

*Slovenija
v luči
parlamentarnega
izročila*



Avtorji besedila: dr. Janko Prunk, dr. Jožko Šavli . Prevod: Amidas d.o.o. . Hymna: France Prešeren . Prevod hymne: Janko Lavrin . Fotografije: Joco Žnidaršič, Fotodokumentacija DELO, Robert Balen/Arhiv Državnega zborna, Zoran Vogrinčič/ DELO . Arhivsko gradivo: Narodni muzej Slovenije, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana, Muzej v Gradcu, Univerza v Urbinu, Arhiv Državnega zborna . Avtorji zemljevidov: Radivoj Humar, Marko Bitičnik, Andraž Humar . Gradivo zbral in urenil: Radivoj Humar . Izdelava razstave: Omnia Arhing d.o.o. . Izdal in založil: Državni zbor, Šubičeva 4, Ljubljana. Služba za odnose z javnostmi . Oblikovanje: Petra Černe Oven . Grafična priprava: Studio DTS, Ljubljana . Tisk: Tiskarna Državnega zborna, 2008

Slovenija
SLOVENIA
v luči
IN THE LIGHT OF
parlementarnega
PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION
izročila



Državni zbor
januar 2008

Uvodne besede

Preddverje velike dvorane Državnega zbora bogati freska Slavka Pengova iz leta 1958, ki slikovito prikazuje uporniški vidik slovenske zgodovine od naselitve do obdobja po II. svetovni vojni. Postavitev stalne razstave Zgodovina slovenskega parlamentarizma je tako njena dopolnitev in njen nadaljevanje ter hkrati udejanjenje dolgoletne pobude za predstavitev novejše slovenske zgodovine. Na osmih razstavnih panojih je predstavljen razvoj slovenskega parlamentarizma, in sicer od ustoličevanja knezov v karantanski kneževini pa do prvih demokratičnih volitev v trodomno Skupščino Republike Slovenije aprila 1990, sprejetja demokratične ustave neodvisne Republike Slovenije v letu 1991 in konstituiranja 90-članskega Državnega zbora (december 1992). Razstava ob tem opominja tudi na druge pomembne mejnike v novejši zgodovini nastajanja in razvoja slovenske države (izvedba plebiscita o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Republike Slovenije, desetdnevna vojna, članstvo Slovenije v mednarodnih organizacijah, uvedba evra in drugi).

Razstava je bila predana namenu 6. 1. 2008 v okviru dogodkov ob obeležitvi 15-letnice Državnega zbora. Njen vsebinski del sta zasnovala dr. Jožko Šavli, in sicer predstavitev do leta 1848, in dr. Janko Prunk, predstavitev od leta 1848 dalje. Kronološki potek dogodkov sledi najprej od leve proti sredini, osrednji prostor razstave predstavlja slovenski grb in slovenska himna, novejši dogodki osamosvajanja pa si sledijo od desne proti sredini. S tem je poudarjena misel, da sta slovenska državna samostojnost in njena parlamentarna demokracija rezultat ne le zadnjih osamosvojitvenih

naporov, ampak tudi daleč v narodovi zgodovini zakoreninjenega čuta za parlamentarno odločanje.

Pričajoča brošura vsebinsko povzema razstavo, za obdobje po letu 1848 pa dr. Prunk podaja še nekatera dodatna pojasnila.

*France Cukjati, dr. med.
predsednik Državnega zbora*

Norik



› NOTRANJI NORIK je bil rimska provinca, nastala na ozemlju predrimskoga noriškega kraljestva – regnum Noricum (2. stol. pr. Kr.). Njegovo središče je bilo na Štalenski gori nad Gospovetskim poljem, kjer so odkopali tudi dvorano, v kateri je zasedal noriški zbor – conventus Noricorum.



› SITULA VAČE je po umetniški obliki in vsebini ena izmed najbolj bogatih arheoloških najdb na Slovenskem. Obdobje Hallstatta (6./5. stol. pr. Kr.)

Karantanija – ustoličevanje



PO UMIKU LANGOBARDOV v Italijo leta 568 je na ozemlju današnje Slovenije in daleč na severu na ozemlju današnje Koroške prevladal slovanski etnos. Ta je v začetku 7. stoletja na ozemlju današnje Koroške ustanovil svojo protodržavo – kneževino Karantanijo. V njej so na poseben način izbirali – ustoličevali – vladarja. Izbirala ga je skupščina – Veča – vseh svobodnjakov, nato pa je na knežjem kamnu prejel oblast od ustoličevalca – kmeta (koseza).



USTOLIČEVANJE (J. B. Zauchenberg, 1718): Vojvodo vodijo h knežjemu kamnu, na katerem sedi kmet ustoličevalc. Prvotno je vojvodo izvolila Veča kot zbor zastopnikov ljudstva. Po prevladi fevdalnega reda ga je imenoval kralj, vendar je vojvoda prejel izvršno oblast še z ustoličenjem in zaprisego ljudstvu, da bo vsem pravičen vladar.



KNEŽJI KAMEN na Krnskem gradu, na katerem so ustoličevali karantaniske (koroške) vojvode do 15. stol.

Velika Karantanija

Ozemlje kneževine Karantanije je bilo ob koncu 10. stoletja v Svetem rimskem cesarstvu povzdignjeno v rang vojvodine. Z njo so bila upravno v Veliko Karantanijo združena vsa okoliška ozemlja mejnih krajin, od Karantanske krajine na vzhodu (ozemlje današnje Štajerske) prek Posavske krajine na jugu do Furlanske krajine na zahodu. V visokem srednjem veku so se te krajine spremajale v samostojne dežele, npr. Štajerska leta 1180, Kranjska leta 1355 itd. Slovensko ozemlje je ostalo razcepljeno na te dežele do začetka 20. stoletja.



› ARNULF KOROŠKI (okoli 850 – 899), vojvoda Karantanije, kralj Vzhodnih Frankov, cesar. Obnovil je frankovsko cesarstvo (*Renovatio Regni Francorum*), ki je bilo predhodnik Svetega rimskega cesarstva (takratne združene Evrope).



› ČRNI PANTER, grb Karantanije

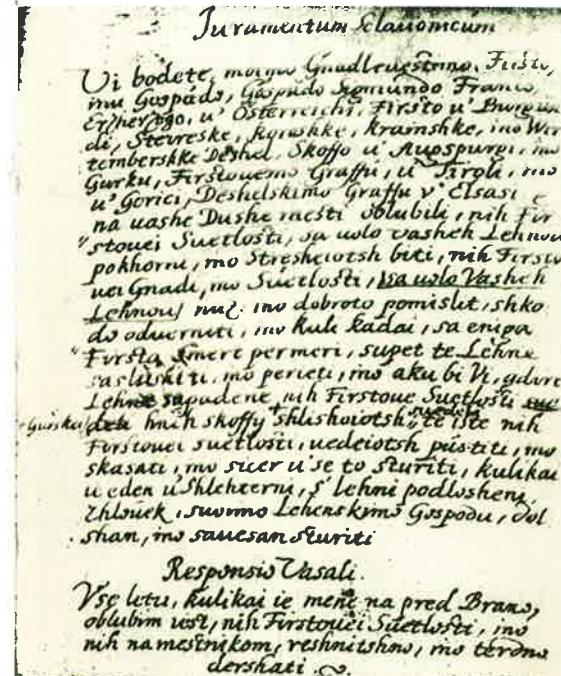


› SLOVENSKI KLOBUK je predstavljal oblast, ki jo je vojvoda prejel od ljudestva.

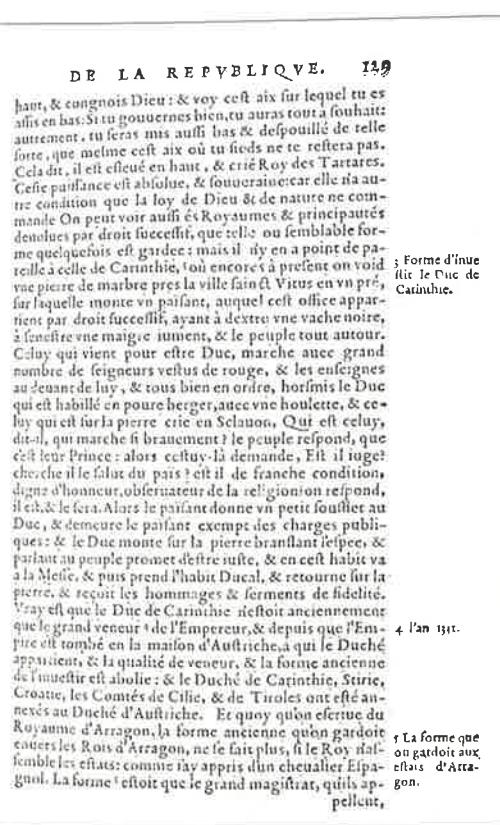


› VOJVODSKI KLOBUK je predstavljal oblast, ki jo je vojvoda prejel od kralja.

Slovenci v srednjem veku



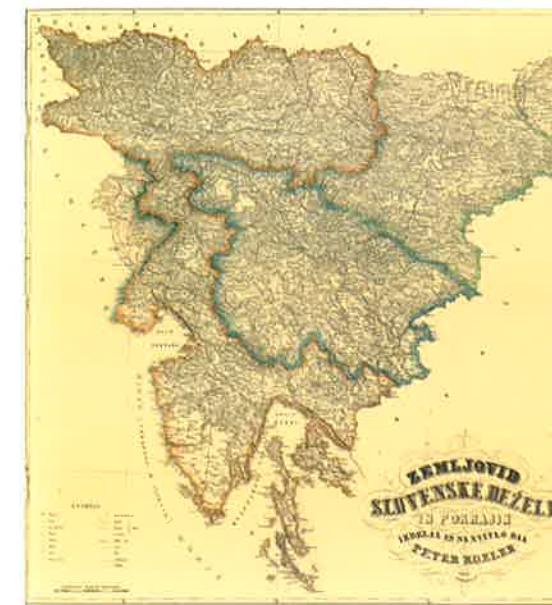
› BARBARA CELJSKA (1381 – 1451) iz rodbine knezov Celjskih, je edinstven zgodovinski lik slovenske ženske. Kot kraljica Ogrske, Češke, Italije, Germanije in kot cesarica je ob soprogu Sigmundu Luxemburgu ob izteku srednjega veka odločilno posegala v takratno politično dogajanje v Evropi. Pripomogla je k dvigu celjskih grofov na raven državnih knezov.



STRAN 129 IZ KNJIGE LES SIX LIVRES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE (Paris 1576), kjer pisec Jean Bodin opisuje ustoličenje karantanjskega vojvode kot "demokratično dejanje, ki mu ni primere". Ta opis je bil podlaga ameriški Izjavi o neodvisnosti, ki jo je leta 1776 objavil Thomas Jefferson.



NOTRANJA AVSTRIJA (14. - 19. STOL.) je bila kot državna enota nadaljevanje prvotne Karantanije. Njeno slovensko politično izročilo (Windischlandt) so še posebej poudarjali deželni stanovi Koroške, ki so kot v ostalih deželah predstavljali prebivalstvo na fevdalni osnovi.



Slovenci 1848

Slovenci so Zedinjeno Slovenijo zahtevali na temelju naravnega in ne zgodovinskega prava ter principa samoodločbe narodov, ki je bil otrok liberalizma. Ta zahteva je bila izredno revolucionarna, saj je predpostavljala razdelitev nekaterih avstrijskih zgodovinskih pokrajin: Štajerske, Koroške, Goriške in Istre po etničnih mejah in vključitev njihovih slovenskih etničnih delov v novo deželo, Zedinjeno Slovenijo. Ta program je bil Slovencem 100 let temelj slovenske narodne politike. Avstrijska oblast in nemška manjšina v slovenskih deželah sta mu nasprotovali do konca obstoja Avstro-Ogrske. Uresničenje je bilo mogoče šele po njenem porazu v prvi svetovni vojni in še to le za nekaj dni. Politični program Zedinjene Slovenije je bil podprt z zemljevidom, na katerem so bile tej deželi zarisane točne etnične meje.

Slovenski narod je v revolucionarnem letu 1848 postavil svoj narodni politični program zedinjenja vseh slovenskih dežel v eno deželo z imenom Slovenija, ki bi imela svoj avtonomni deželni zbor, uradni jezik pa bi bil slovenski. Program Zedinjene Slovenije je bil dolgo časa temelj slovenski narodni politiki.

Avstro-Ogrska

Slovenci so od leta 1848 aktivno in tvorno sodelovali v avstrijskem parlamentu na Dunaju in bili po njegovi demokratizaciji leta 1896 nekako normalno proporcionalno zastopani glede na odstotek slovenskega prebivalstva v Avstriji. V parlament so sprva volili svoje ugledne sodeželane slovenske pa tudi nemške narodnosti, pozneje pa samo Slovence, pripadnike Narodno napredne (liberalne) ali pa Katoliške narodne stranke, od leta 1905 imenovane Slovenska ljudska stranka (SLS).



› AVSTRO-OGRSKA (1867 - 1918)

v državni zbor na Dunaju so bili voljeni tudi slovenski poslanci naslednjih političnih strank:
– Katoliška narodna stranka (od 1905 SLS)
– Narodno napredna stranka (liberalci).

Država Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov (Država SHS)

Narodno vijeće v Zagrebu je na predlog Narodnega sveta 1. novembra potrdilo Narodno vlado za Slovenijo, ki je nato mesec dni popolnoma samostojno vodila slovensko narodno politiko in upravljala Slovenijo. Žal pa so okoliščine zaradi imperialistične politike velikih sil onemogočile Slovencem živeti v zedinjeni Sloveniji. Nemške sile so preprečile koroškim Slovencem vključitev v Slovenijo. Italijanska vojska pa je na osnovi imperialistične Londonske pogodbe iz aprila 1915 zasedla slovensko Primorsko in dele Kranjske. Večina slovenskega naroda in ozemlja, združenega v Državo SHS, se je 1. decembra 1918 vključila v Kraljevino Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev (Kraljevina SHS).



› MNOŽIČNO ZBOROVANJE ob razglasitvi Države Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov 29. oktobra 1918 v Ljubljani.
Slovenski narod se je ob koncu prve svetovne vojne odločil zapustiti habsburško monarhijo in se vključiti v novo Državo SHS. To dejanje je organiziral Narodni svet za Slovenijo, ki so ga 14. avgusta 1918 ustanovili v glavnem slovenski poslanci dunajskega parlamenta.

Država SHS, Kraljevina Jugoslavija

Kraljevina Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev ni omogočila avtonomije in avtonomnega deželnega parlamenta, kar je bila temeljna slovenska politična zahteva vso dobo obstoja prve jugoslovanske države. So se pa Slovenci v tej državi zaradi etnične homogenosti in srbskega sprizaznjenja s slovensko stvarnostjo dejansko sami upravljali. To jim je dajalo možnost razmeroma uspešnega razvoja na vseh področjih življenja in utrjevanja narodnopolitične zavesti, v kateri se je že pojavila misel o slovenski državi.

Svoje parlamentarno življenje so živeli v vsedržavnem beograjskem parlamentu, kjer so bili proporcionalno korektno zastopani glede na število prebivalstva. Za nekaj težav v parlamentarni zastopanosti in učinkovitosti so bili odgovorni sami, saj so bili razcepljeni na več strank, ki so si med seboj nasprotovale tudi v osnovnih narodnih zahtevah. Konservativna Slovenska ljudska stranka se je zavzemala za avtonomijo Slovenije,

➤ DRŽAVA SHS, KRALJEVINA JUGOSLAVIJA (1918 - 1941)
Na prvih volitvah v Narodno skupščino SHS v Beogradu so bili izvoljeni tudi slovenski poslanci naslednjih političnih strank:
 – Slovenska ljudska stranka
 – Samostojna kmetска stranka
 – Slovenski socialni demokrati
 – Komunistična partija Jugoslavije
 – Jugoslovanska demokratska stranka
 – Narodnosocialistična stranka.

slovenski liberalci, organizirani v Jugoslovanski demokratski stranki, pa so bili za državni unitarizem in centralizem. V prvem desetletju Kraljevine SHS je bilo parlamentarno življenje formalno demokratično in v Sloveniji so se ga poleg omenjenih strank udeleževale še druge manjše stranke, kot so samostojna Kmečka stranka, Socialdemokratska stranka, Komunistična stranka in Narodno-socialistična stranka.

Druga svetovna vojna

Jugoslovanska država in v njej Slovenija sta bili aprila 1941 žrtev nacistične agresije, ki je državo razbila na različne okupacijske enote. Slovenijo so si razkosali in prilastili trije okupatorji: Nemci, Italijani in Madžari. Jugoslovanska vlada in z njo nekaj slovenskih predstavnikov se je umaknila v tujino (London) in še naprej mednarodnopravno predstavljala Slovence.

V okupirani Sloveniji je prišlo do organiziranega oboroženega odpora pod vodstvom komunistov, ki ni priznaval jugoslovanske begunske vlade in njenih slovenskih predstavnikov. Septembra 1941 je bila ustanovljena njegova revolucionarna politična reprezentanca - Slovenski narodnoosvobodilni odbor, ki naj bi edini predstavljal slovenski narod. Predstavniki slovenskega odporniškega gibanja so na svojem zboru (zbranih je bilo 570 ljudi) od 1. do 3. oktobra 1943 v Kočevju prvič izvolili Slovenski narodnoosvobodilni odbor kot nekakšen slovenski parlament. Na zasedanju pa so tudi sprejeli deklaracijo o vključitvi slovenskega naroda na podlagi neumrljive pravice do samoodločbe v novo nastajajočo federativno Jugoslavijo. Ta je dobila svojo prvo obliko na zasedanju AVNOJ-a 29. – 30. novembra 1943 v Jajcu v Bosni.



› OKUPACIJSKA RAZDELITEV SLOVENIJE (1941 - 1945)

Ob okupaciji je bilo ljudsko zastopništvo ukinjeno, politične stranke prepovedane, njihovi predstavniki pa so se skupaj z jugoslovansko vlado umaknili v London. Partizansko odporniško gibanje je leta 1943 izvolilo svoj predstavnški organ Slovenski narodnoosvobodilni odbor (SNOO).

Odporniško gibanje



Odposlanci slovenskega odporniškega gibanja so na svojem zboru od 1. do 3. oktobra 1943 v Kočevju deklarirali slovensko narodno suverenost in vključitev v federativno urejeno Jugoslavijo na načelu samoodločbe.

Socialistična Federativna Republika Jugoslavija

Prvotna zvezna skupščina je bila po ustavi iz januarja 1946 dvodomna. V splošnopolitični zbor so volili poslance po vsej državi glede na število prebivalcev, ne glede na narodnost. Drugi zbor pa je bil t. i. Zbor narodov, ki je bil varuh federalivne državne strukture. Bil je sestavljen po ključu enakopravnosti republik. Z uvedbo družbenega samoupravljanja pa sta zvezna in republiška skupščina dobili še po nekaj zborov, ki so zajemali posamezna življenjska področja in so bili voljeni korporativistično. Ustava iz leta 1963 ni imela Zbora narodov, ki pa je bil znova vzpostavljen z ustavo iz leta 1974.



› PLRJ, SFRJ (SOCIALISTIČNA FEDERATIVNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA) (1945 - 1990)

Po drugi svetovni vojni je imela Slovenija svoje delegate v Zvezni skupščini Jugoslavije, ob tem pa tudi svojo Skupščino Republike Slovenije, ki je pomembno odločala o slovenskem razvoju, čeprav je bila enopartijska in nedemokratična, suverena pa le na določenih področjih. Ob koncu svojega obstoja pa je septembra 1989 kljub vsemu sprejela nekaj zelo pomembnih odločitev o finančni suverenosti Slovenije in njeni pravici do delnega nadzora nad oboroženimi silami, kar je nato v letih 1990/1991 olajšalo slovenski politiki pod vodstvom Demosa na legalen način izpeljati slovensko državno osamosvojitev.

Zborovanje 1989



MAJNIŠKA DEKLARACIJA 1989

Nesporazum, provokacije in tudi odkrite sovražnosti, ki jih danča delživajo Slovenci v Jugoslaviji, nas prepričujejo o prelomnosti sedanjega zgodovinskega trenutka in nas obvezujejo, da v jani obliki izrecemo svojo voljo, iz katere sledijo dejanja s prihodnostjo.

Podpisniki te listine izjavljamo in sporočamo:

¹ da bočemo tvari v suvereni državi slovenskega naroda;

² kot suverena država bomo samostojno odločali o povezavah z jugoslovanskimi in drugimi narodi v okviru prenovelene Evrope;

³ glede na zgodovinska pričadevanja slovenskega naroda za politično samostojnost je slovenska država utemeljena le na:

— demokratičnih in človekovih pravic in svoboščin,

— družbenih ureditiv, ki bodo zagotavljali dobrobit in gospodarsko blagajbo v skladu z naravnimi davostmi in v skladu s človekimi zmednostmi državljanov Slovenije.

Društvo slovenskih pisateljev, Slovenska demokratična zveza, Slovenska književna zveza, Slovensko krščansko socialno gibanje, Socialdemokratska zveza Slovenije, Univerzitetna konferenca ZSMS, Društvo slovenskih kladateljev, 8. junija 1989.

> ZBOROVANJE 8. MAJA 1989 na Trgu osvoboditev oziroma na Kongresnem trgu. Stopnjevanje zahtev po slovenski osamosvojitvi.

Demos in prve demokratične volitve

V začetku leta 1987 je skupina slovenskih intelektualcev, zbrana v krogu Nove revije, v njeni 57. številki objavila prispevke za nov slovenski narodni program. V njih so poudarili potrebo po demokratizaciji slovenske družbe ter idejnem pluralizmu ter po suvereni slovenski nacionalni državi. Ti prispevki so pomenili prelomnico v slovenskem narodnem razvoju druge polovice 20. stoletja. Slovenski narod se je v veliki meri začel identificirati s tem programom. V naslednjih dveh letih so se vrstila dejanja, ki so podpirala dele tega programa ali program v celoti. Decembra 1987 so delavci v Litostroju ustanovili iniciativni odbor za socialdemokratsko stranko. Aretacija štirih mladih Slovencev, Janeza Janše, Ivana Borštnerja, Davida Tasiča in Francija Zavrla, spomladi 1989 je izzvala množične demonstracije Slovencev.

Poleti so opozicijsko usmerjeni Slovenci ustanovili Zbor za ustavo. V začetku leta 1989 so nastale prve opozicijske politične stranke, ki pa so se zaradi zakona morale imenovati zveze (Slovenska demokratična zveza, Socialdemokratska zveza Slovenije, Krščansko socialno gibanje, itd.). Te zveze so maja na velikem ljudskem zborovanju v Ljubljani, ki ga je pomagala organizirati Zveza socialistične mladine (ta je bila formalno del sistema), nastopile z zelo pomembno Majniško deklaracijo, ki je zahtevala ustanovitev suverene države slovenskega naroda, njeno suvereno odločanje o povezavah z drugimi slovanskimi in ostalimi narodi ter notranjo ureditev slovenske države na temelju spoštovanja človekovih pravic in svoboščin ter demokracije.



Konec septembra 1989 je Skupščina Republike Slovenije sprejela amandmaje k svoji ustavi, s katerimi si je Slovenija zopet pridobila nekatere pomembne suverene pravice in kompetence, ki jih je bila ob vstopu v federativno Jugoslavijo odstopila federaciji. To so bile pravice razpolagati s svojim nacionalnim brutoproduktom in ukazovati v mirnem času vsem oboroženim silam v Republiki Sloveniji.

Opozicijske zveze, ki so bile ob koncu leta 1989 dovoljene kot politične stranke, so se povezale v Demokratično opozicijo

Slovenije (Demos) in aprila 1990 nastopile na volitvah v republiško skupščino. S 54 % so dosegle zmagovo nad tistimi političnimi silami, ki so imele svoje korenine v sistemu samoupravnega socializma.



Takratna opozicija se je združila v Demos, ki je imel v svojem programu dve temeljni točki: vzpostavitev politične demokracije in samostojno slovensko državo.

Na prvih demokratičnih volitvah aprila 1990 so bili v Družbeno-politični zbor tridomne Skupščine Republike Slovenije izvoljeni delegati naslednjih političnih strank:

- Koalicija Demos:

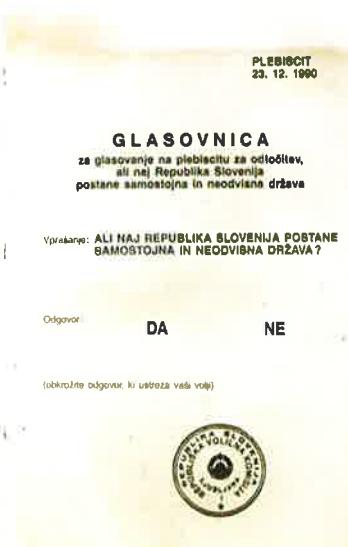
*Slovenski krščanski demokrati
Slovenska kmečka zveza - Ljudska stranka
Slovenska demokratična zveza
Zeleni Slovenije
Socialdemokratska zveza Slovenije
Obrtniška zveza Slovenije - Liberalna stranka in
- Stranka demokratične prenove
- Zveza socialistične mladine Slovenije (Liberalno-demokratska stranka)
- Socialistična zveza Slovenije.*

Zakon o plebiscitu

Dne 21. novembra 1990 je Skupščina Republike Slovenije z veliko večino (162 za in 4 proti) sprejela zakon o plebiscitu.



Plebiscit



23. decembra 1990 se je plebiscita udeležilo 93% volivcev, za samostojno in neodvisno državo je glasovalo 95% udeležencev.

Razglasitev rezultata

Demosova parlamentarna večina je hotela, da se čim hitreje in čim radikalneje odpravi stara socialistična zakonodaja. Opozicija pa se je ostro borila, da se odpravi počasneje in v čim manjšem obsegu. Pri drugem Demosovem projektu, vzpostavitevi neodvisne slovenske države, sta Demos in opozicija v glavnem sodelovala. Rezultat tega sodelovanja je bila parlamentarna odločitev za ljudski plebiscit za samostojno in neodvisno slovensko državo 23. decembra 1990. Plebiscita se je udeležilo 93 % vseh volilnih upravičencev in za samostojno Slovenijo je glasovalo 95 % udeležencev. Rezultat je sprožil med Slovenci veliko navdušenje. Uradno je bil razglašen na seji Skupščine Republike Slovenije 26. decembra 1990. Z zakonom o plebiscitu se je slovenska oblast zavezala plebiscitni sklep udejanjiti v šestih mesecih.

Slovensko vodstvo je zato ponudilo vsem meritornim dejavnikom v jugoslovanski državi: zvezni vladi, zveznemu predsedstvu, zvezni skupščini in vodstvom vseh republik nov konfederativni dogovor. Vsi dejavniki razen Republike Hrvaške so konfederalni dogovor zavrnili.



Slovesna razglasitev plebiscitarnega rezultata v Skupščini Republike Slovenije 26. decembra 1990.

Neodvisna slovenska država

Slovenija je bila tako prisiljena samostojno uveljaviti plebiscitarno odločitev in svojo pravico do samoodločbe. Skupščina Republike Slovenije je na svoji seji 25. junija 1991 sprejela Temeljno ustavno listino o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Slovenije in Deklaracijo o neodvisnosti, poleg tega pa še nekatere temeljne zakone samostojne države, kot so zakoni o državljanstvu, o tujcih, o zunanjih zadevah, o carinski službi, o Banki Slovenije in še nekateri. S tem je bila formalno uvedena državna samostojnost Republike Slovenije. Njena slovesna razglasitev je bila naslednjega dne pred zbrano največjo množico v ljubljanski zgodovini.



Na podlagi plebiscitne odločitve je Skupščina Republike Slovenije 25. junija 1991 razglasila neodvisno slovensko državo. Slovesna razglasitev je bila naslednji dan na Trgu republike v Ljubljani ob velikem množičnem navdušenju.

Desetdnevna vojna

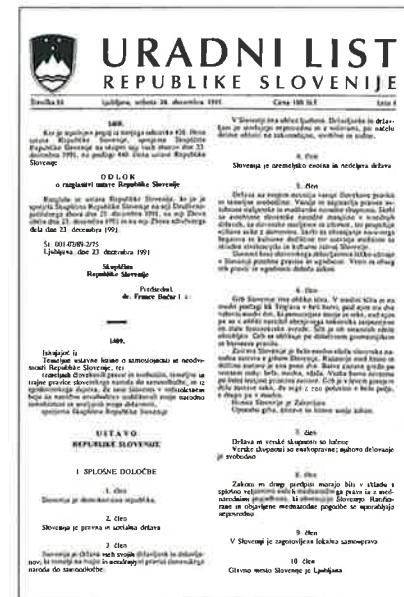
Zvezna vlada in jugoslovanska armada tega dejanja nista hoteli priznati in sta ga hoteli izničiti z vojaško intervencijo armade v Sloveniji. Slovenija je to akcijo ocenila za agresijo in se je z orožjem postavila v bran svoji neodvisnosti. Slovensko politično vodstvo je aktiviralo svoje oborožene sile, poleg njih pa so se Slovenci tudi množično spontano, samoiniciativno in aktivno zoperstavljeni alkacijam jugoarmade. Začela se je 10-dnevna vojna za Slovenijo, v kateri je bila Jugoslovanska ljudska armada poražena. Do hitre sklenitve miru je prišlo s posredovanjem Evropske skupnosti. Slovenija je ubranila svojo neodvisnost. 23. decembra 1991 je sprejela svojo demokratično ustavo in sredi januarja 1992 so jo mednarodnopravno priznale države Evropske skupnosti, v naslednjih dneh pa še druge. Slovenija je 22. maja 1992 postala članica OZN.



Slovenski narod je moral svojo samostojno državo ubraniti v desetdnevni vojni pred agresijo Jugoslovanske ljudske armade.

Sprejetje Ustave Republike Slovenije

Ustava Republike Slovenije je na novo določila ureditev in pristojnosti slovenskega parlamenta. Nosilec zakonodajne veje oblasti je 90-članski Državni zbor. Poslanci so izvoljeni neposredno na podlagi splošne in enake volilne pravice ter s tajnim glasovanjem; 88 jih je izvoljenih v skladu s proporcionalnim volilnim sistemom, 2 poslanski mesti pa sta zagotovljena na posebnih volitvah izvoljenima predstavnikoma avtohtone italijanske in madžarske narodne skupnosti. Poleg Državnega zbora, ki je splošno predstavnisko telo in čigar mandat traja praviloma 4 leta, je ustava uvedla tudi Državni svet, in sicer kot državni organ, ki zastopa posebne družbene interese in interesne skupine. Mandatna doba Državnega sveta, ki šteje 40 posredno izvoljenih članov, je 5 let.



Skupščina Republike Slovenije je v že samostojni slovenski državi 23. decembra 1991 sprejela demokratično ustavo Republike Slovenije.

Volitve v Državni zbor

Prve volitve v Državni zbor so bile 6. decembra 1992.

Maja 1993 je bila Slovenija sprejeta v Svet Evrope. Po desetletju uspešnega gospodarskega in demokratičnega političnega razvoja je bila Slovenija 29. marca 2004 sprejeta v NATO, 1. maja istega leta pa v Evropsko unijo (EU).

1. januarja 2007 je bila kot prva postsocialistična članica EU sprejeta v denarno območje evra, 1. januarja 2008 pa je prevzela šestmesečno predsedovanje Svetu EU.

Na prvih volitvah v Državni zbor, 6. decembra 1992, so bili izvoljeni poslanci političnih strank. Te so bile:

- Liberalna demokratska stranka
- Slovenski krščanski demokrati
- Združena lista socialnih demokratov
- Slovenska nacionalna stranka
- Slovenska ljudska stranka
- Demokratska stranka
- Zeleni Slovenije
- Socialdemokratska stranka Slovenije
- in dva poslanca narodnih skupnosti.

Konstitutivna seja 23. decembra 1992



Konstitutivna seja Državnega zabora 23. decembra 1992.

Mednarodne organizacije

Republika Slovenija je postala članica:

- OZN 22. maja 1992
- zveze NATO 29. marca 2004
- Evropske unije 1. maja 2004.



Uvedba evra



1. januarja 2007 je Republika Slovenija uvedla skupno evropsko valuto – evro. Na slovenskem kovancu za 1 evro je upodobljen Primož Trubar (1508-1586), začetnik slovenske književnosti in utemeljitelj slovenskega knjižnega jezika.

*Slovenia
in the Light of
Parliamentary
Tradition*



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Slovenia
SLOVENIJA
*in the Light of
V LUČI
Parliamentary
PARLAMENTARNEGA IZROČILA
Tradition*



Državni zbor
JANUAR 2008

Introduction

The lobby of the main hall in the National Assembly building is enhanced by the frescoes of Slavko Pengov from 1958, which provide a visually powerful presentation of the rebellious aspect of Slovenia's history from its settlement and up to the period of the Second World War. Setting up the permanent exhibition *The History of Slovenian Parliamentarianism* is thus a supplement and extension of this, and at the same time the fulfilment of an initiative of many years to present Slovenia's recent history. Eight exhibition panels present the development of Slovenian parliamentarianism, specifically from the enthronement of princes in the Carantanian principality and up to the first democratic elections in the tricameral Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia in April 1990, the adoption of the democratic constitution of the independent Republic of Slovenia in 1991 and the constituting of the 90-member National Assembly (December 1992). The exhibition also recalls other major milestones in the recent history of the emergence and development of the Slovenian state (the plebiscite on the independence of the Republic of Slovenia, the ten-day war, Slovenia's membership in international organisations, the introduction of the euro and more).

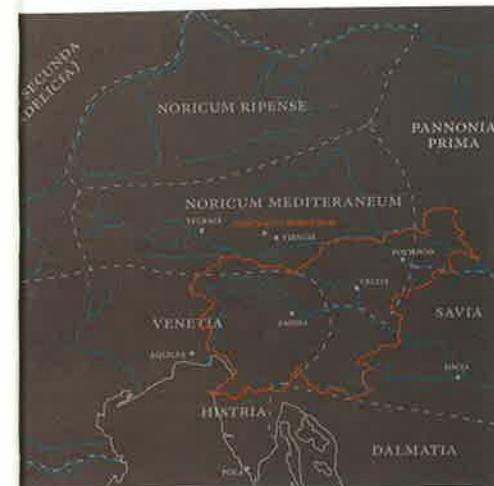
The exhibition was opened on 6 January 2008 as part of the events to mark the 15th anniversary of the National Assembly. Its content was provided by Dr. Jožko Šavli, specifically the presentation up to 1848, and Dr. Janko Prunk, the presentation from 1848 on. The chronological course of events leads first from the left towards the centre, while the central space of the exhibition is

occupied by the Slovenian crest and National Anthem, while the more recent events of independence lead from the right towards the centre. This stresses the idea that Slovenian national independence and its parliamentary democracy are the result not only of recent independence efforts, but also of a feeling for parliamentary decision-making rooted deeply in the nation's history.

This brochure provides a summary of the exhibition's substance, and for the period after 1848 Dr. Prunk offers some additional explanations.

*France Cukjati, MD
President of the National Assembly*

Noricum



› **INNER NORICUM**, Roman province on the territory of a pre-Roman kingdom (regnum Noricum, 2nd century BC). The centre was located in Štalenska Gora, above Gospovshteko Polje, where an excavation was also made of the hall in which the Noricum assembly (conventus Noricorum) sat.



› **SITULA VAČE** Hallstatt Era (6th–5th centuries BC)
In terms of artistic content, one of the richest archaeological finds in the Slovene territory.

Carantania – installation



› FOLLOWING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LANGOBARDS to Italy in 568, a Slavonic ethnic group was predominant in the territory of present-day Slovenia and far to the north in the territory of present-day Carinthia. At the beginning of the 7th century this group established in the territory of present-day Carinthia its own proto-state, the principality of Carantania. In this principality the ruler was selected and enthroned in a singular manner. He was chosen by an assembly – the Veča – of all freemen, and then on the Prince's Stone he received power from the enthroner, a free peasant (kosez).



› INSTALLATION (J. B. ZAUCHENBERG, 1718):
The Duke is led to the Prince's Stone, on which sits the farmer who is to perform the ritual. Originally the Duke was still elected by the Veča, which was an assembly of people's representatives. After the feudal order had taken hold, the Duke was appointed by the King; however, it was only after installation and a swearing of allegiance to the people that he could assume executive power.



› THE PRINCE'S STONE at Krnski Grad, on which the installation of the Dukes of Carantania (Koroška) took place until the 15th century.

Greater Carantania

At the end of the 10th century, the territory of the principality of Carantania was raised within the Holy Roman Empire to the status of a duchy. This merged administratively into a Greater Carantania all the surrounding territories of the border regions, from the Carantanian region in the east (present-day Styria) through the Posavje region in the south to the Friuli region in the west. In the high Middle Ages these regions changed into independent lands, for instance Styria in 1180, Carniola in 1355 and so forth. Slovenian territory remained fragmented among these lands and provinces up to the beginning of the 20th century.



► ARNULF KOROŠKI (c. 850–899), Duke of Carantania, King of the Eastern Franks, Emperor. He revived the Frankish Empire (*Renovatio Imperii francorum*), which was the predecessor of the Holy Roman Empire ('united Europe').



► BLACK PANTHER, coat-of-arms of Carantania

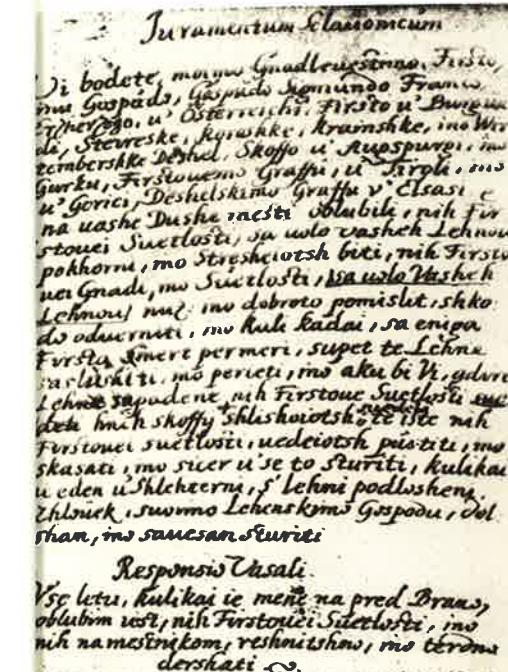


► THE SLOVENE HAT represented the power that the Duke received from the people.



► THE PRINCE'S HAT represented the power that the Duke received from the King.

The Slovenians in the Middle Ages



► JURAMENTUM SCLAUONICUM

A Slovene oath with which liegemen swore allegiance to a feudal estate. The present text, from 1601, refers to the Bishop of Klagenfurt. It is essentially the same text as was used for installation and for other occasions.



► BARBARA OF CELJE (1381 – 1451) from the house of the princes of Celje, a unique historical figure of Slovenian womanhood. As the queen of Hungary, Bohemia, Italy and Germany and as empress, alongside her husband Sigmund of Luxembourg she played a decisive part in political events in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages. She contributed to raising the Counts of Celje to the level of state princes.



> PAGE 129 OF THE BOOK LES SIX LIVRES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE (PARIS, 1576), in which writer Jean Bodin describes the installation of the Dukes of Carantania as a 'democratic act without compare'. This description was the basis for the American Declaration of Independence, published in 1776 by Thomas Jefferson.



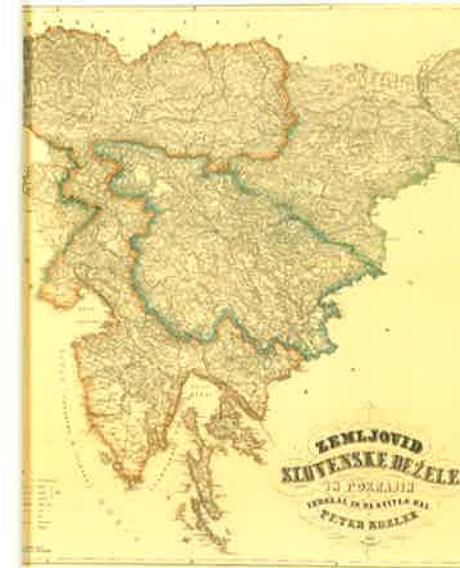
> COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE COUNTS OF CELJE

> INNER AUSTRIA (14TH–19TH CENTURIES)

This was, as a unit of state, a continuation of the original Carantania. Its Slovenian political tradition (Windischland) was especially emphasised by the provincial estates of Carantania, who as in the other provinces represented the population on a feudal basis.

The Slovenians in 1848

Slovenians demanded a United Slovenia based on a natural and not historical right, and also on the principle of the self-determination of nations, which was a child of liberalism. This demand was highly revolutionary, since it presupposed the breaking up of certain historical Austrian regions - Styria, Carinthia, Gorica and Istria - along ethnic boundaries and the incorporation of their Slovenian ethnic parts into a new country, United Slovenia. For 100 years this manifesto provided the Slovenians with the foundation of Slovenian national policy. The Austrian authorities and the German minority in the Slovenian lands opposed it right up until the collapse of Austria-Hungary. It could only be fulfilled after Austria's defeat in the First World War and even then, only for a few days. The political agenda of United Slovenia was supported by a map on which the precise ethnic boundaries of that country were traced.



In the revolutionary year of 1848, the Slovene people put forward a national political programme for the unification of all Slovene lands into a single land called Slovenia which would have its own autonomous provincial assembly and whose official language would be Slovene. The Unification of Slovenia programme was for many years the basis of Slovene national policy.

Austro-Hungary

After 1848 the Slovenians actively and productively participated in the Austrian parliament in Vienna, and following its democratisation in 1896 they were in some fashion represented in their proper proportions relative to the percentage of the Slovenian population in Austria. At first they elected to parliament their own distinguished compatriots of Slovenian and also German ethnicity, but later only Slovenians who were members of the National Progressive (liberal) or Catholic National Party, which was named the Slovenian People's Party after 1905.



› AUSTRO-HUNGARY (1867–1918):
Slovenian deputies from the following political parties were elected to the National Assembly in Vienna:
 – Catholic National Party (from 1905, the SLS)
 – National Progress Party (liberals).

State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs

On the proposal of the National Council, the National Assembly in Zagreb confirmed on 1 November the National Government for Slovenia, which then conducted Slovenian national policy and administered Slovenia completely independently for a month. Unfortunately owing to the imperialist policies of the major powers, circumstances prevented the Slovenians from living in a united Slovenia. The German forces prevented the Carinthian (Koroška) Slovenians from being incorporated into Slovenia. Meanwhile on the basis of the imperialist Treaty of London of April 1915, the Italian Army occupied Slovenian Primorska and parts of Carniola. The majority of the Slovenian nation and territory, merged into the State of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, became incorporated into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on 1 December 1918.



› A MASS RALLY upon the declaration of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs on 29 October 1918 in Ljubljana.
At the end of the First World War, the Slovenes decided to leave the Hapsburg Monarchy and become part of the new State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. This was organised by the National Council for Slovenia, which was founded on 14 August 1918 largely by Slovene deputies to the Vienna Parliament.

State of SCS, Kingdom of Yugoslavia

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes did not afford autonomy and an autonomous provincial parliament, which was the fundamental Slovenian political demand throughout the period of the first Yugoslav state. In that country, however, owing to Slovenian ethnic homogeneity and Serbian acquiescence with the reality of Slovenia, the Slovenes did in fact administer themselves. This provided them with the possibility of relatively successful development in all areas of life and also of the consolidation of national political consciousness, in which the concept of a Slovenian state had already arisen.

Parliamentary life was pursued in the centralised national parliament in Belgrade, where the Slovenes were represented in the correct proportion relative to their population size. However, they themselves were responsible for certain problems in parliamentary representation and effectiveness, since they



STATE OF SLOVENES, CROATS AND SERBS,
KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA (1918–1941)
Slovene deputies from the following political
parties were elected in the first elections
to the National Assembly of the State of
Slovenes, Croats and Serbs in Belgrade:

- Slovenian People's Party
- Independent Farmers' Party
- Slovenian Social Democrats
- Communist Party of Yugoslavia
- Yugoslav Democratic Party
- National Socialist Party

were split into several parties which opposed each other even in their basic national demands. The conservative Slovenian People's Party was committed to Slovenian autonomy, while the Slovenian liberals, organised within the Yugoslav Democratic Party, favoured state unitarism and centralism. In the first decade of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, parliamentary life was formally democratic, and in Slovenia alongside the aforementioned parties, it involved other smaller parties, such as the independent Farmers' Party, the Social Democratic Party, Communist Party and National Socialist Party.

Second World War

In April 1941, the Yugoslav state and within it Slovenia were victims of Nazi aggression, which broke the country up into various occupied units. Slovenia was carved up and appropriated by three occupation forces: the Germans, Italians and Hungarians. The Yugoslav Government and with it several Slovenian representatives fled abroad (to London) and continued to represent the Slovenians under international law.

Within occupied Slovenia there was organised armed resistance under the leadership of the communists, who did not recognise the Yugoslav Government in exile and its Slovenian representatives. September 1941 saw the founding of the revolutionary political representation – the Slovenian National Liberation Committee – which was supposedly the sole representative of the Slovenian nation. At their assembly from 1 to 3 October 1943 in Kočevje (where 570 people were gathered), the representatives of the Slovenian resistance movement elected for the first time the Slovenian National Liberation Committee as a kind of Slovenian parliament. At this assembly they also adopted a declaration on the incorporation of the Slovenian nation into the newly emerging federal Yugoslavia, on the basis of the permanent right to self-determination. This federation took its first form at the AVNOJ meeting from 29–30 November 1943 in Jajce in Bosnia.



► OCCUPATION AND PARTITION OF SLOVENIA (1941–1945)

During the occupation, popular representation ceased and political parties were banned. Their representatives moved, together with the Yugoslav government, to London. In 1943 the Partisans' resistance movement elected its representative body, the Slovenian National Liberation Committee (SNOO).

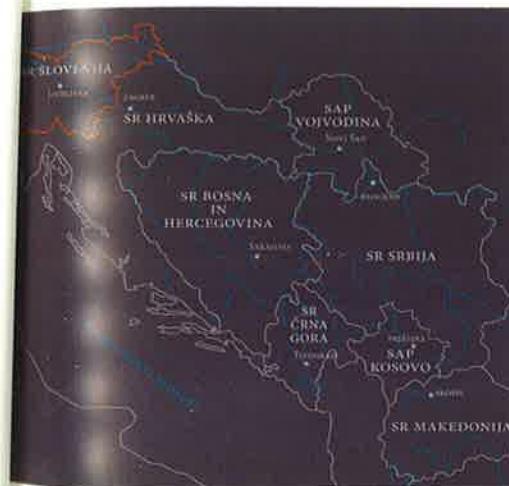
Resistance movement



At a meeting held between 1 and 3 October 1943 in Kočevje, delegates of the Slovenian resistance movement declared Slovenian national sovereignty and the inclusion of Slovenia in a federal Yugoslavia on the principle of self-determination.

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

According to the constitution of January 1946, the original Yugoslav federal assembly was bicameral. Deputies from throughout the country were elected to the general political assembly depending on the number of inhabitants, and not on ethnicity. The other chamber bore the title of the Assembly of Nations, which was the guardian of the federal state structure. The cornerstone of its composition was the equality of the republics. With the introduction of social self-management, the federal and republic assemblies acquired several more assemblies, which covered individual areas of life and which were elected in a corporatist manner. The constitution of 1963 provided no Assembly of Nations, but it was reinstated by the constitution of 1974.



► FLRJ, SFRJ (SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA) (1945–1990)

After the Second World War Slovenia had its own delegates in the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia, and also its own Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, which made important decisions concerning Slovenian development, although it was one-party and non-democratic, and only sovereign in certain areas. At the end of its existence, however, in September 1989 it nevertheless adopted some very important decisions on Slovenia's financial sovereignty and its right to partial control over its armed forces, which subsequently in 1990/1991 helped Slovenia's political circles, under the leadership of Demos, to implement in a legal manner Slovenia's national independence.

Rally in 1989



Demos and the first democratic elections

At the beginning of 1987 a group of Slovenian intellectuals gathered within the circle of the *Nova revija* magazine published articles promoting a new Slovenian national agenda in issue 57 of the magazine. Here they stressed the need for the democratisation of Slovenian society and for conceptual and political pluralism, as well as for a sovereign Slovenian national state. These articles signified a turning point in Slovenian national development in the second half of the 20th century. To a large extent the Slovenian nation started to identify with this agenda. In the two years that followed there was a series of actions which supported parts of this agenda or the agenda in its entirety. In December 1987 workers at Litostroj established an initiative committee for a social democratic party. The arrest of four young Slovenians, Janez Janša, Ivan Borštner, David Tasič and Franci Zavrl, in the spring of 1989 provoked mass demonstrations by Slovenians. In the summer, opposition-oriented Slovenians founded the Assembly for the Constitution. At the beginning of 1989 the first opposition political parties were formed, although owing to the law they had to call themselves associations (Slovenian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Association of Slovenia, Christian Social Movement and so forth). In May, at a large popular gathering in Ljubljana which the Federation of Socialist Youth (formally part of the system) had helped to organise, these associations appeared publicly with the very important May Declaration, which demanded the founding of a sovereign state of the Slovenian nation, its sovereign decision-making regarding links with the Slav and



other nations and an internal Slovenian state system founded on respect of human rights and freedoms and on democracy.

At the end of September 1989 the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an amendment to its constitution, whereby Slovenia regained certain important sovereign rights and areas of competence which it had relinquished to the federation upon its entry into federal Yugoslavia. These were the rights

to dispose of its own gross national product and during peacetime to command all the armed forces in the Republic of Slovenia.

The opposition associations, which at the end of 1989 were permitted to function as political parties, came together as the Democratic Opposition of Slovenia (Demos) and in April 1990 stood in the elections to the republic assembly. They achieved a victory, with 54% of the vote, over those political forces which had their roots in the system of self-management socialism.

The then opposition came together to form Demos, whose programme contained two fundamental points: the establishment of political democracy and an independent Slovenian state.

At the first democratic elections in April 1990, delegates from the following political parties were elected to the Social and Political Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia:

- Demos Coalition:
 - Slovenian Christian Democrats
 - Slovenian Farmers' Alliance – People's Party
 - Slovenian Democratic Union
 - Greens of Slovenia
 - Social Democratic Alliance of Slovenia
 - Tradesmen's Federation of Slovenia – Liberal Party and
 - Party of Democratic Renewal
 - Socialist Youth League of Slovenia (Liberal Democratic Party)
 - Socialist League of Slovenia



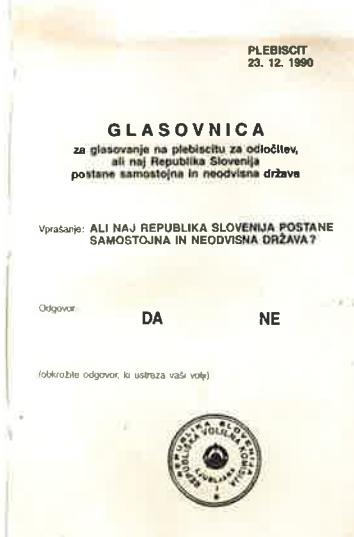
Plebiscite Act

On 21 November 1990 the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia passed the Plebiscite Act with a huge majority (162 for, 4 against).



Plebiscite

*93% of the electorate turned out to vote at the plebiscite which took place on 23 December 1990.
95% voted in favour of an independent Slovenia.*



Declaration of results

The Demos parliamentary majority wished as soon as possible and as radically as possible to remove the old socialist legislation. The opposition, however, fought bitterly to make this process as slow and limited as possible. In the other Demos project, establishing an independent Slovenian state, both Demos and the Opposition for the most part cooperated. The result of this cooperation was the parliamentary decision to hold a plebiscite regarding an independent Slovenian state on 23 December 1990. A total of 93% of all those eligible to vote took part in the plebiscite, and of these, 95% voted in favour of an independent Slovenia. The result triggered great enthusiasm among the Slovenians. It was formally announced at a session of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 26 December 1990. Through the Plebiscite Act the Slovenian Government undertook to enact the plebiscite decision within six months.

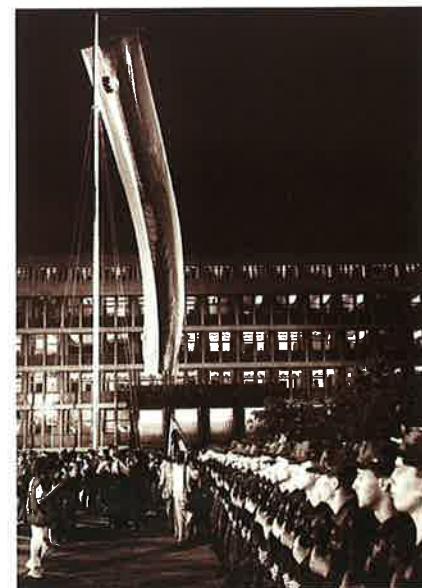
The Slovenian leadership therefore offered all the substantive authorities in the Yugoslav state – the federal government, federal presidency, federal assembly and the leadership of all republics – a new confederate agreement. All of these authorities except the Republic of Croatia rejected a confederate agreement.



Official declaration of the results of the plebiscite at the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 26 December 1990.

Independent Slovenian state

Slovenia was thus forced to implement independently the plebiscite decision and its right to self-determination. In its session of 25 June 1991 the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Basic Constitutional Charter on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Slovenia and a Declaration of Independence, and additionally certain basic laws of the independent state, such as laws on citizenship, on aliens, foreign affairs, the customs service, the Bank of Slovenia and so forth. This marked the formal implementation of national independence of the Republic of Slovenia. The formal declaration was delivered the following day before the largest-ever gathering of people in the history of Ljubljana.



After a plebiscite, the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia declared Slovenian independence on 25 June 1991. The official declaration took place the following day in Republic Square in Ljubljana, amid scenes of great national rejoicing.

Ten-Day War

The federal government and the Yugoslav Army did not want to recognise this act, and sought to nullify it through military intervention in Slovenia. Slovenia considered this action to be aggression, and stood to defend its independence by force. The Slovenian political leadership activated its armed forces, while the Slovenian people also embarked on mass opposition of the Yugoslav Army's actions spontaneously, actively and on their own initiative. Thus began the 10-day war for Slovenia, in which the Yugoslav Army was defeated. A rapid peace agreement was reached through the intervention of the European Community. Slovenia had defended its independence. On 23 December 1991 it adopted its own democratic constitution, and in the middle of January 1992 the countries of the European Community accorded Slovenia international recognition, as did others in the days that followed. On 22 May 1992 Slovenia became a member of the UN.



The Slovenian people had to defend their independent state in the Ten-Day War against the aggression of the Yugoslavia People's Army.

Adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia

The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia provided anew the system and powers of the Slovenian parliament. The holder of the legislative branch of power is the 90-member National Assembly. Deputies are elected directly on the basis of universal and equal voting rights and in secret voting; 88 deputies are elected in accordance with the proportional representation voting system, while 2 deputy seats are reserved for the representatives of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities elected in special elections. In addition to the National Assembly, which is a general representative body whose term of office as a rule lasts 4 years, the Constitution also established the National Council as a national body representing special public interests and interest groups. The term of office of the National Council, which comprises 40 indirectly elected members, is 5 years.



On 23 December 1991 in independent Slovenia, the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia.

National Assembly elections

The first elections to the National Assembly were on 3 December 1992.

In May 1993 Slovenia was accepted into the Council of Europe. After a decade of successful economic and democratic political development, on 29 March 2004 Slovenia was accepted into NATO, and on 1 May of the same year it joined the European Union.

On 1 January 2007 it became the first post-socialist Member State of the EU to be accepted into the eurozone, and on 1 January 2008 it took over the six-month Presidency of the EU Council.

At the first elections to the National Assembly on 6 December 1992, deputies from the following political parties were elected:

- Liberal Democratic Party
- Slovenian Christian Democrats
- United List of Social Democrats
- Slovenian National Party
- Slovenian People's Party
- Democratic Party
- Greens of Slovenia
- Social Democratic Party of Slovenia
- two deputies from the national minorities

Founding session of 23 December 1992



Founding session of the National Assembly, 23 December 1992

International organisations



The Republic of Slovenia became a member of the following organisations:
United Nations, 22 May 1992
NATO, 29 March 2004
European Union, 1 May 2004



Introduction of the euro



On 1 January 2007 the Republic of Slovenia introduced the single European currency, the euro. The Slovenian one-euro coin depicts Primož Trubar (1508–86), father of Slovenian literature and founder of the Slovenian literary language.

Žive naj vsi narodi,

GOD'S BLESSING ON ALL NATIONS,

ki hrepene dočakat dan,

WHO LONG AND WORK FOR THAT BRIGHT DAY,

da, koder sonce hodi,

WHEN O'ER EARTH'S HABITATIONS

prepri iz sveta bo pregnan,

NO WAR, NO STRIFE SHALL HOLD ITS SWAY;

da rojak

WHO LONG TO SEE

prost bo vsak,

THAT ALL MEN FREE

ne vrag, le sosed bo mejah!

NO MORE SHALL FOES, BUT NEIGHBOURS BE.

NO MORE SHALL FOES, BUT NEIGHBOURS BE.

ne vrag, le sosed bo mejah!

THAT ALL MEN FREE

prest bo rojak,

WHO LONG TO SEE

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