



Podoktorski projekt, nosilec Marko Zajc, trajanje: 2 leti (marec 2008 – februar 2010)

Slovenci in protislovja južnoslovanskih integracijskih ideologij do 1914

Projekt je vsebinsko razdeljen na tri problemske sklope. 1. Nezdržljivost različnih pojmovanj jugoslovanstva. Jugoslovanstvo ni nikoli obstajalo kot relativno enotna integracijska ideologija. Ključ do razumevanja nosi obdobje pred 1914. Vsaka elita posameznih narodov je jugoslovanstvo pojmovala drugače od ostalih. Vsi pa so predvsem težili k lastni nacionalni emancipaciji. Zato je bolje govoriti o različnih južnoslovanskih integracijskih ideologijah. Potrebno je analizirati ideološke temelje, na katerih slonijo južnoslovanski nacionalizmi (zgodovinsko pravo, jezik in veroizpoved). Nujno je preučevanje »nedoslednosti« nacionalnih ideologij, ki se sklicujejo na argumente, ki so si povsem nasprotni. Izvor teh ideologij je potrebno iskati že pred začetkom oblikovanja modernih nacionalizmov. Zaradi zahtevnosti bo izvajalec analiziral zgolj osnovna protislovja različnih južnoslovanskih integracijskih ideologij in jih prikazal od protonacionalne faze v 16. in 17. st. do konca dvojne monarhije. Namen tega je lažja umestitev slovenske vloge. 2. Vloga Slovencev pri genezi južnoslovanskih integracijskih ideologij. Izvajalec bo izpostavil kdaj in kako so bili Slovenci pomembni za Hrvate in Srbe in preveril, če drži hipoteza, da so Srbi in Hrvati dojemali jugoslovanstvo zgolj kot rešitev na relaciji hrvaško – srbsko. Hrvaška politika je priznala Slovence kot posebno etnijo, čeprav ostaja odprto vprašanje, ali je hrvaška politika imela Slovence za enakopravne. 3. Problem opustitve slovenstva zaradi jugoslovanstva. Izvajalec bo preveril hipotezo, ali pomeni izogibanje zamejevanja s Hrvati in Srbi ter pripravljenost sprejetja njihovega jezika v 19. in začetku 20. stoletja, v ideološkem smislu slovensko popustljivost ali pa željo po »razširitvi«. Slovenska elita bi se zaradi nemškega in italijanskega pritiska osamila, če bi potegnila trdno ideološko mejo s Hrvati in Srbi. Izvajalec bo preveril trditev, da so se Slovenci imeli za pomemben element jugoslovanstva kot severni branik pred Nemci in Italijani ter kot slovanski posredniki zahodne kulture na Balkan. Namen projekta je osvetlitev geneze južnoslovanskih integracijskih ideologij in umestitev slovenske vloge. Poznavanje zgodovine ima tudi praktično vrednost za gospodarsko, kulturno in varnostno sodelovanje z Jugovzhodno Evropo.

Slovenes and the Contradictions of the Southern Slavic Integration Ideologies before 1914

The contents of the project are divided into three sections according to the issues at hand. 1. The incompatibility of the various concepts of the Yugoslav idea. The Yugoslav idea never existed as a relatively unified integration ideology. The key to its understanding lies in the period prior to 1914. Each elite of the individual nations had a different concept than the others of what was Yugoslav. All of them aspired primarily to their own national emancipation. It is therefore better to speak of various Southern Slavic integration ideologies. The ideological foundations, forming the basis for the Southern Slavic nationalisms (historical law, language and religion), have to be analysed. It is essential to examine the “inconsistencies” of national ideologies, which invoke entirely mutually contradictory arguments. The source of these ideologies must be sought prior to the formation of modern nationalisms. Due to the complexity of the problem, the researcher will only analyse the basic contradictions of the various Southern Slavic integration ideologies and present them from the protonational phase in the 16th and 17th Centuries up until the end of the dual monarchy. The purpose of this is to afford an easier placement of Slovenia’s role. 2. The role of Slovenians in the genesis of the Southern Slavic integration ideologies. The researcher is going to highlight when and how the Slovenians were important for the Croats and Serbs, and verify the hypothesis that the Serbs and Croats understood the Yugoslav concept merely as a solution between Croats and Serbs. Croatian politics recognised the Slovenians as a separate ethnic group, although it remains to be seen whether Croatian political leaders regarded Slovenians as their equals. 3. The issue of abandoning the sense of belonging to the Slovenian nation in favour of belonging to Yugoslavia. The researcher will verify the hypothesis that the avoidance of setting the borders with the Croats and Serbs and the willingness to accept their language in the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century signified, in the ideological sense, the Slovenian indulgence, or a desire to “expand”. Due to the German and Italian pressure, the Slovenian elite would have isolated itself had it set a solid ideological boundary with the Croats and the Serbs. The researcher will also verify the assertion that the Slovenians regarded themselves as an important element of the Yugoslav identity as the northern defender against the Germans and Italians and as the Slavic conduit of Western culture into the Balkans. The aim of the project is to shed light on the genesis of the Southern Slavic integration ideologies, and to define Slovenia’s role in this. Familiarity with history will also have a practical value for the economic, cultural and security cooperation with South-East Europe.