

Greek-Polish Seminar – Szczecin, June 2013



Konstantinos Tsivos:

The Czechoslovak - Polish cooperation through the operation Ř - S



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ & ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ & ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



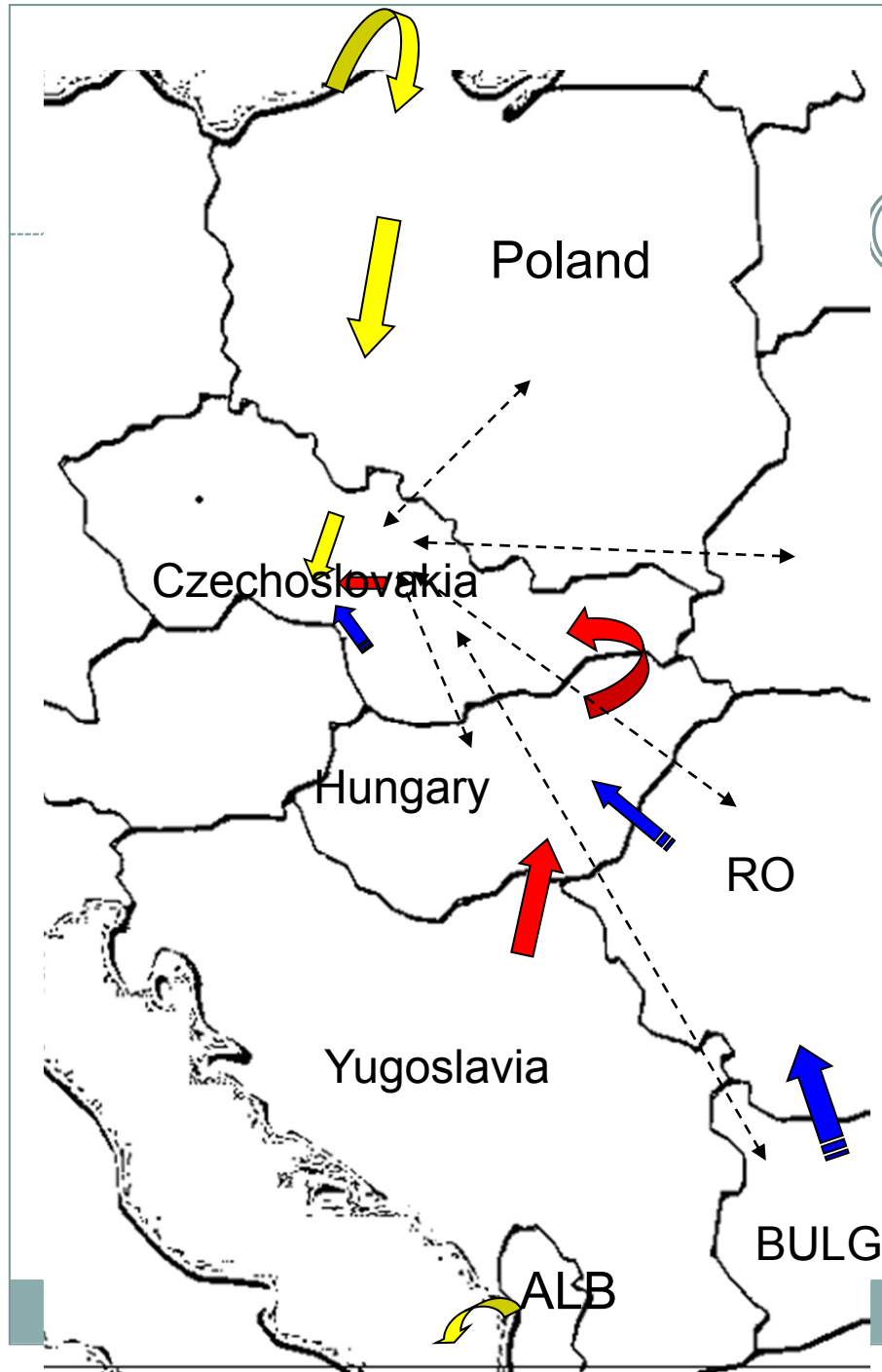
Greek emigration according to country of residence and nationality based on the initial census of the KKE in 1950



Country	Adults	Slav Macedonians
USSR	11.980	2.954
Czechosl lovakia	11.941	3.800
Poland	11.458	5.479
Romania	9.100	4.000
Hungary	7.253	3.299
Bulgaria	3.071	380
East Germany	1.128	0
Total	55.881	19.912

Country	Children	Slav Macedonians
Yugoslavia	1.857	1.581
Czechoslova kia	3.500	1.800
Poland	3.500	1.750
Romania	4.256	2.177
Hungary	3.000	1.750
Bulgaria	672	0
East Germany	1.128	0
Total	17.913	9.058

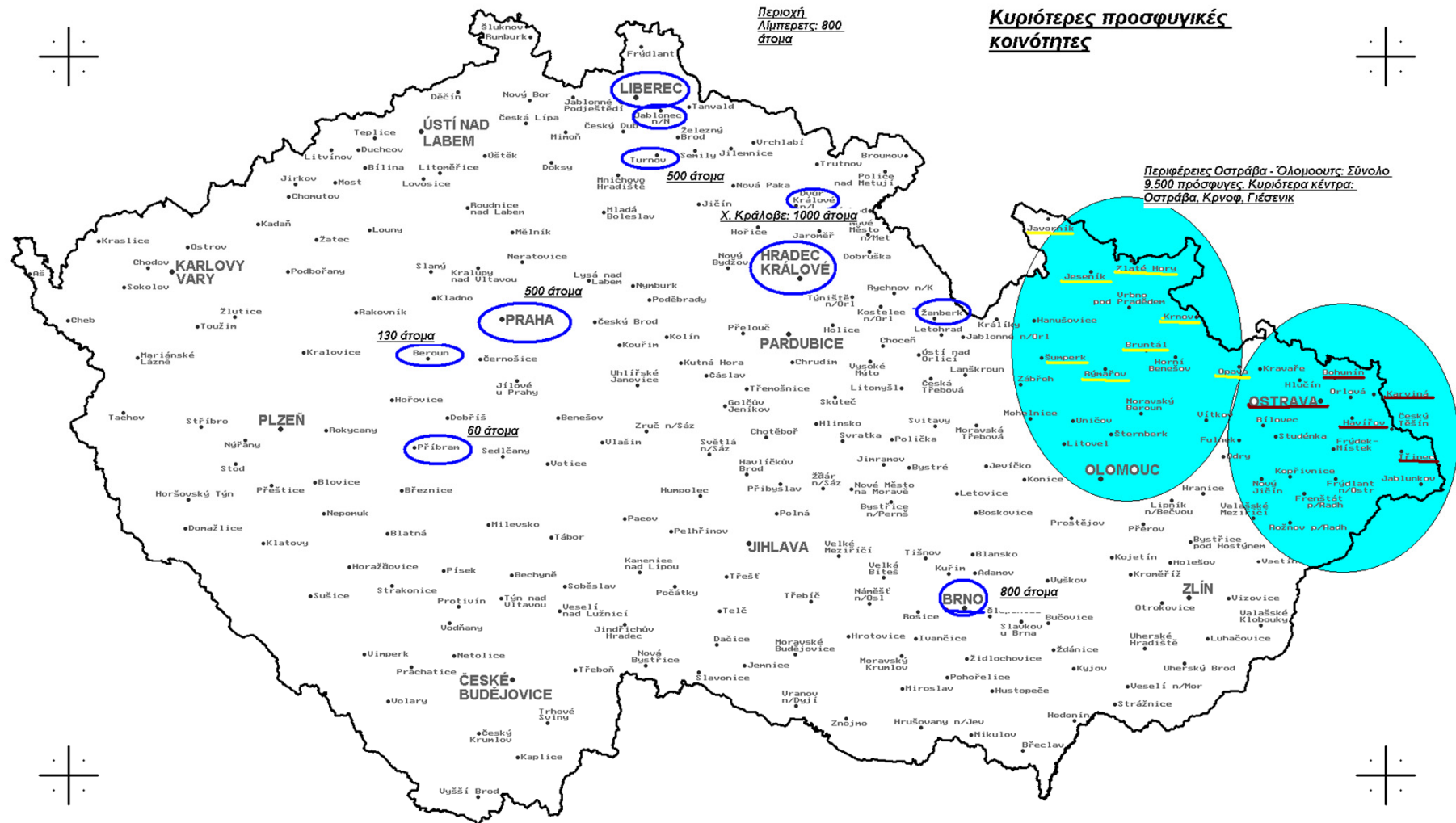
1948-49 : Arrival



Following the August 1949 defeat, successive missions of adult political refugees started to arrive to Czechoslovakia. The majority of them reached the Greek community of Buljkes (Yugoslavian Vojvodina), whereas the rest of them arrived from Albanian ports via Gibraltar after an exhausting trip of many days until they reached the harbors of **Gdynia** in Poland.

Greek communities in Czechoslovakia

Census of Cz. Red Cross 1962



Greek refugees in Czechoslovakia – figures



1949 – 12.100 persons (7.000 adults, 5.100 children)

1954 – 800 emigrants (old people , captured soldiers, children without parents) returned back to Greece

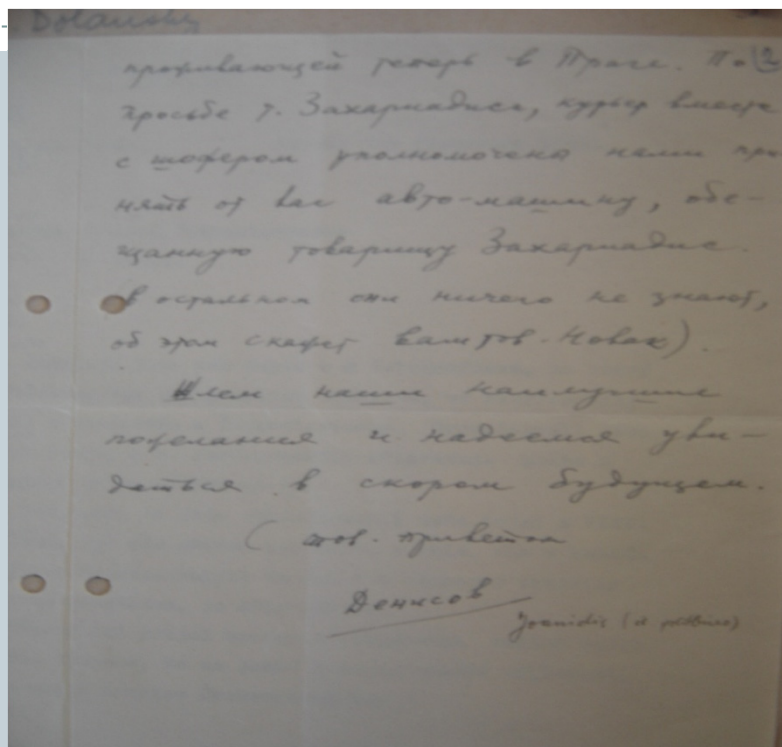
1958 – 800 emigrants came from Hungary (settled in Liberec and Jablonec)

1962 – total emigration more than 13.000 persons

1968 – 1.300 Slavomacedonians emigrants accepted the Tito's proposal and settled in Skopja

1974-1989 – 10.000 emigrants repatriated to Greece

First request of J. Ioannidis (Denisov) to CP of Czechoslovakia for financial aid / 1947



"We know that you also are in great need, however, we hope that the importance of our struggle will be evaluated correctly and a way will be found to overcome the practical and formal difficulties and that you will be able to provide us with significant financial aid"

Operation Ř - S



- Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania participated in this coordinated operation, which had to provide hardware to form a guerrilla army of 50 000 partisans.
 - Four meetings between the representatives of these countries and the representatives of the Greek Communist Party Petros Russos and Jannis Ioannidis (photo):
 - 10 March 1948 in Romania
 - 8 September 1948 in Warsaw,
 - 20-21 January 1949 in Prague and
 - 15-16 February 1949 in Budapest
- Participants decided that the head office of the technical coordination would be located in Warsaw.

Czech coordinators of the secret operation Ř

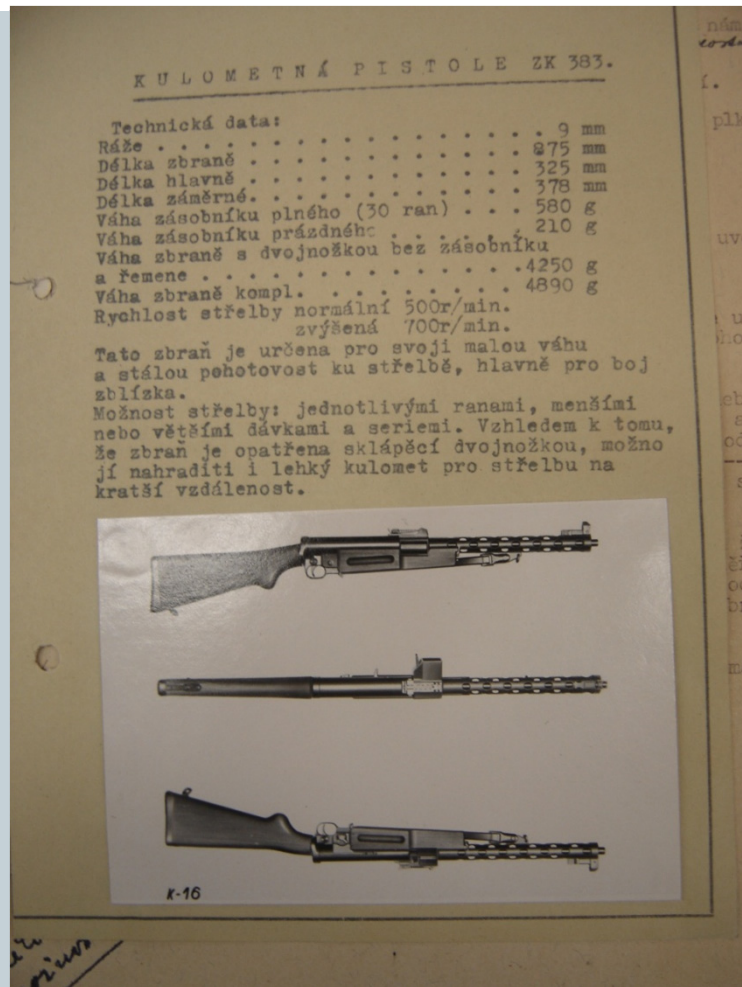


The execution of this secret operation was entrusted to a narrow group of party and military officials. The responsibility for the total operation directly corresponded to the head of the International Department of the KSČ, **Bedřich Geminder** (left photo).

The practical implementation was entrusted to Colonels **Bendřich Rejcin** (photo) and **Stanislav Palla**, who some months before, had directed a secret operation of Czechoslovak arms supply to Israel.

The Special Greek School in Mikulovice

February – August 1950



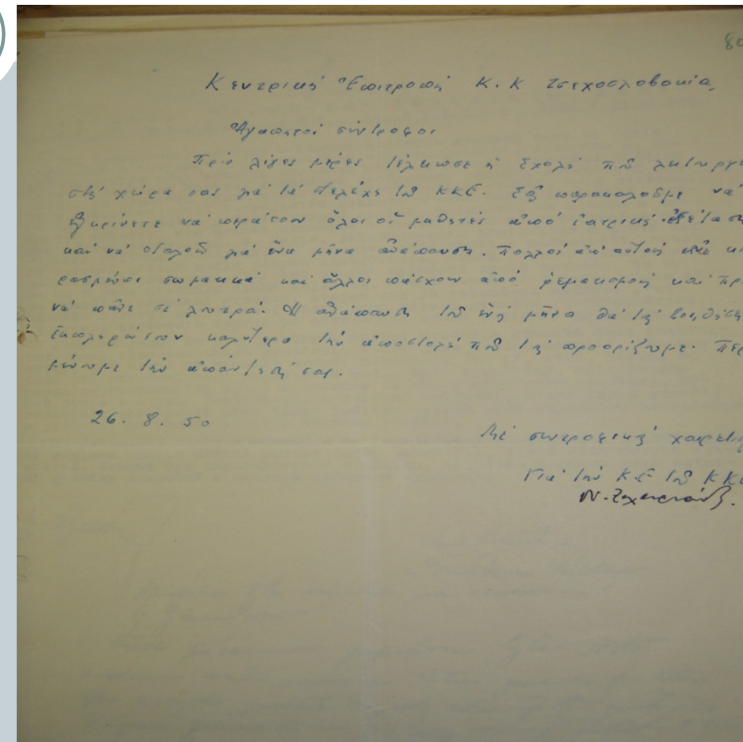
The daily schedule of the school trainees

Denní program.

6.45 hod.	Budíček.
7.15 - 7.35 hod.	Ranní rozvojení.
7.35 - 7.50 hod.	Snídaně.
8.00 - 12.00 hod.	Školení podle osnovy. Po každé hodině 5minutová přestávka, v 10 hod. 15 minutová přestávka.
12.00 - 13.00 hod.	Oběd.
13.00 - 14.00 hod.	Polední přestávka.
14.00 - 18.00 hod.	Školení podle osnovy. Po každé hodině 5minutová přestávka, v 16 hod. 15minutová přestávka.
19.00 - 19.45 hod.	Večeře.
20.00 - 21.30 hod.	1/ Kulturní programy. 2/ Využití volného času k osob.pobavení. 3/ Ind.studium, semináře. Podle týdenního plánu v dohodě s vj- borem stran.organisace frekv.školy.

- 6.45..... Reveille
- 7.15 to 7.35 Morning warm-up
- 7.35 to 7.50 Breakfast
- 8.00-12.00
Training according to the program
- 12.00-13.00Lunch
- 13.00-14.00Mid-day Break
- 14.00-18.00..... Training
according to the program
- 19.00 to 19.45 Dinner
- 20.00-21.30 1)
Cultural programme. 2) Free time for
own leisure. 3) Individual study, etc.
- The technical part of the training
included the following courses:
telegraphy, encryption, chemistry,
photography, printing, destructive
activity, self defense, weapons,
shooting etc.

Zachariadis and the school of Greek diversionists



The training of the "Greek comrades" ended in late August 1950. Nikos Zachariadis, in a personal letter (photo) to the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia suggests that school trainees should be sent to the spa. *"A monthly repose will help them better carry out the tasks for which they are intended"*