

THE PARK OF MILITARY HISTORY

museum and tourist centre



**PARK OF
MILITARY
HISTORY**
PIVKA



The Park of Military History is a museum tourist centre located in the old Pivka barracks complex. The barracks were built by the Kingdom of Italy around 1930 in order to defend the Rapallo border, and from 1945 to 1991, they were home to the Yugoslav People's Army. Since 2004, the Park of Military History has been developing within the complex, becoming the largest museum complex in the Republic of Slovenia as well as one of the largest military-historical complexes in this part of Europe.

Visitors of the Park can enjoy several important exhibitions and collections. The key exhibition displays the establishment of the Slovenian state and its independence war of 1991, while special interest is also evoked by the collection of tanks, artillery and aircraft, and the submarine as the largest and, according to many visitors, the most attractive exhibit in the Park of Military History.





EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS



The Komanda Building

In front of the entrance of the »Komanda« Building stands a monument dedicated to the event that made the Pivka barracks a part of national military history. On 26 June 1991, the so-called »Day Before«, the first tanks of the Yugoslav People's Army took to the road from here and thus started the aggression against the newly independent Republic of Slovenia.

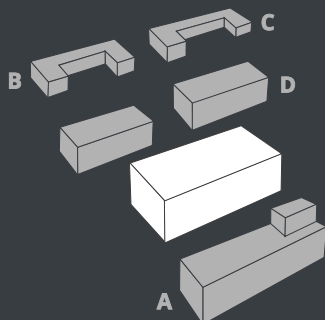
Did you know?

After the departure of the Yugoslav People's Army in 1991, the complex of the old Pivka barracks was completely abandoned and desolated.





Komanda



The »Komanda« is the former command facility of the barracks; today, the information centre of the Park of Military History, the Tourist Information Centre Pivka, the museum shop and the museum restaurant Kantina are situated on the ground floor.





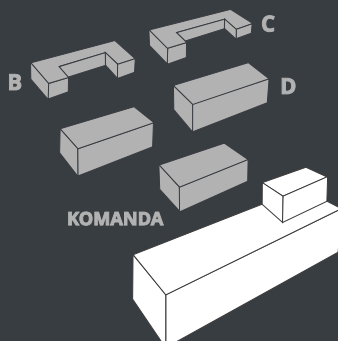
Did you know?

The first military museum in the Pivka barracks was established as early as April 1941. It was led by Diego de Henriques from Trieste, an Italian soldier who later became a world-famous collector.

The staircase walls are decorated by a photo exhibition on national military history and the upper rooms host the exhibition Regio Carsica Militaris, which presents the military history of the wider area of the Postojna Gate, one of the strategically most important passes from Middle to Southern Europe. The »Komanda« also houses temporary and visiting exhibitions.



Pavilion A



THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

The exhibition entitled The Road to Independence presents the process of gaining independence in the Republic of Slovenia with an emphasis on the independence war of 1991.

The exhibition outlines the Second Yugoslavia, also referred to as the Socialist or Tito's Yugoslavia, as a federal state, a part of which was also the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, which encompassed the majority of the Slovenian national territory. Apart from Tito, the main bond of the Yugoslav federation was the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), which had an enormous influence on the development of the state and its regulation. Especially in the 1980s, its primary task – defence against external enemies – changed into defence against internal enemies. The restriction of national development and rough violation of human rights resulted in Slovenians experiencing Yugoslavia as an increasingly unbearable restraint. With the fall of

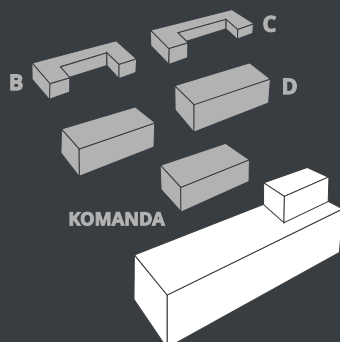


the Berlin Wall and the democratic changes in Eastern Europe, an unstoppable desire for democracy and greater independence emerged in Slovenia as well, which led to a plebiscite on the independence of the Republic of Slovenia, held on 23 December 1990, after the democratic opposition had won the first free elections in April 1990. As many as 88.5 % of all eligible voters were in favour of a sovereign and independent Republic of Slovenia. Six months later, the Slovenian parliament declared independence in compliance with the will of the referendum; however, this was followed by a brutal military intervention of the Yugoslav Army, which was quelled by a strong resistance from the Slovenian armed forces of the Territorial Defence and the Police Force. The defeated Yugoslav Army retreated to the barracks and at the end of October 1991, four months after the beginning of the war, finally left the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, which could then begin to enjoy its sovereignty to the fullest.

The exhibition enables the visitor to relive war events through direct contact with some important exhibits from that time. The exhibition displaying the advance of the Yugoslav unit thus includes the MiG-21 aircraft, the M84 tank, the BVP and BTR armoured vehicles. The important »relics« of the 1991 war are the Gazelle helicopter with the label »Velenje TO 001«, which is the first aircraft to escape from the Yugoslav Military Air Force, and the T-55 tank, which was part of the tank unit which spearheaded the aggression of the Yugoslav army from the Pivka barracks. The collection of attractive armoured vehicles also includes a series of BOV vehicles, which were manufactured in the Maribor factory TAM and participated in several combats, the PT 76 tank and the MT-Lbu command vehicle. The BOV M-86 symbolically represents the important role of the Police Force (»Milica«) as it was used by its Special Unit, while the operational vehicle of the firefighters from Mokronog represents Slovenian firefighters.



Pavilion A



The submarine service of Yugoslavia and the P-913 Zeta submarine

The 19-metre long and 76-tonne heavy P-913 Zeta submarine belongs to the category of the so-called pocket or commando submarines of the Una-class. In the 1980s, the Navy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) came to the conclusion that larger submarines were not suitable for performing a number of tasks in specific conditions of the Adriatic Sea; at the same time, they were searching for a more economical way of enlarging the submarine fleet. By 1989, six such submarines were constructed in Split and were named after rivers from each of the SFRY republics. The submarine on display is named after the Montenegrin river Zeta, and at the time of its launching, its godmother was the Montenegrin Municipality of Nikšić.

Its basic crew consisted of four members; however, it could also transport up to six submarine commandos. The P-913 submarine is an extraordinary example of military technical heritage. Slovenian experts and the country's industry greatly





contributed to its construction as well. Apart from being a technical monument, the P-913 Zeta submarine is also a monument to generations of Slovenian submariners who represented a substantial share of the Yugoslav Navy. The submarine came to the Park of Military History in 2011 as a gift from the Republic of Montenegro after great efforts of members of the society Submariner, consisting of former Slovenian submariners.

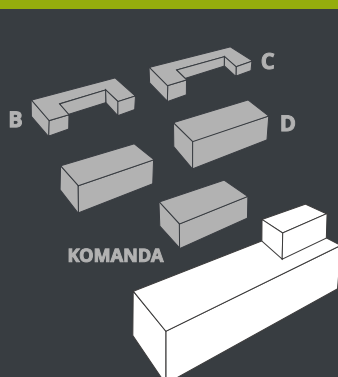
The life and work of submariners is presented by a special exhibition which surrounds the submarine. With its interesting exhibits, photos, and stories of the submariners it presents the history of submarine service on the eastern Adriatic coast and gives visitors an inside look into the details of submarine life, unknown to most people. The exhibition was prepared by the Maritime Museum »Sergej Mašera« from Piran.

Did you know?

Each of the 6 Yugoslav commando submarines was named after a river of each of the former SFRY republics. These were Una, Tisa, Zeta, Soča, Kupa (Kolpa), Vardar.



Pavilion A



The vehicle collection

The third exhibition in the Pavilion A is a collection of different types of military vehicles; the only thing they have in common is that they were all used by the Yugoslav People's Army. Military vehicles always combined the biggest technical achievements of the time and, therefore, always evoked both interest and awe. Two aircraft are included in the collection, American fighter-bombers Thunderjet and Sabre, which were brought to Yugoslavia within the framework of the American military aid in the 1950s.

The collection also includes two tanks – the Soviet T-72 and its Yugoslav variant M-84, which presents the greatest success of the Yugoslav military industry.



Did you know?

More than 1200 Yugoslav companies participated in the construction of the M-84 tank, including several Slovenian ones; a particularly important role belonged to the companies Iskra Elektrooptika (today's Fotona) and Železarna Ravne.



The Soviet 2S1 »Gvozdika« (Carnation) self-propelled howitzer is one of the most successful examples of self-propelled artillery from the Cold War period. The self-propelled anti-aircraft artillery is presented by the Soviet ZSU-57 57 mm and by the Czechoslovak Praga M53/59 30 mm, more commonly known as »Ješterka«. The BVP-M80A infantry fighting vehicle is still in use in practically all countries of the former Yugoslavia; it is also used by the Slovenian Armed Forces, but on a limited scale.

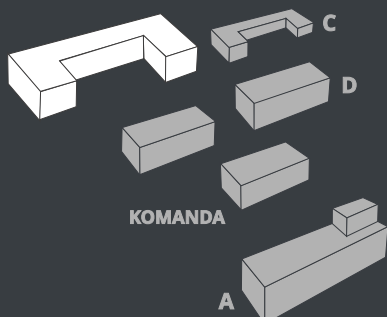
The vehicles in the collection that most certainly stand out are the Soviet BTM-3 trench-digging machine and the tank simulator on the basis of the T-55, which enables the visitors to take a look at the interior of the tank and the working space of the crew.

Did you know?

Yugoslavia was one of the few countries which used both modern American and Soviet armament during the Cold War. Thus, the Soviet Mig-21s and American Sabres as well as Soviet T-55 and American M47 tanks were being used at the same time.



Pavilion B



The exhibition of Partisan Tank Units

Pavilion B mostly consists of tanks and other armoured vehicles and weapons that originate from the Second World War. The first hall displays the Stuart tanks, both the older M3A1 and the slightly younger M3A3. Both of them are a valuable memory of the First Partisan Tank Brigade, which was trained and equipped by the Western allies and which used, among others, the British Bren Carrier transport vehicle. The T-34/85 Soviet tank is the best-known tank of the Eastern Front and the one on display symbolises the Second Tank Brigade, which, unlike the First, was equipped and trained in the Soviet Union.

Did you know?

The American M3A1 Stuart light tank is the oldest armoured vehicle in Slovenia today. It was constructed in 1942.





The Armour of Freedom

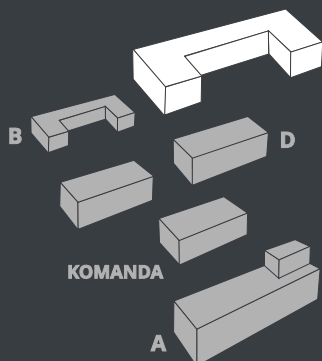
The exhibition entitled The Armour of Freedom combines both armoured vehicles and weapons and artillery that came to Yugoslavia from the United States of America in the 1950s as military aid after the Tito-Stalin dispute, which brought the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the bloc of communist countries bound to the Soviet Union. The exhibition thus combines some of the most valuable Second World War-era armoured vehicles displayed in the Park of Military History, such as the M4A3 Sherman tank, the M36 Jackson self-propelled gun, the Scout car and M8 Greyhound armoured vehicles, and the post-war American M47 Patton tank, the heaviest tank in the collection of the Park of Military History.

Did you know?

M47 Patton is not only the heaviest tank in the tank-artillery collection, it is also a record holder in fuel consumption. On average, it consumes as much as 700 litres of high-octane fuel per 100 km.



Pavilion C



Pavilion C is dedicated to the artillery, the queen of the battlefield, as it was once called. The collection includes some extremely attractive artillery weapons. In the first hall, we encounter two Bofors 40 mm guns, namely the British and American licensed versions from the Second World War.

Additionally, anti-aircraft guns are represented by three variants of the Yugoslav M55 20/3 20 mm and the German Flak 30 and Flak 38 guns. Without a doubt, the most famous piece in this category is the legendary German Flak 88, one of the best artillery weapons of the Second World War.

Did you know?

The American »Long Tom« howitzer weighs as much as 14 tonnes, and its crew consisted of 16 people. Its maximum range was more than 23 km.





The Soviet SU-100 is a valuable example of a tank destroyer, while the heavy artillery is represented by the American 155 mm »Long Tom« howitzer.

Two American gun-towing vehicles are also on display, namely the M5/ M5A1 half-track and the M5 HST towing tractor.

The Soviet artillery from the Second World War is represented by the ML-20 152 mm howitzer and the famous ZiS-3 76.2 mm, while the Yugoslav artillery is represented by the M-48 B1 76.2 mm mountain gun and the M-63 »Plamen« 128 mm multiple rocket launcher.

Pavilion C is rounded off with the Yugoslav SOKO 522 trainer aircraft, constructed at the SOKO Mostar factory, and with a collection of aircraft bombs.

Did you know?

The SOKO 522 aircraft is very important for Slovenian history as a group of engineers and aircraft experts who designed it worked under the guidance of Slovenian engineer Ivo Šoštaršič.





OTHER



Trekking

THE ALPINE WALL FORT ON PRIMOŽ HILL AND THE CIRCULAR TRAIL OF MILITARY HISTORY

The offer of the Park of Military History also includes the Alpine Wall Fort on Primož Hill. The Alpine Wall was a system of forts, built by the Italian army along the entire land border in the period between the First and the Second World War. There is a well-maintained thematic educational path leading to the fort. It connects the Park of Military History, the former military polygon on Hill 110 (613 m), and Primož Hill (718 m). During the First World War, a system of trenches and a cavern were dug on Hill 110 with the intention of training units for combat on the Soča Front.





The mighty underground artillery fort on Primož Hill was the command post for a group of forts around Pivka. Along the path, there are five big and another five small information boards, which inform visitors about the natural, cultural and historical sights of the Pivka Basin. You can also explore the interior of the forts with a guide and visit 500 metres of underground tunnels and inner areas of the fort.

The Circular Trail of Military History connects the Park of Military History, the Italian underground fort on Primož hill, the village Šilentabor above Zagorje, where the greatest fortification system in Slovenia was built at the end of the Middle Ages, and a tourist village Narin. The whole trail takes about 4 hours of walking, but you can adjust it to your own capabilities and time.





Museum restaurant Kantina Pivka

The museum restaurant Kantina is located in the »Komanda« building. Local dishes with a hint of military cuisine are served in a pleasant atmosphere. Staples on the menu include a delicious military bean stew and other stews, meat dishes, steaks, salads and superb desserts.

Wine lovers will be happy to discover that the Park of Military History also houses the Magnum wine cellar, where bottles of fine Slovenian wine growers are stocked.





Museum shop Magazin

The museum shop, located in the »Komanda« building at the entrance of the museum centre, is well-stocked and caters to many different tastes. Apart from souvenirs and local products, there is also a wide selection of books on offer, while military items and memorabilia, written-off military equipment, and various military vehicle models represent the most interest-catching items in stock.





Motorhome stopover site

In the Park of Military History, all visitors can use the motorhome parking lot with all the infrastructure located in a pleasant environment, which invites visitors to hike explore the Green Karst.

Electric vehicle charging station

There is a charging station for electric vehicles located within the complex of the Park of Military History, where users can charge their vehicles for free.





Tourist Information Centre Pivka

Although important road connections cross the Pivka river valley, the local natural environment is extremely well-preserved. Every year, the tourist activity of the area is gaining in quality and thus offers visitors a pleasant stay.

The peaceful atmosphere of the countryside and the hidden beauty of the landscape are revealed particularly to those visitors who discover them on foot, on horseback, or by bike, and to those curious individuals who prefer to avoid the tourist bustle and pave their own way to the sights and the locals. In the Pivka Basin, tourist farms and other providers of local products have their doors wide open; it is truly possible to experience the authenticity of the area with all of your senses. All information for visitors are kindly provided by the Tourist Information Centre, located in the Park of Military History.





EVENTS

The Festival of Military History

Within the framework of the Park of Military History, the annual Festival of Military History takes place in the third week of September. It is the Park's main event of the year, the main tourist event in the Municipality of Pivka and the biggest military-historical and illustrative national event. The annual success and turnout of the Festival of Military History confirm that it is a recognised event, which attracts visitors from all around the country and beyond to Pivka with its theme and numerous events.







Museum Summer Night

Within the framework of a traditional event of Slovenian museums and galleries, the Park of Military History organises an impressive Museum Summer Night every year. Visitors are invited to visit the museum in the evening hours when the museum collections and exhibitions as well as other events are on display up to midnight. The special charm of a summer night is complemented every year by various events and military cuisine.





Park of Military History
Kolodvorska 51
6257 Pivka

☎ 00386 (0)31 775 002

✉ info@parkvojaskezhgodovine.si

🌐 www.parkvojaskezhgodovine.si



PARK OF MILITARY HISTORY VOJAŠKE ZGODOVINE PIVKA



parkirišče za avtomobile
car parking



parkirišče za avtobuse
bus parking



parkirišče za avtodome
camper parking



elektro polnilna postaja
electric vehicle charging station



vstopnice
tickets



turistična zanimivost
tourist attraction



trgovina
shop



igrišče
children's playground



hrana-pijača
food & drink



sprehajalna pot
footpath



turistično informacijski center
tourist office