

# Teror nad civilnim prebivalstvom na obeh straneh črte premirja

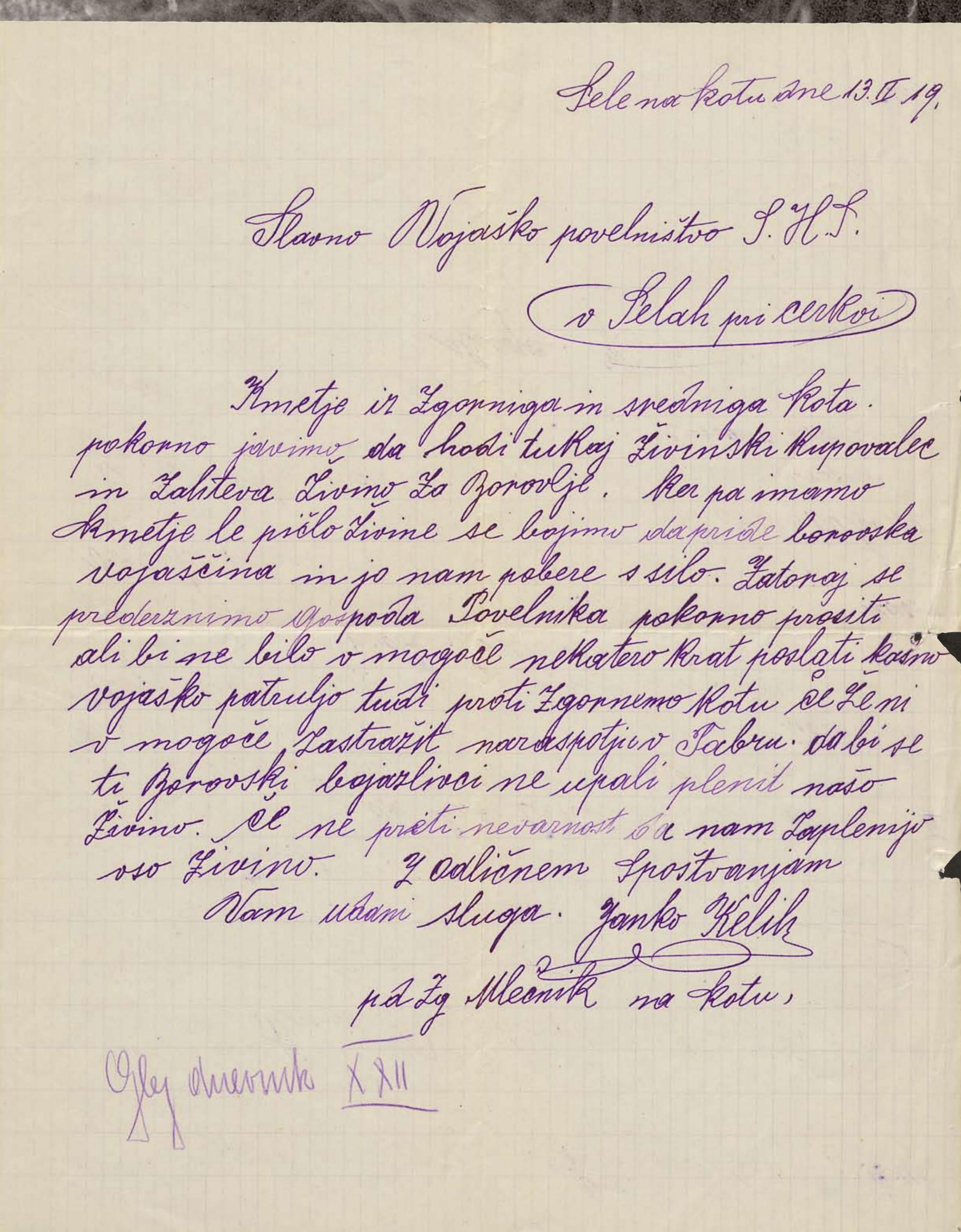
(14. januar–28. april 1919)



Sibko premirje na Koroškem se je začelo skoraj hkrati s Pariško mirovno konferenco (12. 1. 1919). Kršitve premirja in provokacije so bile stalnica. Življenje za frontno črto je zaznamovalo nasilje vojske in oblastnikov nad civilisti. Nadaljevanje bojev je ves čas viselo v zraku – obstoječe stanje ni zadovjevalo nobene strani. Pristaši obeh strani, ki so se znašli na »napačni« strani črte premirja, so morali nositi posledice svoje pripadnosti oz. preteklih dejanj. Bili so stalno sumičeni za sodelovanje s sovražnikom in spodkopavanje oblasti ter deležni podobnih prijemov, kot jih je nad politično sumljivimi osebami med svetovno vojno izvajala habsburška monarhija.

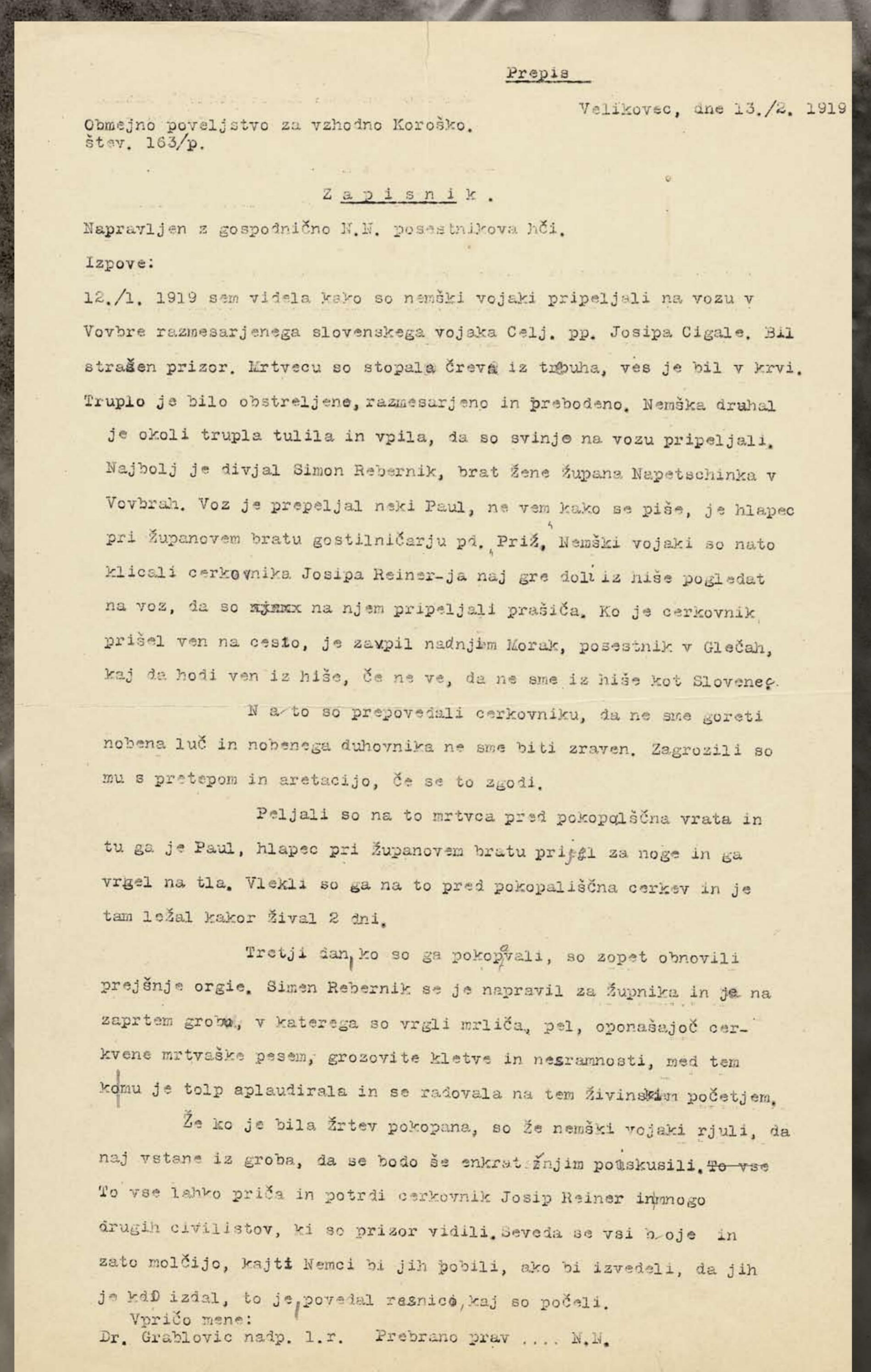
Terror against the Civilian Population  
on Both Sides of the Armistice Line  
(January 14 - April 28, 1919)

The turbulent armistice in Carinthia almost coincided with the Paris Peace Conference (January 12, 1919). Violations of the truce and provocation were a regular occurrence. Life behind the front line was marked by violence against civilians by the military and authorities. With neither side being satisfied with the existing situation, the continuation of the combat hung in the air all the time. Supporters of both sides, who found themselves on the »wrong« side of the armistice line, had to bear the consequences of their affiliation and past actions. They were constantly suspected of collaborating with the enemy and of undermining the authorities. They were exposed to similar procedures as were exercised over politically suspicious persons during the First World War by the Habsburg monarchy.



Janko Kelih – po domače zgornji Mlečnik – iz Kota prosi v imenu prebivalcev za pomoč jugoslovanskega nadporočnika Wutteja v Selah, saj jim grozi rekvizicija živine, ki jo izvaja živinski nakupovalec iz Borovlj, Sele na Kotu, 13. 2. 1919.

(Fond Ude Loize, SI AS 1193, TE 47,  
Arhiv Republike Slovenije)



*Ukaz kapetana Kneza, da se morata Maria in  
Helena Jug vsak dan in javljati pri poročniku  
Wutteju v Selah in da brez Wuttejeve odobritve  
ne smeta zapustiti vasi, Apače, 30. 1. 1919*

*(Fond Ude Lojze, SI AS 1193, TE 47, Arhiv Republike Slovenije)*

*Ukrepi jugoslovanskega vojaštva za omejitve  
gibanja in izguranje sumljivih oseb iz Sel  
kažejo na to, da so tudi po sklenitvi premirja  
še naprej bile prisotne vojne razmere.*

Koroška - delo na polju  
(Fond Stane Rovtar, Muzej novejše zgodovine Slovenije)