

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 316.728(497.4Črni vrh)"1914/1918"

Prejeto: 10. 11. 2017

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Vsakdanje življenje v občini Črni Vrh med prvo svetovno vojno

IZVLEČEK

Prispevek obravnava življenjske razmere v občini Črni Vrh med prvo svetovno vojno. Na vsakdanje življenje civilnega prebivalstva je močno vplivala vojaška prisotnost, saj je Črni Vrh po vstopu Italije v vojno postal pomembno logistično in preskrbovalno središče v zaledju soške fronte. To dokazuje izgradnja vojaške železnice in več vojaških objektov. Poleg tega je zaradi naraščajočih vojnih potreb država morala v do tedaj neslutnem obsegu mobilizirati vse človeške in materialne vire, kar se kaže v vseh vidikih vsakdanjega življenja. Takoj po začetku vojne je bil uveden strog cenzurni režim, kmalu zatem pa so oblasti začele regulirati tudi gospodarsko dejavnost ter potrošnjo osnovnih življenjskih dobrin.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Črni Vrh, prva svetovna vojna, mobilizacija, vsakdanje življenje, vojno gospodarstvo, Katoliška cerkev

ABSTRACT

EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ČRNI VRH DURING WORLD WAR I

The article describes the living conditions in the Municipality of Črni Vrh during World War I. The daily lives of the civilian population were strongly affected by the military presence after Črni Vrh was converted into an important logistics and supply centre in the rear area of the Isonzo Front. Testifying to this is the construction of the military railway and a number of military facilities. Moreover, due to the growing military needs, the state was forced to mobilise all human and material resources in an unprecedented scope, which was reflected in all aspects of the local everyday life. A strict censorship was introduced at the onset of the war, after which the authorities also started to regulate the economic activity as well as the consumption of basic life necessities.

KEY WORDS

Črni Vrh, World War I, mobilisation, everyday life, war economy, Catholic Church

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S U M M A R Y

Everyday life in the Municipality of Črni Vrh during World War I

World War I was a watershed moment in the recent history, the totality of which left an unprecedented mark on the lives of all inhabitants of warring countries. The article at hand analyses the effect of the military presence and the form of (self) mobilisation of civilian society in the Municipality

of Črni Vrh during the said period. The war and war-related measures affected all aspects of everyday life. 438 military servicemen from Črni Vrh were mobilised, 57 of whom fell on various battlefields or died of injury and exhaustion. Movement and civil liberties were very restricted and the area was under strict military censorship. Črni Vrh and its surrounding areas provided housing for some refugees from Galicia in 1914. Following Italy's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary and the onset of the Isonzo Offensives in 1915, the village was converted into an important logistics centre in the rear area of the Isonzo Front, which further exposed the local population to the consequences of the military presence. The army built a railway through the village, a cableway, a hospital, depots, and other military facilities. While the military presence exposed local inhabitants to various perils and restrictions (limited movement, confiscation of property, destruction of fields for the purposes of military construction, risk of contagious diseases), it also introduced a few examples of cooperation. In order to serve the growing military needs, the state was forced to channel

more and more human and material resources in the war effort. To this end, it limited and regulated the use of food, introduced compulsory give-away of raw materials crucial for military consumption, as well as used a variety of propaganda approaches to enthruse the population to take part in military endeavours. Nonetheless, the inclusion of civilian society in the war effort should not be understood solely as a state imposition, but also as a process in which an important role was played by the activities and even self-initiatives of the civilian population, having joined forces in different intermediary institutions. In this regard, special mention ought to be made of activities performed by the Catholic Church or, rather, the local parish and catholic organisations. By offering prayers and other devotions for the military success of the Imperial-Royal Army, the Church granted sacral legitimation to the war efforts as well as played a pivotal role in collecting raw materials and monetary contributions. Moreover, with its charity outreach, the Church also found different ways to help people overcome the consequences of wartime shortages.