

Dear readers,

for SECURITAS IMPERII N. 14th we have prepared for you next to other things a vast study approaching the life of the long-standing collaborator of the State Security Ervín Marák, known under his cover name HRAČKA. In fine detail are there described above all Marák's activities in the Federal Republic of Germany where he was trying to penetrate into Czechoslovak exiles. After his return to Czechoslovakia Marák participated in the radio serial *Talks from the other side* the objective of which it was to compromise the Czechoslovak exile. The second study approaches the life of the priest Josef Pojar who was working as a parachutist during the World War II and after it as an officer of the religious service of the Czechoslovak army. Padre Pojar was taken into custody during a provoked attempt to escape abroad after February 1948. The State Court in Prague condemned him to the life imprisonment in December 1948. Then he passed 8 years in prison and was released in June 1956. In 1967 he succeeded to leave to Austria. He got into prison chiefly thanks to Klement Hlásenský, who was a very dangerous agent that scared tragically for life even further people. In spite of that his name does not figure in any register of secret collaborators of communist security services. The further article is concerned with intelligence activities of the Czechoslovak State Security and the British Secret Intelligence Service.

Further we draw your attention to the contribution *St Bartolomeus's Night in Šonov* dealing with events that passed in August 1945 in the region of Broumov. At that time two innocent German priests were there murdered by the so called „self-appointed enforcers of the justice“.

2

In the present number of SECURITAS IMPERII you find also an article describing attempts of the State Security to work out a so called „serum of the truth“ in order to be used later on during cross-examinations. From the further contribution you will learn how the cooperation between the Czechoslovak and East German secret police was proceeding. Your attention should attract also the work trying to clarify circumstances connected with the dissolution of the People's Militia, the takeover of its property incl. weapons, as well as the fact why nobody from militiamen was condemned for his acts. Remember, that members of the People's Militia were used against demonstrators and for example in 1969 by the violent suppression of demonstrations that took place at the occasion of the first anniversary of the invasion of armed forces of the Warsaw Pact to Czechoslovakia when members of the People's Militia shot down three young people in Prague and Brno.

Definitely you should not miss the vast study describing activities of the Xth Administration of SNB (Corps of National Security), which was the unit focused on the „fight with the internal enemy“, that was representing in the period of the so called „normalization“ one of the most important components of the Czechoslovak secret police. Activities of the Xth Administration concerned a much larger circle of people than we could be thinking up to now. They were focused not only on the home opposition and circles of dissent but they decided for example on theatre programmes, what kinds of movies and music would be shown or performed at concerts. They had under observation all scientific delegations which were sent abroad to international conventions. They followed for example fans of the camping who irritated them by wearing American symbols and opened „promotion of the western style of life“. They organised also the „counter-intelligence protection“ of all important sport matches. Another of their monstrous activities it was for example the shaping of registers of persons of Jewish origin.

In the section *Victimes* we bring the profile of one of the most popular woman politician from the first Czechoslovak Republic, Fráňa Zeminová, who was condemned (after 1948) to 20 years of prison in the show trial with Dr. Milada Horáková. She was at that time 68 years old.

In the section *Closed cases* there is described a shocking and scandalous case of three brothers (in the age of 18, 17 and 15 years) who decided to escape to the West in 1958. Two of them were literally massacred, only the youngest of them has survived. In the section *Discontinued cases* we present information about the way how the Czechoslovak leaders responded to the Czernobyl disaster and above all how they were keeping their citizens uninformed and uninstructed.