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**Saša Rudolf**novinar, Via Commerciale 77, I-34134 Trst
E-pošta: sasarudolfts@gmail.com

75 let neprekinjenega oddajanja Radia Trst

IZVLEČEK

RADIO TRST v slovenščini neprekinjeno oddaja od maja 1945 do danes. Bolj je poznan kot Radio Trst A, v katerega se je preimenoval 8. marca 1955. Pod zavezniki in tudi v prvih desetletjih italijanske uprave so novinarji delali prek prevajalske pogodbe, vključeni pa so bili v skupno slovensko-italijansko uredništvo. Polagoma se je stanje normaliziralo, leta 1979 so bili imenovani prvi trije vodje izmen, kar je bil prvi korak k osamosvojitvi uredništva, leta 1983 pa je bil imenovan namestnik glavnega urednika. Od popolne osamosvojitve, tj. od zakona o reformi radiotelevizijske službe RAI iz leta 1975, ki je predvideval TV-oddaje v slovenščini, je preteklo polnih 20 let. 1. maja 1995 je sigla ob 20.30 najavila slovenski TV-dnevnik. V naslednjih mesecih je RAI samostojnost slovenskega uredništva priznal z imenovanjem prvega slovenskega glavnega urednika, ki je odgovarjal le ravnatelju deželnih informativnih oddaj v Rimu.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

RAI, Radio Trst A, uredništvo, slovenski programi

ABSTRACT

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF RADIO TRST'S UNINTERRUPTED BROADCASTING

RADIO TRST has broadcasted uninterruptedly since May 1945 to present day. It is better known under the name Radio Trst A, which it obtained on 8 March 1955. Under Allied administration as well as in the first decades of Italian management, journalists were recruited on a translation contract and incorporated into the joint Slovenian-Italian editorial. The situation gradually normalized, with the appointment of the first three Slovenian shift managers in 1979 as the first step towards the establishment of an independent Slovenian editorial, followed by the appointment of Slovenian deputy chief editor in 1983. Twenty years passed from adopting the radio-television service RAI reform act (1975) providing for TV shows in the Slovenian language to full independence when, on 1 May 1995, the siglum announced the Slovenian evening news at 8.30 p.m. In the ensuing months, the independence of the Slovenian editorial was recognized through the appointment of the first Slovenian chief editor, who was responsible only to the director of regional information programmes, seated in Rome.

KEY WORDS

Rai-Radio Trst A, editorial board, Slovenian radio programmes

ki dobro pozna politični položaj v Jugoslaviji. Z vojno v Sloveniji je tržaško uredništvo prevzelo poročanje za dnevnik drugega televizijskega omrežja in za vse tri radijske. Italijanski poslušalci so bili obveščeni o dogajanju s slovenskega vidika, v nasprotju s stališčem italijanskega zunanjega ministra Giannija De Michelisa, ki je zagovarjal »enotno in demokratično Jugoslavijo«.

Tretjo fazo zaznamuje povečana skrb za dogajanje v slovenski manjšini od Milj do Trbiža. Priljubljenost med poslušalci si je Radio Trst A pridobil, ker je redka, če ne edina postaja brez reklamnih vložkov. Na to posebnost me je večkrat spomnil zgodovinar Jurij Rosa iz Zgornje Vipavske doline, ki je že več desetletij zvest poslušalec tržaških radijskih oddaj.

VIRI IN LITERATURA

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Osebni arhiv avtorja

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ČASOPISI

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S U M M A R Y

Seventy-five years of Radio Trst's uninterrupted broadcasting

The Slovenian Radio Trst A will soon celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary of uninterrupted broadcasting. The first time the Slovenian language was heard through the Trieste radio transmitter, albeit for purely propaganda purposes, was in 1944 during the German occupation of the Adriatic Littoral. On 6 May 1945, the Partisans seized the radio headquarters under the command of Major Ante Novak, established a communication system, and began broadcasting. Shortly after that the directorship of the radio station was assumed by Jože Javoršek and then by Mirko Koršič from Gorizia, who moved to Koper at the end of 1945. Under the Allied military administration, the Trieste radio broadcasted on the same frequencies as the Slovenian and Italian channels; announcements were bilingual. The channels were separated in June 1946, after which the Slovenian radio was renamed Radio Trieste II and had a daily airtime of 11 hours and 45 minutes. Its pro-Ally and hence critical stance towards the new political regime in Yugoslavia drove away many of its collaborators. Still before the departure of the Allied forces, the radio passed under the Italian state radio RAI. Slovenian journalists working in the journalism department merely translated texts drawn up by their Italian counterparts. Many Slovenian songs were forbidden, e.g. 'Buči, buči morje Adrijansko' (Roar, roar, the Adriatic Sea) and Prešeren was not 'our poet,' but a Slovenian one. The generational shift in the mid-1960s brought about many changes, after the right-wing faction of the Christian Democracy lost its majority. The post of regional secretary was granted to Guido Botteri, who was then first appointed chief editor of information programmes and afterwards director of the radio headquarters. Slovenian journalists were given a journalist contract, their Italian counterparts took over the management of the Italian radio programme, and the first three Slovenian shift managers were appointed. However, the struggle for an independent editorial would continue for another fifteen years. In 1983, Drago Legiša was assigned deputy chief editor. With Slovenia's war of independence and subsequent armed conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Slovenian editorial earned great reputation in Rome by preparing, in a little more than two years, over one thousand TV contributions in Italian for Channel 2 Evening News and over ten thousand contributions for all three radio programmes. It was only in 1995, when

Pierro Vigorelli became the director of regional information programmes, that experimental broadcasting of regional news shows also commenced in the Slovenian language. Evening news shows were officially launched on 1 May 1995. Within the framework of cross-border TV, Slovenian and Italian Evening News were broadcasted on Trieste and Koper frequencies. On the other hand, the project of establishing a European cross-border TV, with collaborating national television stations from Slovenia, Friuli–Venezia Giulia, Croatia, Bosnia–Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Austria, and Switzerland, is still in its initial stages.

R I A S S U N T O

75 anni di Radio Trst A

Sono 75 anni che Radio Trst A, l'emittente radiofonica in lingua slovena, trasmette ininterrottamente. È doveroso però ricordare che già nel 1944, durante l'occupazione tedesca, Radio Trieste mise in onda alcuni programmi in lingua slovena che però erano di mera propaganda nazista. I partigiani presero possesso della sede radiofonica il 6 maggio del 1945. La direzione dei programmi fu affidata in un primo momento al maggiore Novak, poi a Jože Javoršek, ed infine al goriziano Mirko Koršič che alla fine del 1945 si trasferì a Capodistria. Nel periodo dell'amministrazione militare alleata radio Trieste

trasmetteva su stesse frequenze sia programmi in lingua slovena che italiana, sempre però con annunci bilingui. Nel giugno del 1946 i programmi furono divisi, l'emittente slovena Radio Trst II trasmetteva su proprie frequenze ogni giorno per 11 ore e 45. Siccome i programmi sloveni riflettevano la politica filooccidentale degli alleati che contrastava la nuova realtà comunista nella Jugoslavia, molti collaboratori si allontanarono per protesta. Ancora prima degli accordi di Londra e al ritiro degli angloamericani, Radio Trieste passò alla Rai–Radiodiffusione italiana. Le notizie del Giornale radio sloveno venivano redatte da colleghi italiani e i giornalisti sloveni dovevano limitarsi a tradurle. Erano mese al bando alcune canzoni patriottiche slovene, che non si potevano trasmettere, e si doveva parlare di “Prešeren come maggior poeta sloveno”, mentre non era gradita la dizione “Prešeren è il nostro maggior poeta”. Negli anni sessanta con il cambio generazionale e la sconfitta della destra all'interno della Democrazia cristiana, cominciò una nuova era di riavvicinamento tra la maggioranza italiana e la minoranza slovena, voluto dal nuovo segretario Guido Botteri, nominato qualche anno più tardi Caporedattore dei programmi informativi, e poi direttore di Sede della Rai per il Friuli Venezia Giulia. Ma passarono 20 anni dalla riforma della Rai del 1975 che prevedeva trasmissioni televisive in lingua slovena alla realizzazione di queste e il riconoscimento della piena autonomia della redazione slovena.

(Povzetek v italijansčino prevedel avtor)