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Vranglovci kot jugoslovanski graničarji na Kozjaku v dvajsetih letih 20. stoletja

Primer Simeona Britvina

IZVLEČEK

Avtorica v razpravi namenja pozornost vprašanju, kako je na recepcijo in percepcijo severne jugoslovanske meje (oziroma nove jugoslovansko-avstrijske meje) na Kozjanskem (ljudsko Kobanskem) v dvajsetih letih 20. stoletja vplivalo dejstvo, da so mejo v večjem številu varovali nekdanji vojaki generala Petra Vrangla, ki so bili najbolj problematična (od svetovne in ruske državljanske vojne travmatizirana) skupina ruskih emigrantov v Kraljevini SHS po prvi svetovni vojni. V kulturnozgodovinski študiji avtorica izpostavi več kazenskih zadev, podrobneje pa sledi primeru nekdanjega vojaka ruske carske armade in vranglovca Simeona Britvina, ki je bil kot graničar nastanjen na Kapunarju (vrh nad Radljami ob Dravi) in je leta 1922 ob sodelovanju dveh slovenskih domačink umoril kmečkega posestnika, na čigar domačiji je bila postavljena obmejna stražnica.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Kraljevina SHS, ruska emigracija, vranglovci, severna jugoslovanska meja, zgodovina mentalitet

ABSTRACT

*WRANGLISTS SERVING AS YUGOSLAV BORDER GUARDS ON KOZJAK DURING THE 1920S.
THE CASE OF SIMEON BRITVIN*

In her discussion, the author focuses on the question of how the reception and perception of the northern Yugoslav border (or, rather, the new Yugoslav–Austrian border) in the Kozjansko (popularly Kobansko) region in the 1920s were affected by the fact that the border was guarded by a significant number of soldiers that formerly served under General Peter Wrangel and represented one of the most problematic groups (traumatized by the world war and the Russian civil war) within the population of the Russian emigrants in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes after the First World War. In her cultural and historical study, the author highlights several criminal proceedings and examines in detail the case of a former soldier of the Russian Imperial Army and a Wrangelist Simeon Britvin, who was stationed as a border guard on Kapunar (a hill above Radlje ob Dravi) and in 1922, aided by two Slovenian women, murdered the owner of the farm where the border guardhouse was set up.

KEY WORDS

Kingdom SHS, Russian emigration, Wrangelists, northern Yugoslav border, history of mentalities

vaškem zaprosil za dovoljenje za bivanje v Zagrebu, se je tamkajšnja policija obrnila na mariborsko sodišče s poizvedbo o njegovi visoki kazni.⁵⁹ Iz kazenskega spisa ni razvidno, ali je Britvin po brez dvoma strahotni izkušnji temnice v jugoslovanskih kaznilnicah, ki sta spadali med najzloglasnejše kazenske ustanove v državi, smel postati zagrebški meščan.

VIRI IN LITERATURA

ARHIVSKI VIRI

NŠAM – Nadškofjski arhiv Maribor
Januš Golec, Spomini.

PAM – Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor
PAM 645, Okrožno sodišče Maribor 1898–1941, kazenski spisi.
PAM 1763, Eman Pertl.

ČASOPISNI VIRI

Jutro, 1924.
Murska Straža, 1922.
Ptujski list, 1921.
Tabor, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1924.

USTNI VIRI

Pričevanje Petra Timošenka – sina Ivana Timošenka,
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S U M M A R Y

Wrangelists serving as Yugoslav border guards on Kozjak during the 1920s. The case of Simeon Britvin

The Yugoslav state aimed to solve the problem of integrating the so-called Wrangelists by offering them employment on the border (as border guards or employees of the financial control authority, also located at the border). Judging from criminal cases involving Wrangelists in the area of the district court of Maribor in the 1920s, the Russian presence on the state border in Styria may have co-shaped or perhaps even decisively influenced the population's attitude towards what had for the first time become a state border – especially because in the absence of appropriate infrastructure, border guardhouses were set up on farmsteads which now housed not only the local inhabitants but border guards as well. As demonstrated by the daily newspaper reporting, parliamentary discussions, and criminal files, Wrangelists had a poor reputation in Yugoslavia for engaging in frequent personal disputes or disagreements with the border population. The cultural and historical study highlights several criminal proceedings and examines in detail the case of a former soldier of the Imperial Russian Army and a Wrangelist Simeon Britvin, who served as a border guard at Kapunar (a hill above Radlje ob Dravi) and in 1922, aided by two Slovenian women, murdered the owner of the farm where the border guardhouse was set up.

⁵⁹ PAM, PAM 645, Vr VIII 880/22, dopis Uprave policije Zagreb okrožnemu sodišču v Mariboru, 25. 1. 1937.