bajlec lamented in the end: »Our people always stood me before executed facts.» He always, as we have said, did that which was required and expected of him. He did not think about what would be opportune and what would not be opportune. He thought only of those to whom he was a shepherd, and also of those to whom he was not a shepherd. And

in return for all this, what did he receive? One year after the war, he was included in the trial »against war criminals and traitors», and his name appeared alongside that of one of the most infamous war criminals, Erwin Rösener. And to his man Metod Mikuž – I say »his man» because we know how fond of him he was – he was »the treasonous Bishop of Ljubljana» who had helped the occupying force with the »extermination and assimilation of the Slovene nation.» And, without pausing for so much as a moment to think about it, the world accepted all this. Wherever he went, he was followed by words which, in their terrible depravity, we can hardly bring ourselves to utter: criminal, a man with blood on his hands. For fourteen years, from 1945 to his death in 1959, he was homeless, dependent on what others gave him. This was the fourteen years of Rožman's humiliation. But, horrible as all this was, it was outdone by the news that Dr Kraljič brought to Anras on 31 May 1945: »The British have returned the Home Guard National Army to the communists.» There exists a photograph taken around this time, perhaps on this very day: Rožman stands beside a field and with his hand picks an ear of wheat. From that day also come these words of his: »O Maria! Have you really abandoned us? Are we really one of those nations that are to be erased?» And does it really take a great deal of imagination to sense what his path among the Slovene refugee camps must have been like? Yet he travelled that path; yet he visited them all.

We can hear what he was feeling on his path in the words he spoke at the beginning of July in the camp at Sankt Veit an der Glan: »I should be speaking to you words that, in your life as refugees, would fill you with the finest hope. That would be if I were to say that at such and such a time you will be going home. Yet I must tell you that the question of our return is wholly unclear.»

In his feebleness and humiliation, he kept watch over everyone and took care of all. And as he said to Nande Babnik upon the latter's departure, so he thought of everyone: »May the angels of God be with you on your night ride. May the whole of the blessing that clings to my Bishop's hands ever be with you!» Such was he minded towards his own, and such was he minded towards those who cried out against him at home, as we can deduce from the words he spoke in Argentina on 16 October 1949: »In the evening I never forgot to give my blessing, even to all of my enemies in my homeland.»

And after all that, on 16 November 1959, just before his death, he felt he had to repeat the words of St Paul: »I am in everyone's debt.» The last photographs taken of him show him in a suit of thick black cloth and a hat of the same colour. Despite the clerical collar, the impression he gave was that of a peasant. Here, let us note how such garb is suitable for a man who up to his very last steps walked a hard road without so much as mentioning it: without a single grudge, without a single ill-spoken word. And when, three months be-

fore his death, he was finally allowed to return to Šmihel, the place of his birth, he went without a single grudge and without a single ill-spoken word.

Forty years after these events, a drama by Tone Partljič entitled Justifikacija [Justification] was staged at MGL Ljubljana City Theatre; besides former Ban Dr Marko Natlačen, the Bishop Dr Gregorij Rožman features prominently in the work. He is depicted as a spiritually feeble crook who slowly drifts into »collaboration and treason». Proof that the drama was not the product of the author's inner inclination, but was ordered and paid for – God only knows with what – can also be found in the fundamental paradox between Partljič's assertion that the drama »is not about history, but is a literary work» and his assertion that in it, he is depicting »only the bare event and its consequences.» The playbill for the drama contains a spiritual foreword by the Bishop Dr Vekoslav Grmič, who used this opportunity to express his dismay – for what seems like the millionth time – over the fact that the official Church has yet to address the past, »not in general, and especially not regarding Bishop Rožman,» and that it has yet to convincingly distance itself from »the views that sent this Bishop off on the wrong path.» Grmič concludes his meditation with his adhortation that »we must never place any kind of ideology above the good of man.» Reading these words today, all that remains for us to do is to find out the name of the ideology that guided the former communist terrorists and the name of the ideology that guided and continues to guide Tone Partljič and Dr Vekoslav Grmič.

It all leaves us before the dilemma, so often taken up and, in our utter feebleness, so often abandoned, of whether behind such things lies our limited perspective or our depravity. But in all this, what is truly disturbing and ominous is something else. In Partljič's drama, there is neither a search nor a need for a deeper understanding. His drama was but a dilettante's attempt to deliver the services once rendered by professional terrorists, and as such it could not fail to come off as a farce. And yet at the end, the audience rose to its feet and, six times, perhaps more, called the actors on stage and paid tribute – to what if not the murder of the last (at that time) democratically elected Slovene politician.

Now is perhaps the time to return to the question with which we began: What about suffering? This question could of course be broken down into a score of smaller ones, but let's keep it as it is: What about suffering? As a point of departure, let's take an observation to which we've already devoted our attention on several occasions: the observation that sometimes, suffering accumulates at a certain place or in the life of a certain person to the point that it exceeds any and all reasonable measure, if I may use those words. We have no right not to see something in these instances – to see some kind of sign. Is it not so that whenever we see something sudden and exceptional, we immediately suppose that it means something and in sensing that there must be a meaning do not have the feeling

that we've done something that defies understanding? Everything that is exceptional has a reason behind its exceptional nature. And now, what can a great deal, a great accumulated mass of suffering tell us? First and foremost, it tells us that is exists. If there weren't a lot of it, we wouldn't have noticed it at all. Conventional doses of suffering, measured out on a daily basis, could easily pass us by unnoticed. But we notice enormous suffering and feel forced to ask: What is suffering?

So we take notice of suffering because of the sheer amount of it that has amassed. Or is it because it has fallen upon a just man? In the suffering of a just man we see a paradox: the first thought to occur to us is that a just man should not suffer. If we would like to unravel this paradox and understand it, we must explain it from the outside, with the erudition we've acquired from the holy words of our religion, for example. But what is crucial is that we cannot do this if we don't contemplate, at least a little bit, what suffering is.

So what about the suffering that we've uncovered and described in this manner?

Here I will provide more of a glimpse than an outline of two possibilities that could be important for the individual and the community. I will introduce the first possibility with St Paul's well known saying: fructus ferre in patientia – »to bear fruit in suffering». In this phrase lies the belief that an act of enduring suffering – and is that not what we call »patience»? – does not disappear without a trace in the sands of time, but bears fruit, in other words, that at some future time it reappears and reveals itself to be that which built or made possible the world, history, life, or what you will.

It is as a thread in a Gobelin tapestry; it sometimes gets lost on the side unseen, only to reappear as a tiny piece that makes up the great story.

In 1942, 60 Jewish boys and girls arrived in our village. They had fled from Austria to Croatia, where, as you know, the Ustaša was in power, and from there they had fled to Ljubljana. Finally they took shelter in the castle in the village. The Italians, who were in the village at the time, had, as you perhaps know, anti-Jewish laws like the Germans, but they did not enforce them. So these children could be somewhat at peace here. They stayed in the village from early in the spring of 1942 to the end of August, at which time they were forced to leave under very dramatic circumstances which I won't discuss here. They went somewhere in Italy, and practically every trace of their whereabouts was lost.

In 2000, nearly sixty years later, a book by Robert Weiss describing the stay of the Jewish youth in our village was discovered. Robert Weiss was very well acquainted with the situation at the time; as a seventeen-year-old Austrian Jew, he was one of the sixty young people in the castle. What is important is that this book revealed, brought to the light of day, if you will, three things.

In August 1942, communist guerrillas killed Janez Erbežnik, a trader from the neighbouring village, on the road leading from our valley to Vrhnika. A little over a month later, they killed Franc Tarkuž, the chief of the train station in Drenov Grič, and his wife. The author of the book registers both murders and includes a footnote that casts the victims in a positive light. Of Erbežnik he states that he had taken kindly to the Jewish children, which he illustrates by relating how he liked to bring the children biscuits and sweets; of Tarkuž he states that he had made it possible for the young men and women to ride the train to Vrhnika or to Ljubljana whenever they liked, free of charge. Most precious is the opinion Robert Weiss gives of the people around the castle and in the wider valley; he says that they were kind to them, that they were happy to be hosting them, that they shared whatever food they happened to have with them.

The story I told speaks of how the world has been made in such a way that in it, nothing is lost. Each of us, of course, has his own experiences which bear out this fact. Whether or not it is true that nothing is lost is hard to prove empirically; but each of us can say – if we take the time to think about it – that he knows that some things, maybe even many things, truly are never lost. I think you'll agree that each of us has that knowledge inside himself. And if certain things remain, then there exists the possibility that everything remains, only we do not know it. And if all things do not remain and make their presence felt empirically in our lives, they remain, as our mothers believed, in another way: through them, we become worthy of heaven.

At the start of the millennium, a book by the writer Zorko Simčič entitled Srečanja z Majcenom [Meetings with Majcen] was published by Nova Revija. This book contains the letters that Simčič, who was in Argentina, and Majcen, who was in Maribor, exchanged up to Majcen's death. Of particular interest are the letters from the end of the nineteen-sixties; on Simčič's initiative, the two discuss the question of Sloveneness and its perseverance. Specifically, during their political emigration to Argentina some Slovenes had pointed out the following dilemma: whether they should persist in the positions of Sloveneness, which will as a matter of course be lost and disappear in a foreign world, or whether it would be more sensible, in light of this perspective, to merge with the currents abroad as soon as possible and become a part of life in the foreign country.

The author of the book, Zorko Simčič, sent a copy of the book along with a cover letter to the Slovene philosopher Ivan Urbančič, as he felt that the subject matter would be of interest to him. And Simčič was not wrong. Urbančič immediately noticed that the sent book and accompanying letter extend beyond the private sphere and that it would be fitting to present them to the public for discussion. The June 2001 issue of Nova Revija contains Simčič's reply, which took the form of an open letter.

Urbančič was particularly moved by the dilemma facing the Argentine Slovenes in the nineteen-sixties and nineteen-seventies. In this problem which once pertained to only some Slovenes, he discerned a problem facing Slovenes in general, which, in practice, means Slovenes living in the homeland. Urbančič has an awareness of all the forms taken by death wish which has taken up residence in the idea of Sloveneness, of all of the »multifaceted self-negation». Suddenly, ten years after the nation had achieved self-realisation through statehood, there appears this »demented wish for self-elimination»! How is it that we no longer know where we belong?

Urbančič feels that it is neither our non-sovereign history, nor the disastrous, mindless politics of the present time that are to blame, but that the question has a broader scope. The correct question is the question of man: »What and who in reality is man in today's world?» Today, a Slovene can no longer establish himself as a Slovene because something is happening, or something has happened, to his humanity. It follows that all »Slovene» projects, be they political, cultural, focusing on identity, linguistic, etc. are doomed to fail. That which poses a threat to us, says Urbančič in his specific language, pertains to man, and yet »remains hidden and removed from us.» »In the global desert that is the world of today» man needs something else: »living water for a thirsty soul.» And this water will not flow »according to the will and intelligence and action of man in and of himself.» It will offer itself to man »through some episode of world history,» an episode towards which and from which man will hear a mysterious calling. Urbančič is waiting for a new or a renewed epiphany of being.

The first time I read these sentences, which were driven by a sincere wish to get to the bottom of the latest manifestation of man and his times, my thoughts were automatically drawn to the Bishop Dr Gregorij Rožman. And to the thousands who, in the four years they spent in refugee camps in Carinthia, showed their loyalty to themselves and to God. And then, starting with nothing, established a surrogate homeland because their original homeland was no longer free and therefore could no longer serve as their homeland. Without any cues, in and of myself, I felt that it is in this space that Rožman, with his suffering and patience, belongs. The suffering that Rožman revealed through the patience with which he endured it was but acceptance – pure, untouched acceptance. The suffering borne by the Bishop and his exiled nation went beyond explanation, beyond demands for understanding, beyond any and every doubt. This suffering was only and merely accepted – as the final and unquestionable foundation of man and life. This was an act of suffering over which man cannot claim any competence so as to be able to render a judgement; he knows only that this is the final condition of his human existence. This knowledge, or shall we say this fundamental existential premonition, is the knowledge that suffering comes even before the thought and is something more human than tho-

ught; that it differs from thought, yet at the same time is a condition of every thought capable of occurring to the mind of man.

The solemn feeling that came over me, as I described earlier, when Rožman's life once again quickly played out before my eyes, was a result of this premonition. And this premonition was – to say the least that I could possibly say – a cause for joy: that suffering is not an image of death, but of life; that suffering is not a curse, but man's hidden happiness – his blessing.

Will post-modern man accept suffering? How could he not! It's as near to him as the air he breathes, as the water he drinks, as the sun that warms him, as the ground on which he walks. If he will accept it, a space great and bright will open before him: in it, he will become so free that he will be able to ask the question »Who am I and what am I?« And if he doesn't accept suffering, it will be his last stand.

With that I could conclude my thoughts for the evening. And yet I feel that on the whole, I would be doing the evening a disservice if I didn't touch upon one other thing. About eight or ten years ago, I learned of a book by the German theologian Johann Baptist Metz with the title Memoria Passionis – The Memory of Suffering. I also obtained this book; I no longer have it, even though by now I should be old enough to have learned that one does not loan out books if he ever wants to see them again. Fortunately, I made myself copies of the fifty pages that were of greatest interest to me. It is these pages that hold the sentences of this theologian which led me to realise that I did not regret having become the owner of this book, even though I'm not wholly sure that, then or even today, I understood them well.

As soon as I subjected the text in question to even a somewhat closer reading, it seemed to me that the writer wished to draw a comparison between Athens and Jerusalem, with an emphasis on Jerusalem. Being a philologist – if I am in fact anything and if I may even call myself by that name – and having received an Athenian education, the text could have very easily given rise to doubts; at the same time, my personal history was such that at that moment I understood the redemptiveness of the writer's personal emphasis: Memory and its bearer, the anamnetic mind, the memorising mind, the remembering mind. Not the universal mind, not the general mind, not the discursive mind, but the mind which operates in such a way that it remembers. I would now like to share with you several sentences, not out of an ambition to reveal their underlying logical structure, but in order to familiarise you with some of the author's key words. There is a need to specifically stress the anamnetic mind or the remembering mind in today's world, a world where a culture of amnesia, a culture of forgetting, has appeared and taken hold, a world where

the rational-theoretical position has a mind which functions as unenlightened within the nomos of memory and irreconcilable with modernity. Modern Europe continues to reject anamnetic rationality. Yet the autonomy of the mind asserts itself only once the mind sees and acknowledges the authority of those who suffer, of those who suffer unjustly, themselves having done no wrong; it is only this authority which shields the mind from instrumentalisation and functionalisation. In other words, from its intentional or unintentional abuse. Justice can only take up residence in a mind which has been sharpened through suffering. It is only by recognising and acknowledging the authority of those who suffer that we can assert the dignity of man. What is more, through the respect we feel towards »historically accumulated suffering», to borrow the phrase used by Metz, the mind becomes more comprehensive and sensitive. The text of which I speak also contains the following quotation, which I find to be especially convincing: »The urgency that suffering also be allowed to speak is a condition of all truth.» Here one also finds sentences which are more applicable to social practices. What would happen if someday, people were to be able to combat the misfortune and misery in the world only through forgetting? If they were to be able to build their happiness only on the forgetting of their victims? If hence they could only rely on a culture of amnesia? Where would people then find the inspiration to take note of the suffering of others? How could a vision of a greater justice unfold before their eyes? And what would remain if the culture of amnesia or forgetting were to grow out and become general? If the public use of the mind were no longer to call for a break with our sense of normalcy, which is based on forgetting? And so forth.

On the second of August, a police car stopped before the monastery in Echt. They were looking for two people: Sister Benedicta – Edith Stein – and her sister by birth Rosa, who had also found refuge in Echt and was serving as a Carmelite of the Third Order in the monastery's vestibule. Sister Benedicta waited for Rosa to say goodbye to the Mother Superior; she then took her hand and uttered those words which were to remain in the memory of all those present and later become known to the world: »Come on! Let us go for our nation.»

Three years before she arrived in Echt, Edith Stein or Sister Benedicta had written a testament. Its conclusion reads as follows: »Even now I accept with joy the death God intended for me, in complete submission to His most holy will. I beg the Lord to take my life for all concerns and for the preservation of our holy order, the Carmelite monasteries of Cologne and Echt; as atonement for the unbelief of the Jewish people and that the Lord may be received by his own people and his kingdom shall come in glory; for the salvation of Germany and the peace of the world, at last for my loved ones, living or dead, and for all God gave me: that none of them shall go astray.»

And now, some words on the people who were taken from Teharje and Kočevje to the killing fields:

Among those waiting in the dust of Teharje to be driven off to the killing field, among those packed onto trucks in Kočevje to be driven off to the forests of Kočevski Rog, there was certainly not a man who would have repeated the words uttered, in some other place and in other times which were not all that different, by Sister Benedicta. Yet somewhere on the last few kilometres of their trip – not for all of them, but for many – the fatigued thought broke free into the exact same space of sense and freedom which Edith Stein had felt and expressed. They weren't looking for death, and if it were at all possible, they would have certainly sought to avoid it. Yet once they saw that it lies before them and that there was no longer any other way, they accepted it. This acceptance was expressed in tens of thousands of different ways. And in truth it wasn't expressed at all, yet You, who from a single letter and from a single sound fallen from the lips of a wretched man read the entire story of his heart, understood and accepted that which trembled within every one of them. And many of them – and this has also been preserved – still with human eyes, to themselves or out loud, uttered sentences which, although taking a variety of forms, converged around one single meaning: Let us go for our nation!

When the man who among the occupants of Barbarin Rov was given the name The Fugitive began to dig a narrow passageway between the ceiling and the mine deposits, he drew in himself a portrait of the most persistent, of the most deeply moving thought to dawn upon European man ever since the time of Heraclitus and Parmenides: To get out of the cave, into a place from where he will at last see the world as it is, that he may finally know where he is. Yet when The Fugitive from Barbarin Rov – God knows after how many days and how many centimetres of his torturous little tunnel – came upon a concrete wall, his strength drained from him and he died. Plato's Fugitive, as described in the seventh book of The Republic, succeeded in coming out of the Cave and viewing the world in the light of the Sun – for the first time, he saw the world in its reality, for the first time he saw the world for real. Such was not to be the fate of the The Fugitive from the cave in Slovenia. Yet his fate had something else in store: As the last ounce of strength drained from his body and he died, God was with him. Why do we know? Why do we know this for certain? We know, because otherwise this would have been an absurdity the likes of which the world would not tolerate. Because the world, while in other respects changing from moment to moment, is in a sense always one and the same and is not an absurdity.

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SPOŠTOVANI,

PRED DVAJSETIMI LETI JE BILA NA NAŠEM POKOPALIŠČU ODKRITA PLOŠČA V SPOMIN VOJNIM IN POVOJNIM ŽRTVAM KOMUNISTIČNEGA NASILJA V NAŠI ŽUPNIJI.

NA TEJ PLOŠČI SO NAPISANA IMENA 17 VASI IN 47 IMEN IN PRIIMKOV Z LETNICO ROJSTVA IN SMRTI.

TA IMENA NISO NAVADNE BESEDE, TO SO NAŠI SORODNIKI:
STARŠI, STARI STAŠI, TETE, STRICI, BRATJE, SESTRE, SOSEDJE, PRIJATELJI.

ZA VSAKIM IMENOM JE ZGODBA, ŽIVLJENJE, KAKRŠNEGA NI BILO NE PREJ IN GA NE BO VEČ IN JE ZATO EDINSTVENO, NEPONOVLJIVO IN NEZAMENLJIVO.

DESETLETJA SO SMELA BITI NJIHOVA IMENA ZAPISANA SAMO V SRCIH IN SPOMINU SVOJCEV IN PRIJATELJEV.

PRED DVAJSETIMI LETI JIM JE BILO VSAJ SIMBOLNO POVRNJENO DOSTOJANSTVO IN DANA PRAVICA DO GROBA, ČETUDI ZA MNOGE NE VEMO, KJE SO POKOPANI.

OHRANJAJMO TA SPOMIN TUDI Z MOLITVIJO ZA POKOJ IN ZVELIČANJE NJIHOVIH DUŠ.

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