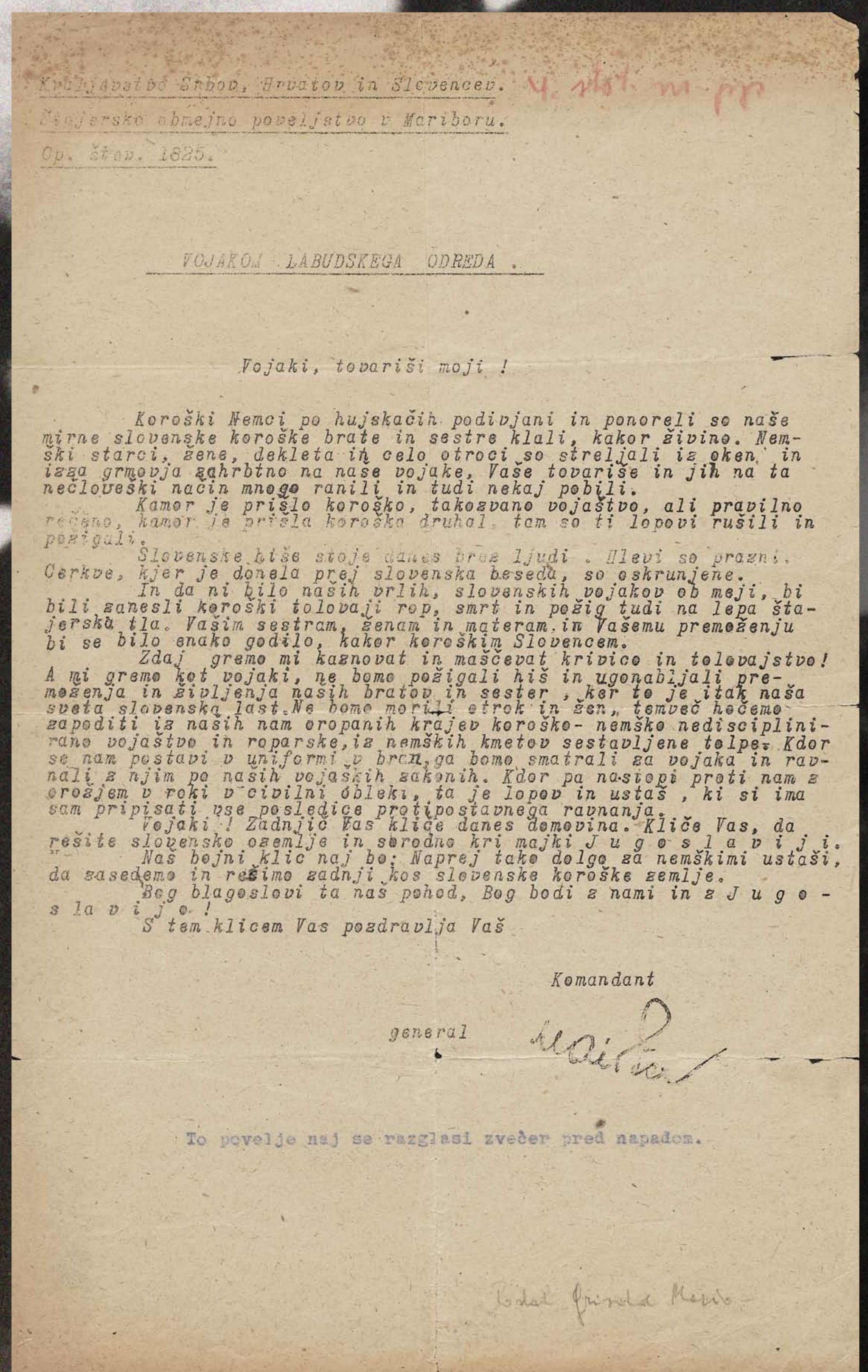
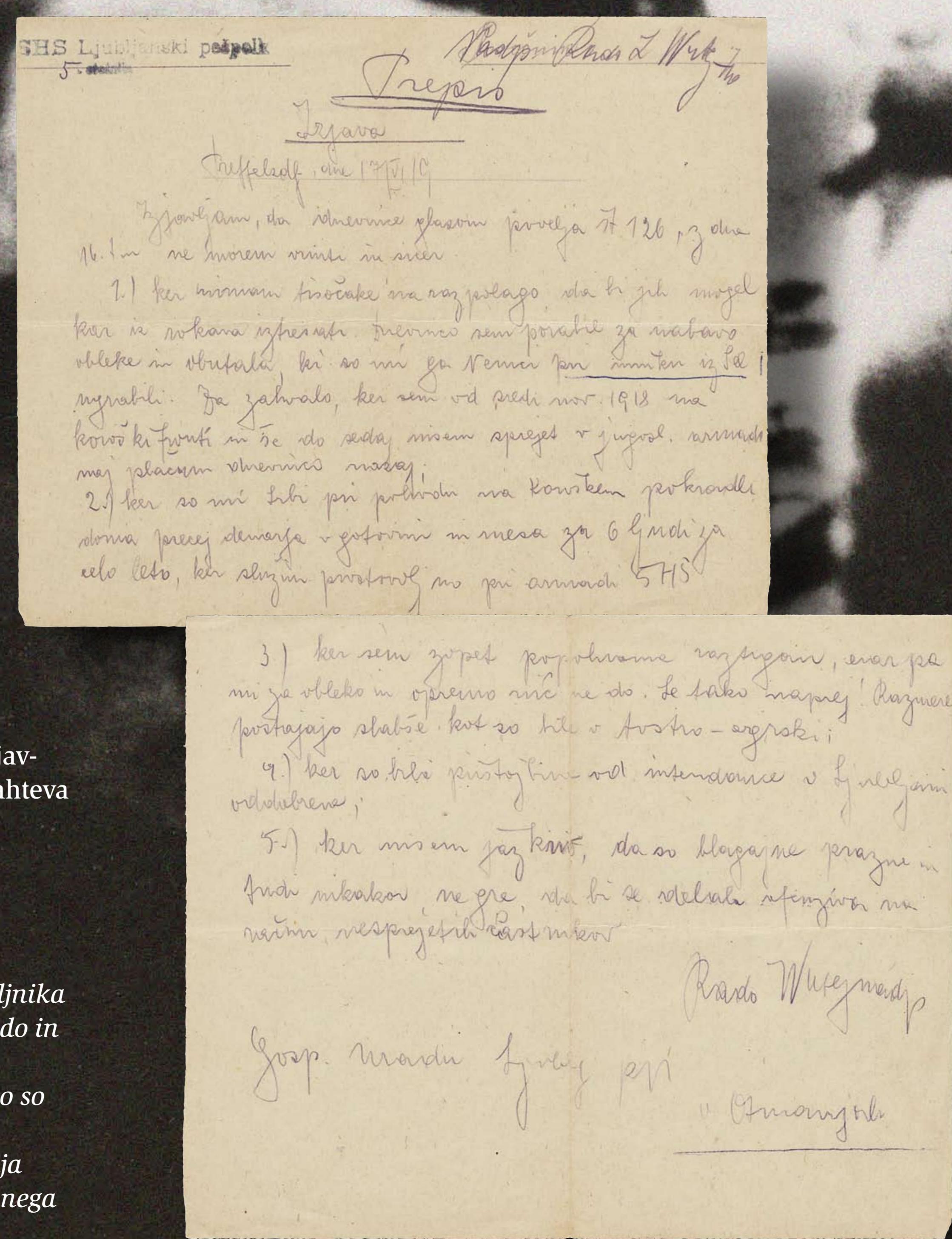


Tri ofenzive v šestih tednih

(29. 4.-6. 6. 1919)

General Rudolf Maister govor v Mariboru, april 1919.
Muzej novejše zgodovine Slovenije



Aprila 1919, ob vesteh, da se na mirovni konferenci obeta meja na Karavankah, so slovenski politiki spet povlekli slabo poteko. Tokrat so se odločili za rešitev z orožjem. Konec leta 1918 niso hoteli zasesti Celovec, pa bi ga zlahka. Zdaj pa je bila slovenska vojska šibkejša od nasprotnika, naveličana in slab morale. Poveljnik Dravske divizijske oblasti general Smiljanić slovenske ofenzive ni preprečil, čeprav je bil o vsem obveščen. Neuspehu je sledila katastrofa - sovražnikova protiofenziva se je končala z razsulom in umikom slovenske vojske iz vse Koroške, pri Guštanju je padel Franjo Malgaj. Šele takrat so se v Beogradu zganili in poslali srbsko vojsko. Po dodatni mobilizaciji in reorganizaciji enot so sile SHS od 29. 5. do 6. 6. 1919 pometele s sovražnikom. Zasedle so večino etničnega ozemlja, vkorakale v Celovec in na Gospa Svetu. Vse skupaj prepozna, da bi Slovencem prineslo južno Koroško. V Parizu so že določili, da bo odločil plebiscit.

Three Offensives in Six Weeks
(April 29 - June 6, 1919)

In April 1919, knowing that the peace conference promised a border in the Karavanke region, Slovene politicians again made a bad move. They decided to solve the problem using weapons. Despite the ease with which they could have occupied Celovec at the end of 1918, the Slovene politicians refused to do so. Due to the tiredness of the soldiers and their poor morale, the Slovene army was now weaker than its opponent. The commander of the Drava Divisional Authority, General Smiljanić, did not prevent the Slovene offensive, although he knew all the facts. The failure was followed by a catastrophe: the enemy's counter-offensive ended with the disintegration and withdrawal of the Slovene army from all of Carinthia, and Franjo Malgaj fell near Guštan. It was only then that Belgrade reacted and sent the Serbian army. After additional mobilization and reorganization of units, the forces of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes overpowered the enemy between May 29 and June 6, 1919. They occupied most of the ethnic territory, marched into Celovec and Gospa Sveti. However, it was too late to win southern Carinthia for the Slovenes. In Paris the decision about the plebiscite had already been made.