

VOJAŠKI MUZEJ SLOVENSKE VOJSKE

MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES



ZA SPOMIN IN OPOMIN
TO REMEMBER AND REMIND

Simbol, znak Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, je upodobljen na trikotnem ščitu zgodnjegotskega obdobja umetnostne zgodovine. Ščit je v črni oziroma sivi barvi z notranjo zlato-črno obrobo. Znak ima dvojno sporočilnost: pisno, ki pove, da pripada Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske, in slikovno, pri kateri znotraj črne obrobe ščita lebdita desno in levo dve kiti, vsaka iz devetih zlatih lipovih listov, peclja spodnjih dveh listov sta prekrižana tako, da kiti tvorita zlati venec. Na polju sredi venca so atributi: z zlato izvezena peščena ura, pod katero se križata zvitek listine in meč. Peščena ura predstavlja minljivost časa, zvitek listne zgodovinsko stroko, meč pa simbol oborožene in visoko usposobljene vojske. Geslo Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je ZA SPOMIN IN OPOMIN.

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske je član:

Skupnosti muzejev Slovenije
Zveze zgodovinskih društev Slovenije
International Commission of Military History
Military History Working Group

Symbol: The coat of arms of the SAF Military Museum depicts an early gothic triangular shield. The shield is black or grey and rimmed in black and gold. The coat of arms portrays two categories of symbols. The script signifies the SAF Military Museum. The picture depicts two braids within the black border, each of them consisting of nine gold linden leaves, encompassing the centrepiece of the shield. The stems of the lower two leaves are crossed, forming a gold garland. The central symbol depicts a gold embroidered sandglass, under which a document scroll and a sword are crossed. The sandglass symbolises the transitory nature of time, while the document scroll represents the history. The sword symbolises the armed and highly trained Armed Forces. The motto of the museum is: TO REMEMBER AND REMIND.

The SAF Military Museum is a member of the following associations:

Museum Association of Slovenia
Historical Association of Slovenia
International Commission of Military History
Military History Working Group

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MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES

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SLOVENSKA VOJAŠKA KULTURNA DEDIŠČINA

Beseda »zgodovina« dobesedno pomeni vse, kar se je »zgodilo«. Izraz se je pri Slovencih uveljavil šele postopno v 19. stoletju, kot posnetek nemškega »Geschichte«, ki je na nemškem govornem območju tudi šele v 18. stoletju zamenjal v 13. stoletju ponemčeni izraz »Historie« (iz grškega »historéo« = poizvedujem, spoznam, vem; »historia« = poizvedovanje, znanje, pripovedovanje, povest, zgodovina) in latinskega »res gestae« (= izvršene, minule stvari).

Valentin Vodnik je leta 1797 pisal o »povedovanju od slovenskega jezika«, v Némshko-Slovénskem rôzhnem besédniku Antona Murka (1833) je za »Weltgeschichte« vzporedno navedeno »svétna histórija, sgodovina svetá«, prva večja zgodovina, ki sta jo napisala v slovenščini kot »doklado Novic« (1853–63) Matija Vertovec in Miha Verne, je imela dvojni naslov »Obča povestnica ali zgodovina celega sveta«.

V ožji zgodovinski vedi pa ima beseda »zgodovina« dvojen ali celo trojen pomen. Objektivno pomeni resnično zgodovinsko dogajanje v preteklosti, subjektivno pa bodisi zgodovinsko vedo, stroko, ki to dogajanje opisuje in preučuje, bodisi podobo preteklosti, ki je rezultat tega preučevanja. Najpomembnejša omejitev subjektivnega pojmovanja »zgodovine«, ki se je ta znanost ne bo nikoli otresla, je dejstvo, da za njo obstaja »objektivna zgodovina« le v taki meri, kot je zapustila sledove, ki so dostopni zgodovinarju in jih zna uporabljati za spoznavanje preteklosti. Vsega drugega za zgodovinsko znanost ni. V središču zgodovinskega preučevanja je tako predvsem človek, ljudje, njihova medsebojna razmerja in hkrati zunaj njih vse, kar je vplivalo na ta razmerja. Zgodovinarja seveda ne zanimajo ljudje sami po sebi, temveč le konkretni posamezniki, ljudje v določenem krajevnem in časovnem okviru. Zgodovina kot dogajanje v preteklosti pa je, kot rečeno, dostopna zgodovinarju samo v takem obsegu, v



Protitankovský top 47 mm schneider M 1937

SLOVENIAN MILITARY CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Slovenian word “*zgodovina*” (history) literally means everything that has happened (“*zgoditi se*” = to happen). The expression gradually came into use in the 19th century following the example of the German word “*Geschichte*”, which replaced the germanised word “*Historie*”, (composed from the Greek words “*historéo*” = I inquire, learn, know; “*historia*” = inquiry, knowledge, narration, story, history, and the Latin expression “*res gestae*” = things performed, from the past).

In 1797, a famous Slovenian author Valentin Vodnik wrote about “*narration of the Slovene language*”. In the 1833 the German-Slovene dictionary by Anton Murko the term “*Weltgeschichte*” was translated as “*svétna histórija, sgodovina svetá*” (the history of the world). Similarly, the first Slovenian comprehensive history book, written by Matija Vertovec and Miha Verne (1853 – 63) was entitled “*Obča povestnica ali zgodovina celega sveta*” (General History Book or The World History).

The word “*history*”, denoting a study, can have a double or even a triple meaning. From the objective point of view, the word “*history*” denotes actual historical developments in the past, whereas from the subjective point of view it can either denote the science or profession that describes and studies the aforementioned developments, or the image of such developments. The most important limitation regarding the subjective understanding of the word “*history*” is the fact that “*objective history*” can only be taken into consideration up to the extent permitted by the available evidence that historians can consider when examining the past. This is all that the science of history acknowledges. The central subject of historical studies is people, their relationships and everything that has influenced them. Of course, historians are not interested in people as such, but in actual persons considered in the context of time and place. Nevertheless, as already mentioned, developments and events in the past can be studied only to the extent permitted by available historical sources. It is only

47 mm Schneider M 1937 antitank gun

kakršnem je zapustila sledove – zgodovinske vire. Le z njihovim posredovanjem lahko zgodovinar spoznava preteklost, znova obnavlja njeno podobo ter preučuje njene notranje strukture in njihove zakonitosti. V tem posebnem zgodovinarjevem spoznavanju preteklosti je utemeljen poglobljen pomen virov za zgodovinopisje. Toda virom ni mogoče verjeti »na besedo«, temveč je treba najprej kritično pretresti verodostojnost vsakega. Mednje štejejo vse sledove, ki jih je zapustila preteklost in jo lahko dokazujejo, vsa besedila, predmete in dejstva, iz katerih je možno pridobiti spoznanja o preteklosti. Gmotni viri praviloma omogočajo predvsem sklepanje o razmerah v določenem obdobju, sklepanje o zgodovinskem dogajanju pa je možno skoraj izključno iz besedil – pisanih virov. Že povezanost preteklosti in sedanjosti v osebi zgodovinarja ter pomen te povezanosti za znanstveno delo ali pa tudi le za razumevanje zgodovinskega in sodobnega dogajanja opozarjata, da zgodovinska veda nikakor ni samo preprosto zapisovanje dejstev po kritično preverljivem, ampak z analizo, povezovanjem in primerjanjem ugotovljenih dejstev čim bolj pripomore k njihovemu razumevanju.

V Sloveniji gmotni viri predstavljajo nepremično in premično kulturno dediščino, ki jo obsegajo območja in kompleksi, grajeni in drugače oblikovani objekti, predmeti ali skupine predmetov oziroma ohranjena materializirana dela kot rezultat ustvarjalnosti človeka in njegovih različnih dejavnosti, družbenega razvoja in dognanj, značilnih za posamezna obdobja v slovenskem in širšem prostoru, katerih varovanje je zaradi njihovega zgodovinskega, kulturnega in civilizacijskega pomena v javnem interesu. Dediščina so predvsem arheološka najdišča in predmeti, naselbinska območja, zlasti stara mestna in vaška jedra, oblikovana naravna in kulturna krajina, stavbe, njihovi deli ali skupine stavb umetnostne, zgodovinske ali tehnične vrednosti; stavbe ali drugi predmeti, povezani s pomembnimi osebnostmi in dogodki naše politične (vojaške), gospodarske in kulturne zgodovine, predmeti zgodovinskega, umetnostnozgodovinskega, arheološkega, umetnostnega, sociološkega, antropološkega, etnološkega ali naravoslovnega pomena, ki so dokazi zgodovinskega

with the help of historical sources that a historian can learn about the past, revive it and analyse its internal structures and their characteristics. This unique manner of studying the past substantiates the great importance of historical sources for historiography. However, the sources cannot be taken for granted; their value has to be critically assessed. The sources include vestiges providing information about the past as well as all texts, objects and facts providing information about the past. The majority of material sources allow for speculations about the situation in a certain period of time, whereas conclusions about the historical events can almost exclusively be made on the basis of texts – written sources.

For a historian, past and present are closely related and this relationship is very important for scientific work or for the grasping of historical and modern events. The aforementioned facts prove that history is not merely the recording of facts after a thorough verification of available information has been made. Its purpose is to contribute to the understanding of established facts by analysing, relating and comparing them.

In Slovenia, material sources represent both a moveable or permanent cultural objects of heritage which include areas and complexes, built or otherwise constructed buildings, objects or groups of objects as well as preserved items which are a result of human creativity and various activities, social development and findings, characteristic of individual periods in the Slovenian territory and abroad. Their protection is due to their historical importance and importance to civilization within public interest. Items of heritage are mostly comprised of archaeological findings and objects, settlements, particularly old town and village centres, transformed natural and cultural landscape, buildings, as well as other objects related to important persons and events from our political (military), economic and cultural history, objects of historical, art-historical, archaeological, artistic, sociological, anthropological, ethnological or naturalistic significance, which bear witness to the historical developments within the Slovenian territory. Their protection is, therefore, extremely important. It includes preservation of the material and substantial characteristics of objects, groups of objects or buildings or areas defined

dogajanja na Slovenskem. Izjemno pomembno je njeno varovanje, ki obsega ohranjanje gmotnih in vsebinskih lastnosti predmetov, skupin predmetov oziroma objektov ali območij, opredeljenih kot kulturna dediščina, skrb za njihovo celovitost in neokrnjenost ter poudarjanje in zagotavljanje pomena, ki ga imajo kot poglobljena sestavina sodobnega življenja. Tako so temeljne vsebine in cilji varovanja dediščine: vzdrževanje in obnavljanje dediščine ter preprečevanje njene ogroženosti; zagotavljanje gmotnih in drugih pogojev za uresničevanje kulturne funkcije dediščine, ne glede na namembnost; zagotavljanje javne dostopnosti dediščine ter omogočanje njenega preučevanja in raziskovanja; preprečevanje posegov, s katerimi bi se utegnile spremeniti lastnosti, vsebina, oblike in s tem vrednost dediščine; skrb za uveljavljanje in razvoj sistema varstva dediščine, katere hranjenje in varovanje morata biti skrb vseh in vsakogar. Javno službo varovanja premične dediščine izvajajo državni muzeji skupaj z mrežo pokrajinskih in mestnih muzejev ter medobčinski in posebni muzeji, ki skupaj tvorijo muzejsko mrežo.

Ideja o slovenskem vojaškem muzeju je tesno povezana z ustanavljanjem Slovenske vojske, ko je major Janez J. Švajncer, pomočnik načelnika Republiškega štaba za Teritorialno obrambo Republike Slovenije, poleg svojih rednih nalog, ki so med drugim obsegale oblikovanje oznak in uniform nove vojske, začel uresničevati projekt Vojni muzej v ustanavljanju, vendar ga zaradi različnih razlogov niso ustanovili. Idejo o sistematičnem ohranjanju vojaške kulturne dediščine so vnovič oživili leta 1999 in jo opredelili z Direktivo za programsko delovanje Centra za vojaško zgodovinsko dejavnost (CVZD) Ministrstva za obrambo ter uradno ustanovitvijo tega. Njegov prvi načelnik je bil brigadir mag. Viktor Krajnc. CVZD je leta 1999 postal sestavni del Slovenske vojske in se leta 2004 preoblikoval v Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske (VMSV). VMSV je član Skupnosti muzejev Slovenije ter Delovne skupine za vojaško zgodovino NATO Pfp (MHWG Pfp Consortium). Ministrstvo za kulturo RS pa je VMSV izdalo dovoljenje za zbiranje podatkov o premični kulturni dediščini in spomenikih, hrambi in varovanju premične dediščine, posege v dediščino, razstavljanje

as cultural heritage, the care for their integrity and original form as well as, the emphasis and assurance of the importance that these objects, essential modern life components, carry. The fundamental essence and goal of heritage protection are therefore the following: preservation and restoration as well as establishing safeguards; provision of materials and other conditions for the understanding of the cultural function of the heritage, regardless of its purpose; prevention of interventions which might influence the characteristics, essence, shape and, consequently, the value of the heritage; and concern for the implementation and development of a security system for the heritage whose storage and protection should be everyone's concern. The public service of moveable heritage protection belongs to state museums, the set-up of regional, inter-municipal and town museums, as well as specialised museums that together constitute a museum network. The idea of establishing a Slovenian military museum is closely related to the formation of the Slovenian Armed Forces when Major Janez J. Švajncer, Assistant to the Head of the TD Republic Headquarters of the Republic of Slovenia, in addition to his regular tasks, took over the Military Museum project which was in the process of being terminated. However, due to various reasons, the Military Museum was not established in that period. The idea of a systematic preservation of cultural heritage re-emerged in 1999 and was implemented with the Directive on programmatic operation of the Military History Centre (MHC) of the Ministry of Defence and with the official establishment of the MHC. The first head of the MHC was Brigadier Viktor Krajnc. In 1999, MHC became an SAF organisational unit and was in 2004 reorganised into the SAF Military Museum. The SAF Military Museum is a member of the Association of Museums of Slovenia and Military History Work Group NATO Pfp (MHWG Pfp Consortium). RS Ministry of Culture issued the SAF Military Museum a permit for the collecting of information on moveable items of heritage, restoration of heritage, exhibiting and public presentations of heritage items within SAF Military Museum facilities, a specialised museum for the preservation of wartime and military heritage.

The SAF Military Museum is the internal SAF museum whose primary mission is to preserve military and wartime

in predstavljanje dediščine javnosti v Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske kot posebnem muzeju za področje ohranjanja vojne in vojaške dediščine.

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske je matična muzejska ustanova Slovenske vojske, katere temeljno poslanstvo je ohranjanje vojaške, vojne kulturne dediščine. Sistematično zbira, raziskuje, preučuje in strokovno obravnava muzejsko gradivo; prek logističnih enot Slovenske vojske opravlja konservatorska in restavratorska dela ter pripravlja muzejsko gradivo za trajno shranjevanje in javno razstavljanje, objavlja rezultate preučevanj gradiva in ga uporablja za kulturne, znanstvene in izobraževalne namene; raziskuje vojaške arheološke značilnosti; ocenjuje muzejsko vojaškozgodovinsko gradivo; opravlja znanstvenoraziskovalno delo, objavlja strokovna in znanstvena dela ter izdaja priložnostne publikacije; sistematično zbira in shranjuje strokovno literaturo s področja delovanja; organizira muzejske razstave in druge oblike muzejske dejavnosti širšega družbenega in kulturnega pomena; vodi muzeološko evidenco in dokumentacijo o muzejskem gradivu in muzejski dejavnosti; posreduje muzejsko gradivo in svoje publikacije drugim muzejem in podobnim ustanovam v državi in tujini; spremlja in izmenjuje izkušnje o sodobni muzeologiji v državi in svetu; pripravlja muzejske razstave v okviru spomeniških kompleksov velikih spopadov in bitk na Slovenskem, zlasti v obdobju osamosvojitvene vojne leta 1991; organizira dejavnosti, povezane z odpiranjem muzejev rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominskih sob; ukvarja se s pedagoško-promocijskim in vzgojnoizobraževalnim delom; prek strokovnega organa nadrejenega poveljstva načrtuje finančna sredstva za svojo dejavnost; upravlja gmotna in denarna sredstva ter opravlja gmotno in finančno poslovanje v skladu s predpisi o sredstvih in financiranju Slovenske vojske in določbami pravilnika ter opravlja tudi druge zadeve, povezane z muzejsko dejavnostjo.

Muzejsko gradivo VMSV sistematično zbiramo, raziskujemo, preučujemo in strokovno obravnavamo v muzejskih zbirkah in podzbirkah VMSV. Tam so oblikovane te zbirke in podzbirke muzejskega gradiva: orožja s podzbirkama:

cultural heritage. It systematically collects, examines, studies and professionally deals with museum artefacts. With the help of SAF logistic units, the museum carries out conservation and restoration and prepares museum objects for long-term storage and public exhibitions. The museum publishes findings of the research done on materials and uses them for cultural, scientific and educational purposes; it studies military archaeological characteristics; it assesses museum military and historic material; it carries out scientific research; it publishes expert and scientific articles and special publications. In addition, the museum systematically collects and stores specialised literature; organises museum exhibitions and other museum activities of a broader social and cultural meaning; keeps museum records; manages the documentation regarding museum material and museum activities; forwards museum material and its publications to other museums and similar institutions in the country and abroad; follows modern museology developments and exchanges knowledge on national and global levels. It organises museum exhibitions on monumental sites of great engagements and battles, particularly from the 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence and organises activities regarding the opening of SAF arms and services museums and memorial centres. The SAF Military Museum also carries out pedagogical, promotional and educational activities. Having specialised authority within its superior command, the SAF Military Museum organises and manages its own financial resources and material, and carries out material and financial operations in accordance with regulations and stipulations on resources and financing of the Slovenian Armed Forces. It also carries out other museum-related activities.

The material of SAF Military Museum is systematically collected, studied, examined and professionally handled within museum collections and sub-collections. The artefacts of the SAF Military Museum are divided into the following collections and sub-collections: Weapons Collection with sub-collections Cold Weapons and Firearms; Costume & Textile Collection with sub-collections Costumes and Textiles; Military Equipment Collection; Vehicle Collection with sub-collections Fighting Vehicles and Non-Fighting Vehicles; the collection of Archival Material with the following sub-collections:

hladno orožje in ognjeno orožje; tekstilij s podzbirdkama: uniforme in zastave; vojaške opreme; vozil s podzbirdkama: bojna vozila in nebojna vozila; arhivalij s podzbirdkami: dokumenti, plaketi, priznanja, zahvale, diplome in plakati; insignij s podzbirdkami: medalje, medaljoni, odlikovanja, ordeni, bojni znaki, oznake, čini in značke; pokalov; tabel; fototeka s podzbirdkami: fotografije, diapozitivi, negativi in razglednice; videoteka in filmoteka; audioteka s podzbirdkami: plošče, ploščki in audiokasete; zemljevidov; slik; pečatov in štampiljk ter knjižnega gradiva. Predstavljamo ga s stalno zbirko in tematskimi razstavami.

Namen kataloga je predstaviti delovanje VMSV, predvsem njegovo osnovno dejavnost, to je predstavljanje posameznih zbirk, podzbirk muzejskega gradiva, ki ga hranimo v muzeju, hkrati pa, z namenom oblikovanja kar se da celovite zbirke vojne in vojaške zgodovine na našem ozemlju, privabiti vse, ki so pripravljeni sodelovati z nami.

Documents, Plaques, Awards, Acknowledgements, Certificates and Posters; Insignia Collection with the following sub-collections: Medals, Medallions, Decorations, Orders, Combat Badges, Insignia, Rank Insignia and Pins; Trophy Collection; Sign Collection; Photograph Collection with sub-collections Photographs, Slides, Negatives and Postcards; Video and Film Collection; Audio Collection with sub-collections: Records, CD's and Audio Cassettes; Collection of Negatives; Map Collection; Collection of Paintings; Collection of Stamps, Seals and Books. All the above-mentioned material forms a part of permanent and thematic exhibitions.

The main purpose of this catalogue is to present the activities of the SAF Military Museum, particularly its key activities such as museum collections and sub-collections. Its second purpose is to invite all those prepared to cooperate and help us develop a comprehensive collection of war and military history in the Slovenian territory.



Protiletalski top 20 mm flak M-38
20 mm Flak M-38 antiaircraft gun

MUZEJSKE ZBIRKE VOJAŠKEGA MUZEJA SV

1. Zbirka orožja

Posebno mesto med muzejskim gradivom Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske zavzema zbirka orožja. Ta je zagotovo ena od tistih, brez katere si nikakor ne moremo predstavljati vojaškega muzeja in ki po obsegu in vsebini vzbuja največ zanimanja.

Le malo stvarjem je človek v zgodovini namenjal toliko pozornosti kot tistim, ki so navzven kazale njegovo moč. Zato je imelo orožje kot pomemben element te vrste izjemno bogat zgodovinski razvoj. Vsi ti predmeti ali naprave so opravljali skupne naloge, saj so se ljudje z njimi branili ali pa napadali druge. Ko so uporabljali napadalno orožje, je boj dobil manevrski značaj, ko pa je prevladovalo obrambno orožje, so dejavnosti izvajali bolj kot pozicijsko bojevanje.

Orožje je najpomembnejši del vojne tehnike. Z njim se sovražniku neposredno povzročajo izgube v moštvu in gmotnih sredstvih, krha se bojna morala, lomi volja za odpor ter varuje lastne sile in sredstva. Bojno vrednost neke vojske ali enote so presojali tudi po kakovosti in količini orožja. Ta dva kazalca so v številnih primerih v vojaški zgodovini upoštevali tudi pri presojanju razmer in sprejemanju odločitev.

Na razvoj orožja je vplival tudi razvoj tehnike. Vsak tehniški dosežek je pomembno vplival na izpopolnjevanje in posodabljanje ali pa na izločitev enega in uvajanje novega orožja. Posledično je pojav novega orožja sledil pojav protisredstva oziroma protiorožja, ta neprekinjena tekma pa je bila gonilna sila razvoja orožja. Razvoj in pojavljanje novega orožja sta vsiljevala tehniške, organizacijske in taktične (operativne) ukrepe za njegovo najboljšo uporabo ter tudi zavarovanje pred njim. S tem smo vstopili v nepretrgan razvoj orožja in zaščite pred njim. Orožje se je v miru razvijalo počasneje kot v obdobjih vojn.

Orožje je vedno vzbujalo zanimanje in vznemirjenje, tako odraslih kot otrok. Med drugim je vznemirljivo zaradi



MUSEUM COLLECTIONS OF THE SAF MILITARY MUSEUM

1. Weapons Collection

The Weapons Collection has a special status among the artefacts of the SAF Military Museum. It is certainly one of the collections that a military museum could not exist without and the one attracting the most interest considering its size and content.

Few things have attracted man's attention as much as those which explicitly manifest his power. Consequently, weapons as an important element of such a demonstration of power have faced a very rich historical development. All the objects or devices have had the same task – to protect or to attack. When attack weapons were used, combat had a dynamic character whereas during the use of defence weapons a more static form of combat was adopted.

Weapons are the most important part of the combat technique. They are used to directly inflict personnel and materiel losses on the enemy, to undermine the enemy's combat morale, to break the will to resist and to protect one's own forces and property. The combat value of an army or unit was estimated by the quality and quantity of its weapons. In numerous cases in military history, the aforementioned parameters were also taken into account during the evaluation of a situation and the decision-making process.

Of course, the development of weapons was also influenced by technical development. Each technical achievement strongly influenced the upgrading and modernisation of weapons or their elimination, as new types of weapons were introduced. Consequently, the emergence of new weapons was followed by the emergence of counter-means and counter-weapons. The aforementioned competition encouraged the development of weapons. The development and emergence of new weapons necessitated new technical, organisational and tactical (operational) measures to ensure the best handling of weapons and protection against them. In peacetime, weapons developed at a much slower pace than during war.



Replika Vegovega možnarja iz leta 1795
A replica of the 1795 Jurij Vega's mortar

več lastnosti. Tako je lahko redko, tehnično izvirno, veliko ali majhno, tudi okrašeno ter vezano na konkretno osebnost. Vsak kos orožja ima svojo zgodovino oziroma zgodbo. Ta je lahko bolj ali manj kruta, skrita ali znana, morda na novo odkrita. Orožje včasih povezujemo z zgodbo o ohranitvi in samoobrambi, drugič z željo po zavojevanju. Velik del orožja, ki ni več uporabno, se sčasoma znajde v muzejih ali pri zasebnih zbiralcih oziroma posameznikih, ki ga hranijo kot posebno dragocenost. Žal zgodbe, povezane s temi predmeti, pogosto utonejo v pozabo. Muzejskim delavcem in obiskovalcem razstav so tako na voljo le še brezosebni taktično-tehnični podatki.

Zbirke orožja so v muzejstvu in nasploh v zbirateljstvu vznemirljivo poglavje, pogosto povezano z dogajanjem, ki je spreminjalo zemljevide evropskih dežel. Zato si bomo v Vojaškem muzeju SV še naprej prizadevali izpopolnjevati in bogatiti zbirko orožja in ohraniti našim potomcem pomembno kulturno oziroma tehniško dediščino kot vir in dokaz naših prednikov in nas samih v boju za obstanek in ohranitev na naših tleh.

Zbirko orožja delimo na dve podzbirki: hladno in ognjeno orožje.

Hladno orožje

Zbiralna politika Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske vključuje tudi zgodovinsko orožje in vojaško opremo, ki ju v skladu z uveljavljeno delitvijo novoveške oborožitve obdeluje kustodiat za hladno orožje. Zaradi dinamičnega vojaško-političnega dogajanja na geostrateško občutljivem prehodu med severnim Sredozemljem in srednjo Evropo se je na slovenskem ozemlju ohranilo precej kosov oborožitve in opreme različnih vojska. Ti so eden od ključnih virov za zgodovino naše civilizacije, pa tudi vznemirljivi muzejski eksponati. Jedro nastajajoče zbirke sestavljajo sablje, častnikarski meči in bodala, bajoneti ter bojni in pionirski noži, ki so jih pri nas in v širšem evropskem prostoru uporabljali v minulih dveh stoletjih, pregled vojaške zgodovine in oborožitve v zasnovi stalne razstavne postavitve pa predvideva tudi izvirnike in kopije orožja in zaščitne opreme iz



Avstro-ogrška pehotna častniška sablja M 1837
M 1837 Austro-Hungarian infantry officer's sabre

Weapons have always aroused interest and are considered exciting by adults as well as by children. They are considered exciting due to the various characteristics they possess. They can be rare, technically unique, big or small, decorated or related to a specific owner. Each weapon has its own history, more or less cruel, known or unknown, or only newly discovered. Weapons are sometimes associated with preservation and self-defence and sometimes with the desire to conquer. Numerous weapons no longer serving their purpose have eventually found their way to museums or private collections where they are kept as invaluable artefacts. Unfortunately, the stories behind such artefacts are often lost and forgotten, while museum workers and exhibition visitors are left with nothing but impersonal tactical and technical facts.

Weapons collections are an interesting chapter in museology and collection. They are often linked with events that have influenced geopolitical situations. For this reason, the SAF Military Museum will continue its efforts to complete and enrich its weapons collection and to provide our descendants with an important cultural and technical heritage as a source and an evidence of the struggle for life and preservation of our territory by our ancestors and ourselves.

The Weapons Collection consists of two sub-collections: Cold Weapons and Firearms.

Cold Weapons

The SAF Military Museum collection includes historical weapons and military equipment, which are handled by the curatorial for Cold Weapons according to the established system of sorting new-era weapons. Due to some very dynamic military and political activities in the geo-strategic sensitive crossing between the north Mediterranean and Central Europe, a rather large number of weapons and army equipment of different armies were preserved in the Slovenian territory. At the same time they represent one of the most important historical resources regarding our civilisation as well as attractive museum material. The core of the growing collection includes sabres, officer swords and daggers, bayonets as well as combat and pioneer knives which have been used in the Slovenian



**Avstro-ogrška pehotna častniška sablja
M 1850/1854**

*M 1850/1854 Austro-Hungarian infantry
officer's sabre*

starejših obdobjih. Poglobljeno bomo obravnavali zlasti ekspanate iz dokumentiranih okoliščin na prizoriščih spopadov, grobnih celot, taborov, utrdb in gradov ipd., iz katerih je moč sklepati tudi o poteku dogodkov in osebnih usodah imetnikov. Pomemben del zbirke bodo bodala in sablje iz 19. in 20. stoletja. Ti so bili v nasprotju z bajoneti, orožjem s poudarjenim praktičnim namenom, predvsem statusno orožje, ki je bilo pomemben kazalec lastnikovega položaja in ceremonialni pripomoček.

Med obravnavanimi vrstami hladnega orožja imajo najdaljšo zgodovino bodala, ki so se v oborožitvi evropskega prostora uveljavila v zgodnji bronasti dobi, množično pa so jih začeli vnovič uporabljati šele ob koncu visokega srednjega veka. Od 18. stoletja naprej so izgubljala svoj praktičen namen in pridobivala vlogo oznake statusa in pripadnosti, čeprav so jih – posebej v mornarici in letalstvu – obdržali kot del častniške noše vse do danes. Njihovo močno simbolno izraznost so uporabili tudi snovalci nacistične ikonografije, saj so bodala enot SA in SS izdelana po vzoru švicarskih bodal iz 16. stoletja.

V oborožitvi evropskega prostora imajo pomembno vlogo tudi sablje, s katerimi poimenujemo meče z bolj ali manj ukrivljenim rezilom in enostransko ostrino, namenjene za sekanje. Tradicionalno oblikovane sablje, dolge od 70 do 100 cm, so v evropski prostor zanesla konjeniška ljudstva iz srednjega vzhoda v obdobju od 6. do 10. stoletja. Uporaba sabelj se je v srednji in vzhodni Evropi razširila v 16. in 17. stoletju, osnovne oblike pa vključujejo vrste z locnom oziroma košarico ali brez zaščite za roko. Približno sredi 18. stoletja so uvedli tudi krajše sablje z medeninastim ročajem, s katerimi so poleg pehote opremili tudi topničarje, inženirce in godbenike. V avstro-ogrski vojski so sablje nosili častniki, podčastniki in vojaki konjenice, pehote in mornarice. Med prvo svetovno vojno so pehotne izvedbe pogosto krajšali, kar je dokaz nepraktičnosti daljših sabelj v prevladujočih razmerah bojevanja. Sablje in meči z enostransko ostrino so še danes pomemben del slovesne uniforme častnikov posameznih rodov, v nekaterih vojskah jih priložnostno podeljujejo tudi kot odlikovanje ali spominski predmet.



Avstro-ogrška pehotna sablja M 1861
M 1861 Austro-Hungarian infantry sabre



Starojugoslovanski diplomatski meč
Old Yugoslav diplomat's sword



territory and in a large part of the European territory during the last two centuries. The collection of military history and weapons also plans to include the originals and copies of weapons and protection equipment. We will thoroughly analyse the artefacts originating from documented happenings at battle scenes, gravesites, camps, forts and castles etc., which enable us to piece together the course of events and the fate of the weapon owners. An important part of the collection will include daggers and sabres from the 19th and 20th centuries whose purpose was strongly practical, unlike that of the bayonet. They were mainly used as 'status' weapons playing an important role in the display of owner's rank and power during ceremonies. Among the cold weapons presented above, it is daggers which have the longest history. They were introduced in the European territory early in the Copper Age; however it was only at the end of the height of the Middle Ages that they were again widely used. Since the 18th century, the practical usage of the dagger has decreased. They are nowadays used as a symbol of status and membership, although in the navy and air force they still constitute a part of the officer's uniform. Their strong symbolic appearance was also used by the architects of Nazi iconography. The daggers of SA and SS units were developed according to examples of 16th century Swiss daggers.

Sabres also played an important role in Europe. Sabres are swords which have a more or less curved blade with a single-sharpened edge intended for cutting. Traditionally designed 70 to 100 cm long, sabres were introduced in Europe by Middle East cavalymen between the 6th and 10th century. The use of sabres increased in the 16th and 17th century and the basic forms of sabres included types with guards or basket hilts or without any hand protection at all. In the middle 18th century shorter sabres with brass handles were introduced. They were used by gunners, military engineers and band members. In the Austro-Hungarian army, sabres were worn by officers, non-commissioned officers, cavalymen as well as infantry and navy service members. During World War I sabres were often shortened which proves how unpractical long sabres were in combat situations. Sabres and swords with single-sharpened edges still form an important part of formal officer's dress of different branches. In some armies they are bestowed as decorations or souvenirs.

Bajoneti (po fr. mestu Bayonne) so opredeljeni kot rezila ali vbodne osti, ki jih je mogoče pritrčiti na konec puškine cevi. Uvedli so jih s spremembo načina bojevanja v 17. stoletju, ki sta jo zaznamovala uveljavitev ognjenega strelnega orožja in zmanjšan pomen oklepne konjenice. Poleg uporabe v boju mož na moža, ki je bila s pridrčkom podobna sabljanju ali boju z drogom in pogosto kombinirana z drugačnim zadajanjem poškodb, so bajonete uporabljali tudi za vsakodnevna opravila, npr. kot raženj, priročno sredstvo za kopanje ipd. Vrste bajonetov segajo od zgodnjih oblik s koničnim nasadiščem in ploščatim rezilom ter primerkov s tulastim nasadiščem in tri- ali štirikotno ostjo, ki so jih uporabljali od konca 17. do sredine 19. stoletja, do še danes aktualnih preklopnih bajonetov ter sodobnih nožev, ki jih nataknejo na puško s posebnim utorom in obročkom na odbojniku. Namembnost bajoneta, ki je ohranil obliko kratkega noža, se je z nekaterimi spremembami razširila na priročno žago in škarje za rezanje bodeče žice, nespremenjena pa ostaja njegova osnovna vloga orožja za boj na bližino, ob nenadnem srečanju z nasprotnikom in tedaj, ko vojaku zmanjka nabojev ali v puški nastane zastoj.

Ognjeno orožje

Z začetkom uporabe smodnika v evropskih državah v 14. stoletju se je začelo razvijati ognjeno orožje. V treh stoletjih, ki so sledila, je potiskalo hladno orožje iz uporabe in postalo najpomembnejše. Veliko let je bilo podrejeno tetivnemu orožju, tako po dometu, natančnosti, hitrosti streljanja kot tudi ceni, uspelo pa mu je verjetno zato, ker ga lahko uporabljajo tudi šibkejši in manj izurjeni strelci kot lok. Energije za strel prvič v zgodovini ni – niti posredno – zagotavljala moč strelca, temveč je to omogočila »čarovnija« smodnika.

Zaradi »mladosti« Vojaškega muzeja SV v podzbirki ognjenega orožja še nimamo tako starega, vendar je to podzbirka, ki daje celotni zbirki orožja posebno vrednost. V njej prevladuje orožje, ki ga je uporabljala Teritorialna obramba, in tisto, ki ga izloča iz operativne uporaba Slovenska vojska. Seveda so v zbirki tudi posamezni primerki,



Kratki lovski meč iz 19. stoletja
19th century short hunting sword





Bajonet Maistrovega borca Bostiča
Bayonet belonging to Bostič (one of General Maister's soldiers)



Avstrijska konjeniška pištola kremenjača M 1798
M1798 Austrian flintlock cavalry pistol

The bayonet is by definition (the name derives from the French town of Bayonne) a blade- or a dagger-shaped weapon designed to fit on the barrel of a rifle. The introduction of the bayonet influenced combat techniques in the 17th century. This period was marked by an introduction of firearms and by lesser importance, of armoured cavalry. Apart from being used in one-on-one combat resembling fencing or pole fighting, where it was often combined with other wound-inflicting methods, bayonets also served as a tool used in every-day life (as a spit, a handy digging device etc.). There are various types of bayonets. Early bayonets had a pointed fitting and flat blade. Between the end of the 17th century and the middle 19th century bayonets with a tube-shaped fitting and a triangular or quadrilateral section blade were used. They were followed by the still popular folding bayonets and modern knives affixed to the rifle by a special groove and a ring on the rifle muzzle. With slight modifications the bayonet, preserving the shape of a short knife, could be used as a handy saw or a barbed-wire cutter. However, primarily it was still used in combat at close quarters, in sudden encounters with the enemy or in cases when soldiers ran out of ammunition or if the rifle jammed.

Firearms

The development of firearms began in the 14th century after the start of gunpowder use in Europe. During the following three centuries they gradually replaced cold weapons and became the main type of weapon. For a number of years string weapons dominated over firearms in terms of range, precision, speed and price; however, the use of firearms in all probability continued to develop because they can be handled by weaker and less skilled users than necessary for the bow. For the first time in history, the energy necessary for a shot was not produced by the power of the user – not even indirectly, but by the “magic” of gunpowder.

Due to the “young age” of the SAF Military Museum, the sub-collection does not yet include artefacts from the above-mentioned period. Nevertheless, this sub-collection adds a special value to our weapons collection. The current artefacts include weapons of the former Territorial Defence and, naturally, weapons that the Slovenian Armed Forces have excluded from

ki so jih uporabljali od konca 18 stoletja in v 19 stoletju, med prvo svetovno vojno, med obema vojnama in med drugo svetovno vojno.

Orožje v podzbirki ognjenega orožja delimo po vrstah ognjenega orožja na revolverje, pištole, puške, brzostrelke, puškomitraljeze, mitraljeze, protitankovske puške in protiklepno orožje. Imamo tudi topove, havbice in minomete. V zbirki hranimo izdelke vodilnih evropskih in svetovnih proizvajalcev, kot so Mauser, Steyr, Walther, Fabrique Nationale d'Arme de Guerre, Winchester, Beretta in številnih drugih z različnimi izpeljankami, kopijami in posebnostmi. Med njimi so tudi redki primerki neprecenljive muzejske in zgodovinske vrednosti. V naši pestri zbirki je vredno omeniti avstrijsko konjeniško pištolo kremenjačo M 1798, ki so jo uporabljali od Napoleonovih vojn pa do sredine 19. stoletja, in revolversko karabinko iz leta 1860, izdelano po licenci Colt iz leta 1849. Ta je edini znani primerek na svetu. Med drugim imamo v zbirki pištolo generalmajorja Janeza Slaparja, ki jo je ta nosil med osamosvojitveno vojno leta 1991.

Leta 2001 smo (takrat še kot Center za vojaško-zgodovinsko dejavnost) ob sodelovanju priznanega slovenskega strokovnjaka za orožje gospoda Gorazda Tomiča pripravili večjo razstavo o orožju Teritorialne obrambe in Slovenske vojske. Razstavili smo lažje pehotno orožje, saj smo imeli omejen razstavni prostor. Trije sklopi so prikazovali tri vsebinsko različna obdobja opremljanja Teritorialne obrambe in Slovenske vojske.

Zbirko orožja popolnujemo s pridobivanjem gradiva fizičnih in pravnih oseb z izločanjem iz uporabe v enotah Slovenske vojske, z darili, odkupi, posojanjem, zapuščinskimi volili in izmenjavami. Izločanje iz uporabe v Slovenski vojski je poglavitni vir novopridobljenih predmetov. Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske del zbirke posoja drugim muzejem, ki gradivo razstavljajo na svojih razstavah.

Že samo ob omembi izrazov schwarzlose, maxim, špagin, netrzajec idr. mnogim ljubiteljem kar zaigra srce. To nam potrjuje, da so zbirke orožja v muzejstvu in nasploh v zbirateljstvu vznemirljivo in nepogrešljivo poglavje.

operational use. The weapons collection also includes individual pieces from the 18th and 19th centuries, from the First World War, the period between the wars and from World War II. The weapons in the sub-collection are arranged according to the types of firearms and it encompasses revolvers, pistols, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, anti-tank rifles and anti-armour weapons. Guns, Howitzers and mortars are also stored. Some top European and world manufacturers such as Mauser, Steyr, Walther, Fabrique Nationale d'Arme de Guerre, Winchester, Beretta can be found among the artefacts, as well as many others, including various versions, copies and unique types. Some of the above-mentioned artefacts are very rare and hence invaluable from a museological and historical point of view. Also worth mentioning is the M1798 Austrian flintlock cavalry pistol, used between the Napoleonic Wars and the 19th century, and the 1860 Army revolver, manufactured according to the 1849 Colt licence. The latter is the only known copy in the world. In addition, our collection includes the pistol used by Lieutenant General Janez Slapar during the 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence.

In 2001 (at that time, the SAF Military Museum was called "Military History Centre"), we prepared an extensive exhibition on Territorial Defence and Slovenian Armed Forces weapons, with the help of a renowned Slovenian weapons expert, Mr Gorazd Tomič. Due to the limited size of the exhibition site, only light infantry weapons were exhibited. The three subject areas represented three different periods of Territorial Defence and Slovenian Armed Forces stocks.

The weapons collection is supplemented with materials acquired from natural or legal persons, and weapons withdrawn from use in SAF units, donated, purchased, borrowed, inherited or exchanged. Those weapons no longer in operational use in the Slovenian Armed Forces are the main source of new materials. It is also important to mention that the SAF Military Museum lends a part of its collection to other museums which use the materials for their own exhibitions.

By just saying the words schwarzlose, maxim, spagin, recoilless rifle etc., the hearts of many enthusiasts leap with joy. This proves that weapon collections are an exciting and indispensable chapter in museology and collecting as such.



Dolgocevna puška kremenjača
tipa tančica in njen detajl

*Long barrel flintlock rifle and one
of its parts magnified*



Revolverska karabinka sistema Colt
Colt carbine revolver



Avstrijski revolver gasser
Austrian "Gasser" revolver

11. Zbirka tekstilij

Uniforme

Poskuse uniformiranja pripadnikov oboroženih sil zasledimo že v antiki, kar je vidno na številnih spomenikih, vazah in reliefih starega Egipta, Asirije, Grčije in rimskega cesarstva. Na njih so prikazani enolično oboroženi bojevniki z oblekami in oznakami istih oblik in barv. Posamezni prepoznavni znaki vojaških enot se vidijo tudi na srednjeveških miniaturah, saj je angleška srednjeveška vojska nosila črn, francoska pa bel križ na naprsniku in oklepu. Uniformiranje vojske je prvi predpisal Ludvik XIII. leta 1621, za vso vojsko pa je bilo sprejeto leta 1672, ko je francoski minister za vojsko Louvois sprejel predlog o uniformiranju francoske vojske. Evropske armade so oblikovale uniforme po vzoru tistih, ki so jih nosili vojaki Ludvika XIV.

Med seboj so se razlikovale po barvah in okraskih, prizadevali so si za čim večjo okrašenost in številne oznake. Proti koncu 17. in v 18. stoletju so jih zelo pogosto spreminjali. Konec 17. stoletja so francoski polki nosili sive in temne uniforme, v 18. stoletju pa bele. Vojske drugih držav so imele rdeče (npr. Švicarji, Irci) in modre uniforme (npr. Nemci). Avstrijska vojska je imela v začetku 18. stoletja bele, pruska modre in britanska rdeče plašče z zelo opaznimi obšitki. Ruska vojska je uvedla uniforme leta 1700.

Leta 1815 so bile uniforme v francoski vojski modre, pet let pozneje bele, 1829. leta pa so uvedli rdeče hlače. Izkušnje iz nemško-francoske vojne so pokazale, da uniforme pisanih in živahnih barv niso primerne za bojevanje. Velike izgube ruskih enot zaradi mitralješkega ognja v rusko-japonski vojni 1904-1905 so opozorile na nujnost prilagajanja barve uniforme pogojem na bojnem polju, saj so ruski vojaki nosili lahko opazne temnozeleno uniforme. Vse evropske armade so zato že pred prvo svetovno vojno začele preizkušati uniforme maskirnih barv. V nekaterih vojskah so za manjše skupine borcev in posebne enote (smučarske, izvidniške) med prvo svetovno vojno začeli uvajati maskirne obleke, pozimi bela ogrinjala, poleti pa

11. Costume and Textile Collection

Uniforms

Attempts to uniform military personnel date back into the antiquity. This is proven by the images engraved in numerous monuments, vases and ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman reliefs. They depict uniformly armed warriors in same colour and same shape outfit and insignia. Certain signs typical of military formations are also evident in medieval miniatures. The English medieval stomachers and breastplates were imprinted with black and the French ones with white crosses. Uniforms were for the first time required by Louis XIII in 1621, while Army uniforms became obligatory in 1672, when the French army minister Louvois adopted the proposal on uniforming the French army. Other European armies designed their uniforms according to the uniforms of the army of Louis XIV.

Uniforms have differed in colour and decoration. The tendency towards rich decoration and numerous badges prevailed. Towards the end of the 17th century and in the 18th century, uniforms were frequently changed. At the end of the 17th century members of French regiments wore grey and dark uniforms, while in the 18th century they were white. Some national armies wore red uniforms (e.g. the Swiss and Irish armies) and others blue (e.g. the German army). At the beginning of the 18th century, the Austrian army wore white coats, Prussian blue and British red with very noticeable trimmings. The Russian army introduced uniforms in 1700.

In 1815, the uniforms of the French Army were blue and five years later white. In 1829, red trousers were introduced. However, during the German-French war bright coloured uniforms proved unsuitable for combat. Great losses among Russian troops due to machine-gun fire during the war between Russia and Japan (1904-1905) prompted the adaptation of uniforms to the colour of terrain. The Russians namely wore very noticeable dark green uniforms. Consequently, all European armies were using camouflage-colour uniforms as early as by the First World War. For small combat groups and special units (e.g. ski or reconnaissance units) certain armies introduced camouflage

Bojna uniforma TO iz obrambne vojne 1991, ki jo je VMSV daroval prvi minister za obrambo RS Janez Janša

Combat uniform from the 1991 War for Independence, donated to the Military Museum by the first Slovenian Minister of Defence, Janez Janša



Poskusna uniforma TO iz leta 1990
The 1990 TD prototype uniform



Službena uniforma TO - SV, ki jo je VMSV daroval načelnik GŠSV, generalpodpolkovnik Albin Gutman

TD - SAF service uniform, donated to the SAF Military Museum by the Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant General Albin Gutman



zaščitne barve okolja. Celo razločevanje mirnodobnih in vojnih uniform sodi v to obdobje.

Podobne oznake na uniformah, kot so jih imeli v prvi svetovni vojni, so v večini armad obdržali tudi v obdobju med obema vojnama. Med drugo svetovno vojno niso pomembneje posegali v vojaške uniforme. Prevladovala je siva, olivna in zelenkasta barva srajc, suknjičev in hlač. Po drugi svetovni vojni so oblikovali uniforme na podlagi pridobljenih izkušenj armade tako, da so izpolnjevale praktične zahteve.

Zbirka tekstilij Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske se deli na ravne tekstilije, med katere sodijo zastave in prapori, ter na tridimenzionalne tekstilije, kamor sodijo vojaške uniforme. Najštevilčnejši del zbirke tekstilij so vojaške uniforme, ki imajo tudi zelo pestro zgodovino.

Tekstil je najbolj občutljiv material izmed vseh muzejskih predmetov. Tekstilije so trajno in neizbežno izpostavljene propadanju. Ta proces lahko poteka upočasnjeno ali pospešeno, odvisno od pogojev, v katerih jih razstavljamo ali shranjujemo. Veliko pozornosti zato namenjamo okolju. Za tekstilije (uniforme, praporje ...) je največja nevarnost svetloba. Zato si prizadevamo, da jih shranjujemo v temnih prostorih. V muzeju moramo biti pozorni tudi na umazanijo in nečist zrak, saj se lahko prah spusti med vlakna in povzroči hude poškodbe. Nečisti zrak se lahko med vlakni spremeni v kisline, kar bo sčasoma povzročilo splošno propadanje materiala. Vzdrževati poskušamo stalno enako temperaturo in relativno vlažnost. Pri tem pazimo, da se izogibamo toplim in vlažnim klimatskim razmeram, saj so to idealni pogoji za nastanek in razvoj plesni in glivic. Vлага lahko povzroči razbarvanje in krčenje materialov. Med večjimi nadlogami pri shranjevanju tekstilij so tudi molji. Njihov pojav preprečujemo predvsem z urejenostjo in čistočo depoja ter nekaterimi sredstvi proti moljem, ki so na voljo v prosti prodaji.

Že iz podzbirk se lahko razbere, da tekstilije delimo na tridimenzionalne in ravne. Najštevilčnejši in najstarejši del zbirke tekstilij je podzbirka uniform. V njej prevladujejo uniforme in deli uniform Slovenske vojske, Teritorialne obrambe in Jugoslovanske ljudske armade.

uniforms during the First World War. In winter, soldiers wore white coats, whereas summer uniforms were camouflage colour. The distinction between peacetime and wartime uniforms also occurred in this period.

In the majority of armies, the uniform insignia worn in the period between the World Wars were similar to the ones worn during the First World War. During World War II, the uniforms in general saw very few changes. The prevailing colour of shirts, jackets and trousers was grey with khaki and green hues. After World War II the uniforms were designed according to army's lessons learned in order to meet practical requirements.

SAF Military Museum Costume and Textile Collection is comprised of two parts: the Textile Collection, comprised of flags and banners, and the Costume Collection, comprised of military uniforms. The most numerous part of the Costume & Textile Collection are the historically rich military uniforms.

Textiles are most certainly the most environment-sensitive materials of all museum artefacts. They are destined to constant and unavoidable deterioration, which can be slowed down or accelerated according to storage or exhibiting conditions. Great attention is given to the conditions in which our textiles are stored or exhibited. The greatest danger for costumes and textiles is light; hence we make every effort to store them in the dark. The next think we devote a lot of attention to is dirt and polluted air. Dust can enter gaps between fibres and seriously damage the fabric while polluted air in between the fibres can react into acids and provoke the gradual deterioration of the material. We try to maintain a constant temperature and relative humidity and try to avoid warm and humid climates which provide excellent conditions for the development of mildew and fungi. Humidity can also provoke decolouration and fabric shrinkage. Another big nuisance in storing costumes and textiles are moths. We fight against moth infestation by maintaining hygiene in the depot and by using available insecticides.

Uniforms are the most represented and the oldest artefacts in our Costume and Textile Collection. It is mostly comprised of uniforms and parts of uniforms of the Slovenian Armed Forces, Territorial Defence and the Yugoslav People's

Poleg teh imamo tudi uniformo pripadnika Civilne zaščite ter nekaj uniform tujih oboroženih sil. V prihodnosti načrtujemo, da bomo ta del podzbirke povečali z izmenjavo uniform z drugimi tujimi vojaškimi muzeji. V zbirki imamo številne uniforme pomembnih osebnosti v Slovenski vojski, ki smo jih pridobili ob zamenjavi starih službenih uniform z novimi. Med drugim shranjujemo uniforme načelnikov generalštaba Slovenske vojske, prvega in drugega poveljnika Poveljstva sil SV, skoraj vseh poveljnikov pokrajinskih štabov TO, ki so bili na tej dolžnosti med osamosvojitveno vojno leta 1991, uniforme nekaterih pripadnikov Slovenske vojske, ki so se udeležili mirovnih misij, med drugim poveljnika 1. kontingenta Slovenske vojske v mirovni misiji ISAF v Afganistanu majorja Petra Zakrajška.

Zastave in prapori

Zastave in prapori so podzbirka zbirke tekstilij Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske in sodijo med ravne tekstilije.

Zastave so kosi blaga pravokotne, trikotne ali kvadratne oblike različnih velikosti. Lahko so eno- ali večbarvne. Okrašene so s simboli ali pa so brez njih, pritrjene so na zastavni drog ali kopje. Barve državne zastave izhajajo iz barv državnega grba, predstavljajo pa vse, kar je državnega in nacionalnega pomena. Poleg državne poznamo še mestne in občinske zastave. Zastave precej uporabljajo tudi v športu, pomorstvu in drugje.

Možnost, da zastava dežele Kranjske dobi »slovenske barve«, se je prvič pojavila leta 1836, ko so spremenili deželni grb. Kranjski orel v njem je takrat izgubil rumeno barvo, zato bi jo morala izgubiti tudi zastava, nadomestila naj bi jo bela. Toda kranjski deželni stanovi nemške narodnosti so se temu uprli, zato so se slovenske barve na zastavi prvič pojavile leta 1848, med narodnim prebujenjem, ko so začeli razmišljati o zedinjeni Sloveniji. Notranje ministrstvo je 3. oktobra 1848 potrdilo, da za kranjsko zastavo veljajo barve, ki jih je leta 1836 določil Ferdinand I., torej bela, modra in rdeča. Te barve so se ohranile še do danes in so osnova slovenske državne zastave.

Army. In addition, we also have one Civil Protection uniform and several foreign military uniforms. In the future, we plan to extend this part of the collection by exchanging some uniforms with military museums from abroad. Our collection currently includes uniforms of numerous important SAF figures which were acquired upon the introduction of new uniforms. We also keep uniforms of the Slovenian Armed Forces Chief of General Staff, the first and the second commander of the SAF Force Command, uniforms of almost all TD District Staff commanders active during the 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence as well as uniforms of several SAF members who have participated in international missions, including the uniform of the commander of the first SAF contingent in the ISAF peacekeeping mission in Afghanistan, Major Peter Zakrajšek.

Flags and Banners

Flags and banners constitute a sub-collection of SAF Military Museum Costume and Textile Collection.

A flag is a rectangular, triangular or square-shaped piece of fabric in different sizes, plain, and coloured, with or without a symbol. Flags are usually attached to a pole or staff. The colours of national flags are based on the colours of national coats of arms which represent all features of national importance. In addition to national flags, flags can also represent towns and municipalities. They are also used in sports, sailing and elsewhere.

In 1836, upon the change of its national coat of arms, the country of Carniola had the first opportunity to use "Slovenian colours" in its national flag. The colour of the Carniolan eagle in the coat of arms was changed from yellow to white. The same change was planned for the flag; however, the Carniolian state authorities of German nationality refused to authorise it and the flag changed its colours to "Slovenian colours" for the first time in 1848, during the period of National Awakening, when ideas emerged about a unified Slovenia. On 3 October, 1848 the Ministry of Interior officially confirmed that the colours of the Carniolian flag were white, blue and red, as designated by Ferdinand I in 1836. These colours remained, and constitute the basis of the Slovenian flag today.

Zastava oziroma prapor Slovenske vojske je v slovenskih narodnih in državnih barvah beli, modri in rdeči, ki si sledijo od zgoraj navzdol. Razmerje med širino in dolžino je ena proti dve, vsaka barva obsega tretjino širine zastave. Na njeni sredini je znak Slovenske vojske, nad njim pa je polkrožni napis SLOVENSKA VOJSKA.

Poveljstva, enote in zavodi Slovenske vojske, vključno do ravni bataljona, imajo svoje bojne prapore, ki so enaki kot prapor Slovenske vojske, le da je pod znakom polkrožni napis poveljstva, enote oziroma zavoda, ki mu pripada prapor.

Obstajajo tudi izjeme. Moris je imel prapor z zeleno podlago, letalska brigada pa prapor na svetlomodri podlagi. Prapore shranjujejo enote, ki jim pripadajo. Načelnik generalštaba Slovenske vojske na posebni vojaški slovesnosti ob ustanovitvi poveljstva, enote oziroma zavoda poveljniku tega preda bojni prapor.

Za nošenje prapora velja poseben protokol. Tisti, ki ga nosi, praporščak, mora biti po činu najmanj podčastnik. Spremljata ga dva vojaka, vsi imajo na rokah bele rokavice. Poseben postopek se uporablja tudi ob predaji prapora oziroma bojne zastave. Ob pozivu k prevzemu prapora stopijo k tribuni na slovesnosti poveljnik enote in zastavonoša – praporščak v spremstvu dveh vojakov. Tam od načelnika generalštaba Slovenske vojske prejmejo prapor.

Vojaški muzej shranjuje prapore vseh pokrajin TO in prvih dveh učnih centrov TO na Igu in v Pekrah pri Mariboru, kot tudi prapor enote Jugoslovanske armade, zaplenjen med osamosvojitveno vojno leta 1991. Zastave in prapore izročijo vojaškemu muzeju posamezne enote Slovenske vojske, potem ko se preoblikujejo. Nekaj zastav je muzej pridobil tudi od posameznikov. V muzeju imamo tudi državne zastave, ki so jih imele izobešene misije Slovenske vojske v tujini.



Prvi praporji TO - SV: MORiS, 510. in 710. UC ter pokrajinskih poveljstev TO



First banners of the TD – SAF, MORiS, 510th and 710th training centres, and TD district commands

The banner of the Slovenian Armed Forces has the Slovenian national colours white, blue and red, arranged in the cited order from the top down. The ratio between the width and the length of the banner is 1 to 2, each colour occupying one third. The coat of arms of the Slovenian Armed Forces is placed in the centre of the banner and there is a semicircular inscription SLOVENSKA VOJSKA (Slovenian Armed Forces) above it.

All SAF commands, units and institutions up to the size of a battalion have banners that resemble the SAF banner. The only difference is that the inscription under the coat of arms denotes the command, unit or institution that the banner belongs to.

However, there have been some exceptions. For example, the Slovenian special brigade MORIS had a green banner and the Air Brigade had a light blue banner. The banners are kept within their respective units. Upon the establishment of a certain command, unit or institution the Chief of SAF General Staff presents the commander with a combat banner at a special ceremony.

There is a special protocol related to the carrying of a banner. The flag detail consists of an NCO or higher ranked individual and two soldiers, all wearing white gloves, who carry the banner or the combat flag according to a special procedure. When called, the unit commander and the flag detail approach the stage. They receive the banner from the Chief of SAF General Staff.

The SAF Military Museum possesses banners of all TD provinces as well as of the first two TD training centres located in Ig and in Pekre near Maribor. It also owns the banner of one of the YPA units, confiscated during the 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence. The SAF Military Museum receives flags and banners of individual SAF units upon their reconfiguration. A few of the flags have also been donated by individuals. In addition, the collection includes national flags used during SAF missions abroad.

III. Zbirka vojaške opreme

Z izrazom vojaška oprema označujemo vse, kar poleg orožja in uniforme sodi med opremo posameznega vojaka ali vojaške enote. Čeprav je na prvi pogled morda manj opazna oz. pomembna od orožja, pa sodi med nepogrešljive predmete vsake vojske. Že od najstarejših časov je bila namreč oprema pomembna pri odločanju o zmagi. To je še bolj očitno danes, ko prevlado na bojišču določa kakovost opreme – predvsem sodobna elektronika. Delimo jo na bojno – vse, kar lahko poškoduje človeka (npr. strelivo, RBK-sredstva) in nebojno – kar omogoča optimalno delovanje vojaka in vojske kot celote (osebna, medicinska in inženirska oprema, sredstva komunikacije). Obstaja nešteto kosov različne opreme.

Vojaška oprema je stara praktično toliko kot sama vojna, čeprav je bila v začetku ne le veliko bolj primitivna, ampak tudi manj raznolika od opreme sodobnih vojsk. Značilni primerki opreme so ščit, oklep, golenjaki, vsi so bili namenjeni varovanju vojaka. S pojavitvijo strelnega orožja so se med opremo pojavili tudi rogovi za smodnik, strelivo, prenosni podstavek, ki je ublažil udarec pri strelu z arkebuzo, različne posode oz. kartuše za shranjevanje nabojev, ki so bile pripete na pas (bandoljer), torba, pozneje nahrbtnik, kamor je vojak shranjeval vso preostalo vojaško opremo (npr. jedilni pribor, pribor za čiščenje, maskirna mreža, odeja).

Med dokaj novo opremo lahko omenimo kompas, daljnogled, zložljivo lopatico, radio oz. sredstva za zvezo, opremo za varovanje sluha, naprave za nočno gledanje, zaščitna očala, fragmentacijski jopič, sistem GPS in digitalni kompas.

V Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske shranjujemo veliko primerkov vojaške opreme predvsem iz novejšega obdobja. V zbirki so strelivo, tulci, naboji, granate, okvirji kasetnih bomb, uporabljenih med slovensko osamosvojitveno vojno 1991, pa zastarela RKB-oprema JLA, različne čutare, sanitetna oprema, pehotne in protioklepne mine ... Zbirka vsebuje tudi zaščitne jopiče, bojne in pilotske čelade.

Policijski neprebojni jopič iz kevlarja model 132 in policijska čelada

Police Kevlar bullet proof vest (model 132) and police helmet





Avstro-ogrška čelada M 16
M 16 Austro-Hungarian helmet



Jugoslovanska čelada - JUŠ 1959/85
Yugoslav helmet - JUŠ 1959/85



Čelada pripadnikov TO
Territorial Defence helmet

III. Military Equipment Collection

Military equipment includes everything that, in addition to weapons and uniform, constitutes a soldier's or unit's equipment. Although it may be less noticeable or less important than the weapons, it is most certainly an essential part of every army. Ever since ancient times military equipment has determined the final outcome of a battle. This fact is even more obvious nowadays when predominance in the battlefield depends upon the quality of equipment, especially modern electronic equipment. Roughly, the equipment is divided into combat equipment, which includes everything that may cause injury to a person (e.g. ammunition, NBC equipment), and non-combat equipment, which enables the optimal functioning of a soldier or an army as a whole (e.g. personal, medical and engineering equipment, means of communication). The variety of equipment is indefinite.

Military equipment is as old as war itself, although in the beginning it was certainly much more primitive and less diversified than the military equipment of today. The most typical examples include shields, breastplates and shin guards, all intended for the protection of the soldier. After the introduction of firearms, the equipment included gunpowder horns, ammunition, mobile stands for the reduction of power in an arquebus shot, different ammunition containers or cartridges, attached to the waist, as well as a bag (later a backpack) used for other military equipment (e.g. cutlery, personal hygiene kit, camouflage netting, blanket).

Relatively modern equipment includes compasses, binoculars, folding spade, radios or other signals equipment, hearing protection, night vision, goggles, fragmentation vests, GPS systems and digital compasses.

The SAF Military Museum possesses a large collection of, mostly modern, military equipment. The collection includes ammunition, cartridge cases, cartridges, grenades and inert cluster bombs used during 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence, outdated YPA NBC equipment, a variety of water bottles, sanitary equipment, anti-personnel mines, anti-tank mines, bullet-proof vests as well as combat and pilot helmets, signalling equipment

V vojni so slovenske oborožene sile zaplenile častnikarsko torbico JLA skupaj s svinčnikom in oba predmeta sta zdaj del zbirke. Zanimiva so tudi sredstva za zvezo, radioaparati.

and radios. During the War for Independence Slovenian troops confiscated a YPA bag with a pencil which now makes a part of our collection.



Nabojnik in lopatica JLA
YPA spade and bullet case



Radijska postaja
Universe 5500
Universe 5500 radio



RKB zaščitna maska JLA model M 1
YPA NBC mask M 1

IV, Zbirka vozil

Zbirka vozil s podzbirdkama bojna vozila in nebojna vozila je v Vojaškem muzeju pomemben del pre-mične kulturne in tehniške dediščine za slovensko vojaško zgodovino.

Tvorijo jo predvsem bojna in nebojna motorna vozila iz druge polovice 20. stoletja, nekaj zanimivih je še iz druge svetovne vojne. Priprava eksponatov te zbirke je zahtevna, saj je na našem ozemlju precej bojnih in drugih vozil, med katerimi so nekatera edina celo daleč naokoli, a so po večini v slabem tehničnem stanju in jih je treba temeljito obnoviti. Malo lažja je priprava vozil, ki so jih in jih bodo še izločili iz operativne uporabe in ne zahtevajo veliko obnovitvenega dela. Enota za tehnično vzdrževanje III (ETV III) logističnega bataljona SV v Vojašnici Franca Rozmana – Staneta, usposobljena za vzdrževanje vojaških vozil, v sodelovanju z VMSV uspešno restavrira muzejske eksponate. Tako je bilo treba pred izvajanjem del na posameznih eksponatih preučiti zgodovino vozila, izvesti defektažo in opredeliti obseg potrebnih del (dodatno barvanje notranjosti, dodatna kleparska dela).

Tehnološko onesposobitev tankov opravimo v skladu z zahtevami Sporazuma o konvencionalnih silah v Evropi (CFE) (Carigrad, november 1999, poglavje 10 – Procedure for reduction by means of static display). Tako onesposobljenega tanka ni moč več usposobiti za bojno delovanje in ekološko ni obremenilen za okolje, zato je tako pripravljen eksponat lahko razstavljen tudi na nevarovanem območju.

Velik del zbirke vozil Vojaškega muzeja SV ima svoje mesto v oklepno-artilerijski zbirki Parka vojaške zgodovine Pivka, nekaj eksponatov je razstavljenih tudi drugje. Z načrtovano selitvijo VMSV bo del zbirke našel dom pred Kadetnico v Mariboru.

IV, Vehicle Collection

The Vehicle Collection of the SAF Military Museum with its two sub-collections (Fighting and Non-Fighting Vehicles) is an important part of mobile cultural and technical heritage in the Slovenian military history. The collection mainly consists of fighting and non-fighting vehicles dating from the second half of the 20th century. In addition, there are some interesting artefacts from World War II. The preparation of artefacts in the Vehicle Collection is a very demanding process, since many of the vehicles are in bad condition and need to be thoroughly restored. Some of these vehicles are the only ones within the area. It is easier to prepare vehicles which have been taken out of operational use and do not require much restoration. The Technical Maintenance Unit III of the SAF Logistic Battalion based at the Franc Rozman Stane Military Post is qualified to carry out maintenance of military vehicles and successfully cooperates with the SAF Military Museum in the restoration of museum artefacts. Before any restoration in artefacts has been done, it is necessary to study the history of the vehicle, assess the problem and define the extent of work necessary (e.g. additional paint or body work).

The technological procedure for the reduction of tanks is in accordance with the provisions of the CFE Treaty (Istanbul, November 1999), Section 10 – Procedure for Reduction by Means of Static Display. Tanks which have been reduced according to this technological procedure can no longer be used in combat and do not represent an ecological burden to the environment. An artefact treated according to this procedure can therefore be displayed in an unprotected area.

A large part of SAF Military Museum Vehicle Collection includes the Armoured Artillery Collection located in the Park of Military History in Pivka. Some of the artefacts are exhibited elsewhere. Upon the relocation of SAF Military Museum a part of the Vehicle Collection will be exhibited in front of the former cadet academy in Maribor.

Bojna vozila

Bojna vozila so praviloma oklepljena in oborožena ter namenjena za izvrševanje bojnih nalog. To so predvsem tanki, oklepni avtomobili, oklepni transporterji, samohodke ter posebna amfibijska in zračno-desantna bojna vozila. Prva oklepna vozila so veličastno vstopila na prizorišče v prvih mesecih tako imenovane velike vojne v letih od 1914 do 1918 in še preden so se srečala s kruto realnostjo tedanjih bojišč, so nakazala svoj hiter vzpon. Med prvo svetovno vojno se je pojavil tudi značilen predstavnik oklepnih vozil – tank, ki združuje tri elemente: ognjeno moč, mobilnost in zaščito. Že v drugi svetovni vojni so tako naredili kot uničili večdesettisoč tankov in oklepnih vozil, tankovski spopadi so bili tudi na slovenskem ozemlju. Tanki in oklepna vozila so bili nato v Sloveniji kot oborožitev JLA, v oborožitvi so ostali tudi v Slovenski vojski. Po »upokojitvi« si tanki Slovenske vojske zaslužijo častno mesto v muzejski zbirki.

Zbirka Parka vojaške zgodovine Pivka je sestavljena iz treh večjih časovnih sklopov, in sicer: druge svetovne vojne, nekdanje Jugoslavije in samostojne Slovenije.

Obdobje druge svetovne vojne v tankovskem delu zastopata izjemno pomembna tanka: ameriški M3A3 stuart in sovjetski T-34-85. Prvi predstavlja 1. tankovsko brigado NOVJ – prvo večjo mehanizirano enoto Titove partizanske vojske, ki je bila ustanovljena ob pomoči zahodnih zaveznikov. Njena bojna pot se je začela z ustanovitvijo v severni Afriki, se prek Italije, kjer so jo dokončno vzpostavili, nadaljevala v južni Dalmaciji in končala z osvoboditvijo slovenskega Primorja, Istre in Trsta. Drugi, tank T 34-85, predstavlja 2. tankovsko brigado NOVJ, ki je bila ustanovljena 6. oktobra 1944 v takratni Sovjetski zvezi (jedro brigade je tvorilo 600 vojakov prekomorcev, ki so jih z letališča Bari napotili v Kolomno v SZ) in je pomembno prispevala k zlomu nemške obrambne linije v Sremu (Vojvodina) ter tako omogočila osvoboditev severnega dela Bosne in Hrvaške. Oba eksponata sta izjemno pomemben spomin na številne slovenske fante, ki so kot prostovoljci iz zavezniškega ujetništva (severna Afrika, Sovjetska zveza)



Tank stuart M3A3
M3A3 Stuart tank



Fighting Vehicles

As a rule, fighting vehicles are armoured and armed. They are used in combat missions. Fighting vehicles include tanks, armoured cars, armoured personnel carriers, self-propelled artillery as well as special amphibious and airborne fighting vehicles. The first fighting vehicles made a grandiose appearance during the first months of the so-called Great War between 1914 and 1918. They were a success even before they were used in the cruel reality of the battlefields in that period. The First World War introduced the typical representative of armoured vehicles – the tank. Tanks combine three essential elements: fire power, mobility and protection. As early as during World War II tens of thousands of tanks and armoured vehicles were manufactured and destroyed. Tank warfare also took place in Slovenian territory. Tanks and armoured vehicles constituted the weaponry of the Yugoslav People's Army as well as the Slovenian Armed Forces. After their "retirement", SAF tanks most certainly deserve an honourable position in the museum collection.

The Armoured Artillery Collection in Park of Military History in Pivka is comprised of three main sections, divided according to periods: WW II, Former Yugoslavia and Independent Slovenia.

The period of WW II is represented by two very important tanks – American M3A3 Stuart and the Soviet T-34-85. The first, M3A3 Stuart is a representative of the People's Liberation Army's 1st Tank Brigade, the largest mechanised unit of Tito's partisan army, formed with the help of the Western Allies. It was established in North Africa and moved through Italy where the formation was completed. Afterwards, it moved towards South Dalmatia and was disbanded upon the liberation of the Slovenian coast, Istria and Trieste. The second tank, the T-34-85 is a representative of the People's Liberation Army's 2nd Tank Brigade which was established 6th October 1944 in the Soviet Union. It played an important role in breaking the German defence line in Srem (Vojvodina, Serbia), thereby enabling the liberation of northern Bosnia and Croatia (the core of the brigade was comprised of six hundred overseas soldiers who had been sent from Bari Airport to Kolomna in the Soviet Union). Both artefacts are important memorials of numerous Slovenian men who voluntarily transferred from the allies (North Africa, Soviet Union) into

prestopili v partizanske enote in prispevali k zlomu neofašizma na tleh nekdanje Jugoslavije. Ta je po drugi svetovni vojni krenila na pot nove politične ureditve, kar je precej vplivalo na razvoj oboroženih sil. Za začetno obdobje je značilno veliko naslanjanje na Sovjetsko zvezo, zato se bo v zbirki pojavil tank T-34-85 v različnih izvedbah.

Po začetnem povojnem obdobju je leta 1948 oborožitveni načrt varšavskega pakta Jugoslavijo nekako izločil iz skupine pravovernih komunističnih držav, kar je izzvalo otoplitev odnosov z zahodnimi državami, ki so Jugoslaviji v začetku 50. let minulega stoletja namenile izdatno vojaško in gospodarsko pomoč. V ta sklop sodi ameriška oklepna tehnika, v kateri so tanki: M4A3 sherman, M47 patton, lovec na tanke samohodni top M-36 jackson, M-32 TRV in oklepna vozila M-3 scoutcar ter M-8 greyhound. Ko pa so ob koncu 50. let spet vzpostavili prijateljske politične odnose s Sovjetsko zvezo, je to zelo hitro pomenilo vnovično uvajanje sovjetske tehnike v oborožene sile. V ta sklop sodi sovjetska oklepna tehnika, ki se lahko razdeli na bojne tanke (T-55 in T-72), lahke tanke (PT - 76), oklepna vozila (BTR - 50 in BTR - 60), izvidniška vozila (BRDM - 2), samohodno topništvo (2S1 122mm gvozdika) ter vozila zračne obrambe (strela - 1). Najštevilčnejši predstavnik je tank T-55 v različnih izvedenkah, kot najpomembnejši bojni tank, tank mostonosec MT - 55A in JVBT - 55A, samohodni protiletalski top ZSU-57-2 S-68. Sovjetska vozila so glavnina zbirke. V njej je posebna pozornost namenjena oklepni tehniki jugoslovanske izdelave, saj so pri projektiranju in izdelavi te sodelovala številna slovenska podjetja, zato ta del predstavlja domačo tehnično dediščino. V tem delu so predstavljeni najpomembnejši bojni tank M-84 in bojno vozilo pehote BVP-M-80A. Lahka oklepna vozila BOV v vseh izvedenkah so še posebej vredna oglada, saj so bila v celoti izdelana v Sloveniji.

Po letu 1991 je Slovenska vojska sprejela v oborožitev večino tehnike, ki jo je že prej uporabljala JLA. Tu velja omeniti posodobljena bojna tanka M-84 in M-55S, ki so jima slovenski strokovnjaki s svojim znanjem in veščina mi izboljšali zmožnosti in podaljšali življenjsko dobo.

the partisan army and contributed to the defeat of neo-fascism in the former Yugoslavia.

After World War II, the former Yugoslavia opted for a new political regime which significantly influenced the development of the new armed forces. The first post-war period is characterised by a great dependence on the Soviet Union which consequently brought in various versions of the T-34.85. In 1948, after the first post-war period the Warsaw Pact armament plan was developed, which excluded the former Yugoslavia from the group of orthodox communist countries. Consequently, Yugoslavia renewed its ties with western countries and received substantial economic and military help in the early 1950's. The equipment from this period includes American armoured vehicles such as tanks M4A3 Sherman and M47 Patton, the M-36 Jackson tank destroyer, armoured vehicles M-3 Scoutcar and M-8 Greyhound and a M-32 TRV. Late 1950 saw the renewal of Yugoslav friendly relations with the Soviet Union which led to the reintroduction of Soviet weapons. The equipment from this period includes armoured vehicles which can be divided into battle tanks (T-55 and T-72), light tanks (PT-76), armoured vehicles (BTR-50 and BTR-60), reconnaissance vehicles (BRDM-2), self-propelled artillery (2S1 122 mm Gvozdika) and surface-to-air missile systems (Strela-1). The majority of the collection is comprised of the T-55 tanks in various versions, including a main battle tank, the MT-55A armoured vehicle-launched bridge, a JVBT-55A and the ZSU-57-2 S-68 self-propelled anti-aircraft gun. The Soviet vehicles are undoubtedly the most represented artefacts in the collection.

Special attention is given to the armoured vehicles manufactured in Yugoslavia. Since many Slovenian companies took part in their manufacturing, these vehicles make a part of national technical heritage. This part of the collection includes a M-84 main battle tank and a BVP-M-80-A infantry fighting vehicle. The different versions of BOV light armoured vehicles are given even more attention, since they have been entirely manufactured in Slovenia.

After 1991, the Slovenian Armed Forces used a majority of equipment which had been previously used by the YPA. Worth mentioning are the M-84 and M-55S battle tanks whose abilities and lifespan have been improved by the Slovenian expertise.



Tank T-34
T-34 tank



Tank M4A3 sherman
M4A4 Sherman tank



Tank M-47 patton
M-47 Patton tank

Nebojna vozila

Nebojna vozila praviloma niso oborožena ali oklepljena in so namenjena predvsem za prevoz ljudi in gmotnih tehničnih sredstev ali pa za izvajanje posebnih nalog. Za prevoze so namenjeni predvsem tovornjaki, vlačilci, različne prikolice, terenski avtomobili, potniški avtomobili, kombinirana vozila in avtobusi. Vse vojske pa uporabljajo tudi druga posebna nebojna vozila, zasnovana za logistično podporo ali za natančno določene naloge, za katere so zgrajena, kot so rovokopači, avto-žerjavi, mobilne avto-delavnice, tovornjaki – mostovi, cisterne, gasilska vozila, buldožerji, bagri in druga vozila za posebne namene. Prevoz vojakov in materiala ter oskrba so bili za vojskovanje pomembni v vseh zgodovinskih obdobjih. Že Aleksander Veliki je na svojih pohodih uporabljal približno 2500 vprežnih voz, predvsem za prevoz hrane in opreme. Živali in vprežni vozovi so ostali najpomembnejše prevozno sredstvo do industrijske revolucije, ko se je pojavila železnica. Novo obdobje se je začelo v začetku 20. stoletja z razvojem avtomobilov. Že med prvo svetovno vojno so začeli za prevoz ljudi in sredstev uporabljati tovornjake, ki so med drugo svetovno vojno popolnoma izrinili vozove in vprežne živali.

Večina eksponatov zbirke nebojnih vozil VMSV je dedščina nekdanje Jugoslavije. Nekaj jih tvori oklepno-artileirijsko zbirko v Pivki (sovjetski rovokopač BTM 3 in angleški avto-žerjav coles ADT 20.2), priljubljeno terensko vozilo Puch-Styer »pinzgauer« pa je na ogled v Zbirki motociklov na Vranskem, v zbirki je tudi še nekaj tovornjakov sovjetske proizvodnje (polagalec mostov KRAZ 255B). Posebno mesto v zbirki nebojnih vozil imajo tovornjaki Tovarne avtomobilov Maribor (TAM 4500, TAM 110, TAM 150 in druge izpeljanke), ki so bili veliko let glavčina prevoznih zmogljivosti jugoslovanske vojske in so jih v celoti izdelovali v Sloveniji. Začeli so že kmalu po drugi svetovni vojni. Ta vozila so slovela po trpežnosti in zanesljivosti, prepeljala so ogromno slovenskih fantov.

Rovokopač BTM-3
BTM-3 trencher





Non-fighting Vehicles

As a rule, non-fighting vehicles are neither armed nor armoured and are intended for the transportation of personnel, as well as equipment or for the performance of specialised tasks. Transportation vehicles include trucks, towing vehicles, different types of trailers, off-road vehicles, cars, multi-purpose vehicles and buses. Every army also uses other specialised non-fighting vehicles for logistic support or specific purposes, such as trenchers, crane vehicles, mobile repair shops, truck bridges, tankers, fire engines, bulldozers, dredgers and other specific-purpose vehicles. Transportation of personnel and equipment as well as warfare supplies has played a very important role throughout history. Alexander the Great used over 2500 carriages for the transportation of food and equipment. Animals and carriages remained the main means of transport until the industrial revolution when the railway transportation appeared. In the early 20th century a new era began with the development of automobiles. Trucks have already been used during the First World War. During WW II they completely replaced carriages and animals.

The majority of artefacts in the Non-Fighting Vehicle Collection are the heritage of the former Yugoslavia. Some of them constitute the Armoured Artillery Collection in Pivka (Soviet trencher BTM 3 and English crane vehicle Coles ADT 20.2), while the popular off-road vehicle Puch-Styre "Pinzgauer" is exhibited as part of the Motorcycle Collection in Vransko. The collection also includes some Soviet trucks (bridge layer KRAZ 255B). A special place in the Non-Fighting Vehicle collection is reserved for trucks from Tovarna Avtomobilov Maribor (Maribor Car Factory) (TAM 4500, TAM 110, TAM 150 and other versions). For quite some years these trucks, manufactured in Slovenia, constituted the main transportation capabilities of the Yugoslav army. The production of these vehicles started soon after World War II. TAM trucks were distinguished for their durability and reliability and carried a number of Slovenian men.

V. Zbirka arhivalij

Arhivsko gradivo je izvorno in reproducirano dokumentarno gradivo, prejeto ali nastalo pri delu pravnih oziroma fizičnih oseb, ki ima trajen pomen za znanost in kulturo. Lahko je pisno, narisano, tiskano, fotografsko, filmsko, magnetno, optično ali v kateri drugi obliki. V vseh navedenih oblikah je kulturni spomenik. Njegovo varovanje in pogoje uporabe urejata zakon o varstvu dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva ter arhivskih in uredba o varstvu dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva Dokument (akt, listina, spis, pisanje) je vsak posamezen izvorni ali reproduciran zapis, ne glede na vrsto nosilca ali način zapisa, ki vsebuje podatke, sporočila ali druge vsebine.

Dokumente razlikujemo po vrstah, naslovih, vsebini, zaupnosti (javni, zaupni, interni), izvoru (prejeti, odposlani, lastni) in zvrsti (uradni, poslovni, osebni).

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Fotokopirano dokumentarno gradivo, ki ga hranimo za interno uporabo za razstave, publicistično in znanstvenoraziskovalno delo, bomo poskušali dopolniti in postopno oblikovati več arhivskih fondov. Načrtujemo oblikovanje zbirke osamosvojitvene vojne in TO, zbirke znanih vojaških osebnosti slovenskega rodu ter zbirke 1. in 2. svetovne vojne.

Zbirka arhivalij VMSV vključuje podzbirke: dokumenti, plakete, priznanja, zahvale, diplome in plakati. Med eksponati, ki jih hranimo, je najstarejša albanska spomenica



Albanska spomenica iz leta 1920
The 1920 Albanian Memorial

iz leta 1920. Odlikovanje so leta 1920 predvideli za vse vojaške in civilne osebe, ki so se v letih 1915 in 1916 umikale prek Albanije, od koder so jih zavezniki prepeljali na otok Krk, od tam pa pozneje na solunsko fronto.

V. Collection of Archival Material

Archival material is comprised of original and reproduced documents received or prepared by legal or natural persons and are of continuous scientific and cultural importance. The material can be written, drawn, printed, photographed, recorded, taped, optical or in any other format. All the aforementioned forms of archival material are treated as cultural monuments. Its storage, as well as terms and conditions of use, are regulated by the Archives and Archival Material Act as well as the Decree on Documentary and Archival Material Custody.

A document (act, manuscript, paper or piece of writing) is every original or reproduced record, regardless of the type of media used, which contains data, messages or other information. Documents vary according to the type, title, content, confidentiality (public, confidential, internal), origin (received, sent, private) and nature (official, business, private).

The Archival Material Collection is comprised of reproduced (photocopied) documents and reproduced (photocopied) archival material collected during SAF Military Museum research and scientific work by way of photocopying the material of other archives, particularly the Archives of RS.

We also keep reproductions (photocopies) of documentary material of individual SAF units and commands (e.g. materials of disbanded units and their chronicles) as well as printed material, produced for educational and informational purposes during the operation of SAF Military Museum, as well as other SAF units and commands. This material includes brochures, printed reports, published regulations, posters, advertising material, invitations, programmes, printed instructions, jubilee publications, internal publications, publications of SAF units, bulletins and newspapers. We will make every effort to add to the photocopied documentary material for internal use, exhibitions, publishing and scientific research, and gradually increase the number of collections. In the future, we plan the following collections: War for Independence and TD Collection, collections of famous Slovenian military figures, First World War and WW II collections.



Detajl iz Albanske spomenice
A part of the Albanian Memorial

The Collection of Archival Material is comprised of the following sub-collections: Documents, Plaques, Awards, Acknowledgements, Certificates and Posters. Since the aforementioned collections are still being formed, they have not yet been displayed.

The oldest artefact kept in the SAF Military Museum is the Albanian Memorial dating from 1920. This decoration was introduced in 1920 for the entire military and civilian population who were retreating through Albania in 1915 and 1916. In 1916, the allies took them to the island of Corfu and later to the Thessalonica front.

VI. Zbirka insignij

Vojaške oznake so v zgodovini izpolnjevale tri funkcije: označevale položaj, usposobljenost in pripadnost enoti. Njihova vloga se je spreminjala od funkcionalnega dodatka na vojaških oblačilih do stiliziranih oznak in simbolov v današnjih časih.

Oznake pripadnosti določeni enoti so poznali že Grki, Rimljani pa so že dodobra razvili in izoblikovali čine in položajne oznake, poznali so tudi že prva vojaška odlikovanja, ki so jih prvotno podeljevali za pogum v boju (phalerae).

Še pred dejansko uvedbo uniform in činov so se vojaki med seboj razlikovali po oblačilih, saj so bila častniška lepša in bolj bogato okrašena kot druga, imeli so tudi boljšo opremo.

Tudi v srednjem veku je bila obleka še vedno osnovni kazalec razlik med fevdalci in njihovim spremstvom v boju – to je moralo v znak podrejenosti nositi gospodarjeve simbole. V križarskih vojnah je bil simbol razlikovanja med vitezi posameznih redov križ reda, ki so mu pripadali. Nosili so ga na ščitih in vrhnjih oblačilih. Drugi vitezi, udeleženci križarskih pohodov, so za prepoznavnost nosili živobarvne ščite z grbi.

V prvi polovici 17. stoletja oziroma med 30-letno vojno so se pojavili še dodatni simboli za ločevanje med častniki in drugimi vojaki (prepasnice, perjanice ...), ki pa so še vedno krasili civilna oblačila tedanjega obdobja, saj uniform v sodobnem pomenu besede še niso poznali. Pojavile so se okrog leta 1700. Njihova osnovna skupna značilnost je bila barvitost, vsaka država pa jim je dodajala oznake, ki so vsebovale nacionalne posebnosti.

V drugi polovici 18. in v 19. stoletju je večina vojsk že nosila uniforme, pa tudi oznake za čine so bile vse bolj prepoznavne. Za razlikovanje med častniškimi uniformami so se na njih pojavili različni našitki in trakovi na rokavih in ovratnikih ter epolete na ramenih.

Odlikovanja v današnji obliki sicer obstajajo že od srednjega veka, o vojaških odlikovanjih v sodobnem pomenu besede pa lahko govorimo od konca 17. oziroma začetka

VI. Insignia Collection

Throughout history military insignia has fulfilled three functions: they marked position, qualifications and affiliation to a unit. Their role changed from a functional part of the uniform to the symbolic use of today.

Insignia marking affiliation to a unit was already used in ancient Greece. The ancient Romans used well-developed insignia, established ranks and position insignia, and already awarded the first military decorations for courage in battle (phalerae).

Even before the introduction of uniforms and ranks, soldiers were distinguished by their dress. Officers' dress was much more attractive than regular rank's dress and included many decorations. Officers also used much better equipment than did other military personnel.

In the Middle Ages, dress remained the main indicator of differences between the feudal lords and their retinue in battle. However, the retinue had to wear a master's insignia as a sign of subordination. During the Crusades, the main distinguishing feature was the crosses, characteristic of individual orders which knights of different orders wore on their shields and upper clothing. Other crusaders were distinguished by bright-coloured shields with engraved crosses.

In the first half of the 17th century, during the Thirty Years' War, some additional symbols appeared to allow for distinction between officers and other soldiers, such as sashes or plumes. In that period, the aforementioned accessories were also used in civilian clothing, because uniforms in the proper sense of the word had not yet existed. The first uniforms appeared as late as around 1700. They were made in different colours and included insignia which symbolised the national characteristics of each country.

In the late 18th and 19th centuries the majority of armed forces were uniformed with more and more recognisable rank insignia. In order to provide the distinction between an officer's uniform and other uniforms, various chevrons, stripes and epaulettes were used.

18. stoletja. Ta odlikovanja (redi), ki so se razvila iz viteških redovnih znakov, so bila v večini primerov privilegij plemstva. Poleg redov so sredi 19. stoletja uvedli priznanja nižje stopnje (medalje in križce), namenjena širšemu krogu zaslužnih, torej tudi podčastnikom in vojakom.

Sredi 19. stoletja je postajala oblika vojaških oznak vse bolj praktična. Delile so se že na tiste, ki so jih nosili le ob posebnih priložnostih, in na kamuflažne, ki so jih nosili v bojih. Izkušnje različnih vojn so namreč privedle do tega, da so uniforme postajale vse bolj nevpadljive in varovalnih barv (prva naj bi jih uvedla Anglija sredi druge polovice 19. stoletja, splošno pa so jih začeli uporabljati šele v 20. stoletju). Istočasno je nevpadljivost postala značilna tudi za vojaške oznake. V obdobju vojn je prišla do izraza še ena vloga priznanj – postala so sredstvo za spodbujanje in krepitev bojne morale.

Slovenska vojska danes pozna različne oznake: za čine, položaj, pripadnost ter oznake rodov, služb, specialnosti in vojaških šol, kot tudi priznanja, ki jih podeljujeta tako minister za obrambo kot načelnik GŠSV ter drugi poveljujoči enot SV in jih lahko prejmejo posamezniki ali organizacijske enote MORS in SV ter zunanji sodelavci in civilne institucije. Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske ima zbirko insignij s podzbirkami: medalje, medaljoni, odlikovanja, ordeni, bojni znaki, oznake, čini in značke. V njej hranimo muzealije iz obdobja 1. in 2. svetovne vojne, bogato zbirko insignij nekdanje JLA, prevladujejo pa insignije Teritorialne obrambe in Slovenske vojske.

Zlata medalja VMSV
SAF Military Museum
Gold Medal



Modern forms of decorations have existed since the Middle Ages; however military decorations did not appear until the late 17th and early 18th century. Decorations (orders) evolved from knight religious orders which were mainly awarded to noblemen. In addition to the orders, the 19th century also saw the introduction of lower-level awards, i. e. medals and crosses, intended for a broader public with merits, such as officer candidates and soldiers.

In the mid 19th century the form of military insignia was already very practical. The insignia were divided into special-occasion insignia and camouflage insignia, worn during combat. Due to lessons learned from different wars, uniforms gradually became less noticeable and adopted camouflage colours (It was England that introduced uniforms in the mid 19th century. Other countries introduced them in the 20th century). Consequently, insignia became less noticeable as well. There was another role of insignia which became more common during the period of both wars – insignia became an instrument for boosting combat morale.

There are several different insignia used within the Slovenian Armed Forces: rank insignia, position insignia, shoulder sleeve insignia, insignia of arms, services, specialties and military schools, as well as awards, presented by the Minister of Defence, Chief of General Staff or other commanding SAF officer. The awards can be presented to individuals, MoD or SAF organisational units or external colleagues and civilian institutions.

The Insignia Collection of the SAF Military Museum is comprised of the following sub-collections: Medals, Medalions, Decorations, Orders, Combat Badges, Insignia, Rank Insignia and Pins. The collection includes insignia from the periods of the First World War and World War II as well as a great number of YPA insignia. However, a major part of the collection consists of TD and SAF insignia.

Medalje, redi, bojni znaki, oznake, čini in značke

Častni vojni znak SV je izdelan iz srebra, pozlačen in emajliran ter oblikovan kot oznaka pripadnosti Slovenski vojski, ki jo obkroža venec zelenih lipovih listov. V ozadju sta prekrizana meča z vidnima ročajema in konicama rezil. Sredi znaka je na modrem polju napis Slovenija, pod njim je na rdečem polju letnica, na katero se nanaša podelitev. Znak visi na traku v barvah slovenske zastave. Prve častne vojne znake so podelili 26. oktobra 1991 v Kopru, na proslavi ob odhodu zadnjega vojaka JLA iz Slovenije. Podelili so skupno 17 priznanj, od teh 8 posmrtno.

Zlata medalja za hrabrost je izdelana iz zlata, v premeru meri 40 mm, zgoraj ima trdo, ovalno uho za trak. Na sprednji strani je portret cesarja Franca Jožefa z desnega profila, okrog pa napis FRANZ JOSEPH I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH. Pod portretom je podpisan medaljer Leisek. Na hrbtni strani je venec oljčnih listov s prekrizanimi zastavami, na sredini pa je napis DER TAPFERKEIT (hrabrost). Trak, na katerem je visela medalja, je bil zložen v trikotnik bele barve z rdečimi črtami.

Medalja za hrabrost Slovenske vojske je okrogle oblike, na njej je napis »ZA HRABROST«, pod njim sta stilizirani puška in lipova vejica. Priznanje je izdelano iz srebra in pozlačeno ter visi na modro-belo-rdečem traku. Podeljujejo jo tako za zasluge v miru kot v vojni.

Zlata medalja VMSV je okrogle oblike, na njej je v sredini znak VMSV v zlati barvi, upodobljen na zgodnjegotskem ščitu črne barve z notranjo zlato obrobo. Na ščitu desno in levo lebdita kiti, sestavljeni iz devetih zlatih lipovih listov. Na polju sredi venca je peščena ura, pod katero se križata zvitek listine in meč. Medalja visi na svetlordečem traku.

Medals, Orders, Combat Badges, Insignia, Rank Insignia and Pins

The Military Medal of Honour is made of silver and it is gold plated and enamelled. It is designed in the form of the Slovenian Armed Forces insignia, surrounded by a wreath of green linden leaves and placed on two crossed swords with the sword-hilts and points visible. In the centre of the medal, on the blue field, the word SLOVENIJA is inscribed and the red field under the inscription bears the year of acceptance. The medal is suspended on a ribbon in the colours of the Slovenian national flag. In Koper, on 26 October 1991, during the celebration on the occasion of the last YPA soldier leaving Slovenia, Military Medals of Honour were bestowed for the first time. There have been 17 medals awarded altogether, 8 of which posthumously.

The Gold Medal of Courage is made of gold and has a diameter of 40 mm. On the upper side of the medal there is an oval opening for the ribbon. The front side of the medal is embossed with a bust of the emperor Franz Joseph in right profile. The bust is surrounded with the inscription FRANZ JOSEPH I. V. G. G. KAISER V. OESTERREICH. Under the portrait there is the signature of the medal maker Leisek. The back side of the medal depicts a wreath of olive leaves with crossed flags and there is an inscription DER TAPFERKEIT (courage) in the centre. The ribbon on which the medal was suspended was folded into a white triangle with red stripes.

The Medal of Courage of the Slovenian Armed Forces is designed in the form of a circle with the inscription ZA HRABROST (FOR COURAGE), below which a rifle and a linden tree branch are imprinted. The medal is made of silver. It is gold plated and suspended on a white, blue and red ribbon. It can be bestowed for acts of valour and heroism in peacetime or in war.

The gold medal of the SAF Military Museum is designed in the form of a circle with a gold SAF Military Museum coat of arms engraved in the middle. The coat of arms depicts a black early gothic triangular shield with a gold border.



Častni vojni znak
Military Medal of Honour



Red SV na lentu
Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces on a sash



Red SV na lentu z meči
Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces with swords, on a sash



Bronasta medalja SV
Bronze Medal of the Slovenian Armed Forces



Red generala Maistra
 1. stopnje
1st Category Order of General Maister



Srebrna medalja generala
 Maistra
Silver Medal of General Maister



Medalja za hrabrost
Medal of Courage



Medalja za ranjence
Medal of the Wounded

Red Slovenske vojske je oblikovan kot oznaka pripadnosti Slovenski vojski, izza katere enakomerno izhajajo na vse strani porazdeljeni srebrni žarki. Priznanje ima tri stopnje in ga podeljujejo kot red Slovenske vojske na lenti, z zvezdo in kot red. Priznanje je izdelano iz srebra. Red Slovenske vojske za vojne zasluge ima dodana meča.

Spominski znak Fernetiči 1991 so izdali 18. junija 1998 v spomin na napad na mejni prehod Fernetiči 2. julija 1991. Ima obliko štita sive barve, na sredini znaka je tank, v ozadju pa mejni prehod. V zgornjem delu znaka je napis Fernetiči, v spodnjem pa datum 2. VII. in pod njim letnica 1991. Doslej so podelili 200 spominskih znakov.

Položajne oznake označujejo položaj pripadnikov v organiziranosti Slovenske vojske. Poznamo položajne oznake delavcev Ministrstva za obrambo, Inšpektorata za obrambo Republike Slovenije, oznake za štabne dolžnosti v Generalštabu Slovenske vojske, za poveljniške in štabne dolžnosti v operativnih poveljstvih, vojaško-teritorialnih



Položajna oznaka načelnika GŠSV
Position insignia of the Chief of
General Staff

The picture depicts two braids within the black border, each of them consisting of nine gold linden leaves, encompassing the centrepiece of the shield. The central symbol depicts a gold embroidered sandglass, under which a document scroll and sword are crossed. The medal is suspended on a bright red ribbon.

The Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces is designed in the form of the Slovenian Armed Forces insignia with silver rays radiating behind it. The order of the Slovenian Armed Forces has the following three categories: Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces on a sash, Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces with a star and Order of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Fernetiči 1991 Commemorative Badge was established 18 June 1998 as a memory of the assault carried out at the border crossing Fernetiči 2 July 1991. The badge has a grey shield with a tank in the centre and the border crossing in the background. The script in the upper part of the badge denotes Fernetiči and in the lower part of the badge there is the date 2. VII. 1991. So far, 200 commemorative badges have been awarded.

Position insignia indicate the position of SAF members within the SAF organisational structure. There are several types of position insignia: insignia of MoD personnel, Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Defence, staff duties within the SAF General Staff, commanding and staff duties within operational commands and military territorial commands, battalion and equal or higher-level commanding duties, and company and equal or lower-level commanding duties. Position insignia is worn on the left chest pocket of the battle dress, underneath the rank insignia, or on the right chest pocket of the service dress.

The position insignia depicts a green upright octagon with the SAF insignia engraved on the top. The lower third of the insignia depicts a wreath of gold linden leaves. The central symbol depicts three upright swords.

Shoulder sleeve insignia marks the affiliation to a certain operational or military territorial command, battalion, and joint unit structure determined by the Chief of General



Spominski bojni znaki vojne
za Slovenijo 1991

*Commemorative badges of the 1991
War for Slovenia's Independence*

poveljstvih, za poveljniške dolžnosti v bataljonu ter v njemu enakih ali višjih enotah, za poveljnike čet ter njemu enake ali nižje enote. Položajne oznake imetniki nosijo na bojni uniformi na levem napsnem žepu pod oznako čina, na službenih uniformah pa na desnem napsnem žepu.

Oblikovana je kot pokončni osmerokotnik z zelenim poljem. Na vrhu oznake je znak Slovenske vojske, spodnja tretjina je obdana z vencem stiliziranih lipovih listov zlatorumene barve. Na sredini oznake so trije pokončni stilizirani meči.

Oznake pripadnosti označujejo pripadnost določenemu operativnemu ali vojaško-teritorialnemu poveljstvu, bataljonu, združeni sestavi enot, ki jo določi načelnik GŠSV, samostojni četi, njej enaki ali višji enoti oziroma zavodu. Imetniki jih nosijo na desnem rokavu uniforme na našitku v obliki štita, na njem so lahko upodobljeni različni simboli, številčne označbe in napisi.

Našitek Oznaka pripadnosti 1. brigade SV je v obliki štita, ki ga diagonalno deli odebeljena puščica, simbol neuklonljivosti, udarnosti in sposobnosti za hitro odzivanje. Barve v štitu so barve slovenske zastave in tako simbolizirajo pripadnost Sloveniji. V spodnji tretjini našitka je oznaka kokarde kot simbol pripadnosti 1. brigadi.

Oznake rodov, služb, specialnosti in vojaških šol so oblikovane so kot pokončne elipse v praviloma patinirani zlatorumeni barvi. Na vrhu je znak Slovenske vojske, iz središča notranjega polja izhajajo stilizirani žarki. Oznako obdaja venec stiliziranih lipovih listov patinirane zlatorumene barve. Znotraj polja je reliefno oblikovan znak oziroma simbol, ki označuje pripadnost rodu, službi, specialnosti in vojaški šoli.

Čini v SV so: generalski, častniški, podčastniški in vojaški. Poznamo pa tudi oznake razredov nižjih in višjih vojaških uslužbencev.

Staff, independent company and equal or higher-level unit or institution. It is worn on the right sleeve of the uniform in the form of a shield-shaped patch which can depict various symbols, marks and inscriptions.

***1st SAF Brigade Insignia** is in the form of a shield-shaped patch diagonally divided into halves by a bold arrow symbolising determination, decisiveness and rapid reaction. The colour of the Slovenian national flag symbolises patriotism. The lower third of the patch contains a cap badge which symbolises the affiliation to the 1st Brigade.*

Insignia of Arms, Services, Specialties and Military Schools are shaped as upright, usually gold ellipsis with the SAF coat of arms on the top and radiating rays in the centre. A wreath of gold linden leaves encompasses the ellipsis. The centerpiece of the insignia has an imprinted unit symbol.

SAF ranks include general, officer, NCO and soldier ranks as well as class insignia of different senior and junior civilian specialists in uniform.



Oznaka rodu oklepnih enot
Arm insignia – Armoured units

Med spominska priznanja sodijo tudi **spominske značke**, ki jih podeljujejo ob koncu različnih vojaških vaj, obletnicah dogodkov iz leta 1991, prisegah vojakov ...

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske hrani manjšo **zbirko pokalov** za športne dosežke v individualnih in ekipnih športih pripadnikov nekdanje JLA, Teritorialne obrambe in Slovenske vojske.

Pokal ima lesen podstavek, na katerega je pritrjena marmornata kocka. Na njej stoji pokal, na stranico pa je pritrjena ploščica z napisom, ki kaže, da je bil pokal podeljen za 1. mesto v malem nogometu na prvenstvu Slovenske vojske leta 2000. Na nogi pokala so v spodnjem delu stilizirane oljčne vejice, s čašo pa jo povezuje krogla, ki jo prav tako obdajajo oljčni listi. Na čašo pokala sta pritrjena stilizirana ročaja.

V tej zbirki hranimo **table** z oznakami za posamezne objekte, v katerih so imele sedež različne enote, poveljstva JLA, TO RS in SV.

*Commemorative awards include commemorative **pins awarded** upon the completion of different military exercises, anniversaries of the events of 1991, oath-taking ceremonies etc.*

*The Slovenian Armed Forces Military Museum has a small collection of **sports trophies** bestowed upon individual athletes and sports teams of the former YPA and Territorial Defence of Slovenia.*

The trophy has a wooden stand with a marble cube and cup placed on it. A small plate is attached to the stand with an inscription noting that the trophy was awarded for first place in seven-a-side football at the 2000 Slovenian Armed Forces Championship. Olive-tree branches are imprinted in the base of the trophy, which is linked with the cup by a ball surrounded with olive-leaves. The cup of the trophy is decorated with two handles.

*The **Sign Collection** includes signs which were used to mark the headquarters of various units and commands of YPA, TD RS and SAF.*



VII. Zbirka fototeka

Z razvojem sodobnih vizualnih medijev, kot so filmski zapisi in zgoščenke, fotografija uspešno sledi tehnološkim spremembam, zato ob nenehnem izboljševanju fotografskih tehnik že vse od nastanka leta 1839 ostaja najpomembnejša informacija o minulih časih: družbenopolitičnih in kulturnih dogodkih, pomembnih osebnostih, vsakodnevnem življenju. Kot takšna ima veliko zgodovinsko vrednost in zato pomembno mesto v arhivskih in muzejskih zbirkah.

Fotografija je muzejski predmet, če vsebuje verodostojne podatke za temo, ki ji je muzej namenjen. V Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske je poudarek na vojaških dejavnostih in osebnostih. Pomen takih fotografij ni toliko v njihovi umetniški vrednosti in ustrezni uporabi različnih tehnik kot v njihovi neponovljivi dokumentarnosti.

Fotografsko gradivo najprej razvrstimo na negative ali pozitivne, ki jih razvrščamo tematsko in kronološko. Osnova fotografije so negativni, ki so lahko črno-beli ali barvni, v novjšem času tudi predvsem digitalni. V nasprotju s fotografijami, ki jih običajno hranimo v albumih, negative hranimo v ovojnica oziroma škatlah, prirejenih posebej za ta namen. Vsak negativ naj bi načelno razvili v fotografijo, za lažji pregled pa v inventarni knjigi označimo povezavo med njima. Pri inventiranju so pomembni tako vsebina (kraj, čas, ljudje, dogodek) kot tehnični podatki (fotografska tehnika (dagertipija, kalotipija, talbotipija, cijanotipija, ambrotipija, ferotipija, želatinaste emulzije), material, mere, avtor).

Zbirko fototeke VMSV tvorijo zbirke fotografij, diapozitivov, negativov in digitalnih posnetkov. Obsega pretežno fotografsko gradivo razvoja Teritorialne obrambe od leta 1968 do 1990, del fotografskega arhiva revije Naša obramba (pozneje se je preimenovala v Obramba), fotografije iz JLA, iz obdobja osamosvojitvene vojne in delovanja Manevrske strukture narodne zaščite ter tiste, ki dokumentirajo razvoj in delovanje Slovenske vojske.

V zbirki fototeke so tudi fotografije muzejskih eksponatov, ki jih hrani VMSV, in digitalne fotografije bojev za severno mejo, katerih izvornike hrani muzej NOB v Mariboru.

VII. Photograph Collection

Photography has been able to successfully keep up with technological development of modern visual media, such as film tracks and CDs. Due to a constant improvement in photography techniques it has, since 1839 served as the main and historically invaluable source of information about the past: social, political and cultural events, important persons, everyday life. Consequently it enjoys a special status within archives and museum collections.

A photograph is considered a museum artefact if it contains information relevant for the museum's field of interest. The SAF Military Museum naturally concentrates on the military activities of its personnel. Hence, to an extent it does not value the quality of the photographs and the appropriate use of photography techniques, but the value of its irreplaceable factual account.

First, the photography material is divided into negatives or positives which are later divided according to their date or subject. Naturally, the negatives form the basis of photography. They can be black and white or in colours. The majority of modern negatives are digital. Older negatives have been saved on glass plates (currently the SAF Military Museum has no such artefacts) and later on nitrocellulose or fire-proof materials. While the photographs are usually stored in albums, the negative prints are stored in envelopes or special boxes. Every negative should also be developed into a photograph in order to add a connection between the negative and the photograph into the record book. In making an inventory, the same importance is given to the contents of the photography material (place, time, persons involved, occasion) as well as the technical data (photography technique: daguerreotype, calotype, talbotype, cyanotype, ambrotype, ferrotype, gelatine emulsions, material, dimensions and author).

The photograph collection is made up of the following collections: Photographs, Slides and Digital Recordings. It mainly includes photographic material providing a record of Territorial Defence development between the years 1968 and 1990, a part of the Naša obramba magazine (later Obramba) photo archives, photographs from the YPA period, the War for Independence and from the period of the National Defence Manoeuvre Structure,



Črni Kal, 29. 6. 1991
 Črni Kal, 29 June 1991



Šentvid nad Ljubljano, 30. 6. 1991
 Šentvid nad Ljubljano, 30 June 1991



Gornja Radgona, 7. 7. 1991
 Gornja Radgona, 7 July 1991

VIII, Zbirka videoteka, filmoteka in audioteka

Zbirka obsega učne filme JLA formata 16mm, obsežno filmsko gradivo iz obdobja osamosvojitvene vojne, učne in promocijske filme Slovenske vojske, različno videogradivo, ki je nastalo v enotah Slovenske vojske. Hranimo tudi audio- in videoposnetke orkestra Slovenske vojske in posnetke ljudskih pesmi z vojaško tematiko. Najpomembnejši deli zbirke so presneti na sodobne digitalne medije.

as well as photographs providing a record of the development and operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The photograph collection also includes photographs of the SAF Military Museum artefacts as well as digital photographs of the conflicts for the Slovenian northern border. Originals of the latter are kept by the Museum of National Liberation, Maribor.

VIII, Video, Film and Audio Collection

The collection incorporates 16 mm YPA training films, a comprehensive collection of films from the period of War for Independence, SAF training and promotional films as well as different video materials prepared by SAF units. The collection also includes audio and video recordings of the Slovenian Armed Forces Band as well as recordings of military folk songs. Some of the most important parts of the collection have been recorded onto modern digital media.

IX, Zbirka zemljevidov

Poznavanje zemljepisa in pokrajine za vojaške namene je lahko ključnega pomena za zmago. Končni rezultat tega poznavanja so karte in zemljevidi, ki so tudi verodostojen dokument prostora in časa, v katerem so nastali – izjemen vir za zgodovinarje. Če pa so na njih vrisani dodatni vojaški načrti, so vredni še več.

Francoska revolucija je prinesla spremembe vojskovanja, s čimer je prišla do izraza uporabnost zemljevidov. Vojska je začela za svoje potrebe najemati kartografe, ki so izdelovali zemljevide prav zanjo. Prvi zemljevidi, ki so podrobno prikazovali naselja, gozdove idr. za vojaške namene, so se pojavili v Veliki Britaniji konec 18. stoletja. Sočasno je nastal prvi natančen vojaški zemljevid za slovensko ozemlje – Jožefinski vojaški zemljevid (1763–1787). Nanj so natančno vrisani vse vzpetine in hribi, njihove strmine in položne strani, gorska pobočja in vse doline, ceste, poti, reke, kanali – skratka vse, kar je vojski pomagalo pri poznavanju terena. Od konca 18. stoletja je imela vsaka vojska kartografsko službo, ki je izdelovala zemljevide zgolj in posebej za njene namene. Poleg tega so vsak zemljevid hranili kot strogo državno skrivnost.

Vojaška kartografija je prav zaradi te specializacije v 19. in 20. stoletju prišla do še bolj natančnih zemljevidov (merilo 1: 5000 – izdelani v prvi svetovni vojni), poleg tega pa tudi zračnih, pomorskih kart za potrebe novega vojskovanja. Danes je ob novi tehnologiji (satelitski posnetki, sistem GPS) izdelava zemljevidov veliko lažja, omogoča pa tudi lažje orientiranje na terenu. Za potrebe SV izdeluje zemljevide Geodetski zavod Slovenije v dveh različicah (vojaške topografske karte in državne topografske karte) in v štirih merilih.

Zbirka Vojaškega muzeja vsebuje več izvirnih primerkov, predvsem iz konca 20. stoletja oziroma obdobja razpada SFRJ, med njimi tudi načrt napada JLA na Slovenijo (t. i. operacije »BEDEM«).

V Jugoslaviji je imela JLA v Beogradu svoj Vojnogeografski inštitut, ki je izdajal vse zemljevide. Načrt »Bedem«



Načrt blokade vojašnice JLA v Slovenski Bistrici iz leta 1991

Blockade plan of the Slovenska Bistrica Military Post



IX. Map Collection

The ability of a military to read maps and know the territory can be of vital importance in winning a battle. The result of such knowledge are the maps which make a credible record of the time and place in which they were designed and hence an excellent source for historians. It is even more valuable if the maps contain military plans.

The French revolution brought about changes in the style of warfare and the maps became a very useful piece of equipment. Armies began to employ cartographers for the preparation of military maps. The first military maps containing a detailed record of settlements, forests etc. appeared in Great Britain at the end of 18th century. A detailed map of the Slovenian territory – the Josephinian Military Map was developed in the same period (1763-1787). The map contained a detailed record of all hills and rises, their steep and gentle slopes, mountain slopes and all the valleys, roads, paths, rivers, channels – in a word, everything that helped the armed forces in getting acquainted with the terrain. Since the 18th century every army has its own cartographic service which draws maps exclusively for their own purposes. In addition, every map has been kept as a top national secret.

It is for this specific characteristic that in the 19th and 20th centuries even more detailed maps were developed (produced in the First World War with a scale 1:5000). In addition, new types of warfare produced new types of maps, such as air and sea maps. The modern technology (satellite images, GPS system) contributes to a much easier production of maps as well as a much easier orientation on the ground. The maps for the Slovenian Armed Forces are drawn by the Geodetic Institute of Slovenia in two versions (Military Topographic Maps and State Topographic Maps) and in four scales.

The SAF Military Museum keeps several original maps from the late 20th century, i.e. from the period of the disintegration of the SFRY, including the plan of YPA's assault against Slovenia. ("BEDEM" operation).

In the former Yugoslavia the YPA established a Military geographical institute located in Belgrade which produced all the maps. The "Bedem" (The Trench) plan was developed in 1990, initially as an exercise, but was later used as a combat document in

oz. Okop je bil narejen leta 1990, sprva kot vaja, nato pa so ga kot bojni dokument uporabili v vojni za Slovenijo. Zemljevid so zasegli pripadniki TO enemu od častnikov JLA. Topografski zemljevid prikazuje Ljubljano in širšo okolico, na njem pa je napis »Bedem« in strateško pomembne točke. Zemljevid je velik 170x80 centimetrov, izdelan v merilu 1: 50.000. Zanimivo je tudi, da je bil tiskan leta 1980.

Eden od zanimivejših je tudi načrt blokade vojašnice v Slovenski Bistrici in objektov v okolici mesta. Pripadniki MSNZ so ga izdelali 20. septembra 1990 na topografski karti z merilom 1: 25.000, velik je 125x125 centimetrov. Na njem so podrobno narisane vse možne blokade in skladišča orožij. Napisane so tudi skrivne šifre akcije. Poleg tega je navedeno število kosov orožja v vojašnici in število pripadnikov, ki bi izvajali blokado.

X. Zbirka slik

Umetniška dela so njihovi lastniki ali pa navdušeni zbiralci razstavljali že v antiki in nato v vseh obdobjih, ki so sledila. Sprva to razstavljanje ni bilo namenjeno javnosti, temveč notranji okrasitvi bivališč: vil, dvorcev in gradov. Javnosti so bile dostopne le umetnine v sakralnih in drugih javnih stavbah. Prvo javno razstavo slik so pripravili šele leta 1673 v Salon des Artists v Parizu, kjer so svoja dela predstavili izključno dvorni umetniki. Prve vsakoletne razstave pa so se uveljavile od druge polovice 19. stoletja naprej. Na njih so lahko predstavili svoja dela in nove umetniške smeri tudi manj znani umetniki.

Zanimivo je spremljati vojne in vojaške motive na likovnih upodobitvah, če sledimo razvoju slikarstva v preteklosti. Obstajalo je že v mezopotamski kulturi, v starem Egiptu in Grčiji.

V antični Grčiji naletimo na motive vojaškega življenja na freskah, reliefih in keramiki. Na eni izmed fresk se je ohranila podoba ahajskega vojaka iz Tirinsa iz leta 1350 pr. n. št. (Narodni arheološki muzej, Atene). Iz sredine 7. stoletja pr. n. št. pa je na korintski keramiki upodobljena hoplitska

Slovenia's War for Independence. Members of TD confiscated the map from an YPA officer. The topographic map shows Ljubljana and its surrounding areas. It also contains the inscription "Bedem" and important strategic points. The size of the map is 170x80 and it is drawn in the scale 1: 50000. It is interesting to note that the map was printed in 1980.

One of the most interesting maps is the blockade plan of the Slovenska Bistrica Military Post and buildings in the vicinity of Slovenska Bistrica. 20 September 1990, the Manoeuvre structure of National protection forces drew the plan onto a topographic map in a scale 1:25000. The size of the plan is 125x125. It contains precise drawings and descriptions of all possible blockades and weapon depots. In addition, secret codes and a report on the number of weapons and the number of personnel implementing the blockade plan are included.

X. Collection of Paintings

Works of art were displayed by their owners or enthusiastic collectors as early as in ancient times and in all of the periods that followed. Initially, the displayed objects were meant primarily for internal decoration of houses, such as villas, manors and castles, rather than for public purposes. Public circles had access only to art creations in secular and other public buildings. The first public exhibition of paintings dates back to the 1673 exhibition in the Salon des Artists in Paris that was open exclusively to court artists. First annual exhibitions appeared in the second half of the 19th century, where less established artists had the opportunity to present their work and new art styles.

Following the development of historical painting in the past, it is interesting to observe the occurrence of war and military motifs in painting. They were present as early as in the time of Mesopotamia, and ancient Egypt and Greece.

The motifs of military life in ancient Greece were found on frescos, reliefs and pottery. One of the frescos depicting an Achai soldier from Tirinsa originated in 1350 BC (National Archaeological Museum, Athens). The Corinth pottery from the



Rožanec, Sabotin, 1916–1917
Rožanec, Sabotin, 1916–1917

falanga, ki se ob zvokih flavt pripravlja na bitko (Muzej Villa Giulia, Rim). Iz tistega obdobja so tudi doprsni kipi grških vojaških poveljnikov in državnikov: npr. marmornat doprsni kip atenskega vojskovodje in politika Temistokla (Narodni arheološki muzej, Neapelj). V helenizmu je nastal bronasti kip vojskovodje Aleksandra Velikega na konju Bukefalu. Ohranjen je v rimski različici po Lizipovem izvirniku, našli so ga v Herkuleaneumu (Narodni muzej, Neapelj).

Iz rimskega obdobja so ohranjene freske in mozaiki, ki prikazujejo antične vojskovodje in bitke. Eden izmed najbolj znanih primerov antičnega zgodovinskega slikarstva je mozaik iz Favнове hiše v Pompejih iz obdobja od 2. do 1. stoletja pr. n. št. Prikazuje bitko pri Issu med Makedonci in Perzijci iz leta 333 pr. n. št. ter podobi Aleksandra Velikega in perzijskega vladarja Dareja.

V hiši bratov Vetii v Pompejih pa se je ohranila freska Rimska pomorska bitka (1. stoletje n. št.).

Prizori bojevanja so upodobljeni tudi v obliki plitkih reliefov na sarkofagih vojskovodij in na stebrih in slavo-lokih vladarjev, npr. na Trajanovem stebri v Rimu, ki je nastal v 2. stoletju n. št.

Ohranili so se tudi nekateri doprsni kipi velikih rimskih vojskovodij in državnikov: marmornato doprsje Julija Cezarja, marmornati portret Sule, bronasti kip Avgusta, Hadrijanov kip in številni drugi.

Na Kitajskem so v obdobju dinastije Qin v 3. stoletju pr. n. št. nastale terakotne figure bojevnikov. 7000 takšnih bojevnikov terakota v naravni velikosti in s povsem individualnimi potezami obraza so našli v grobnici vladarja Shi Huangdija. Figure naj bi varovale vladarjevo truplo pred skrunitvijo.

V srednjem veku najdemo vojaške motive na miniaturah srednjeveških karolinško-otonskih psalterijev in evangelijarjev. Iz obdobja Merovingov je miniatura Bitka pri Toursu in Poitiersu iz leta 732 med frankovsko in arabsko vojsko, iz obdobja Karolingov pa slika Karolinške konjenice, iz katere je zelo lepo razvidna vojaška oprema konjenika (Zlati psalterij iz Sankt Gallena). Zgodovinsko slikarstvo se je okrepilo tudi v obliki ilustracije in mozaika, vendar kot motiv že prevladajo biblijske zgodbe in Kristusovo življenje.

mid 7th century features combat preparations of the hoplite phalanx accompanied by the sound of the flute (Villa Giulia Museum, Rome). The busts of Greek military commanders and statesmen also originate from this period, such as the marble bust of the army leader and politician from Athens, Themistocles (National Archaeological Museum, Naples). The Hellenistic period created a bronze bust of Alexander the Great on his horse Bucephala. It was preserved in the Roman version according to the Lysippus original and found in Herculeaneum (National Museum, Naples).

The frescos and mosaics depicting ancient army leaders and battles were typical of the Roman period. One of the well known examples of the ancient art is the mosaic from the 2nd to 1st BC found in the Faunus house in Pompeii. It shows the battle of Issus in 333 BC between the Macedonians and Persians, and the images of Alexander the Great and the Persian ruler Darius.

The fresco titled the Roman Sea Battle, dating back to the 1st BC, was found in the house of the Vetii brothers in Pompeii.

Battle scenes also existed in the form of hollow reliefs on army leaders' sarcophagi and on columns and triumphal arches of various sovereigns, such as Trajan's Column from the 2nd century.

Preserved were also some busts of great Roman military leaders and statesmen: the marble bust of Julius Caesar, the marble portrait of Sule, the bronze statue of Augustus, the statue of Hadrian and many others.

During the period of the Qin dynasty in China, terracotta figures of warriors were created in the 3rd century BC. 7,000 life-sized terracotta warriors each with distinctive facial features were discovered in the vault of the emperor Shihuangdi. The figures were intended to protect the emperor's body from desecration.

The Middle Ages saw the appearance of military motifs in the miniatures of Carolingian – Ottonian Psalter (manuscripts) and gospels. A miniature Battle of Tours and Poitiers between the Frankish and Arabic armies from 732 AD dates back into the Merovingian era, while the Carolingian period created the Carolingian cavalry painting detailing cavalry soldier equipment (Sankt Gallen manuscripts). Historical painting spread also in the form of illustrations and mosaics, predominantly with motifs from the Bible and life of Christ.

Od 9. do 11. stoletja, v obdobju normanskih pustošenj po Evropi, so nastale upodobitve normanskih bojnih ladij in vojakov na runskih kamnih in tkaninah; v tistem obdobju so Bizantinci ustvarjali miniature, ki so predstavljale tudi vojaško življenje. Na eni izmed teh je upodobljen napad bizantinske bojne ladje na sovražno ladjo z uporabo grškega ognja.

V visokem in poznem srednjem veku so se vojaški motivi uveljavili tudi na freskah, čeprav je zgodovinsko slikarstvo še naprej živelo predvsem v miniaturah. Te prikazujejo boj za investituro med papeštvom in cesarstvom v drugi polovici 11. in v 12. stoletju, vojaška osvajanja in uspehe križarskih vojn, napad in osvojitve Jeruzalema, osvojitve mesta Tars, bitko pri Askalonu, zasedbo Konstantinopla in vodje križarjev (Rihard Levjesrčni, Ludvik IX ...). V tistem obdobju je nastal tudi portret Friderika Barbarose, ki se je udeležil tretjega križarskega pohoda in nesrečno utonil v rečici Salef v Mali Aziji. Podoben razvoj kot v Evropi je doživelo miniaturno slikarstvo v islamski in indijski umetnosti.

V 14. in 15. stoletju miniature prikazujejo prizore iz stoletne vojne med Francijo in Anglijo, viteške turnirje, v 15. stoletju pa verske boje v Evropi in preganjanja heretikov.

V 16. in 17. stoletju so umetniki historičnega slikarstva upodobili številne vojne med katoliki in protestanti s političnim ozadjem v obliki bakrorezov, miniatur, ilustracij in barvnih bakropisov. Prikazali so tudi nasilje nad protestanti, zlasti nad hugenoti (šentjernejska noč).

Velika doba historičnega slikarstva je bila 17. stoletje z baročnim ustvarjanjem Rembrandta, Rubensa in Velazqueza. Tako npr. Velazquezova Predaja Brede prikazuje resničen dogodek iz vojne med Nizozemsko in Španijo in je vrhunec te slikarske zvrsti, saj so na njej upodobljene tudi podreditev poražene Nizozemske in spravljivo naravnane roke zmagoslavčnih Špancev v človeški podobi. Tedaj so že prevladovala olja na platnu, ki nakazujejo zaton miniaturnega slikarstva.

V 19. stoletju so historično slikarstvo razvijali David, Delacroix in Goya. David je postal Napoleonov dvorni slikar in je na platnih častil cesarja, Delacroix (Svoboda vodi ljudstvo, 1830) in Goya (Streljanje upornikov, 1814) pa sta

The period from the 9th to the 11th centuries, i.e. during the time of the Norman ravages in Europe, brought images of Norman battle ships and soldiers on rune stones and fabric. During the same period, miniatures depicting military life were also created in Byzantine. One of them shows an attack of a Byzantine battle ship on an enemy ship with the use of Greek fire.

During the High and Late Middle Ages military motifs became popular on frescos as well, although historical painting continued to exist mainly in the form of miniatures. These present the dispute over power between the papacy and Caesar's state in the second half of the 11th and 12th centuries; military conquests and successes of the Crusades: the attack on and conquering of Jerusalem, the conquest of the city of Tarsus, the Ashqelon battle, the occupation of Constantinople, and the leaders of the Crusades (Richard the Lion-Hearted, Louis IX, ...). The portrait of Frederick Barbarosa participating in the 3rd Crusade march, who drowned in the little river of Salef in Asia Minor, also originates from this time. Miniature painting in Islamic and Indian art took a similar course of development.

The 14th and 15th century miniatures show scenes from the Hundred Years' War between France and England, knights' tournaments, and religious fights, while the 15th century works include religious fights in Europe and prosecution of heresy.

The 16th and 17th century artists created a number of paintings presenting wars between Roman Catholics and Protestants, which were politically coloured. They created their work in the form of copper engravings, miniatures, illustrations and colour copper-plate inscriptions. They also depicted the violence over Protestants, especially over the Huguenots (The Šentjernej Night).

The great period of historical painting began in the 17th century with the baroque work of Rembrandt, Rubens and Velázquez. The Velázquez Surrender of Breda was based on a true event from the war between the Netherlands and Spain. As a culmination of this art style, the painting shows the human character with the submission of the defeated Dutch and the arm of the victorious Spaniards stretched out for reconciliation. Typical of this period are oil paintings which already indicate the decline of miniature painting.

The beginners of 19th century historic painting were David, Delacroix and Goya. Whereas David became Napoleon's court

ubrala povsem nasprotno smer s kritiko tiranije, vojnega nasilja in grozot.

V 20. stoletju je bil najbolj izrazit predstavnik historičnega slikarstva Picasso z Guernico, ki je nastala kot obsodba bombnega napada na vas Guernica med špansko državljansko vojno. Hkrati izraža obsodbo napadalne vojne in uporabo sredstev za množično uničevanje.

Historično slikarstvo na slovenskih tleh in med slovenskimi umetniki je raziskano le delno, natančneje le njegov del v 19. stoletju. Poleg tega raziskovalci historičnega slikarstva menijo, da je premalo umetnin te zvrsti, ki bi jih bilo mogoče preučiti.

V VM hranimo majhno zbirko slik in kipov, ki so nastali med NOB in v obdobju soerealizma po vojni. Večino eksponatov smo pridobili z donacijami umetnikov in ustanov.

Likovna umetnost v NOB je nastala v letih od 1941 do 1945. Umetniki so ustvarjali v ilegali. Tedaj se je razvila predvsem partizanska grafika. Najvidnejši predstavnik te smeri je bil Božidar Jakac, ki je utrl pot tej zvrsti z realističnimi portreti. Enega izmed teh hranimo tudi v VM. To je portret komandanta Jake Avšiča, ki je nastal v Črmošnjicah marca 1944 (ročni odtis).

V VM si želimo povečati zbirko slik z motivi vojaškega življenja, predvsem iz starejšega obdobja slovenske vojaške zgodovine in iz osamosvojitvene vojne, zato smo jih začeli načrtno odkupovati in reproducirati.

XI. Zbirka pečatov in šampiljk

Zbirka pečatov in šampiljk je s približno 1500 kosi ena od najobsežnejših v Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske. Muzej hrani praktično vse doslej uporabljane pečate enot Slovenske vojske in organov Ministrstva za obrambo, ker pridobi 3 izvode, preden preostale po umiku iz uporabe fizično uničijo. Naš cilj je zbrati tudi pečate vojaških enot, ki so delovale na našem ozemlju pred osamosvojitvijo Slovenije. Zbiranje in shranjevanje pečatov in

painter and admirer, Delacroix (Liberty Leading the People, 1830) and Goya (Third of May, 1814) took a completely opposite direction by criticizing tyranny, violence and atrocities of war.

The most expressive representative of historic painting in the 20th century was Picasso with his Guernica created out of condemnation of the bomb attack on the village of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War. The painting is also a sharp criticism of the offensive war and the use of weapons of mass destruction.

There has been little research done into historic painting on Slovenian soil and among Slovenian artists. It focuses mainly on the 19th century, while the early periods remain almost untouched. Another reason for this, frequently mentioned by researchers of historic painting, is the actual absence of works of art to be studied.

The SAF Military Museum has a small collection of paintings and statues created during the Yugoslav People's Liberation War (NOB) and in the period of socialist realism after the war. The majority of exhibits were donated by artists and institutions.

The NOB paintings which date back to the period 1941-1945 were created as part of the underground movement. Partisan graphics was the predominant form of the time. The most renowned representative of this genre is Božidar Jakac, who had paved the way for this style with realistic portraits. One of them portraying Commander Jaka Avšič also belongs to museum collection. It was created in March 1944 (lithograph) in Črmošnjice.

With the aim of expanding the present collection of paintings with military life motifs, in particular from the early period of Slovenian military history and from the period of the Slovenian War for Independence, the museum has initiated planned purchase and reproduction of these works of art.

XI. Collection of Seals and Rubber Stamps

With 1,500 pieces, the collection of seals and rubber stamps accounts for one of the biggest collections of the SAF Military Museum. The museum owns practically all hitherto known seals used by the Slovenian Armed Forces' units and the Ministry of Defence bodies. Prior to their

šampiljk pripore k preučevanju vojaške zgodovine, saj prek njih lahko npr. spremljamo premeščanje enot iz kraja v kraj ali njihova preimenovanja.

Beseda pečat izvira iz nemške Petschaft (odtis). Izvirno je pomenil odtis likov ali besed, ki so v negativu vgravirani na pečatnike, v gnetljivo snov, ki nato otrdi in obdrži obliko. Šampiljka pa je barven (črnilo) znak, ki ga s tiskalne ploskve istoimenske naprave odtisnemo na neko drugo ploskev, običajno papir.

Potem ko so konec 17. in v začetku 18. stoletja evropske države začele upravne reforme, so te zajele tudi vojsko. To se je med drugim kazalo v tem, da so imele od tedaj svoje pečate tudi vojaške ustanove in enote, tudi tiste na slovenskem ozemlju. Ta praksa se je nato nadaljevala do konca obstoja Habsburške monarhije ter v Kraljevini SHS oz. Jugoslaviji. Med okupacijo slovenskega ozemlja med drugo svetovno vojno so se pojavili prvi pečati slovenskih vojaških enot, ki so jih izdelovali v partizanskih delavnicah, uporabljale pa so jih vse enote NOV in POS. Po koncu vojne so bile slovenske vojaške enote vključene v novonastalo JLA, ki je uporabljala svoje pečate. Tem so nato po letu 1968 sledili tudi pečati enot slovenske TO, ki so ostali v uporabi vse do osamosvojitve leta 1991.



withdrawal from use, the museum receives 3 specimens of each. Our aim is also to have a collection of seals that belong to units stationed in the territory of Slovenia prior to its independence. The collection and preservation of seals and rubber stamps is a helpful tool in studying military history as it can, for instance, give us some insight on unit movement between different locations or their renaming.

The word "pečat" (eng. seal) originates from the German expression "Petschaft" (eng. print). It originally referred to printed shapes or words engraved in negative into signet rings made from mouldable materials which solidify and keep their shape. A rubber stamp, on the other hand, is a coloured (tinted) sign attached to the printing surface of the device used for printing on other surfaces, usually paper.

The administration reforms launched by European countries at the end of the 17th and in the beginning of the 18th centuries encompassed the armed forces as well. An indication of this was also the introduction of seals for military institutions and units, including the ones in the Slovenian territory. This practice remained until the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy and later on through the period of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and Yugoslavia. During the WW II occupation of the Slovenian territory, the first seals of Slovenian partisan military units appeared. They were produced by partisan workshops and used by all units of the National Liberation Army (NOV) and Slovenian Partisan (POS) units. After the war, Slovenian military units were integrated into the newly established Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), which had already used its own seals. The year 1968 saw the introduction of the seals of Slovenian Territorial Defence (TD) units, which remained in use throughout the period up to Slovenian independence in 1991.



XII. Zbirka knjižnega gradiva

Vsklopu VMSV imamo tudi interno knjižnico. Večino gradiva je VM pridobil od KIC (z odpisom njihovega knjižnega gradiva), del pa z donacijami drugih knjižnic in šol ter z nakupom. Zdaj v interni knjižnici hranimo 1657 enot. Knjižno gradivo lahko tematsko razdelimo na več obdobj:

- pred prvo svetovno vojno in med njo
- med obema svetovnima vojnama
- med drugo svetovno vojno
- po drugi svetovni vojni do leta 1990
- med pripravami na osamosvojitve in osamosvojitveno vojno
- po osamosvojitvi Slovenije.

Poleg knjižnega gradiva hranimo tudi periodiko, med katero sodijo: revija Slovenska vojska, Obramba, Bilten slovenske vojske, Zgodovinski časopis, Zborniki vojaške zgodovine ipd. V okviru knjižnice zbiramo tudi avdiovizualno gradivo, ki je priloga periodike (npr. DVD-ji).

XIII. Digitalni vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske

Tehnološko-raziskovalni projekt Digitalni Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske (DVMSV) je namenjen izdelavi digitalnega vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, ki bo omogočal široko dostopnost do podatkov ter preprosto, prenosljivo in nadgradljivo bazo podatkov za informativne namene, izobraževanje in usposabljanje na vojaškem področju in področju vojaške zgodovine na ozemlju Republike Slovenije.

Razvojne dejavnosti bodo omogočile vzpostavitev celovitega sistema spletnih strani in digitalnega prikaza vsebin slovenske vojaške zgodovine in povzročile izvedbo prototipa digitalizacije vojaških zbirk, s čimer bodo vzpostavljeni temeljni pogoji za izdelavo virtualnega vojaškega muzeja v Kadetnici v Mariboru in tudi drugje.

XII. Collection of Book Material

An integral part of the SAF Military Museum is also an internal library. The majority of its materials were acquired from the Library and Information Centre by deaccession of their books, and part of the collection was obtained through donations from other libraries and schools, and through purchase. Currently, the collection contains 1,657 units. In terms of its contents, the material covers the following periods:

- before and during WWI
- during the wars
- WW II
- from WW II up to 1990
- preparations for independence and the war for independence
- period after Slovenian independence

In addition to books, the library collection also includes publications, such as Slovenska vojska (Slovenian Armed Forces Magazine), Obramba (Defence Magazine), Bilten slovenske vojske (Slovenian Armed Forces' Bulletin), Zgodovinski časopis (History Magazine), Zborniki vojaške zgodovine (Collections of Military History Articles), etc. The library also holds collections of audio-visual materials which supplement various publications (e.g. DVDs).

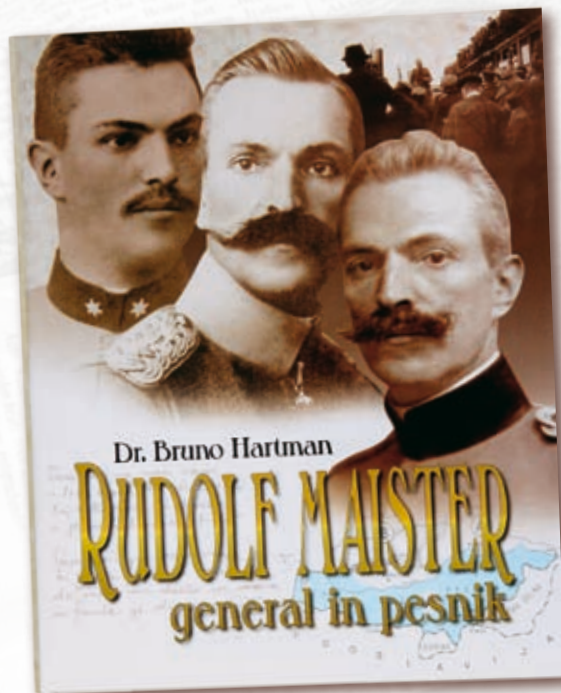
XIII. Digital Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces

The purpose of the technological research project Digital Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces is to develop a digital military museum providing good accessibility information and a simple, transferable and upgradeable data base which will be used as a source of information, a military education and training resource as well as a record of military history of the Republic of Slovenia.

The digital museum development activities will enable the creation of a comprehensive website system and a digital presentation of Slovenian military history materials. The aforementioned activities will result in the development of a digital military collection prototype, thereby creating fundamental conditions for the creation of a virtual military museum, located in the former military academy in Maribor and elsewhere.



Janez J. Švajncer, Vojna zgodovina
Janez J. Švajncer: War History



dr. Bruno Hartman, Rudolf Maister – general in pesnik
Dr Bruno Hartman: Rudolf Maister – General and Poet



Zbirka Slovenija na vojaškem zemljevidu
1763–1787

The collection "Slovenia in Military Maps
1763–1787"

XIV. Razstave VMSV

VMSV je doslej pripravil številne tematske razstave in jih predstavil javnosti na več kot sedemdesetih postavitvah v Sloveniji, Avstriji, Italiji, Kanadi in na sedežu NATA v Bruslju.

Vojna za Slovenijo

Razstava "Vojna za Slovenijo 1991" sodi med večje in pomembnejše razstave, ki jih je v kratkem času delovanja pripravil Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske.

Gre za celovit prikaz delovanja slovenskih obrambnih sil v vojni za ohranitev slovenske samostojnosti in suverenosti. Pripravili smo jo v počastitev spomina na usodne in prelomne trenutke slovenske zgodovine, po drugi strani pa smo želeli obiskovalcem predstaviti takratno najpomembnejše dogajanje. Enakovredno so predstavljeni dokumenti in fotografije o boju in delovanju tako Teritorialne obrambe Republike Slovenije kot Slovenske milice, Civilne zaščite in drugih, ki so pomembno prispevali k obrambi samostojne Slovenije. Ob razstavi je v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku izšla knjiga avtorja Albina Mikuliča *Osamosvojitvena vojna*.

Manevrska struktura narodne zaščite

Razstava *Uporniki* z razlogom je namenjena najširšemu krogu ljudi, predvsem mlajšim generacijam, ki ne bi smele pozabiti pogumnih dejanj svojih staršev, drugih sorodnikov in prijateljev, ki so v tistih težkih in burnih časih, ko se je odločalo o usodi slovenskega naroda, tvegali življenja za njihovo lepšo in varnejšo prihodnost. Prvi del razstave predstavlja obdobje političnih sprememb v Sloveniji od aretacije »četverice« do prvih demokratičnih volitev v Sloveniji po 52 letih.

Osrednji del razstave je namenjen korenitim spremembam na obrambnem področju. Oddaja orožja v skladišča JLA je pomenila razorožitev Teritorialne obrambe. Kot odgovor

XIV. Exhibitions of the SAF MM

SAF Military Museum has to this date prepared several thematic exhibitions which have been on display in Slovenia, Austria, Italy, and Canada, and in NATO Headquarters in Brussels on more than seventy occasions.

Slovenia's War for Independence

The »1991 Slovenia's War for Independence« exhibition ranks among the largest and the most important exhibitions prepared by the SAF Military Museum during the short period of its operation. The exhibition provides a comprehensive representation of the operation of the Slovenian Armed Forces during the war for Slovenia's independence and sovereignty. The SAF Military Museum prepared the exhibition to honour the memory of critical and decisive moments at that point in Slovenian history as well as to present to the public some of the most important developments of that time. The exhibition includes both documents and photographs providing record of the battles and operations of the Territorial Defence of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenian Police Forces, Civil Protection and other participants who significantly contributed to the defence of the independent Slovenia. As part of the exhibition, the book entitled "Slovenia's War for Independence" written by Albin Mikulič was published in Slovene and English.

National Defence Manoeuvre Structure

The target audience of the »Rebels With a Cause« exhibition is general public, particularly younger generations who should not forget the brave acts of their fathers, mothers, relatives and friends who risked their lives for a better and safer future for generations to come. The first part of the exhibition represents the period of political changes in Slovenia which began with the arrest of the »Trial of Four« defendants and ended with the first Slovenian democratic election in 52 years.

The heart of the exhibition provides record of the profound changes made in the Slovenian defence system. The Territorial Defence was disarmed by having to hand in their weapons to



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO



SLOVENSKA VOJSKA

Vabi na ogled razstave



Ljubljana, november 2004

na to je nastala vojaška organizacija, ki so jo poimenovali Manevrska struktura narodne zaščite. Prej kot v pol leta je bilo vanjo vključenih več kot 22.000 pripadnikov.

Pomembno mesto v projektu in tudi na razstavi ima takratna milica, ki je dejavno sodelovala pri nastanku projekta in ves čas pozneje, predvsem pri varovanju ključnih ljudi, prevozov orožja in dokumentov. Predstavljeni so tudi vsi organizatorji MSNZ v Sloveniji. Ob razstavi je v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku izšla knjiga avtorja Albina Mikuliča Uporniki z razlogom.

Rudolf Maister

Leta 2004 smo pripravili razstavo ob 130. obletnici rojstva in 70. obletnici smrti generala Rudolfa Maistra. Na 26 razstavnih panojih smo predstavili njegovo življenjsko pot od rojstva 28. marca 1874 v Kamniku do smrti 26. julija 1934 na Uncu. Poseben sklop razstave je bil namenjen njegovi vojaški karieri od šolanja v domobranski kadetnici na Dunaju v obdobju Avstro-Ogrske do pridobitve čina generala 1. novembra 1918.

Vendar Rudolf Maister ni bil samo vojak, temveč tudi avtor zgodovinskih člankov, slikar, zbiralec knjig, mentor mladih in organizator kulturnega, zlasti literarnega življenja – ta del njegovega delovanja smo predstavili v drugem delu razstave.

Pri izboru fotografij in preostalega dokumentarnega gradiva smo poskušali kar najbolj prikazati njegovo vsestranskost tudi v okviru takratnega, ne le za Slovence prelomnega obdobja po koncu prve svetovne vojne.

Del razstave je bil namenjen tudi predstavitvi njegovih najožjih sodelavcev, enot, ki jim je poveljeval, ter politikov, ki so imeli tedaj odločilno vlogo.

V zadnjem delu razstave smo prikazali delovanje Rudolfa Maistra v obdobju po upokojitvi leta 1923 do smrti. Na njegovo zadnjo pot od Unca do Maribora, kjer je pokopan, ga je pospremila velika množica ljudi in s tem dokazala, kako velik moč je bil general Rudolf Maister-Vojanov.

YPA depots. In response to the disarmament of the Territorial Defence a new military organisation called »National Defence Manoeuvre Structure« (NDMS) was established. In less than six months the organisation had over 22,000 members.

An important part of the project and exhibition is devoted to the then police force that actively participated in the creation of the project as well as throughout its operation. Its main responsibility was the protection of important persons as well as the transportation of weapons and documents. The exhibition presents all NDMS protagonists in the Republic of Slovenia. Alongside the exhibition, the book titled »Rebels with a Cause« by Albin Mikulič was published in Slovene and English.

Rudolf Maister

In 2004, an exhibition was organised on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of General Rudolf Maister's birth and the 70th anniversary of his death. The 26 exhibition panels represented his life from his birth on 28 March 1874 in Kamnik until his death on 26 July 1934 in Unec. A special part of the exhibition was devoted to his military career, starting with the training he received at the Home Guard Military Academy in Vienna during the period of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and ending with his promotion to the rank of General, 1 November 1918.

However, Rudolf Maister was more than just a member of the military. He was the author of history articles, a painter, book collector, mentor to the young and an organiser of various cultural events, especially literary. This aspect of his life was presented in the second part of the exhibition.

The aim of our selection of photographs and other documents was to give a worthy account of the versatility which Rudolf Maister demonstrated after the First World War, during a rather critical period, not only for Slovenians.

Another part of the exhibition was devoted to the presentation of Maister's close cooperatives, the units he commanded and the politicians making decisions at the time.



General Rudolf Maister
General Rudolf Maister

Boji za severno mejo 1918–1919

Razstavo smo pripravili ob 85. obletnici bojev za severno mejo. Časovno je zajela dogajanje pred prvo svetovno vojno in tudi med njo s poudarkom predvsem na narodnem gibanju Slovencev in zahtevi, zapisani v Majniški deklaraciji. Sledi prikaz razpada Avstro-Ogrske ter obdobja države in Kraljevine SHS.

V naslednjem sklopu je bil na razstavi predstavljen Rudolf Maister od njegovega prevzema vojaških oblasti na Spodnjem Štajerskem (1. novembra 1918) do oblikovanja vojaških enot z močno okrepljeno narodno zavestjo, ki so bile pripravljene vojaško zavarovati narodnostne meje. Sledil je prikaz prodiranja slovenskih vojakov in zavzetja slovenskega narodnostnega ozemlja na Koroškem in Štajerskem do sklenitve premirja 1919. Zadnji sklop obravnava vdor avstrijske vojske na slovensko ozemlje in posledičen umik Maistrovih borcev s Koroške do mirovne konference v Parizu, kjer je bil sprejet sklep o plebiscitarni odločitvi glede prihodnosti Slovencev.

Hrumenje tišine

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske je razstavo Hrumenje tišine prvič odprl 5. oktobra 2005 v avli MORS, na ogled je bila do 25. novembra. Od 9. marca do 31. maja 2006 je razstava gostovala v Muzeju novejšje zgodovine Slovenije, od 7. novembra 2006 do 3. februarja 2007 pa v Muzeju narodne osvoboditve v Mariboru. Razdeljena je v tri vsebinske sklope.

V prvem sklopu je prikazan prizor po bitki nekje na soški fronti. Obiskovalec lahko vidi ostanke neeksplozivnih granat, mitralješko gnezdo z mitraljezom schwarzlose M 1907/12 in dele opreme poveljniškega mesta s poljskim telefonom. V posebnih vitrinah so na ogled še načrti s kompasom, pištola, sablje in medalje. Nobene vojske si ne moremo predstavljati brez vojaške godbe, ki jo simbolno ponazarja kontrabas bombardon z notami, ter brez zdravstvene in sanitetne oskrbe, zato je posebej prikazan del sanitetne opreme vojakov na soški fronti.

Fight for the Northern Border 1918 –1919

The exhibition was organised on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of conflicts for the Slovenian northern border. It presented the developments before and during the First World War, focusing mainly on the Slovenian national movement and the requirements set in the May Declaration. The following part of the exhibition presented the dissolution of Austria-Hungary and the period of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The next part of the exhibition focused on Rudolf Maister and the period from his assuming of power in Lower Styria (1 November 1918) to the formation of military units with strong national awareness. This part was followed by the presentation of the movement of Slovenian soldiers and their occupation of the Slovenian national territory in the regions of Carinthia and Styria, ending with the signing of armistice in 1919. The last part of the exhibition presented the period of Austrian invasion of the Slovenian territory and the retreat of Maister's troops from Carinthia, ending with the Paris peace conference where it was concluded that the future of Slovenians was to be decided at a plebiscite.

The Roaring of Silence

The exhibition was first presented in the main hall of the Slovenian Ministry of Defence on 5 October 2005 and remained on display until 25 November 2005. From 9 March to 31 May 2006 it was moved to the Museum of Modern History of Slovenia, and continued its tour to the Museum of National Liberation Maribor between 7 November 2006 and 3 February 2007. The exhibition included three theme segments.

The first segment opens with a scene in the aftermath of a battle somewhere on the Isonzo Front. Fragments of unexploded grenades, a machine gun nest with a "schwarzlose" M 1907/12 machine gun and parts of the command post equipment with a field telephone device are put on display. Special glass cases feature maps with compasses, pistols, sabres and medals. A double bass bombardon and sheet music symbolizing a military band, and medical support units as essential elements of every armed forces are also displayed. Medical support units are presented



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO



SLOVENSKA VOJSKA

HRUMENJE TIŠINE

Razstava v spomin na bojevanje Slovencev na Soški fronti v letih 1915-1917

VOJAŠKI MUZEJ SLOVENSKE VOJSKE

Katalog ob razstavi o bojevanju Slovencev na Soški fronti v letih 1915-1917
Catalogue of the exhibition "Slovenians on the Isonzo Front during 1915-1917"

Drugi sklop razstave so informativni panoji, prek katerih se obiskovalci lahko seznanijo z ozadjem velike vojne.

Tretji sklop predstavlja velik pano z označenimi najpomembnejšimi kraji v Posočju in mesti spopadov. Prikazan je pogled iz zraka na celotno območje soške fronte.

Razstava ognjenega orožja

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske je svojo zbirko ognjenega orožja popolnil z zbirko orožja Janeza Hartmana, ki jo je ta javnosti predstavil 14. februarja 2007 v avli Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Slovenije.

Zbirka vsebuje 20 primerkov pušk, pištol in revolverjev, ki so jih uporabljali na evropskih bojiščih od konca 18. stoletja do druge svetovne vojne. Gre po večini za primerke, ki so jih uporabljali tudi slovenski vojaki, podčastniki in častniki, ki so se borili za Avstro-Ogrsko.

Med izjemnimi primerki je vredno omeniti avstrijsko konjeniško pištolo kremenjačo M1798, ki je bila v rabi od Napoleonovih vojn do sredine 19. stoletja. Med revolverji omenimo belgijski warnant na prelom, ki je bil v naših krajih med najbolj razširjenimi. Kljub temu so danes primerki revolverja s sistemom na prelom zelo redki. Zanimiva je tudi dolgoceвна puška kremenjača tipa tančica, ki je značilna balkanska puška, kakršne so prinesli udeleženci zasedbe Bosne in Hercegovine leta 1878 kot vojno trofejo.

Obiskovalca prevzame tudi japonska karabinka arisaka, model republika mexicana, ki je izjemno redko ohranjen primerok. V naše kraje so jo prinesli kot avstro-ogrski vojni plen z ruske fronte. Prav tako so kot vojni plen v naše kraje prinesli ameriško puško repetirko winchester M1866, ki je v svetovnem merilu izjemno cenjeno staro orožje. Ne nazadnje velja omeniti še revolversko karabinko sistema colt, ki je bila izdelana okoli leta 1860, verjetno po unikatnem naročilu avstrijskega častnika pri innsbrških puškarjih, ki so izdelovali častniške revolverje po licenci Samuela Colta iz leta 1849.

Izjemnih primerkov je še veliko, poleg teh nameravamo zbirko popolniti še z novimi.

with various items of medical equipment which were available to soldiers on the Isonzo Front.

The second segment, presented in the form of information panels, covers the background information on the Great War.

The third segment includes air images of major towns and villages in the Soča Valley area and locations of conflicts along the Isonzo Front.

Firearms Exhibition

The Firearms Collection of the SAF Military Museum was supplemented with a collection of weapons by Janez Hartman, and presented to the public on 14 February 2007 in the main hall of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia.

The collection is comprised of 20 examples of rifles, pistols and revolvers used in European battlefields from the end of the 18th century up to WW II. The majority of items were also used by Slovenian soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers in the Austro-Hungarian forces.

In the collection there is an exceptional piece of the M1798 Austrian flintlock cavalry pistol used from the time of the Napoleonic Wars to the mid 19th century. The revolver collection includes a fine example of the Belgian made Warnant revolver, which represents one of the revolvers most widely used in Slovenia. Nowadays, however, they are very rare. Another interesting item from this collection is a long barrel flintlock rifle, typical of the Balkans area, which was brought to this area in 1878 by the conquerors of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a war trophy.

Visitors will be impressed with the Japanese carbine Arisaka, model Republica Mexicana, a rare example that has been preserved. It was brought to Slovenia as part of the spoils of war from the Russian Front. The US Winchester M1866 repeating rifle was brought to Slovenia in a similar way. This rifle has been highly valued as an antique worldwide. Worth mentioning is also the Colt revolver produced around 1860. Most likely it was custom-made for an Austrian officer by the Innsbruck rifle manufacturers, who based their rifle production on the 1849 Samuel Colt licence.

The collection which encompasses many other fine examples will be supplemented with new items.



**Japonska karabinka arisaka, model Republika
mexicana 1913**

*Japanese carbine Arisaka, model Republica
Mexicana 1913*



Nemški vojaški revolver M 1883

M 1883 German Reichsrevolver



Avstrijska pištola steyer

Austrian Steyer pistol



Belgijska pištola browning FN 1900

Browning FN 1900 Belgian pistol



Avstrijska pištola deringer

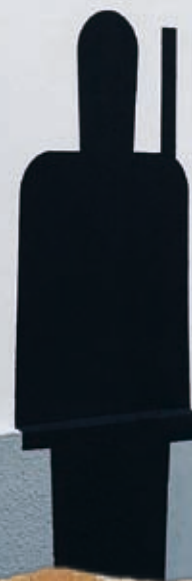
Austrian Deringer pistol

Park vojaške zgodovine Pivka

19. septembra 2006 sta v nekdanjem vojaškem kompleksu Hrastje ob Pivki obrambni minister Karel Erjavec in župan občine Pivka Robert Smrdelj uradno odprla Park vojaške zgodovine. V njem je stalna oklepno-artilerijska zbirka, ki predstavlja zgodovino teh vojaških naprav na območju Slovenije. Razstava se začne s panoji, namenjenimi tankovskemu odredu, ki so ga vzpostavili pri glavnem štabu NOV in PO Slovenije takoj po kapitulaciji Italije 8. septembra 1943. Odred je sestavljala zaplenjena italijanska oklepna tehnika z območja južne Slovenije in Istre. Pot vodi do prvega eksponata, lepo ohranjenega tanka M3A3 stuart, s katerim je bila oborožena 1. tankovska brigada NOVJ, prva večja oklepna enota partizanske vojske, ustanovljena ob pomoči zahodnih zaveznikov (Združenega kraljevstva). Na prostoru poleg stuarta je z besedilom in fotografijami kakovostno predstavljena pot Prve tankovske brigade. Prav tako sta poleg tanka vitrini, v katerih so uniforme in oprema vojakov 1. tankovske brigade, ter predmeti, ki se navezujejo na tank stuart. Razstava se nadaljuje s tankom T - 34, po mnenju številnih najbolj slavnim tankom druge svetovne vojne, s katerin je bila oborožena 2. tankovska brigada NOVJ. Ta je bila ustanovljena v ZSSR; njena bojna pot je predstavljena na panojih, prav tako z zanimivimi fotografijami. V vitrinah je oprema tanka T - 34 ter uniforme in oprema vojakov 2. tankovske birgade, vse je sovjetskega izvora, saj je brigado oborožila in opremila Rdeča armada. Naslednja tanka v zbirki sta ameriška M4A3 sherman, ki izvira iz druge svetovne vojne, in M 47 patton, ki je nastal takoj po njej. Oba sta prišla v naše kraje kot pomoč ZDA takratni jugoslovanski vojski po informbirojevskem sporu Jugoslavije in Sovjetske zveze. V vitrini ob tankih so predmeti ameriškega izvora, ki so prav tako prišli v naše kraje kot del ameriške pomoči. V omenjeno obdobje sodi tudi samohodni top M 36 jackson, ki je nastal med drugo svetovno vojno za boj proti nemškimi tankom, vendar se je kot dediščina JLA ohranil v oborožitvi Slovenske vojske še do sredine 90. let prejšnjega stoletja. Samohodni top M 36 je poseben »dragulj« oklepno-artilerijske zbirke, saj sodi med

TANK AND
ARTILLERY
COLLECTION

TANK
ARTI
ZBIK





Park of Military History in Pivka

On 19 September 2006, Defence Minister Karl Erjavec and Mayor of Pivka Municipality Robert Smerdelj officially opened the Park of Military History in the former military complex of Hrastje. The Park of Military History includes a permanent exhibition of armoured and artillery collections representing the historical development of weapons on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The exhibition starts with information boards dedicated to a tank detachment which had been formed as part of the main headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments of Slovenia, immediately after Italian capitulation on 8 September 1943. The detachment included confiscated Italian armoured equipment from the regions of southern Slovenia and Istria. The exhibition leads to a well preserved M3A3 Stuart tank, which was used by the 1st Tank Brigade of the People's Liberation Army, the first major armoured unit of the partisan army established with the support of Western allies (United Kingdom). Next to the Stuart is the presentation of the 1st Tank Brigade in text and photos. The surrounding area of the tank includes two showcases with uniforms and equipment of the 1st Tank Brigade, and items associated with the Stuart tank. Another item of the exhibition is the T-34 tank, which is generally considered to be one of the most famous tanks of WW II used by the 2nd Tank Brigade of the People's Liberation Army. The history of the brigade which was established in the USSR is presented with several information boards and interesting photographs. The glass cases include the tank T-34 equipment as well as the uniforms and equipment of the soldiers of the 2nd Tank Brigade. Since the brigade was armed and equipped by the Red Army, all the equipment is of Russian origin. The collection further includes the US M4A3 Sherman tank from WW II and the M47 Patton tank manufactured after WW II. Both tanks came to Slovenia as US help to the Yugoslav military at the time after the dispute during the Informbiro period between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Next to the tanks are items of US origin that were brought to Slovenia as part of US aid. The M36 Jackson self-propelled gun is one of them. Developed during WW II to counter German tanks, the tank was kept as a part of the Yugoslav People's Army legacy in the armament of the Slovenian

redkejše primerke oklepnih vozil iz druge svetovne vojne. Ameriškega izvora ter iz druge svetovne vojne sta tudi oklepna kolesnika M 8 greyhound in M3 scoutcar, ki sta prav tako zelo lepo obnovljena in na ogled.

Poleg oklepnikov so v zbirki tudi topovi, ki so predvsem zapuščina nemške vojske iz druge svetovne vojne. Tako je v zbirki nemška havbica leFH M18/40 kalibra 105 mm, eno od najbolj znanih nemških topniških orožij iz druge svetovne vojne. Protitankovska topa schneider M 1937 kalibra 47 mm in pak 97/38 kalibra 75 mm sta francoskega izvora, vendar je oba uporabljala nemška vojska. Njena zapuščina sta tudi protiletalska topa flak M 30 in M 38, oba kalibra 20 mm, ki ju je še dolgo po drugi svetovni vojni uporabljala slovenska Teritorialna obramba. Zdaj je v zbirki tudi jugoslovanski gorski top M 48 B1 kalibra 76 mm, ki je nastal takoj po drugi svetovni vojni. V artilerijski zbirki je še kotiček, posvečen Juriju Vegi, ki je sicer bolj znan kot matematik, vendar je bil predvsem artilerijski častnik avstrijske vojske. Kot topničar se je bojeval v vojnah proti Turkom in Francozom, načrtoval in izdelal je tudi možnar, ki ga je dolgo uporabljala avstrijska vojska.

Razstavljeno zbirko dopolnjujejo vitrine, namenjene drugi svetovni vojni v Sloveniji ter tankovskemu in artilerijskemu vojskovanju v njej. Tako lahko v prvi vitrini, ki predstavlja italijanske okupatorje, vidimo slike italijanskega topništva, ki poleti 1941 paradira v Ljubljani. V vitrini je še značilno orožje in oprema italijanskega vojaka, med drugim italijanska tankovska čelada iz druge svetovne vojne. Druga vitrina predstavlja nemško okupatorsko vojsko, na slikah so nemški vojaki in tanki med bojevanjem v Kočevju decembra 1943. V vitrini je tudi značilna oprema nemških vojakov in znani nemški »šmajser« oziroma brzostrelka MP 40. Naslednja vitrina predstavlja slovenske partizane z različnim protioklepnim orožjem. V vitrini je še partizansko protioklepno orožje: protitankovski puški, sovjetska PTRD M 1941 kal. 14,5 mm in angleška BOYS Mk. I kal. 13,97 mm, ter angleški protitankovski minometalec PIAT. Pri popolnitvi vitrin z orožjem in opremo sta pomagala Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije iz Ljubljane in Vojaski muzej Lokev oziroma lastnik Srečko Rože.





Armed Forces as late as the mid nineties of the previous century. The M 36 self-propelled gun is a unique »diamond« of the armoured and artillery collection and a rare example of armoured vehicles from WW II. The M 8 Greyhound and M3 Scoutcar armoured wheeled vehicles originating in WW II are also of US origin and well preserved pieces of this type of equipment.

In addition to armoured vehicles, the collection also includes guns primarily of German origin and from WW II. The German leFH M18/40 105 mm howitzer represents one of the most famous German artillery weapons from WW II. The Schneider M 1937 47 mm and Pak 97/38 75 mm anti-tank guns are of French origin, although used by the German army. The Flak M 30 and M 38 anti-aircraft guns, both 20 mm calibre, also belong to the German legacy and were used long after WW II by Slovenian Territorial Defence Forces. The present collection also includes the Yugoslav made M 48 B1 76 mm mountain gun developed after WW II. Part of the artillery collection is dedicated to Jurij Vega, a renowned mathematician, who also served in the Austrian army as an artillery officer. As a gunner, he fought against the Turks and French, and also designed and made a mortar used for quite some time in the Austrian army.

The exhibited collections are supplemented with glass cases that are dedicated to Slovenia during WW II as well as to gun and artillery fighting on Slovenian soil. The first case represents Italian occupational forces with photos of Italian artillery forces on parade in the summer of 1941 in Ljubljana. Some typical pieces of weapons and personal equipment of Italian soldiers, including an Italian tank helmet from WW II, can also be seen. The second glass case represents the German occupational army with photos depicting German soldiers and tanks involved in a battle in December 1943 in the town of Kočevje. Again several pieces of typical German personal equipment are put on display, among them the famous »Schmeisser« or the MP 40 submachine gun. Another case includes photos of Slovenian partisans with different types of anti-tank weapons. Displayed are also the following items of anti-tank weapons used by partisans: anti-tank rifles, Soviet PTRD M 1941 14.5mm and the UK BOYS Mk. 1, 13.97mm, and the British anti-tank rocket launcher PIAT. The collections of weapons and equipment displayed in glass cases were also contributed by the Museum of Modern History of

Razstava je zdaj le v enem objektu, dopolnjujeta pa jo šečasni razstavi Enotni v zmagi o osamosvojitveni vojni leta 1991 ter Tank je bunker in grobnica, ki predstavlja doživetja vojakov – tankistov s pivškega območja med drugo svetovno vojno. Prihodnje leto bomo začeli obnovo naslednjega objekta, v katerem bo prikazano predvsem obdobje Jugoslovanske ljudske armade, Teritorialne obrambe in Slovenske vojske. Prav tako bomo še dopolnjevali razstavo v prvem objektu.

Slovenia from Ljubljana and Mr. Srečko Rože, the owner of the Lokev Military Museum.

The exhibition is currently located in one of the facilities and is also supplemented with two temporary exhibitions: "United in Victory" on the 1991 War for Independence and "The Tank is a Bunker and a Grave" on the experiences of WW II soldiers – tank crews from the Pivka area. Plans for next year envisage the renovation of another facility which will house an exhibition on the period during the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defence Forces and the Slovenian Armed Forces. The exhibition in the first facility will also be supplemented with new items.



Oklepni avtomobil M8 - greyhound
M8 – Greyhound armoured vehicle



Projekt Enotni v zmagi, VMSV, Muzeja novejšje zgodovine Slovenije in muzeja Slovenske policije obsega multimedijško razstavno postavitve, zbornik ter film s tematiko, posvečeno 15. obletnici demokratičnih sprememb in osamosvojitve naše države.

“United in Victory” is a joint project of the Slovenian National Museum of Contemporary History, the SAF Military Museum and the Museum of the Slovenian Police Force. It is composed of a multimedia exhibition, journal and a film devoted to the 15th anniversary of democratic changes and Slovenia's independence.

ZNANSTVENORAZISKOVALNO IN PEDAGOŠKO DELO TER PUBLICISTIČNA DEJAVNOST

Knjižna zbirka Slovenska vojaška zgodovina

Knjižna zbirka Slovenska vojaška zgodovina s tematiko vojaške in vojne zgodovine Slovencev in slovenskega etničnega prostora je projekt znanstvenoraziskovalnega dela delavcev in zunanjih sodelavcev Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske. Zapisana zgodovina sveta je v veliki meri zgodovina vojskovanja, saj je politična karta sveta, tudi Slovenije, po večini posledica osvajanj, državljanskih uporov in spopadov za neodvisnost. V slovenski vojaški zgodovini je marsikaj ostalo neodkrito in nezapisano. Zato zbirka Slovenska vojaška zgodovina odpira nova poglavja nacionalne vojaške preteklosti ter s tem pomaga razumeti našo sedanost, prav tako pa prispeva k razvoju slovenske vojaške misli.

V zbirki so doslej izšle te knjige:

- Slovenska partizanska in domobranska vojska, Tomaž Kladnik
- Jugoslovanska ljudska armada, Zvezdan Marković
- Naše korenine, Viktor Krajnc

Zbornik Vojaška zgodovina

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske v okviru svoje publicistične dejavnosti pripravlja in izdaja tudi periodično publikacijo z naslovom Vojaška zgodovina. Na leto izide ena številka ali dve. Prva je izšla že leta 2000 in je predstavila vsebino referatov s posveta o novejši vojaški zgodovini na Slovenskem. To je bil prelomni dogodek za publicistično dejavnost v tedanjem Centru za vojaškogodovinsko dejavnost oziroma zdajšnjem Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske kot nasledniku centra, saj je pomenil zagon te dejavnosti in nov prispevek k obravnavi slovenske, pa tudi obče vojaške zgodovine v slovenskem prostoru. Do takrat je v Sloveniji izhajal le Vojnogodovinski zbornik, ki ga izdaja brigadir

SCIENTIFIC, RESEARCH, EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

The Slovenian Military History Book Collection

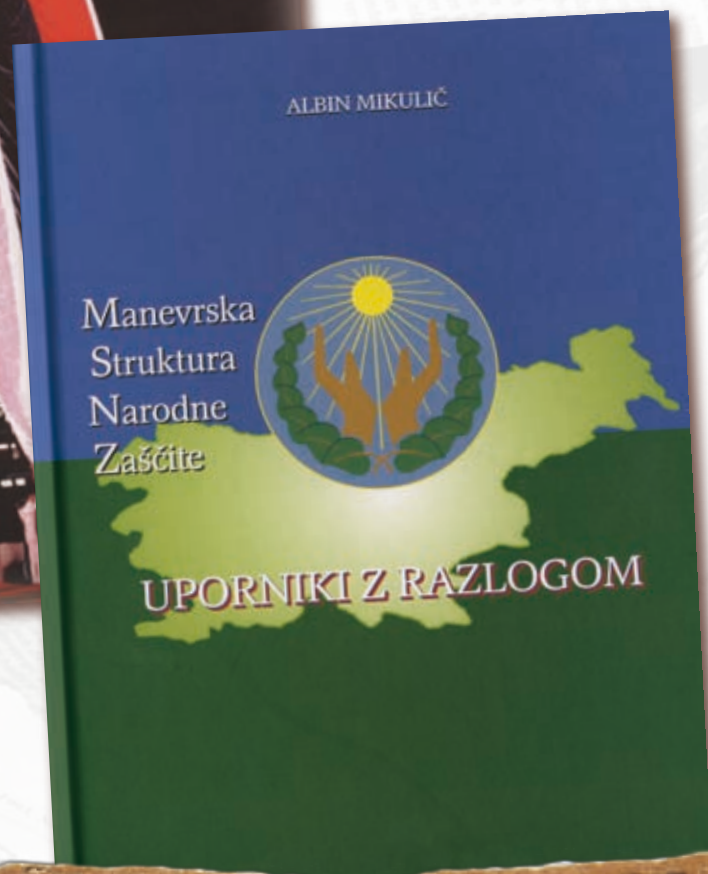
The Slovenian Military History Book Collection on military and war history of Slovenes and Slovene ethnic territory is a research project of the SAF Military Museum which includes internal and external researchers of the museum. The written history of the world can largely be attributed to the history of warfare, as the political map of the world is mainly the consequence of conquests, civil uprisings and conflicts for independence. Slovenia is no exception. Many things remain to be discovered and recorded also in Slovenian military history. The Slovenian Military History Book Collection, therefore, opens up new chapters in the national military past and helps understand the present, but is also essential for the development of Slovenian military science.

The collection includes the following books:

- *Slovenian Partisan and Home Guard by Tomaž Kladnik*
- *Yugoslav People's Army by Zvezdan Marković*
- *Our Heritage, Viktor Krajnc*

Military History Journal

In line with its publishing activities, the SAF Military Museum also regularly prepares and issues one to two editions of the Military History Journal per year. The first edition of the publication, which was issued as early as 2000, covered the papers presented at the conference on modern military history in Slovenia. This was a turning point for the publishing activity of the then Centre for Military History and the present SAF Military Museum as the successor of the centre. It not only encouraged, but also signalled a new approach both to the Slovenian and military history on Slovenian territory in general. Until then, the only Military History Journal had



v pokoju Janez J. Švajncer. V prvih številkah je bila večja pozornost namenjena obravnavi naše polpretekle zgodovine oziroma obdobju osamosvajanja in osamostvojitveni vojni leta 1991. Objavljeni so bili spomini aktivnih udeležencev te vojne, ob njeni 10. obletnici pa je izšla tudi tematska številka. V šesti številki smo začeli objavljati članke, ki obravnavajo slovensko vojaško zgodovino tudi v starejših obdobjih. Zbornik Vojaška zgodovina bo v prihodnje izhajal prenovljen, saj si uredniški odbor prizadeva doseči višjo kakovostno raven, tako vsebinsko kot oblikovno. Poleg strokovnih člankov, razprav in spominov bodo objavljene tudi predstavitve ustanov, ki delujejo na področju vojaške zgodovine po svetu, kongresov in simpozijev, kritike in ocene oziroma recenzije, arhivsko gradivo in prikazi zgodovine posameznih enot, v katerih so kot vojaki delovali Slovenci, ter bibliografije. Prenovljeni zbornik bo tudi dvojezičen, saj bodo vsaj povzetki člankov prevedeni v angleščino.

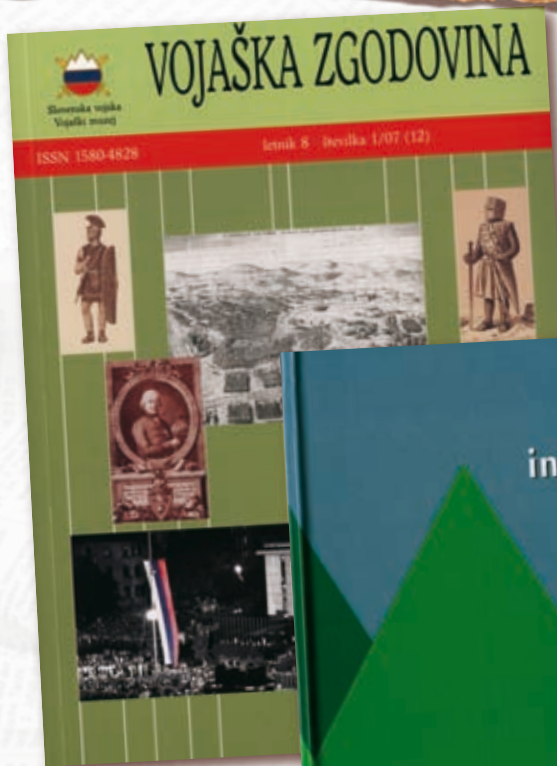
Slovenska vojska v službi domovine

Knjiga avtorja podpolkovnika dr. Tomaža Kladnika predstavlja delovanje Slovenske vojske v prvih petnajstih letih s poudarkom na današnji organiziranosti in delovanju vojske kot celote in njenih poveljstev, enot in zavodov. Prikazan je zgodovinski razvoj Slovenske vojske od Teritorialne obrambe, ki je v vojni za samostojno Slovenijo skupaj s Slovensko policijo v oboroženem spopadu premagala »nepremagljivo« Jugoslovansko ljudsko armado, do sodobne vojske, ki deluje v Severnoatlantskem zavezništvu in Evropski uniji. Leta 2007 je bila izdana druga, dopolnjena izdaja. Obe sta izšli tudi v angleškem jeziku. Vsebina knjige je bila podlaga za film o Slovenski vojski.

been published by the retired brigadier Janez J. Švajncer. The first issues dealt primarily with the analysis of Slovenian recent history and the preparations for and the actual conduct of Slovenia's War for Independence in 1991. The publication included memoirs of active war participants and was additionally supplemented with a special edition at the 10th anniversary of the war. The 6th year of the publication brought articles on Slovenian military history of early historical periods. In the future, the Military History Journal will be published in a new form reflecting the efforts of its editorial board towards higher quality in terms of the contents and design of the publication. In addition to expert articles and papers, and memoirs, the journal will also include presentations of various institutions involved in military history worldwide, congresses and symposiums, critiques, assessments and reviews, archival material, historical overviews of units involving Slovenian soldiers, and bibliographies. The new design of the journal will also include bilingual extracts of articles in Slovene and English.

Slovenian Armed Forces – In the Service of Slovenia

The book describes the activities of the Slovenian Armed Forces during the first fifteen years, with particular emphasis on the present organization and operations of the military as a whole and its commands, units and institutes. The publication provides a historical overview of the Slovenian Armed Forces starting from the Territorial Defence Forces, which defeated the "invincible" Yugoslav People's Army in an armed conflict together with Slovenian police forces, up to modern forces participating in NATO and the European Union. In 2007, the second revised edition of the book was issued. Both editions were also published in English. The book served as the basis for a film on the Slovenian Armed Forces.



MEDNARODNO SODELOVANJE VOJAŠKEGA MUZEJA SV

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske nadaljuje že začrtane usmeritve na področju mednarodnega sodelovanja, opredeljene v Centru za vojaškozgodovinsko dejavnost (CVZD). Prve stike na področju mednarodnega sodelovanja smo vzpostavili s kolegi v sosednji Republiki Hrvaški, kjer so si člani delegacije centra ogledali in spoznali prostore in delo v Vojaškem muzeju Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Hrvaške (MORH) in Središnjem vojnem arhivu MORH. Sodelovanje s kolegi iz omenjenega muzeja vzdržujemo z rednimi srečanji vsaki dve leti do tri, na katerih drug drugemu predstavimo razvoj in delo v svoji ustanovi.

Leta 2001 smo navezali prve stike z Vojaškozgodovinskim inštitutom obrambnih sil Republike Poljske in Vojaškim muzejem avstrijskega obrambnega ministrstva na Dunaju. Tisto leto smo v Sloveniji praznovali deseto obletnico samostojnosti in v CVZD smo pripravili prvo veliko in odmevno razstavo o osamosvojitveni vojni leta 1991. Ob tem so nas obiskali predstavniki avstrijskega vojaškega muzeja in dogovorili smo se, da jim posodimo nekaj razstavljenih eksponatov za njihovo razstavo »Avstrija in razpad Jugoslavije«, ki je bila na ogled od 12. decembra 2001 do 1. aprila 2002. S tem je avstrijski vojaški muzej na Dunaju postal eden izmed naših strateških partnerjev.

V letu 2002 smo navezali stike s predstavniki Kraljeve vojaške akademije v Bruslju v Belgiji. Cilj navezave stikov je bil ustvariti ugodne pogoje in sprožiti postopek za sprejetje Republike Slovenije v Mednarodno komisijo za vojaško zgodovino (International Commission of Military History), ki združuje nacionalne komisije za vojaško zgodovino. Ker Slovenija nima takšne komisije, je CVZD podal pobudo Zvezi zgodovinskih društev Slovenije, da sev njenem okviru ustanovi Sekcija za vojaško zgodovino, ki bi se včlanila v mednarodno komisijo. S tem se je strinjal tudi predsednik mednarodne komisije prof. dr. Luc de Vos. Po več let trajajočih usklajevanjih je Slovenija leta 2007 postala članica komisije, ki ima že približno 35 članic.

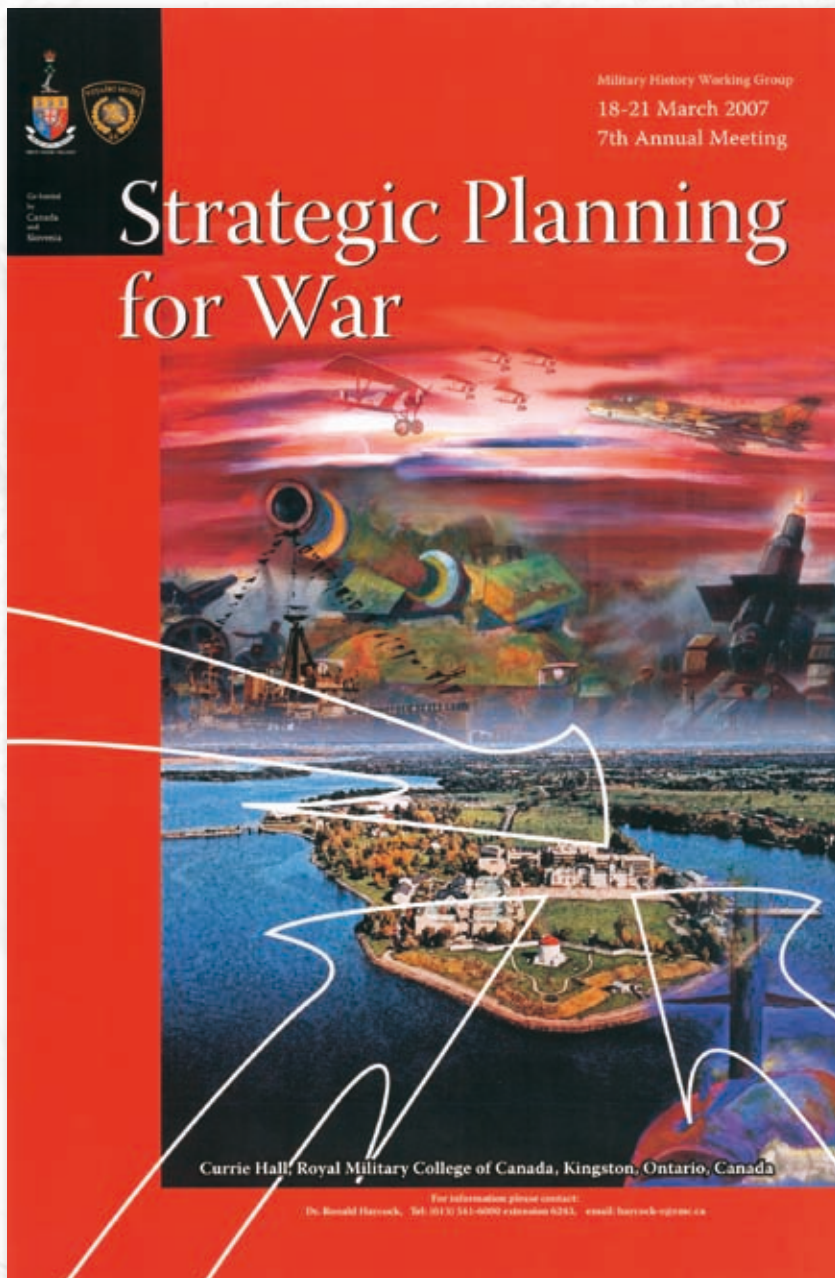
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SAF MILITARY MUSEUM

The SAF Military Museum continues to follow its policy on international activities which has been defined within the former Military History Centre (MHC). The first international contacts have been made in the neighbouring Republic of Croatia. MHC members visited Croatian facilities and learned about the activities of the Military Museum of the RC Ministry of Defence (RC MoD) and the Central Military Archives of RC MoD. The cooperation with Croatian colleagues is based on work meetings held every 2 or 3 years, where the work and development of both institutions is presented.

In 2001, we made first contacts with the Military History Institute of the Republic of Poland and the Military Museum of the Austrian Ministry of Defence in Vienna. That year the MHC prepared its first big and very high-profile exhibition on the 1991 Slovenia's War for Independence. We received visitors from the Austrian military museum and agreed to lend them some exhibited artefacts for their exhibition »Austria and the fall of Yugoslavia«, displayed between 12 December 2001 and 1 April 2002. On this occasion we also formed a strategic partnership with the aforementioned museum.

In 2002 we established contacts with the representatives of the Royal Military Academy in Brussels, Belgium. The main aim was to initiate the process and create favourable conditions for the admittance of the Republic of Slovenia to the International Commission of Military History uniting national military history commissions. Since there was no such commission in Slovenia, the MHC initiated the establishment of a Military History Department within the Historical Association of Slovenia which would then join the International Commission. This decision was agreed with ICMH's chairman Mr Luc de Vos. In 2007, after several years of negotiations, Slovenia became a member of the commission encompassing some 35 members.

Through Mil-to-Mil programme we managed to make contact with the US Army Center of Military History. In 2003, we met on two occasions, once in Slovenia and once in the US centre. We decided on the type of future cooperation and Slovenia's



Plakat ob 7. konferenci mednarodnega združenja za vojaško zgodovino, ki je bil marca 2007 v Kingstonu v Kanadi in ki sta ga skupaj pripravili Kanada in Slovenija

The poster created on the occasion of the 7th Conference of the Military History Working Group organised by Slovenia and Canada in Kingston, Canada

Prek programa Vojska vojski (Mil to Mil) smo navezali stike z US Army Center of Military History. Leta 2003 smo imeli dve srečanji, in sicer eno pri nas in eno na njihovem sedežu. Ob tem smo se dogovorili o oblikah nadaljnega sodelovanja in naši včlanitvi v delovno skupino za vojaško zgodovino (Military History Working Group – MHWG). Ta združuje uradne vojaškozgodovinske ustanove, ki delujejo znotraj obrambnih ministrstev NATO in PzM. Eno od poglobitvenih poslanstev skupine je, da na vsakoletnih konferencah omogoča vojaškemu zgodovinarjem izmenjevanje pogledov in spoznanje na področju vojaške zgodovine, s čimer se odpira dialog o temah, ki morda obremenjujejo posamezne članice. Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske se je uradno včlanil v delovno skupino na 6. konferenci v Bratislavi. Konferenca je bila za nas pomembna tudi zaradi sklepa, da bo prihodnji dve pripravila Kanada ob sopredsedovanju Slovenije, 8. konferenco pa bo leta 2008 pripravila Slovenija. Priprave in predsedovanje bo vodil Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, sopredsedujoča država pa bo Avstrija. Pripravo te konference so vnovič potrdili na 7. konferenci v Kingstonu v Kanadi. S tem, ko so nam zaupali pripravo mednarodne konference vodilnih vojaških zgodovinarjev članic NATA in PzM, smo Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, Slovenska vojska in Ministrstvo za obrambo Republike Slovenije dobili priznanje za svoje mednarodno delovanje in sodelovanje. Ena od najpomembnejših nalog Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske na konferenci bo omogočiti vojaškemu zgodovinarjem iz vseh republik nekdanje Jugoslavije in Albanije udeležbo in izmenjavo pogledov ter spoznanj o temi konference. Delovna skupina ima zdaj 21 članic.

Poleg navedenih ustanov je Vojaški muzej v letih od 2004 do 2007 vzpostavil zelo dobro sodelovanje z Vojaškozgodovinskim inštitutom in vojaškim muzejem obrambnih sil Republike Madžarske, kjer so že sklenjeni dogovori o nekaterih skupnih projektih za prihodnost.

V okviru mednarodnega sodelovanja je Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske s svojimi razstavami že gostoval v tujini (Avstrija, Italija, Kanada, sedež NATA), takšno predstavitev tuji strokovni in širši javnosti pa bo nadaljeval tudi v prihodnje (Avstralija, Francija, Madžarska, Ruska federacija).

admittance to the Military History Working Group (MHWG). Members of the MHWG are official military history institutions working within NATO and PzP ministries of defence. One of their main aims is to enable military historians to exchange their views and findings at yearly conferences. This offers opportunity for an open dialogue on potentially problematic issues of each member. The SAF Military Museum officially joined the working group at the 6th Conference in Bratislava. The aforementioned conference was particularly important for Slovenia because of the decision that the next two conferences would be organised by Canada and co-chaired by Canada and Slovenia. In 2008, the conference will be held in Slovenia and will be co-chaired by SAF Military Museum and Austria. This decision was made at the 7th conference in Kingston, Canada. By being trusted with the organisation of the international conference of military historians of NATO and PzP countries, the SAF Military Museum, the Slovenian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia received a recognition for their military activities. During the conference, one of the main tasks of the SAF Military Museum will be to enable military historians from all former Yugoslavian republics as well as Albania to participate in the conference and exchange views about the addressed subject. Currently, the working group has 21 members.

Between 2004 and 2007, SAF Military Museum also established good cooperation with the Military History Institute and the Military Museum of the Hungarian Armed Forces. We have agreed on several common projects in the future.

The SAF Military Museum international activities have also included presentations of exhibitions abroad (Austria, Italy, Canada, NATO Headquarters). Such presentations for the foreign professional and general public will continue in the future (Australia, France, Hungary, Russian Federation).

In the future, we plan the participation of our experts in different international research projects which will significantly improve the international recognition of the SAF Military Museum.

PRAVILNIK O MUZEJSKI DEJAVNOSTI V SLOVENSKI VOJSKI

Na podlagi 42. člena Zakona o obrambi (Uradni list RS št. 103/2004 ZOb – UPB1) izdaja minister za obrambo

PRAVILNIK O MUZEJSKI DEJAVNOSTI V SLOVENSKI VOJSKI

I. SPLOŠNE DOLOČBE

1. člen

S tem pravilnikom se ureja način opravljanja muzejske dejavnosti v Slovenski vojski ter delovanje in materialno-finančno poslovanje Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske kot osrednje matične muzejske ustanove v Slovenski vojski.

2. člen

Muzejska dejavnost obsega sistematično raziskovanje, evidentiranje, dokumentiranje, inventariziranje, zbiranje, preučevanje, hrambo in zaščito, strokovno in znanstveno obdelavo, razstavljanje predmetov in objavlanje rezultatov preučevanj vojaškozgodovinske materialne in nematerialne kulture oziroma kulturne dediščine (v nadaljnjem besedilu: muzejsko gradivo), pomembne za preučevanje in spremljanje vojaške in vojne zgodovine Slovencev in slovenskega etničnega prostora ter razvoja obrambnih sil.

3. člen

Muzejsko gradivo so vojaškozgodovinski predmeti in dokumenti ter drugi muzejski predmeti, ki so po predpisih o muzejski dejavnosti in varstvu kulturne dediščine kulturna dediščina.

4. člen

Naloga muzejske dejavnosti je zagotoviti trajno varstvo muzejskega gradiva, ki ima kot del nacionalne in splošne kulturne dediščine vojni in vojaškozgodovinski ter splošni kulturni pomen, in razstavljanje gradiva javnosti zaradi razvijanja ter ohranjanja domovinske zavesti, domoljubne in bojne tradicije Slovencev ter zadovoljevanja kulturnih, znanstvenih in vzgojnoizobraževalnih potreb.

REGULATIONS ON MUSEUM ACTIVITY IN THE SAF

In accordance with Article 42 of the Defence Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 103/2004 Defence Law – UPB1), the Minister of Defence hereby issues the following:

REGULATIONS ON MUSEUM ACTIVITY IN THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES

I. GENERAL

Article 1

These regulations shall determine the method of carrying out museum activity in the Slovenian Armed Forces, as well as activities, and materiel and financial operations of the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces (hereinafter: SAF Military Museum) as the main central museum institution of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Article 2

Museum activities shall include systematic research, records, documentation, inventory, collection, study, storage and protection, professional and scientific analysis, exhibiting specimen and publishing research results concerning materiel and non-materiel items of history and cultural heritage (hereinafter: museum materials) which are of significance to the study of the military and war history of Slovenes, the Slovenian ethnic territory, and the development of defence forces.

Article 3

Museum materials shall include military historical objects, documents and other museum items regarded as cultural heritage in accordance with the regulations on museum activities and protection of cultural heritage.

Article 4

The purpose of museum activities shall be to ensure permanent preservation of museum materials that, as part of national and common cultural heritage, are of military-historical and general cultural significance, and to display the materials to the public with the aim of developing and fostering patriotism, patriotic and combat tradition of Slovenes, and fulfilling cultural, scientific and educational requirements.

5. člen

Osrednja matična muzejska ustanova v Slovenski vojski je Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, ki organizira in opravlja muzejsko dejavnost s tematiko vojaške in vojne preteklosti Slovencev ter slovenskega etničnega prostora in razvoja obrambnih sil. Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske v skladu z zahtevami zgodovinske stroke skrbi za ohranjanje ugleda in izgradnjo lika pripadnikov Slovenske vojske ter s tem krepi domovinsko zavest državljanov Republike Slovenije.

Ustanovitelj Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je Ministrstvo za obrambo Republike Slovenije. Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske se ustanovi s formacijo in je sestavni del Slovenske vojske. Vojaški muzej nadaljuje delo Centra za vojaško zgodovinsko dejavnost Slovenske vojske.

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske ima pečat okrogle oblike, ki vsebuje napise REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA, MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO, SLOVENSKA VOJSKA, VOJAŠKI MUZEJ SLOVENSKE VOJSKE, LJUBLJANA in grb Republike Slovenije. Sedež muzeja je v vojašnici Šentvid, Koščeva ulica 6, 1210 Ljubljana – Šentvid.

6. člen

Z muzejsko dejavnostjo se v Slovenski vojski lahko ukvarjajo tudi določene organizacijske enote rodov in služb Slovenske vojske (v nadaljnjem besedilu: organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost), ustanovljene pri vojaških poveljstvih, enotah in zavodih, ter spominske sobe vojaških poveljstev, enot in zavodov Slovenske vojske (v nadaljnjem besedilu: spominske sobe).

7. člen

Dejavnost Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, organizacijskih enot za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominskih sob je javna. Dostop javnosti je zagotovljen z organiziranjem stalnih in občasnih razstav, založniško dejavnostjo, s posredovanjem muzejskega gradiva ter muzejske dokumentacije na vpogled in včasno uporabo znanstvenim in strokovnim ustanovam ter posameznikom, s sodelovanjem s podobnimi ustanovami v državi ter tujini in z drugimi oblikami dela.

8. člen

Organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske imajo stalne muzejske razstave, ki se nanašajo na zgodovinsko preteklost in razvoj rodov oziroma služb, v katerih sestavi so. Spominske sobe se organizirajo in svojo dejavnost opravljajo pod pogoji in na način, določen s tem pravilnikom.

Article 5

As the main central museum institution of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the SAF Military Museum shall organize and carry out museum activities related to military and war history of Slovenes, the Slovenian ethnic territory and the development of defence forces. In accordance with professional requirements, the SAF Military Museum shall promote patriotism within the Republic of Slovenia by promoting the reputation and building the image of the Slovenian Armed Forces' members.

The SAF Military Museum has been founded by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Slovenia. The SAF Military Museum shall be based on the formation table and shall represent a constituent body of the Slovenian Armed Forces. The Military Museum shall continue the work started by the Military History Centre of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The SAF Military Museum shall use a round-shaped seal with the following inscription: REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA (REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA), MINISTRSTVO ZA OBRAMBO (MINISTRY OF DEFENCE), SLOVENSKA VOJSKA (SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES), VOJAŠKI MUZEJ SLOVENSKE VOJSKE (MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES), LJUBLJANA and the coat of arms of the Republic of Slovenia. The museum is based at Šentvid Military Post, Koščeva Street 6, 1210 Ljubljana – Šentvid.

Article 6

Specific organizational units of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces (hereinafter: organizational units designated for museum activity) may also be involved in museum activity in the Slovenian Armed Forces. They shall be established as part of military commands, units and institutes, and in the form of memorial centres of military commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces (hereinafter: memorial centres).

Article 7

The SAF Military Museum, the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and memorial centres carry out public activity. Access to the public shall be provided through the organization of permanent and occasional exhibitions, publishing activity, publicity of museum materials and documentation and their temporary use by research and professional institutions and individuals, cooperation with similar institutions in Slovenia and abroad, and other forms of activity.

Article 8

The organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces shall organize permanent exhibitions concerning historical past and development of

Organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominske sobe ustanovijo poveljniki poveljstev, enot in zavodov Slovenske vojske v skladu s strokovnim mnenjem načelnika Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske in po predhodnem soglasju načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske. Podrejeni so poveljnikom poveljstev, enot in zavodov, v okviru katerih so ustanovljeni, ter delujejo pod strokovnim nadzorom Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske. Ob njihovi ukinitvi se vse njihovo muzejsko gradivo prenese v Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske.

9. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske opravlja te dejavnosti:

1. sistematično zbira, raziskuje, preučuje in strokovno obravnava muzejsko gradivo;
2. prek logističnih enot Slovenske vojske opravlja konservatorska in restavratorska dela ter pripravlja muzejsko gradivo za trajno shranjevanje in javno razstavljanje, objavlja rezultate preučevanj gradiva in ga uporablja za kulturne, znanstvene in izobraževalne namene;
3. raziskuje vojaške arheološke značilnosti;
4. ocenjuje muzejsko vojaškozgodovinsko gradivo;
5. opravlja znanstvenoraziskovalno delo ter objavlja strokovna in znanstvena dela ter izdaja priložnostne publikacije;
6. sistematično zbira in hrani strokovno literaturo s področja delovanja;
7. organizira muzejske razstave in druge oblike muzejske dejavnosti, ki imajo širši družbeni ter kulturni pomen;
8. vodi muzeološko evidenco in dokumentacijo o muzejskem gradivu ter muzejski dejavnosti v skladu s pravilnikom o vodenju inventarne knjige;
9. posreduje muzejsko gradivo in svoje publikacije drugim muzejem ter podobnim ustanovam v državi in tujini;
10. spremlja in izmenjuje izkušnje o sodobni muzeologiji v državi in svetu;
11. organizira muzejske razstave v okviru spomeniških kompleksov velikih spopadov in bitk na Slovenskem, zlasti v obdobju osamosvojitvene vojne leta 1991;
12. organizira dejavnosti glede odpiranja muzejev rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominskih sob;
13. ukvarja se s pedagoško-promocijskim in vzgojnoizobraževalnim delom;
14. prek strokovnega organa nadrejenega poveljstva načrtuje finančna sredstva za svojo dejavnost;
15. upravlja materialna in denarna sredstva ter opravlja materialno in finančno poslovanje skladno s predpisi o sredstvih in financiranju Slovenske vojske ter določbami tega pravilnika;
16. opravlja tudi druge zadeve glede muzejske dejavnosti.

the relevant branches and services. Memorial centres shall be established and function in accordance with terms and conditions provided for with these regulations.

The organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces and memorial centres shall be established by commanders of commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces in accordance with expert opinion of the Head of the SAF Military Museum and upon prior consent of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces. They shall be subordinate to the commanders of their respective commands, units and institutes and shall operate under professional guidance of the SAF Military Museum. If abolished, the museum materials shall be completely transferred to the SAF Military Museum.

Article 9

The SAF Military Museum shall be responsible for the following tasks:

1. *to collect, research, study and professionally process museum materials in a systematic manner;*
2. *to carry out conservation and restoration work through logistic units of the Slovenian Armed Forces, to prepare museum materials for permanent storage and public exhibition, to publish results of material study and to use them for cultural, scientific and educational purposes;*
3. *to do research on characteristics of military archaeology;*
4. *to evaluate military-historical materials of the museum;*
5. *to carry out research activity, to publish professional and scientific works, and to issue publications for different occasions;*
6. *to collect and store relevant reference materials in a systematic manner;*
7. *to perform museum exhibitions and other forms of museum activity which are of general social and cultural significance;*
8. *to keep records and documents on museum materials and museum activity in accordance with the Regulations on Keeping Inventory;*
9. *to transfer museum materials and its publications to other museums and similar institutions in Slovenia and abroad;*
10. *to monitor and exchange experiences on modern museology in Slovenia and in the world;*
11. *to organize museum exhibitions on great engagements and battles on Slovenian territory, in particular during the 1991 War for Independence, as part of monument parks;*
12. *to coordinate activities related to museums of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and memorial centres;*
13. *to take care of pedagogical and educational activities, and publicity;*
14. *to draw up financial plans for its activity through responsible authorities of the superior command;*
15. *to manage materiel and financial means and to carry out materiel and financial transactions in accordance with regulations*

10. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske sodeluje s poveljstvi, enotami in zavodi Slovenske vojske .

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske opravlja dela iz svoje dejavnosti za poveljstva, enote in zavode Slovenske vojske brezplačno. Zunanjim uporabnikom zaračunava svoje storitve po cenah, določenih v skladu s predpisi o javnih financah. Izjemoma sme Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, na podlagi dovoljenja načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske, brezplačno opravljati delo tudi za zunanje uporabnike, če ima delo širši državni in družbeni pomen.

11. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske vodi načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, ki je odgovoren za uresničevanje nalog muzeja, predvsem pa:

- organizira in izboljšuje delo muzeja skladno z določbami tega pravilnika, njegovim namenom in potrebami uporabnikov;
- organizira in uresničuje sodelovanje z vojaškimi in civilnimi ustanovami v skladu s tem pravilnikom;
- opravlja tudi druge zadeve z delovnega področja muzeja, ki mu jih določi pristojni nadrejeni.

12. člen

V Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske se ustanovi svet Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske (v nadaljnjem besedilu: svet), ki je strokovni in svetovalni organ načelnika Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske. Svet obravnava in predlaga ukrepe za izboljšanje dela muzeja ter za nakup, uporabo in shranjevanje muzejskega gradiva ter svetuje načelniku Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske v drugih strokovnih zadevah s področja delovanja Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

Svet šteje 9 članov. Sestavlja ga po en predstavnik iz Generalštaba Slovenske vojske, Poveljstva sil Slovenske vojske, upravnega dela Ministrstva za obrambo, iz Ministrstva za kulturo, Združenja Slovenskih častnikov, vojaških veteranskih organizacij, Skupnosti muzejev Slovenije, predstavnik zainteresirane javnosti ter načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, ki je član sveta po položaju in tudi vodi delo sveta.

Člane sveta Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske imenuje načelnik Generalštaba Slovenske vojske. Predstavniki organov in združenj zunaj Slovenske vojske so imenovani na predlog predstojnikov teh organov in združenj. Postopek za imenovanje članov sveta vodi načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske. Mandat članov sveta traja pet let.

on assets and funding for the Slovenian Armed Forces and the stipulations of these regulations;
16. *to deal with other matters concerning museum activity.*

Article 10

The SAF Military Museum shall cooperate with commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

The activities carried out by the SAF Military Museum for commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces shall be free of charge. Services provided to external clients shall be charged according to the rates stipulated by public finance regulations. In exceptional cases, the SAF Military Museum may with the approval of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces provide free services for external clients should they be of general national and social significance.

Article 11

The SAF Military Museum shall be led by the Head of the SAF Military Museum, who shall be responsible for the accomplishment of museum tasks, specifically:

- *to organize and improve the work of the museum in accordance with the stipulations of these regulations, its purpose and requirements of clients;*
- *to organize and carry out cooperation with military and civilian institutions in accordance with these regulations;*
- *to accomplish other tasks relevant to the area of work as determined by the authorized superior body.*

Article 12

The SAF Military Museum shall nominate the Council of the SAF Military Museum (hereinafter: council), which should act as a professional and advisory body to the Head of the SAF Military Museum. The council shall discuss and make recommendations for improvements in museum activity and for the purchase, use and storage of museum materials, and shall provide counselling to the Head of the SAF Military Museum on other professional matters concerning the area of work of the SAF Military Museum.

The council shall consist of 9 (nine) members representing the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, Force Command of the Slovenian Armed Forces, administrative part of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Culture, Association of Slovenian Officers, military veteran organizations, Association of Museums of Slovenia, stakeholders and the Head of the SAF Military Museum who shall be the member and head of the council by the virtue of his function.

Delovanje sveta ureja poslovnik, ki ga sprejme svet Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske na svoji prvi seji in ga odobri minister za obrambo.

13. člen

Načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ustanovi strokovni kolegij (v nadaljnjem besedilu: kolegij) kot strokovni organ načelnika muzeja.

Kolegij obravnava strokovne teme vojaške zgodovine na slovenskem etničnem ozemlju, teme splošne vojaške zgodovine, oblike in metode sodelovanja z drugimi vojaškimi muzeji, vprašanja o pripravi in uresničevanju delovnih načrtov, izboljšanju poslovanja muzeja in strokovnoznanstvenega dela, založniški in izdajateljski dejavnosti ter opravlja druge strokovne naloge.

Člani kolegija so kustosi, zaposleni v Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske, ter pripadniki Slovenske vojske, ki se s podobnimi dejavnostmi kot muzej, ukvarjajo zunaj Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

14. člen

Načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske predpiše poslovnik o delu Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, s katerim natančneje uredi vprašanja o organizaciji in načinu dela Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

II. FUNKCIJE MATIČNEGA MUZEJA

15. člen

Funkcije matičnega muzeja v muzejski dejavnosti vojaških muzejev se določijo za spremljanje in izboljšanje strokovnega dela ter za poenotenje muzejskega poslovanja in izpopolnjevanje strokovnega kadra, ki opravlja te zadeve.

V skladu z uredbo o vzpostavitvi muzejske mreže za izvajanje javne službe na področju varstva premične kulturne dediščine in določitvi državnih muzejev se Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske ter prek njega organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske povezujejo z muzeji, ki so umeščeni v uradno sprejeto muzejsko mrežo, ter hranijo zbirke in dokumente v povezavi z vojaško zgodovino.

16. člen

Funkcije matičnega muzeja so:

- strokovno svetovanje pri oblikovanju tematskih načrtov, strokovno-znanstvene dokumentacije muzejskih zbirk;
- opravljanje dejavnosti iz 9. člena tega pravilnika.

Council members of the SAF Military Museum shall be appointed by the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces. Representatives of external bodies and associations shall be nominated by the heads of such bodies and associations. The nomination procedure shall be conducted by the Head of the SAF Military Museum. Members of the council shall be appointed for a five-year mandate.

The activities of the council shall be based on the terms of reference adopted by the Council of the SAF Military Museum at its first session and approved by the Minister of Defence.

Article 13

The Head of the SAF Military Museum shall nominate an expert panel (hereinafter: panel) as the professional body of the museum head.

The panel shall deal with professional issues of military history in Slovenian ethnic territory and general military history, forms and methods of cooperation with other military museums, preparation and execution of working plans, improvement of museum activities and professional scientific work, publishing activity and other professional tasks.

Panel members shall be curators employed by the SAF Military Museum and members of the Slovenian Armed Forces engaged in museum-like activities outside the SAF Military Museum.

Article 14

The Head of the SAF Military Museum shall lay down standing orders pertaining to the work of the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces, which provide for the organization and methods of work applied in the SAF Military Museum.

II. FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL MUSEUM

Article 15

The functions of the SAF Military Museum pertaining to museum activity of military museums shall be determined in order to monitor and improve work, and to unify museum operations and professional training of employees entrusted with this type of activity.

In accordance with the Ordinance on the Establishment of Museum Network for the Execution of Public Services in the Field of Protecting Tangible Goods of Cultural Heritage and on the Definition of State-Owned Museum, the SAF Military Museum and the associated organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces shall be linked with the museums of the officially approved museum network and shall keep collections and documents concerning military history.

17. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske opravlja matično funkcijo za organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominske sobe v poveljstvih, enotah in zavodih Slovenske vojske.

III. STROKOVNI KADER

18. člen

V Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske delajo ljudje z ustrežno strokovno izobrazbo in opravljenim strokovnim izpitom. Formacijska mesta, določena s formacijo muzeja, zasedejo aktivne vojaške osebe, vojaški uslužbenci ali civilne osebe, ki so v službi v Slovenski vojski.

19. člen

Strokovna izobrazba, strokovni nazivi in znanstvene stopnje zaposlenih v Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske se določijo po formacijskih mestih, določenih v formaciji. Število formacijskih mest v muzeju se določi glede na obseg dejavnosti, število eksponatov in uporabnikov.

IV. MUZEJSKO GRADIVO

20. člen

Muzejsko gradivo so kulturne in zgodovinske dobrine trajne vrednosti splošnega družbenega pomena, hranijo pa ga v muzejskih ustanovah Slovenske vojske, ki tudi upravljajo z njim.

Med muzejsko gradivo sodijo predmeti, dokumenti in nematerialna kulturna dediščina iz 3. člena tega pravilnika.

21. člen

Muzejsko gradivo mora biti varovano in se ne sme uničiti ali odtujiti.

Muzejsko gradivo se izjemoma lahko odpiše, kar je podrobneje opredeljeno v 41. členu tega pravilnika.

Muzejsko gradivo, ki je v več kot treh (3) enakih primerkih, upoštevajoč variante, izvedenke in tipe, se lahko zamenja z drugim enakovrednim v skladu s tem pravilnikom.

22. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske dopolnjuje svoje zbirke z izvirnimi vojaškozgodovinskimi in vojnim muzejskim gradivom, kot

Article 16

The central museum shall carry out the following functions:

- *expert advice on the development of plans for themes and professional and scientific documentation of museum collections;*
- *activity referred to in Article 9 of these regulations.*

Article 17

The SAF Military Museum shall carry out basic functions for the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, as well as memorial centres in commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

III. PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Article 18

The SAF Military Museum shall employ persons who possess the required level of education and have completed the state exam. The positions defined in the formation table of the museum shall be filled with active duty military personnel, civilian experts in uniform or civilian personnel employed by the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Article 19

Professional education, positions and academic titles of the staff employed by the SAF Military Museum shall be determined in accordance with the positions of the formation table. The number of formation positions in the museum shall reflect the scope of activity, number of exhibits and clients.

IV. MUSEUM MATERIALS

Article 20

Museum materials shall include cultural and historical goods of permanent value which bear common social significance and are stored by museum institutions of the Slovenian Armed Forces that are responsible for their management.

Museum materials shall include objects, documents and items of non-materiel cultural heritage as per Article 3 of these regulations.

Article 21

Museum materials shall be protected and may not be destroyed or unauthorized deaccessioned.

In certain exceptions, museum materials may be written off according to the provisions of Article 41 of these regulations.

so zgodovinski predmeti, umetniška dela, arhivsko gradivo o muzejskih predmetih, filmsko gradivo, fotografije in drugo, ki skupaj z dokumentacijo sestavljajo celoto.

Muzejsko gradivo hranijo v prostorih in skladiščih Slovenske vojske, ki jih, na podlagi strokovnih zahtev Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, vzdržujejo logistične enote vojašnic Slovenske vojske, v katerih so.

23. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske dopolnjuje svoje muzejsko gradivo z nakupom, odkupom, menjavo, darili, volili in na druge načine v sodelovanju z ustreznimi ustanovami, zbiranjem na terenu, menjavo gradiva, s prevzemanjem predmetov od vojaških enot oziroma vojaških ustanov ter organizacijskih enot Ministrstva za obrambo ter z izmenjavo.

Muzejsko gradivo za Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske se sme kupovati tudi v tujini.

24. člen

Poveljstva, enote in zavodi Slovenske vojske v Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske dostavijo že izdelane in ob izdelavi novih po pet (5) primerkov oznake pripadnosti, emblema, priznanj, slikovnega, filmskega ter drugega promocijskega in reprezentančnega gradiva, ki zaznamuje in opredeljuje njihovo delovanje.

Poveljstva, enote in zavodi Slovenske vojske vodijo evidenco reprezentančnih in drugih daril, ki jih prejmejo od posameznikov in ustanov iz države in tujine ter jih ob prenehanju delovanja predajo Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske.

Ob ukinitvi poveljstva, enote in zavoda Slovenske vojske se prapor ukinjene enote preda Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske.

25. člen

Ob izločitvi materialno-tehničnih sredstev, oborožitve in druge opreme iz redne uporabe v Slovenski vojski se do pet (5) primerkov posameznega materialno-tehničnega sredstva, oborožitve in druge opreme, upoštevajoč variante, izvedenke in tipe, prenese v Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske.

Seznam izločenih in odpisanih sredstev Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske posredujeta Direktorat za logistiko Ministrstva za obrambo in pristojna komisija za odpis, katere član je tudi predstavnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

In accordance with these regulations, museum materials available in more than three (3) equal samples may be replaced with other materials deemed equal in variety, version and type.

Article 22

The SAF Military Museum shall supplement its collections with authentic military history and war museum materials, such as historical objects, works of art, archive materials on museum items, films, photographs and other materials that together with documentation make up the whole.

Based on professional requirements of the SAF Military Museum, museum materials shall be stored in the premises and depots of the Slovenian Armed Forces which are maintained by the relevant logistic units of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Article 23

The SAF Military Museum shall expand its materials through purchase, acquisition, exchange, gifts, items of legacy and other forms in cooperation with responsible authorities, through collection in the field, exchange of materials, transfer of items from military units and military institutions and organizations of the Ministry of Defence, and through exchange.

Museum materials intended for the purposes of the SAF Military Museum may also be purchased from abroad.

Article 24

Commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces shall furnish the SAF Military Museum with available and five (5) specimens of newly created insignia, badges, awards, as well as visual, film and other forms of promotion and informative materials that characterize and define their activity.

Commands, units and institutes of the Slovenian Armed Forces shall keep records of information materials and other gifts acquired from individuals and institutions from Slovenia and abroad. Upon their dissolution, these materials shall be transferred to the SAF Military Museum.

Upon the dissolution of a command, unit or an institute of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the flag of the dissolved unit shall be transferred to the SAF Military Museum.

Article 25

Through withdrawal of materiel and technical assets, weapons and other equipment from regular use in the Slovenian Armed Forces, up to

26. člen

Preden se muzejsko gradivo shrani v zbirke, ga je treba ustrezno strokovno obdelati. Muzeološka obdelava pomeni fizično (konservatorski in tehnični zaščitni ukrepi, fotografsko snemanje in snemanje na mikrofilme ter zgoščenke v elektronsko-digitalni obliki) in strokovno obdelavo vsakega muzejskega predmeta. Izvajajo ga delavci, ki jih za to pooblasti načelnik Vojaškega muzeja.

Tehnične zaščitne ukrepe in vzdrževanje muzejskega gradiva na podlagi strokovnih zahtev Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske praviloma izvajajo logistične enote vojašnic Slovenske vojske. Lahko pa jih, na podlagi veljavnih predpisov, oddajo v izvajanje zunanjemu izvajalcu.

Muzejsko gradivo se, v skladu s pravilnikom o strokovnih, prostorskih in tehničnih pogojih za izvajanje javne službe na področju varstva kulturne dediščine, shranjuje in varuje v muzejskih zbirkah.

27. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske mora voditi te muzejske knjige in evidence:

- inventar muzejskega gradiva,
- evidenco muzejskega gradiva,
- evidenco pomožnega muzejskega gradiva,
- evidenco muzejskega gradiva rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominskih sob in
- centralni register kulturne dediščine Ministrstva za obrambo in Slovenske vojske.

Po potrebi Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske vodi tudi druge evidence, kataloge in kartoteke.

Organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominske sobe vodijo inventar muzejskega gradiva, predmetni karton in evidenco pomožnega muzejskega gradiva. Vojaškemu muzeju sporočajo podatke iz svojih evidenc, ki jih vnašajo v centralni register muzejskega gradiva v Slovenski vojski.

28. člen

Muzejske predmete, ki jih hranijo v Slovenski vojski, določijo za muzejsko gradivo skladno s predpisi na področju varovanja kulturne dediščine v Republiki Sloveniji.

Muzejsko gradivo hranijo in vzdržujejo skladno s predpisanimi tehničnimi, varstvenimi in drugimi ukrepi.

five (5) specimens of individual items of materiel and technical assets, weapons and other equipment shall be transferred to the SAF Military Museum in consideration of the relevant varieties, versions and types.

The Directorate for Logistics of the Ministry of Defence and the responsible board that also includes a representative of the SAF Military Museum shall submit a list of deaccessioned and written-off assets to the SAF Military Museum.

Article 26

Prior to the storage of museum materials in collections, the materials shall be adequately processed. Professional processing of museum materials shall involve physical (conservation and safeguarding measures, photo records, recording on microfilm and compact disc in electronic and digital form) and professional analysis of individual museum items. Professional processing of museum materials shall be carried out by responsible personnel, as authorized by the Head of the SAF Military Museum.

The preservation and maintenance of museum materials shall normally be performed by logistic units of the Slovenian Armed Forces' military posts based on professional requirements of the SAF Military Museum. In accordance with the applicable regulations, these services may also be outsourced to external contractors.

In accordance with the regulations on professional, spatial and technical requirements pertaining to public services in the field of protection of cultural heritage, museum materials may also be stored and protected in museum collections.

Article 27

The SAF Military Museum shall keep the following museum books and records:

- *Inventory of Museum Materials,*
- *Records of Museum Materials,*
- *Records of Auxiliary Museum Materials,*
- *Records of Museum Materials Pertaining to Branches and Services of the Slovenian Armed Forces and Memorial Centres, and*
- *Central Registry of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Defence and the Slovenian Armed Forces.*

As required, the SAF Military Museum may also keep other records, catalogues and card-files.

The organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and memorial centres shall keep inventories of museum materials, item cards and records

Shranjevanje, varovanje in vzdrževanje muzejskega gradiva izvajajo skladno s predpisi, ki opredeljujejo shranjevanje, varovanje in vzdrževanje materialno-tehničnih sredstev v Slovenski vojski.

Če se muzejsko gradivo izgubi, ukrepajo skladno z zakonom o varstvu kulturne dediščine in s predpisi o materialni odgovornosti v Slovenski vojski.

29. člen

Muzejsko gradivo, označeno s stopnjo zaupnosti, lahko hrani samo matični Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske.

Zaupno muzejsko gradivo (arhivsko gradivo, tehnična dokumentacija ipd.) evidentirajo in hranijo v prostorih ali ognjevarnih kovinskih omarah oziroma blagajnah, namenjenih posebej za to, če ni drugače določeno s predpisi o varovanju tajnih podatkov.

30. člen

Muzejske predmete velikega in izjemnega pomena, ki so kulturni spomeniki, lahko hrani v svojem skladu le Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, ki jih mora evidentirati, hraniti in redno vzdrževati.

31. člen

Muzejsko gradivo razstavljajo v notranjih in zunanjih prostorih Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ali v drugih prostorih, ki omogočijo njegovo predpisano varstvo.

V. NAČRTOVANJE TER MATERIALNO IN FINANČNO POSLOVANJE

32. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske načrtuje sredstva za muzejsko dejavnost in materialno-finančno poslovanje prek strokovnega organa nadrejenega poveljstva.

Strokovni organ iz prejšnjega odstavka načrtuje finančna sredstva za potrebe Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske in vodi evidenco o uresničevanju načrtov nalog in financiranja Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

33. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske ustvarja prihodke od prodaje in od storitev fototeke in fotolaboratorija, vstopnic, publikacij, konservacij, posvetovanj, ekspertiz ter podobnih strokovnih del v skladu s predpisi o javnih financah.

of auxiliary museum materials. They shall provide the SAF Military Museum with updates of their files that are also included in the central registry of museum materials in the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Article 28

Museum items stored by the Slovenian Armed Forces shall be designated as museum materials in accordance with the regulations on preservation of cultural heritage in the Republic of Slovenia.

Museum materials shall be stored and maintained in accordance with required technical, safety and other measures.

The storage, protection and maintenance of museum materials shall be in compliance with the regulations stipulating the storage, protection and maintenance of materiel and technical assets of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Should museum materials be lost, the required measures of the law on protection of cultural heritage and the regulations on damage liability in the Slovenian Armed Forces shall be applied.

Article 29

Classified museum materials shall be kept exclusively by the central SAF Military Museum.

Classified museum materials (archive materials, technical documentation, etc.) shall be recorded and kept in the premises or in fire protected metal cabinets or safes specifically designed for this purpose if not provided otherwise by the regulations on protection of classified information.

Article 30

Museum items of great and exceptional significance, such as cultural monuments, may be kept, recorded, stored and regularly maintained solely by the SAF Military Museum.

Article 31

Museum materials shall be exhibited in internal and external premises of the SAF Military Museum or other locations that ensure the required level of protection.

V. PLANNING PROCESS AND MATERIEL AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Article 32

The SAF Military Museum shall plan for the funding of museum activity, and materiel and financial operations through the competent authority of the superior command.

VI. VODENJE EVIDENC MUZEJSKEGA GRADIVA

34. člen

Evidenco muzejskega gradiva vodijo po evidencah in knjigah iz 28. člena tega pravilnika.

Obrazce inventarnih knjig, predmetnih kartonov in evidenc za organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb pripravljata, tiska in razdeljuje Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske.

35. člen

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske vodi centralni register izvirnega muzejskega gradiva za organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb v Slovenski vojski in spominske sobe.

Organizacijske enote za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominske sobe skladno s tem pravilnikom evidentirajo izvirno muzejsko gradivo v dveh izvodih. En izvod potrjene evidence oziroma predmetni karton takoj po obdelavi pošljejo matičnemu muzeju.

36. člen

Z muzejskim gradivom ravnajo pomočniki – kustosi. Pri delu jim pomagajo referenti za zbirke – logistiki.

Z zaupnim muzejskim gradivom ravnajo ljudje, ki jih pooblasti pristojni skladno s tem pravilnikom in predpisi, ki urejajo varstvo tajnih podatkov.

37. člen

Sposojeno muzejsko gradivo je praviloma zavarovano.

38. člen

V Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske muzejsko gradivo popisujejo skladno s predpisi o skladiščnem poslovanju in izvajanju popisa na Ministrstvu za obrambo.

Muzejsko gradivo lahko popišejo tudi prej, kot je določeno s predpisi iz prejšnjega odstavka, o čemer odloči načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ali častnik, ki mu je podrejen Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske oziroma spominska soba.

39. člen

Muzejsko gradivo organizacijskih enot za muzejsko dejavnost rodov in služb Slovenske vojske ter spominskih sob je muzejsko sredstvo matičnega vojaškega muzeja.

The competent authority referred to in the previous paragraph shall plan for financial requirements of the SAF Military Museum and shall keep records on the accomplished task and funding projections of the SAF Military Museum.

Article 33

The income of the SAF Military Museum shall be based on the following sources: through sale and services provided by a photograph collection and photo laboratory, entrance tickets, publications, conservation services, consultation services, expert reports and similar professional publications in accordance with the regulations on public finance.

VI. RECORDS OF MUSEUM MATERIALS

Article 34

The records of museum materials shall be kept in files and books referred to in Article 28 of these regulations.

The forms for inventory books, item cards and records for the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services shall be prepared, printed and distributed by the SAF Military Museum.

Article 35

The SAF Military Museum shall keep a central registry of authentic museum materials for the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and memorial centres.

In accordance with these regulations, the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces, and memorial centres shall register authentic museum materials in two copies. One copy of the approved records or item card shall be sent to the central museum immediately after processing.

Article 36

Museum materials shall be handled by assistant curators with support of collection officers - logisticians.

Classified museum materials may only be handled by authorized personnel appointed by the responsible person in accordance with these regulations and the regulations on protection of classified information.

Article 37

As a rule, borrowed museum materials shall be protected.

Če se vojaška enota ali vojaška ustanova, v katere sestavi je organizacijska enota za muzejsko dejavnost roda oziroma službe ali spominska soba, razpusti, muzejsko gradivo prevzame matični vojaški muzej.

40. člen

Muzejsko gradivo lahko, na podlagi dovoljenja načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske, za določen čas posodijo drugim muzejem, sorodnim ustanovam ter posameznikom v državi in tujini z namenom, da jih ti razstavijo za javnost.

Prošnje za izposojno muzejskega gradiva zbira Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske, ki na podlagi dovoljenja načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske izda posebno potrdilo o izposoji gradiva, ki ga podpišejo v Vojaškem muzeju načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, pomočnik – kustos, ki je odgovoren za gradivo iz zbirke, ter referent za zbirke – logistik.

Muzejsko gradivo, ki je v več kot treh (3) enakih primerkih, ob upoštevanju variant, izvedenk in tipov, se lahko, na podlagi dovoljenja načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske, tudi zamenja ali proda v skladu s predpisi. Postopek zamenjave oziroma prodaje muzejskega gradiva vodi načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ob sodelovanju strokovnih delavcev Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

Za prenos muzejskega gradiva v drugo državo je treba pridobiti tudi dovoljenje Ministrstva za kulturo.

41. člen

Muzejsko gradivo lahko, na podlagi dovoljenja načelnika Generalštaba Slovenske vojske, pod posebnimi pogoji tudi odpišejo. Postopek odpisa muzejskega gradiva vodi načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ob sodelovanju svojih strokovnih sodelavcev.

Pomožno muzejsko gradivo odpišejo tako kot druga materialna sredstva Slovenske vojske in po predpisih o sredstvih in financiranju v Slovenski vojski.

VII. ZNAK IN PRIZNANJA VOJAŠKEGA MUZEJA SLOVENSKE VOJSKE

42. člen

Znak Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je upodobljen na trikotnem ščitcu zgodnjegotskega umetnostnozgodovinskega

Article 38

Inventories of museum materials handled by the SAF Military Museum shall be in accordance with the Ministry of Defence regulation on warehouse management and inventory execution.

Museum materials may also be recorded at an earlier stage than stipulated by the regulations referred to in the previous paragraph upon discretion of the Head of the SAF Military Museum or an officer superior to the SAF Military Museum or memorial centre.

Article 39

Museum materials in possession of the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services of the Slovenian Armed Forces and memorial centres shall be regarded as museum assets of the central military museum.

Should a military unit or institution which includes the organizational unit designated for museum activity of branches and services, or a memorial centre be dissolved, museum materials shall be taken over by the central military museum.

Article 40

Based on the approval of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, museum materials may be lent for public display to other museums, similar institutions and individuals in Slovenia and abroad for a limited period of time.

Requests for lending museum materials shall be submitted to the SAF Military Museum. Based on the approval of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the museum shall issue a special certificate for the materials signed by the Head, assistant – curator responsible for the materials of a particular collection, and a desk officer - logistician.

Museum materials that are available in more than three (3) equal copies may, in consideration of variety, version and type, and based on the approval by the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, be substituted or sold in accordance with regulations. The relevant procedure concerning museum materials shall be managed by the Head of the SAF Military Museum with the assistance of museum experts.

The transfer of museum materials to another country shall require the approval of the Ministry of Culture.

Article 41

Based on the approval of the Chief of the General Staff of the Slovenian Armed Forces, the museum materials may be written off under specific

obdobja. Ščit je v črni oziroma sivi barvi z notranjo zlato in črno obrobo. Znak ima dvojno sporočilnost: napisano, ki pove, da pripada Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske, in slikovno, pri kateri na ščitu znotraj črne obrobe lebdita desno in levo dve kiti, vsako sestavlja devet zlatih lipovih listov. Peclja spodnjih dveh listov sta prekrížana, tako da kiti tvorita zlati venec. Na polju sredi venca je z zlato barvo izvezena peščena ura, pod katero se križata zvitek listine in meč. Peščena ura prestavlja minljivost časa, zvitek listne zgodovinsko stroko, meč pa simbol oborožene in visoko usposobljene vojske.

Geslo Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je: ZA SPOMIN IN OPOMIN.

43. člen

Priznanja Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske so zlata, srebrna in bronasta medalja Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske ter zlata, srebrna in bronasta plaketa Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske za sodelovanje.

Na medalji Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je simbol Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske v zlati, srebrni in bronasti barvi. Medaljo podeli načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske delavcem Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske in zunanjim sodelavcem za uspešno delovanje in sodelovanje, ki je prispevalo k organizaciji in razvoju Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, muzejske dejavnosti in ohranjanju kulturne dediščine v Slovenski vojski. Medaljo nosijo na uniformi v obliki nadomestnega traku, ki je svetlordeče barve, na njem je zlati, srebrni ali bronasti znak Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

Na plaketi Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske je simbol Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske v zlati, srebrni in bronasti barvi. Plaketo podeli načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske posameznikom in ustanovam za uspešno strokovno sodelovanje z Vojaškim muzejem Slovenske vojske.

44. člen

Vojaški muzej ima svoj kovanec.

45. člen

Znak Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske uporabljajo pri izdelavi promocijskega gradiva, kot so stenske plakete na lesu, imitacije kulturnih in vojaških muzejskih eksponatov, namizne zastavice in drugo.

circumstances. This procedure shall be managed by the Head of the SAF Military Museum with the assistance of museum experts.

Auxiliary museum materials shall be written off similarly to other types of materiel of the Slovenian Armed Forces and in accordance with regulations on assets and funding of the Slovenian Armed Forces.

VII. SYMBOLS AND AWARDS OF THE MILITARY MUSEUM OF THE SLOVENIAN ARMED FORCES

Article 42

The symbol of the SAF Military Museum shall be a triangle-shaped shield from the early gothic period. The shield shall be coloured in black or grey with an internal rim in gold and black. The symbol has a double meaning. The inscription shall denote its origin in the SAF Military Museum. The image shall consist of a shield internally rimmed with black and divided into two braids to the right and left side each comprised of nine golden linden leaves. The stems of the two bottom leaves shall be crossed, so that the braids form a golden wreath. The field in the middle of the wreath shall depict an embroidered sandglass in gold, with a document scroll and a sword crossed underneath. The sandglass represents the swiftness of time, the document scroll history as a science, and the sword shall symbolize the armed and highly trained military.

The motto of the SAF Military Museum shall be the following: TO REMEMBER AND REMIND.

Article 43

The awards of the SAF Military Museum shall be the Bronze, Silver and Gold Medal of the SAF Military Museum, and the Bronze, Silver and Gold Plaque of the SAF Military Museum.

The medal of the SAF Military Museum shall include a symbol of the SAF Military Museum in gold, silver and bronze. The medal shall be bestowed by the Head of the SAF Military Museum on the personnel of the Military Museum of the Slovenian Armed Forces and external personnel for successful accomplishment of their work and contribution to the organization and development of the SAF Military Museum, museum activity and preservation of cultural heritage in the Slovenian Armed Forces. The medal shall be worn on the uniform on a ribbon that is light red with a gold, silver or bronze symbol of the SAF Military Museum.

The plaque of the SAF Military Museum shall bear the symbol of the SAF Military Museum in gold, silver and bronze. The plaque shall

Promocijsko gradivo izročajo delegacijam ali posameznikom ob obiskih v Vojaškem muzeju Slovenske vojske ali ob obiskih delegacij ali posameznikov iz Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

Vojaški muzej Slovenske vojske oblikuje svojo spletno stran.

46. člen

Celovito podobo Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske podrobneje opredeli načelnik Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske.

VIII. KONČNE DOLOČBE

47. člen

Organiziranost in poslovanje Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske, organizacijskih enot za muzejsko dejavnost, rodov in služb ter spominskih sob v vojni ureja poseben pravilnik.

48. člen

Ta pravilnik začne veljati petnajsti dan po objavi v Uradnem listu Republike Slovenije.

Šifra: 007-7/2005-1

Datum: 16.11.2005

Karl ERJAVEC
MINISTER

Prepis je točen.

Izdana, z dne:

14-07-2006

Vodja pisarne:

Številka: 028-8/2006/ 3
Datum: 6.7.2006

Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije izdaja na podlagi 27. in 28. člena Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS št. 7/99, 110/02-ZGO-1 in 126/03 - ZVPOPKD) v zadevi izdaje dovoljenja za izvajanje nalog na področju varstva kulturne dediščine, na podlagi vloge Vojaškega muzeja Slovenske vojske št. 028-8/2006/1 z dne 17.3.2006 naslednje

dovoljenje

Vojaškemu muzeju Slovenske vojske, Koščeva 6, 1210 Ljubljana-Šentvid se dovoljuje obiranje podatkov o premični kulturni dediščini in spomenikih, hramba in varovanje premične dediščine, razstavljanje in predstavljanje dediščine javnosti v Vojaškem muzeju

be awarded by the Head of the SAF Military Museum to individuals and institutions for successful professional cooperation with the SAF Military Museum.

Article 44

The military museum shall have its own coin.

Article 45

The symbol of the SAF Military Museum shall be used for advertising materials, such as wall plaques made of wood, copies of cultural and museum exhibits, flags, and other.

Advertising materials shall be presented to delegations or individuals visiting the SAF Military Museum, or delegations or individuals of the SAF Military Museum on visits elsewhere.

The SAF Military Museum shall oversee its own website.

Article 46

The image of the SAF Military Museum shall be defined by the Head of the SAF Military Museum.

VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 47

The organization and operations of the SAF Military Museum, the organizational units designated for museum activity of branches and services, and memorial centres shall be determined through separate regulations.

Article 48

These regulations shall become valid on the fifteenth day upon their publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

Number: 007-7/2005-1
Date: 16 November 2005

Karl ERJAVEC
MINISTER

Iz zapušćine poročnika bojne ladje Franca Valentinčiča, poveljnika vojaške ladje Durmitor Kraljeve jugoslovanske mornarice



Items from the legacy of Lieutenant Franc Valentinčič, commander of the Durmitor torpedo ship of the Royal Yugoslav Navy



Възвѣщенъ въ чинъ капитана 1-го ранга
1812 года

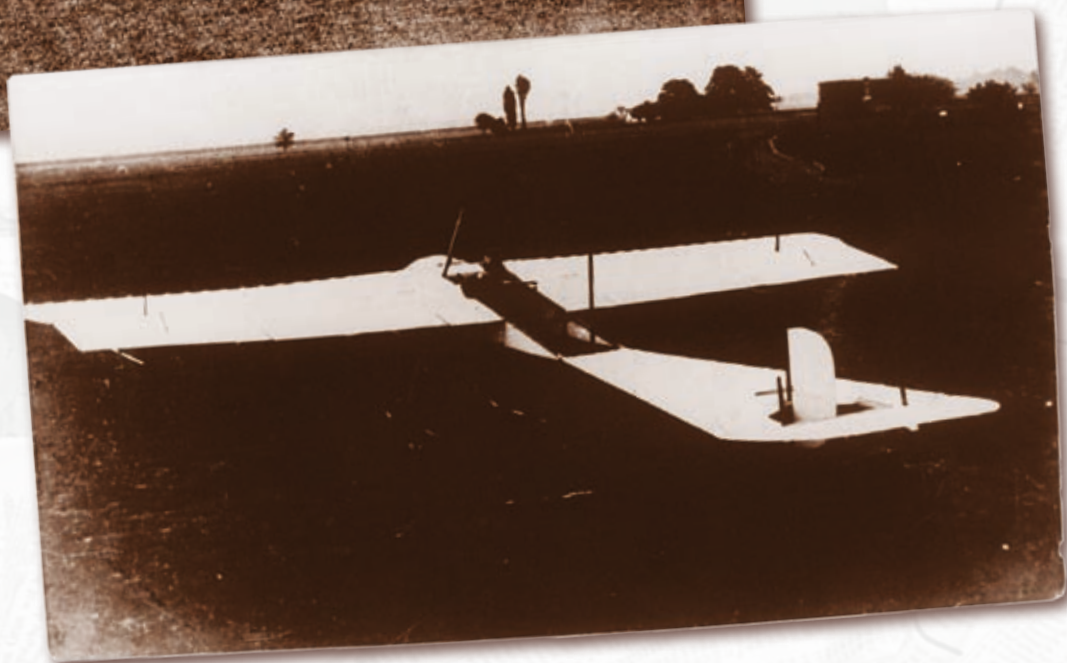
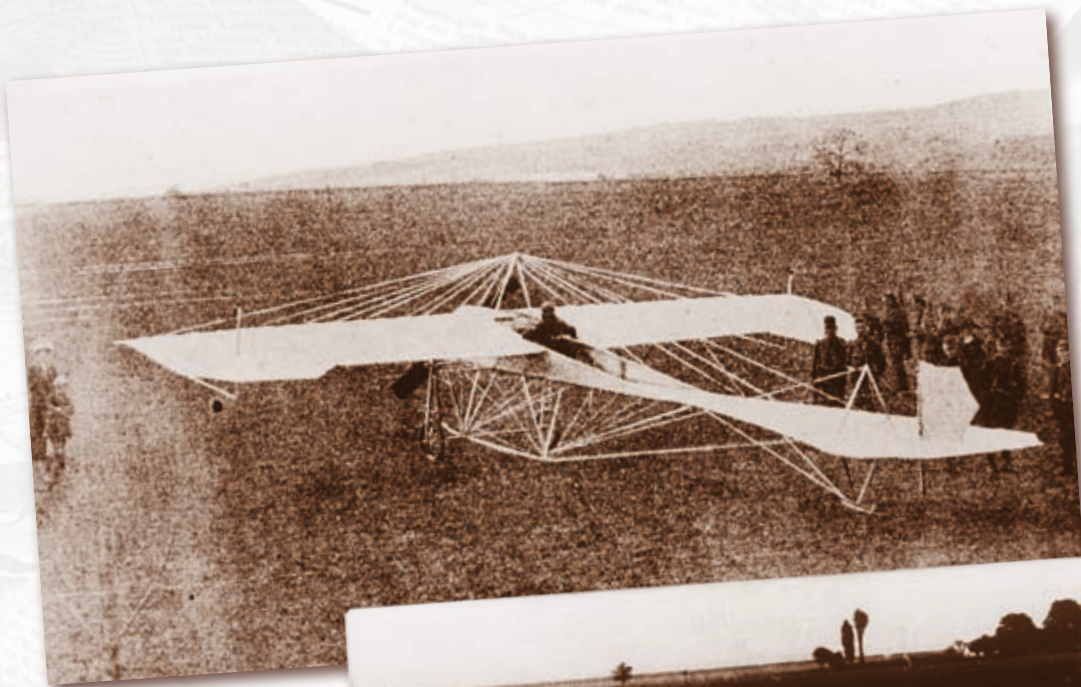
Svečanosti ob razglasitvi samostojnosti Republike Slovenije na
Trgu Republike v Ljubljani, 26. junija 1991.

Formal Proclamation of Independence, 26. June 1991





*Zadnje letalo Edvarda Rusjana Sokol –
repliko za VMSV je izdelal Albin Novak*



*Sokol, the last of Edvard Rusjan's aircrafts –
its replica will be exhibited in the SAF Military Museum*