

1.02 Pregledni znanstveni članek

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## Kako je Sv. Pavel pri Preboldu stopal v socializem

### IZVLEČEK

*V prispevku avtor obravnava dogajanje na območju današnje občine Prebold v letih 1945–1952. Prikazano je v luči razvoja ljudske demokracije po prevzemu oblasti v državi s strani Komunistične partije. Osnovna tema prispevka je oris organizacije in delovanje organov ljudske oblasti na lokalni ravni. V prispevku sta prikazana prelom s poprejšnjimi oblastnimi strukturami in iskanje ustrezne vloge, ki naj bi jo lokalna krajevna ljudska oblast imela v upravnem, političnem in pozneje tudi v gospodarskem smislu. Prikazane so težave, s katerimi se je srečeval sistem ljudske demokracije, pa tudi ljudje, ki so morali v tem sistemu (pre)živeti. Prispevek obravnava čas prvega obdobja oblikovanja ljudske oblasti, za katerega je značilno administrativno odločanje vrhovne oblasti.*

### KLJUČNE BESEDE

*Prebold, ljudska oblast, krajevni ljudski odbor, ljudska demokracija, 1945–1952*

### ABSTRACT

#### HOW SV. PAVEL PRI PREBOLDU ENTERED SOCIALISM

*The author of the article deals with the developments that took place in the area of present-day municipality of Prebold during the period between 1945 and 1952, in light of the evolving people's democracy that was established after the Communist Party's rise to power. The main focus is on the organisation and operation of local people's government in the form of the local people's council. The author describes the break from previous government structures and the search for an appropriate role that local people's government would have in administrative, political and later also economic terms. Furthermore, he also sheds light on the difficulties facing both the system of people's democracy and people who had to live (and survive) in it. Although the development of people's government did not end with the introduction of municipal people's councils, with which the article concludes, it unquestionably marked the end of the initial stage of establishing people's government, which was characterised by administrative decision-making of supreme authority.*

### KEY WORDS

*Prebold, people's government, local people's council, people's democracy, 1945–1952*

OF – Osvobodilna fronta  
 OK KPS – Okrajni komite Komunistične partije Slovenije  
 KPJ – Komunistična partija Jugoslavije  
 OPO – Osnovna partijska organizacija  
 AFŽ – Protifašistična (Antifašistična) fronta žensk  
 LMS – Ljudska mladina Slovenije  
 JLA – Jugoslovanska ljudska armada

## VIRI IN LITERATURA

### ARHIVSKI VIRI

ARS – Arhiv Republike Slovenije  
 SI\_AS 1602 – Deželni svetnik okrožja Celje, 1941–1945.

Osnovna šola Prebold  
 Kronika Osnovne šole (Slavko Šlander) Prebold.

ZAC – Zgodovinski arhiv Celje  
 SI\_ZAC/0098, Okrajni ljudski odbor Celje (1945–1965).  
 SI\_ZAC/0107, Uprava narodne imovine (1945–1958).  
 SI\_ZAC/0157, Občinski ljudski odbor Prebold (1952–1955).  
 SI\_ZAC/0298, Krajevni ljudski odbor Marija Reka (1945–1952).  
 SI\_ZAC/0331, Krajevni ljudski odbor Prebold (1945–1951).  
 SI\_ZAC/0389, Krajevni ljudski odbor Sveti Lovrenc pri Preboldu (1945–1951).  
 SI\_ZAC/0917, Okrajni komite Zveze komunistov Slovenije Celje-okolica (1945–1954).

Župnija Sv. Pavel – Prebold  
 Kronika župnije Sv. Pavel – Prebold.

### ČASOPISNI VIRI

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*Naše delo*, 1946.  
*Nova pot*, 1945.  
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*Slovenska novejša zgodovina: od programa Zedinjena Slovenija do mednarodnega priznanja Republike Slovenije: 1848–1992* (ur. Jasna Fischer et al.). Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga in Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino, 2006.  
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## S U M M A R Y

### How Sv. Pavel pri Preboldu entered socialism

The end of the Second World War ushered in a new era of social and political life for the Slovenian nation. The war, in conjunction with favourable circumstances both in Slovenia and abroad, paved way for the rise to power of a party that gradually fortified its prewar position partly owing to difficult economic conditions and partly to the ascension of Nazi-Fascism in Slovenian society – i.e., the Communist Party. During the war, the Communist Party played

on national sentiment and stimulated it with the promise of social change (ideologically proclaimed a revolution after the war), as well as deliberately left the contending prewar political forces outside the national liberation struggle.

The growing liberation movement spurred the spread of the idea of establishing a new postwar administrative-political system that would leave no room for prewar structures and parties as well as eradicate every trace of German occupation policy, along with the German minority. The basic idea was borrowed from the Soviet model, without accentuating the Communist Party's leading role in the years immediately after the war, but rather building the organisation of postwar government on the so-called mass organisations, whose representatives were more or less carefully selected.

In the early stages of people's democracy, people's government tried to develop a local authority structure on the minimum possible basis, which soon proved to be a poorly thought-out decision that was soon corrected. During the first few years, local people's councils thus covered the area of one or two cadastre municipalities, as was also the case of all three local people's councils presented in the contribution – Sv. Pavel pri Preboldu, Sv. Lovrenc, and Marija Reka.

The decision-making process was run at the district level (Celje-surroundings) and higher up. The author of the article describes the practical workings of the local authority, both in administrative and po-

litical terms. With regard to locally important institutions, mention is made of the influence and role of the local primary school and parish, which were both firmly anchored in the local social and political life. While the textile factory Tekstilna tovarna Sv. Pavel pri Preboldu was a vital part of the local community, providing work to many inhabitants, it was state-controlled and as such only had an indirect political influence on the local decision-making processes, for instance, in the construction of public infrastructure. It did, however, wield a more direct impact on local life through the factory's Communist Party, trade union and youth organisations, which were composed of local inhabitants. The author presents the ways in which people's government shaped the economic life in the town and its surroundings, particularly in relation to the still predominantly rural population, and specifically through the local people's councils of Sv. Lovrenc and Marija Reka. Rather than providing detailed portraits of the leading officials sitting in the local people's councils, the author primarily focuses on the functions and general activities performed within the framework of the said bodies.

Even though the period of the administrative (re)construction of people's government did not end with the establishment of municipal people's councils, the first five years of people's government solidified the political continuity of the influence that the communist/socialist rule also had on the local level all until the democratic changes that took place during the second half of the 1980s.