

Smo prijatelji in pomagamo

Uvodni nagovor

SMO NAJMLAJŠI SLOVENSKI ROTARY KLUB

Zbrali smo se, da bi nadaljevali svetlo tradicijo rotarijcev, velike svetovne družbe, ki temelji na načelih prijateljstva med člani različnih poklicev in pripravljenosti pomagati vsem pomoči potrebnim. In na območju, kjer deluje naš klub, v občinah Grosuplje, Ivančna gorica, Dobropolje in Velike Lašče, jih je veliko. To so mladi zasvojeneci z drogami in alkoholom, pa velike družine, ki težko šolajo svoje otroke ali družine z rejenci. Njim in tudi mnogim drugim, najbolj potrebnim pomoči, želimo pomagati.



Odkar delujemo, smo vsi postali dobri prijatelji, čeprav se pred nekaj meseci niti poznali nismo. Povsem in vedno varujemo vsakega prijatelja iz naših vrst, in to brez vsakih zunanjih vplivov, vendar upoštevamo versko in miselno svobodo in politično usmeritev. Nismo ne levi, ne desni, ne črni, ne beli, ne rožnati, smo ROTARIJCI. Prepričani smo, da gre za pravo naravnost, po čemer se razlikujemo od drugih društev in zvez.

Smo klub odličnih posameznikov, vendar vsi smo enaki med enakimi. Za našo odličnost si bomo prizadevali s svojimi rotarijskimi dejanji, svojim vedenjem in mišljenjem ter priznavanjem obstoječih vrednot v našem in širšem okolju.

Živimo in delujemo na izredno lepem koncu Slovenije, kjer se je v veliki meri ohranila neokrnjena narava in z njo številne starosvetnosti, od lepe stare tradicionalne arhitekture do starih navad, dobre domače hrane, kjer ljudje še vedno praznujejo z velikim spoštovanjem svoje praznike. Prizadevali si bomo, da bomo vse ohranili tudi svojim zanamcem. Posebej bi rad poudaril, da imajo naši kraji zaradi svojega naravnega bogastva, kulturnozgodovinskih in etnololoških znamenitosti, izredno bogate naravne in kulturne dediščine, veliko bodočnost. Prizadevali si bomo, da bodo postali turistična meka v novi razširjeni Evropi. To nam veleva tudi plemenita ideja rotarijcev, za katero smo že ugotovili, da je dobra in se jo splača negovati. zato jo bomo tudi negovali, da bomo čimbolj aktiven klub in da bomo dostojni pripadniki velikega svetovnega društva rotarijskih prijateljev.

Stanislav Vehovec

Predsednik RC Grosuplje



Stanislav Vehovec
predsednik - president

We are friends and we help

Introduction

WE ARE THE YOUNGEST ROTARY CLUB IN SLOVENIA.

We are gathered to continue the bright tradition of the Rotarians, the great world society that is based on principles of friendship among members of different professions and the readiness to help all in need of it. In the area where our club is taking an active part, the communes of Grosuplje, Ivančna gorica, Dobropolje and Velike Lašče, there are many people in need of help. These are young drug and alcohol addicts, big families that can hardly manage to put their children to schools and families with foster children. We wish to help them and lend a hand to others in need.

Since our cooperation we have all become good friends, even though we did not know each other only a few months ago. We fully and always protect every friend that comes from our society, without any outer interference and we respect religious and mental freedom and different political orientations. We are not left or right, black or white, not even pink; we are the Rotarians. We are convinced that we are going in the right direction and in that we are different from many different clubs and unions.

We are a club of exquisite individuals but we are all equal between equals. We will strive for our excellence with all Rotarian actions, our knowledge and thoughts and acknowledgment of existing values in our and also in wider milieu.

We live and work in an extremely beautiful part of Slovenia. Here nature is preserved in a great extent and with it many relics of the past, from beautiful old traditional architecture to old habits, good home cooked food and people that still celebrate their old holydays with great respect. We will strive to keep that all in tact for following generations. I would especially like to stress the great future for our places that lays ahead, because of its natural riches, cultural, historical and ethnological heritage. We will try hard for our places to become a tourist Mecca of the new, expanded Europe. This is also the noble idea of Rotarians, that we have determined as good and worth taking care of and that is why we will care for it and try to be as active club as possible and decent followers of the great world association of Rotarian friends.

Stanislav Vehovec

The president of RC Grosuplje

Člani Rotary Cluba Grosuplje

Predstavitev



Andrej Baloh
gimn. maturant
časopisno založniška dejavnost
*Secondary school graduate
Journalism and publishing*



mag. Janez Cetin
dipl. inž. strojništva
državna uprava
*MSc in mechanical engineering
State administration*



Janez Dežman
gimn. maturant
mednarodna trgovina
*Secondary school graduate
International trade*



Andrej Gros
zlatarski mojster
izdelovanje nakita
*Goldsmith
Jewelry making*



Viktor Barlič
oblikovalec
usnjena galanterija
*Designer
Leather goods*



Goran Čala
univ. dipl. inž. arh.
projektivni biro
*BA in architecture
Projective bureau*



mag. Dušan Dimovski
univ. dipl. inž. stroj.
avtomobilska industrija
*MSc in mechanical engineering
Automobile industry*



Jože Gošnik
dent. med.
zobozdravstvo
*BA in stomatology
Dental medicine*



Zdenka Cerar
univ. dipl. iur.
pravosodje
*BA in law
Judicature*



mag. Izidor Derganc
univ. dipl. inž. metal.
borzno posredništvo
*MSc in metallurgy
Stock exchange*



Franc Glavič
dipl. inž. tekst. tehnol.
tehnični tekstil in kemija
*Eng. of textile technology
Technical textiles and chemistry*



Mirjam Kalin
operna pevkica
koncertna in operna solistka
*Opera singer
Concert and opera solo singer*

Members of Rotary Club Grosuplje

Presentation



Marjan Kastelic
dr. vet. med.
veterinarska klinika
BA in veterinary medicine
Veterinary clinic



dr. Boris Kuhar
univ. dipl. etnolog
etnologija in kulinarika
PhD in ethnology
Ethnology and culinary



Blaž Miklavčič
univ. dipl. inž. stroj.
slovenske železnice
Eng. of mechanical engineering
Slovene railroads



Zdravko Šteger
univ. dipl. ek.
avtomobilska industrija
BA in economics
Automobile industry



Anton Kopar
univ. dipl. org. dela
izobraževanje
BA in work organization
Education



dr. Jelka Kurnik
univ. dipl. inž. kem., MBA
avtomobilska industrija
PhD in chemical engineering; MBA
Automobile industry



Boris Peterka
dipl. iur.
radio in televizija
Lawyer
Radio and television



Slava Šuštaršič Tevž
univ. dipl. ek.
Telekomunikacije
BA in economics
Telecommunications



Matej Košir
univ. dipl. politolog
državna uprava
BA in political science
State administration



Milan Lampe
univ. dipl. ek.
tiskarstvo
BA in economics
Printing



Roman Pogačar
univ. dipl. inž. stroj.
strojna industrija
Eng. of mechanical engineering
Mechanical industry



Stanislav Vehovec
inž. tehnologije
zaščita okolja
Eng. of technology
Environment protection

Na pragu Dolenjske,

Zgodovina

kjer so meseci sami maji



Slika zgoraj levo in desno:
Pogled na grad Turjak. V zgodovinskih
virih je omenjen že leta 1220.

*Picture upper left and right:
View of the Turjak castle
It was mentioned in the historical
sources already in the year 1220.*

Slika spodaj in desno:
Freska v Lutrovi kapeli
na gradu Turjak

*Picture below and right:
A fresco in the Luther's chapel in
the Turjak castle*

Skorajda na jugu Slovenije, na pragu Dolenjske so kraji, ki nas združujejo v veliki ideji dobrote in prijateljstva - temeljni usmeritvi rotarijanstva. Grosuplje, Ivančna gorica, Dobropolje in Velike Lašče so štiri dolenjske občine, kjer ustvarjamo in delujemo - kraji s slavno zgodovino, bogato naravno in kulturno dediščino ter z zanimivim ljudskim izročilom. Deželica gradov, ki gospodujejo ob rekah in gričih. Na njihovih vrhovih gospodarijo številne cerkvice, vsaka s svojo bogato zgodovino in svojim starim umetnostnim bogastvom. Tak je tudi Tabor nad Cerovim, ki z jugozahodne smeri obvladuje vso Grosupeljsko kotlino. Znameniti Turjačani so ga uporabljali za zaščito svojih podložnikov in obenem kot posebno utrjeno postojanko, v kateri so bile tudi kašče za žito in drug živež ter dragocenosti kmetov. Obenem je bila v njem stalna skupina izurjenih branilcev, ljudje pa so se pred Turki skrivali v jami Ledenici pod hribom. Danes je obnovljeni Tabor s staro cerkvico v sredini zgovorna priča iz tega obdobja naše zgodovine in ena najlepše ohranjenih obrambnih arhitektur na Slovenskem. Obzidje je še vedno ohranjeno nekaj metrov visoko s tremi obrambnimi stolpi na vogalih in cerkvico, kjer se še zbirajo verniki, častilci svetega Nikolaja.

Ob vznožju Tabora je v naravni kraški dolini Puščava z oltarčkom in obnovljenim kipom sv. Antona puščavnika. Kmetje ga kot svetnika še vedno častijo in mu priporočajo svojo živino, dekleta pa prosijo za fante in može. Včasih so mu prinašale tudi svinjske krače, klobase in druge dobrote, še sedaj mu gori vedno dosti sveč. Prižigajo jih dekleta, ki se še vedno priporočajo svetemu Antonu za dobrega ženina. Tudi stara ljudska pesem je tod okrog še znana:

*Če svet Anton me uslišal bo
in dal mi bo možička,
mu vsako let' prinesla bom
pitanga prešička...*



At the doorstep of lower Carniola,



where May is the name
of all the month tides

History

Almost in the south of Slovenija, at the doorstep of Lower Carniola, there are places that unite us in the grand idea of goodness and friendship - the basic orientation of rotarianism. Grosuplje, Ivančna gorica, Dobropolje and Velike Lašče are four townships of Lower Carniola, where we are creating and acting - places with a famous history, rich natural and cultural heritage and an interesting popular tradition. This is the country of castles that dominate the rivers and the hills. Many churches govern the hill tops each with its rich history and its old historical treasures. One of them is the Tabor nad Cerovim that masters the whole of Grosuplje valley from the southwestern side. The well known counts of Turjak used it as a shelter for their serfs and also as a special stronghold. In it were the corn granaries and other food and also the peasant's valuables. A group of trained defenders always dwelled there, the people though hid in the Ledenica Cave under the hill. Today Tabor is renewed and with its church in the middle it remains a talkative witness of a period in our history and one of the best preserved defensive architectures in Slovenija. The walls are still preserved in a few meters height with three defense towers in the corners and a church where believers, the worshipers of Saint Nikolai, still gather.

In the natural karst valley Puščava at the foothills of Tabor a chapel with a small altar and a statue of Saint Anthony the Great is situated. The farmers still worship St. Anthony and recommend him their livestock, the girls though ask for their boys and man. They used to bring him pork legs, sausages and other goods and there are still a lot of candles burning for him. They are lit by the girls that still ask St. Anthony to get them a good groom. An old folk tale also exists that is well known in these places:

*If Saint Anthony does hear my prayers
And will get me a hubby
I will bring him for years and years
A very well fed piggy*

Žive stare legende



Marija Vnebovzeta, stara oltarska slika v cerkvi na Zeleznici

Mary of the Assumption, an old altar painting in the church on Zeleznica



Obnovljeni Tabor s staro cerkvico sv. Miklavža, v sredini je ena najlepše ohranjenih obrambnih arhitektur na Slovenskem.

Renewed Tabor with the old St. Nicholas church in the middle is one of the best preserved defensive architectures in Slovenia.

Skoraj vsak hribček tod naokrog ima svojo znamenito cerkvico, polno zgodovine in starega ljudskega izročila. Na Veliki Slevici so znamenita božjepotna Marijina cerkev, ki je na tem mestu stala že v 13. stoletju, in tabor ter močno obzidje pred Turki iz l. 1471. Še živijo legende o Turkih, ki jih je Marija pregnala. Sedanja cerkev je bila zgrajena okoli l. 1680, njen oltar sodi med najlepše baročne oltarje na Slovenskem. Podobno bi lahko zapisali še za številne stare cerkve na tem območju. Takšna je tudi cerkvica sv. Petra na Kamnem vrhu pri Ambrusu, ki je izreden dolenski kulturnozgodovinski spomenik. Zgrajena je v tipičnem dolenskem gotskem stilu s kasetiranim stropom in baročno opremo. Veliko vrednost ji dajo restavrirane freske Janeza Ljubljanskega iz l. 1459.

Znamenita je tudi romarska cerkev, posvečena sv. Antonu Padovanskemu, ki stoji na strmem pobočju nad Zdensko vasjo v Dobropoljski dolini. Cerkev je iz druge polovice 17. stoletja. Nekoč so tu prirejali velike sejme. Kraj je znan tudi po svojih lipah, ki jih je nekoč bilo 100 okrog cerkve. Še danes privablja številne obiskovalce, za žegnanje pa častilce svetega Antona.

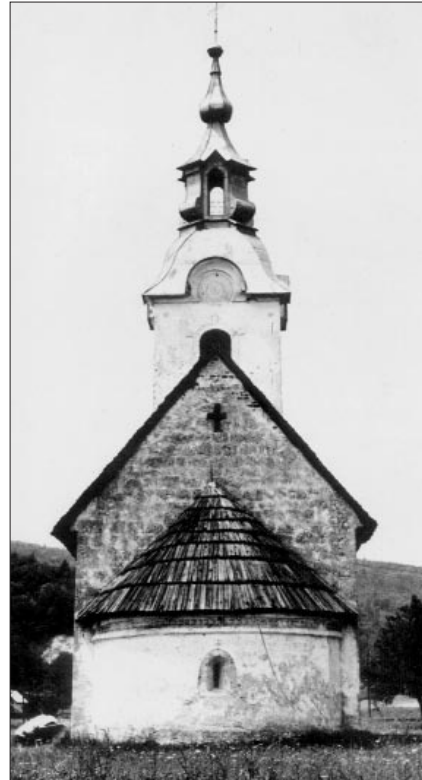
In koliko znamenitosti skriva majhno starodavno naselje Višnja gora, ki je vse do danes ohranila videz srednjeveškega mesteca. Leži pod starim gradom, kjer so nekoč gospodovali mogočni grofje Višnjegorski. Toda kraj je bil že davno obljuden. Našli so ostanke keltskega in rimskega taborišča, mimo katerega je vodila stara rimska cesta Emona - Neviodunom. Mestne pravice je dobila Višnja gora že leta 1478 in tako postala eno najmanjših in najstarejših slovenskih mest. V mestecu pod razvalinami starega gradu je še danes ohranjen novi grad, ki so ga l. 1778 sezidali Turjačani. V župnijski cerkvi sv. Tilna iz l. 1450 so znamenite oltarne slike G. Goetzla in M. Langusa. V cerkvi sv. Ane, ki je bila zgrajena l. 1478, so še ostanki gotskih fresk. Na mestnem trgu stoji znameniti litoželezni vodnjak z Valvasorjevim kipom. Znamenitost in simbol mesteca je tudi z verigo priklenjeni polž, ki izvira iz srednjega veka. Ohranjeni so deli mestnega obzidja iz 15. stoletja s "Purfeltornom", edinim še ohranjenim stolpom.

Living old legends

Almost every hill around here is adorned with its famous little church, full of history and old folk heritage. On the Velika Slevica hill there is a famous Mary's pilgrim church that was built here in the 13th century with an encampment and a strong wall, built in 1471 to help defend the people from the Turks. The legends about the Turks driven away by the Mother Mary are still alive. The existing church was built around 1680 and her altar is one of the most beautiful baroque altars in Slovenia. We could say the same about many old churches in this area. One of them is the St. Peter's church in Kamni vrhi pri Ambrusu. It is an extraordinary cultural and historical monument of Lower Carniola. It was built in gothic style typical for Lower Carniola, with a coffered ceiling and a baroque inventory. The restored frescos made by Janez Ljubljanski in the year 1459 give the church its great value.

Also famous is the pilgrim's church dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua. It stands on a steep slope over Zdenska vas in Dobrepoljska valley. The church originates from the 17th century. Once there were great markets organized here. The place is also well known for its linden trees. A hundred of them planted were once planted around the church. Even today many visitors are attracted to the place and on the following days many of the St. Anthony's worshippers come.

And how many secrets are hidden in the small ancient town of Višnja gora ... It preserved its medieval outlook till our times. The city is situated under an old castle where the mighty counts of Višnja gora once ruled. But the place was populated long before. The remains of the Celtic and Roman camps were found and the old roman road Emona-Neviodunom was passing by. In the year 1478 Višnja gora received its municipal rights and so it became one of the smallest and oldest of the Slovenian cities. Under the ruins of the old castle, the new castle is still preserved today. It was built in 1778 by the Turjak counts in the small town of Višnja gora. In the parish church named after St. Giles and built in 1450, there are famous altar paintings made by G. Goetzl and Matevž Langus. In the St. Ana's church, built in 1478 the remains of the gothic frescos are hidden. On the town square a famous cast iron fountain with a statue of Janez Vajkard Valvasor stands. A thing worth seeing and also a symbol of the town, is a chained snail that originates from the middle ages. Parts of city walls from the 15th century remain with Purfelturm, the only remaining tower.



Cerkvica sv. Martina v Zg. Dragi pri Stični je eden naših najbolj znanih spomenikov romanske arhitekture (1170).

The church of St. Martin in Zg. Draga pri Stični is one of our best known monuments of the roman architecture (1170).



Sv. Anton puščavnik Prebivalci ga kot svetnika še vedno častijo in se mu priporočajo v svojih molitvah.

*St. Anthony the Great
The inhabitants still worship him as a saint and recommend themselves to him in their prayers.*

Skrivnostni kraški svet



Slika zgoraj:
Reka Krka je je med najlepšimi rekami v Sloveniji.

*Picture above:
The river Krka is one of the most beautiful looking rivers in Slovenia.*

Pokrajina je eno samo valovanje blagih gričev in bregov, na katerih se belijo vasice. Naša največja reka je Krka, ki je med najlepšimi v Sloveniji. S svojo samotnostjo je pravi raj za ribiče, zlasti vse, ki iščejo življenske trofeje, saj v njej plavajo tudi 20-kilogramski somi in sulci, ali za uživače, ko srečajo pravo srebrnosinjo avtohtono krško postrv. Skrivnostni kraški svet se začne že pri Grosupljem in vzpne v Škocjansko hribovje, Velikolaško pogorje in podolje ter nadaljuje v Dobrepoljsko dolino in Suho krajino. Poln je vodnjakov, ponikalnic in bistrih potokov, ki tečejo povrhu, lezejo pod zemljo in se spet pojavijo.

Takšna je vsa Grosupeljska kotlina s svojim znamenitim naravnim parkom - skrivnostnim Radenskim poljem, ki je ena največjih naravnih znamenitosti teh krajev in izjemna krajina v Sloveniji. Polje je dolgo 4 km in široko 1 km, hribi ob njegovih robovih pa so visoki do okrog 700 m. Sredi polja stoji grič Kopanj, najlepši osamelec na Slovenskem, na njegovem vrhu pa cerkev z župniščem, kjer je v svojih otroških letih prebival pri svojem stricu France Prešeren, največji slovenski pesnik. Kopanj je poleg svoje naravne privlačnosti tudi pomembna kulturnozgodovinska izletniška točka. V prazgodovinski dobi je bilo na vrhu gradišče, ki ga je v srednjem veku zamenjala Marijina cerkev (1433). V času turških vpadov je bila obdana s taborskimi obzidjem. Posebnost Kopanja sta tudi Marijin studenček - zdravček, ki priteče izpod Marijine kapelice in pada kot slap na Polje. Druga znamenitost je jama s kipom svetega Antona, puščavnika, h kateremu se ljudje priporočajo za zdravje pri živini in ob svojih ljubezenskih težavah.

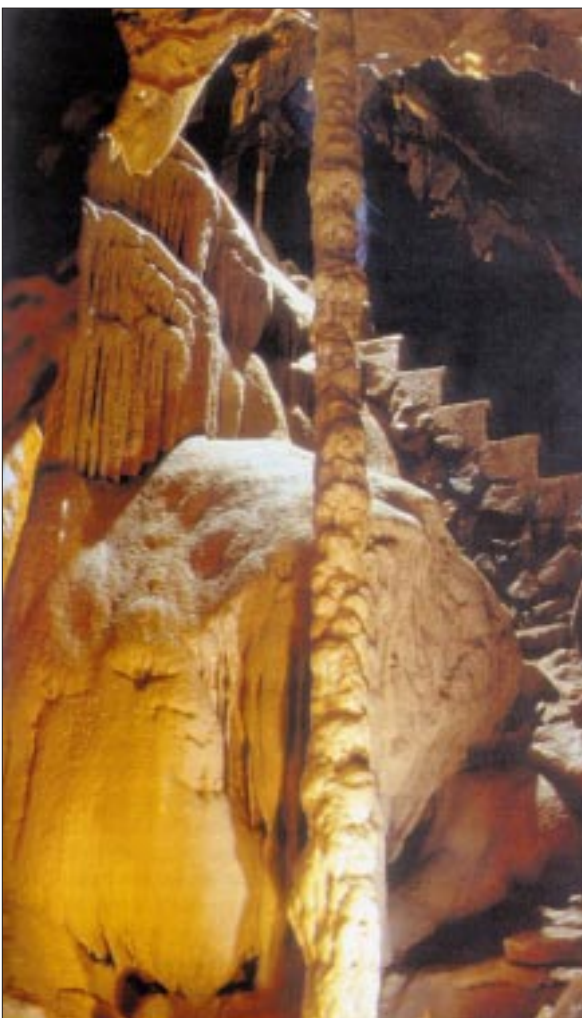
Slika spodaj:
Radensko polje - naravni paradiz.

*Picture below
The Radensko field - a nature's paradise.*

Skoraj vse vode iz Grosupeljske kotline pritečejo na Radensko polje, kjer poniknejo v požiralnikih in nato po podzemskih jamah odtečejo pod Ilovo goro proti Krki, kjer se izlijejo v njene izvire.



The secret world of Carst



Slika zgoraj:
Slovita Županova jama s prekrasnimi kapniki je med najlepšimi kraškimi jamami pri nas. Ima vse jamoslovske pojave kot največje kraške jame na svetu: zasuto strugo nekdanje reke, prepade in brezna, rove in dvorane, kapnike vseh vrst in oblik, barv in razsežnosti, sigove ponve s kristalno čisto vodo.

*Picture above:
The famous Zupanova jama with its beautiful stalactites is one of the most beautiful carst caves in our places. It contains all the cave phenomena as the biggest carst caves in the world: the riverbed buried beneath earth, precipices and abysses, tunnels and halls, all sorts of colors, shapes and dimensions of stalactites and also pans of calcareous sinter with crystal pure water.*

The land is one sole rolling of gentle hills and hillocks on which white villages rest. Our biggest river is Krka, one of the most beautiful rivers in Slovenija. With its solitude it's a paradise for fishermen, especially those who look for the trophies of their life, because even 20 kilograms heavy sheatfishes and kinds of salmon swim in it. The man of pleasures are also there, as the enjoy meeting a real silver- sky blue carst trout. The secret carst world begins already at Grosuplje and it climbs to the hills of Škocjan, the Velikolaško mountain chain and system of valleys. It continues to Dobrepolje valley and Dry Carniola. It is filled with wells, disappearing streams and clear streams that run on the surface, disappear under ground and reemerge again.

The whole Grosuplje valley is like this with its famous natural park - the secretive Radensko field, which is one of the biggest natural places worth seeing and a special region of Slovenija. The field is four kilometers long and one kilometer wide and the hills that surround it are about 700 meters high. In the middle of it the Kopanj hill stands. It is the most beautiful isolated hill in Slovenija and on its top a church with a parish stands, were France Prešeren, the greatest Slovenian poet lived as a child at his uncle's place. Kopanj is an important cultural and historical excursion point besides his natural attractive powers. In the prehistoric age there was a fort on top of it, and in the middle ages it was replaced by St. Mary's church (1433). In the time of the Turk invasions the church was surrounded with a camp wall. Characteristic for Kopanj is also the Maria well - a healthy well, which runs of under St. Mary's chapel and falls as a waterfall on the Field. The other site worth seeing is the cave with St. Anthony's statue at which people ask for health of the stock and the solutions of their love troubles.

Almost all of the waters from Grosuplje valley run out on the Radensko field where they go underground in sinkholes and than run through under-earth caves under Ilova Mountain against Krka River, where they pour out to its springs. Exceptionally interesting are many of suchlike phenomena on Radensko field. The whole year round many of the "retja", the funnel-shaped basins with chasms in the bottom from which, when the carst waters run high, the water boils and fills the basin; but when the water runs down the chasm works as swallow-hole, are worth seeing. In the rainless weather they are completely dry and that is why the Radensko Field is reminiscent of the moon landscape; in the winter when the water freezes up and than flows away and causes the ice blocks to crash in the "retja" it looks like secret ice castles would rest here.

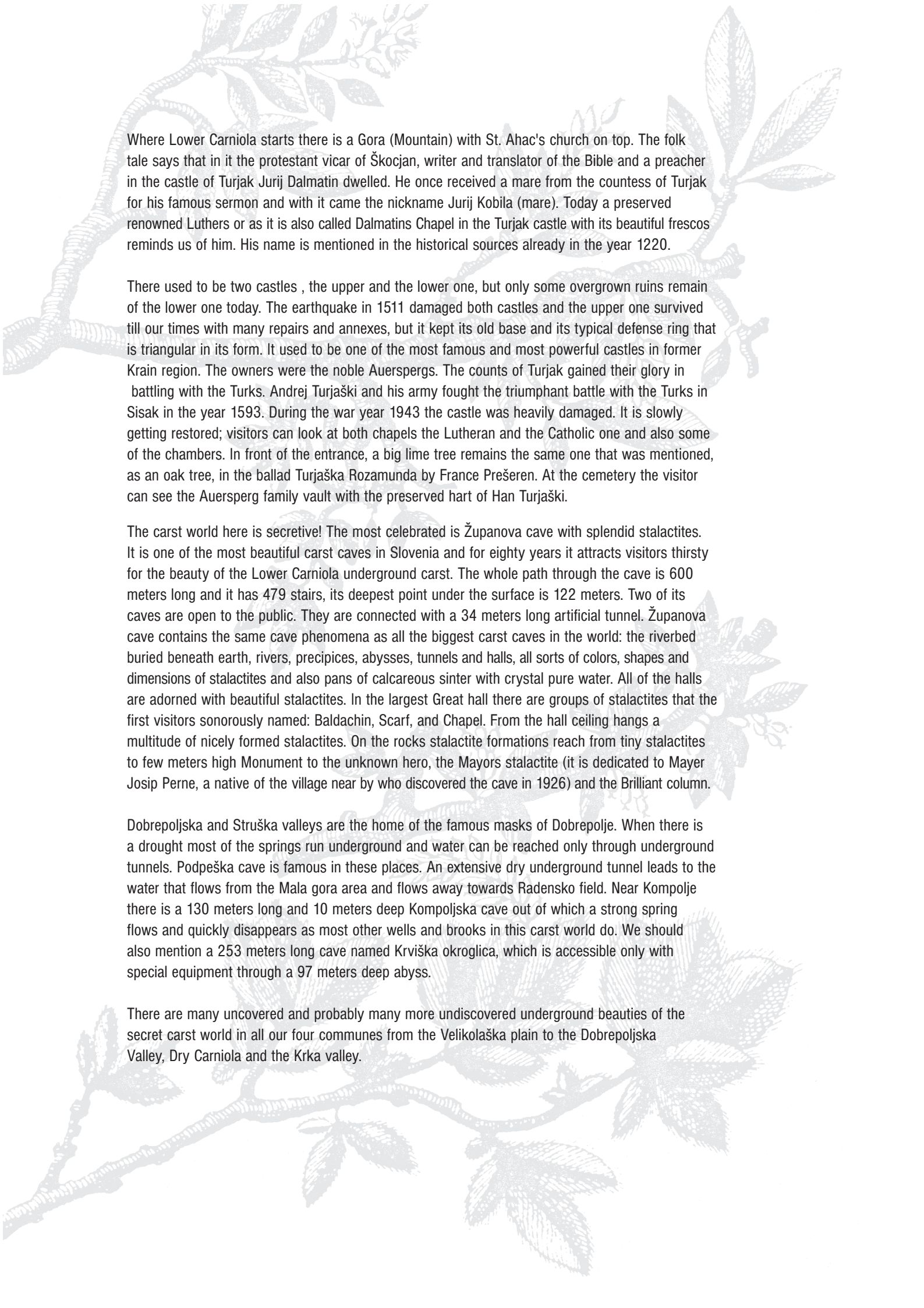
The Radensko Field becomes a big lake that runs very slowly under water towards Krka River in the spring time and whenever there is lots of rain. The characteristic vegetal and animal world of the Radensko Field is rich in every season of the year.

Izredno zanimivi so taki številni naravni pojavi na Radenskem polju. Vse leto so vredna opazovanja številna retja, lijakaste kotanje z rupami v dnu, iz katerih ob naraščanju kraških voda vre in napolni kotanjo; ko pa vode upadajo, delujejo retja kot ponori. V sušnem času so popolnoma suha, zato nas Radensko polje spominja na mesečevo pokrajino; pozimi, ko voda zamrzne in nato odteče in se ledene gmote zrušijo v reta, pa na skrivnostne ledene gradove. Spomladi in ob velikem deževju se Radensko polje spremeni v veliko jezero, ki le počasi pod zemljo odteče proti Krki. Svojestven rastlinski in živalski svet Radenskega polja je bogat v vseh letnih časih.

Na začetku Dolenjske stoji Gora s cerkvico sv. Ahaca na vrhu, v kateri si je po ljudskem izročilu protestantski kaplan v Škocjanu in protestantski pisatelj in prevajalec Biblije, pridigar v turjaškem gradu, Jurij Dalmatin zaslužil s svojo znamenito pridigo od turjaške grofice kobilo in z njo tudi vzdevek Jurij Kobilca. Na Dalmatina spominja tudi znamenita do danes ohranjena Luthrova ali Dalmatinova, protestantska kapela z lepimi freskami v gradu Turjak. V zgodovinskih virih ga omenjajo že l. 1220. Včasih sta obstajala dva gradova: zgornji in spodnji, od katerega je ostalo le nekaj preraščenih razvalin. Potres l. 1511 je poškodoval tudi zgornji grad, ki je bil deležen več popravil in dozidav, obdržal pa je staro osnovo in svoj značilni obrambni obroč trikotne oblike. To je bil eden najznamenitejših in najmogočnejših gradov na nekdanjem Kranjskem. Lastniki so bili plemeniti Auerspergi. Turjaški grofje so si pridobili slavo v bojih s Turki. Andrej Turjaški je l. 1593 s svojo vojsko odločilno sodeloval v zmagoviti bitki s Turki pri Sisku. Med vojno l. 1943 je bil grad močno poškodovan. Zadnja leta ga počasi obnavljajo, za ogled sta urejeni obe kapeli, luteranska in katoliška ter nekaj soban. Pred vhodom v grad še vedno raste velika stara lipa, ki jo v baladi Turjaška Rozamunda kot hrast omenja France Prešeren. V bližini na pokopališču je zanimiv ogled družinske grobnice Auerspergov z ohranjenim srcem Hana Turjaškega.

Skrivnosten je tod kraški svet! Najbolj slovita je Županova jama s prekrasnimi kapniki. Je ena izmed najlepših kraških jam v Sloveniji, ki že 80 let privablja obiskovalce, žejne lepote dolenskega podzemnega krasa. Celotna pot po jami je dolga 600 metrov in ima 479 stopnic, njeno najgloblje mesto pod površjem je 122 metrov. Za obiskovalce sta odprti dve njeni jami, ki sta medsebojno povezani s 34 metrov dolgim umetnim predorom. Županova jama ima vse jamoslovske pojave kot največje kraške jame na svetu: zasuto strugo nekdanje reke, prepade in brezna, rove in dvorane, kapnike vseh vrst in oblik, barv in razsežnosti, sigove ponve s kristalno čisto vodo. V vseh dvoranah so čudoviti kapniki. V največji, Veliki dvorani so stalaktitne skupine, ki so jim že prvi obiskovalci jame naredili zvoneča imena: Baldahin, Šal, Kapelica itd. S stropa dvorane visi množica lepo oblikovanih stalaktitov, na skalovju so zrasle stalagmitne tvorbe od drobnih kapnikov do nekaj metrov visokega Spomenika neznanemu junaku in Županovega kapnika (posvečenega županu Josipu Permetu, domačinu iz sosednje Ponove vasi, ki je l. 1926 jamo odkril) ter Briljantnega stebra. V Dobropoljski in Struški dolini, kjer so doma znamenite Dobropoljske maškare in kjer večina potokov teče ob suši pod zemljo in je moč priti do vode le po podzemnih rovih, je znana Podpeška jama. Obsežen suh podzemni rov drži do vode, ki priteka z območja Male gore in odteka proti Radenskemu polju. Pri Kompolju pa je 130 m dolga in 10 metrov globoka Kompoljska jama, iz katere teče močan potok, ki hitro ponikne kot večina drugih potokov in potočkov na tem kraškem svetu. Na tem koncu moram omeniti še 253 m dolgo jamo Krviška okroglica, ki je dostopna le s posebno opremo po 97 m globokem breznu.

Na desetine je že odkritih in verjetno še več neodkritih podzemnih lepote skrivnostnega kraškega sveta od Velikolaške planote do Dobropoljske doline, Suhe krajine in doline Krke, v vseh naših štirih občinah.



Where Lower Carniola starts there is a Gora (Mountain) with St. Ahac's church on top. The folk tale says that in it the protestant vicar of Škocjan, writer and translator of the Bible and a preacher in the castle of Turjak Jurij Dalmatin dwelled. He once received a mare from the countess of Turjak for his famous sermon and with it came the nickname Jurij Kobilica (mare). Today a preserved renowned Luther's or as it is also called Dalmatin's Chapel in the Turjak castle with its beautiful frescos reminds us of him. His name is mentioned in the historical sources already in the year 1220.

There used to be two castles, the upper and the lower one, but only some overgrown ruins remain of the lower one today. The earthquake in 1511 damaged both castles and the upper one survived till our times with many repairs and annexes, but it kept its old base and its typical defense ring that is triangular in its form. It used to be one of the most famous and most powerful castles in former Krain region. The owners were the noble Auerspergs. The counts of Turjak gained their glory in battling with the Turks. Andrej Turjaški and his army fought the triumphant battle with the Turks in Sisak in the year 1593. During the war year 1943 the castle was heavily damaged. It is slowly getting restored; visitors can look at both chapels the Lutheran and the Catholic one and also some of the chambers. In front of the entrance, a big lime tree remains the same one that was mentioned, as an oak tree, in the ballad Turjaška Rozamunda by France Prešeren. At the cemetery the visitor can see the Auersperg family vault with the preserved hart of Han Turjaški.

The karst world here is secretive! The most celebrated is Županova cave with splendid stalactites. It is one of the most beautiful karst caves in Slovenia and for eighty years it attracts visitors thirsty for the beauty of the Lower Carniola underground karst. The whole path through the cave is 600 meters long and it has 479 stairs, its deepest point under the surface is 122 meters. Two of its caves are open to the public. They are connected with a 34 meters long artificial tunnel. Županova cave contains the same cave phenomena as all the biggest karst caves in the world: the riverbed buried beneath earth, rivers, precipices, abysses, tunnels and halls, all sorts of colors, shapes and dimensions of stalactites and also pans of calcareous sinter with crystal pure water. All of the halls are adorned with beautiful stalactites. In the largest Great hall there are groups of stalactites that the first visitors sonorously named: Baldachin, Scarf, and Chapel. From the hall ceiling hangs a multitude of nicely formed stalactites. On the rocks stalactite formations reach from tiny stalactites to few meters high Monument to the unknown hero, the Mayors stalactite (it is dedicated to Mayer Josip Perne, a native of the village near by who discovered the cave in 1926) and the Brilliant column.

Dobrepoljska and Struška valleys are the home of the famous masks of Dobrepolje. When there is a drought most of the springs run underground and water can be reached only through underground tunnels. Podpeška cave is famous in these places. An extensive dry underground tunnel leads to the water that flows from the Mala gora area and flows away towards Radensko field. Near Kompolje there is a 130 meters long and 10 meters deep Kompoljska cave out of which a strong spring flows and quickly disappears as most other wells and brooks in this karst world do. We should also mention a 253 meters long cave named Krviška okroglica, which is accessible only with special equipment through a 97 meters deep abyss.

There are many uncovered and probably many more undiscovered underground beauties of the secret karst world in all our four communes from the Velikolaška plain to the Dobrepoljska Valley, Dry Carniola and the Krka valley.

Pravljični svet, poln starožitnosti



Slika zgoraj:
Poslikano polkno iz
Paradišča pri Grosupljem.

*Picture above:
A stained-glass window from
Paradišče pri Grosupljem.*

Slika desno:
Srednjeveški rokopis -
Kodeks iz 12. stoletja.
Gre za najstarejšo tako
imenovano iluminacijo
na Slovenskem iz Stične.
Danes ga hrani Narodna
univerzitetna knjižnica.

*Picture on the right:
A medieval manuscript
A codex from the 12th
century. This is the oldest
so called illumination in
Slovenia. Today it is kept
in the National University
Library.*

Dolenjsko navadno proglašajo za najmehkejšo, najtoplejšo in najbolj prijazno slovensko deželo. Pisatelj Prežihov Voranc, ki je bil sicer Korošec, je nekoč zapisal, ko je potoval po teh krajih: "To so najlepši kraji sveta, po svoji legi, po svojem modrem nebu in po svojih prečudovitih barvah, so to najlepši kraji tudi na Slovenskem." Lahko še samo dodamo, da je to zares pravljičen svet, poln starožitnosti, preteklosti, obenem pa je nekaj bohemskega žlahtnega v deželi in ljudeh. Zato se je to ohranilo še obilo starih šeg in navad, starih plesov, lepih ljudskih pesmi in tudi tradicionalnih kmečkih opravil ter dobra domača hrana, čeprav je tudi sodobni čas marsikaj spremenil in po svoje prikrojil. Pesnik Tone Pavček, domačin iz teh krajev, je svoji pokrajini zapisal slavo:

“*Nekje na Dolenjskem so kraji,
Hiša, vinograd, košček polja...
Tam so meseci sami maji,
Tam sem nekoč bil doma.*”

Za dolensko hišo je že Valvasor zapisal, da ni veličastna, ni grajena iz kamnov, temveč iz lesa in pokrita s slamo. Od Ljubljane proti Velikim Laščam, zlasti po hribovitih predelih, je grajena v nadstropje, spodaj so hlevi in klet, v prvem nadstropju stanovanjski prostori, pod streho je še kašča. Pravimo ji nadvlečna hiša, ki je bila prvotno tudi lesena, navadno postavljena v breg. Vse opisano velja tudi za poznejšo zidano hišo, ki se je tu in tam ohranila v današnji čas. Taka je tudi Jurčičeva rojstna hiša na Muljavi, ki je danes sestavni del malega muzeja arhitekture tega dela Dolenjske na prostem in je postala ena najbolj privlačnih slovenskih muzejskih postojank, živ spomin na pisatelja prvega slovenskega romana Josipa Jurčiča (1844-1881) in zakladnica dolenske starožitnosti. Tu še vedno v naravnem amfiteatru ob Jurčičevi domačiji prirejajo igre iz njegovih povesti in pripovedi o zgodovini in življenju graščakov in preprostih ljudi v deželi Desetega brata.

Zaveten dom je bila Dolenjska še mnogim možem slovenske besede. V Prešernovih časih prizadevnim Čbeličarjem, še zlasti Mihi Kastelicu, domačinu iz Gorenje vasi pri Muljavi, da je lahko petkrat rojil Kranjsko čbelico, literarno revijo, ki je bila za utrditev in slovensko zavezanost slovenski besedi pravi podvig in veličastno nacionalno in kulturno dejanje. O svojih krajih pa je zapel: Kamor se koli ozrem, je polna natura veselja...

A fairytale world filled with relics of the past



Lower Carniola is known as the softest, warmest and the kindest of all country sides in Slovenia. The writer Prežihov Voranc, otherwise a Carinthian, once wrote when traveling through these places: "These are the most beautiful places in the world, with their position, its blue skies and its wonderful colors these are the most beautiful places even in Slovenija." We can only add that this is really a fairytale world filled with relics from the past and at the same time there is something Bohemian noble in the country and the people as well. That is why here so many of the old customs and traditions, old dances, beautiful folk songs and also traditional farm work and good home cooking still survives although the modern times changed things a lot and adapted them to itself. The poet Tone Pavček, the native from these places, wrote a eulogy to his homeland:

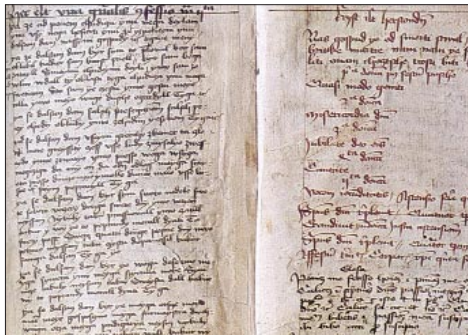
“*Somewhere in the Lowlands are some sites.
A house, a vineyard, a bit of field ...
May is the name of all its month tides,
In that place my home was built.*”

Valvasor wrote about the Lower Carniola house that it is not magnificent; it is not built from stones but from wood and covered with thatch. From Ljubljana towards Velike Lašče, especially in the hilly areas it is built in floors; downstairs are the stables and a cellar, living area in the first floor and a granary in the attic. We call it a "nadhlevna" (over stable) house, it was made from wood at first and usually set in the slope. All that is said stands true also for the later house, built of stone that still survives here and there till our times.

The house of our writer Josip Jurčič (1844-1881) in Muljava is one of those houses. Today it is a part of a small open air museum of architecture of that part of Lower Carniola. It has become one of the most attractive museum posts, a treasury of Lower Carniolas relics from the past and a living memory of the writer Josip Jurčič, who wrote the first novel in Slovenian language. Plays from his novels and stories about the history and lives of nobleman and simple folk in the land, of the "Deseti brat" (Tenth brother) are still performed in the natural amphitheatre near the home of Josip Jurčič.



Dolenjska je bila in bo ostala zibelka našega jezika. Dolenjski protestanti so nam dali prvi abecednik, prvo slovnico, prvi slovar, prvo pesmarico, prvi koledar, prvi obrednik, ki je bil utemeljitelj slovenske cerkve in slovenskega duhovnega občestva, kar je še toliko bolj potrdil in nadgradil prvi prevod Biblije. Živ spomin na naše protestante je danes Rašica, rojstni kraj Primoža Trubarja (1508-1586), očeta slovenskega knjižnega jezika in enega največjih mislecev takratne prebujajoče se Evrope, ki je tudi napisal prve knjige v slovenskem jeziku. V vasi je na bregovih rečice Rašice Trubarjeva domačija, ki je urejena kot muzej. Na križišču poti v vasi stoji spomenik Primožu Trubarju, ki so ga postavili ob 400-letnici prve slovenske knjige. Na bližnjem gradu Turjaku in Škocjanu so ohranjeni spomini tudi na drugega velikega slovenskega protestanta, Jurija Dalmatina. Toda od tod izhajata tudi dva iz velike trojke mladoslovenske pomladi: Stritar in Levstik, prvi iz Posmreke, drugi iz Spodnjih Retij ali, kot je zapisal pesnik Tone Pavček: "Trije Dolenjci so postavili v sredo našega sveta prvi slovenski roman, prvi slovenski potopis, prvi knjižni program, prvo dovršeno pripovedko, prve svetovljansko slovenske kritičke sonete, pa še Zvon in Slovenski narod. Stara protestantska zgodba se je ponovno pognala k vrhu in v drugo opravila svojo bogato setev za naš glas in za našo besedo med narodi sveta." Danes v Podsmreki iz Stritarjevih časov stoji edinole kašča, ki priča o tedanjem življenju, in v njej zbirka starega orodja. Iz časa Levstikovega življenja pa v današnjih Retjah kljubuje Ilijev kozolec, sestavljen brez enega samega žeblja in krit s slamo. Na danes posodobljeni rojstni hiši najdemo spominsko ploščo in ob njej kip Frana Levstika. V Velikih Laščah stoji pred cerkvijo v Levstikovo čast spomenik iz leta 1889.



Slika zgoraj:
Cisterjanski samostan v Stični iz leta 1136. Samostan Stična je bil veliko kulturno središče, pri nas pomembno predvsem za zgodovino slovenskega jezika in slovstva.

Picture above:
The Cistercian monastery in Stična originating from the year 1136. The Stična monastery was a large cultural center that was important in our places most of all for the history of Slovenian language and literature.

Slika spodaj:
Stiški rokopis je eno najzgodnejših slovensko zapisanih besedil.

Picture below:
The Stična manuscript is one of the earliest texts written in Slovene.

Ko smo že pri pisateljih in kulturi, ne moremo mimo cisterjanskega samostana v Stični, ki ga je l. 1136 ustanovil oglejski patriarh Peregrin I. ob podpori višnjegorskih plemičev. Samostan je kmalu postal središče kulturnega in gospodarskega življenja velikega dela Dolenjske. Zaposloval je umetnike, ki so daleč naokrog s svojimi deli bogatili dolenjske cerkve. Med njimi tudi znamenito cerkvico svetega Martina v Zgornji Dragi pri Ivančni gorici, ki je eden naših najbolj znanih spomenikov romanske arhitekture. Nastala je okrog l. 1170. Postavil naj bi jo francoski stavbenik Mihael, ki je s prvim opatom stiškega samostana prišel v Stično, vodil zidavo samostana, se oženil z domačinko in si ob domu postavil še svojo cerkev, posvečeno svetniku Martinu. Samostan Stična je bil kot veliko kulturno središče, pri nas predvsem pomembno za zgodovino slovenskega jezika in slovstva. V njem je bila imenitna knjižnica, iz katere se je ob razpustu samostana z odlokom Jožefa II. konec 18. stoletja izgubilo mnogo gradiva. Ostal pa je znameniti Stiški rokopis, ki je nastal v letih med 1428 in 1440 in je eno najzgodnejših slovensko zapisanih besedil z zapisi splošne spovedi, velikonočne pesmi in molitve posvečene Mariji. Danes je stiški samostan eden najbolj znamenitih kulturnozgodovinskih spomenikov v Sloveniji. V samostanu je domala ohranjena romanska bazilika iz sredine 12. stoletja. V njej je baročni oltar z Žalostno materjo božjo. Posebno slovit je samostanski križni hodnik, ki je skoraj v celoti ohranil zgodnjegotsko podobo iz l. 1260. Renesančna Neffova opatija ima v mali obednici zanimivo rastlinsko poslikavo. Reprezentančna je baročna stavba z opatovo kapelo iz 18. stoletja. V samostanu je nastanjen osrednji Slovenski verski muzej z bogatimi zbirkami sakralne in ljudske umetnosti.

Lower Carniola offered a sheltered home to many man of Slovenian writing. In the age of Prešeren there were the ambitious Čbeličarji, especially Miha Kastelic, a native of Gorenja vas near Muljava, who swarmed "Kranjska čbelica" (Bee of Krain) for five times. It was a literary magazine, a real undertake for fortifying and Slovene obligation to Slovene language, and also a magnificent national and cultural act. Kastelic sang about his native places: "Wherever I look the nature is filled with joy..."

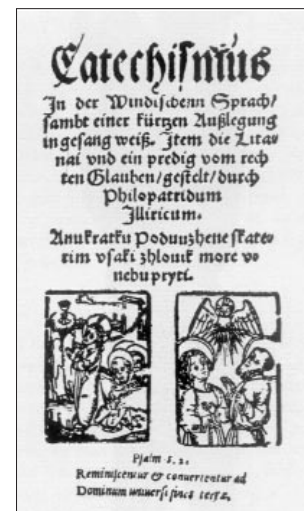
Lower Carniola was and remains the cradle of our language. The Protestants from Lower Carniola gave us the first spelling-book, the first grammar, the first dictionary, the first book of songs, the first calendar, the first book of ritual, which is the foundation of Slovene church and Slovene spiritual community. That was fortified and strengthened with the first translation of the Bible. A living memory on our Protestants is Rašica, the birth place of Primož Trubar (1508-1586), the father of Slovene written language and one of the greatest thinkers of Europe than awakening. He wrote the first books in Slovene language. Trubars home rearranged in a museum stands in a village near the river Rašica. At the crossroads in the same village stands a monument to Primož Trubar, which was erected when the first Slovene book celebrated its 400th birthday. At the castle Turjak in the vicinity, memories remain of second Slovene protestant Jurij Dalmatin. Here is the home of two of the great threesome of Slovene Spring: Stritar and Levstik, the first one from the Podsmreka village and the second one from Spodnje Retje. The poet Tone Pavček wrote: "Three Lower Carniolans put the first Slovene novel, first Slovene travelogue and first Slovene book program, first perfect narrative, first Slovene cosmopolitan critical sonnets and also "Zvon" and "Slovenski narod" (the names of two important journals). The old protestant story reached to the top again and made a rich sowing for our language and our word in-between the nations of the world for the second time."

When we talk about writers and culture we can not pass the cistercian monastery in Stična that was founded in the year 1136 by the Aquilean patriarch Peregrin I with the support of the nobleman of Višnja gora. The monastery soon became the center of cultural and economical life for the big part of the Lower Carniola region. It gave work to the artists that with their works enriched the churches for miles around. One of those churches is the famous church of St. Martin in Zgornja Draga near Ivančna gorica. It is one of our most famous monuments of the Romanic architecture. It was built around the year 1170. It is supposed to be built by the French architect Mihael, who came to Stična with the first abbot, led the building of the monastery, married a native and build a church beside his home, dedicated to St. Martin. The monastery Stična, which was a big cultural center, is especially important for the history of Slovene language and literature. In it was a distinguished library from which a lot of material had been lost when it was dissolved with a decree of Joseph II. The famous Stična manuscript remained. It was written between 1428 and 1440 and is one of the earliest Slovene written text, with wordings of general confession, Easter song and a prayer dedicated to St. Mary. Today the Stična Monastery is one of the most renowned cultural and historical monuments in Slovenia. In the monastery one can see an almost preserved basilica from the middle of the 12th century. In it is a Baroque altar with the Sad mother of god. Especially celebrated is the monastery's cloister, which preserved its early gothic structure from 1260 almost in whole. The Renaissance Neff abbey has interesting floral frescoes in the small refectory. The representative Baroque building with the abbot's chapel dates to the 18th century. The central Slovene religious museum resides in the monastery, with its rich collections of sacral and folk art.



Portret Primoža Trubarja (1508-1586), očeta slovenskega knjižnega jezika in enega največjih mislecev takratne prebujajoče se Evrope, ki je tudi napisal in tiskal prve knjige v slovenskem jeziku.

The portrait of Primož Trubar (1508-1586), the father of Slovene literary language and one of the greatest thinkers of awakening Europe. He also wrote and printed first books in Slovene language



Prva slovenska knjiga iz leta 1550, ki jo je napisal Primož Trubar. Gre za prevod Biblije, ki je ostal stoletja osnova za slovenski knjižni jezik.

The first Slovene book dating from the year 1550, written by Primož Trubar. It is a Bible translation that remained the basis of Slovene literary language for centuries.

Že tri tisoč let v Evropi

Stična in njena okolica sta ena sama stara zgodovina. Na Viru je že v prazgodovini stalo veliko imenitno mesto, kar izpričujejo tudi najdbe iz velikih gomil, kot sta na primer zlati diadem in ogrlica iz groba halštatske princeze, najdene sredi velike gomile v Stični iz 5. st. pr. n. š. Nakit priča o izjemnem položaju ženske, verjetno kneginje iz prve polovice 6. st. pr. n. št. Na Cvingerju nad Virom je eno najpomembnejših halštatskih grobišč na Slovenskem. Dobro so vidni ostanki obzidja halštatskega mesta iz 7. st. pr. n. š. Južno od Vira je ohranjenih več kot sto gomil, ki so pripadale naselju na Cvingerju in vsebujejo tudi do 200 v kroge nanizanih grobišč ter zgovorno pričajo o velikosti prazgodovinskega mesta.

Na bližnjem Korinju, na Korinjskem hribu segajo najstarejše najdbe v čas kulture žarnih grobišč okrog leta 1000 pr. n. š., kjer so arheologi pred leti izkopali razvaline stare cerkve sv. Jurija in poznoantično utrdbo. To je danes eno najpomembnejših arheoloških najdišč na Slovenskem. V Krški jami so odkrili dokaze, da je tod živel človek že v prazgodovini.

Mogočni člen v vrsti gradišč, ki je segalo od ljubljanskega Molnika čez Molnik, na Polico, Sp. Slivnico, Kucelj do Stične in Vira, Vač ter Korinja, je Magdalenska gora pri Šmarju. Iz tega pomembnega in enega najbolj raziskanih arheoloških najdišč na Slovenskem so izkopali čez 1000 grobov. Narodni muzej v Ljubljani hrani več kot 600 predmetov, dosti jih je dunajskem in še več harvardskem muzeju v ZDA, kamor jih je prodala vojvodinja Meklenburška, ki je pred dobrimi sto leti vodila izkopavanja na Magdalenski gori. Tu je bilo odkopanih največ figuralnih situl. Magdalenci, so v svoje grobove dodajali tudi orožje in vojaško opremo, v keltskem obdobju še dolge meče. Ohranile so se celo pasne ploščice z zanimivo figuraliko. Najpomembnejše ljudi so pokopavali s konji. Pomembna najdba je bila tudi svastika, štirikraki križ iz konjskih glav, ki dokazuje vplive vzhodne kulture. Njena stilizirana glava je v grbu občine Grosuplje, svastika iz vseh štirih glav pa je tudi simbol RC Grosuplje. Podobe na situlah prikazujejo življenje, predvsem slavlja v tedanji dobi ter zlasti vplive zahodne, venetske kulture iz severne Italije. V obdobju Rimljanov se je središče pomaknilo v dolino: Paradišče, Šmarje, Hrastje in na Perovo. Še danes so vidne številne stare rimske ceste, ki so povezovalle kraje in rimske postojanke od Šmarja do Ljubljane ali prek Škocjana v Velikolaško dolino in naprej k morju ali pa iz Grosuplja do Višnje gore. Na mestu nekdanjega gradišča na Magdalenski gori je zrasla v 14. stoletju v času gotike cerkev posvečena Mariji Magdaleni, ki je danes lepo obiskano svetišče in priljubljena izletniška točka Grosupeljčanov.

Vemo, da najstarejše izkopanine, tudi iz Magdalenske gore, pripadajo kulturi žarnih grobišč, ki se je začela v Evropi okoli l. 1100 pr. n. š. Ker je Magdalenska gora doživljala svoj največji razcvet sredi prvega tisočletja pr. n. š. in so bili naši kraji prek rimske dobe in srednjega veka naseljeni tako rekoč do današnjih dni, lahko trdimo, da smo že 3000 let v Evropi in ne šele od 1. maja 2004, ko smo bili uradno sprejeti v Evropsko unijo, RC Grosuplje pa v veliko mednarodno prijateljstvo rotarijcev.

dr. Boris Kuhar



Nakit: zlati diadem halštatske princeze, izkopen v veliki gomili v Stični

Jewelry: a golden diadem of the Hallstatt princess excavated in the great mound in Stična



Rimski nagrobnik, vžidan v Žalski cerkvi
A Roman tombstone, built in the church of Žalec



Naši kraji na Florjančičeva karti, izsek

Our places on the Florjančič map, a cutting out

In Europe for three thousand years

Stična and its surroundings are one old history in itself. In the village Vir there was a big distinguished city already in the prehistoric times. The finds from the big mounds, like a golden diadem and a necklace from the grave of a hallstatt princess, found in the middle of a big mound from 5th century BC in Stična, tell us about that. The jewelry testifies about an exceptional position of a woman most probably a princess from the first half of the 6th century BC. On Cvinger hill over Vir there is one of the most important hallstatt burial grounds in Slovenia. The walls of the hallstatt town from the 7th century BC are more than visible. South of Vir village more than a hundred mounds are preserved. They belonged to the settlement on Cvinger and they once contained somewhat 200 burial grounds arranged in circles. It tells us in many words about the size of a prehistoric town.

In Korinj, that lies on Korinj hill nearby, the oldest finds extend themselves to the time of the urn burial grounds around 1000 BC. The archeologists have dug out the ruins of an old church of St. George and a late antiquity fortification. Today this is one of the most important archeological sites in Slovenia. In the Krška cave the evidence about the man living here in the prehistoric times were found.

A mighty link in the row of ancient forts, which stretched from Molnik in Ljubljana and across it to Polica, Sp. Slivnica, Kucelj till Stična and Vir, Vače and Korinj, is the Magdalenska Mountain near Šmarje. From this important and one of the most investigated archeological sites in Slovenia, over 1000 burial grounds were excavated. The National museum in Ljubljana stores more than 600 objects, but many more are in the Vienna and even more in the Harvard museum, where they were sold by the duchess of Meklenburg, the leader of the excavations on Magdalenska Mountain more than a hundred years ago. Here most of the figurative situlas were dug out. The Magdalenians also put arms and military equipment in the graves and even long swords in the Celtic times. Even the belt plates are preserved with interesting figural motives. The most important people were buried together with their horses. An important find was also the swastika, a four headed cross made out of horse heads that proves the influences of an eastern culture. Its stylized head is also in the coat-of-arms of Grosuplje community and the swastika made out of four horse heads is also a symbol of RC Grosuplje. The images on situlas show the lives and especially the celebrations in that age and most of all the influence of Western Venetian culture from the north of Italy. In the Roman period the center moved to the valley: Paradišče, Šmarje, Hrastje and to Perovo. Lot of old Roman roads that connected the towns and roman posts from Šmarje to Ljubljana or over Škocjan to Velikolaška valley and on to the sea, or from Grosuplje to Višnja gora, are still visible today. Where the former site of an ancient fort on Magdalenska Mountain was, a church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene grew in the 14th century - the time of the gothic style. Today it is a well visited sanctuary and a popular excursion point of the Grosuplje residents.

We know that the oldest excavations, even from Magdalenska Mountain, are a part of the urn burial ground culture that begun in Europe around the year 1100 BC. Because the Magdalenska Mountain has lived to see its biggest prosperity in the middle of the first millennium BC and our places have been populated over roman period and the middle ages so to say till our age, we can easily claim, that we have been in Europe for 3000 years and not only from May the 1st 2004, when we were officially accepted to the European Union and RC Grosuplje to the big international friendship of the Rotarians.

Boris Kuhar, PhD

Iz tranzicije v razvito Evropo

Gospodarstvo

IZ ZAOSTALEGA KMETIJSTVA V EVROPSKO USMERJENO GOSPODARSTVO

Malo je občin v Sloveniji, ki so v zadnjih letih doživljale tako korenite spremembe, kot so jih Grosuplje, Ivančna Gorica, Dobropolje in Velike Lašče. Pred 2. svetovno vojno so bile v celoti dokaj zaostalo kmetijsko področje, kjer se je razvilo le nekaj manjših proizvodnih obratov, kot npr. tovarna Motvoz in platno. Tudi po vojni je bila glavna dejavnost kmetijstvo, čeprav konfiguracija terena in kakovost obdelovalne zemlje nista primerni za veliko in rentabilno kmetijsko proizvodnjo. Od zadanih zamisli in idej je bila uspešna samo živinoreja, ki se je kot Kombinatski mlekar v sestavi Ljubljanskih mlekar dolga leta uspešno bojeval za svoj obstoj.

Motvoz in platno



Z izgradnjo železnice proti Novemu mestu in Kočevju so ti kraji postali zanimivi in porajala so se prva resna razmišljanja o možnosti prestrukturiranja oziroma izgradnji manjših proizvodnih obratov. Toda prišla je vojna in vse ideje so za naslednjih 15 let zamrle. Lahko rečemo, da je šele po izgradnji hitre ceste Ljubljana-Zagreb in naprej za Beograd nekaj vizionarjev prepričalo takratne oblastnike, da je območje postalo zelo zanimivo za obrt in industrijo. Cesta in železnica sta namreč približali metropolo, kjer so bili vsi uradi, banke in institucije, ki so jih gospodarstveniki in podjetja dnevno potrebovali. Šlo je tudi za veliko kadrovsko zaledje, saj se je veliko delavcev dnevno vozilo na delo v Litostroj ali celo v Iskrine tovarne v Kranju. V tem času so se začela hitro razvijati nosilna podjetja industrijskega razvoja v Grosupljem, kot so Kovinastroj, Unisovi obrati, Gradbeno podjetje, Black & Decker in še mnogo drugih, manjših. Tako je Livarna iz Ivančne Gorice, ki je zaposlovala veliko delavcev, dosegala vrsto let izredne poslovne rezultate doma in v svetu.

Zanimiv je razvoj Kovinastroja Grosuplje, ki je v 40-ih letih iz majhne neugledne delavnice prerasel v pomembno in sodobno tovarno za proizvodnjo profesionalne gostinske opreme. Jasno je, da je tudi Kovinastroj v 90-ih letih z izgubo jugoslovanskih tržišč zapadel v krizo, toda z upornostjo in zaupanjem zaposlenih je hude čase preživel in je danes uspešen evropski

From transition to a developed Europe

Economy

FROM LAGGING AGRICULTURE TO EUROPE ORIENTED ECONOMICS



Tipro
Winterhalter
Kovino stroj

There are few communes in Slovenia that had undergone as many changes as Grosuplje, Ivančna Gorica, Dobropolje and Velike Lašče in the last couple of years. Before the Second World War the entire area was rather behind and agricultural, only a few smaller manufacturing facilities developed, such as the factory Motvoz in platno. After the war the main activity was still agriculture, although configuration of the terrain and quality of the soil cultivated are not appropriate for vast and profitable agricultural production. Of all the set ideas, only stockbreeding was a successful one. The company was named Kombinat and was a constituent of Ljubljanske mlekarne. It fought successfully for its existence for many years.

These places became interesting as the railroad tracks toward Novo mesto and Kočevje were set and first serious considerations about the chances of restructuring into smaller production facilities sprung up. But the war came up and all the ideas died away for the next 15 years.

We can say that only after the construction of the highway Ljubljana - Zagreb - Beograd, some visionaries convinced the rulers of that time, that the area became interesting for trade and industry. The road and the railroad brought the capital city closer, where all the offices, banks and institutions that the economists and companies need on a daily basis are. There was also a question of a huge workers background, since many of the workers went to work in Litostroj or even Iskra factories in Kranj.

At that time the bearing companies of the industrial development in Grosuplje, such as Kovino stroj, Unis facilities, Gradbeno podjetje, Black & Decker and many others, smaller ones, began with their quick progress. The company Livarna from Ivančna Gorica, which employed many work-craving workers, achieved its remarkable business results home and worldwide for many years.

The development of Kovino stroj Grosuplje is especially interesting, since it grew from an insignificant workshop into an important and modern factory in the last 40 years, producing professional restaurant fittings. It is clear that



Avtek

proizvajalec kakovostne gostinske opreme. Uspelo mu je deloma s prestrukturiranjem, saj je ustanovil več novih podjetij, pretežno s tujim kapitalom. Danes so to uspešna podjetja: Belimed v švicarski lasti, ki pretežno izdeluje visoko kakovostne stroje za medicino za tržišča ZDA, Nemčije in Švice; Winterhalter, ki je kot podružnica v nemški lasti in zelo cenjena v matični firmi, ter Kovinastroj - servis, ki je tudi dobro organizirano servisno podjetje, saj je tudi pogodbeni serviser za Mc Donalds in še mnogo drugih, tudi tujih tovarn.



Black & Decker

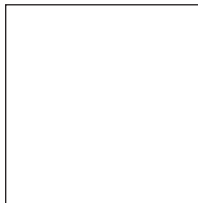
Potrebno je omeniti, da je že leta 1972 Kovinastroj podpisal kooperacijsko pogodbo o poslovnem sodelovanju z nemško tovarno Winterhalter kot vodečim evropskim proizvajalcem profesionalnih pomivalnih strojev. To poslovno sodelovanje je podjetju prineslo ne samo velik prihodek, temveč tudi znanje in ugled, saj so bili s svojo proizvodnjo pomemben in edini proizvajalec te zahtevne opreme v jugozahodni Evropi.

Največja vrednost in lep primer pa je vpliv Kovinastroja na celoten razvoj profesionalne gostinske opreme na tem področju. Danes deluje več kot 20 večjih in manjših obratov, ki dopolnjujejo celoten tehnološki program za opremo velike hotelske kuhinje. Vsi strokovnjaki in podjetniki so si pridobili znanja v Kovinastroju. Poznavalci razmer v tej dejavnosti zagotavljajo, da je samo pet držav v Evropi ali morda celo na svetu, ki imajo sposobnost na tako majhnem prostoru izdelati tako širok in zahteven program. Reference, kot so hotel Habakuk v Mariboru, hotel Toplice na Bledu, skoraj vsa termalna zdravilišča, in še stotine objektov v Sloveniji in mnogih državah Evrope, so dokaz, da ima podjetje tudi ob vstopu v EU še večje možnosti, saj se bosta tržišče in možnost prodaje občutno povečala.



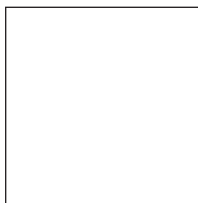
Pekarna Grosuplje

Valilnica novih podjetij so tudi Unisovi obrati, ki poleg svoje standardne proizvodnje elektromehanike proizvajajo stroje in naprave za opremo smučarskih središč v Evropi. Enako velja za Gradbeno podjetje in Black & Decker, vsa pa so omogočila, da so sposobni strokovnjaki in delavci ustanovili svoja proizvodna ali trgovska podjetja. To je pripomoglo, da tranzicija ni osiromašila niti zmanjšala gospodarske moči tega predela, temveč ga je bistveno povečala. Zadnje uspešno razvojno obdobje je omogočilo, da se je zelo hitro razvijala tudi preostala prepotrebna infrastruktura.



Unis

Danes se občina Grosuplje in njeni občani lahko pohvalijo, da so v zadnjih letih dosegli rezultate, ki jih po razvitosti uvrščajo v sam slovenski vrh. Poleg uspešnega razvoja moramo omeniti tudi nekaj posameznih proizvodov, kot so tipkovnice podjetja Tipro, ki so vrhunski izdelek za opremo najzahtevnejših računalnikov. Izvažajo jih po vsem svetu. Stroje za razminiranje in gozdne traktorje, ki so jih najbolj znane institucije v svetu ocenile najvišje, izdeluje podjetje Vilpo. Njihov razvoj in konstrukcija so delo lastnih strokovnjakov. Našteli smo samo nekaj izdelkov, ki so sposobnost in znanje domačih strokovnjakov ponesli v svet. Tudi nekateri podjetniki so veliko prispevali k trajnemu razvoju občine: g. Lado Kastelec s transportnim podjetjem in kamioni, ki so dnevno prisotni na vseh evropskih cestah; podjetnik g. Jože Kikel s servisnim centrom in bencinskimi črpalkami po Sloveniji, podjetnik g. Milan Boštjančič z markantnim distribucijskim centrom za instalacijske materiale in med drugimi tudi mlada podjetnika Leon in Roman Zupančič, ki uspešno nadjujejeta družinsko tradicijo specialnega pohištva..



Belimed

Z izgradnjo avtoceste se je povečala možnost, da bi na to območje prišlo še več vlagateljev in tudi strokovnjakov, saj sta se pot in čas do Ljubljane in drugih zanimivih krajev zelo skrajšala. Zato so postale prednosti in naravne lepote tega predela veliko bolj cenjene, kjer vsakdo lahko uresniči svoje cilje in si zagotovi kakovost življenja v prijetnem in čistem okolju.

Večji del industrije in obrti je pripravljen na vstop v Evropsko unijo. Njihove možnosti so lahko samo večje. Upamo, da jih bomo znali tudi pozitivno izrabiti. Da bomo kos vsem izzivom, ki čakajo podjetja po vstopu v EU, je treba razmišljati tudi o združevanju in organiziranju primerjalnih proizvodenj v tako imenovane GROZDE, ki bodo omogočili racionalnejšo in cenejšo proizvodnjo, združili strokovno znanje in uspešno kljubovali konkurenci na evropskem in svetovnem tržišču.

with the loss of Yugoslavian markets in the 90's, Kovinastroj suffered a crisis, but with the determination and confidence of the employees, it got through the hard times and is today considered a successful European manufacturer of the quality restaurant fittings. Partly it succeeded with restructuring, since it created many new companies, mostly with foreign investments. Today, these are the prosperous companies: Swiss owned Belimed, which manufactures mainly high quality medical products for the US, German and Swiss markets; German owned branch Winterhalter, which is highly appreciated in the main company and Kovinastroj-servis, which is also a very well organized service company, since it is also contractual repairer for Mc Donalds and many other companies, some even foreign. It needs to be said that as early as 1972 Kovinastroj signed a business collaboration cooperation contract with the German factory Winterhalter, the leading European manufacturer of the professional dishwashers. This business cooperation brought the company not only the big income, but also know-how and reputation, since with their own production they were significant and the only manufacturer of this complex equipment in the southeastern Europe.

The biggest value and fine example is the influence of Kovinastroj, with the whole development of the professional restaurant fittings, on the area. Today, more than 20 bigger and smaller plants work in supplementation for the whole technological program, required for the equipment of a large hotel kitchen. All the experts and businessmen gained their knowledge from Kovinastroj. All the experts of this trade assure us, that there are only five countries in Europe or even in the whole world, which are capable of such wide and pretentious program on such a small place. The references such as the Habakuk hotel in Maribor, the Toplice hotel on Bled, almost all of the thermal spas and hundreds of other buildings throughout Slovenia and many European states, are a proof that the company stands an even better chance upon entering the EU, since this will drastically increase the market and sales opportunities.

The hatchery of the new companies are also Unis obrati, who beside its standard electromechanical production manufactures engines and devices for the equipment of the ski resorts in Europe. Gradbeno podjetje and Black & Decker are doing the same, and all of them make it possible for the skilled experts and workers to create their own manufacturing or trading companies. This helped that the transition did not impoverish or reduce economic power of this area, but it tremendously increased it. The last successful development era enabled other indispensable infrastructure to evolve rapidly.

The Grosuplje commune and its members can be proud of themselves as the results show they are at the very top of the Slovenian development charts. Beside the successful development we just have to point out to some of the products, such as keyboards by company Tipro, which are a top-of-the-line product for equipping the most pretentious computers. They are exported all over the world. The company Vilpo makes the de-mining machines and forest tractors, which were rated highly by the world's most famous institutions. The development and construction is a work of their own experts. We have counted out only a few products that have carried the talents and knowledge of the local experts into the world. Some other businessmen have also contributed much to the continuous development of the community: Mr. Lado Kastelec with his Transport Company and trucks, which are on the European roads every day; Mr. Jože Kikel with his repair center and gas stations throughout Slovenia and Mr. Milan Boštjan with his eminent distribution center for installation materials and among others the young entrepreneurs Leon and Roman Zupanič that successfully continue the family tradition of special furniture.

The chances of gaining numbers of investors and experts into the area increased with the building of highway, since the time and path towards Ljubljana and other interesting places are much shorter. That's why the advantages and natural beauty of this area got much more precious in a place where anybody can carry out their goals and assure themselves a quality of life in the clean and friendly environment.

The larger part of industry is ready to enter the European Union. Their chances can only get better. We hope that we can use them in positive ways. If we are to match the challenges awaiting companies at entering the EU, we have to think about pooling and organizing comparative productions into so called GROZD's, which will enable a more rational and cheaper production, unite expert knowledge and to efficiently confront the competition in the European and other world markets.

Socialni program

Socialni program Rotary kluba Grosuplje temelji na poznavanju problemov v lokalnem okolju, ki ga klub pokriva. Program je realno zastavljen, vanj pa so vključeni projekti, ki lahko že kratkoročno prinesejo pozitivne rezultate. Program je večletni in predvideva uresničitev zastavljenih ciljev v obdobju od leta 2004 do 2006.

Socialni program bo zasledoval naslednje prioritete cilje:

- zmanjšati uporabo/zlorabo dovoljenih in prepovedanih drog ter drugih oblik zasvojenosti in tveganih ravnanj v lokalnem okolju (zlasti med mladimi);
- zmanjšati negativne posledice mladim nenaklonjenih družbenih okoliščin ter zmanjšati pritisk različnih subjektov (npr. šole, družine) na otroke in mlade;
- zmanjšati socialno izključenost ogroženih ciljnih skupin na območjih, ki jih pokriva klub (neposredna finančna ali materialna pomoč socialno ogroženih otrok in mladostnikov ter družin);
- omogočiti vsako leto otrokom in mladostnikom iz socialno ogroženih družin udeležbo na mednarodnih taborih Rotary klubov v sklopu projekta mladinske izmenjave;
- sodelovati pri večjih humanitarnih akcijah, ki jih bodo organizirali drugi Rotary klubi oziroma mi sami.

V sklopu prvih dveh ciljev bomo podprli zlasti projekte, ki jih že zdaj uspešno izvaja oziroma jih namerava izvesti v bližnji prihodnosti Lokalna akcijska skupina (LAS) za preprečevanje uporabe in zlorabe dovoljenih in prepovedanih drog (krajše: LAS Grosuplje), in sicer so to program "Razvijanje pozitivnega samovrednotenja v šolskem okolju", vzpostavitev t. i. "šole za starše" in "svetovalnice za rizične ciljne skupine" ter vzpostavitev izobraževalno-raziskovalnega centra za Jugovzhodno Evropo, ki naj bi skrbel zlasti za izobraževanje, usposabljanje in izpopolnjevanje socialnih, svetovalnih, zdravstvenih delavcev, pedagogov, prostovoljcev in drugih lokalnih aktivistov, ki neposredno delajo z rizičnimi ciljnimi skupinami prebivalstva na omenjenem območju.

Social program

The Grosuplje Rotary club social program is based on acquaintance with the problems in the local area that the club is covering. The program is set realistically and projects, which can lead to positive results in short terms, are included in it. It is a program that will last for several years and it forecasts the realization of its aims in the period from 2004 to 2006.

The Social program will pursue the following priority aims:

- To reduce the use/misuse of allowed and forbidden drugs and other forms of addiction and riskful actions in the local area (especially among the young);
- To reduce the negative consequences of the social conditions that are note on the side of the young and reduce the pressure of different subjects (for example school, family) on the children and youth in general.;
- To reduce the social exclusiveness of endangered goal groups in the areas covered by the Club (direct financial or material help to the socially endangered children, adolescents and families);
- To enable children and youth from socially endangered families to participate at the international Rotary club camps in the realm of the youth exchange project;
- To participate in the larger humanitarian activities organized by other Rotary clubs or ourselves.

In the ream of the first two goals we will support especially projects for prevention of use and misuse of allowed and prohibited drugs, which are successfully run, or are going to be run, by Local action group Grosuplje (shorter LAS Grosuplje). Those programs are "The development of positive self value in the school area", establishment of the so called "School for parents" and "Space of advice for endangered goal groups" and establishment of a educational-research center for southeastern Europe, which will care especially for the education, qualification and advanced study courses for social, advisor and health workers, educators, volunteers and other local activists, that work directly with endangered goal groups of inhabitants in the named area.

Odbori • *The Boards*

Rotary Club Grosuplje je bil uradno ustanovljen 8. marca 2004. Ima 24 rednih članov in dva častna člana Matijo Tumo in Avgusta Grila. Člani se srečujemo vsako sredo ob 19.30 v Hotelu Kongo.

Rotary Club Grosuplje was officially established on the 8th of March 2004. It has 24 regular members and two honorary members. They are Matija Tuma in Avgust Gril. The members meet each Wednesday at 19.30 in the Kongo hotel.

UPRAVNI ODBOR

THE BOARD

predsednik	president	Stanislav Vehovec
bodoči predsednik	president elect	Boris Kuhar
podpredsednik	vice president	Janez Cetin Roman Pogačar
sekretar	secretary	Anton Kopar
zakladnik	treasurer	Zdravko Šteger
klubske aktivnosti	club activity	Jože Gošnik
mladinska dejavnost	youth work	Mirjam Kalin
socialni program	social program	Matej Košir
mednarodna dejavnost	international cooperation	Slava Šuštaršič Tevž

DRUGI ORGANI

OTHER BODIES

Častno razsodišče

Honorable Court of Arbitration

predsednik	president	Izidor Derganc
član	member	Janez Dežman
član	member	Boris Peterka

Nadzorni odbor

Supervisory committee

predsednik	president	Andrej Gros
član	member	Viktor Barlič
član	member	Marjan Kastelic

Donatorji • Donators

ALPE ADRIA d.o.o., Podjetje za radiofuzijo in marketing, Sp.Slivenica 18, Grosuplje

ANDREJ GOŠNIK, Pod gozdom 3/24, Grosuplje

BERLITZ Slovenija d.o.o., Jezikovni center, Gosposvetska 2, Ljubljana

HOTEL&CASINO KONGO d.o.o., Ljubljanska cesta 65, Grosuplje

HRANILNICA LON d.d., Poslovalnica Grosuplje, Kolodvorska c. 3, Grosuplje

KOVINOSTROJ d.d., Proizvodnja gostinske opreme, Adamičeva cesta 36, Grosuplje

MALALAN d.o.o., Mestni trg 21, Ljubljana

MOTVOZ IN PLATNO d.d., Tekstilna tovarna, Taborska c. 34, Grosuplje

NLB d.d., Podružnica Grosuplje, Taborska 3, Grosuplje

OBLIKOVANJE USNJA s.p., Viktor Barlič, Mestni trg 8, Ljubljana

PIVNICA IN PIVOVARNA ANTON d.o.o., Gasilska ulica 3, GROSUPLJE

SKB d.d., Podružnica Grosuplje, Taborska 2, Grosuplje

VINOTEKA PROVIN d.o.o., Vrhunska vina, Slovenčeva ulica 97, Ljubljana

WINTERHALTER d.o.o., Profesionalni stroji in sistemi, Adamičeva 40, 1290 Grosuplje

ZAVAROVALNICA TRIGLAV d.d., Podružnica Grosuplje, Taborska 3, Grosuplje

ZLATARSTVO GROS d.o.o., Izdelava in prodaja nakita, Taborska 4, Grosuplje

Urednica • *Editor*: Slava Šuštaršič Tevž
Tekst • *Text*: Boris Kuhar, Stanislav Vehovec,
Matej Košir
Prevod • *Translation*: Berlitz Ljubljana
Lektorica • *Lector*: Lidija Kuhar
Oblikovanje • *Designer*: Barbara Dovečar
Fotografije • *Photographs*: Foto Travnik,
Boris Kuhar, Boris Peterka, Arhivi
Print • *Print*: Matgrafika