

# FEATURES AND NEWS FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

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F.C.I.

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Edited by J. Josten

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## MOSCOW SHAPING ITS FOREMOST SATELLITE

by Josef Josten

(I) Soon after the Prague coup a cartoon appeared in the western press showing a thug clad in black dragging a helpless woman by her hair along a street. The thug was Communism and the woman was Czechoslovakia. The world's reaction was personified by a man whose face, the globe, had a bewildered expression. Turning to the onlooker, said the thug: "See? She insists on coming with me."

The overthrow of the democratic regime was branded in no uncertain terms in a diplomatic document issued 24 hours after the coup. Published simultaneously in Washington, London, and Paris, this stated: "The Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have followed with attention the recent course of events in Czechoslovakia which jeopardized the very existence of the principles of liberty to which all democratic nations are attached.

"They declare that, thanks to a crisis artificially and deliberately provoked, certain methods already exploited elsewhere have been used to bring about suspension of free parliamentary institutions and the establishment of a disguised dictatorship of a single party under the cloak of a Government of National Union.

"They can only condemn the development the consequences of which must surely be disastrous to the Czechoslovak people, who again proved, during the sufferings of a Second World War, their devotion to the cause of liberty."

IN THE FACE OF FAILURE, THEY GAMBLER AND WON THE PUTSCH Though much has been written of the technique of the coup de Prague, little seems to have been said about the struggle fought to avert the disaster, which was to no small extent precipitated by agreements arrived at during the war, when the western powers woefully underestimated their own, and overestimated Soviet, strength. The belated "liberation" of Prague by the Red Army after the armistice, when the spearhead of General Patton's army had retreated from the suburbs and some 3,000 people died in an uprising which made it free, was just one of the consequences of these agreements. Not until both Soviet and U.S. liberation forces had cleared out of Czechoslovakia in December, 1945, was the Red Army's political threat most blatantly shown. This was on the eve of the first postwar elections. On Saturday, May 29, 1946, it was announced that Soviet occupation forces in Austria would be relieved. The Red Army stated that the change necessitated the use of roads and railways on Czechoslovak territory! Dr. Benes protested in Moscow. The move was postponed, but the shadow of the Red Army hung over the country on polling day. Countless examples record how Prague Comrades, many of them trained in Moscow, made 38% of the population vote Communist. As soon as the voting was over a slogan went out: "Next time 51% - at least!"

As the May 1948 elections approached there seemed little fear of a Bolshevik gain. Now began the events that were to become "the lesson of Czechoslovakia", which taught the free world the difference between a political party and an organized conspiracy. Summer 1947 saw thousands of western visitors in Prague. Jan Masaryk joked to the many western participants at the World Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists: "Now go and see for yourself. If you strike an Iron Curtain anywhere, give me a ring and I will come and have a look at it." He had no calls. A few weeks later, the Government, which had a democratic majority, decided unanimously, with the Communists in agreement, to accept the invitation to the Marshall Plan talks in Paris, a decision which was welcomed throughout the world.

A couple of days afterwards a Prague Government delegation summoned to the Kremlin was ordered by Stalin personally to revoke the decision. Jan Masaryk commented to his friends: "I went to Moscow as Foreign Minister of a free country, but returned a slave."

The shock over Moscow's instructions with regard to the Marshall Plan brought the only possible reaction in Prague. The Communists lost some of their popular support. They therefore resorted to intimidation, a line which was alien to Czechoslovak politics. They sent bomb parcels to Dr. Zenkl, leader of the Benes Socialist Party, to Jan Masaryk, the Foreign Minister, and to Dr. Ortina, the courageous Minister of Justice. The last two, with Gottwald, were members of the delegation to Moscow: evidently they knew too much. The parcels were detected and rendered harmless. When a Gallup poll was taken early in 1948 publication of the results was banned by the Communist controlled Ministries of Information and Interior, for they showed a sharp fall in the Communist vote! The democrats were preparing for the elections, and the Communists for the overthrow of the democratic regime.

JUGOSLAVIA ON THE SCENE The timing of the coup was precipitated by events elsewhere. Stalin knew of the forthcoming showdown with Tito. In Prague it meant: now or never! The D Day was fixed, and a man was nominated to see the Prague Comrades through their ordeal.

Thanks to Marshal Tito we know now that a Cominform meeting took place in Moscow on 10th February (See page 325, "Tito Speaks") at which the former Soviet Ambassador in Prague,

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MOSCOW SHAPING ITS FOREMOST SATELLITE Contd.

(20.2.53)

Valerian Alexandrovitch ZORIN, was suddenly promoted to be among the top six of the USSR - Stalin, Molotov, Malenkov, Zhdanov, Suslav and Zorin; a move of which the outer world knew practically nothing. A week later Zorin was on his way to Prague, which in another week saw the death of democracy. Soon afterwards, Tito's breach from USSR became a clear fact.

If this break with Yugoslavia had come first, there would not have been a coup in Prague; at least, not without Red Army intervention. But the Czechoslovak putsch saved two other countries from turning Communist: Italy, where events in Prague turned the scale in the spring, 1948, elections, and Finland.

THE STEAMROLLER During the actual coup the democrats were isolated and their opposition rendered ineffective. The President was not allowed to broadcast to the nation, though a talk by him had already been announced. Party Secretariats were raided by the Communist controlled police and handed over to the "action committees" composed of traitors. The supply of newsprint to non-Communist papers was cut so as to destroy the last means of communication with the public. It was with the police force, which had been first neutralised and then impregnated with Communist elements, that the crisis in fact began. A protest by democrats in the Government against Communist infiltration into the police was ignored. 12 Ministers tendered their resignation to the President in the hope of bringing about the fall of the Government and the hastening of the elections. What happened was that the minority who had effective power in the state made outlaws of the majority and carried out a perfect police coup.

In the Army, before those in command had a chance to consider a possible course of action, 25 Generals known to be democratic were sacked.

There were only two instances of real opposition. One was a student demonstration that assembled about 10,000 people and marched to the castle of Prague to offer their support to the President. The second was an appeal by the courageous Primate, Archbishop Beran. He wrote an article which escaped the attention of the Censors and appeared in two daily papers, the non-party "Lidove Noviny" and the Catholic "Lidove Listy." The message was a moving one. The Archbishop began by stating that he had received an anonymous letter which said: "Do not remain silent, Archbishop. You must not be silent!" He continued: "If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin...." (St. John, XV, 22.) And so he spoke: "I have not betrayed, and I shall not betray, my people. I know how to suffer", obviously referring to his wartime experiences in a Nazi concentration camp.

The appeal continued: "I swear to you by the dear blood shed by our brothers and sisters in concentration camps and prisons. For the sake of the tears and pain of Czech women and mothers, awake! I know that you do not want to provoke fratricidal combat, but this is not the way to avoid it. Think of our responsibility!... Do not destroy the heritage of the President Liberator (Masaryk) and President Constructor (Benes)!... Ingratitude is painful, and ingratitude is punished by interdict!"

THE FATE OF DR. BENES The wisdom of certain supreme state acts by Dr. Benes is still disputed. He did not ask his nation to commit suicide or to bleed herself to death at the time of Munich. He went to Moscow in 1945 and it was an achievement that he was allowed to return home at all. He did not order the Army to arrest the Gottwald gang in February and finish them off. He did not do any of the things a man might have done, had he had the courage to act unconstitutionally. In September, 1947, Dr. Benes said to one of his Ministers, Dr. Jaroslav Stransky, now an exile in Britain: "If the Communists want a civil war, if I have to creep on all fours I shall call upon Sokols, Legionaries, and everyone else, and they can have it!" This could have been taken as a call to arms when later the emergency arose. But were the Sokols, the Legionaries, the democratic political parties, prepared for such a call?

In February 1948 the ailing, tired and partly paralysed Dr. Benes once again gave way to reason. He remembered the answer given in the USA by President Truman to Jan Masaryk in November 1947, when the possibility of a Communist attempt to gain control of the state was discussed. Czechoslovakia could not count on more than moral help in the event of an emergency, even if Soviet intervention was inevitable. So Benes, under strong pressure, hoping to avoid bloodshed and fearing intervention by the Soviet Army covering nine-tenths of Czechoslovakia's borders, signed the acceptance of the new Government as appointed by Gottwald. He then rebelled against his own decision. He left his official seat, Prague Castle, and never returned to it again before his death. He came back to Prague on two occasions only: for the funeral of Jan Masaryk and for the meeting commemorating the 600th anniversary of the foundation of Charles University in Prague. There he read and signed a proclamation renewing the foundation charter, to which he gave this introduction:

"Although the order and justice of the world secures and protects the truth, nevertheless truth is neglected, disturbed or oppressed, and evil appears which overturns the human race...."

Dr. Benes then began to prepare his resignation: his final revolt, which took place on June 7th, 1948. He met a premature death on September 3rd of the same year.

The "New York Times" gave voice to the feelings of all free people in saying: "The western world can only bow its head in sympathy not unmixed with shame. For Benes was a patriot who manoeuvred as skilfully as any man could to save the liberty of his people, and we all bear a share of the responsibility for his tragedy and theirs."

"The Times", London, stated: "His niche in the temple of fame is secure both for his triumphs and for his failures. His achievement was great, but history knows perhaps no greater tragedy than that a man should liberate his country twice and then lose it."

(to be continued next week)

(FCI)

PREScribed RANGE FOR RADIO LISTENERS

(20.2.53)

(Prague, -FCI) CSR's radio industry is attempting to construct a receiver which would allow listeners to tune in to only a selected number of stations. At the same time the development of rediffusion centres continues. Such listening centres are being exported in large numbers to China. (81/DrM)

ISRAELI SUPPORT FOR NEO-NAZI AGGRESSIVE AND IMPERIALIST AIMS

(Prague, -FCI) In an article published by "Rude Pravo" ("Red Right") called "Israel, the Base for American Imperialism", J. Sedivy writes: "According to an agreement on reparations, the World Zionist organisation will receive 450 million West German marks from the neo-Nazis in Bonn. In reality it is further support for the neo-Nazis and their aggressive imperialist aims. It further confirms Zionist co-operation with the Nazi hangmen, who killed millions of people of Jewish origin."

The article asserts that "Israel is a new base for the war against the USSR and a tool in the fight against the liberation aims of Arabs in the Near and Middle East." (82/RP)

HENS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR BAD PRODUCTION

(Prague, -FCI) The Party's central organ, "Rude Pravo", is much concerned about the collapse in the egg supply. It reports:

"In January the nationwide plan for egg production was fulfilled by 76.2%; in the Czech provinces by 83.7% and in Slovakia by only 53.4%. The yield in Plzen is 59.2%. Banská Bystrica, (the town which won fame as the centre of the Slovak uprising during the war,) is lowest of all: only 38.4% of the quota! (Tradition?) "Someone might suggest," writes "Rude Pravo", that hens cannot be expected to lay so well in January, but that cannot affect the fulfilment of the plan...." (83/RD/OD)

CHANGE IN EXPORT OF PERIODICALS

(Prague, -FCI) The Ministry of Foreign Trade has established a new company, "ARTIA", with a monopoly in the export and import of cultural goods, including all publications, periodicals and products of printing, gramophone and film industries, as well as antiques. The licence for the export and import of periodicals held for decades by the "ORBIS" Company has been cancelled. (84/MZO)

"PEACE NEWS" IS NOT PUBLISHED BY THE BOLSHEVIK MOVEMENT OF G.B.

(London, -Editorial) Following the closing down of the Cominform publication, "The New Central European Observer", published and circulated by the Communist Collet's Holdings Ltd., the publishers offered to transfer unexpired subscriptions to one of 23 listed publications. This was reported by FCI on January 16th, 1953, No. 2/12. These publications were described as "imported from the USSR and other people's democratic countries or published by the Bolshevik movement in Great Britain."

Mr. J. Allen Skinner, the Editor of "Peace News", which was included in the list, has pointed out to FCI a fact that deserves attention: that "Peace News", a pacifist publication, is not "published by the Bolshevik movement in Great Britain", and "is in no way associated with the Communist Party."

From several sample copies of "Peace News", the following articles seem to be representative of the content:

"What I Saw in China", by E. Hughes, M.P. (Accusations of bacteriological warfare in China supported.) (November 7th.)

"Sinister Forces Behind Eisenhower", by Mr. Zilliacus. (November 14th)

"The Lesson of Monte Bello", by E. Hughes, M.P. (Insistence that huge rearmament programme be re-examined.) (October 31st)

The February 13th issue deals with the following subjects: "America's Ribbentrop" (Mr. Dulles), "A Meeting With Stalin" and "What Mr. Churchill Advocated is What He Now Evades", by Emrys Hughes, M.P. It has a cartoon illustrating the motto "Better to die on your feet than to live on your knees" through rearmament taxation, and it gives a quarter of a page to advertising "Peace in Pictures", represented by two publications produced in the USSR ("Soviet Union" and "News") distributed by Collet's, the Communist publishing house. Of these publications it is said: "Here are none of the usual pictures of the latest types of bombs and bombers, but pictures of peaceful construction.... in the Soviet Union.... Every page, every picture, is welcome evidence of the peaceful desires of the Soviet people. Every British peacelover will love it...." (85/FCI/JJ)

"KEINE ANGST VOR SOWJET-RUSSLAND!" (NO FEAR OF SOVIET RUSSIA!) BY "POLONIUS" \*

In the opinion of "Polonius", the author of "Keine Angst vor Sowjet-Russland!" which plays down the might of Soviet Russia, the third world war will only last a very short while, and will begin and end with an atom bomb on Moscow which will do the trick. How often have we heard this solution. "Polonius", one of the East European refugees, sets out to prove that the danger of the Soviet Union is largely due to auto-suggestion on the part of its enemies, that is to say, the west. In his opinion we should concentrate our propaganda on the tiny minority that rules the USSR, and ignore the mass of the population. On one page the author says we should never regard the Russian people as our enemies, and on the next he advocates the dropping of an all exterminating bomb. His main mistake is in combining a factual account of the Soviet Union with a Wellsian view of the next war.

\* Kurt Vowinckel Verlag K.G., Heidelberg.

(86/RC)

F.C.I. INFORMATION SERVICE OF FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA (SPECIAL RELEASE) II/53.  
37, Tregunter Rd., London S.W.10. FRE 9410.

Not to be released before February 21st, 8.p.m.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL BERNARD GRIFFIN, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, HAS SENT TO THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA, LONDON, THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO MARK THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OVERTHROW OF DEMOCRACY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

(FCI, London) "Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1." - "It is increasingly realised that the main bulwark against Communism in Eastern Europe is the Catholic Church. Indeed, the suppression of the Church and its leaders by direct persecution is a regular and important part of the process by which Communism secures control of the State. Time and time again we have seen how Communists have trumped up charges against members of the Hierarchy in order to remove them from the position in which they can influence directly the people entrusted to their pastoral care. Occasionally, trials which are but a mockery of justice are staged, but these now fail to convince the outside world and it is noticeable that, in the case of Czechoslovakia, the Archbishop of Prague has never been tried. It would be difficult to try, as an enemy of the State, a hero who was awarded the highest honours by his native land only a few years ago.

"But because the Church suffers persecution it need not be imagined that it is forgotten by the lovers of democracy in other parts of the world. Indeed, so far as the Catholic Church is concerned this is far from the case. We are all members of the mystical Body of Christ and when one member suffers, the other members of the Church suffer with it. The Catholics of Czechoslovakia and all those in that unfortunate country now under the heel of Communism are not forgotten in our prayers and our endeavours for peace and freedom. At the great International Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona last May frequent remembrance was given to those behind the iron curtain unable to participate in this immense act of worship. Now, His Holiness the Pope, by elevating the Archbishop of Zagreb to the Sacred College, has given fresh recognition to the persecuted Church identified in him.

"I have personal and happy memories of meeting Archbishop Beran in Prague shortly before the Communist coup. He was a man of faith and of courage and his enforced silence is eloquent in appeal for our prayers. We pray for him and for all the priests, nuns and laity now suffering persecution. We pray that the scourge of persecution may soon be lifted from Czechoslovakia, and that Almighty God may give strength to you all in your time of trial." (signed) + B. Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster. (79/FCI)

WASHINGTON, LONDON AND PARIS, February 26th 1948 (A DOCUMENT)

"The Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have followed with attention the recent course of events in Czechoslovakia which jeopardized the very existence of the principles of liberty to which all democratic nations are attached.

"They declare that, thanks to a crisis artificially and deliberately provoked, certain methods already exploited elsewhere have been used to bring about suspension of free parliamentary institutions and the establishment of a disguised dictatorship of a single party under the cloak of a Government of National Union.

"They can only condemn the development the consequences of which must surely be disastrous to the Czechoslovak people, who again proved, during the sufferings of a Second World War, their devotion to the cause of liberty."

(80/FCI)

Uvodem citát z dopisu z Německa: "Anketa? Ano. Voni to po demokracii. Myslím tou pravou, nefalšovanou, kterou už jsme si přesto, že jsme v exilu pomalu odvykli. Proto Vám přeji mnoho úspěchů." Zn. "Zelinka". Na anketu došly již desítky odpovědí z celého světa, také už vlaštovka z Austrálie, ačkoliv od vypsaní ankety uplynulo tak málo času, že pisatel musil vypravit svůj příspěvek skutečně obratem pošty. Po uzávěrce první strany "Č" jsme dostali též odpověď, která činí poznámku: "Dosud chybí vyjádření politika" bezpředmětnou. Autorem je býv. předseda soc. dem. strany a ministr B. Laušman. Jeho příspěvek, jistě ne nezajímavý, otiskneme spolu s ostatními odpověďmi.

Pro dnešek otiskuje me některé zajímavé názory. Zdůrazňujeme: Otištění kterékoliv odpovědi neznamená, že se redakce s jejím obsahem ztotožňuje, i když každou odpověď srdečně vítá! Red. Č.

#### OTÁZKY A ODPOVĚDI: 1)

Který politický čin exilu považujete za nejvýznamější?

"V našem exilu ne byl dosud vykonan čin skutečně významný pro osvobození ČSR. Byli jsme jen svědky pokusů. Dr. J. Papánek se pokusil přesvědčit Bezpečnostní radu S. N. o sovětském vměšování za puče v ČSR. Naši politikové ve Washingtonu se pokusili sjednotit exil. Tedy dva významné, ale zatím jen pokusy". - Sm. (Německo) (21)

2) V čem spatřujete hlavní úkol exilu?

"V obnovení tradic ethiky našich dějin. Rozhlasem třeba mravně posilovat naše doma, neboť "sláb je ten kdo ztratil v sebe víru". Bývalé politické vedení do ma těžce oslabilo národ defetistickým opakováním, že jsme odkázáni na milost a nemilost Moskvě. Zapomíná se, že Ježíš byl silnější než římské imperium a je silnější než Stalin". - R. (Irsko) (22)

3) Bylo možno zabránit puči v r 1948? A jak?

"V únoru 1948 bylo již pozdě. Komunisté se na převzetí moci připravovali za války i v Londýně. Snažili se obsadit významná místa, zatím co stovky lépe kvalifikovaných, spolehlivých demokratů byly drženy v armádě, aby byly "stavy" odpovídající velkému důstojnickému sboru. Nejtragičtější chyba doma, byl zákaz obnovení čs. strany agrární, který zlomil odpor proti diktatūře komunistů. Tato strana byla pilířem demokracie a dovedla čelit podobným pokusům komunistů již po první světové válce. "BS" (Anglie) (3). \*\* "Bvl jsem za puče varmáde na Slovensku. Zdrucující většina vojáků by se byla podřídila rozkazu na ochranu parlamentní demokracie. Rozkaz však nepřišel a my mohli jen zatínat zuby." "J. S." (Německo) (33).

4) Které události doma od r 1948 považujete za náznaky možné porážky dnešního režimu?

"Čistky, likvidace starých komunistů. To podlomilo ideologický kádr strany a víru středních funkcionářů. Vedení nemá už oporu a základ ve straně a režim se udrzuje teroristickou diktatūrou už jen nepatrné skupinky pochopů. "FŠ" (Berlin) (32). \*\* "Porážku přibližuje dostavující se hlad". "Basilej" (Švýcarsko) (26)



"See? She insists on coming with me" "D.H." (1948)

5) V čem vidíte hlavní nebezpečí pro naše národy, nedojde-li k osvobození v nejbližších letech?

"V atmosféře lži, podvodu a útlaku odumírají vlastnosti svobodného muze: sebevědomí, nevtíravá zdvořilost, hrdinná obětavost. V atmosféře násilí a poroby bují vlastnosti otroků: lhaní, úskočnost, podezíravost, poníženost, strach, znovu a mnohokrát strach. Deformace charakteru, to je nebezpečí,

které roste dobou." "Sloužím" (Anglie) (2)

6) Volné náměty: "Dnešní stav zavinila: Lhostejnost, nezájem, neznalost poměrů ve vlastním státě. Je na nás, abychom nedostatky napravili. Neučiníme-li to sami, postará se o naši budoucnost někdo jiný, podle vlastních měřítek a receptů, bez ohledu, bude-li nám to po chuti nebo ne. Cíl je: SVOBODA. Za tím je třeba jít jako za pevným posláním." "VJ" (Kanada) (29)

Připomínka dvou čtenářů ze Švýcarska:

"V anketě nám chybí otázka: "My a svět". Nejde jen o československou otázku, jde přece o to "být či nebýt" celého civilizovaného světa. Svoboda ČSR a jiných národů - částečně v exilu - zůstává úzce spojena s otázkou celého "člověčenstva". Zn: "Basilej", (Švýcarsko) (26). (Copy right.)

Všem pisatelům srdečně děkujeme; samozřejmě i těm, jejichž názory zatím ještě nezverejňujeme. ANKETA POKRAČUJE do 15. dubna 1953. Týden na to, k pátému výročí založení FCI (25. 4. 1948.) přinejsem její zhodnocení a otiskneme hlavní náměty z každé odpovědi. REDAKCE ČECHOSLOVÁKA/FCI

KNIŽNÍ SLUŽBA: (N-NOVÉ, S-STARŠÍ, V-VAZANÉ, B-BROŽOVANÉ, \*-dostatečná zásoba, Z-ZLEVNĚNÉ) 1 £ angl je 2.85 š. - 1 š je 7 angl. šilinků. (KS.)

- 211 MAPA SVOBODNÉHO ČESKOSLOVENSKA (Ilustr) 2. ---
- 212 SV J. Brown: Who's Next? (o puči) 8. ---
- 213 SV Seton-Watson, jr., East Eur. Revol. 12. 6
- 214 NB Národní Spevníček (100 lud. piesní) 7. 6
- 215 NB Národní zpěvníček (detto, česky) 7. 6
- 216 NB BS Utěševskij: Trestní právo ve službách anglo-amer. reakce (překl.) 6. ---
- 217 NB Dr. J. Folprecht: Čs. skolské obce v evropském zahraničí (1937) 10. ---
- 218 NV CZECHOSLOVAKIA (150 illustr. křída) 15. ---
- 219 SV Y. Gluckstein: Stalin's Satellites in Europe (jako nová, pův. cena 21. ---) 15. ---
- 220 SV Friedman: The Break up of Cz. demokr. 7. 6
- 221 NB \*HAŠEK (LADA) S C H W E I K (angl.) 3. 6
- 222 NV Seton-Watson: Masaryk in England 10. ---
- 223 NV \*Bible Svatá (Kralická) 5. ---
- 224 NV V. Rypar: Kamelot svobody (pro mládež) 12. -6 (S objednávkami, prosíme, zasílejte úradu.) (KS.)

FRANTIŠEK KROUPA, obviněný ze zločinů na Němcích, který je v exilu v Norsku, byl vyšetřován na žádost Němců soudem v Drammen. Bylo rozhodnuto, že vydán nebude a proti tomuto rozhodnutí není odvolání. Soudní vyšetřování bylo mimořádně přísné a nestranné. (Č/CVN) Člen čs. redakce "Hlasu Ameriky" z N. Yorku, Dr. Sádlik, je na re-  
portážní cestě v záp. Evropě. (Č/DrM) 23.2.53. je v Mnichově přelíčení proti V. Hrnečkovi, obviněnému z ukrutností na sudet. Němcích. Řízení provedou Američané. (DrM) KRAJ CHAM v Bavorsku se brání postavení vysílače "RSE" v obci Selling, v těsném sousedství čs. hranic. (DrM/BHE) Dr. O. HABSBURK zaslal dopis Němcům vysídleným z Ma-  
darska, slibující opět "bratrské sjednocení se všemi národy v zemích Svatoště -  
nánské koruny, Maďarů, Němců i Slovanů. (Č/DrM) Ferd. DURČANSKÝ žije nyní v Němec-  
ku, odkud zajiždí do Bonnu, Paříže a jinam. (Č/DrM) TÁBORY v Grafenschau a Feldaf-  
ingu, v nichž žili čs. polit. uprchlíci v Německu, byly zrušeny. (Č/DrM) PAVEL TIGRID  
bývalý čs. šef RSE v Mnichově, je na přednáškovém zájezdu v Kalifornii (Č/NY) DOB-  
RÝ VOJÁK ŠVEJK vyšel v Německu s Ladovými ilustracemi. Celý náklad byl za jeden  
měsíc vyprodán. \*H. KNEFFová hraje čs. šnionku v US filmu "KURÝR DO TERSTU" (Č/DrM)

**"UPRCHLÍCI V SLOBODNÝCH ZEMI-  
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