

Summary

Activities of Czechoslovak institutions in southeastern Asia in the period of Korean and Vietnamese wars

In 1996 the ÚDV historians drafted a critical evaluation report assessing one of the allegations of former Czechoslovak general Jan Šejna who emigrated to the United States in 1968.

Šejna was expected to have personal knowledge of an active help of the Czechoslovak regime to Soviet institutions in carrying out experiments on American prisoners of war in the period of wars in Korea (1950–1954) and in Vietnam (1964–1967). The analysis presented in an abridgement is not limited only to mapping out Czechoslovak health missions sent out to those areas, but it applies as well to established joint activities as diplomatic, economic, intelligence of other Czechoslovak institutions during the mentioned periods (Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health).

Jiří Bašta: Counterintelligence activity of the State Security against the external enemy in dissertations of graduates of the University of the Corps of National Security (VŠ SNB)

The study presents the summary of the following 20 dissertations of graduates of the University of the Corps of National Security:

- Peculiarities of the agency infiltration into ideosubversive centres and émigré communities
- The cooperation of the State Security bodies of the socialist community countries and the coordination of their activities in the fight against foreign centres of ideological subversion and émigré communities
- Measures taken by the State Security for the exploitation of the efficiency of the work with agents that have penetrated into foreign ideosubversive centres
- Qualifications for the agency work of the State Security concerning the fight against the external enemy
- Peculiarities of the choice, education and operation of secret collaborators from among visa foreigners
- Agency operative work of the State Security bodies among scholarship holders and trainees leaving the ČSSR to non-socialist states, their protection and disclosure of agents recruited from among them by special services of the main enemy
- Possibilities and preconditions to improve the quality of work with an agency of the State Security utilized against the external enemy
- Possibilities and methods of using a social and positional agency in cultural centres of capitalist diplomatic missions applied mainly to that centre of the British Embassy in Prague
- A model of a residency of capitalist reconnaissance patrols legalised at the capitalist diplomatic missions in the ČSSR
- The education and administration process of a State Security agency leaving to capitalist countries and chances of its effective use
- The tactics of the utilisation of an influence agency in the fight against international Zionism
- Peculiarities of recruiting an agency from among persons of Jewish origin
- The tendency of the intention and influence of Zionism on activities of the Jewish community in Czechoslovakia and the use of the agency network
- Peculiarities of recruiting an agency on problems of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and of the Soviet National Labour Union
- Peculiarities of recruiting, vetting and use of an agency from among members and officials of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and of the Soviet National Labour Union

- The preparation of an agent before his planting into a foreign Protestant Church Centre
- The position and the basis of the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) on the Czechoslovak territory exploited in the pursuance of a subversive activity
 - The use of a State Security agency in the counterintelligence protection of the Soviet Army buildings on the Czechoslovak territory
 - The role of secret collaborators and confidants in the system of counterintelligence protection of the Soviet Army buildings

**Petr Cajthaml: The TV programme „Playing for high stakes“.
A fabricated story.**

The study describes the production of a propagandistic TV programme „Playing for high stakes“ which was broadcast as a part of the campaign against Charter 77. An older but not yet broadcast TV document by director B. Pavlinec and scriptwriter Z. Lavička was used for its production. Preparations for its production were based on the State Security interest in the cultural and press centre of the British Embassy in Prague, and in its secretary C. Jonsen. In 1974 the TV document „Playing for high stakes“ was completed, but it was not televised. It appeared on the TV screen in an adapted version as late as 23.01. 1977 with an introductory word about the contacts between dissidents and western intelligence services. At the end of the document there is a scene showing an appointment of director O. Ornest with an unspecified diplomat (W. J. Bonthron). The propagandistic document „Playing for high stakes“ is an example of a misuse of the mass media by repressive components of the communist regime.

Jan Hanzlík: Czechoslovak emigration in the light of secret materials

The emigration of citizens of the communist Czechoslovakia annoyed its administrators throughout the 40 years of their rule. Whenever internal events took an unexpected turn, a new wave of refugees left the country. The three main ones followed February 1948, August 1968 and the signature of the Charter 77. All the groups differed from each other by the spectrum of causes, by their social structure, political orientation and activities abroad. This report reflects the knowledge of the Czechoslovak reconnaissance patrol of the exile activities and extent, as well as those features of our emigration which were mainly of interest to communists, and the factual account involved here represents the scope of knowledge accumulated by the communist agents throughout the 40 years of their activities. It is not a recapitulative study concerning the whole history of our emigration, it's only one of its important parts. A special attention is paid to prominent personalities like Ota Šik, Jiří Pelikán and Pavel Tigrid.

Martin Pulec: Czechoslovak help to Guinea and to Portuguese Guinea in military and security areas

At the end of the year 1958 Guinea gained independence from its French metropolis and Sekou Turé came to power. The government of the young regime, in an effort to strengthen its fragile position, appealed to foreign countries for help. The Czechoslovak Republic, that was among the addressed, tried then to penetrate to Guinea during the years 1959–1966. Czechoslovakia provided Sekou Turé with weapons, sent out security advisors and trained future Guinean experts in order to establish a kind of influential bridgehead. During the realisation of the military and security help, the Czechoslovak party also established a residency of its reconnaissance patrol in Guinea which fulfilled its tasks even in other countries of the region and supported the national liberation movement in Portuguese Guinea, i.e. in the country still with a colonial administration. Czechoslovakia contributed greatly to providing weapons for guerrilla groups, spreading the fights in Portuguese Guinea and overthrowing the local colonial government.

Prokop Tomek: Operation MANUEL

The case study focuses on how the project under the cover name MANUEL originated and further developed. It was a long-term secret operation of the Czechoslovak communist intelligence service helping indirectly the revolution movement in Latin America. In the years 1962–1969 as many as thousands of left-wing guerrillas and communist parties officials travelled through Prague after their schooling and military training in Cuba mainly to Latin America countries. Their further task was to spread the revolution over the world. Taking into consideration the transport limitations of that period, the air route via Prague was one of few channels through which such people, often with a terrorist history, could travel. The study sums up apparently all the related preserved documents from the Czech archives.

Prokop Tomek:

Jamming of foreign radio broadcasts to Czechoslovakia

The case study focuses on how the system of jamming the foreign radio broadcasts to Czechoslovakia originated and further developed. The complex and expensive technical and administration system was built after the opening of Radio Free Europe broadcast in the Czech language in 1951. The whole huge equipment up to 1975 divided between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Telecommunications was obviously used at the same time to jam many other foreign radio broadcasts for Czech and Slovak citizens as well as for citizens in other Soviet bloc countries. The whole system went through a technical and organisational development, in 1968 it was even out of operation for a short time. The number of radio stations jammed was gradually reduced and in 1988 the jamming of the last one – the Radio Free Europe, was stopped.