

## Code of the Platform

■ The Member does not knowingly employ former members or collaborators of repressive forces of totalitarian regimes or former functionaries with paid political jobs in totalitarian political structures, in paid or unpaid functions (as an exception, tolerance in this particular point is granted to the Office of the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Services of the Former GDR, acknowledging that a legal solution to the personnel problem is being elaborated). No Member shall be represented in the Platform by a person who was part of the above mentioned categories. To their best knowledge, no sources of financing of the undersigned Member come from non-democratic political structures or persons affiliated with such structures or from organisations promoting, supporting or tolerant to racial, nationalist or religious and social hatred or totalitarian rule or anti-democratic movements.

■ The Member is not connected with, does not and shall not support, in any form, be it financial, personal or material, non-democratic political structures or persons affiliated with such structures or organisations promoting, supporting or tolerant to racial, nationalist or religious and social hatred or totalitarian rule or anti-democratic movements.

## Platform of European Memory and Conscience

Londýnská 43, 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic

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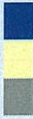
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## About the Platform

The Platform of European Memory and Conscience is a non-profit international non-governmental organisation bringing together currently 48 public and private institutions and organisations from 18 countries, active in research, documentation, awareness raising and education about the totalitarian regimes which befell Europe in the 20th century.

## Goals of the Platform:

- to increase public awareness about European history and the crimes committed by totalitarian regimes and to encourage a broad, European-wide discussion about the causes and consequences of totalitarian rule, as well as about common European values, with the aim of promoting human dignity and human rights;
- to help prevent intolerance, extremism, anti-democratic movements and the recurrence of any totalitarian rule in the future;
- to work toward creating a pan-European documentation centre/memorial for victims of all totalitarian regimes, with the aim of commemorating the victims and raising awareness of the crimes committed by those regimes;
- to support initiatives at the European level with a view to giving indiscriminate treatment to all crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as to their victims;
- to contribute to the education of young Europeans about the totalitarian regimes through the development of training courses, teaching curricula, programs and aids;
- to strive to become a partner of the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and other international organisations in seeking ways toward an honest and open appraisal of Europe's common totalitarian legacy;
- to contribute toward deepening the integration of all European citizens, furthering the respect and understanding of the essential importance of democracy, human rights, European values and the rule of law in all of Europe with the goal of avoiding future threats to democracy;
- to share and exchange knowledge, know-how and experience with institutions and organisations pursuing analogous goals in other parts of the world.



PLATFORM  
OF EUROPEAN  
MEMORY AND  
CONSCIENCE





# Members of the Platform

as of December 2015

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## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. Joint Baltic American National Committee
2. Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation

## CANADA

3. Czech and Slovak Association of Canada
4. Black Ribbon Day Foundation

## ICELAND

5. Icelandic Research Centre for Innovation and Economic Growth

## SWEDEN

6. The Institute for Information on the Crimes of Communism

## ESTONIA

7. Estonian Institute of Historical Memory
8. Kistler-Ritso Eesti Foundation. Museum of Occupations
9. Unitas Foundation

## LATVIA

10. Koknese Foundation
11. The Occupation Museum Association of Latvia
12. The Occupation of Latvia Research Society

## LITHUANIA

13. Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania
14. Secretariat of The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania

## POLAND

15. Institute of National Remembrance
16. Polish History Museum
17. Remembrance and Future Institute
18. Warsaw Rising Museum

## GERMANY

19. Berlin-Hohenschönhausen Memorial
20. Hannah Arendt Society
21. International Association of Former Political Prisoners and Victims of Communism

22. Meetingpoint Music Messiaen

23. Saxon Memorial Foundation for the Remembrance of Victims of Political Tyranny

24. The Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the former GDR

25. Union of the Associations of the Victims of Communist Tyranny (UOKG)

## NETHERLANDS

26. Foundation History of Totalitarian Regimes and their Victims

## CZECH REPUBLIC

27. Centre for Documentation of Totalitarian Regimes
28. Confederation of Political Prisoners of the Czech Republic
29. Memory (Pamět')
30. Political Prisoners.eu
31. Post bellum
32. Prague Academic Club 48
33. Security Services Archive
34. Union of Auxilliary Technical Units - Military Forced Labour Camps

## SLOVAKIA

35. Inconspicuous Heroes
36. Ján Langoš Foundation
37. Truc sphérique

## HUNGARY

38. Hungarian Committee of National Remembrance
39. The Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society, House of Terror Museum

## SLOVENIA

40. Nova slovenska zaveza
41. Study Centre for National Reconciliation

## BULGARIA

42. Hannah Arendt Center – Sofia
43. Citizens' Initiative for Dismantling the Soviet Army Monument in Sofia

## ROMANIA

44. Institute for the Investigation of Communist Crimes and the Memory of the Romanian Exile
45. The Memorial to the Victims of Communism and to the Anticomunist Resistance
46. Timisoara Society

## MOLDOVA

47. Centre for the Study of Totalitarianism

## UKRAINE

48. Center for Research on the Liberation Movement
49. Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
50. National museum "Holodomor Victims Memorial"
51. Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance



[Archived materials of the month \(https://www.abscr.cz/en/archivalie/\)](https://www.abscr.cz/en/archivalie/)

[eBadatena \(https://www.ebadatelna.cz/\)](https://www.ebadatelna.cz/)

 [Czech \(https://www.abscr.cz/o-nas/organizace-archivu/\)](https://www.abscr.cz/o-nas/organizace-archivu/)

 [English \(https://www.abscr.cz/en/organisation-of-the-archive/\)](https://www.abscr.cz/en/organisation-of-the-archive/)

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## ORGANISATION OF THE ARCHIVE

## REQUEST A MATERIAL

### MANAGEMENT

#### Archive Director

- Mgr. Světlana Ptáčnicková – since 26 April 2013

#### Deputy Director and Head of Federal Ministry of the Interior Collections Department

- Mgr. Petr Zeman

#### Office of the Director

- **Address:** Na Struže 3, Praha 1
- **Telephone:** + 420 221 008 277
- **E-mail:** [sekretariat@abscr.cz](mailto:sekretariat@abscr.cz) (<mailto:sekretariat@abscr.cz>)

The Office of the Director performs administrative tasks and provides legal and HR services for the Archive.

[\(/en/how-to-request-archival-materials/\)](https://www.abscr.cz/en/how-to-request-archival-materials/)

## REGISTRIES

[\(/en/registries/\)](https://www.abscr.cz/en/registries/)

## ARCHIVE DEPARTMENTS:

# ARCHIVE'S WORK

- Department 1: Operative Files and Investigation Files
- Department 2: Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior
- Department 3: Collections of the Mol of the Czech Republic, State Security and Mol Armed Forces
- Department 4: Act 262/2011 Coll. – Anti-Communist Resistance Act
- Department 5: Digitisation and Protection of Archival Materials
- Department 6: IT and Registries
- Department 7: Finance and Facility Management

[\(/en/work-of-the-archive/\)](/en/work-of-the-archive/)

### Department 1: Operative Files and Investigation Files

- **Head of Department:** Mgr. Xenie Penížková
- **Address:** Branické nám. 777/2, Praha 4 – Braník
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- **E-mail:** [xenie.penizkova@abscr.cz](mailto:xenie.penizkova@abscr.cz) (<mailto:xenie.penizkova@abscr.cz>)

This department administers archival materials produced by the central and regional units of the former State Security. The repositories contain original materials from so-called operative archives, mostly as personal files, permanent storage materials and other attachments, microfiches and registry books. The department prepares archival materials for viewing, processes researcher requests and requests from authorities, prepares underlying documents for official procedures, catalogues the collections and creates search aids. It manages the Siwecova reading room.

### Department 2: Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior

- **Head of Department:** Mgr. Petr Zeman
- **Address:** Na Struže 3, Praha 1
- **Telephone:** + 420 221 008 131
- **Fax:** + 420 222 511 917
- **E-mail:** [petr.zeman@abscr.cz](mailto:petr.zeman@abscr.cz) (<mailto:petr.zeman@abscr.cz>)

This department administers materials produced by the Ministry of the Interior (1945–1950 and 1953–1968), Ministry of National Security (1950–1953), Federal Ministry of the Interior (1969–1992), selected central units of State Security (1945–1990), investigation and court files of Czechoslovak citizens tried by the German Reich courts, and the collection entitled Study Institute of the Ministry of the Interior. Some materials complement those lodged with the Department of Collections of



the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic, State Security and Mol Armed Forces. The materials are presented for viewing as paper documents, index cards, microfiches, films and in electronic format. The department prepares archival materials for viewing, processes researcher requests and requests from authorities, produces copies and extracts, prepares underlying documents for official rehabilitation and indemnification procedures, catalogues the collections and creates search aids. It manages the Na Struze reading room.

### **Department 3: Collections of the Mol of the Czech Republic, State Security and Mol Armed Forces**

- **Head of Department:** PhDr. Iva Kvapilová
- **Address:** Kanice
- **Mail address:** P.O. BOX 29, Víkova 2481/4, 628 00 Brno
- **Telephone:** +420 221 008 170, + 420 545 227 302
- **Fax:** + 420 545 227 563
- **E-mail:** [iva.kvapilova@abscr.cz](mailto:iva.kvapilova@abscr.cz) (<mailto:iva.kvapilova@abscr.cz>)

This department administers materials produced by the former Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior of the Czechoslovak Republic, Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and collections of the central and regional units of the Public Security Corps (VB) from 1945–1991/1992, including secondary schools of the National Security Corps, regional units of the former State Security, selected units of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Forced Labour Camps, Internment Camps, Prison Corps, personal materials of the employees of all units of the Mol, army officers working for Military Counterintelligence and Military Intelligence, and the Prison Security Services, Border Security Corps and the Armed Forces of the Mol. Some materials complement those lodged with the Department of Collections of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The department prepares archival materials for viewing in natural or electronic form, processes researcher requests and requests from authorities, prepares underlying documents for official procedures, catalogues the collections and creates search aids. It manages the Kanice reading room.

### **Department 4: Act 262/2011 Coll. – Anti-Communist Resistance Act**

- **Head of Department:** Mgr. Tomáš Bursík
- **Address:** Branické nám. 777/2, Praha 4 – Braník
- **Telephone:** +420 221 008 351
- **E-mail:** [tomas.bursik@abscr.cz](mailto:tomas.bursik@abscr.cz) (<mailto:tomas.bursik@abscr.cz>)



This department is engaged in agendas relating to Main Foreign Intelligence Directorate (Directorate I of the National Security Corps), Main Military Counterintelligence Directorate (Directorate III), Intelligence Department of the General Headquarters of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Primary Units of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the National Front acting within the Intelligence Department of the General Headquarters, and Security Department of the Prison Administration Department. The repositories also include original documents from the so-called operative archives, mainly in as file agenda, materials of permanent value and other attachments, microfiches and registration aids. The department prepares archival materials for viewing, processes researcher requests and requests from authorities. Another important part of its activities is cataloguing of the collections in its custody and creating finding aids.

The department has the competence in the agendas relating to Act 262/2001 Coll. in the Archive and for coordination with the other institutions and authorities with competence under the Act. It receives Requests to assign the status of a resistance participant as per the aforementioned Act from the Ministry of Defence, the Ethical Committee and the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes. It cooperates with the other Departments in research for individual requests and prepares and edits expert statements made by the Archive.

### **Department 5: Digitisation and Protection of Archival Materials**

- **Head of Department:** Mgr. Juraj Kalina
- **Address:** Branické nám. 777/2, Praha 4 – Braník
- **Telephone:** + 420 221 008 315
- **E-mail:** [juraj.kalina@abscr.cz](mailto:juraj.kalina@abscr.cz) (<mailto:juraj.kalina@abscr.cz>)

This department provides comprehensive care in preparing digital reproductions of archival materials in analogue form, comprehensive care for the storage of archival materials in analogue form and their restoration.

### **Department 6: IT and Registries**

- **Head of Department:** Ing. Vladimír Kalina (pověřen řízením)
- **Address:** Siwecova 2, Praha 3
- **Telephone:** + 420 221 008 229
- **E-mail:** [vladimir.kalina@abscr.cz](mailto:vladimir.kalina@abscr.cz) (<mailto:vladimir.kalina@abscr.cz>)

This department is responsible for the administration and operation of IT infrastructure, security, backup and technical checks on data, the conceptual development of hardware and software including application programming, administration, storage and backup of digital reproductions



of archival materials, the administration and development of the database retrieval systems of the Archive, including the registry tools acquired by the Archive in accordance with the law, and retrieval in database systems to perform the delegated tasks of the Archive, especially in official and research requests.

## **Department 7: Finance and Facility Management**

- **Head of Department:** Ing. Gabriela Kremlová, MBA
- **Address:** Na Struže 3, Praha 1
- **Telephone:** + 420 221 008 101
- **E-mail:** [gabriela.kremlova@abscr.cz](mailto:gabriela.kremlova@abscr.cz)  
(<mailto:gabriela.kremlova@abscr.cz>)

This department carried out tasks in the areas of finance, bookkeeping and the budget and cares for the operational needs of the Archive, including facility management. It cooperates with the Department of Finance and Operation of the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes.

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Webové stránky Archivu bezpečnostních složek jsou autorským dílem chráněným zákonem č. 121/2000 Sb., o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon). Jakékoliv použití obsahu těchto stránek včetně jmenných evidencí v archivních a registračních protokolech a evidencí příslušníků a zaměstnanců bezpečnostních složek je bez výslovného souhlasu Archivu zakázáno. Zejména je zakázáno obsah webových stránek či jakoukoliv jeho část zveřejňovat na jiných internetových stránkách.



English

## The Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism Police of the Czech Republic

[1. The Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism Police of the Czech Republic](#)

[2. The Department of Documentation - Activities and Outputs](#)

[3. Publications and articles published by the ÚDV](#)

[4. Chosen laws](#)

[5. Documents](#)

[6. Information about cases - Graphs](#)

Address: The Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism Police of the Czech Republic  
170 34 Poštovní úřad Praha 7  
Poštovní schránka 21/ÚDV  
Telephone: +420 974 844 202  
E-mail: [udv@mvcz.cz](mailto:udv@mvcz.cz)

The Office of the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (further ÚDV only) was established by decision of the Minister of the Interior on January 1, 1995 as a fusion of the Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Activity of the State Security (being a part of the Ministry of the Interior) and of the Resource Center of the Unlawful Conduct of the Communist Regime (working at first under the Attorney General and later under the Ministry of Justice). Starting January 1, 2002 according to the Act no. 283/1991 Sb. as amended (Police of the Czech republic Act) the ÚDV forms a part of the Service of the Criminal Investigation Police.

Investigation responsibilities enable the ÚDV to expose and to prosecute criminal acts from the period 1948-1989 where it couldn't be decided by final judgment for political reasons. The ÚDV is located in Prague, it enjoys a full-state competence and in order to arrange the work a more efficient way another detached branch office was established in Brno.

In addition to the investigation there is as well its documentation activity which is equally important and consists especially in collecting, analysing and evaluating of materials, information and documents showing the criminality of the communist regime as well as of its repressive apparatus. The time competence for the documentation field is extended from 1999 by the period starting January 1, 1945 up to the assumption of power through communists in February 1948. On the one hand acquired materials and information are used for investigation activities of policemen, on the other hand they are opened to the public in a suitable fashion, ie mainly by publishing and distributing free of charge (as a matter of priority to public libraries and to the whole system of secondary schools and universities) of various publications (collections Securitas Imperii, monothematic Issues and editorial series Testimony), further by our cooperation with mass media and universities (lectures and seminars), as well as by the cooperation with a lot of important domestic and foreign institutions including the cooperation with institutions in post-Communist countries dealing with the same problems. Our exhibition presented not long ago „Not only walls had ears“ treating in the operative technology in services of the State Security was well received in our country as well as abroad (up to now in Slovakia and Germany). At present the ÚDV takes a share in preparation for the exhibition „Czech and Slovak exile of the 20th century“.

As a police body the ÚDV takes part in pursuance of security vettings according to the Act no. 148/1998 Sb. regulating the protection of classified information. The data output of the ÚDV represents important source materials for issues of certificates of the National Security Office. As well an important contribution of the ÚDV on the declassification of archives of the former central committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia at the turn of years 1999/2000 is worthy of mention.

Information about actual activities of the ÚDV are continuously presented on internet pages of the Office: [www.policie.cz](http://www.policie.cz) (Útvary policie/Celostátní útvary/Úřad dokumentace a vyšetřování zločinů komunismu SKPV).

As it was mentioned above the ÚDV deals with the documentation and the investigation of the communist regime. In the years of its totalitarian power this regime systematically and expediently violated human rights, principles of a democratic state, provisions of the International Law and even its own statutes. Communists denied to citizens a possibility to express freely their opinions and they suppressed mercilessly all differing political, religious and social groups. In order to strengthen their power communists didn't hesitate to torture, to hold prisoner, to murder and to execute their own citizens, in many cases participants of the home and abroad resistance movement. The constitution guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms (such as the freedom of education, a free choice of a profession, the freedom of residence and movement, the protection of private property) turned into a scrap of paper. In 2002 on the occasion of the St Wenceslas Day the ÚDV was rewarded by the St Wenceslas medal for its important contribution to the re-establishment of the democracy in the Czech republic.

[memorial volumes SECURITAS IMPERII I - XIV](#)

[ISSUES I - XV](#)

[editorial series TESTIMONIES \(Svědectví\)](#)

A further task of the ÚDV is to research into records of the archival and file service relating to the execution of security checks on natural persons according to the Act N. 148/1998 Coll. about the protection of classified information and about amendments of some Acts as ammended.



## **The Department of Documentation - Activities and Outputs**

The Department of Documentation of the Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (referred to as ÚDV only) - as a part of the Police of the Czech Republic - is governed by the Direction of the Minister of the Interior N. 5/2001 as of 15th January 2001 altering the sphere of action of the Police of the Czech Republic the Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism.

The Department of Documentation:

Checks on notifications and inducements;

In cooperation with the Department of Investigation searches for background documentation that relates to the crimes committed from the 25th February 1948 to the 29th December 1989;

Collects, assesses and documents facts on activities relating to irregularities of the Communist Regime in the decisive period from the 1st January 1945 to the 29th December 1989; and

Prepares the official ÚDV publications (SECURITAS IMPERII Collections, ÚDV ISSUES, Editorial Series Testimony).

Beside that, an important legislative support of activities of the Department of Documentation is Act N. 198/1993 from the 9th July 1993, regulating unlawfulness of the Communist Regime and altering dissenting it. There is said that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, its management and its members are liable for how our country was governed in the years 1948 - 1989 (e.g. for destroying the European values, violating human rights etc.) and that the regime which was in Czechoslovakia ruled by the Communist Party for four decades is in its nature criminal, illegitimate and blameable. The Communist Regime violated its citizens' rights to freely express their political opinion, forced them to declare conditional agreements with actions of the regime, broke its own laws as well as international treaties of the State having raised the will of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia above the law. It persecuted its own citizens (executed them, murdered, tortured and imprisoned them, confiscated their property, denied their execution of work, obstructed their free travels abroad, drafted them for the Helping Technical Battalions and Labour Camps), benefited people who had committed crimes, allied with alien forces etc. Resistance of people against such a regime has been considered by ss. 3 and 4 as being legitimate, fair, morally rightful and respectable.

The ÚDV Department of Documentation therefore records processes of the prosecuting authorities of the Communist Regime and the roles of the apparatus of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the totalitarian system in the years 1945 - 1989. The documenting bases on an assumption that the elaborated topics are rather general or that a criminal prosecution is due to various reasons (e.g. a death of an offender) excluded. An important element of activities of the Department of Documentation is searching for evidence for prosecution and a consultation type of assistance to the Department of Investigation. The Department also helps other state administration authorities. To the highest possible extent it attempts to answer citizens' questions and requests. The successful documenting is most importantly determined by unconditional access to archives. Only thanks to long-term and detailed work of the document writers may we break into the system of functioning of the totalitarian authorities with the state power (the State Security, the Defence Intelligence, apparatuses of the Ministry of the Interior and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak People's Army<sup>1</sup>), People's Guards<sup>2</sup>) etc.). ÚDV exploits especially the following archives:

The Archive of the Ministry of the Interior (Prague, Brno - Kanice),

The Archive of the Ministry of Justice,

The Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

The Archive of the Office for Foreign Relations and Information (Archive of the former 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior),

The State Central Archive - where is located the former Archive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,

The Military Central Archive.

Other archives (the district ones) are attended according to specific topics of individual documents.

ÚDV also utilises the opportunity to cooperate with institutions that are similarly profiled, both in the CR (e.g. the Institute of Contemporary History of the Academy of Sciences of the CR, the Czech Christian Academy, institutions and departments of university faculties, the association of persons directly harmed by the Communist Regime - KPVČ3), They Were the First, the Association of Helping Technical Battalions etc.) and abroad (e.g. in the FRG, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia). ÚDV representatives participate on seminars and colloquiums dedicated to the issues processed by the Office.

A list of currently addressed topics

### **Censorship in the Czechoslovak State Film and the Czechoslovak Television in the years 1948 and 1968 - Mgr. Milan Bárta**

The file documents the history of censorship during the given period (concentrates on the situation in the Czechoslovak State Film and the Czechoslovak Television) from its commencement immediately after the seizure of power by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, establishment of a special censorship office, the "Head Administration of the Press Supervision" in the year 1953, the development of the Office, its interferences and its impact on the situation in the mass media which were expected to fully support the Government of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. However, it also describes ineffective attempts of the censors to assist ceasing or at least slowing down the development heading towards the so-called Prague Spring in the year 1968 on which the media significantly participated. In 1968 the Office was abolished.

Nevertheless, immediately after the occupation of the CSSR by the Warsaw Pact Armies the censorship office was established again with a name "Federal Office for Press and Information". It sustained active until 1990.

As the result of the work on that topic there was written a text trying to describe the above-mentioned evolution in relation to the development in Czechoslovakia and limitation of the mass media freedoms by orders and directions of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It records even concrete examples of such acting.

### **The Supervision Department of the Ministry of the Interior from September 1968 until October 1968 - Mgr. Milan Bárta**

It records activities of the Supervision Department of the Ministry of the Interior in 1968, investigations of the illegal acts of the prosecuting authorities of the Communist Regime in the fifties (psychic and physical torture of the imprisoned, murders etc. especially done by the State Security). According to the contemporary material there are monitored activities of a committee established by the Supervision Department of the Ministry of the Interior in correctional facility Leopoldov and the prison camps of uranium mines in Jáchymov area.



### **Pensions Review of Persons Hostile to the People's Democratic Establishment - Mgr. Milan Bárta**

In 1952, during the "class enemy" persecution, the political secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia decided to review pensions of the "members of the governing bourgeoisie and its power apparatus". The government ordered the review to be valid in the year 1953. The Regulation was abolished in 1956. In practice there were established special committees at regional and district National Committees that were charged with a task to enforce the Regulation. The file currently concentrates on the concrete cases of enforcing such sanctions.

### **Relationship between the Authorities of the Communist Regime and the Yugoslavian and Greek Citizens - Mgr. Milan Bárta**

The file is divided into two parts: each of them concentrates on emigrants from one of the two countries in Czechoslovakia after the year 1948 and also on inspections at Embassies of these countries.

In relation to the Yugoslavian state citizens it focuses on the events after the Soviet-Yugoslavian split in 1948. Then, J.B. Tito and his Yugoslavia turned from the Soviet ally to an unforgiving enemy, which was followed by political and economic sanctions against Yugoslavia as well as by hunting the "Tito followers" and the "Yugoslavian spies" in the Eastern Bloc States. The document records the reflection of such a situation in Czechoslovakia (especially in the materials of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Secret Service) and also concrete action cases (the case with Š. Kevič, the Yugoslavian Consul in Bratislava; conciliation of A. Novak, a cryptographer of the Yugoslavian Embassy, etc.).

As for the Greek state citizens, usually the former soldiers of the Communist Army ELAS and members of the Communist Party of Greece, the document records interests of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in these emigrants and their control by the State Security. Due to the fact that there were prisoners of war from the Greek Government Army among them who were trying to get back into their country, the State Security fully controlled them. Finally, majority of them were condemned in a fabricated trial.

The documentation has been prepared under a project focusing on the position of minorities in Czechoslovakia in the years 1945 - 1989 and their persecution by the Communist Regime.

### **A Special Financial Fund of the State Security - Mgr. Milan Bárta**

The fund was dedicated solely to expenditures relating to the State Security agency-operative kind of work with secret collaborators (e.g. for maintaining hired and conspiracy apartments for secret meetings, to cover the costs of transport and catering for collaborators, for handouts, nonrecurring bonuses, but also to pay regular salaries of the important collaborators).

What is elaborated on is the general development of directives regulating the disposal of the special fund as well as concrete forms of management of the State Security regional administration in the years 1988 - 1989.

### **Prison Compounds in Jáchymov area - Mgr. František Bárta**

From the geographic point of view Czechoslovakia was the only European State in which was, at the end of WWII, mined the uranium bearing ore. They were first the German retributory prisoners and later on prison inmates of the Labour Camps (referred to as TNP only) and prisoners of the Correctional Labour Camps (referred to as NPT only) who mined the uranium. Into TNP (not only uranium ones) there were consigned people without a trial for a period from three months to two years. They were condemned on the basis of a simple decision of a committee, the so-called Regional Trio. In NPT there were especially prisoners of conscience who had been sentenced to high punishments, often for life, criminals and at the beginning of the fifties also retributory prisoners. The file attempts to record the history of the eighteen uranium mines built in Jáchymov, Slavkov and Příbram areas, focusing on the period 1948 - 1961. In Příbram area, prisoners mined uranium until the mid eighties.

The documenting covered at first activities of Jeřáb, the Guard Section of the National Safety Force4); later on the focus was transferred to the whole issue of camps (their structure, organising, Section Jeřáb of the National Safety Force, and subsequently the Internal Guard of the Ministry of the Interior and investigations of individual cases of illegalities). At present it is Příbram area (Vojna and Bytíz Camps) which is intensively documented, then the period of functioning of the Internal Administration of the Ministry of the Interior and fatal accidents at the places of work. Furthermore, there are confronted testimonies of the former prisoners with the archival material (the formally valid rules, notifications of irregular events etc.)

Based on the collected facts ÚDV issued a publication Tomek, P.: The Czechoslovak Uranium, Prague 1999.

### **Penitentiary Facilities in the CSSR - Mgr. František Bárta**

The documentation focuses on the break period of the Czechoslovak after-war penitentiary system. At that time the focus on punishing "war criminals" moves towards eliminating or liquidating the anti-communist opposition. After the February 1948 the penitentiary system became one of the most powerful instruments of the Communist dictatorship. Nevertheless, the complexity of the issue is evident e.g. in fact that in the course of the recorded period, i.e. 1945 - 1989, the penitentiary system was under the responsibility of several Ministries (the Ministry of National Safety, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence).

The file attempts to reflect the history of penitentiary facilities (including the custody and military ones) in the CSSR. In detail it focuses on their locating, time of existence, structuring, organising, the number of prisoners, personal management, offences of the Prison Service Force5) etc.

Until today there have been recorded stories of the State Security investigatory prisons, the history of certain prisons (Ruzyně, Leopoldov) and the agency-operative work among prisoners. There was prepared a list of penitentiary facilities functioning in the years 1948 - 1989 (accessible on the ÚDV web site) and gathered material relating to the issue of the military penitentiary system; documented have been also the Penitentiary Rules in the years 1948 - 1989 and there has also been created a list of those who died during the execution of the punishment or custody.

With a view to the scope of the topic the documentation is prepared in steps (the deaths of prisoners, orders and laws regulating the execution of the service of a term of imprisonment, the development of the differentiation and listing of prisoners, staffing of the commanding positions in respective prisons etc.).



Pursuant to the collected data ÚDV issued a publication Tomek P.: Two Studies about the Czechoslovak Penal System 1948 - 1989, ÚDV Issues No. 3, Prague 2000.

#### **People's Guards - PhDr. Jiří Baška**

It is a very broad issue as for the contents and the amount of documents. The document attempts to clarify the establishment, supportive legislation, development, structure and acting of the units of the People's (Labour) Guards - the armed forces of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia - from 1948 until their dissolution in 1989.

The People's Guards (LM) were unlawfully established by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia from among the examined employees of companies during the February coup d'état in 1948. The members of the People's Guards were charged with the task of protecting factories against suppositional sabotages caused by the "objectors to the regime". However, later on these voluntary units turned into well organised and armed forces under the direct command of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and covered a broad scope of actions: from suppressing turmoil to eliminating impacts of calamities.

Currently there is prepared a study based on relevant material from various national archives, especially from the capacious archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. After reading and sorting out the basic documents, there will be elaborated on and published the individual areas of the topic.

#### **German Retributive Prisoners Serving the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior - PhDr. Jiří Baška**

The document records cases of German retributive prisoners who were in the mid fifties amnestied and before their release from the execution of a punishment and the following transfer to the FRG recruited by the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior (a part of the State Security - the Civil Intelligence Service). The archival files deposited in the archive of the former 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior are still confidential and that is why it is more difficult to study them.

So far there have been exploited files of 14 chosen people. Nevertheless, in an absolute majority of cases the formally bound retributive prisoners refused, after leaving the CSR, collaborating with the Czech Intelligence.

Currently the attempt is to find all such cases and the focus is given to ongoing search for German retributive prisoners who may have been presupposed of working for the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior.

After processing the studied material the information is expected to be presented in one of the ÚDV publications, especially if one considers the seriousness of the subject. The publication will focus on answering questions persisting to the motives of the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior in this matter, character, type, frequency of employing the war criminals by the State Security authorities and last, but not least, on fates of the more important or highly valued agents of the Czechoslovak Intelligence.

#### **The State Security vs. the Independent Initiatives - Mgr. Patrik Benda**

The end of the Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia was accompanied by a creation of a number of new, independent initiatives (the Civil Society Movement, the Independent Peace Association, the Democratic Initiative etc.) which in some way or other participated on unbalancing the totalitarian claim of the state for an individual and thus preparing crowding up of the civil prowess in 1989. The Communist Secret Police were aware of the danger caused by these initiatives to the regime, and that is why they tried not only to monitor but also to disturb and break their activities by all various means.

The target of the documenting is, besides recording the steps taken by the State Security against the independent initiatives, to complement historical searching by how the independent initiatives contributed to the collapse of the regime, by an insight from another party, the State Security. Due to the fact that by the end of December 1989 the majority of the records relating to the representatives of the independent initiatives had been destroyed, it is now necessary to exploit to the maximum possible extent, say, the secondary type of material, i.e. the daily situation reports or various working plans and their evaluation.

#### **The Xth Administration of the National Safety Force - Mgr. Patrik Benda**

The "Xth Administration of the National Safety Force" was an assumed name for the Intelligence Administration for Combating the Internal Enemy. The internal enemy was considered to be any kind of opposition from among the domestic citizens or the exile. The Administration was established in 1974 and its activity was ceased by rearrangements at the Federal Ministry of the Interior in the year 1988. The activity of the Administration included - as results from its title - the so-called "counter-espionage elaboration and protection" of persons and institutions from among all possible areas of then Czechoslovakia where might have appeared ideologically hostile activities against the totalitarian regime (e.g. the dissent, culture, science, education, emigration, churches). In practice it meant persecution of the civilians cumbersome to the regime on the one hand, on the other monitoring any kind of activity in those areas by the State Security collaborators.

The aim of the document is not only to cover the methods of such "counter-espionage elaboration" and how concretely they were exercised, but also to monitor the structures and personal engagement of the Xth Administration of the National Safety Force.

#### **The State Security Propaganda and Misrepresentation - Mgr. Petr Cajthaml**

The State Security exploited and misused the mass media to disseminate defamations, propaganda and misrepresentation. The scope of the disseminated information varied from quite neutral informing about the security through propaganda glorifying activities of the security authorities to deliberately disseminated false defamations and disinformation persisting to the enemies of the regime. One of the methods used by the State Security operative bodies (intelligence and counter-intelligence) was to provide information altered in a specific way.

The document records the structure and activities of the bodies of the Ministry of the Interior that were, officially and unofficially, in touch with the mass media organising the propaganda campaigns (the Press Department of the Ministry of the Interior, the Press Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and others). At the same time there have been documented the authorities coordinating the exploitation of the mass media by the State Security operative bodies (the disinformation unit of the counter-intelligence, the so-called Department of Active Measures /impact operating/ of the intelligence). Besides, there is recorded cooperation and linkage between the



propaganda apparatus of the Ministry of the Interior and the main mass media institutions (the television, radio, main dailies) as well as the Party authorities managing the mass media. The output of the study will be issued in a form of separate articles recording the individual cases that were used for propaganda and also in a form of a full study on the topic. (Bašta Jiří: The Propagandist Utilisation of the Case of the American Émigré Professor G.S. Wheeler in Securitas Imperii N. 7, ÚDV 2001; Cajthaml Petr: High Game - A Story of One Defamation in Securitas Imperii N. 9, ÚDV 2002).

**Nomenclature of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Security and the Federal Ministry of the Interior - Mgr. Petr Cajthaml**

The aim of the documenting is to cover personal staffing of the senior official functions at the Ministry of the Interior (the ministers and their deputies) and to describe the management of the Ministry that was in charge of the communist political police - the State Security - in various stages and forms of its existence. For the document there is collected information regarding personal staffing of respective functions, the scope of activities of individual agents and the level of personal liability of these people. The output of the issue will become a study on the organisation of the management at the Ministry of the Interior and a file of biographic portraits of the senior officials at the Ministry of the Interior.

**The Council of Free Czechoslovakia - Mgr. Petr Cajthaml**

The Council of Free Czechoslovakia (RSC) was established in 1949 as a top body of the Czechoslovak political emigration that was formed after the communist coup d'état in the February 1948. According to its establishers, generally politicians of the defeated political parties, it was going to put basis for a possible future exile government, a political organisation which would roof all politically active emigrants from Czechoslovakia and would represent them at the democratic governments. However, since its beginning the organisation was paralysed by repeated arguments between various emigrant fractions and due to these reasons it practically ceased its activities towards the end of the 50's. Now there are studied files of the intelligence and counter-intelligence relating to RSC itself and to its individual officers, which will be issued as a document.

**The Special Assignment Service - Mgr. Petr Cajthaml and Prokop Tomek**

The Special Assignment Service was a part of the Intelligence of the Ministry of the Interior since the sixties. Its activities concentrated on the preparation (and probably also implementation) of alternate and terrorist actions, which was a specific way of managing the intelligence activities.

The objective of the document will be to describe organising, personal staffing and the main courses of activities of this State Security authority, namely on the basis of relevant files collected by the intelligence. According to the scope of the detected facts there will be prepared a study on activities of this part of the State Security and if there be information regarding the concrete actions implemented by the Special Assignment Service, it will be submitted to the ÚDV Department of Investigation.

**Agency Dissolution of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren by the State Security- Mgr. Peter Dinuš, PhD.**

Based on the initiative of the Evangelical preachers, ÚDV investigates activities of the former State Security against the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren. The original suspicion that there had been committed a crime of abuse of powers by the state Security officials was not confirmed and that is why it has been the ÚDV documentation unit that addressed the issue.

The aim is to document the agency penetration, approach and decomposition of the most numerous protestant church on the territory of the Czech Republic (c. 200,000 members), the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, by the State Security in the years 1948 - 1989. In order to fully complement the topic we generally exploit various evaluation and analytical material of the State Security counter-intelligence units from the 70's and 80's, especially due to the fact that the majority of agency documents relating to the issue (personal and subject-matter files) of the State Security had been destroyed before the end of the year 1989. That is why it is this period that has been put emphasis to as for the Church it represented the time of active work of the theological movement of young clergymen (Nová orientace). They worked against the existence of the Communist Regime.

As the result of the work there will be prepared a study which will become a part of the ÚDV Collection "Securitas Imperii" or will be issued as an individual ÚDV publication in a form of the "Issues" editorial series.

**The Fund of the Supervision Department of the Ministry of the Interior - MUDr. Milada Kadlecová**

The Supervision Department of the Ministry of the Interior (IMV) concentrated on controlling the supervisory type of work on various levels of the Ministry of the Interior (the Special Supervision of the Administration of Cadres, Head Administration of the Public Security, Chief officers of local governments). People from the Department investigated crimes of the State Security and Public Security officials, illegal methods and investigations, examined when requested by the Office of the Public Prosecution or courts, and in 1968 made statements to rehabilitation requests.

The document systematically studies the IMV archival documents concentrating on the crimes of the members of the prosecuting authorities of the previous regime, namely in the years 1948 - 1989, aiming at the offences for which nobody was punished although they had been investigated by IMV. They are confronted with the card register of the aggrieved at ÚDV and the cases are linked to the respective investigation files. The cases, impossible to exploitable from the prosecution point of view, are sent forward to the publication group.

**Deportation of Czechoslovak Citizens to the Former USSR - MUDr. Milada Kadlecová**

Arresting Czechoslovak citizens and their forced deportation to the USSR started as early as the Red Army entered the Czechoslovak territory in 1944 and went on until the end of the fifties.

The aim of the document is to record the share of the then prosecuting authorities on arresting and transferring the citizens to officers of the Soviet Intelligence Services called SMERŠ, and later on to the KGB. In case a criminal liability of any persons for illegal deportations to the USSR is detected, the cases are submitted to the ÚDV Department of Investigation. The already found out information has been used for publishing (Čuka Petr: Deportation of Augustin Vološin in Securitas Imperii 1, ÚDV 1994 and Čuka Petr: Abductions of persons from Czechoslovakia by the Soviet KGB in Securitas Imperii 7, ÚDV 2001). In accordance with Act N. 172/2002 Coll. the information among others serves as source material for admitting their claim for damage caused by the deportation.



Damage to Health and Property Caused by the CSSR Occupation after the 21st August 1968 - MUDr. Milada Kadlecová  
After the invasion of the Warsaw Pact Army in the August 1968 a number of Czechoslovak citizens was put to death and injured by shooting and at accidents caused by military vehicles and there was also caused great damage to property. In the year 1968 the cases were addressed by the Government, in 1990 by the Office for Investigating Unconstitutional Activities of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The recording focuses on searching for the concrete cases, complementing the lists and specifying the damage.

#### **Medical Consultations and Health Reports - MUDr. Milada Kadlecová**

For the need of the Office there are analysed respective cases of persons, processed statements, evaluated dissecting reports, respectively recommended the next steps.

#### **The State Security Headquarters (Sections I - III) - PhDr. Jan Kalous**

The recording focuses on the development of the structure of the State Security during its first, the most bloody, stage of existence, i.e. until the year 1953. The file covers both the executed restructuring as well as the recommendations that were not implemented due to various reasons. An important part creates the existence of the independent Ministry of National Security in the years 1950 - 1953, which strengthened the position of the State Security in the society. At the moment there are studied selected personal files of the former officers of the National Safety Force and the individual operations are recorded.

#### **The State Security Penetration into Universities - PhDr. Jan Kalous**

The document has been created in order to record the State Security agency penetration into the specific environment of universities. There is collected source material relating to recourses against students and professors in the object period 1948 - 1989, reflections of that spirit in diploma theses of graduates of the University of the National Safety Force, the University of the 17th November etc.

Immediately after the February 1948 the Communist Regime concentrated on suppressing the usual academic freedoms, controlling accession to education and sanctioning students and teachers. A number of them were not allowed to carry out their professions. These people then left the country or emigrated after the August occupation in 1968. A significant number of them ended up in prisons, PTPs, TNPs or as manual workers under a constant supervision.

However, at the same time the State Security attempted to increase the number of their collaborators by persons coming from such an environment; an important aspect for the State Security was e.g. travelling abroad or contacts to important representatives of the emigration or dissent.

#### **Soviet Advisors in Czechoslovakia - PhDr. Jan Kalous**

The documenting focuses on the activities of the Soviet advisors in Czechoslovakia (especially at the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of National Security) in the years 1949 - 1989.

The Soviet advisors officially worked in Czechoslovakia since the autumn 1949 and significantly afflicted the development of all the Soviet Bloc during the whole period of the so-called Cold War. They were, beside the Warsaw Pact, COMECON, the Soviet Embassy and the apparatus of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the coordinating elements between Prague and Moscow. Their activity was most visible in political proceedings in the CSR during the fifties. But even after that period of time their major impact sustained although softened in the force Ministries.

The status of the Soviet advisors equalled the exceptional position of the USSR within the so-called socialist camp.

#### **The State Security Investigator Miroslav Pich-Tůma - PhDr. Jan Kalous**

The target of the documenting is to prepare a publication that would give a more detailed view of the fearful State Security investigator Miroslav Pich-Tůma. It was the Pich-Tůma who applied brutal investigating methods during the first stage of the Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia. Although he was tried as well, he remained a hard-shell communist until his death (after the year 1990 he even demanded his rehabilitation).

Cooperation of the State Security with the KGB during the Penetration into the Russian Emigrant Organisation NTS - PhDr. Jan Kalous  
One of the areas constantly monitored by the KGB were the activities of the Russian emigration. Out of the whole spectrum of the Russian emigration ÚDV concentrates especially on the NTS organisation (Narodno trudovoj sojuz), which was during the Cold War based in Frankfurt upon Mohan. When penetrating into NTS, the KGB and subsequently also the State Security exploited linkages to the former interwar Russian emigration.

The NTS organisation was established in the year 1930 after uniting two movements (one had been established in the CSR). After WWII they transferred their activities to the FRG. They focused on disseminating independent literature, handouts and supporting the dissent in the USSR. NTS held various regular discussions and Russian language courses.

The Czechoslovak State Security coordinated their operations against NTS together with the Soviet advisors and through them with the KGB Headquarters in Moscow. That is why the activities against the emigration covered one of the key elements of the common work of the State Security and the KGB.

#### **The Orthodox Church - PhDr. Jan Kalous**

The documenting concentrates on the forced unification of the Greek Catholic Church with the Orthodox Church after the February 1948, prosecution of the Orthodox priests and also the State Security agency penetration into the Orthodox Church. As the Orthodox Church never had mass foundation in the CSR, it never became a big church (the majority of believers were especially the former Ruthenians and the emigrants). Nevertheless, it was the position of the Church within the Russian community and its linkages to the Russian emigration abroad in which the State Security was interested.

#### **Exploitation of Restaurant and Housing Facilities by the Former State Security - Mgr. Ondřej Koutek**

During their monitoring the State Security concentrated to the full on hotels and restaurants, namely on facilities with foreign clients. The head managers of such hotels or their assistants and also some other employees (receptionists, waiters, chambermaids or hotel



drivers) were often either the directly employed officials of the State Security or belonged to their agents or occasional collaborators. The State Security often offered protection to them and covered their various aberrances, especially the ones relating to the economic crimes. The hotels with foreign clients had usually rooms furnished to the needs of the State Security. There was located the necessary technology for the State Security officials for them to be able to eavesdrop and watch the monitored persons.

The target of the work on such a topic is to uncover practices of the State Security in relation to hotels and restaurants and to outline the scope of the agency network in these facilities.

#### **The State Security Action EVROPA - Mgr. Ondřej Koutek**

As part of the Action "EVROPA" the State Security was in search of the existence of the so-called illegal agencies of the Western intelligence on the territory of the whole CSSR. It was a long-term and large-scale operation that took place from 1959 until the end of the Communist Regime with a short break in the second half of the seventies. Especially there were investigated persons whose identity was questioned or who had discrepancies in their Curriculum Vitae. The concrete cases related to two main groups. In the first group there were people who stayed in Czechoslovakia after 1945 and were hiding their real identity due to having been compromised during the WWII. In the second group there were cases of persons who came to Czechoslovakia after 1948 and whose identity was disputable. During the whole action the State Security did not manage to convict any real "illegals", but they detected several war criminals who had been hiding in Czechoslovakia under an alias. In the 80's, within the Action "EVROPA", the State Security started complex crosschecking of the presumable hiding places of weapons and documents from the end of WWII. The investigation and the investigating operations, though having been very detailed and costly, totally failed.

The documenting of the Action "EVROPA" is in its final stage and will be soon accomplished.

The Processes of the State Security Against the Czechoslovak Citizens of the Ukrainian and German Nationality - Mgr. Ondřej Koutek  
The Ukrainian and German minorities in the CSSR created a part of those groups of citizens that became an object of full monitoring by the State Security. The Ukrainians were considered to be dangerous especially from the point of view of the USSR interests as they were presumed to cooperate with the Ukrainian Nationalist Organisations in the West and to drive for the independent Ukraine. The Ukrainians who lived in the Czech Lands were often the members or descendants of the so-called white emigration. The Czech citizens of the German nationality were suspect of the possible collaboration with the FRG intelligence services or of serving as foundation for the revenge movement on our territory. The whole topic was processed with a focus on identifying the essential political decisions which led to persecuting these national groups, on describing the development of the organisational structure of the State Security authorities concerned with the Germans and the Ukrainians as well as on preparing a summary of the agency condition, the number of monitored persons etc. The attention is also given to the State Security processes against unions and organisations of the German and Ukrainian minorities.

The documenting should be a part of a wider project focusing on the status of minorities in Czechoslovakia in the years 1945 - 1989 and their persecution by the Communist Regime.

#### **Activities of the state Security Against the Roman Catholic Church - PhDr. Jiří Plachý**

Due to the fact that the topic is very broad the file elaborated especially on partial issues, e.g. the main clerical processes from the 50's, the person of the Bishop of Litoměřice, Dr. Štěpán Cardinal Trochta, reports of the Xth Administration of the National Safety Force from the 80's monitoring activities of the Roman Catholic Church, agency collaboration of some more important clergymen etc. Based upon the file there were incited several moves for investigations of those who participated on the persecution of the Church.

At present there is systematically processed the documentation relating to the penetration of the State Security into the structures of the Roman Catholic Church in Litoměřice Diocese at the end of the 80's. As a part of such documenting there is also worked on the "official" relationship between the State and the Church (teaching religion at schools, the collaborate Association of the Catholic Clergymen "Pacem in Terris", the devastation of the Church facilities etc.). The final output of this documenting should be issued in a form of an analytical study published in the ÚDV Collection.

#### **Max Rostock, the Agent of the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior - PhDr. Jiří Plachý**

The document "LIDICE" was filed in the year 2001 after detecting that one of the war criminals who had had a direct responsibility for extermination of Lidice municipality in the year 1942, the Chief of Kladno SD SS-Obersturmführer Office Max Rostock, had been pardoned in 1953 by President A. Zápotocký and subscribed collaboration with the State Security.

The Rostock Case was documented and individually published as a ÚDV study (Plachý Jiří: The Case Fritz - The War Criminal Max Rostock as an Agent of the State Security, Issue N. 5, ÚDV 2002). Currently there are some small investigations carried out that should update the Internet version of the publication. The final report is also under the preparation.

#### **Exhibition of the Operative Technology of the Former State Security - Mgr. Daniel Povolný**

In order to put the documenting file together there was collected the basic information relating to the organisational arrangements of the State Security bodies which developed and exploited the operative technology in the years 1948 - 1989. It covers the kind of knowledge relating to the scope of work of the individual departments of these bodies. Furthermore, the focus was also given to the personal issues, the number of employees of the State Security during the various periods, the list of Chief Officers of the respective State Security authorities and partially also to ordinary officials. The term "operative technology" of the State Security covers spatial and telephone eavesdropping, correspondence censorship and detection of cryptographs, secret searches of rooms and exploitation of assumed identity cards in the course of the State Security's operations and analyses of rules for their utilisation. Among others the concentration was also on knowledge pertaining to the radio counter intelligence services and the aiming of the agency radio stations, manufacturing of various kinds of the operative technology, purchase of electronics and embargo machinery in the West, cooperation among the secret services in the socialist countries when developing and manufacturing the operative technology, exchange of experience relating to its usage and various tactics of the western intelligence services in that area.

The exhibition of the operative technology under the title "Not only did walls have ears"<sup>6</sup> was successfully presented in Prague (the Museum of the Police of the CR, April - May 2001), Pilsen (West Bohemian Museum, September 2001), Ústí nad Labem (Municipal



Museum, the end of October - November 2001), Bratislava (the Czech Centre, January 2002), Košice (the Slovak Technology Museum, February 2002), Berlin (Forschung-und Gedenkstätte Normannestrasse, May - August 2002) as well as Jihlava (the District Office, December 2002). The exhibition will also be held in Moscow (the Czech Centre, March 2003).

For the purpose of the exhibition there has been written a publication with the basic list of the types of the operative technology (Povolný Daniel: Operative Technology in the Services of the State Security, ÚDV 2001). There are also some other publications to the topic (Schovánek Radek: Transformation of the Technical sections of the Ministry of the Interior 1948 - 1963 in Securitas Imperii 1 and 2, ÚDV 1994). In the editorial plan there is scope for another study relating to the operative technology.

#### **The Case Karel Rusov, the General: the August 1968 in the Czechoslovak Army - Mgr. Daniel Povolný**

For the documenting there has been collected information on the activities of the Czechoslovak People's Army in the period from approximately December 1967 to September 1968 with a focus on the essential moments of that period: preparation of the military coup d'état from December 1967 to January 1968, flight of Jan Šejna, the General, to the West, staffing changes in the Army, information regarding the possible interference of the Warsaw Pact Armies, visits of the senior military personnel in the CSSR in the Spring 1968, the training exercise "ŠUMAVA" as a preparation for the invasion into the CSSR in the Spring 1968, activities of the Warsaw Pact Armies during the invasion into the CSSR and a reaction of the Czechoslovak People's Army to the Czechoslovak occupation.

#### **Exhibition "The Czech and Slovak Exile of the 20th Century" - Mgr. Daniel Povolný**

The exhibition is organised by the K-2001 Society in Brno. Its target is to record fates of the Czech and Slovak emigrants in the twentieth century. As it was a long period of time, rich in events, the exhibition is divided into the periods 1900 - 1955 (open in January 2003), 1955 - 1968 (will have been started at the end of the year 2004) and 1968 - 1989 (opening in the year 2006). Together with many other partners ÚDV takes part on the exhibition. There have been prepared texts accompanying the individual periods. For the period 1948 - 1955 they are the reports on the intelligence operations, kidnapping persons by the State Security, the system of protection of the state borders and a list of victims from among refugees, the State Security provocations against people who were trying to emigrate (the action "KAMENY"), restricting measures limiting travels abroad (issuing passports and visas), recourses against the family members and friends of the emigrants and correspondence censorship when mailing abroad.

#### **Killing Persons on the Czechoslovak Borders During the Period of Lack of Freedom - Mgr. Martin Pulec**

The file elaborates on the issues of development of the organisation and activities of the armed border forces. Among others there is documented the development of the sapper technical protection of borders, the so-called Iron Curtain on the state borders of Czechoslovakia with the FRG and Austria. A special attention was devoted to the cases of killing concrete persons on the border, either by shooting done by the border patrols, mines that created a part of the border protection, or by electrocution. The concrete cases were submitted to ÚDV for their further exploitation.

In relation to the topic there has been published a study (Pulec Martin: An Outline of the Organisation and Activities of the Border Armed Forces in the Years 1948-1951 in Securitas Imperii N. 7, ÚDV 2001). Another summary study to the topic is now under preparation.

#### **Intelligence Activities of the Czechoslovak Citizens for the Benefit of the Western Intelligence Services - Mgr. Martin Pulec**

For the documenting there are studied archival documents relating to the so-called agents-footers, couriers of the foreign intelligence services crossing the Czechoslovak border in the time of the Cold War, especially in the years 1948 - 1956. Another stage of the documenting gives the focus to the search for interviewing and contacting the still alive former couriers in order to confront the archival material of the Secret Service with an insight by another party.

#### **The Secret Service Support to the Italian Terrorists - Mgr. Martin Pulec**

The document focuses on detecting the contacts of the Czechoslovak Security Authorities and the Italian terrorists.

#### **The State Security Procedures against Kulaks in the Years 1948 - 1952 - Mgr. Šárka Rokosová**

It is a horizontal issue document concentrating on the persecution of the private farmers by the Communist Regime. The first part of the document addressed the so-called administrative measures, i.e. methods how to liquidate farmers via extra-judicial ways hidden in "laws" (acts regulating the fulfilment of the unified economic plan, regulating assistance to farmers, altering repurchase of mechanical machinery, management of the loss-making companies, acts altering the land tenancy, land acts etc.). The next stage will concentrate on recording the major trials with farmers (now the so-called Action Kukly - a proceeding in 1953 in North Bohemia). In case the necessary source material is found the vision is to detect the total number of farmers afflicted by the court.

#### **The Case Choc & Co. - Mgr. Šárka Rokosová**

The topic reflects the development of one of the first major after-February political proceedings with the group Choc & Co. An extensive group (more than 70 people who more less had not even known one another) were accused of murdering a senior communist guerrilla official, Maj. Augustin Schramm, and of seditious conspiracy, sabotages and terrorist actions. Though none of the allegations were approved in an evincible way, the State Court delivered a judgement of six death penalties (of which there were three executed, the youngest executed was 23), three life imprisonments and other long-term imprisonments.

#### **The State Security Agent Valerij Vilinskij - Mgr. Šárka Rokosová**

It is a document recording the person - agent V-101, Valerij Vilinskij. Vilinskij was a long-term Secretary to the Minister of Transport Pietor and also a paid collaborator of the State Security. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia received from him detail information on the actions of the non-communist parties during the February crisis in 1948.

#### **Documenting of the Organisational Structure and Activities of the 1st Administration of the Ministry of the Interior - Prokop Tomek**

The intelligence service of the Ministry of the Interior of the former communist Czechoslovakia went through a complex development. Out of a totally inefficient service at the beginning of the Communist Regime it became, at the beginning of the 60's under the direct supervision of the Soviet advisors and after a whitewash purge of a Stalin's type, a broad super service. As for the personal occupation



and the number of used methods it was one of the bodies of the political Police - the State Security. However, it did not fully recover from another housecleaning during the liquidation of the so-called Prague Spring at the beginning of the 70's.

The target is to record the development and activities of this still partially secret body of the State Security. There has been gathered information relating to the staffing, organisational development and its changes, stages of the internal political development and the general results. There are also monitored concrete intelligence operations, the cases of cadre personnel who flopped over to the "enemy" as well as those bodies of the intelligence service that were in charge of the active participation on terrorism. The topic is complicated by a difficult access to information which is often confidential. The output of the document serves sometimes as material for criminal prosecution in concrete cases and also for partial studies (Tomek Prokop: The Action MANUEL in Securitas Imperii N. 9, ÚDV 2002).

#### **Activities of the Former State Security Against Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty - Prokop Tomek**

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty was established in 1951 as one of the projects of the American non-government organisation Free Europe Committee. It became the most persistent and the loudest instrument of the anti-communist resistance of the Czechoslovak exile. Until 1988 the Czechoslovak Communist Regime unsuccessfully tried to dumbfound this radio station by all possible means. There were sent agents to Radio Free Europe in order to get reports as well as to carry out destructive operations and to prepare violent actions. There was also held a massive communist propaganda campaign and its broadcasting was dearly interfered with by various technologies.

The purpose of the document is to record intelligence, propaganda and direct sanctioning activities of the offices of former Czechoslovakia. For that reason there have been carried out researches and studies of archival files of the intelligence and counter-intelligence State Security agents, detected propaganda actions and analysed outputs of the Secret Service activities. In relation to the interference with the foreign radio broadcasting for Czechoslovakia there was issued a publication (Tomek Prokop: Interference with the Foreign Radio Broadcasting for Czechoslovakia in Securitas Imperii N. 9, ÚDV 2002).

#### **Actions of the Secret Security against PhDr. Václav Benda - Mgr. Patrik Virkner**

It records the State Security actions and the following recourse against a Charta 77 signatory, a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unfairly Prosecuted and a former ÚDV Director PhDr. Václav Benda and his family in the years 1977 - 1989.

Due to the fact that the majority of the relating State Security files have been destroyed the document introduces a reconstruction of the State Security operations on the basis of studying the extant information outputs, files of the secret agents who worked against V.Benda and some other partial secondary material.

The Development of Organisational Structure of the State Security Authorities on the Regional and District Levels - Mgr. Patrik Virkner  
It documents the development of the organisational structure and operations (including rearrangements) of individual bodies (departments, units, sections) on the level of the inferior components of the State Security - regional and district administrations of the Ministry of the Interior (the National Safety Force). The recorded period is 1948 - 1989. The primary target is to gather sufficient pieces of general information on these structures followed by news about the respective administrations and departments on the territory of the current Czech Republic.

#### **Suppression of Riots by Means of Force - Mgr. Patrik Virkner**

It records interventions of the prosecuting authorities of the former Communist Regime against demonstrations, strikes and other expressions of the civil commotion. The aim is among others to collect information on the less known turmoil suppressed by means of force in the years 1948 - 1989 excluding the events from the period 1968 - 1969 and 1988 - 1989 as they have been sufficiently described.

#### **Kidnapping by the State Security - Mgr. Patrik Virkner**

It documents a specific kind of operations of the State Security: kidnapping cumbersome persons (the Czechoslovak citizens as well as foreigners) from abroad to Czechoslovakia followed by their sentence or even possible propaganda exploitation or acquiring for collaboration.

The information regarding individual cases is usually collected accidentally, namely through oral or written history (newspaper articles, memoirs etc.) and by studying archives of the former State Security.

#### **Directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) as of the 8th January 1971 altering the Central Register of the Right-Wing Opportunists - Mgr. Jaroslav Vorel**

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia approved at their meeting on the 8th January 1971 a Directive according to which there was to be created a unified central register of the "representatives, exponents and bearers of the right-wing opportunism, organisers of the anti-party, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet campaigns and actions". In March 1974 there were a total of 6,335 persons on the list and over the years the number grew a bit. The purpose of the list was to gain and maintain a review of where the people assembled. At the same time there were created conditions for their isolation. The listed persons had to be removed from their top positions and there was a task to prevent them from their return to work in the state and economic authorities, institutions and organisations with political and ideological impact on the consciousness of civilians in the social, cultural and educational institutions and organisations and in the area of international relations. Being listed in the register significantly afflicted the persons - the affected were repeatedly dismissed from jobs, transferred to inferior positions, they were not able to find new jobs, a number of them said that as a result of such measures their children had not been admitted to secondary schools and universities.

The output of the documenting will be issued in form of a publication.

#### **The Executed Death Penalties in Czechoslovakia - Mgr. Jaroslav Vorel**

In the year 2001 ÚDV issued a publication called the "Executed Death Penalties in Czechoslovakia 1918 - 1989" by Otakar Liška & Co. Among others there was published a data file of the executed ones with 1207 names of persons condemned to death penalty by the Czech and Slovak courts (i.e. not only by the nazi occupational courts). These judgements related to all crimes, i.e. the criminal and



political ones. The publication will be completed, broadened and altered by data that have been possible to collect in between. Moreover, there will be issued a collection of works devoted only to the Czechoslovak citizens executed on the basis of political reasons. The Collection will among others also show photos and Curriculum Vitae of the executed ones.

**The Number of Officers and Collaborators of the Czechoslovak State Security - Mgr. Jaroslav Vorel**

The document attempts to record the number of secret collaborators and cadre officers of the Czechoslovak State Security in the 70 'and 80's of the 20th century including the related data. It actually means the number and type of operative files, the State Security operations, preventive measures etc. As the issues is very broad and difficult and due to fragmented extent archival documents the work will be fastidious and tedious.

**The Czechoslovak Judiciary 1948 - 1989 - Mgr. Jaroslav Vorel**

The ÚDV Headquarters decided to elaborate on the topic of activities of the Czechoslovak Judiciary in the years of lack of freedom 1948 - 1989. Currently it is a team of officials from the Office together with co-operators from the State Central Archive who work on the first part of the cycle recording the period 1948 - 1953.

Those years of the so-called "establishment period" of the Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia were a period of significant changes in the history of our country. The interferences obviously sensitively afflicted also the Czechoslovak judiciary. That, together with political and power authorities of the State, had a major share on the injustices caused to the Czechoslovak citizens during the period of the rule of the Communist Party. The most exclamatory wrongdoings were done during the first period 1948 - 1953, the period of operations of the state Court and the State Prosecuting Office, during the fabricated public political trials. According to the current research of the Office there were executed around 250 people of whom more than 80% on the basis of political reasons.

The Department of Documentation has processed the archival documents and has concluded the cases for their publishing. A significant impact is given to the professionalism of the texts.

ÚDV has already published 9 issues of the Collection SECURITAS IMPERII (also accessible on the ÚDV web site):

N. 1 - TS StB8), STASI Act, National Project "KLÍN"

N. 2 - Action "NORBERT", the State Security Technology, the IInd Adminsitration of the National Safety Force 1988 - 1989, Action "KLÍN" in the Style of the Party

N. 3 - Last Months: A Session of the State Security on the 20th July 1989 and its Implementation (Series of documents)

N. 4 - Organisation and Management of Sanctions in the CSSR: General Lorence's Operation Staff in the Years 1988 - 1989 (Series of documents, 3 issues)

N. 5 - November 1989 from the StB's Point of View, Action "PREVENCE", Action "IZOLACE", the Catholic Church in the Diploma Thesis of the State Security, Spying on External and Internal Opponents in 1989

N. 6 - Daily Situation News of the State Security from November and December 1989 (Editorial of Documents, 3 books)

N. 7 - The Fifties

N. 8 - Agents and the Foreign Countries

N. 9 - Agents and the Foreign Countries II

In 1999 ÚDV started issuing a new editorial series of ISSUES. Since then there has been published:

N. 1 - Prokop Tomek: The Czechoslovak Uranium 1945 - 1989

N. 2 - Otakar Liška & Co.: Executed Death Penalties in Czechoslovakia 1918 - 1989

N. 3 - Prokop Tomek: Two Studies about the Czechoslovak Penal System 1948 - 1989

N. 4 - Jan Kalous: The State Security Training Group in January and February 1950: The Offstage of the Case Čihošť

N. 5 - Jiří Plachý: The Case Fritz. The War Criminal Max Rostock as an Agent of the State Security.

Testimony Editorial Series - so far has been issued:

Karel Lešánovský: Sink or Swim. The Czechoslovak Scouting 1945 - 1989.

František Šedivý: Under the Deathtower. A testimony of a political prisoner.

Jiří Bílek: Helping Technical Battalions. One of the possible forms of abusing the Army for political prosecutions.

Karel Kaplan: Two Testimonies: The 1st Testimony of the State Security Investigator Doubek.

An integral part of the ÚDV outputs create publications in the press and cooperation on the preparation of documents for the television and the radio.

There was a very successful exhibition in 2001, showing the operative technology of the State Security, called "Not only did walls have ears". The public could see it in Prague, Pilsen, Ústí nad Labem, Jihlava, Bratislava, Košice, Bucurest, Seget and Berlin. Its presentation in Moscow is now under preparation.

1) ČSLA, Československá lidová armáda, trans. note

2) Lidové milice, trans. note

3) KPVCČ, Konfederace politických vězňů Československa, Confederation of the Prisoners of Conscience, trans. note

4) SNB, Sbor národní bezpečnosti, trans. note

5) SVS, Sbor vězeňské služby, trans. note

6) „Nejen stěny měly uši“, trans. note

7) ÚV KSČ, trans. note

8) StB - The State Security, trans. note

**Publications and articles published by the ÚDV**

Securitas Imperii - collection

Issues

Articles in the periodical press

Testimonies



#### SECURITAS IMPERII XIV

Agent „HRAČKA“

Dissolution of the People's Militia

Laušman in Belgrade

X th Administration of SNB (Corps of National Security)

#### SECURITAS IMPERII XIII

Bell or a Traitor's Story

Operation Europe

Incident of Jičín - September 1968

Operation ASSANACE

Intelligence Service of the Ministry of the Interior

#### SECURITAS IMPERII XII

Resistance Group of Jaromír Horák and Escape of Dr. Petr Zenkl

Major René Černý - a Forgotten Victim

Life and Time of the Interior Minister Rudolf Barák

The Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren and the State Security between 1957 and 1967

#### SECURITAS IMPERII XI

Collection as regards the Problems of the Roman-Catholic Church

Jiří Plachý: The State Security Investigation and Surveillance as regards the Roman-Catholic Church priests in the Litoměřice Diocese

Václav Vaško: Archbishop Beran - a Symbol of Resistance against Communism

Jiří Plachý: Bishop Trochta in the Hour of Great Trial

Adolf Rázek: Excommunication Decrees

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Collection relating the problems of relations of the czechoslovak communiste regime to the "internal enemy"

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Jiří Plachý: The Priest and Gardener Operation

Daniel Povolný: Operative Technology and the StB

Šárka Rokosová: Administrative Measures - One of the Forms of Persecution of Farmers by the Communist Regime

Jiří Št'astný: Active Reserves

Oldřich Tomek: Operation JAZZ

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#### SECURITAS IMPERII IX

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

Jiri 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)

Petr Cajthaml: The TV programme "Playing for high stakes". A fabricated story.

Jan Hanzlík: Czechoslovak emigration in the light of secret materials

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

Prokop Tomek: Operation MANUEL

Prokop Tomek: Jamming of foreign radio broadcasts to Czechoslovakia

#### SECURITAS IMPERII VIII

The agent REPO - a writer in services of the communist propaganda (Jiří Bašta)

The agent JÁNSKÝ - an Australian in services of the State Security and KGB (Petr Hrubý)

The general Jan Šejna - an interest person of the military counter-intelligence (Jan Kalous)

The agent LIGHT - a secret collaborator in the British reconnaissance patrol (Prokop Tomek)

Josef Frolík - a man at a wrong place (Prokop Tomek)

The agent LEV - a secret collaborator in the exile Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party (Patrik Wirkner)

#### SECURITAS IMPERII VII

The memorial volume relating to the problems of security services

The fifties in Czechoslovakia - the communism at the home scene (Václav Veber)

The case of Doctor Doležel and Co. - custody conditions of persons in the case Krčmaň (Prokop Tomek)

The metamorphosis of the agent A. A. Kotous or one of many (Ivo Fiedler)

An outline of the organisation and activities of the border armed forces in the years 1948 - 1951 (Martin Pulec)

Signature campaigns for peace in 1950 and 1951 (Boris Titzl)

The case of Bohumil Sixta executed in February 1952 (Jan Kalous)

Abductions of persons from Czechoslovakia by the soviet KGB (Petr Čuka)

The propagandiste utilisation of the case of the American émigré Professor G.S. Wheeler (Jiří Bašta)

The agency activity of Milena Marková (Martin Pulec)

The secret operative prison of the State Security in the street Wingerstrasse in Prague in the years 1951 - 1955 (Prokop Tomek)



Klement Gottwald at Vítkov - the embalming of the body in documents of the central committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Stanislav Červinka)

#### SECURITAS IMPERII VI

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Daily situation news of the State Security. (It contains documents about the monitoring of the situation by the State Security in individual regions in Bohemia and Moravia in November and December 1989)

#### SECURITAS IMPERII V

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Action PREVENANCE and IZOLACE

Catholic Church in disorientations of StB

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#### SECURITAS IMPERII IV

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Studies and articles

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Progress of the typology of StB files in instructions for their registration (Marián Gula, Zdeněk Vališ)

Documents

Speech of the authorised representative for STASI source materials

Main board of the counter-intelligence in documents (Pavel Žáček)

Act N. 231/1948 Coll. and the defensive intelligence service of the Czechoslovak army (Marta Fabšičová, Zdeněk Vališ)

Bibliography of Zdeněk Jelínek's works (Ladislav Jouza, Ondřej Schnabl)

Diverse

Antonín Kavan - Pillar of the socialist law and order (Adam Kretschmer)

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Action KLÍN in the style of the party (Rebeka Křížanová)

First message about activities of the federal envoy for the State Security Service's documentation of the former German Democratic Republic (Zdeněk Vališ)

Ad: Turn of types of collaborators of the counter-intelligence StB in guidances on security agency work (Zdeněk Vališ)

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Transformation of technical sections of the Ministry of the Interior 1948 - 1963 (Radek Schovánek)

StB and „illegal documents“ in the eighties (Petr Placák)

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National project KLÍN (Pavel Žáček)

Annotation to STASI ACT (Milan Hulík)

STASI ACT (translation)

Diverse

Galery of chiefs I - Karel Vykypěl (Rebeka Křížanová)

Action TOMAN (Josef Slanina)

Deportation of Augustin Vološin (Petr Čuka)

Belated profile (Olga S. Hrubá)

Criminal offences of members of some repressive bodies in the fifties (Zdeněk Vališ)

#### Issues

Issue No. 1 - The Czechoslovak uranium 1945 - 1989 (published: 20.1.2000)

Issue No. 2 - Executed death penalties in Czechoslovakia 1918 - 1989 (published: 6.9.2000) - still being completed

Issue No. 3 - Two studies about the Czechoslovak penal system 1948 - 1989 (published: 19.1.2001)

Issue No. 4 - The State Security training group in January and February 1950 - the offstage of the case Čihošť (published: 4.7.2001)

Issue No. 5 - The case Fritz - The war criminal MAX ROSTOCK as an agent of the State Security (published: 28.1.2002)

Issue No. 6 - Adolf Rázek: StB + JUSTICE - Instruments of the class struggle in the action BABICE (published: 1.9.2003)



- Issue No. 7** - Patrik Benda: Digest of volumes and files of the internal intelligence head office of the StB in 1989 (published: 10.9.2003)
- Issue No. 8** - Jaroslav Vorel, Alena Šimánková & group: The Czechoslovak Justice in 1948-1953 in Documents, Part I (published: 23.12.2003)
- Issue No. 9** - Jaroslav Vorel, Alena Šimánková and Lukáš Babka: The Czechoslovak Justice in 1948-1953 in Documents, Part II (published: 22.3.2004)
- Issue No. 10** - Jaroslav Vorel, Alena Šimánková and Lukáš Babka: The Czechoslovak Justice in 1948-1953 in Documents, Part III (published: 13.12.2004)
- Issue n. 11** - P. Dintuš: The Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren in STB Agency Elaboration (published: 29.6.2004)
- Issue n. 12** - N. Pavelčíková: The Roma in the Czech Lands between 1945 and 1989 (published: 20.4.2006)
- Issue No. 13** - Martin Pulec - Organisation and Activities of the Armed Border Guard. Lists of persons who lost their lives at the State Border between 1945 and 1989 (published: 29.7.2006)
- Issue No. 14** - Czechoslovak Security Services against Radio Free Europe, "Target ALFA" (published: 15.11.2006)
- Issue No. 15** - The study deals with the development of relationship of the totalitarian Communist regime to one of a large groups of its victims - female prisoners of 1950s and 1960s in Czechoslovakia. (published: 15.12.2006)

### Articles

- Shreddings of documents of the State Security (StB) in November and December 1989 (published: 1.2.2000)
- A view of the Czechoslovak prison equipments in 1948 - 1989 (published: 30.11.1999)

### Testimony

- Karel Lešanovský - Sink or swim (published: 7.11.2000)
- František Šedivý - Under the deathtower (published: 8.1.2002)
- Jiří Bilek - Helping Technical Battallions** (published: 23.9.2002)
- Karel Kaplan - The State Security about themselves** (Testimony of investigator Bohumil Doubek) (published: 25.10.2002)
- Vladimír Bystrov - Kidnappings of Czechoslovak citizens to the Soviet Union between 1945 and 1955** (published: 10.12.2003)
- František Hanzlík - The Intelligence Agency of Defence in the Political Power Struggle between 1945 and 1950** (published: 23.12.2003)
- Jan Masaryk (Reflections on his death)** (published: 1.6.2005)
- František Hanzlík - Case Adolf Püchler (Testimony of the Agent OBZ (Defence Intelligence Service) about unlawful money procurement via Intelligence Service of the Ministry of the Interior)** (published: 1.6.2006)

### Chosen laws

- The General Declaration of Human Rights
- The Act N. 261/2001 Coll. about repayment of a single indemnification to national resistance fighters, political prisoners and persons concentrated to military labour camps for racial and religious motives and about the amendment of the Act N. 39/2000 Coll. stipulating a single amount of money to members of Czechoslovak external armed forces and allied armies during 1939 - 1945
- The Act N. 327/1997 Coll. amending the Act N. 140/1961 Coll. (criminal law)
- The Government Decree N. 165/1997 Coll. of 25 June 1997 about repayment of a single indemnification to reduce some injustices caused by the communist regime
- The Act N. 140/1996 Coll. of 26 April 1996 about opening of the State Security files
- The Adjudication N. 14/1994 Coll. of the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic
- The Act N. 198/1993 Coll. of 9 July 1993 about the unlawful character of the communist regime and about the opposition to it
- The Act N. 279/1992 Coll. of the Czech National Council of 28 April 1992 about some further preconditions for the execution of some offices secured by designation or appointment of servicemen of the Police of the Czech Republic and of the Prison Service
- The Act N. 480/1991 Coll. of 13 November 1991 about the period of the lack of freedom
- The Act N. 451/1991 Coll. of 4 October 1991 laying down some further preconditions for the execution of some offices in the apparatus of the state of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic
- The Act N. 87/1991 Coll. of 21 February 1991 about the out-of-court rehabilitations
- The Constitutional Act N. 497/1990 Coll. of 16 November 1990 about the reversion of property of the Socialist Youth Organisation to the people of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic
- The Constitutional Act N. 496/1990 Coll. of 16 November 1990 about the reversion of property of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to the people of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic
- The Act N. 119/1990 Coll. of 23 April 1990 about the court rehabilitation

### Documents

- The Government Decree N. 22/1953 Coll. of April 17, 1953 about the regulation of pensions from the social security and about the maintenance of persons hostile to the people's democracy social order
- The summary report about recovery of damages occurred by the exceptional situation on the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (published: 04.09.2001)
- The record of the meeting of leaders of parties and governments of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union which took place in Moscow August 18, 1968 (source: the ÚDV - 20.08.2001)
- Directive on Legislation of the ČSSR to Emigration from March 16th, 1977
- Resolution of the ČSSR Government N. 58 from March 16th, 1977
- Directive on Legislation of the ČSSR to Citizens Staying Abroad without Residency Permit of Czechoslovak Authorities

### **Information about cases - Graphs (to 1. 6. 2008)**



 (<https://www.facebook.com/UstavProStudiumTotalitnichRezimu>)



(<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxTWJzssjzpM0pqhQ7loHQ>)

 ([https://www.instagram.com/ustr\\_cr/](https://www.instagram.com/ustr_cr/))

 (<https://www.ustrcr.cz/en/feed/>)

 (<https://www.ustrcr.cz/o-nas/zakon-c-181-2007-sb/>)

Vlastní vyhle



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## LAW NO. 181/2007 COLL.

## RESEARCH

### ZÁKON Č. 181/2007 SB. ZE DNE 8. ČERVNA 2007 O ÚSTAVU PRO STUDIUM TOTALITNÍCH REŽIMŮ A O ARCHIVU BEZPEČNOSTNÍCH SLOŽEK A O ZMĚNĚ NĚKTERÝCH ZÁKONŮ

Změna: 160/2008 Sb. Změna: 167/2012 Sb. Změna: 250/2014 Sb.

#### PREAMBULE

Ten, kdo nezná svou minulost, je odsouzen ji opakovat. Parlament České republiky, vědom si povinnosti vyrovnat se s následky totalitních a autoritativních režimů 20. století, vyjadřuje vůli zkoumat a připomínat důsledky činnosti zločinných organizací založených na komunistické a nacistické ideologii, které v letech 1938 – 1945 a 1948 – 1989 prosazovaly potlačování lidských práv a odmítaly principy demokratického státu. Poznání historických pramenů a dalších svědectví o uvedených režimech a

(</en/typ-projektu/research-and-documentation-projects/>)

#### EDUCATION



událostech k nim vedoucích umožňuje lépe pochopit důsledky systematického ničení tradičních hodnot evropské civilizace, vědomého porušování lidských práv a svobod, morálního a hospodářského úpadku provázeného justičními zločiny a terorem proti nositelům odlišných názorů, nahrazení fungujícího tržního hospodářství direktivním řízením, destrukcí tradičních principů vlastnického práva, zneužívání výchovy, vzdělávání, vědy a kultury k politickým a ideologickým účelům a bezohledného ničení přírody. Vzdělání občanů o těchto tématech přispívá k upevnování demokratických tradic a rozvoje občanské společnosti, současně napomáhá naplňování ideálů spravedlnosti, popsání zločinů a pojmenování jejich organizátorů a vykonavatelů. Parlament České republiky při vědomí

- zachování paměti o ohromném množství obětí, ztrát a škod, které utrpěl český národ a další národy na území České republiky v dobách totalitních diktatur,
- vlastenecké tradice společenského odporu proti okupaci a projevům totalitarismu, které byly projevem občanů v boji za svobodu a demokracii, při obraně lidských práv a lidské důstojnosti,
- povinnosti stíhat zločiny proti míru, lidskosti a válečné zločiny,
- povinnosti státu učinit zadost všem, kteří byli poškozeni státem, jenž porušoval lidská práva, mezinárodní právo i vlastní zákony a
- povinnosti státu v maximální míře zpřístupnit utajovanou činnost bezpečnostních složek totalitních a autoritativních režimů jako výraz svého přesvědčení, že žádné protiprávní konání totalitního či autoritativního režimu proti občanům nemůže být chráněné tajemstvím ani nesmí být zapomenuto, se usnesl na tomto zákoně:

(<http://www.dejepis21.cz/eng>)

## POPULARIZATION

(</en/typ-publikace/foreign-language-publications/>)

# ČÁST PRVNÍ ÚSTAV PRO STUDIUM TOTALITNÍCH REŽIMŮ A ARCHIV BEZPEČNOSTNÍCH SLOŽEK

## HLAVA I ÚVODNÍ USTANOVENÍ

### § 1

Tento zákon upravuje zřízení a činnost Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů (dále jen "Ústav") a Archivu bezpečnostních složek (dále jen "Archiv"), požadavky na zaměstnance Ústavu a Archivu a podmínky předání dokumentů z období komunistické totalitní moci Archivu.

### § 2

Pro účely tohoto zákona se rozumí a) dobou nesvobody období od 30. září 1938 do 4. května 1945), b) obdobím komunistické totalitní moci úsek československých dějin od 25. února 1948 do 29. prosince 1989 a dále doba tomuto časovému úseku předcházející, v níž probíhaly děje týkající se příprav k totalitnímu uchopení moci Komunistickou stranou Československa, c) bezpečnostní složkou Federální ministerstvo vnitra, Ministerstvo vnitra České socialistické republiky s výjimkou útvarů vykonávajících výhradně civilně-správní činnost, Sbor národní bezpečnosti



s výjimkou útvarů vykonávajících funkce státních archivů, Sbor nápravné výchovy, Pohraniční stráž, vojska Ministerstva vnitra, zpravodajská správa Generálního štábu Československé lidové armády, odbor vnitřní ochrany Sboru nápravné výchovy Ministerstva spravedlnosti České socialistické republiky a jejich předchůdci v období komunistické totalitní moci.

## HLAVA II ÚSTAV PRO STUDIUM TOTALITNÍCH REŽIMŮ

### § 3

- (1) Zřizuje se Ústav se sídlem v Praze.
- (2) Ústav je organizační složkou státu, do jejíž činnosti lze zasahovat pouze na základě zákona.
- (3) Ústav je účetní jednotkou. Činnost Ústavu je hrazena ze samostatné kapitoly státního rozpočtu.

### § 4

#### Ústav

- a) zkoumá a nestranně hodnotí dobu nesvobody a období komunistické totalitní moci, zkoumá antidemokratickou a zločinnou činnost orgánů státu, zejména jeho bezpečnostních složek, a zločinnou činnost Komunistické strany Československa, jakož i dalších organizací založených na její ideologii,
- b) analyzuje příčiny a způsob likvidace demokratického režimu v období komunistické totalitní moci, dokumentuje účast domácích a zahraničních osob na podpoře komunistického režimu a odporu proti němu,
- c) získává a zpřístupňuje veřejnosti dokumenty vypovídající o době nesvobody a období komunistické totalitní moci, zejména o činnosti bezpečnostních složek a formách pronásledování i odporu,
- d) převede bez zbytečného odkladu převzaté dokumenty do elektronické podoby,
- e) dokumentuje nacistické a komunistické zločiny,
- f) poskytuje veřejnosti výsledky své činnosti, zejména zveřejňuje informace o době nesvobody, o období komunistické totalitní moci, o činech a osudech jednotlivců, vydává a šíří publikace, pořádá výstavy, semináře, odborné konference a diskuse,
- g) spolupracuje s vědeckými, kulturními, vzdělávacími a dalšími institucemi za účelem výměny informací a zkušeností v odborných otázkách,
- h) spolupracuje se zahraničními institucemi nebo osobami, které mají obdobné zaměření.

### § 5

- (1) Ústav je oprávněn zpracovávat osobní údaje v rozsahu nezbytném pro plnění úkolů Ústavu.



- (2) Státní orgány, organizační složky státu, orgány územní samosprávy, státní příspěvkové organizace a příspěvkové organizace územních samosprávných celků, jakož i jimi spravované archivy, které mají v držení dokumenty a archiválie z doby nesvobody a období komunistické totalitní moci vztahující se k úkolům Ústavu, jsou povinny bez zbytečného odkladu poskytnout Ústavu bezplatně potřebnou součinnost. Ústav je oprávněn na vlastní náklady pořizovat kopie uvedených dokumentů a archiválií.

## § 6

Orgány Ústavu jsou Rada Ústavu (dále jen "Rada") a ředitel Ústavu (dále jen "ředitel").

## § 7

- (1) Nejvyšším orgánem Ústavu je Rada, která se skládá ze sedmi členů volených a odvolávaných Senátem Parlamentu České republiky (dále jen "Senát").
- (2) Návrhy kandidátů na členy Rady předkládají Senátu Poslanecká sněmovna, prezident republiky a občanská sdružení nebo jiné právnické osoby, jejichž předmětem činnosti je zkoumání historie, archivnictví, výchova, vzdělávání nebo ochrana lidských práv, anebo občanská sdružení sdružující účastníky odboje proti nacismu nebo odboje nebo odporu proti komunismu nebo bývalé politické vězně (dále jen "sdružení").
- (3) Z navržených kandidátů zvolí Senát dva členy Rady z kandidátů navržených Poslaneckou sněmovnou, jednoho člena Rady z kandidátů navržených prezidentem republiky a čtyři členy Rady z kandidátů navržených sdruženími.
- (4) Členové Rady jsou voleni na funkční období 5 let. Nikdo nemůže být zvolen více než dvakrát za sebou.
- (5) Členem Rady může být zvolena fyzická osoba, která je způsobilá k právním úkonům a je spolehlivá a bezúhonná.
- (6) S funkcí člena Rady je neslučitelná funkce prezidenta České republiky, poslance, senátora, člena vlády, soudce, státního zástupce, člena Nejvyššího kontrolního úřadu a člena bankovní rady České národní banky. Členství v Radě je neslučitelné s členstvím v politické straně nebo v politickém hnutí.
- (7) Členství v Radě zaniká
  - a) uplynutím funkčního období člena Rady,
  - b) dnem následujícím po dni doručení písemného prohlášení člena Rady o vzdání se funkce předsedovi Senátu,
  - c) úmrtím člena Rady,
  - d) dnem nabytí právní moci rozsudku, kterým byl člen Rady zbaven způsobilosti k právním úkonům nebo kterým byla jeho způsobilost k právním úkonům omezena,



- e) dnem nabytí právní moci rozsudku, kterým byl člen Rady odsouzen pro úmyslný trestný čin,
  - f) dnem následujícím po dni přijetí usnesení Senátu o odvolání člena Rady.
- (8) Senát odvolá člena Rady,
    - a) který přestal splňovat podmínku neslučitelnosti funkce,
    - b) vyšlo-li najevo, že čestné prohlášení člena Rady o jeho spolehlivosti bylo nepravdivé.
  - (9) Senát může odvolat člena Rady, nevykonává-li po dobu delší než šest měsíců svoji funkci.

## § 8

Rada ze svých členů volí předsedu a místopředsedu a odvolává je z funkce. Jednání Rady svolává a řídí její předseda a v době jeho nepřítomnosti její místopředseda. K platnosti usnesení Rady je třeba souhlasu nadpoloviční většiny všech jejích členů. Rada přijme jednací řád, ve kterém stanoví podrobná pravidla svého jednání.

## § 9

- (1) Do působnosti Rady náleží
  - a) stanovit metody pro naplňování úkolů Ústavu,
  - b) jmenovat a odvolávat ředitele a dohlížet na jeho činnost,
  - c) schvalovat organizační řád Ústavu a další vnitřní předpisy Ústavu,
  - d) schvalovat roční plán činnosti Ústavu,
  - e) zřizovat vědeckou radu jako odborný poradní orgán ředitele pro badatelskou činnost Ústavu a na návrh ředitele jmenovat její členy a schvalovat její jednací řád,
  - f) schvalovat podklady pro návrh rozpočtu a závěrečného účtu Ústavu,
  - g) schvalovat výroční zprávu o činnosti Ústavu a předkládat ji k projednání Senátu,
  - h) rozhodovat o odvolání proti rozhodnutí Ústavu,
  - i) sledovat a vyhodnocovat zabezpečení přístupu k dokumentům a archiváliím uloženým v Archivu a výsledky předkládat jednou ročně k projednání Senátu.
- (2) Rada je oprávněna požádat vládu ve výjimečných případech o diplomatickou podporu při získávání přístupu k důležitým dokumentům uchovávaným v archivech cizích států, které se týkají zaměření Ústavu.

## § 10

Členství v Radě je veřejnou funkcí<sup>2</sup>). Členové Rady jsou odměňováni podle zvláštního právního předpisu<sup>3</sup>).



**§ 11**

- (1) V čele Ústavu stojí ředitel. Řediteli přísluší
  - a) zajišťovat zpracování podkladů pro všechny záležitosti, jež jsou v působnosti Rady, předkládat tyto záležitosti k projednání a rozhodnutí Radě a vykonávat rozhodnutí Rady,
  - b) účastnit se jednání Rady; je oprávněn požádat předsedu Rady o svolání jejího zasedání s návrhem pořadu jednání,
  - c) po projednání s Radou jmenovat a odvolávat ředitele Archivu.
- (2) Předpokladem pro výkon funkce ředitele je jeho spolehlivost, bezúhonnost a ukončené vysokoškolské vzdělání v magisterském studijním programu.

**HLAVA III ARCHIV BEZPEČNOSTNÍCH SLOŽEK****§ 12**

- (1) Zřizuje se Archiv se sídlem v Praze.
- (2) Archiv je správní úřad, který je přímo řízený Ústavem.
- (3) V čele Archivu stojí ředitel Archivu, kterého jmenuje a odvolává po projednání s Radou ředitel; jeho výběr, jmenování a odvolání se řídí zákonem o státní službě. Ředitel se považuje za služební orgán ředitele Archivu a je oprávněn dávat řediteli Archivu příkazy k výkonu státní služby podle zákona o státní službě.
- (4) Předpokladem pro výkon funkce ředitele Archivu je jeho spolehlivost, bezúhonnost a ukončené vysokoškolské vzdělání v magisterském studijním programu archivního nebo historického směru nebo v příslušném speciálním oboru.
- (5) Archiv je účetní jednotkou a je součástí rozpočtové kapitoly Ústavu.

**§ 13**

- (1) Archiv
  - a) zpřístupňuje a zveřejňuje dokumenty a archiválie týkající se bezpečnostních složek podle zákona o zpřístupnění svazků vzniklých činností bývalé Státní bezpečnosti a podle zákona o archivnictví a spisové službě,
  - b) zabezpečuje přístup k dokumentům a archiváliím náležejícím do jeho péče a poskytuje nezbytnou pomoc a informace státním orgánům příslušným k bezpečnostnímu řízení, popřípadě k šetření podle zákona o ochraně utajovaných informací, zpravodajským službám České republiky k plnění jejich úkolů a orgánům činným v trestním řízení pro účely trestního řízení,
  - c) kontroluje výkon spisové služby u Ústavu,
  - d) provádí výběr archiválií ve skartačním řízení u Ústavu a u držitelů dokumentů vzniklých z činnosti bezpečnostních složek v období komunistické totalitní moci, pokud jde o tyto dokumenty,



- e) provádí výběr archiválií mimo skartační řízení u dokumentů nabídnutých Ústavu nebo Archivu darem nebo ke koupi,
  - f) rozhoduje o námitkách proti protokolu podaných původcem nebo vlastníkem dokumentu, u kterého provádí výběr archiválií,
  - g) rozhoduje o podání badatele, kterému nebylo umožněno nahlížení do archiválií nebo pořizování výpisů, opisů, kopií archiválií v analogové podobě nebo replik archiválií v digitální podobě náležejících do jeho péče,
  - h) ukládá sankce za správní delikty ukladatelů archiválií v Archivu podle zákona o archivnictví a spisové službě,
  - i) vyhledává v archiváliích náležejících do jeho péče dokumenty pro potřeby správních úřadů a ostatních organizačních složek státu, orgánů územních samosprávných celků, právnických a fyzických osob, pořizuje z nich opisy, kopie nebo repliky,
  - j) umožňuje za podmínek stanovených zákonem o archivnictví a spisové službě nahlížet do archiválií náležejících do jeho péče,
  - k) vede příslušnou evidenci archiválií,
  - l) plní na úseku archivnictví úkoly vyplývající z mezinárodních smluv.
- (2) Archiv na úseku péče o archiválie
    - a) pečuje o archiválie bezpečnostních složek z období komunistické totalitní moci, archiválie a dokumenty převzaté od subjektů, které je spravovaly přede dnem předání Archivu podle § 14 odst. 1, archiválie a dokumenty získané darem nebo koupí a dokumenty a archiválie vzniklé z činnosti vlastní,
    - b) přijímá za Českou republiku nabídky ke koupi, k darování a úschově archiválií a uzavírá za Českou republiku příslušné smlouvy,
    - c) provádí prověrku fyzického stavu archivních kulturních památek a národních kulturních památek, pokud jsou umu svěřeny do péče,
    - d) provádí inventuru archiválií vyhlášenou Ministerstvem vnitra,
    - e) spolupracuje s ostatními archivy a rozvíjí styky s vědeckými, kulturními, školskými a dalšími institucemi za účelem výměny zkušeností v odborných otázkách, ve vědeckém bádání a kulturně výchovném, hospodářském a vlastivědném využívání archiválií,
    - f) provádí vědeckou a výzkumnou činnost v oblasti archivnictví, pomocných věd historických a příbuzných vědních oborů,
    - g) zřizuje specializovanou knihovnu pro obor archivnictví a výkonu spisové služby,
    - h) vykonává vydavatelskou a publikační činnost v oboru archivnictví a výkonu spisové služby, dějin správy, pomocných věd historických a historie,
    - i) zajišťuje ve spolupráci s Národním archivem konzervaci a restaurování archiválií,



- j) podílí se na sestavování celostátních tematických soupisů archiválií organizovaných Ministerstvem vnitra.
- (3) Archiv je oprávněn zpracovávat osobní údaje v rozsahu nezbytném pro plnění svých úkolů.

#### § 14

- (1) Ministerstvo vnitra, Ministerstvo obrany včetně Vojenského zpravodajství, Ministerstvo spravedlnosti, Bezpečnostní informační služba a Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace předají Archivu k prvnímu dni sedmého kalendářního měsíce následujícího po dni vyhlášení tohoto zákona evidenční a registrační pomůcky, archivní fondy, včetně agenturních, operativních, vyšetřovacích a kádrových svazků nebo spisů, archivní sbírky i jednotlivé archiválie a dokumenty vzniklé činností bezpečnostních složek a Komunistické strany Československa a organizací Národní fronty působících v těchto složkách v období od 4. dubna 1945 do 15. února 1990, které jsou v jejich držení. Ministerstvo vnitra předá rovněž archiválie vzniklé po 1. lednu 1990 týkající se činností souvisejících se správou archiválií bezpečnostních složek.
- (2) Odstavec 1 se nevztahuje na dokumenty a archiválie vzniklé z činnosti bezpečnostních složek, které obsahují utajované informace a orgán uvedený v odstavci 1 je nezbytně potřebuje k plnění svých úkolů. Dokumenty a archiválie uvedené ve větě první předá orgán uvedený v odstavci 1 Archivu neprodleně po zrušení stupně utajení.
- (3) Archiválie podle odstavce 1 musí být zaevidovány v evidenci Národního archivního dědictví, a to nejpozději do pěti let ode dne účinnosti tohoto zákona.

#### § 15

Archiv může odepřít nahlížení do archiválií a poskytování kopií, opisů a výpisů z nich, u nichž byl zrušen stupeň utajení, pokud obsahují informace i nadále důležité pro ochranu ústavního zřízení, významných ekonomických zájmů, bezpečnost a obranu České republiky. O odvolání proti rozhodnutí o odepření rozhoduje ředitel Archivu

#### § 16

- (1) Archiv je na vyžádání Rady povinen předkládat jí zprávy a poskytovat vysvětlení umožňující jí sledovat a vyhodnocovat zabezpečení přístupu k dokumentům a archiváliím a nahlížení do archiválií uložených v Archivu. Rada je oprávněna seznamovat se s případy odepření nahlížení do archiválií Archivem podle § 15; přitom je Archiv povinen poskytnout Radě potřebnou součinnost.
- (2) Člen Rady je povinen zachovávat mlčenlivost o informacích tvořících obsah archiválie, u které Archiv odepřel nahlížení, a to i po skončení členství v Radě. O zproštění mlčenlivosti člena Rady rozhoduje v těchto případech Senát.



**§ 17**

Dnem 1. ledna 2030 se Archiv stává součástí Národního archivu.

**HLAVA IV SPOLEČNÁ USTANOVENÍ****§ 18**

Vedoucím zaměstnancem Ústavu přímo podřízeným řediteli a vedoucím zaměstnancem Archivu přímo podřízeným řediteli Archivu se může stát pouze osoba spolehlivá a bezúhonná. U ostatních zaměstnanců Ústavu a Archivu se vyžaduje splnění předpokladů pro výkon funkce ve státních orgánech podle zákona o některých dalších předpokladech pro výkon funkce ve státních orgánech<sup>4</sup>).

**§ 19 Spolehlivost a bezúhonnost**

- (1) Za spolehlivého se pro účely tohoto zákona považuje ten, kdo v době od 25. února 1948 do 15. února 1990 nebyl
  - a) členem nebo kandidátem Komunistické strany Československa nebo Komunistické strany Slovenska,
  - b) absolventem vysokých škol politických, bezpečnostních a vojenských a školení obdobných směrů ve státech, které byly smluvní stranou Varšavské smlouvy<sup>5</sup>),
  - c) příslušníkem nebo zaměstnancem bezpečnostních složek anebo evidovaným spolupracovníkem bezpečnostních složek s výjimkou základní nebo náhradní vojenské činné služby,
  - d) příslušníkem nebo spolupracovníkem cizí zpravodajské služby státu, který byl smluvní stranou Varšavské smlouvy<sup>5</sup>).
- (2) Za bezúhonného nelze pro účely tohoto zákona považovat toho, kdo byl pravomocně odsouzen pro úmyslný trestný čin, pokud jeho odsouzení nebylo zahazeno anebo pokud se na něj z jiného důvodu hledí, jako by nebyl odsouzen.
- (3) Skutečnosti podmiňující spolehlivost podle odstavce 1 písm. a), b) a d) se dokládají čestným prohlášením. Skutečnosti podle odstavce 1 písm. c) se dokládají osvědčením vydaným Ministerstvem vnitra podle zvláštního zákona upravujícího některé další předpoklady pro výkon funkcí ve státních orgánech<sup>4</sup>) a skutečnosti podle odstavce 1 písm. c), které se osvědčením neosvědčují, se dokládají čestným prohlášením. Spolehlivost neprokazují osoby narozené po 1. prosinci 1971. Podmínka bezúhonnosti podle odstavce 2 se dokládá výpisem z evidence Rejstříku trestů, který nesmí být starší než 3 měsíce.

**HLAVA V PŘECHODNÁ USTANOVENÍ****§ 20**

Do doby jmenování ředitele Archivu podle § 12 odst. 3 vykonává tuto funkci prozatímní ředitel, kterého jmenuje ke dni účinnosti tohoto zákona ministr vnitra; prozatímní ředitel musí splňovat podmínky pro výkon funkce ředitele Ústavu podle § 12 odst. 4.



**§ 21**

- (1) Výkon práv a povinností z pracovněprávních vztahů zaměstnanců České republiky zařazených k výkonu práce v Ministerstvu vnitra, Ministerstvu obrany včetně Vojenského zpravodajství, Ministerstvu spravedlnosti, Bezpečnostní informační službě, Úřadu pro zahraniční styky a informace a Policii České republiky-Úřadu dokumentace a vyšetřování zločinů komunismu přechází k prvnímu dni sedmého kalendářního měsíce následujícího po dni vyhlášení tohoto zákona na Archiv, pokud tito zaměstnanci vykonávají činnosti, které ode dne účinnosti tohoto zákona vykonává Archiv, a pokud splňují podmínky podle § 18.
- (2) Správní řízení týkající se zpřístupnění dokumentů předaných Archivu vedená podle zákona o zpřístupnění svazků vzniklých činností bývalé Státní bezpečnosti a podle zákona o archivnictví a spisové službě zahájená Ministerstvem vnitra, Ministerstvem obrany včetně Vojenského zpravodajství, Ministerstvem spravedlnosti, Bezpečnostní informační službou a Úřadem pro zahraniční styky a informace před prvním dnem sedmého kalendářního měsíce následujícího po dni vyhlášení tohoto zákona a před tímto dnem pravomocně neskončená dokončí Archiv.

## **ČÁST DRUHÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O ZPŘÍSTUPŇOVÁNÍ SVAZKŮ VZNIKLÝCH ČINNOSTÍ BÝVALÉ STÁTNÍ BEZPEČNOSTI**

**§ 22**

Zákon č. 140/1996 Sb., o zpřístupnění svazků vzniklých činností bývalé Státní bezpečnosti, ve znění zákona č. 107/2002 Sb. a zákona č. 342/2006 Sb., se mění takto:

1. V § 2 se odstavce 2 až 8 zrušují a zároveň se zrušuje označení odstavce 1.
2. V § 3 písm. a) se slova "(dále jen "ministerstvo")" zrušují.
3. V § 3 písm. i) se za dosavadní text vkládají slova "v případě Hlavní správy rozvědky Sboru národní bezpečnosti (I. správa) se za osobu evidovanou dále považuje osoba, o které byl v uvedeném období evidován svazek v kategoriích ideový spolupracovník, důvěrník a důvěrný styk".
4. V nadpisu nad § 4 se slova "v působnosti Ministerstva vnitra" zrušují.
5. V § 4 odst. 1 úvodní části ustanovení se slova "Ministerstvo je povinn" nahrazují slovy "Archiv bezpečnostních složek (dále jen "Archiv") je povinen" a slova "občana České republiky, který" se nahrazují slovy " , která".
6. V § 4 odst. 1 písm. b) bodě 1 se slova "nejde-li o cizince," zrušují.
7. V § 4 odst. 2 se slovo "ministerstvo" nahrazuje slovem "Archiv".



8. V § 5 úvodní části ustanovení se slova “Ministerstvo je dále povinno” nahrazují slovy “Archiv je dále povinen”.
9. V § 5 písm. d) se slovo “ministerstvem” nahrazuje slovem “Archivem”.
10. V § 6 se nadpis zrušuje.
11. V § 6 odst. 1 se slovo “povinnno” nahrazuje slovy “Archiv povinen sdělit informace o existenci dokumentů a zpřístupnit zachované dokumenty vzniklé z činnosti”.
12. V § 6 odst. 1 písm. a) se slova “Ministerstvo obrany sdělit informace o existenci dokumentů a zpřístupnit zachované dokumenty vzniklé z činnosti” zrušují.
13. V § 6 odst. 1 písm. b) se slova “Ministerstvo spravedlnosti sdělit informace o existenci dokumentů a zpřístupnit zachované dokumenty vzniklé z činnosti” zrušují.
14. V § 6 se odstavec 2 zrušuje. Dosavadní odstavec 3 se označuje jako odstavec 2.
15. V § 6 odstavec 2 zní: “(2) Na postup při zpřístupnění dokumentů uvedených v odstavci 1 se vztahují obdobně příslušná ustanovení o zpřístupnění dokumentů Statní bezpečnosti.”.
16. V § 7 odst. 1 se slova “Ministerstvo a Ministerstvo obrany vydají” nahrazují slovy “Archiv vydává”.
17. V § 7 odst. 2 se slova “Ministerstvo spravedlnosti vydá” nahrazují slovy “Archiv vydává”.
18. V § 7 odst. 3 se slova “Ministerstvo a Ministerstvo obrany průběžně vydávají” nahrazují slovy “Archiv průběžně vydává”.
19. V § 8 odst. 1 se slova “podle § 4 a 5” nahrazují slovy “podle § 4 až 6” a slovo “ministerstvu” se nahrazuje slovem “Archivu”.
20. V § 8 odst. 2 písm. c) se slovo “ministerstvem” nahrazuje slovem “Archivem”.
21. V § 9 se slovo “ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
22. V § 10 odst. 1 se slovo “ministerstvem” nahrazuje slovem “Archivem”.
23. V § 10 odst. 2 se slova “ministerstvo sdělilo” nahrazují slovy “Archiv sdělil”.
24. V § 10 odst. 3 se slova “orgán Poslanecké sněmovny” nahrazují slovy “Rada Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů”.
25. V § 10a odst. 1 se slovo “Ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
26. V § 10a odst. 2 se slovo “ministerstvu” nahrazuje slovem “Archivu” a slova “ministerstvo povinno” se nahrazují slovy “Archiv povinen”.
27. V § 10b se slovo “ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
28. V § 10c odst. 1 se slovo “Ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
29. V § 10c odst. 2 se slovo “ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
30. V § 10d odst. 1 a 2 se slovo “ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.
31. V § 10d odst. 3 se slova “Ministerstvo není povinno” nahrazují slovy “Archiv není povinen”.
32. V § 10d odst. 4 se slovo “ministerstvo” nahrazuje slovem “Archiv”.



33. § 11 se včetně nadpisu a poznámky pod čarou č. 7 zrušuje.
34. V § 12 se slova ” , s výjimkou postupu podle § 11 tohoto zákona” zrušují.

### § 23 Přejídné ustanovení

Dnem nabytí účinnosti tohoto zákona přecházejí na Archiv bezpečnostních složek práva a povinnosti správce informačních systémů dokumentů provozovaných Ministerstvem vnitra, Ministerstvem obrany a Ministerstvem spravedlnosti podle § 10d a § 6 odst. 2 zákona č. 140/1996 Sb., o zpřístupnění svazků vzniklých činnostmi bývalé Státní bezpečnosti, ve znění zákona č. 107/2002 Sb.

## ČÁST TŘETÍ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O ARCHIVNICTVÍ A SPISOVÉ SLUŽBĚ

### § 24

Zákon č. 499/2004 Sb., o archivnictví a spisové službě a o změně některých zákonů, ve znění zákona č. 413/2005 Sb., zákona č. 444/2005 Sb. a zákona č. 112/2006 Sb., se mění takto:

1. V § 18 odst. 3, § 28 odst. 4 a 5, § 32 odst. 5, § 43 písm. b), § 61 odst. 1, § 62 odst. 1 a v § 75 odst. 5 a 6 se za slova “Národní archiv” vkládají slova ” , Archiv bezpečnostních složek”.
2. V § 25 odst. 1 písm. b), § 44 písm. q), § 73 odst. 1 písm. c) a n) a v § 74 písm. d) a n) se za slova “Národnímu archivu” vkládají slova “ , Archivu bezpečnostních složek”.
3. V § 28 odst. 2 a 3, § 31 odst. 3, § 32 odst. 1 písm. b), odst. 3 a 4, § 44 písm. c), d) a e) a v § 72 odst. 1 se za slova “Národního archivu” vkládají slova ” , Archivu bezpečnostních složek”.
4. V § 31 odst. 1 se slova “nebo Národního archivu” nahrazují slovy ” , Archivu bezpečnostních složek nebo Národního archivu”.
5. V § 32 odst. 5 se za slova “Národním archivu” vkládají slova ” , Archivu bezpečnostních složek”.
6. V § 37 odst. 6 se slova “bývalé Státní bezpečnosti” nahrazují slovy “bezpečnostních složek podle zákona o Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů a o Archivu bezpečnostních složek”.
7. V § 42 odst. 2 se za písmeno a) vkládá písmeno b), které zní: “b) Archiv bezpečnostních složek,”. Dosavadní písmena b) až e) se označují jako písmena c) až f).
8. V § 46 odst. 1 písm. m) se slova “Národní archiv” nahrazují slovy “Archiv bezpečnostních složek nebo státní oblastní archiv”.
9. V § 46 odst. 2 písm. a) se za slova “České republiky” vkládají slova “s výjimkou těch, o něž pečuje Archiv bezpečnostních složek,.”.
10. V § 71 odst. 1 písm. a) se za bod 1 vkládá bod 2, který zní: “2. Archivu bezpečnostních složek,”. Dosavadní body 2 a 3 se označují jako body 3 a 4.



11. V 71 odst. 1 písm. c) se na konci textu bodu 5 tečka nahrazuje čárkou a doplňuje se písmeno d), které zní: “d) Archiv bezpečnostních složek u Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů.”.
12. V § 85 odst. 2 ve větě třetí se slovo “Podrobnosti” nahrazuje slovy “Další podrobnosti”.
13. V příloze č. 2 bodě 1 se na konci písmene p) tečka nahrazuje čárkou a doplňuje se písmeno q), které zní: “q) dokumenty vzniklé z činnosti bezpečnostních složek v období komunistického totalitního režimu.”.

## **ČÁST ČTVRTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O PLATU A DALŠÍCH NÁLEŽITOSTECH SPOJENÝCH S VÝKONEM FUNKCE PŘEDSTAVITELŮ STÁTNÍ MOCI A NĚKTERÝCH STÁTNÍCH ORGÁNŮ A SOUDCŮ A POSLANCŮ EVROPSKÉHO PARLAMENTU**

### **§ 25**

Zákon č. 236/1995 Sb., o platu a dalších náležitostech spojených s výkonem funkce představitelů státní moci a některých státních orgánů a soudců a poslanců Evropského parlamentu, ve znění zákona č. 138/1996 Sb., zákona č. 287/1997 Sb., zákona č. 155/2000 Sb., zákona č. 231/2001 Sb., zákona č. 309/2002 Sb., zákona č. 420/2002 Sb., zákona č. 362/2003 Sb., zákona č. 427/2003 Sb., zákona č. 49/2004 Sb., zákona č. 359/2004 Sb., zákona č. 626/2004 Sb., zákona č. 127/2005 Sb., zákona č. 361/2005 Sb., zákona č. 388/2005 Sb. a zákona č. 189/2006 Sb., se mění takto:

1. V § 1 písm. f) se za slova “televizní vysílání” vkládají slova “, člena, místopředsedy a předsedy Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů”.
2. V části druhé se za hlavu sedmou vkládá hlava osmá, která zní:  
“HLAVA OSMÁ NÁLEŽITOSTI ČLENA, MÍSTOPŘESEDY A PŘESEDY RADY ÚSTAVU PRO STUDIUM TOTALITNÍCH REŽIMŮ  
Plat § 27c Členu Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů náleží plat určený z platové základny platovým koeficientem ve výši 0,44. § 27d Místopředsedovi Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů náleží plat určený z platové základny platovým koeficientem ve výši 0,48. § 27e Předsedovi Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů náleží plat určený z platové základny platovým koeficientem ve výši 0,51.”.

## **ČÁST PÁTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O POJISTNÉM NA SOCIÁLNÍ ZABEZPEČENÍ A PŘÍSPĚVKU NA STÁTNÍ POLITIKU ZAMĚSTNANOSTI**

### **§ 26**

V § 3 odst. 1 písm. b) zákona č. 589/1992 Sb., o pojistném na sociální zabezpečení a příspěvku na státní politiku zaměstnanosti, ve znění zákona č. 307/1993 Sb., zákona č. 241/1994 Sb., zákona č. 160/1995 Sb., zákona č. 18/2000 Sb., zákona č. 132/2000 Sb., zákona č. 309/2002 Sb., zákona č.



362/2003 Sb., zákona č. 424/2003 Sb., zákona č. 425/2003 Sb., zákona č. 359/2004 Sb., zákona č. 436/2004 Sb., zákona č. 168/2005 Sb., zákona č. 361/2005 Sb. a zákona č. 189/2006 Sb., se v bodu 8 za slova “členové Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání,” vkládají slova “členové Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů,”.

## **ČÁST ŠESTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O VEŘEJNÉM ZDRAVOTNÍM POJIŠTĚNÍ A O ZMĚNĚ A DOPLNĚNÍ NĚKTERÝCH SOUVISEJÍCÍCH ZÁKONŮ**

### **§ 27**

V § 5 písm. a) zákona č. 48/1997 Sb., o veřejném zdravotním pojištění a o změně a doplnění některých souvisejících zákonů, ve znění zákona č. 18/2000 Sb., zákona č. 176/2002 Sb., zákona č. 309/2002 Sb., zákona č. 362/2003 Sb., zákona č. 424/2003 Sb., zákona č. 425/2003 Sb., zákona č. 85/2004 Sb., zákona č. 359/2004 Sb., zákona č. 436/2004 Sb., zákona č. 168/2005 Sb., zákona č. 361/2005 Sb. a zákona č. 189/2006 Sb., se v bodu 9 za slova “členové Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání,” vkládají slova “členové Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů,”.

## **ČÁST SEDMÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O DŮCHODOVÉM POJIŠTĚNÍ**

### **§ 28**

V § 5 odst. 1 písm. i) zákona č. 155/1995 Sb., o důchodovém pojištění, ve znění zákona č. 134/1997 Sb., zákona č. 224/1999 Sb., zákona č. 18/2000 Sb., zákona č. 132/2000 Sb., zákona č. 116/2001 Sb., zákona č. 362/2003 Sb., zákona č. 424/2003 Sb., zákona č. 359/2004 Sb., zákona č. 436/2004 Sb., zákona č. 168/2005 Sb., zákona č. 361/2005 Sb., zákona č. 109/2006 Sb. a zákona č. 189/2006 Sb., se za slova “členové Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání,” vkládají slova “členové Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů,”.

## **ČÁST OSMÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O NEMOCENSKÉM POJIŠTĚNÍ**

### **§ 29**

Zákon č. 187/2006 Sb., o nemocenském pojištění, ve znění zákona č. 585/2006 Sb., se mění takto:

1. V § 5 písm. a) se v bodu 10 za slova “členové Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání,” vkládají slova “členové Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů,”.
2. V § 92 odst. 2 písm. k) se za slova “Úřad Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání” vkládají slova “, členů Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů”.



## ČÁST DEVÁTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O ORGANIZACI A PROVÁDĚNÍ SOCIÁLNÍHO ZABEZPEČENÍ

### § 30

Zákon č. 582/1991 Sb., o organizaci a provádění sociálního zabezpečení, ve znění zákona č. 590/1992 Sb., zákona č. 37/1993 Sb., zákona č. 160/1993 Sb., zákona č. 307/1993 Sb., zákona č. 241/1994 Sb., zákona č. 118/1995 Sb., zákona č. 160/1995 Sb., zákona č. 134/1997 Sb., zákona č. 306/1997 Sb., zákona č. 93/1998 Sb., zákona č. 225/1999 Sb., zákona č. 356/1999 Sb., zákona č. 360/1999 Sb., zákona č. 18/2000 Sb., zákona č. 29/2000 Sb., zákona č. 132/2000 Sb., zákona č. 133/2000 Sb., zákona č. 155/2000 Sb., zákona č. 159/2000 Sb., zákona č. 220/2000 Sb., zákona č. 238/2000 Sb., zákona č. 258/2000 Sb., zákona č. 411/2000 Sb., zákona č. 116/2001 Sb., zákona č. 353/2001 Sb., zákona č. 151/2002 Sb., zákona č. 263/2002 Sb., zákona č. 265/2002 Sb., zákona č. 309/2002 Sb., zákona č. 320/2002 Sb., zákona č. 518/2002 Sb., zákona č. 362/2003 Sb., zákona č. 424/2003 Sb., zákona č. 425/2003 Sb., zákona č. 453/2003 Sb., zákona č. 53/2004 Sb., zákona č. 167/2004 Sb., zákona č. 281/2004 Sb., zákona č. 359/2004 Sb., zákona č. 436/2004 Sb., zákona č. 501/2004 Sb., zákona č. 168/2005 Sb., zákona č. 361/2005 Sb., zákona č. 381/2005 Sb., zákona č. 413/2005 Sb., zákona č. 24/2006 Sb., zákona č. 70/2006 Sb., zákona č. 81/2006 Sb., zákona č. 109/2006 Sb., zákona č. 112/2006 Sb., zákona č. 161/2006 Sb., zákona č. 189/2006 Sb., zákona č. 214/2006 Sb., zákona č. 267/2006 Sb. a nálezu Ústavního soudu vyhlášeného pod č. 405/2006 Sb., se mění takto:

1. V § 36 se na konci písmene za) tečka nahrazuje čárkou a doplňuje se písmeno zb), které zní: “zb) členů Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů Ústav pro studium totalitních režimů.”.
2. V § 38 odst. 1 se slova “y) a z)” nahrazují slovy “y) až zb)”.

## ČÁST DESÁTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONA O ZAMĚSTNANOSTI

### § 31

V § 25 odst. 1 písm. o) zákona č. 435/2004 Sb., o zaměstnanosti, se za slova “členem Rady pro rozhlasové a televizní vysílání,” vkládají slova “členem Rady Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů nebo členem Rady Českého telekomunikačního úřadu,”.

## ČÁST JEDENÁCTÁ ZMĚNA ZÁKONÍKU PRÁCE

### § 32

Zákon č. 262/2006 Sb., zákoník práce, ve znění zákona č. 585/2006 Sb., se mění takto:



1. 1. V § 124 odst. 3 se ve sloupci “Stupeň řízení” v řádku “4. stupeň řízení” za slovy “Veřejného ochránce práv” slovo “a” nahrazuje čárkou a na konci textu se doplňují slova “a ředitel Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů”.
2. 2. V § 303 odst. 1 písm. b) se za bod 14 vkládá nový bod 15, který zní: “15. Ústavu pro studium totalitních režimů,”. Dosavadní bod 15 se označuje jako bod 16.

## ČÁST DVANÁCTÁ ÚČINNOST

### § 33

Tento zákon nabývá účinnosti prvním dnem prvního kalendářního měsíce následujícího po dni vyhlášení, s výjimkou ustanovení § 13 odst. 1 písm. a) a b) a části druhé, které nabývají účinnosti prvním dnem sedmého kalendářního měsíce následujícího po dni vyhlášení. Vlček v. r. Klaus v. r. Topolánek v. r. \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Čl. 1 odst. 2 ústavního dekretu prezidenta republiky č. 11/1945 Úř. věst. čsl. (příloha k vyhlášce č. 30/1945 Sb.), o obnovení právního pořádku. 2) Vládní nařízení č. 31/1945 Sb., jímž se stanoví konec doby nesvobody pro obor předpisů o obnovení právního pořádku. 3) Zákon č. 236/1995 Sb., o platu a dalších náležitostech spojených s výkonem funkce představitelů státní moci a některých státních orgánů a soudců a poslanců Evropského parlamentu, ve znění pozdějších předpisů. 4) Zákon č. 451/1991 Sb., kterým se stanoví některé další předpoklady pro výkon některých funkcí ve státních orgánech a organizacích České a Slovenské Federativní Republiky, České republiky a Slovenské republiky, ve znění pozdějších předpisů. 5) Smlouva o přátelství, spolupráci a vzájemné pomoci mezi Albánskou lidovou republikou, Bulharskou lidovou republikou, Maďarskou lidovou republikou, Německou demokratickou republikou, Polskou lidovou republikou, Rumunskou lidovou republikou, Svazem sovětských socialistických republik a Československou republikou, sjednaná ve Varšavě dne 14. května 1955 a publikovaná pod č. 45/1955 Sb.



# Institute of National Remembrance

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# The tasks of the Institute of National Remembrance

The tasks of the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (IPN) are to research and popularise the modern history of Poland and to investigate crimes from 8<sup>th</sup> November 1917, throughout the Second World War and the communist period. The Institute was established by the Sejm of the Republic of Poland. It has been active since 2000.

The Institute of National Remembrance consists of:

- an academic research institution,
- an education centre and a publishing house,
- an extensive archive of the 20<sup>th</sup> century history of Poland,
- a commission prosecuting perpetrators of crimes committed during both the German and Communist totalitarian regimes,
- a vetting office,
- an institution that searches for burial places of national heroes,
- an institution that commemorates important Polish historical events, places and figures.

The Institute is headed by the President appointed by the Sejm with the Senate's consent. Dr. Jarosław Szarek has been the President of the IPN since 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2016. The IPN Council, which consists of nine members, is an advisory body to the President. The Institute of National Remembrance has local offices in eleven Polish cities.



President of the IPN Dr. Jarosław Szarek



The Institute's Custodian of National Remembrance prize is awarded annually





An IPN educational event



Educational board games published by the IPN

## Education

The National Education Office disseminates knowledge of the events in the post-partition and modern history of Poland; those that have been the most important for the Polish Nation. The institute organises classes at schools, workshops for teachers, lectures, seminars, competitions, and hiking trips. It prepares exhibitions, concerts, film screenings, websites and modern educational materials for teachers and their students. Moreover, the National Education Office collects interviews with witnesses of important historical events and makes such materials available to the general public. It also organises campaigns and media events in order to popularise knowledge of modern Polish history.



039 "The Szczecin Shipyard. Not only Political History" exhibition



# Research

The **Historic Research Office** disseminates knowledge and conducts academic research on the post-partition history of Poland and the Polish nation, including the history of Polish emigrants. It initiates research projects, organises conferences, seminars and releases academic publications and materials to popularise historical knowledge. It also commemorates significant events in the history of Poland.

# Archives

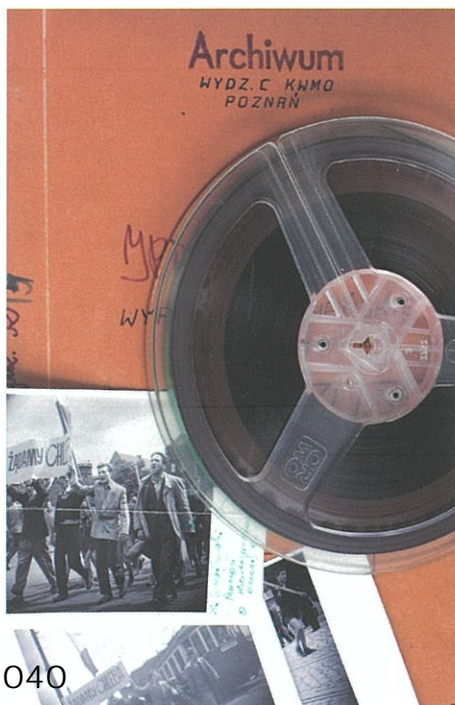
The **Archive of the Institute of National Remembrance** collects, elaborates on, and discloses materials related to the history of the Polish Nation between 1917 and 1990, i.e. mainly under the German occupation and during the communist period. The Institute acquired the files of the communist organs of repression and the documents of the Second World War German occupational authorities. They are now accessible to the victims of repression, journalists, and public institutions. The IPN archival resources consist of over 91 km of files.



The IPN Archive



A selection of the IPN's publications





# Investigation of crimes

The prosecutors at the IPN **Chief Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation** prosecute the perpetrators of German and communist crimes, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. They conduct investigations even if the perpetrators are no longer alive, in order to clarify all of the circumstances and identify the victims.

## Search

The **Office of Search and Identification** looks for unidentified burial sites of the soldiers struggling for independence and victims of totalitarian oppression from the period between 8<sup>th</sup> November 1917 and 31<sup>st</sup> July 1990, and restores the memory of those whom the communist authorities wanted to condemn to oblivion. A team of historians, archaeologists, forensic experts and geneticists conducts research and exhumations in many places in Poland.



Excavation work on the „Ł” lot

The public is especially interested in the work on lot „Ł” of the Powązki Military Cemetery in Warsaw, where between 1948-56 communists hid the bodies of nearly 300 victims, several dozen of whom have already been identified. These were usually soldiers of the anti-communist underground, heroes of the Polish struggle for freedom.



## Vetting

The **Vetting Office** examines the vetting declarations of candidates to the most important public offices with regard to their truthfulness. Persons born before 1<sup>st</sup> August 1972 have to submit information on whether they collaborated with communist security services. The confession of such an act itself is not a punishable offence, but a false representation in this regard may result in exclusion from holding a public office for several years. The purpose of this is the transparency of public life. The office publishes four catalogues on the Internet: communist security service offices, persons investigated by security services before 1989, persons holding management functions during the Polish People's Republic, and the people who currently hold the most important public offices.



## Monuments and memorials

---

The task of the Office for Commemorating the Struggle and Martyrdom is to commemorate historical events, places and figures in Poland and abroad as well as to honour the struggle and martyrdom sites of other nations from the period 1917-1990 in the Republic of Poland.



The Palmiry Mausoleum

## International cooperation

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The Institute of National Remembrance is a member of the European Network of Official Authorities in Charge of the Secret-Police Files and the Platform of European Memory and Conscience. Cooperation with international partners results in academic conferences, publications and exchange of files, as well as numerous educational projects addressed to Poles living abroad.



**INSTITUTE OF  
NATIONAL  
REMEMBRANCE**

Institute of National Remembrance  
Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes  
against the Polish Nation

ul. Wółoska 7, 02-675 Warszawa  
phone: +48-22 581 85 22,  
fax: +48-22 581 85 24

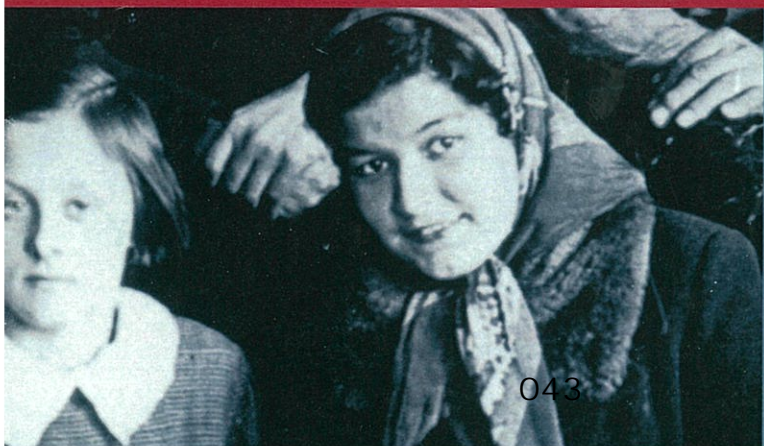
sekretariat.ipn@ipn.gov.pl  
www.ipn.gov.pl





# CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON THE VICTIMS OF WORLD WAR II

OF THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE – COMMISSION  
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE POLISH NATION





Sajbronia Hauerco, A

bnia 10<sup>ty</sup>. dostalimy ja  
stora wolecie we troje  
w rocznic wyjazdu pan  
w rocznic wielkiego smutku  
i prosyba od Was, taw  
urpania to. Pysio vgro  
dobrymi cukierkami a  
stani na 100 umptke  
masz sobie i takie dob  
mamusia i bratkoie  
dobrze jadl tam - u  
pysnosci pielonie pi  
a crieocryjndi catyge  
bytam mu wicrowa  
i rapomina wce  
sam parat odp





Poles deported to the village of Berezovka, Kazakhstan, 1940

## Dear Readers,

One of the primary objectives of the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN), according to the preamble to the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation dated December 18, 1998, has been “to ensure remembrance of the enormity of the number of victims, the losses and damages suffered by the Polish people during World War II and after it ended”. This legacy has both a collective and an individual dimension. Hardly any families in Poland have not experienced repressions on the part of either the German or the Soviet occupiers in the past, and almost every family had to face the death of a loved one during that time.

The fate of many individuals remains a mystery until today. It is for that reason that the Institute for National Remembrance has been supporting documentation projects aimed at gathering knowledge about the fate of Polish citizens living in the shadow of the two great occupying powers. Our research is still far from complete, even though we have already managed to obtain information about millions of people.

Knowledge of the history our ancestors is a valuable commodity. Our very identity is shaped by our past – not just in a collective sense, but also individually, since every family has its own legacy.

*Łukasz Kamiński*  
Łukasz Kamiński, PhD

President of the Institute of National Remembrance





Graves of the individuals murdered by Russian forces during their retreat from Lviv, 1941

Photo: AIPN

„Bearing in mind the need to ensure the remembrance of the enormity of the number of victims, the losses and damages suffered by the Polish people during World War II and after it ended”, as stated in the preamble to the Act on the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation dated December 18, 1998 (Dz. U. [the Journal of Laws] for year 1998, No. 155, item 1016), at the beginning of the year 2014, pursuant to the decision of Łukasz Kamiński – President of the Institute of National Remembrance, the Center for Information on the Victims of World War II has been established within the Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records.

The “Index of the Repressed” Database

The primary task of the newly established entity is to disseminate information on the victims of Nazi German and Soviet repressions during World War II and following the end thereof on the basis of the archival records which remain in the possession of the Institute. Most of those who apply to the Institute are the victims of oppression who wish to establish evidence of this fact, individuals seeking information on their lost relatives as well as researchers specializing in the history of World War II. The establishment of the Centre has made it possible



for the procedures on the release of information and access to archival records to become streamlined.

The Centre also strives to obtain new documents related to the repressions which have taken place in the past. The International Tracing Service (ITS) database in Bad Arolsen (Germany) as well as the "Index of the Repressed" online and internal databases acquired by the Institute from the KARTA Centre constitute an invaluable addition to the Institute inventory, register and records. The Institute remains the sole administrator of these useful applications.

The Centre for Information on the Victims of World War II is run by a team of experienced employees of the IPN Archive. During their queries they do not limit their search exclusively to the resources of the Institute, providing the interested parties with suggestions on other archival resources – both domestic and international – which may contain information on the missing individuals.

## Victims of the German occupation

Documents pertaining to the repressions and crimes perpetrated by Nazi Germany against the Poles and other nations in years 1939-1945 remain part of the resources collected by IPN's predecessor – Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, subsequently taken over by the Institute of National Remembrance – Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation. The Archive of the Chief Commission contains a total of 3500 running metres of inventories, files and records.

The documentation includes both the materials produced by the security authorities and bodies of the Third Reich, including the Reich Ministry of Justice (Reichsjustizministerium), the Reich Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Auswärtiges Amt), the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei), the Reich Security Head Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt), the State Secret Police (Geheime Staatspolizei) as well as documents prepared by the Chief Commission itself and by various international institutions, including, inter alia, the United Nations War Crimes Commission



Photo: APN

Roll call for children at the prisoner camp at Przemysłowa street in Łódź, December 1942





Jewish labourers during body search, Warsaw 1943

Photo: APFN

and the US Nuremberg Military Tribunals. The documents referred to above are supplemented by archival materials obtained by the Chief Commission as a result of multipartite cooperation with international institutions and Polish state archives as well as materials provided by private individuals.

The records acquired from the Chief Commission contain many priceless documents, such as the report on the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto prepared by Jürgen Stroop, the journal of governor-general Hans Frank or the diaries of Johann Paul Kremer, an SS physician working at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. The collected archival materials have been used, *inter alia*, in the course of the trials which have taken place following the end of World War II before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg as well as in the course of criminal proceedings before the Supreme National Tribunal (including the trials of Rudolf Höss and the personnel of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp). Other documents of extraordinary value are the original materials from the Auschwitz-Birkenau, Buchenwald, Dachau, Gross-Rosen, Mauthausen, Mittelbau, Ravensbrück and Sachsenhausen concentration camps as well as the collection of prison files from the period between 1944 and 1956 which contain, *inter alia*, the prisoner's personal records of cavalry captain Witold Pilecki.

Apart from German-language documents, the archives also contain the records from criminal proceedings initiated pursuant to the decree issued by the Polish Committee of National Liberation (PKWN) issued



Photo: Stanislaw Dąbrowiecki / APFN

Rudolf Höss in the dock before the Supreme National Tribunal in Warsaw, March 1947.





### Beschreibung.

(Die zutreffenden Angaben sind zu unterstreichen)

1. Größe: 1 m 60 cm
2. Gestalt: (stark, untersezt, schlank, schwächlich).
3. Schulterneigung: (schräg, waagrecht).
4. Gesicht: (Farbe, Form, Fülle).
5. Stirn: (sehr hoch, sehr niedrig, zurückweichend senkrecht, vorspringend).
6. Haar: (Farbe: hell-, mittel-, dunkelblond-, braun, schwarz, rot, grau, graugemischt, weiß).
7. Bart: (Farbe: hell-, mittel-, dunkelblond-, braun, schwarz, rot, grau graugemischt, weiß),  
Form: Schnurr-, Spitz-, Vollbart.
8. Auge: (blau, grau, gelb, hell-, dunkelbraun, schwarzbraun).
9. Augenbrauen: (wenn vom Kopfhair abweichend, gefärbt): .....
10. Nase: (eingebogen, gradlinig ausgebogen, winkliggebogen, wellig), Besonderheiten (Vorsprung, sehr groß, sehr klein, sehr dick, sehr spitz, aufgestülpt, schief [nach rechts links], stark sichtbare oder verdeckte Nasenscheidewand, Adler-, Trinkernase).
11. Ohren: (sehr groß, sehr klein, sehr schmal, dreif-, viereckig, rund, oval, abstehend, sehr anliegend),  
Ohrkläppchen, (zwickelförmig, rechtwinklig, bogenförmig, freihängend, durchlöcher, durchrissen).
12. Mund: (sehr klein, sehr groß, dünne Lippen, aufgeworfene Lippen).
13. Zähne: (vollständig, lückenhaft, aufliegend groß oder klein, schräg gestellt, falsches Gebiß oben oder unten, Füllungen).

Photo. AIPN

Identification card of a person arrested by the Gestapo, Gdansk 1942

on August 31, 1944 (decree on the punishment of fascist and Nazi criminals guilty of murder and persecution of civilians and prisoners of war as well as of the traitors of the Polish nation) as well as prosecution files of cases which have been suspended or discontinued pursuant to the said decree and the evidence against Nazi criminals and persons accused of collaborating with the occupying power. Of particular significance within this group of archival materials are – among others – the documents pertaining to the trial of Erich Koch, the former Gauleiter of East Prussia, as well as to individuals sentenced for making public statements on the truth behind the Katyn massacre.

In years 1945-1988, the Commission has collected documentation which remains unique on a global scale, comprising approximately 900 fonds, 270 historical inventories, 20 auxiliary inventories (including, inter alia, the personal files of Nazi war criminals – approximately 1 000 000 files in total – used for the purposes of preparing applications for extradition as well as indictments in criminal proceedings before the Polish courts), 1800 microfilms, about the same number of banners and posters as well as 120 000 photographs. The electronic database of the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen serves as a valuable supplement to the inventory, register and records of the Institute.

### The Database of the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen

The International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen has been established in order to conduct search and registration operations with respect to individuals who went missing during World War II. Since the commencement of its operations – which has taken place even before the hostilities have ceased – the Service has been collecting various documents which, today, make up a massive resource comprising 26 000 running metres of files. The process of digitalization of these materials has begun more than a decade ago, facilitating access to the resources in question through a dedicated database. IPN remains the only institution in Poland – and one of only a few in the world – which has access to the full version of this unique application.

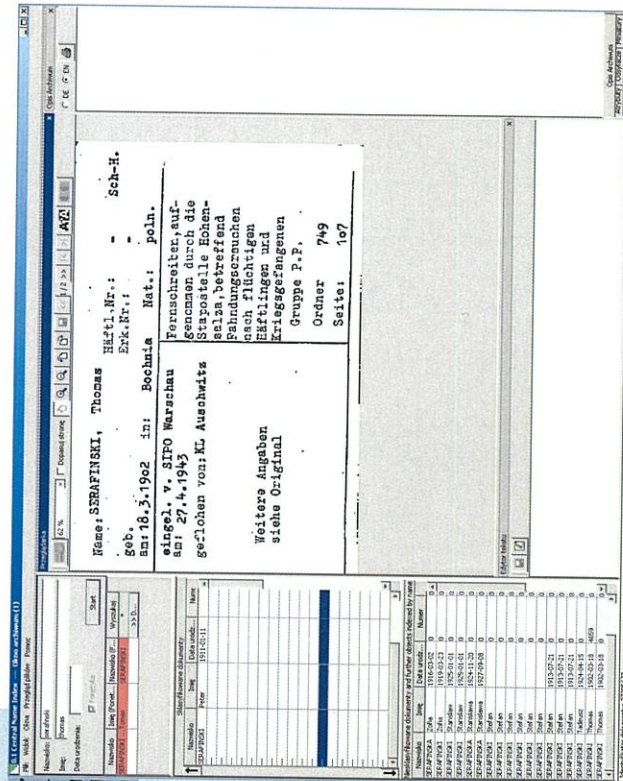
Access to the application in question was made possible due to the fact that on March 7, 2000, the Republic of Poland signed the 1955 Bonn Agreements, being the only country of the former Soviet bloc to have done so; another important factor has been the amendment of the said Agreements on May 16, 2006, which conferred upon all treaty signatories the entitlement to gain access to the digital copies of the Bad Arolsen archives. In 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



of the Republic of Poland decided to provide the Institute of National Remembrance in Warsaw with the digitalized version of the materials obtained.

The database of the International Tracing Service consists of three sections. Section one contains scanned documents pertaining to individuals detained in prison facilities and concentration camps in the Third Reich and in countries occupied by the Germans. The second section comprises materials pertaining to foreign nationals registered and employed within the German territory during World War II. These materials include employment documentation, residence registration cards, civil registry office files and so forth. The third section contains post-war materials on the so-called displaced persons (DPs) i.e. refugees who were forced to leave their countries of origin during the war. The documentation in question contains information on their stay in transit camps, the aid they have received and their subsequent fate, i.e. repatriation or emigration.

### The Database of the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen



The application contains records referring to the fate of more than 17 000 000 people. The Central Index of Names – a digitalized inventory which forms the basis for every query in the database – contains approximately 50 000 000 files, making the database an extremely valuable tool for every query.

# Victims of the Soviet Occupation

Information on the fate of Polish citizens in the eastern regions of the Second Polish Republic and in the USSR in the period between 1939 and 1956 can be found in the so-called eastern files archive located in the IPN Headquarters, comprising over 30 running metres (i.e. 2249 archival units of printed copies and nearly 700 archival units of digital copies of the documentation obtained from a variety of institutions, including the Main Information Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Russian National Military Archive in Moscow, the Separate State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kiev, the Lithuanian Special Archive in Vilnius or the Archive of the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs. These materials are supplemented by 2.84 running metres (549 archival units) of documentation dedicated to Soviet oppression against both the Polish nation and other nations in the period between 1939 and 1956, collected and provided

Refugees in the Eastern Borderlands, September 1939



Photo. AIPN



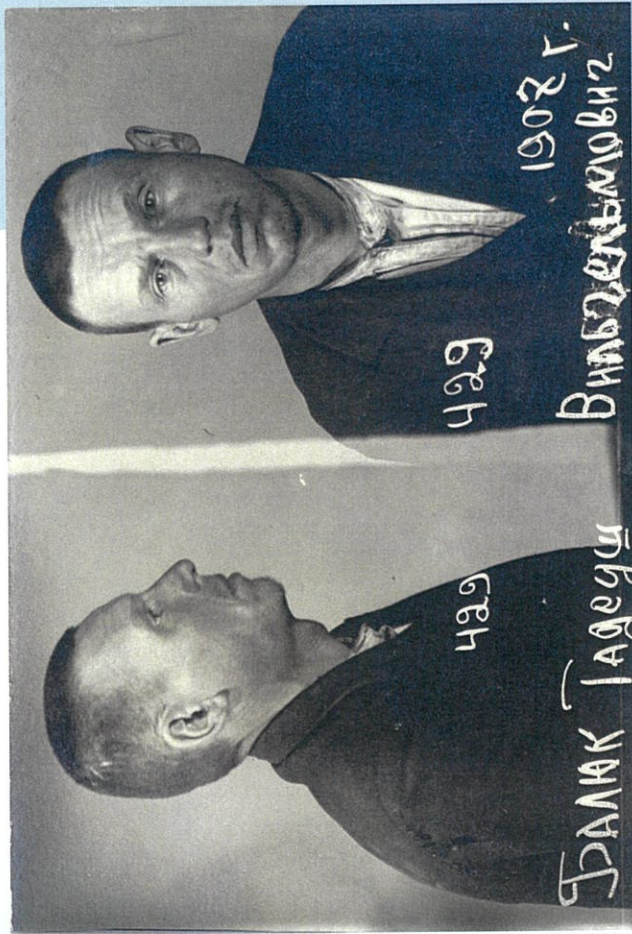


Photo. AIPN

Identification photograph  
of an individual persecuted  
by Soviet authorities

to the Institute by Mr. Jędrzej Tucholski, investigator of the Katyn Forest massacre and a long-time employee of the Institute, as well as by 4.85 running metres (569 archival units) of materials pertaining to the massacre in Katyn which the Institute has received from the Polish Underground Movement Study Trust London.

The archival records of the Institute in Warsaw contain documents prepared by the Red Army, the security bodies and authorities of the USSR as well as of individual Soviet republics – the Belorussian, Lithuanian and Ukrainian republics. The archives in question contain a plethora of extremely valuable and fascinating documents, such as the list of Polish citizens interned in Lithuania (including State Police officers and soldiers of the Border Protection Corps – KOP), documentation of criminal and investigative proceedings instigated against Polish citizens (pertaining, *inter alia*, to members of Polish independence movements operating within the territory of the Second Polish Republic), reports of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD) dedicated to the activities and liquidation of Polish underground organizations or the quantitative records of railway transports of Polish POWs held in Kozielsk, Ostaszków and Starobielsk.

The most substantial – and most significant – acquisition in recent years has been the documentation provided by the KARTA Centre. Pursuant to the agreement concluded on April 30, 2013 between the



Photo. AIPN

Polish POWs in Soviet captivity in 1939



Institute of National Remembrance and the KARTA Centre, the Institute has taken over the control of the "Index of the Repressed" research programme pertaining to the documentation of the fate of individuals (both Polish nationals and citizens of other countries) persecuted by the Soviet authorities after September 17, 1939. The archival records of the Institute in Warsaw now contain, inter alia, more than 30 000 original personal surveys collected in the course of implementation of the "Index of the Repressed" programme, copies of documents from the archives of the "Memorial" Society in Moscow (a Russian non-governmental organization dedicated to documenting and disseminating information on the victims of communist-era political repressions), including press articles and lists of persons, registration forms and surveys for the "Book of Victims of the Siberian Exiles Association" as well as numerous copies of lists of persons from the Eastern Archive.

### The "Index of the Repressed" Database

The idea for the establishment of the "Index of the Repressed", a comprehensive, digital database of the individuals persecuted in the Soviet Union, first appeared in January 1988, a few weeks before the Eastern Archive – one of the agendas of the KARTA Centre – has commenced its activities. The primary objective of the Index has been to collect and preserve various testimonies of individuals who have found themselves under Soviet occupation, in prisons, labour camps or in exile – statements, diaries, letters, photographs, keepsakes and so forth. Initially the information had been collected mostly in the form of personal surveys, filled in by the victims of Soviet oppression or their families, as well as on the basis of information found in the testimonies and memoirs collected in the Eastern Archive. At a later stage, the decision to establish an electronic database was adopted. Digitalized data derived from personal surveys as well as from source materials found in post-Soviet archives which were being acquired from the 1990s through the "Memorial" Society in Moscow have formed the basis of the so-called internal database – the "Index of the Repressed". At present, this database contains approximately 1 200 000 records.

Verified biographical notes containing basic personal information, information on the forms of oppression the given individual has faced in the USSR as well as reference numbers of archive sources in which the given individual appears have been published by the KARTA Centre in subsequent volumes of the "Index of the Repressed" publishing series. In years 1995-2013, a total of 21 books divided into 29 volumes have been published. From September 2001 onwards, verified infor-

prejem wie w tym  
wie. Serdecznie  
poddziękuję  
Wład  
Dobrym wieczorem  
C.C.P. Bogu Kozłowski  
Ciebie w swoim  
Normobliki Kuzna #18  
Czasem cię  
Kozłowski.

Kozielski 21. XI. 39.  
Kochani,  
jestem zadowolony. Wie-  
kiem już dli jestem  
wygadane m stwie  
po wami, Drog, wiecie  
niepokoje a Dawidki  
czy porocisz jej do  
dubliwa. Ostatnio  
była w Petygini ubok  
Rozege. Jężeli wie  
wyjechała do Rumunii  
porocisz przed swistami  
wojownikij porocisz  
do domu, Moje

wielkie porocisz dostawie  
na Niemcowych wojny  
jakobinski (ten koby  
mieszkał w swistach).  
On wie zowniej co stalo  
zisz z kuznem, u ketygnu  
ubok imygi wazy  
był jutra Dawidki  
i wieje. Moje wie  
popychawie ude wie  
magrody za dostawie  
wie tych wazy. Prosz  
bardzo o wpięty med  
mieszkaniam. Kwie  
fajniejste szę

w brichiniarce w prawej  
palcie, Porocisz zisz  
na monotonim języku  
mamy kowomego  
wie placie, jętkoweg  
man, lew trichu  
wie ja dpingi wpięci.  
Prosz serdecznie o  
wpięty med Dawidki  
do moje porocisz.  
Prosz o wiadomosci  
o waszym porocisz  
i porocisz (Kozłowski  
Stachem) oraz na  
tematy porocisz

Letter from a Polish POW detained in Kozielsk, November 1939

Photo: AIPN



Sybir, dnia 18. II. 41.

Wajdrobnice, Hauerico, Anuni i Obrewygnsi!

Dnia 10. II. dostalimy pismo od Was, row  
 ptoia wleciecie we swoje obicieczimy.  
 W rocznik wyjarodu wasnego k domu,  
 A rocznik wielkiego smutku wasnego spawita  
 piu przyspa od Was, tawca subelna, przyspa  
 i wypaniata. Pysio wprauwie ciezysy sig  
 do bymni cuscierkoni i ciastobam, i wull  
 slawimaz Or jow wyspalkiem. Pysio przyspa  
 mat sobe, u tawce dobre kyprowala mni  
 marmunia o twortkore pi tawce cuscierki  
 dobre jaddo tam - u nos. Pysio row te  
 mysnesci pialonie pi klawia ciostioni  
 a Obrewygnski cawtye row pialona kwarig.  
 Bytawie mni wiewrowani wiewygnsi, maw  
 nie papowimna cewu jist.  
 Ni moptam paraw ospisa; bo miastaw  
 zastupitko o swepi - spudawataw alleh  
 roworym i a oprow. Jeps prasa u inier-  
 mawie i k domu trokstanta mni przyspa  
 me nity i rocznie, tak, ze po obrym Anni  
 przisickej i mawnej prasy, jistaw jow me  
 roblena do wasnego, mullaw mejjra by  
 wawac, wawac i wawawac o wawawaw.

Photo. ALPN

Fragment of a letter from a Siberian exile, February 1941

Warszawa, dn. 18. Sierp. 1960  
 Mokotowska 14

**POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ**  
 ZAMKAD GEOWNY  
 Biuro Informacji i Poszukiwań  
 B. Inf. III/O/300/62

Ob. [redacted]  
 ul. Matejki 27/4

W związku ze złożonym zażądaniem w sprawie [redacted]

uprzejmie zawiadamiamy, że na podstawie informacji z Radzieckiego Czerwonego Krzyża w Moskwie, wyżej wymieniony w dn. 29.VIII. 1941 r. został zwolniony z miejsca odosobnienia i wyjechał do m. Bor, Gorkowska obł.

Bliższymi informacjami o miejscu obecnego pobytu poszukiwanego, Radziecki Czerwony Krzyż nie dysponuje.

KIEROWNIK BIURA  
 Informacji i Poszukiwań  
 J. Grabski

Przy odpowiedzi prosimy  
 powołać się na nasz numer.

TTT.  
 Druk Nr 3  
 Wzrost: Ogłoszenia 11. 1. 1961 - 40000 1/4

Photo. ALPN

Application from  
 the Polish Red Cross  
 in Warsaw concerning  
 the provision of information  
 on the fate of a person  
 deported to the Soviet Union

mation on repressed persons derived from printed editions as well as from two unverified documents – the so-called Ukrainian list (prisoners executed on the basis of the decision of the Soviet authorities issued on March 5, 1940) as well as the Schedule of cases investigated by NKVD authorities of Western Ukraine and Belarus (a list of arrested individuals against whom inquiries have been started in years 1939-1941) have been made available in the "Index of the Repressed" online database. From 2008 onwards, the database also includes biographical notes prepared on the basis of credible sources collected in the "Index of the Repressed" internal application: personal surveys, certificates obtained through the "Memorial" Society, materials which were copied in the 1990s by the Military Archival Commission, the documentation of the Bureau of Information and Search of the Polish Red Cross, the Siberian Exiles Association etc. The "Index of the Repressed" online database, available at [www.indeksrepresjonowanych.pl](http://www.indeksrepresjonowanych.pl), currently contains over 316 000 records.





The final journey...

Photo: AFPN

### How to apply for information?

You can obtain information on the victims of Nazi German and Soviet repressions by writing to the following address:

The Institute of National Remembrance  
Office for the Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records  
02-699 Warszawa, ul. Kłobucka 21

with a following note: „Center for Information on the Victims of World War II”  
or by e-mail: [ofiar@ipn.gov.pl](mailto:ofiar@ipn.gov.pl)

**In addition, please do not hesitate to contact the employees of the Centre:**

German repressions

phone: +48 22 566 25 61

phone: +48 22 566 25 74

Soviet repressions

phone: +48 22 581 86 12

phone: +48 22 581 86 47



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
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