

1.02 Pregledni znanstveni članek

UDK 061.2(497.431)"1919/1940"

Prejeto: 21. 11. 2014

**Matej Ocvirk**prof. zgodovine in geografije, Vrhe 13, SI-3221 Teharje
E-pošta: matej.ovcirk@gmail.com

Društva in društveno življenje na Teharjah do 2. svetovne vojne

IZVLEČEK

Nastanek prvih društev na Teharjah je tesno povezan s političnimi in nacionalnimi boji med slovensko in nemško stranjo pred 1. svetovno vojno. Med obema vojnama je društveno življenje zelo zaživelo in močno je naraslo število različnih društev. Nastala so nova pevska, telovadna in politična društva, gasilsko društvo in stanovske organizacije. Večina društev je bila nepolitična, pojavljala so se katoliška, liberalna in jugoslovansko usmerjena društva, v manjši meri pa tudi delavska. Teharska društva, njihovo delovanje in društveno življenje je večinoma prikazano s pomočjo različnih časopisnih člankov, v manjši meri pa tudi s pomočjo arhivskega gradiva in literature. Arhivsko gradivo posameznih društev se v večini primerov ni ohranilo. Številna društva so bila ob nemški okupaciji slovenskega ozemlja prepovedana in razpuščena, po 2. svetovni vojni pa niso bila več obnovljena.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Teharje, nastanek prvih društev, društva, društveno življenje, 1919–1941

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIAL LIFE IN TEHARJE BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The emergence of the first associations in Teharje is closely connected with political and national struggles between the Slovenes and Germans before the First World War. In the interwar period, social life in Teharje began to flourish and the number of associations soared. New singing, gymnastic and political associations emerged, as well as a fire brigade and rank organisations. Most associations were apolitical; there were Catholic, liberal and pro-Yugoslav associations, as well as a few workers' organisations. Teharje-based associations, their operations and social life are mostly described by relying on various newspaper articles and to some degree archival materials and literature. Most archival materials of individual associations have been lost. Many associations were banned and dissolved during the German occupation of the Slovenian territory and never resumed their operations after the Second World War.

KEY WORDS

Teharje, emergence of first associations, associations, social life, 1919–1941

- lovanje od leta 1849 do razpada Avstro-Ogrske. *Zgodovina za vse*, št. 2, 2014, str. 60–73.
- Orožen, Janko: *Zgodovina Celja in okolice*. II. knjiga. Celje: Kulturna skupnost, 1971.
- Slovenske železarne: Železarna Štore 1845–1975* (ur. Stane Ocvirk). Štore: Železarna Štore, 1975.
- Vidovič-Miklavčič, Anka: Društva in organizacije v meščanskem taboru v celjskem okraju 1929–1941. *Kronika*, 52, 2004, str. 391–410.
- Vovko, Andrej: *Odborniki in članstvo podružnic Družbe sv. Cirila in Metoda 1885–1918*. Ljubljana: Inštitut za biografiko in bibliografijo ŽRC SAZU, 2004.



S U M M A R Y

Associations and social life in Teharje before the Second World War

Before the first associations emerged and social life developed in Teharje, local inhabitants mostly took part in Celje's social activities, at the locally based National Reading Society. An important role in it was played by two patriots from Teharje, Anton Grabič and Miha Vizjak, who represented the rural section of the Reading Society Celje. After the First World War, the number of especially singing, sport and also workers' associations soared. All associations took care of the social lives of Teharje's inhabitants, organised a multitude of events, fetes and lectures of educational nature, and forged ties with similar associations in the neighbouring or other areas. Although most associations were apolitical, they differed in their political orientations and affiliations with political parties, advocating the Catholic, liberal or socialist political camp.

The first Slovenian association founded in Teharje was the subsidiary of the St. Cyril and Methodius Society in 1893. Its inception was a direct result of the development of the Slovenian education system and the struggle against Germanisation during the strained political relations between the Slovenes and Germans. Soon afterwards, in 1897, the Slovenian Political Association was established to provide political support for the unification of Slovenian patriots at municipal elections and to encourage the local inhabitants to cast their ballots and vote for Slovenian patriots. In 1889, Germans and supporters of the German thought founded a subsidiary of the

German organisation Schulverein in the industrial town of Štore.

Music and singing were the most popular forms of association and social life. The most numerous, no fewer than five, were singing societies. These associations were of apolitical nature and largely concerned with promoting social events, entertainment, as well as music education and preservation of folk and national songs. This period also witnessed the establishment of gymnastic societies, the Teharje Sokol and Orel. Apart from being responsible for the physical and sport development, these societies also pursued their respective political and ideological causes. The Teharje Orel Society drew its members from the Catholic youth and the Sokol Society from the liberally-minded, pro-Yugoslav youth, supported by the royal dynasty. The development of industrialisation, the expansion of industrial plants in the neighbouring town of Štore, and the influx of workers to Teharje also led to the founding of workers' associations as well as various vocational and rank organisations that supported the working class in its struggle for the improvement of workers' rights and conditions, as well as for the working class education. Thus, the Yugoslav Miners' Union took care of miners and the Yugoslav Workers' Union of other workers. The municipality was also the seat of a humanitarian organisation, a local branch of the Red Cross.

On the Catholic side, the Educational Society (Prosvetno društvo) with numerically the strongest membership was assigned the central place and the most important role. It was the first Catholic society in Teharje, established in 1911 under a slightly different name (Izobraževalno društvo). Catholic associations were the most organised and received the greatest financial support. They were the only ones to have at their disposal a common area called "Chaplaincy", in the vicinity of the Teharje church, which consisted of a hall, a reading room, and a central area designated for socialising and holding events. The biggest problem facing associations was the shortage of money and other financial sources, as well as the lack of suitable premises for their activities. Many other associations were based in Teharje's numerous taverns that served as important centres of social and cultural life. Following the German occupation of Slovenian provinces in 1941, many associations were banned and dissolved by the Nazi authorities. After the Second World War, a great number of associations were not re-established and never resumed their activities, with the exception of the Voluntary Fire Brigade Teharje.