



Kje so ženske?

Where are women?

Ob 50-letnici systemskega zaposlovanja policistk, nekoč imenovanih miličnice

*On the 50th Anniversary of the Systemic Employment
of Woman Police Officers, Formerly Called Militians*

Kje so miličnice, se je že leta 1992 spraševala novinarka revije Jana Maja Lupša. Ker je nameravala pripraviti prispevek o njih, je za odgovor zaprosila nekdanjega miličnika Pavla Čelika na upravi milice. Seznanili so jo, da bo po več letih ponovno mogoče sprejemati miličnice, potem ko so jih leta 1983 v policiji prenehali zaposlovati. Pri prebiranju in iskanju gradiva za razstavo o ženskah v policiji smo si tudi avtorji te razstave pogosto zastavljali to vprašanje. Kje so torej ženske? Nasprotno od bogate zgodovine policije, ki je bila pretežno posvečena moškim, se o ženskah in njihovem prispevku ni veliko pisalo oziroma se njihovi vlogi ni namenjal pozornosti. Brez kančka dvoma lahko trdimo, da je bil prispevek moških v policijski organizaciji izjemen. Enako lahko danes trdimo tudi, da je prispevek žensk v policijski organizaciji kljub njihovi manjši zastopanosti in ovirah, s katerimi so se spopadale, prav tako izjemen. Sprehodimo se torej po nekaterih mejnikih iz zgodovine žensk v slovenski policiji.

Where are the female militians, asked Maja Lupša, a Jana magazine journalist, as early as 1992. As she intended to write an article about them, she asked former policeman Pavle Čelik at the Police Administration for an answer. She was told that, although the police stopped employing them in 1983, after 1993 it would be possible to accept policewomen again. When reading and looking for material for the exhibition about women in the police, the authors of the exhibition also often asked themselves this question. So, where are the women? In the rich history of the police, which has been mostly dedicated to men, not much has been written about women and their contribution, and not much attention has been paid to their role. It can be said without a shred of doubt that the contribution of men to the police organisation has been extraordinary. We can say today that the contribution of women to the police organisation, despite their under-representation and the obstacles they have faced, has been equally remarkable. So let us take a walk through some of the milestones in the history of women in the Slovenian police.

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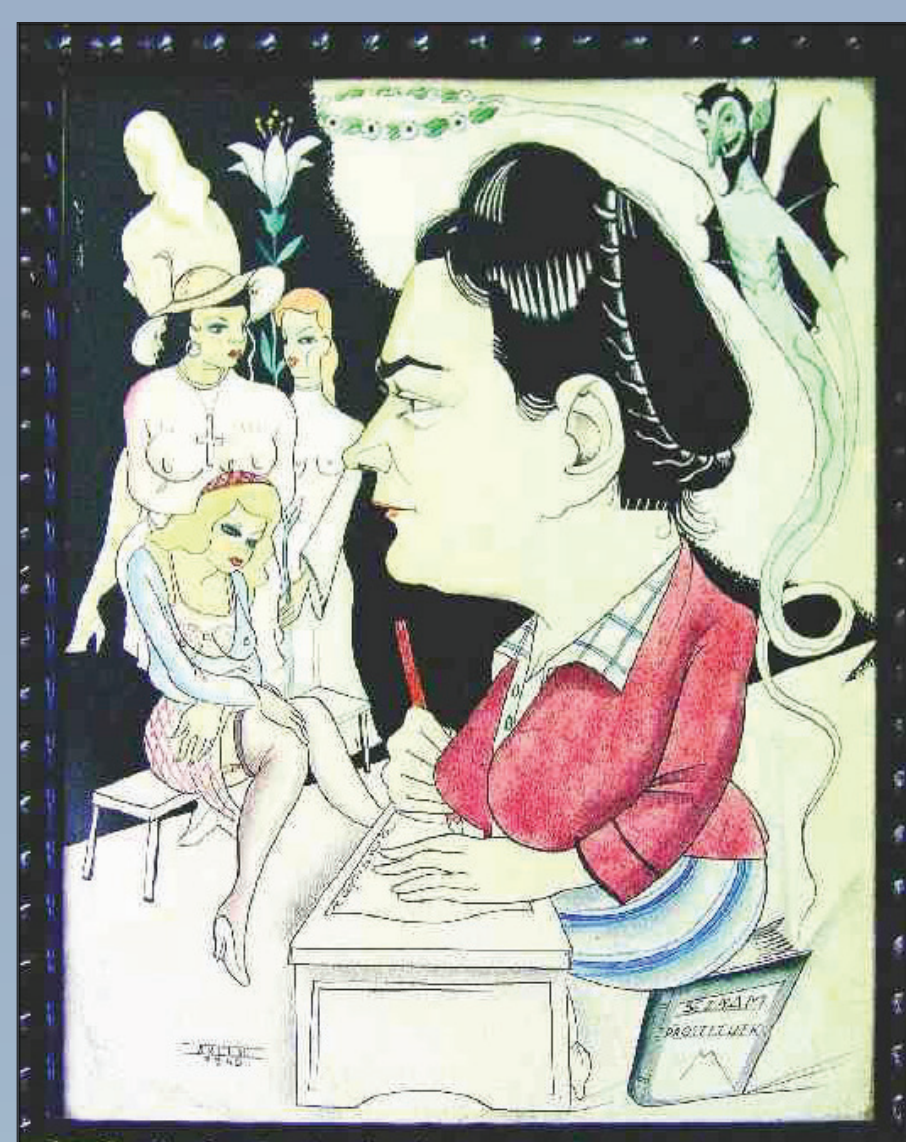
Službena izkaznica Danice Melihar
Employment card of Danica Melihar

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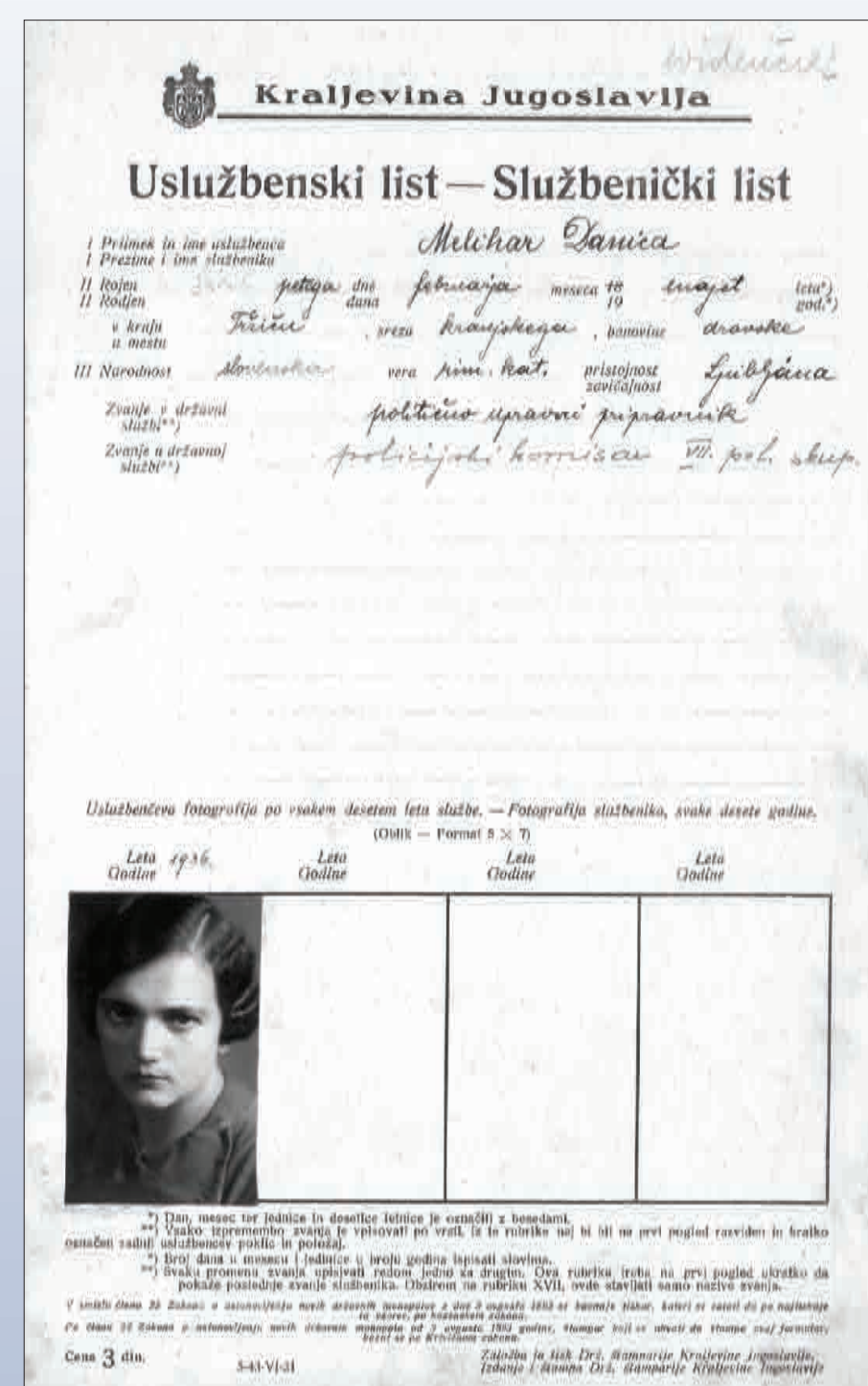
Danica Melihar Lovrečič, prva slovenska policistka – policijska pionirka

Marsikdo je začuden ob spoznanju, da smo že davnega leta 1936, v času Kraljevine Jugoslavije, dobili prvo slovensko policistko in prvo policistko v Jugoslaviji. To ni bil velik uspeh samo zanjo, temveč za vso družbo, saj je bila prva ženska, ki se ji je posrečil preboj v to moško trdnjavo. Gre tudi za čas, ko je bila slovenska ženska v družinskem življenju podrejena moškemu, brez političnih pravic in ji niso bili dostopni vsi poklici in vsa delovna mesta. Od ženske se je pričakovalo, da bo predvsem dobra mati in gospodinja.

In kdo je bila naša Danica Melihar, poročena Lovrečič? Rodila se je 5. februarja 1911 v Trzinu. Šolala se je na ljubljanski Mladiki in se leta 1930 vpisala na pravno fakulteto ter jo končala z odliko. Čedna, skromna in zadržana Danica ni bila nekaj posebnega samo pri izbiri študija, temveč tudi pri izbiri poklica, saj je pri 25 letih dobila službo na Upravi policije v Ljubljani. O naši prvi policistki so se razpisali tudi v beograjskem časopisu Vreme. Poleg Danice ima zasluge za to tudi Splošno žensko društvo, ki se je kmalu po prvi svetovni vojni začelo sistematično truditi, da bi na različna ključna mesta v policiji prišle tudi ženske, ki bi poskrbele, da bi se policijsko delo opravljalo z drugačnim poslušom, občutljivostjo in pristopom. Danica je s svojo avtoriteto, znanjem, strokovnostjo in odgovornostjo pri delu hitro pridobila spoštovanje svojih kolegov. Kot kriminalistka se je trudila uporabiti drugačne pristope pri delu z otroki, ženskami, prostitutkami in mladoletnimi prestopniki. Stražnika, ki je na zaslišanje pripeljal prostitutko, je vselej postavila pred vrata, saj je hotela biti sama z vsako obravnavano osebo. Njena zasluga je tudi ustanovitev socialnega odseka na kriminalističnem oddelku. Kot policijska komisarka se je izkazala tudi v času okupacije Italijanov in Nemcev. Kot članica Osvobodilne fronte in civilna uslužbenka na Upravi policije v Ljubljani je pomagala pri osvobajanju naših ljudi, zato je večkrat ogrožala tudi lastno življenje. Po osvoboditvi je nekaj časa celo vodila Upravo policije v Ljubljani. Maja 1945 so jo kot večino policistov zaprli, nato pa so jo, ponovno kot večino policistov v tistih nepredvidljivih in zahtevnih časih, odpustili zaradi osebnih prepričanj, od katerih ni odstopila. Na predlog nekdanjega načelnika Uprave za notranje zadeve Ljubljana Branka Slaka je bila počaščena s posebnim priznanjem, s katerim so želeli omiliti povojno krivico. Leta 2001 so ji podelili kovček medalj vseh enot slovenske policije.



Portret mlade policijske komisarke Danice Melihar je naslikal Otmar Dresle, ki je leta 1944 in 1945 portretiral večino pomembnih policistov
Danica Melihar, the portrait of the young police commissioner Danica Melihar was painted by Otmar Dresle, who portrayed most of the important police officers in 1944 and 1945
© Pušar, A., Delo, 2005



Danica Melihar, uslužbeni list, SIA556 XVI
Danica Melihar, employee sheet, SIA556 XVI



O naši prvi policijski Danici Melihar so se razpisali v beograjski reviji Vreme.
Our first police officer, Danica Melihar, was featured in the Belgrade magazine Vreme.
© Vreme, 1937

Danica Melihar Lovrečič, the First Slovenian Policewoman – Police Pioneer

Many people are amazed to learn that back in 1936, during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia period, we had the first Slovenian policewoman and the first policewoman in Yugoslavia. This was a great success not only for her, but for society as a whole, as she was the first woman to break into this male stronghold. It was also a time when the Slovenian woman was subordinate to the man in family life, without political rights and without access to all professions and jobs. Above all, a woman was expected to be a good mother and housewife.

And who was our Danica Melihar, married name Lovrečič? She was born on 5 February 1911 in Trzin. She studied at Mladika in Ljubljana and enrolled at the Faculty of Law in 1930, graduating with honours. Attractive, modest and reserved, Danica was not only special in her choice of studies, but also in her choice of profession, as at the age of 25 she got a job at the Police Directorate in Ljubljana. Our first policewoman was also featured in the Belgrade newspaper Vreme. In addition to Danica, the General Women's Association, which soon after the First World War began to make systematic efforts to place women in various key positions in the police force to ensure that police work was carried out with a different attitude, sensitivity and approach, also deserves a lot of credit for this. Danica's authority, knowledge, professionalism and accountability quickly won her the respect of her colleagues. As a criminal investigator, she tried to use different approaches when working with children, women, prostitutes and juvenile offenders. She always put the guard who brought the prostitute to the interrogation in front of the door, because she wanted to be alone with each person. She is also credited with setting up the social section of the Criminal Investigation Department. She also proved her worth as a police commissioner during the occupation by the Italians and Germans. As a member of the Liberation Front and a civil servant at the Police Directorate in Ljubljana, she helped to liberate our people, often putting her own life in danger. After the liberation, she even led the Ljubljana Police Directorate for a while. In May 1945, like most police officers, she was imprisoned, and then, again like most police officers in those unpredictable and difficult times, she was dismissed because of her personal convictions, which she did not renounce. At the suggestion of the former head of the Ljubljana Directorate of Internal Affairs, Branko Slaka, she was honoured with a special award to mitigate the post-war injustice. In 2001, she was awarded a case of medals from all Slovenian police units.

Kje so ženske? Where are Women?





Narodna zaščita v okraju Kočevje pri delu v pisarni, 15. januar 1945
National Defence in Kočevje District while working at the office, 15 January 1945
© Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / Museum of Contemporary History of Slovenia



Tečajniki za narodno zaščito v Semiču, okoli leta 1944
National Defence course members in Semič, around 1944
© Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / Museum of Contemporary History of Slovenia

Narodne zaščitnice

S sklepom vodstva osvobodilne fronte, ki je na začetku združevala vse protifašistične sile v Sloveniji, je bila oktobra 1941 ustanovljena Narodna zaščita, iz katere je po vojni nastala ljudska milica. Njeni najpomembnejši nalogi sta bili vzdrževanje javnega reda in boj proti kriminalu. V času narodnoosvobodilnega boja po odhodu zaščitnikov v partizanske enote so množično novačili tudi ženske. Jeseni 1944 je predsedstvo Slovenskega narodnoosvobodilnega sveta izdalo odlok o splošni mobilizaciji za dokončno uničenje fašizma. Odlok je zajel tudi Narodno zaščito. Več kot 60 odstotkov pripadnikov Narodne zaščite se je takoj po objavi odloka javilo najbližjim partizanskim enotam. Oddelek za narodno zaščito se je takrat znašel v precej težkem položaju, saj je bilo treba na osvobojenem ozemlju še naprej skrbeti za javni red in mir in opravljati druge varnostne naloge, delavcev pa ni bilo. Tako so začeli vključevati dekleta, ki so pokazale veliko zanimanja za službo v Narodni zaščiti in jo tudi uspešno opravljale. Oddelek za Narodno zaščito je zanje organiziral poseben tečaj. Na poziv se je javilo 40 deklet in žensk; najstarejša med njimi je bila 60-letna komandirka Narodne zaščite na Notranjskem. Daleč naokrog je bila znana kot odločna in pametna ženska. Kot najboljša tečajnica se omenja Malka Poje, komandirka iz Notranjske. Po osvoboditvi je bila celo namestnica okrajnega načelnika Narodne milice na Rakeku. Zaščitnice so bile na tečaju zelo disciplinirane, z njihovim pristopom in znanjem pa so bili zelo zadovoljni. Splošen uspeh prvega tečaja zaščitnic je bil precej boljši kot pri zaščitnikih.

Na območju Primorske je razvoj milice po drugi svetovni vojni potekal drugače. Območje je bilo namreč razdeljeno na cono A in B, saj se takratna Jugoslavija in Italija nista mogli sporazumeti glede suverenosti nad teritorijem, imenovanim Svobodno tržaško ozemlje (1947–1954). V cono B je službo javne varnosti opravljala Narodna zaščita, ki se je leta 1954 preimenovala v ljudsko milico.



Zaščitniki na patrolnem čolnu mejnega prehoda Koper, 1947
National Defence crew aboard a patrol boat at Koper border crossing point in 1947
© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum



Patrulja Narodne zaščite na terenu
National Defence Patrol in the field.
© Strokovni list, 1954



Tečajni varnostne službe med NOB
Security courses during the national liberation struggle.
© Strokovni list, 1964

People's Defenders

By decision of the leadership of the Liberation Front, which initially united all anti-fascist forces in Slovenia, the People's Defence was founded in October 1941 as the precursor of the Militia, which was established after the war. Its most important duties were maintaining public order and fighting crime. During the National Liberation War, women were recruited en masse as male members of the People's Defence joined the Partisan units. In the autumn of 1944, the presidency of the Slovene National Liberation Committee issued a decree on general mobilisation for the final destruction of Fascism. The decree also applied to the People's Defence. More than 60% of members of the People's Defence reported to the nearest Partisan units immediately after the decree was published. At that time, the People's Defence found itself in a rather difficult situation, as it was necessary to continue to maintain public order and peace in the liberated territory and perform other security tasks even with no staff. This is why they started to recruit girls who distinguished themselves as they applied for work in the People's Defence en masse and did their jobs successfully. The People's Defence organised a special course for them so that they could perform their tasks well. 40 girls and women responded to the call, with the oldest among them being a 60-year-old commander of the People's Defence unit in the Notranjska region. She was widely known as a determined and smart woman. Malka Poje, a commander from Notranjska, was mentioned as the best trainee. After the liberation, she even became the deputy head of the People's Militia in Rakek. The course participants were very disciplined, and their approach and knowledge was very satisfactory. The overall success rate of the first course for female members of the People's Defence was much better than that of their male peers.

In the Primorska region, the development of the police after the Second World War was different. The area was divided into Zones A and B, as the then Yugoslavia and Italy could not agree on sovereignty over the territory called the Free Territory of Trieste (1947-1954). In Zone B, the public security service was provided by the National Defence, which was renamed the People's Police in 1954.





Skupina miličnic kazensko-poboljševalnega doma Begunje na Gorenjskem, september 1947.
A group of KPD Begunje militians in Gorenjska, September 1947.
© Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / Museum of Contemporary History of Slovenia



Elizabeta Terčič, miličnica v kazensko-poboljševalnem domu Rajhenburg
Elizabeta Terčič, an officer at Rajhenburg penal and correctional facility
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Miličnice v kazensko-poboljševalnem domu Rajhenburg
Officers at Rajhenburg penal and correctional facility
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Po drugi svetovni vojni (1945)

Dr. Janez Pečar je v članku revije Varnost leta 1968 zapisal, da naj bi kmalu po osvoboditvi, torej po letu 1945, promet usmerjale miličnice. Pozneje naj bi izginile, ostale pa naj bi le še paznice v kazenskih zavodih in posamezna referentka v tistih enotah kriminalistične službe, ki se ukvarjajo z mladoletnimi storilci in ženskami, ki so storilke kaznivih dejanj.

Po letu 1945 je v centralni šoli narodne milice absolviralo 98 tovarišev in tovarišic. Kje so se zaposlile te tovarišice, lahko samo predvidevamo. Izvajali so se tudi kriminalistični tečajji.

Muzej novejšje zgodovine hrani fotografijo skupine miličnic, zaposlenih v kazensko-poboljševalnem domu (KPD) v Begunjah na Gorenjskem, iz septembra 1947. Hrani tudi fotografijo miličnic in miličnikov, zaposlenih v KPD Rajhenburg, med letoma 1950 in 1952 pred gradom Rajhenburg, kjer je delovala kazenska ustanova. Leta 1948 je stavbo prevzelo Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve in jo začeli preurejati v kazensko ustanovo. Najprej je imel tam prostore kazensko-poboljševalni zapor za ženske, v katerega so premestili obsojenke iz gorenjskih Begunj. V omenjenem gradu je bilo največ političnih zapornic in nekaj storilk kaznivih dejanj. Obdolžene so bile sovražne propagande, ovadustva in vohunstva. Na gradu so bile zaprte tudi na političnih procesih obdolžene zapornice. Najbolj znana je bila Angela Vode.

Ob spoznanju, da miličniki v zaporih opravljajo drugačna dela kot na postajah milice, so začeli področji ločevati. Ostali sta sicer v okviru milice, toda šolanje se je prilagodilo. Počasi se je tudi opuščalo ime miličnika, zaposleni v zaporih pa so postajali stražarji v kazensko-poboljševalnih zavodih ali pazniki. Leta 1967 se je zgodil prenos pristojnosti izvrševanja kazenskih sankcij z organov za notranje zadeve na organe, pristojne za pravosodje.



Miličnice v kazensko-poboljševalnem domu Rajhenburg
Officers at Rajhenburg penal and correctional facility
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After the Second World War (1945)

Janez Pečar wrote in an article in Varnost magazine in 1968 that shortly after liberation, i.e. after 1945, traffic was directed by female militians. They are said to have disappeared later, and only female guards in correctional facilities and some clerks in units of the criminal police service that deal with juvenile offenders and female offenders are said to have remained.

After 1945, 98 comrades graduated from the Central National Militia Central School. We can only guess where the female comrades got a job. Criminology courses were also held.

The Museum of Contemporary History keeps a photograph of a group of female militians employed in the correctional facility in Begunje in Gorenjskem, dated September 1947. It also keeps a photo of female and male militians employed by the Rajhenburg correctional facility between 1950 and 1952 in front of Rajhenburg Castle, where the facility operated. The building was converted into a correctional facility in 1948, after it was taken over by the Ministry of the Interior. At first, the building housed a correctional facility for women, to which convicts from Begunje na Gorenjskem were transferred. The convicts in the castle were mostly political prisoners, and there were some women who had committed criminal acts. They were accused of hostile propaganda, denunciation and espionage. Prisoners accused in political trials were also imprisoned in the castle. The most famous one was Angela Vode.

As it was realised that militians perform different jobs in prisons than at militia stations, the two areas began to be separated. They were kept within the militia, but their education was adapted. The term militianer (militia personnel) was being gradually abandoned, and prison employees became guards or officers in correctional facilities. In 1967, the authority to enforce prison sentences was transferred from the internal affairs authorities to the authorities responsible for justice.

Prve miličnice KPD Rajhenburg končale tečaj v Litiji

Pred tremi tedni je prišlo iz Kazensko-poboljševalnega doma Rajhenburg v Litijo 18 miličnic, da se izpopolnijo v strokovnem in političnem znanju. Ker so bile tečajnice večinoma mlade in neizkušene, so službo v zavodu zelo težko opravljale. Niso imele dovolj vojaškega, ne strokovnega in političnega znanja, da bi lahko opravljale službo brez pomanjkljivosti in napak. Ta tri tedenske tečaje, ki ga je organizirala Uprava Ljudske milice za Slovenijo, jim bo mnogo koristil. Dal jim je splošno manje, ki ga bodo še izpopolnjevale.

Vsak dan so imele sedem ur predavanja iz vojaške vaje. Predavanja so bila o snovi iz zakonodaje, kazenskega zakonika, seznanjale so se s hišnim redom kaznoencev, s pravnimi zahtevami in službo, politično ekonomijo in drugim. Predavanja so bila v začetku nerodna. Predavatelj iz Ljubljane čisto prilagajal ob pravem času. Zato so v učenem programu zasotili in so morali tečaj za nekaj dni podaljšati. Tečajni ni bilo predavateljev, niso tečajnice pripravljale časa. Učile so se individualno ali po krožkih.

Politično ekonomijo so štajemale precej težko, ker so bila predavanja preveč zgodnja.

Močno boljše so se izkazale pri vojaški in strokovni vadbi. Že pri prvem streljanju so bile odlične: Felicita Kovčič, Vera Cufar in druge.

Nekateri so se predmalo zanimale za učenje. Večji del tečajnic pa je vložil ves trud, da so simbolji izpopolnijo, kar so tudi pokazali končni izpiti.

Ena izmed najboljših je bila Alojzija Avreljica. Tečaj je končala z odličnim uspehom. Njej enaka je bila tudi v. vodnik in starešina tečaja tov. Ivanka Hosta. Dalje sta bili še odlični: Silva Puterle in Maček Hruš. Za odličnimi ni mnogo zasotajalo tov. Vera Bratkovič in še nekaj drugih.

V soboto, 22. VII. 1950, je bil tečaj končan. Miličnice so se vrnale v KPD Rajhenburg, kjer bodo vestno in pravno opravljale službo paznic.

Miličnica
Lojzka Avreljica

Višji vodnik
Ivanka Hosta

15 MILIČNIC V KPD RAJHENBURGU BO ZOPET LAŽJE OPRAVLJALO SLUŽBO

Našemu tisku sta včeraj iz Litije prišla dve fotografiji, ki prikazujeta skupino 15 miličnic, ki so se izpopolnile v strokovnem in političnem znanju. Tečaj je končala z odličnim uspehom. Njej enaka je bila tudi v. vodnik in starešina tečaja tov. Ivanka Hosta. Dalje sta bili še odlični: Silva Puterle in Maček Hruš. Za odličnimi ni mnogo zasotajalo tov. Vera Bratkovič in še nekaj drugih.

Miličnica
Merja Kovič

Višji vodnik
Ivanka Hosta

Solanje prvih 18 miličnic leta 1950, ki so prišle iz kazensko-poboljševalnega doma Rajhenburg na tečaj v Litijo, da se izpopolnijo v strokovnem in političnem znanju. Zaradi mladosti in neizkušnosti so službo težko opravljale. Vsak dan so imele vojaške vaje in predavanja iz osnov zakonodaje, kazenskega zakonika, politične ekonomije in drugega. Izkazale so se predvsem v streljanju in že takoj pokazale odlične rezultate.

The first 18 female militians were trained in 1950 after they came from the Rajhenburg correctional facility to attend a course in Litija to upgrade their professional and political skills. It was difficult for them to do their job due to their youth and inexperience. Every day they had military exercises and lectures on the basics of legislation, the criminal code, political economy and more. They distinguished themselves in shooting, where they immediately showed their skills.

© Ljudski miličnik, 1950

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Petra Hočevar je delo referentke na področju mladoletnega prestopništva v kriminalistični službi v Ljubljani opravljala že pred letom 1971
Petra Hočevar worked as a juvenile delinquency officer in the Criminal Investigation Service in Ljubljana before 1971
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Udeleženci kriminalističnega tečaja leta 1972. Ženske so bile redko udeležence kriminalističnih tečajev.
Participants of a criminal investigation course, 1972. Women seldom attended such courses at that time.
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Referentke v kriminalistični službi

Kot posledica vojnih razmer se je iz leta v leto krepil tudi mladoletniški kriminal. Mladoletniki so izvrševali premoženjske delikte, vlomne tatvine, pretepe in uboje ter bežali od doma in iz zavodov, zaznana sta bila tudi povečana prisotnost alkoholizma in prostitucija. Največje povečanje števila tovrstnih kaznivih dejanj je bilo v Ljubljani in Mariboru. Že od osvoboditve dalje so bile v kriminalistični policiji zaposlene ženske, vendar jih ni bilo veliko. Zaposlene so bile tudi v državni varnosti in pazniški službi. Prve operativke s področja mladinskega kriminala so prišle iz vrst socialnih delavk. Povečanje prisotnosti mladoletniškega kriminala je namreč od varnostnih organov zahtevalo posebno ukrepanje in ravnanje.

V letu 1959 so zaradi naraščajočega mladinskega prestopništva in smotrnejšega obravnavanja žensk delinkventk (kot so sami navajali) v tajništvih okrajev Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj in Novo mesto ustanovili odseke za mladinsko prestopništvo in značilno žensko kriminaliteto, v tajništvih za notranje zadeve okrajev Gorica, Koper in Murska Sobota pa referate.

Nekatere od njih so v letu 1959 delale tudi na odseku za mladinski kriminal, ustanovljen pa je bil tudi samostojni referat za mladinsko in žensko kriminaliteto. Na obeh vodilnih mestih sta bili ženski. V reviji Varnost (1968) je bil objavljen pomemben članek o tako imenovani ženski policiji, v katerem je avtor predstavil pozitivne izkušnje vključevanja žensk v policijske organizacije in ženske policije po svetu in v Evropi. V prid ženski policiji je navajal veliko kriminalističnih in operativnih opravil, ki bi jih lahko opravljale ženske, kot na primer opravljanje osebnih preiskav, spremljanje storilk kaznivih dejanj in otrok v razne zavode, nadzorovanje železniških postaj, letališč in pristanišč ter različnih lokalov, kamor zahajajo mladoletniki, iskanje pobeglih ali izginulih otrok, odvracanje nevarnosti pred seksualnimi napadi na otroke ter alkoholizem pri otrocih in mladoletnikih.

Vsekakor lahko rečemo, da so bili začetki vključevanja žensk v policijsko organizacijo povezani z delom na področju mladoletniškega kriminala ter obravnavanja prostitucije, žensk in otrok.



Strojepisne so morale pisati brez napak, saj popravki niso bili mogoči: Branka Bizjan v strojepisnici leta 1971, v letu 1984 pa se je pridružila milicičnam.
Nekatere strojepisne so nadaljevale solanje in se pozneje zaposlile tudi v kriminalistični službi.
Typists could not afford mistakes, as they could not be corrected: Branka Bizjan in the typing room in 1971, in 1984 she became a police officer. Some typists continued their training and later joined the Criminal Investigation Service.
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samostojni referat za kriminalno službo in	
sodno prestopništvo	
- vodja referata Karel Hira ml.,
- referenti	..... 2 ;
- pisarstvena uslužbenka	..... 1 ;
samostojni referat za mladinsko in žensko	
kriminaliteto	
- vodja referata	..... Rada Rajcova,
- referenti	..... 5 ;
- pisarstvena uslužbenka	..... 2 ;
odsek za analitiko in statistiko	
- šef oddelka	..... Martin Vrančič,
- referent - analitik	..... 2 ;
- referent - statistik	..... 2 ;
- pisarstvena uslužbenka	..... 4 ;
odsek za kriminalistične tehnike	
- šef oddelka	..... Vlado Purjan,
- kriminalistični tehnik	..... 5 ;
- pisarstvena uslužbenka	..... 1 ;
odsek za kriminalistične službe OŠ OŠ (Maribor)	
- načelnik oddelka France Zrimšek,
- vodja pisarne 1 ;

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odsek za operativno analitiko:	
- referenti - analitiki 2 ;
odsek za gospodarski kriminal:	
- šef oddelka	..... Martin Hrišič,
- referenti	..... 10 ;
odsek za klasični kriminal:	
- šef oddelka	..... Juri Trpin,
- referenti	..... 10 ;
- referenti OŠB kartoteka	..... 2 ;
odsek za mladinski kriminal:	
- šef oddelka	..... Tatjana Uršič,
- referenti	..... 4 ;
samostojni referat za kriminalno službo:	
- vodja referata	..... Frank Petrič,
- referenti	..... 2 ;
odsek za kriminalistične tehnike:	
- šef oddelka	..... Stane Kolar,
- kriminalistični tehnik	..... 10 ;
- pisarstvena uslužbenka	..... 1 ;
odsek za kriminalistične službe OŠ OŠ (Celje)	
- šef oddelka	..... Stane Kolar,
- vodja pisarne	..... 1 ;

Na vodilnih delovnih mestih v kriminalistični službi tudi ženske, 1960
Criminal Investigation Service. Managerial jobs.
 © Zgodovina ONZ RS 1945-1960 / History of ONZ (Interior Affairs Office) RS 1945-1960

Female Criminal Police Officers

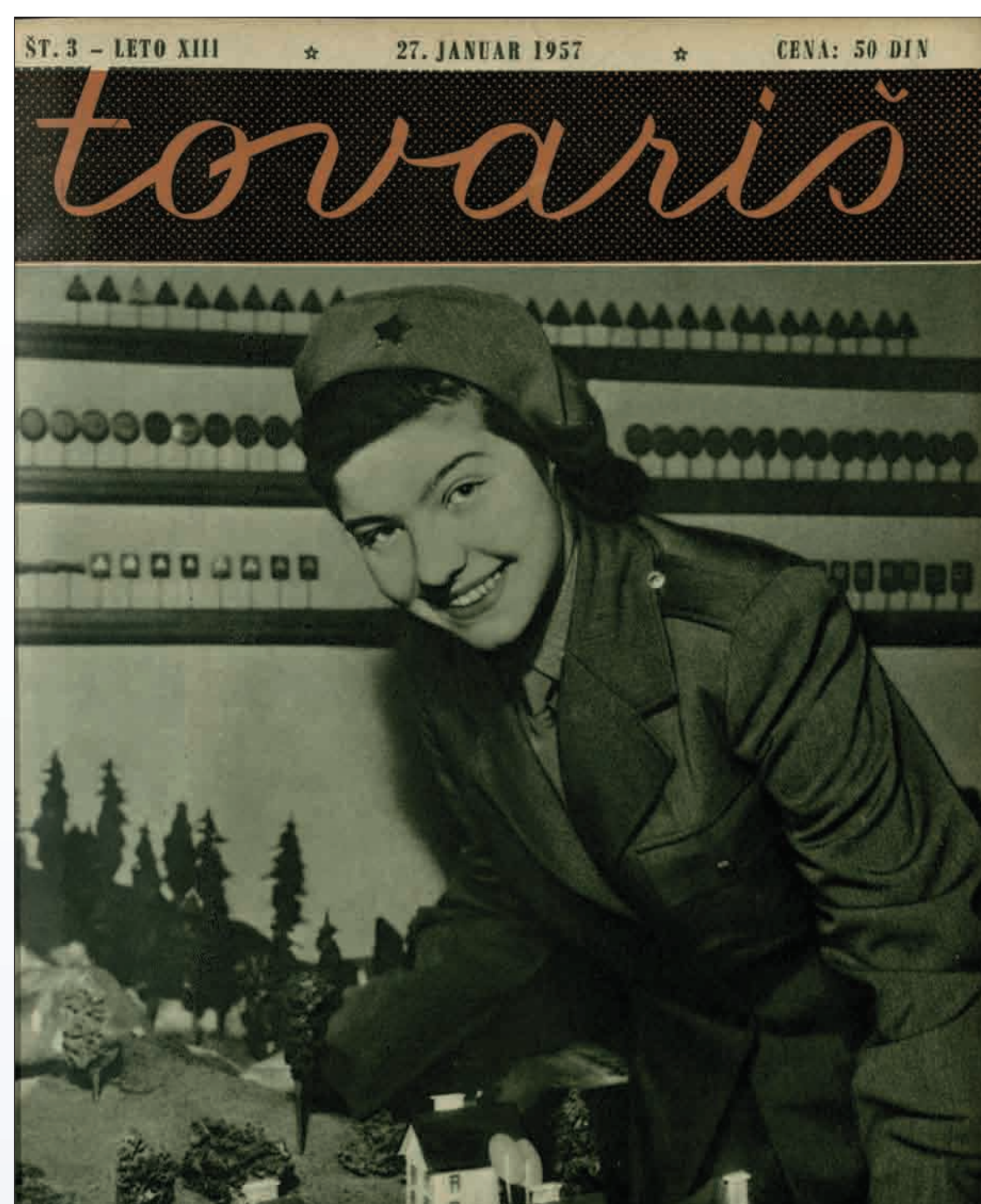
As a result of the war, juvenile crime was on the rise every year. Juveniles committed property crimes, burglaries, assaults and murders, and ran away from homes and institutions, while an increased rate of alcoholism and prostitution was also noted. The largest increase in the number of such crimes was recorded in Ljubljana and Maribor. Women had been employed in the criminal police since the liberation, but were few and far between. They were also employed in the state security and prison guard services. The first operatives in the field of juvenile crime came from the ranks of social workers. The increased rate of juvenile delinquency demanded special attention and action from the law enforcement authorities.

In 1959, sections for juvenile delinquency and typical female criminality were established in the secretariats of the Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj and Novo Mesto districts due to an increasing rate of juvenile delinquency the need for more appropriate treatment of female delinquents (as they themselves stated), while offices were established in the internal affairs secretariats in the Gorica, Koper and Murska Sobota districts.

In 1959, some of them also worked in the juvenile crime section, and an independent office for juvenile crime and female criminality was also established. Women held the leading positions in both. A major article about what was called the female police was published in Varnost magazine in 1968 and presented positive experiences pertaining to the inclusion of women in police organisations and female police officers in Europe and around the world. The article argued in favour of female police officers by noting the many criminal police and operational tasks that women could perform, such as conducting personal investigations, escorting female offenders and children to various institutions, monitoring railway stations, airports and harbours and various establishments frequented by minors, looking for runaway or missing children, deterring sexual assaults on children and alcoholism in children and minors.

It can certainly be said that the beginnings of the inclusion of women in the police organisation related to work in juvenile crime and dealing with prostitution, women and children.





Študentke prometnice so na osnovnih šolah poučevale o prometni varnosti
Student - traffic officer. They taught traffic safety in primary schools.
© Tovariš, 1957, foto: Svetozar Busič, Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / Tovariš,
1957, photo: Svetozar Busič, Museum of Contemporary History
of Slovenia



Predstavitve ženske miličniške uniforme. Sportne igre organov javne
varnosti Jugoslavije v Tacnu, Ljubljana, 13. maj 1973
Tacen, Ljubljana, 13 May 1973, Sport games of Yugoslavia's public
security authorities. Presentation of the women's police uniform.
© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum



Miličnica in miličnik pri kontroli prometa
Officers patrolling traffic
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Sprejem uniformiranih policistk, nekoč imenovanih miličnice (1973)

Pred letom 1973 je bilo čedalje več pobud, da bi v Republiki Sloveniji organizirali uniformirano žensko milico. Po sprejetju Zakona o narodni milici konec leta 1946 je bilo to nemogoče, saj so bili miličniki lahko samo moški; nekaj žensk je ostalo le v službi paznic v zaporih. Zamisel se je porodila zaradi velikega pomanjkanja miličnikov in ob ugotovitvi, da je mnogo delovnih mest, ki bi jih lahko brez posebnosti zapolnile ženske v uniformi. Največ delovne moči naj bi primanjkovalo za izvajanje nalog, podobnih socialnemu delu. Uprava javne varnosti Ljubljana je prva vztrajala, da bi kadrovski primanjkljaj ublažili z ustanovitvijo ženske milice.

Tajništvo za notranje zadeve je skrb za naše malčke že v letu 1957 zaupalo uniformiranim študentkam – prometnicam, ki so podpisale pogodbo o honorarnem delu. Na osnovnih šolah so poučevale o prometni varnosti.

Obdobje po letu 1973, ko so bile v milico sprejete miličnice, ki so se zaposlile na policijskih postajah po Sloveniji, pomeni veliko prelomnico in je eden največjih mejnikov za policijski poklic, ki je dolga leta veljal za izključno moškega. Ženske so opravljale enake naloge kot njihovi moški sodelavci.

Prva ženska je bila na delovno mesto miličnice pripravnice v Upravi za notranje zadeve Ljubljana razporejena 1. decembra 1973, naslednja pa 1. januarja 1974. Tema dvema so 1. februarja 1974 v Upravi za notranje zadeve Maribor sledile še tri. To je bilo prvih pet žensk, zaposlenih v takratni slovenski policiji. Do konca leta 1975 je bilo nato postopoma zaposlenih še okoli 50 miličnic pripravnic. Po končani šoli za miličnike so večinoma dobile naloge, kakršne so opravljali njihovi moški sodelavci.

13. maja 1973, ko so bile v Tacnu, v Ljubljani športne igre organov javne varnosti Jugoslavije, so v javnosti prvič predstavili ženske miličniške uniforme. Za to priložnost so jih oblekle uslužbenke organov za notranje zadeve.

V policijskih vrstah je v letu 1973 vladal velik odpor glede zaposlovanja uniformiranih policistk (nekoč miličnic), a zaposlovanje žensk v milico se je kljub temu začelo. Glavni razlog za to je bil, da moški nekaterih pooblastil, denimo varnostnega pregleda žensk, niso mogli izvajati. V organizaciji je bilo veliko ovir, dvomov in strahu, ali se bo ženskam uspelo vključiti. Nenehno se je poudarjalo, da je pomemben skupni trud: če se bodo trudili, jim bo tudi uspelo.

Ivan Winkler, nekdanji načelnik milice o zaposlovanju žensk v letu 1973



Udeležence drugega uvajalnega tečaja za
miličnike pripravnike
Participants of the second induction course
for police trainees
© Foto: Tone Jerman, Varnost, 1975

Acceptance of Uniformed Policewomen, Referred to as Militsoners at the Time, in 1973

Before 1973, there was a growing number of initiatives to organise a uniformed women's militia in the then Socialist Republic of Slovenia. This was deemed impossible when the National Militia Act was passed in late 1946, as only men could be militsoners, although some women remained to serve, but only as prison guards. The idea was born due to a great shortage of militsoners and the realisation that there were many positions that could be filled by women in uniform. There was said to be a labour force shortage for duties such as social work. The Ljubljana Public Security Administration was the first to insist on mitigating the staff shortage by establishing a women's militia.

As early as 1957, the Ministry of the Interior entrusted the care of our little ones to uniformed female students - traffic police, who signed a contract to work on a fee-paying basis. They taught traffic safety in primary schools.

The period after 1973, when the first uniformed woman militsoners were employed in the police, marks a major turning point and is one of the largest milestones for a profession which for many years was considered exclusively male. Women performed the same tasks as their male counterparts. The first woman was assigned to the post of militsoner trainee in the Ljubljana Internal Affairs Administration on 1 December 1973, and the second on 1 January 1974. These two were followed by another three women in the Maribor Internal Affairs Administration on 1 February 1974. These were the first five women employed in the Slovenian police at the time. Around 50 women militsoner trainees had been gradually employed by the end of 1975. After finishing the school for militsoners, they mostly performed the same tasks as their male counterparts.

The women's militia uniforms were presented to the public for the first time on 13 May 1973, during a sports competition of the Yugoslav public security authorities, held in Tacen, Ljubljana. For this occasion, the uniforms were worn by female employees of the internal affairs authorities.

In 1973, there was great resistance in the police ranks to the recruitment of uniformed female police officers (formerly militsoners), but the recruitment of women into the militia began nonetheless. The main reason was that men were not allowed to perform certain powers, such as frisking and strip searching of women. There were many obstacles, doubts and fears as to whether women would be able to integrate into the organisation. It was constantly stressed that joint effort is important, and if they put in the effort they would succeed.

Ivan Winkler, a former militia commissioner on employment of women in 1973

Kje so ženske? *Where are Women?*





Milčnica pri kontroli prometa
An officer conducting a traffic stop
© Slovenska policija, 2002

Tovarišica miličnica

Prišla je kakor strela z jasnega neba,
skrivnostna kakor osmo čudo sveta
in trije kolesarji so zleteli na tla
in dva motorista po gobe sta šla.

Matere podile otroke so spat,
zdaj pa brez besed in konec debat.
Če ne boste tiho, bo ona prišla,
tovarišica miličnica.

Očetje so se zbrali na tajni posvet.
Ja, kam pa vse to vodi, kam gre ta svet.
Zdaj ko še miličnik ni več, kar je bil,
saj lahko bo v službi porodniško dobil.

Tatovi so se zbrali na občni zbor
in pismo so poslali na primerni odbor:
kar je prav, je prav, a to ne gre,
bežati pred žensko pač spodobi se ne.

Začasni sindikat za žensko obrt
prijavil je na občini štrajk odprt.
Parole so pripravile članice vse,
na njih pa zapisale besede te:

Ja, kaj te je prineslo,
zakaj si prišla,
pa ravno v naše mesto,
tovarišica miličnica.

Avtor: Drago Mislej

Avtor pesmi je o njenem nastanku januarja 2023 povedal: »Že kar nekaj časa je minilo, ampak spominjam se, da je takrat v Koper prišla prva miličnica. Bil sem urednik mladinskih oddaj na radiu Koper in seveda se nam je zdelo to nekaj res posebnega. Mislim, da smo jo celo povabili na intervju, čeprav se tega natančno ne spomnim. Potem ko smo pesem posneli v studiu Radia Koper, smo se z njo tudi spoznali. Seveda ji ni bilo najbolj prav, ker je pesem nekoliko zafrkljiva, ko pa smo se bolje spoznali, je tudi ona razumela, da gre v resnici za zelo blago komentiranje sprememb v policijskem kadrovanju. V naslednjih letih in desetletjih je pesem postala nekakšna vez med nami in upam, da se bomo, tudi zaradi pesmi, kmalu spet srečali.«



Zlatka Gorup, miličnica v Kopru, okoli leta 1973
Zlatka Gorup, a milititioner in Koper, around 1973
© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum



Zdenka Celin, miličnica na Postaji mejne policije Šentilj
Zdenka Celin, officer of Šentilj border police station
© zasebna last / privately owned

Comrade Milititioner

*She came like a lightning from the clear sky,
as mysterious as the eighth wonder of the world
and three cyclists crashed to the ground
and two bikers skidded off the road.*

*Mothers were putting their children to bed,
now be quiet and no more talk.
If you don't keep quiet, she will come,
comrade milititioner.*

*Fathers gathered for a secret council.
Well, where this leads to, where is this world going.
Now that milititioners are no longer what they used to be,
as they will be able to get maternity leave at work.*

*Thieves gathered for a general meeting
and send a letter the relevant committee:
what's right is right, but this doesn't work,
it's not decent to run away from a woman.*

*The temporary union for women's trades
reported a strike to local authorities.
All members came up with slogans,
writing the following words on them:*

*Well, what has brought you,
why did you have to come,
right to our town,
comrade milititioner.*

Author: Drago Mislej

In January 2023, the author spoke about how the poem came to be: "It was quite a long time ago, but I remember when the first woman milititioner (militia personnel) came to Koper. I was the editor of youth shows on Radio Koper, and of course we thought it was something really special. I think we even invited her in for an interview, although I don't remember exactly. We met her after we recorded the song in the Radio Koper studio. Of course, she didn't like it very much because the song is a bit of a banter, but when we got to know each other better, she realised it was actually a very mild remark on staffing in the police. In the following years and decades, the song became a kind of bond between us, and I hope that, also because of the song, we will meet again soon."





Milica Diana Breznik
Officer Diana Breznik
© Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / Museum of Contemporary History of Slovenia

Udeležba žensk v vojni za Slovenijo leta 1991

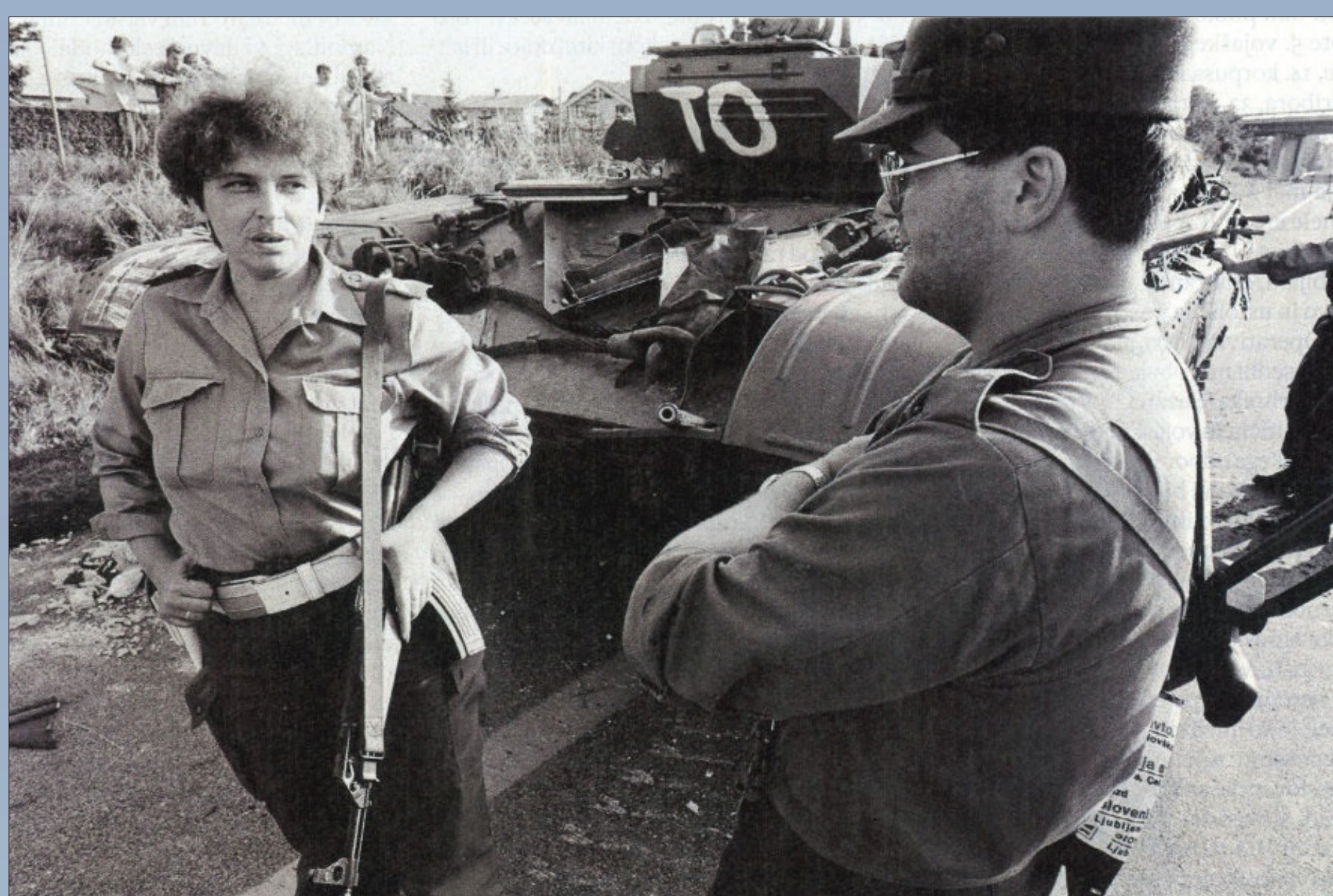
Pomembne zasluge za uspeh vojne za Slovenijo imajo organi za notranje zadeve in teritorialna obramba. Vojna za Slovenijo je zahtevala posebno angažiranost različnih služb oziroma uslužbencev in uslužbenk organov za notranje zadeve. Vsaka služba je opravljala svoj del celovite naloge. V organih za notranje zadeve Republike Slovenije so priprave na osamosvojitveno vojno potekale že leto prej.

Za milico so bili odgovorni načelniki inšpektoratov milice. Delovanje postaj milice in njihovih oddelkov je bilo odvisno od njihovih starešin. V najtežjih varnostnih razmerah so se izkazali komandirji in komandirke, miličniki in miličnice, kriminalisti in kriminalistke ter drugi uslužbenci in uslužbenke notranjih zadev. Na dan začetka vojne za Slovenijo sta bili pripravljene tudi Specialna enota Republiškega sekretariata za notranje zadeve in Posebna enota milice.

Kriminalistična služba oziroma kriminalisti in kriminalistke so med vojno opravljali redno delo, pa tudi druge naloge kot sicer. Sprejemali so ujetnike v zbirnem centru za vojne ujetnike, opravljali identifikacije in razgovore z njimi, iskali storilce kaznivih dejanj iz vrst pripadnikov Jugoslovanske ljudske armade, pripadnikov varnostne službe Jugoslovanske ljudske armade (JLA) in pripadnikov zvezne enote milice, zvezne carinske uprave in zvezne Službe državne varnosti. Kriminalisti in kriminalistke so opravljali tudi ogleda dogodkov in kaznivih dejanj, povezanih z vojno za Slovenijo. Dokumentirali so nastalo škodo med spopadi in evidentirali telesne poškodbe. Mnogi so bili vključeni v operativno spremljanje enot in posameznih pripadnikov JLA. Delovali so tudi izven Republike Slovenije in, denimo, pomagali pri pobegih slovenskih vojakov iz enot JLA (Šibenik).

Leta 1991 je bilo v Sloveniji okoli 4400 uniformiranih miličnikov in 440 kriminalistov. 1. julija 1991 je bilo na pooblaščenem uniformiranem delovnem mestu 154 žensk. Na delovnem mestu kriminalistke je bilo zaposlenih 24 žensk. Ne smemo pa pozabiti prispevka preostalih uslužbencev in uslužbenk organov za notranje zadeve.

Čeprav je bilo v obdobju vojne za Slovenijo v milici in kriminalistični službi zaposlenih le malo žensk, je njihova vloga na poti v samostojnost pustila globoko sled. Mnoge od njih so prejele status vojnih veterank.



Milica Darja Prudič
Milititioner Darja Prudič
© Foto: Borut Krajnc, Mladina – posebna številka, 26. marec 2021 / photo: Borut Krajnc, Mladina – special issue, 26 March 2021



Milica Diana Breznik in pripadnik teritorialne obrambe, 30. junij 1991
Milititioner Diana Breznik and Territorial Defence member, 30 June 1991
© Foto: Tone Stojko, Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / photo: Tone Stojko, Museum of Contemporary History of Slovenia

Participation of Women in the Slovenian War of Independence in 1991

The success of the War for Slovenia was largely due to the Home Affairs and Territorial Defence. The war for Slovenia required a special commitment from various services or employees of the Ministry of the Interior. Each service carried out its part of the overall task. Preparations for the War of Independence had already been under way a year earlier in the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior.

The heads of the militia inspectorates were responsible for the militia. The functioning of the militia stations and their departments depended on their elders. In the most difficult security situations, the male and female commanders, militiamen, criminal police officers and criminologists, and other internal affairs officers and employees proved their worth. The Special Unit of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Special Unit of the Militia were also ready on the day the War for Slovenia began.

During the war, the Criminal Investigation Service, or criminologists, carried out their regular work, as well as other tasks. They admitted prisoners of war at the Prisoner of War Collection Centre, carried out identifications and interviews with them, searched for perpetrators of criminal (non)military activities of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and members of the Yugoslav People's Army Security Service (hereafter: JNA), members of the Federal Militia Unit, the Federal Customs Administration and the Federal State Security Service. Criminal investigators also carried out visits to events and crimes related to the War for Slovenia. They documented the damage caused during the fighting and recorded injuries. Many were involved in operational monitoring of units and individual members of the JNA. They also worked outside the Republic of Slovenia, assisting in the escape of Slovenian soldiers from JNA units (Šibenik).

In 1991, there were around 4,400 uniformed militiamen and 440 criminal investigators in Slovenia. On 1 July 1991, there were 154 women in the uniformed post. The criminal investigator post employed 24 women. The contribution of other female and male staff of the Home Affairs agencies should not be forgotten.

Although only a small proportion of women were employed in the militia and the criminal investigation service during the period of the war for Slovenia, their role in the path to independence has left a deep impression. Many of them were awarded the status of war veterans.





Uslužbenici Inšpektorata milice Sektorja za stalno dežurstvo Uprave za notranje zadeve Novo mesto, začetek julija 1991. Z leve: Martin Remih, Alojz Trontelj, Zofija Kolenc in Štefan Misja
 Employees of the militia's inspectorate, permanent duty sector of the Administration of Internal Affairs, Novo mesto, beginning of July 1991. From the left Martin Remih, Alojz Trontelj, Zofija Kolenc and Štefan Misja
 © Centrt stoletja Policijske uprave Novo mesto, 2016

O sodelovanju v vojni za Slovenijo so povedale ...

Jožica Škrlec – namestnica komandirja Postaje mejne milice Maribor

Na začetku vojne za Slovenijo je bila edina izmed starešin, ki je ostala na tej postaji, in sama je vodila vse akcije. Deset dni je bilo zelo napeto, saj je nenehno grozilo, da bodo zvezne enote zasedle območje mejnega prehoda. V enoto, ki jo je vodila, je bilo razporejenih 50 policistov – aktivnih in iz rezervnega sestava. Jožica je povedala, da je bilo zelo hudo. Marsikateri sodelavec ji je takrat dejal, da niso vedeli, da lahko toliko zdrži. To je bilo zanjo priznanje, ker so ob tem odpadli tudi očitki o občutljivosti in šibkosti žensk. (Delo, 1992)

Marija Tertinek, komandirka Oddelka mejne milice Radlje

V vojni za Slovenijo je bila komandirka oddelka na mejnem prehodu. S teritorialci je usklajevala in vodila stražo in logistiko. Obkoljeni so bili z vseh strani. Na oddelku je imela takrat eno sodelavko, ki je bila pomočnica vodje izmene. Še enkrat bi se odločila za poklic policistke, saj ima lepe spomine in ni imela težav z moškimi. Malo težje je bilo usklajevanje službe z družino. Do enega leta starosti otrok ji ni bilo treba delati ponoči, vse druge naloge pa je morala opravljati. Na usposabljanjih je bila pogosto sama med moškimi, zato so jo večkrat izpustili iz seznamov, v Gotenici pa niso vedeli, kam naj jo namestijo. (Ustni vir, 25. april 2022)

Mojca Šemerl Harmel, kriminalistka – udeležena v vojni za Slovenijo

Med vojno za Slovenijo je bila aktivno vključena v naloge, ki jih je imela takrat kriminalistična služba (na terenu so obravnavali dogodke oziroma kazniva dejanja, povezana tako s takratno situacijo kot tudi na splošno s področjem, ki ga zajema kriminalistična služba). V času vojne za Slovenijo leta 1991 je sodelovala pri ogledih kaznivih dejanj in drugih dogodkov, povezanih z vojno. Bila je v patroljah (kriminalist, specialec in policist), ki so v nočnem času opravljale kontrole vojašnic, in opravljala vse druge naloge v zvezi z zagotavljanjem varnosti. V tem času so bili večinoma na terenu in tudi delovni čas se je skoraj vsak dan raztegnil v noč. (Intervju, 2022)



Namestnica komandirja Ljuba Šolar na mejnem prehodu Ljubelj, 1. julij 1991
 Deputy Commander Ljuba Šolar, Ljubelj border crossing, 1 July 1991
 © Foto: Mirko Kunšič, zasebna last / photo: Mirko Kunšič, privately owned



Namestnica komandirja Ljuba Šolar na mejnem prehodu Ljubelj, 1. julij 1991
 Deputy Commander Ljuba Šolar, Ljubelj border crossing, 1 July 1991
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They Said of Their Participation in the 1991 War of Independence ...

Jožica Škrlec – the deputy commander of the Maribor border police station

At the beginning of the War of Independence, she was the only officer who remained at this station and she herself led all the campaigns. It was very tense for ten days, as there was the constant threat of federal troops seizing the border crossing area. 50 police officers – active ones and those of the reserve – were assigned to the unit that she commanded. Jožica said that it was very difficult. Many co-workers told her at the time that they didn't know she could endure so much. This was a recognition for her, because the stereotype about women's sensitivity and weakness were being broken. (Delo, 1992)

Marija Tertinek, the commander of the Radlje police station

During the War of Independence, she was the commander of a division on the border crossing. She coordinated and managed the guard and logistics with members of the Territorial Defence. They were fully encircled. At the time, she had one female co-worker in the division, who was the assistant head of the shift. She would choose the profession of policewoman again, as she has fond memories and has had no problems with men. Balancing work with family life was a bit more difficult. Until the children were one year old, she did not have to work at night, but was required to perform all other duties. She was often the only woman taking part in training, so she was omitted from the lists several times, and they did not know where to accommodate her at the Gotenica Training Centre. (Oral source, 25 April 2022)

Mojca Šemerl Harmel – a criminal police officer involved in the War of Independence

During the War of Independence, she was actively involved in the tasks that the criminal police service were required to undertake at the time (they dealt in the field with events or criminal acts related to the situation at that time and, in general, to the area covered by the criminal police service). At that time in 1991, she also participated in investigations of crime scenes and other events related to the war. She was part of patrols (criminal police officer, special police officer and police officer) that performed checks of barracks at night and performed all other security tasks. During this time, they were mostly in the field and the working hours extended into the night almost every day. (Interview, 2022)





Nove uniforme policije, 1991. Modno žensko pokrivalo – klobuček Čarli
 New police uniforms, 1991. A stylish hat Charlie forms part of women's police uniform
 © Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum

Po letu 1992

Po osamosvojitvi slovenske države je slovensko policijo zaznamovalo kar nekaj večjih organizacijskih sprememb, ki so vplivale na delo policistov in policistk. Z iztekanjem leta 1991 je nastajala nova podoba uniforme milice. Milica se je leta 1992 preimenovala v policijo, miličniki in miličnice pa v policiste in policistke. Spreminjala se je tudi zakonodaja. Leta 1992 je ponovno prihajalo do pobud za sprejem novih uniformiranih miličnic. Od leta 1983 namreč niso zaposlovali novih policistk. Kljub temu je na Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve prihajalo več prošenj za zaposlitev žensk, kar je bilo med drugim tudi posledica dela urada za žensko politiko v naši vladi in pritiska javnosti nasploh.

V letu 1994 so v kabinetu ministra sprejeli odločitev o ponovnem zaposlovanju žensk v policiji. V uniformirani policiji so se srečevali s kadrovskim primanjkljajem, ki so ga hoteli odpraviti s sprejemom policistk. Leta 1992 je bilo pri nas 160 uniformiranih policistk, v letu 1994 pa le še 153. Skupaj z uradi za notranje zadeve so ugotavljali potrebe po novih policistkah in prišli do številke 68. V tem številu so zajeli vse urade za notranje zadeve, zaščitne enote in specialno enoto. Največ potreb po policistkah so izrazili v Ljubljani, Celju, Novem mestu in Krškem, nekaj manj pa v Kranju, Kopru, Mariboru in Murski Soboti. V letu 1994 so v dnevnikih objavili razpis za zaposlitev žensk v slovenski policiji. Odziv je bil zelo velik, saj so dobili kar 460 prošenj za delo policistke, čeprav so jih sprejeli le 23. Izbirni postopek je bil pripravljen skrbno in z veliko truda, izbrali pa so le najboljše.



Usposabljanje policistk in policistov, leta 1995
 Schooling of a generation of admitted policewomen in 1995
 © Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum



Nove uniforme policije, 1991. Modno žensko pokrivalo – klobuček Čarli
 New police uniforms, 1991. A stylish hat Charlie forms part of women's police uniform
 © Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum

After 1992

After Slovenia became an independent state, the Slovenian police underwent a number of major organisational changes that affected the work of police officers. With the end of 1991, a new image of the militia uniform was being created. In 1992, the militia was renamed the police, and the militiamen became police officers. Legislation was being changed. There were repeated initiatives to recruit new female uniformed police officers as no new female officers had been taken on since 1983. Nevertheless, the Ministry of the Interior was receiving ever more initiatives for the employment of women, which was also the result of the work of the Office for Women's Policies in the government and public pressure in general.

In 1994, the Minister's Cabinet took a decision to re-employ women in the police. The uniformed police were facing a staff shortage, which they wanted to address by recruiting female police officers. In 1992, there were 160 women uniformed police officers, but in 1994 there were only 153. Together with the Interior Offices, they identified the need for new policewomen and arrived at a figure of 68. This number included all the Interior Offices, the Protection Units and the Special Unit. The greatest need for female police officers was expressed in Ljubljana, Celje, Novo Mesto and Krško, and somewhat less in Kranj, Koper, Maribor and Murska Sobota. In 1994, a call for applications for employment of women in the Slovenian police was published in daily newspapers. The response was immense, with as many as 460 applications for the job of police officer being received, of which only 23 were accepted. The selection procedure was prepared carefully and with considerable effort, and only the best were chosen.





Dijakinje in dijaki Srednje policijske šole, 1998–2002
Students of the Police High School, 1998–2002



Študentke in študenti Višje policijske šole
Students of the Police College

Dijakinje Srednje policijske šole

Leta 1967 se je s programom, namenjenim samo fantom, začelo izobraževanje na triletni Srednji kadetski šoli. Leta 1974 se je šola preoblikovala v štiriletno Kadetsko šolo za miličnike in nato leta 1992 v Srednjo policijsko šolo. V 90. letih je bilo narejenih kar nekaj primerjav in posvetov, kakšni naj bi bili izobraževalni sistemi za policiste in policistke. Pojavljali so se namreč tudi predlogi o ukinitvi kadetnice; nekateri so menili, da so kadeti s 14 leti premalo zreli za tako zahteven poklic, kot je poklic policista, ki ga začnejo opravljati samostojno že pri 18 letih. Program Srednje policijske šole je trajal do leta 2002. Zadnji in edini letnik je končalo tudi 23 deklet. Po tem programu v policiji ni bilo več šolanja, ki bi bilo namenjeno samo predstavnikom moškega spola.

Večji sprejem žensk v uniformirano policijo je bil tudi ob vstopu Slovenije v schengen (2006) in pojavu potreb po varovanju zunanje meje Evropske unije. Od leta 2015 v policiji poteka višje strokovno izobraževanje, ki traja dve leti in je javno veljaven študijski program. Po uspešno opravljenih obveznostih študent in študentka pridobita višjo strokovno izobrazbo in naziv policist/policistka.



Študentke in študenti Policijske akademije
Students of the Police Academy



Policistka nadzornica državne meje in pripadnik slovenske vojske
A border control officer and a Slovenian Armed Forces member

Female Students of The Police High School

Education at the three-year Cadet High School started in 1967 with a programme intended only for boys. In 1974, the school was reorganised into a four-year Cadet School for Militians and then in 1992 into the Police High School. In the 1990s, quite a few comparisons were made, and discussions were held regarding what kind of educational system to establish for police officers. There were proposals to abolish the cadet school; some believed that at the age of 14, cadets were not mature enough for such a demanding profession, which they start to perform independently at the age of 18. The programme of the Police High School was implemented until 2002. The last and only year was also finished by 23 girls. After this programme, there was no more police education intended only for men.

Women were accepted in the uniformed police force to a greater degree upon Slovenia's entry into the Schengen Area due to the need to secure the external border of the European Union (2006). Two-year state-approved higher education programmes have been available in the police since 2015. After passing their exams, students obtain higher professional education and the title of police officer.





Ministrice Katarina Kresal, Vesna Györkös Žnidar, mag. Tatjana Bobnar in Sanja Ajanović Hovnik, ministrica za javno upravo v funkciji ministrice za notranje zadeve
 Ministers of the Interior Katarina Kresal, Vesna Györkös Žnidar, mag. Tatjana Bobnar and Sanja Ajanović Hovnik, Minister of Public Administration in the capacity of Minister of the Interior
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Enakost spolov

Enakost žensk in moških pomeni, da morajo biti ženske in moški ne le zakonsko, ampak tudi v praksi enako prepoznavni, razpolagati morajo z enako družbeno močjo, biti enako udeleženi na vseh področjih javnega in zasebnega življenja ter imeti enako korist od rezultatov družbenega napredka. Nikakor pa enakost žensk in moških ne pomeni istosti in zanikanja razlik med ženskami in moškimi.

Ženske so bile veskozi tako ali drugače prisotne v varnostnih organizacijah. V preteklosti so bile v večjem številu zaposlene na področjih administracije in financ, v arhivih, kot pisarniške referentke, tajnice, vodje pisarn, kadrovnice in podobno. Danes bi dejali, da so bile zaposlene na strokovno-tehničnih delovnih mestih. Pisalni stroji niso omogočali takih možnosti, kot jih imamo danes v dobi računalništva. Njihov prispevek je bil nepogrešljiv za obstoj tako velike organizacije, kot je Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve z organoma v sestavi (Policija in Inšpektorat RS za notranje zadeve), saj so med drugim opravljale izjemno podporno funkcijo.

Ugotovitev, da policistke v policijskih organizacijah pripomorejo k višji kakovosti opravljanja policijskih nalog, ni bila pravi razlog za vključevanje žensk v policijske organizacije, temveč le pritisk skupin za pravice žensk v tujini, pozneje pa tudi pri nas. Tradicionalni pogled na žensko kot mater in gospodinjko ter strahovi in predsodki so bili glavni razlog za odpor in njihovo neenakopravno vključevanje. Čeprav je bil na področju enakosti narejen velik napredek in so policistke danes prisotne na različnih področjih naše organizacije, to še ne pomeni, da so predsodki in stereotipi odpravljeni. Zato želimo s to razstavo opozoriti tudi na zavedanje, kako pomembne so prepoznavnost, vključenost in vidnost obeh spolov v organizaciji, ki je dolga leta veljala kot tradicionalno moška.

Leta 1998 sta Policija in Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za notranje zadeve postala organa v sestavi Ministrstva za notranje zadeve Republike Slovenije. Ministrstvo ima pomembno vlogo pri oblikovanju politike enakosti spolov. Na ministrstvu so bile do zdaj na najvišjem, ministrskem položaju štiri ženske, in sicer Katarina Kresal (21. 11. 2008–2. 9. 2011), Vesna Györkös Žnidar (18. 9. 2014–13. 9. 2018), mag. Tatjana Bobnar (1. 6. 2022–14. 12. 2022) in Sanja Ajanović Hovnik, ministrica za javno upravo v funkciji ministrice za notranje zadeve (14. 12. 2022–21. 2. 2023).

Število zaposlenih na dan 30. 6. 2022 po spolu:

	M	Ž	SKUPAJ
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve	205	448	653
Policija	6145	2253	8398
Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za notranje zadeve	9	9	18
Skupaj	6359	2710	9069

Število zaposlenih na vodilnih delovnih mestih po spolu na dan 30. 6. 2022:

	M	Ž	SKUPAJ
Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve	24	27	51
Policija	369	17	386
Inšpektorat Republike Slovenije za notranje zadeve	1	0	1
Skupaj	394	44	438

Gender Equality

Equality of women and men means that women and men must not only be equally recognised legally, but also in practice; that they must possess equal social power, be equally involved in all areas of public and private life and enjoy equal benefit from the results of social progress. However, equality of women and men does not mean sameness and the denial of the differences between women and men.

Women have always been present in one way or another in security organisations. In the past, a large number of women were employed in administration and finance, in archives, as office clerks, secretaries, office managers, human resources managers and the like. Today, one could say that they are employed in professional and technical positions. Typewriters did not provide such possibilities as there are today in the age of computers. Their contribution was indispensable for the existence of such a large organisation, as they also performed exceptional support services.

The finding that policewomen in police organisations help improve the quality of the performance of police duties was not the true reason for the inclusion of women in police organisations – rather, it was due to the pressure exerted by women's rights groups abroad, and later also in our country. Fears and prejudices and the traditional view of women as mothers and homemakers were the main reason for resistance and their unequal inclusion. Great progress has been made in the field of equality and policewomen today are present in various areas of the organisation, but this does not mean that prejudices and stereotypes have been eliminated. This exhibition is intended to raise awareness of how important the recognition, inclusion and visibility of both sexes is in what was for many years considered a traditionally male organisation.

In 1998, the Police and the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Interior became bodies within the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia, which plays an important role in shaping gender equality policy. The Ministry of the Interior has so far had four female ministers at the highest level, namely: Katarina Kresal (21 November 2008 to 2 September 2011), Vesna Györkös Žnidar (18 September 2014 to 13 September 2018), Tatjana Bobnar, LL.M. (1 June 2022 to 14 December 2022) and Sanja Ajanović Hovnik, Minister of Public Administration in the capacity of Minister of the Interior (14 December 2022 to 21 February 2023).

Number of employees on 30/06/2022 by gender:

	M	F	TOTAL
Ministry of the Interior	205	448	653
Police	6145	2253	8398
Internal Affairs Inspectorate	9	9	18
Total	6359	2710	9069

Number of employees in leading positions by gender on 30/06/2022:

	M	F	TOTAL
Ministry of the Interior	24	27	51
Police	369	17	386
Internal Affairs Inspectorate	1	0	1
Total	394	44	438





Mag. Tatjana Bobnar. Slovesnost ob imenovanju generalne direktorice policije, Tacen, Ljubljana, 2018
 Tatjana Bobnar at the ceremony marking her appointment as Director General of the Police, Tacen, Ljubljana, 2018
 © Arhiv Sektorja za odnose z javnostmi, Policija, foto: Aleš Završek / archives of the Public Relations Division, Police, photo: Aleš Završek



Mag. Tatjana Bobnar, generalna direktorica policije
 Mag. Tatjana Bobnar, Director General of the Police
 © Arhiv Sektorja za odnose z javnostmi, Policija / archives of the Public Relations Division, Police

Mag. Tatjana Bobnar, prva generalna direktorica policije

Tako kot je bila prva slovenska policistka po poklicu pravnica, je bila tudi prva generalna direktorica policije pravica. Tudi njeni začetki v policiji so bili (tako kot prve slovenske policistke) povezani z delom na področju najranljivejših, mladoletnikov, otrok in žensk. V slovenski policiji se je zaposlila po končani Pravni fakulteti v Ljubljani leta 1993, in sicer kot kriminalistka v skupini za mladoletno prestopništvo UKS UNZ Ljubljana. Zaradi njenega pravnega znanja in operativnih sposobnosti so ji že zelo zgodaj zaupali vodenje tega občutljivega področja, na katerem je pokazala tudi svoje vodstvene sposobnosti. Nikoli se ni pretirano ukvarjala z malenkostmi, znala pa je prisluhniti sodelavcem in sodelavkam. Kmalu je postala vodja službe za operativno podporo na Policijski upravi Ljubljana, pozneje pa pomočnica direktorja Policijske uprave Ljubljana. Zasedla je tudi mesto pomočnice direktorja Uprave kriminalistične policije. Leta 2009 je bila imenovana za namestnico generalnega direktorja policije. To funkcijo je opravljala vse do 12. decembra 2018, ko jo je vlada imenovala za generalno direktorico policije. Policijo je vodila do 13. decembra 2020. Na tej in preostalih funkcijah je vselej podpirala dobre projekte, namenjene ljudem, med drugim tudi projekte za enakost spolov v organizaciji. V letu 2022 je bila imenovana za ministrico za notranje zadeve, a je še v istem letu odstopila od funkcije.

V intervjuju iz leta 2022 nam je zaupala:

»Nekomu, ki se je pravkar odločil postati policistka ali policist, bi svetovala naslednje: Sledi naj svojim idejam, pri tem pa je sama pot pomembnejša od cilja. Na tej poti naj vedno zagovarja pravičnost in poštenost. Ne glede na vse. Poskušajmo vsi čim bolj slediti ideji Marka Avrelija, ki pravi, da je treba po eni strani brez nejevolje, po drugi strani pa z vestno, neprisiljeno dostojnostjo, človekoljubjem in pravičnostjo opravljati svojo dolžnost, zavedajoč se večnega boja v nas med dobrim in slabim, pa vendar nikomur hlapci in nikomur tirani.«



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Svečana predaja uniforme generalne direktorice policije mag. Tatjane Bobnar kustodinja Muzeja slovenske policije Darinki Kolar Osvald, 2022
 Ceremonial handover of the uniform of the Director-General of the Police, Tatjana Bobnar to the Curator of the Museum of the Slovenian Police, Darinka Kolar Osvald, 2022
 © Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum

Tatjana Bobnar, LLM – the First Woman Director General of the Police

Just as the first Slovenian policewoman was a jurist by profession, the first woman Director General of the Police was a jurist, too. Her beginnings in the police (like those of the first Slovenian policewoman) were connected with work with the most vulnerable groups - minors, children and women. After graduating from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana in 1993, she was employed in the Slovenian police as a criminologist in the group for juvenile delinquency at the Criminal Investigation Office of the Internal Affairs Administration. Because of her legal knowledge and operational skills, she was entrusted at an early stage with the management of this sensitive area, where she also demonstrated her leadership skills. She never got too involved in the little things, and she was willing to listen to her colleagues. She soon became Head of Operational Support at the Ljubljana Police Directorate and later Assistant Director of the Ljubljana Police Directorate. She also held the position of Assistant Director of the Criminal Police Directorate. In 2009, she was appointed Deputy Director General of the Police. She held this post until 12 December 2018, when the Government appointed her Director General of the Police. She led the Police until 13 December 2020. In this and other positions, she has always advocated and supported good people-oriented projects, including gender equality in the organisation. In 2022, she was appointed the Minister of the Interior, only to resign from the post in the same year.

She told us the following in an interview from 2022:

"This is my advice to someone who has just decided to become a police officer: They should follow their ideas, and the journey itself is more important than the goal. On this path, they should always advocate justice and fairness. Regardless of anything. Let all of us try to follow as much as possible the idea of Marcus Aurelius, who says that on the one hand we must do our duty without reluctance, and on the other hand with conscientious, unforced decency, philanthropy and justice, aware of the eternal struggle within us between good and bad, while being neither servants nor tyrants to anyone."





Policistkin pečat

Odtisi njenih neizbrisljivih sledi,
zavarovani v zgodovinski publikaciji.

Več desetletij snovanja in oblikovanja,
usvajanja potrebnih veščin in znanja.

Zakonitost, strokovnost, korektnost, vzor,
raznolikost pomembnih nalog, vsebinski nabor.

Mreženje vrednot medosebnih odnosov,
zapisega poslovnih in humanih doprinosov.

Enakopravnost spolov pri opravljanju dolžnosti
za temelj državne demokratične krepkosti.

Slovenija je izoblikovala pomemben policistkin pečat,
čigar oblika, barva, vsebina in vrednost so njen zaklad.

Avtorica: Nevenka Pinter, Ministrstvo za notranje zadeve

Nevenka Pinter obožuje pisanje pesmi. Zaposlena je kot tajnica direktorja v Direktoratu za logistiko, nekoč pa je bila carinica v Carinskem uradu Celje. Pred vstopom Republike Slovenije v Evropsko unijo (1. maj 2004) se je v okviru reorganizacije carinske službe prijavila na razpis za prerazporeditev carinskih delavcev v policijo. Uspešno je opravila izobraževanje na Policijski akademiji v Tacnu in pridobila naziv policistka. Delo policistke je najprej šest mesecev opravljala v Centru za varovanje in zaščito v Ljubljani, nato pa do junija 2006 na Policijski postaji Žalec. Na lokalni, regionalni in državni ravni je bila vpeta v krog posameznikov in skupin, ki so imeli različen pogled na primernost in neprimernost žensk za opravljanje tega poklica. Njena vloga policistke se je v več različnih situacijah izkazala kot zelo pozitivna.

Zaradi lažjega usklajevanja poklicnega in družinskega življenja se je odločila poiskati službo v pisarni. Izmensko delo je zamenjala za delo po uredbi, svoje raznoliko pridobljeno policijsko znanje, red, disciplino, spoštljivost in korektnost pa je takoj prenesla v drugo delovno okolje. V prijeten kolektiv je vnesla posebno žensko noto. Njena komunikacija izžareva pozitivizem in deluje povezovalno med organizacijskimi enotami Ministrstva za notranje zadeve in Policije.



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A Policewoman's Stamp

*Imprints of her indelible traces,
secured in a historical publication.*

*Decades of creating and designing,
of adopting the required skills and knowledge.*

*Lawfulness, professionalism, fairness, role model,
diversity of important tasks, set of content.*

*Networking the values of interpersonal relationships,
an oath of professional and humane contributions.*

*Gender equality in performing duties
for the foundation of the state's democratic strength.*

*Slovenia has created an important policewoman's stamp,
the form, colour, content and value of which are her treasure.*

Author: Nevenka Pinter, Ministry of the Interior

Nevenka Pinter loves writing poems. She is employed as secretary to the director at the Logistics Directorate and is a former customs officer at the Celje Customs Office. Before the accession of the Republic of Slovenia to the European Union (1 May 2004), as part of the reorganisation of the Customs Service, Slovenia applied for a call for reassignment of customs staff to the Police. She successfully completed her training at the Police Academy in Tacen and obtained the title of police officer. She first worked as a police officer for six months at the Centre for Security and Protection in Ljubljana, and then at the Žalec Police Station until June 2006. At local, regional and national level, she was involved in a circle of individuals and groups who had different views on the suitability and unsuitability of women for this profession. Her role as a female police officer has often proved very positive in various situations.

To help her balance work and family life, she decided to look for a job in an office. She exchanged shift work for regulation work and immediately transferred her diverse police knowledge, order, discipline, respect and correctness to another working environment. She brought a special feminine touch to a pleasant team, whose communication exudes positivity and a bridging role between the organisational units of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police.

Kje so ženske? *Where are Women?*





Danica Lovrečič ob podeljenem kovčku medalj vseh enot slovenske policije
Danica Lovrečič when receiving the case of medals of all Slovenian Police units

Iz spominov Danice Lovrečič

Ko je bila Danica Lovrečič stara 77 let, so bili njeni spomini na službovanje v policiji objavljeni v reviji Borec (Zgodilo se je, Borec 11, 1988).

V spominskem pričevanju je med drugim navedla:

»Ko sem dopolnjevala gradivo za te spomine, sem na cesti srečala nekdanjo uslužbenko policije. Dejala je, da je škoda, da o našem delu na policiji nihče nič ne piše. Pa je res škoda, sem pomislila, saj so se dogajale velike stvari.«

»Nisem si mislila, da bom kdaj pisala spomine, še najmanj pa, da jih bom pisala o tako kočljivi in nevhvaležni zadevi, kot je policija.«

»Policije vedno služijo režimu. Vsak režim postavi na vodilno mesto svojega človeka. Tako je tudi jugoslovanski minister za notranje zadeve pred drugo svetovno vojno dr. Anton Korošec za upravnika policije v Ljubljani imenoval režimskega človeka dr. Lovra Hacina.«

O njem je Danica napisala: »Toda vedno je pokazal razumevanje, kadar sem izrazila željo, da bi se strokovno izpolnila ali si ogledala delovanje kakšnega doma v Slovenji ali, na primer, socialni odsek na upravi policije v Zagrebu. Ko sem mu omenila, da bi si rada ogledala, v kakšnih razmerah živijo obsojenke v ženski kaznilnici v Begunjah, je kar sam naročil avto. Povabil je tudi poveljnika orožnikov Barleta in upravnikov osebni šofer policist Oton Vončina nas je vse tri odpeljal v Begunje.«

»Poklicno delo me je zanimalo, pridobila sem si naklonjenost sodelavcev in preostalih policijskih uslužbencev. Klicali so me kar mama policije. Ob različnih težavah so prihajali k meni po nasvet. Prav nič me ni mikalo, da bi poklic zamenjala za delo v gospodinjstvu.«



Danica Melihar Lovrečič
Danica Melihar Lovrečič



Danica Lovrečič
Danica Lovrečič

From the Memoirs of Danica Lovrečič

When Danica Lovrečič was 77 years old, her memoirs of her service in the police were published in the Borec Magazine (Zgodilo se je, Borec 11, 1988).

In her memoirs, she stated, among other things:

"When I was adding material for these memoirs, I met a former policewoman in the street. She said it was a shame that no one writes anything about the contribution of women to the police force. It's really a shame, I thought, because great things used to happen."

"I never thought I would ever write a memoir, least of all about such a delicate and thankless matter as the police."

"Police forces always serve the regime. Every regime puts its own person in the leading position. Thus, the Yugoslav Minister of the Interior before the Second World War, Anton Korošec, appointed a regime man, Lovro Hacin, as the police commissioner in Ljubljana."

Danica wrote the following about him: "But he always showed understanding when I expressed my desire to receive further training or see how a centre in Slovenia operated or, for example, visit the social department at the police administration in Zagreb. When I told him that I would like to see the conditions in which the convicts in the women's prison in Begunje lived, he called for the car himself. He also invited Mr Barle, the commander of the Gendarmerie, and the commissioner's personal chauffeur, police officer Oton Vončina, took the three of us to Begunje."

"I was interested in professional work, and I won the affection of my co-workers and other police officers. They called me the mother of the police. They came to me for advice when they had various problems. There was absolutely no temptation to exchange my profession for housework."





Miličnica – študentka pri poučevanju prometne varnosti na Osnovni šoli Ledina, Ljubljana, januar 1957

A trainee officer teaching traffic safety at Ledina primary school, Ljubljana, January 1957

© Foto: Svetozar Busić, fototeka Muzeja novejšje zgodovine Slovenije / photo: Svetozar Busić, photograph collection of Museum of Contemporary History



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Kustodinja in vodja muzeja Biserka Debeljak ob predstavljanju kriminalistične zbirke okoli leta 1978

Curator and head of museum Biserka Debeljak presenting the criminal police collection, around 1978

© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum

Zgodovina je učiteljica življenja

– našega in prihodnjih generacij

Zgodovina je učiteljica življenja, vendar njenega znanja ne bi mogli črpati brez obstoja in sodelovanja institucij, ki skrbijo za ohranjanje zgodovinskih virov in spomina na pomembne dogodke. Prav tako bi zgodovina ostala le nema priča, če ne bi bilo posameznikov, ki so pripravljeni posvetiti svoj čas odkrivanju in predstavljanju kulturne dediščine naših predhodnikov.

Da se na Ministrstvu za notranje zadeve z organoma v sestavi zavedamo pomena zgodovine in ohranjanja svoje kulturne dediščine, priča tudi ta razstava, ki je nastala ob počastitvi 50-letnice sistemskega zaposlovanja uniformiranih policistk, nekoč imenovanih miličnice, ter kot del raziskovalnega projekta Centra za raziskovanje in socialne veščine Policijske akademije in Posvetovalnega telesa za integracijo načela enakosti spolov na Ministrstvu za notranje zadeve z organoma v sestavi, ki se bo končal z izdajo publikacije. Osvetlitev do nedavnega še neraziskanega področja nam prikazuje razvoj slovenske družbe, ki je ženskam postopoma zaupala ne le usmerjanje prometa, ampak sooblikovanje smeri razvoja naše družbe.

Posebna vrednost razstave je, da je bila ustvarjena v sodelovanju med številnimi posamezniki z raznovrstnim znanjem in v sodelovanju s knjižnicami, arhivi in muzeji. Ponosni smo zlasti na to, da se bo zbrano gradivo ohranilo in nadalje predstavljalo v organizaciji našega lastnega policijskega muzeja – Muzeja slovenske policije, ki ima več kot 100-letno tradicijo in že več kot pol stoletja deluje pod ženskim vodstvom.

Muzej slovenske policije nadaljuje zbiranje gradiva na temo žensk v policiji. Stik za dodatne informacije: muzej@policija.si.



Odpri razstave o zgodovini policije na novi lokaciji muzeja, v Beli galeriji na Kotnikovi ulici 8 v Ljubljani, 3. december 2019. Ta veseli dan kulture

Opening of an exhibition on the history of the police at a new museum site, White Gallery at Kotnikova ulica 8, Ljubljana, on 3 December 2019, This Merry Day of Culture

© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum



Gostovanje razstave Muzeja slovenske policije – Utrinki iz zgodovine slovenske policije v Muzeju Ribnica, maj 2016

An exhibition of the Museum of the Slovenian Police - Glimpses from the History of the Slovenian Police displayed at the Ribnica Museum, May 2016.

© Foto: Marko Modrej, fototeka Muzeja Ribnica / photo: Marko Modrej, photograph collection of the Ribnica Museum



Odpri Muzeja Organov za notranje zadeve v novih prostorih v Tacnu, 13. maj 1973, dan milice

Opening of the Museum of Internal Affairs Authorities in new premises in Tacnu, on 13 May 1973, the Militia Day

© Muzej slovenske policije / Slovenian Police Museum

History Is a Teacher of Life - Ours and That of Future Generations

History is the teacher of life, but we could not draw on its knowledge without the existence and cooperation of institutions that preserve historical sources and the memory of important events. In the same way, history would remain a mute witness if it were not for the individuals who are willing to devote their time to discovering and presenting the cultural heritage of our predecessors.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Slovenian Police are aware of the importance of history and the preservation of their cultural heritage, as is evidenced by this exhibition, which was created to mark the 50th anniversary of the systemic recruitment of female police officers, formerly known as militiawomen, and as part of a research project by the Police Academy's Centre for Research and Social Skills and the Consultative Body for Gender Integration at the Ministry of the Interior and its constituent bodies, which will be followed by the issuing of a publication. Highlighting an area that has not been explored until recently, it shows the development of Slovenian society, which has gradually entrusted women not just with directing traffic, but also with co-shaping the direction of our society's development.

The special value of the exhibition is that it has been created in collaboration between a number of individuals with diverse skills and in cooperation with libraries, archives and museums. We are particularly proud that the collected material will be preserved and further presented in the organisation of our own police museum - the Museum of the Slovenian Police, which has a tradition of more than 100 years and has been under the leadership of women for more than half a century.

The Museum of the Slovenian Police continues to collect material on women in the police. For further information contact: muzej@policija.si.

