



Eastern Europe – Fifty Years Ago

A Press Review by a Hungarian Refugee

Flow of Czech Refugees to U. S. Starts Tomorrow 1968.10.16-31.

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Czech Assembly Approves Soviet Troop Treaty

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times

PRAGUE, Oct. 18—Premier Oldrich Cernik told the National Assembly today that the bulk of Warsaw Pact forces would be withdrawn from Czechoslovakia "within two months," but that Soviet contingents would remain in specifically defined military areas.

The Premier spoke during a debate on ratification of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty, signed Wednesday, that set the terms for the garrisoning of the Soviet forces.

The treaty defines the stay of the Soviet forces as temporary, but provides no specific time limit. The Russians already have similar treaties with East Germany, Poland and Hungary.

In the National Assembly, 4 deputies voted against the treaty, 10 abstained and 228 voted for it. Fifty-eight deputies in the 300-member chamber did not attend the session, which was held in Prague's New Town Hall near the Charles Bridge.

'New Reality' Cited

Mr. Cernik argued in his hour-long address that the treaty represented part of a "new reality" that Czechoslovakia had to face after the Aug. 21 invasion.

Czechoslovakia "is not an isolated island separated from the outer world," he said. "The basic platform for evaluating our activity from the international aspect must be the full respecting of the existence of two world systems and the fact that Czechoslovakia belongs to the socialist community."

He then analyzed what he termed the growing danger to



United Press International

Premier Oldrich Cernik

world peace coming from "imperialist circles of the United States" and the "revanchist elements in West Germany."

He made a specific reference to the war in Vietnam:

"The threat of a world nuclear catastrophe facing mankind at the time of the Cuban crisis did not cause the United States to reassess its policy. Instead, it started the escalation of the war in Vietnam."

Furthermore, Premier Cernik said, the situation is developing "in dangerous manner" in the Middle East, which the United States regards as "one of the strategically most important regions."

There was a danger that a "wider armed conflict" might develop there "on the dividing

line between two existing systems [Communist and capitalist], he said.

In Europe, Premier Cernik said, the "aggressive tendencies" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the rise of West Germany as the most active ally of the United States have forced the strengt-

ening of the defensive capability of the Warsaw Pact nations.

Given these conditions, the 47-year-old Premier said, there is no such thing as absolute sovereignty of a nation like Czechoslovakia.

Alluding to the definition of sovereignty published Sept. 25 in a front-page editorial in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Mr. Cernik said that "the national interests" of individual Communist countries could be secured in the world today only by common measures of the whole Communist community.

The Pravda editorial said that the independence of individual states did not apply to conditions in today's divided world.

In his address, which was carried by radio and television, Mr. Cernik provided the National Assembly and the public with some new details of the treaty, which has not yet been published.

He said that the main points were that the Russians had pledged that their troops would not interfere in internal Czechoslovak affairs and that they would respect and obey Czechoslovak laws.

The direct protection of the

country's frontier with West Germany remains in the hands of the Czechoslovak army.

The treaty specifies the number of Soviet troops that will remain, but Mr. Cernik did not disclose the figure. The best estimate of military observers is about 100,000, about a fifth of the invasion force.

Text of Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty on Stationing of Troops

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1968

...

A 25

Following is a partial text of the treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on the terms of temporary stationing of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory as issued by the official Russian news agency Tass in Moscow Friday:

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Determined to make every effort to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia as well as between all the countries of the socialist community, and to defend the gains of socialism, strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, in conformity with the statement of the Bratislava conference of August 3, 1968.

Under the agreement reached during the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks held in Moscow on August 23-26 and October 3-4, 1968.

Have decided to conclude the present treaty and agreed on the following:

Article 1.
The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, acting with the consent of the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Poland and the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, have agreed that part of the Soviet troops staying in [Czechoslovakia] will remain temporarily in [Czechoslovakia] in order to ensure the security of the countries of the socialist community against the increasing revisionist strivings of the West German militarist forces.

The rest of the troops of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as the troops of [Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, and Poland] shall be withdrawn from Czechoslovak territory in accordance with the documents of the Moscow talks of August 23-26 and October 3-4, 1968. The withdrawal of these troops shall be started after the ratification of this treaty by both sides and shall be carried out by stages within two months.

The number and places of dislocation of Soviet troops which

termined by agreement between the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Soviet troops... shall remain subordinated to the Soviet military command.

Article 2:

1. The temporary presence of Soviet troops does not violate [Czechoslovak] sovereignty. Soviet troops do not interfere in [Czechoslovak] internal affairs.

2. Soviet troops, their personnel and members of their families shall observe the legislation operating in Czechoslovakia.

Article 3:

1. The Soviet side shall bear the maintenance costs of Soviet troops...

2. The Czechoslovak government... shall provide Soviet troops, persons serving with Soviet troops and members of their families... with barrack accommodation and housing in garrison settlements, service, warehouse and other premises, airfields with stationary structures and equipment, state-owned means of communication and transport, electric power and other services...

Article 4:

Soviet troops, persons serving with Soviet troops and members of their families may travel... to the places of dislocation of Soviet troops and back in through trains and carriages belonging to the Soviet Union or change from the carriages of one country to the carriages of the other country as well as by motor car or by air.

Persons serving with the Soviet troops and members of their families are exempted from passport or visa control when entering, staying in or leaving...

Article 5.
1. Trade and other services for the personnel of the Soviet troops... will be provided through Soviet trade and service establishments.

2. The Czechoslovak side shall supply Soviet trade and service establishments with goods within amounts agreed upon between competent trade organizations...

3. The Czechoslovak side shall deliver agreed-upon quantities of foodstuffs and manufactures including fuel (coal, coke, firewood) for a planned supply of Soviet troops...

Article 6.
Questions of jurisdiction... shall be regulated as follows:

1. In cases of crimes and offenses committed by persons serving with the Soviet troops, or members of their families in the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak legislation shall be applied, and the cases shall be handled by Czechoslovak courts, prosecutors' office and other Czechoslovak organs competent in prosecuting for punishable offenses.

Cases of crimes committed by Soviet servicemen shall be investigated by the military prosecutors' office and examined by military judicial bodies of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

2. Provisions of point one of the present article are unapplicable:

a. In the event of commitment by persons serving with the Soviet troops or by members of their families of crimes or misdemeanors only against the Soviet Union, and also against persons serving with the Soviet troops or members of their families;

b. In the event of commitment by persons serving with the Soviet troops of crimes or misdemeanors when discharging their duties in areas where the military units are deployed.

Cases, indicated in sub-points "a" and "b", are within the competence of Soviet courts, prosecuting and other bodies, acting on the basis of Soviet legislation.

3. In case of commitment of punishable actions against Soviet troops and also against persons serving with them, the persons guilty of such actions will bear the same responsibility as for punishable actions against the armed forces of [Czechoslovakia] and persons serving with them...

Article 10:
1. The [Soviet] government... agrees to compensate the [Czechoslovak] government... for the material damage which might be inflicted upon the Czechoslovak state by actions or negligence of Soviet armed units or persons serving with them, and also for the damage which might be inflicted by Soviet armed units or persons serving with them during the discharge of their duties to Czechoslovak citizens, establishments, or to citizens of third states...

2. The [Soviet] government agrees also to compensate the [Czechoslovak] gov-

ernment... for the damage which might be inflicted upon Czechoslovak establishments or citizens, and also citizens of third states... as a result of actions or negligence by persons serving with the Soviet forces, caused not during the discharge of their duties, and also as a result of actions or negligence by members of the families of persons serving with the Soviet troops

Article 11.
1. The government of the

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agrees to compensate the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the damage which might be inflicted upon the property of Soviet military units... or upon persons serving with the Soviet troops by actions or negligence of Czechoslovak state institutions...

2. The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agrees also to compensate the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics the damage which might be inflicted upon Soviet armed units... or persons serving with the Soviet troops and members of their families by actions or negligence of Czechoslovak citizens...

(signed)

A. KOSYGIN.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

O. CERNIK.

Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agrees to compensate the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the damage which might be inflicted upon the property of Soviet military units... or upon persons serving with the Soviet troops by actions or negligence of Czechoslovak state institutions...

2. The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic agrees also to compensate the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics the damage which might be inflicted upon Soviet armed units... or persons serving with the Soviet troops and members of their families by actions or negligence of Czechoslovak citizens...

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A. KOSYGIN.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

O. CERNIK.

Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

HUNGARIANS BEGIN LEAVING SLOVAKIA

Start the Pullout of Warsaw Pact Forces—Poles May Be Next to Depart

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
Special to The New York Times

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 — Hungarian troops in central Slovakia began to withdraw from Czechoslovakia today, two months after the Soviet-led invasion of Warsaw Pact forces on Aug. 20-21.

The Hungarians left their bases at Levice, Galanta and Nitra this morning, heading south to Danube River crossing points into Hungary.

The crossings of the motorized and armored units were made at Győr, Komarno and Nyergesujfalu.

The strength of the Hungarian occupation contingents has been estimated at two divisions, about 25,000 men. It was uncertain how many men left today.

The Hungarians spent yesterday bidding farewell to certain civic groups with whom they had come into contact during their stay at the three base areas.

Many inhabitants of Slovakia speak Hungarian. Of the occupation troops of five nations, the Hungarians and the Poles

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Hungarian Troops Start Leaving Slovakia, With Poles to Go Next



The New York Times

Oct. 22, 1968

Where the Hungarian units withdrew is indicated by cross

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

have had the best relations with local citizens.

Informed Eastern European sources said that Polish troops would begin to leave tomorrow from areas in northern Bohemia around Hradec Kralove. Their strength is also estimated at about two divisions plus one air division of 150 MIG jet fighters.

Today's withdrawal produced little comment and no official reaction. The only mention was an evening television newscast that quoted an afternoon newspaper in Budapest to the effect that the withdrawal was taking place.

There are small units of Bulgarians — about three battalions — and some East German staff liaison officers among the occupation armies. The rest of the total force, estimated at its peak at about 500,000 men, is Soviet.

Pact Signed Last Week

The withdrawal began five days after Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union and Premier Oldrich Cernik of Czechoslovakia signed a treaty on the stationing of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia.

The treaty provides for the withdrawal of the occupation armies, except the designated Soviet contingents within two months of ratification. It was ratified by the legislatures of both countries last Friday.

Up to 100,000 Soviet soldiers are expected to remain. They are already displacing Czechoslovak soldiers in army barracks.

Under the treaty, Czechoslovakia undertakes to supply the troops. Payment is to be made in Soviet goods.

While the military developments were taking place, there was intense political activity in Prague as the Communist party

prepared for a meeting of the Central Committee to decide on policy during the occupation.

Alexander Dubcek, the party leader, addressed a session of party officials on plans for salvaging as much of his liberalization program as possible.

He was also trying to maintain his power in the Central Committee, where he controls about three quarters of the 190 members.

Conservative Communists have been seeking to consolidate their forces to challenge Mr. Dubcek and his program.

Meanwhile the press continued to wage a campaign against what journalists feel are slanders and untruths emanating from newspapers in the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland.

Politika, a magazine of the Czechoslovak Central Committee, published a cartoon showing journalists from the three countries pecking away at typewriters. Emerging from the sheets of papers were canards (ducks).

Former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, in an interview with the Czechoslovak magazine Reporter, a liberal publication, termed press attacks against him "of such low intellectual and moral level that it would not be worth dealing with them and still arguing with them."

He referred to attacks of a "racist" character. Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, referred to him as a Jew. He is not Jewish. Dr. Hajek said:

"I should like to emphasize that I would not be ashamed to be a Jew because I think that in this country we discarded racism some time ago."

He was out of the country at the time of the invasion. He returned about a month ago and shortly afterwards resigned as Foreign Minister. The post has been taken over as an additional duty by Premier Cernik.

NY Times
68.10.22

Czechoslovakians Worry Over Yugoslav-Soviet Tension



United Press International

Some Hungarian units that took part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia prepared yesterday to leave for home.

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

PRAGUE, Oct. 21—Informed Czechoslovak observers expressed serious concern today at news of a Soviet Communist Party Central Committee message to President Tito of Yugoslavia, and what they took to be a defiant response from him.

The Czechoslovak Ambassador in Belgrade is reported to have been filing the most ominous dispatches about the situation, and the Czechoslovak radio and television have been heavily emphasizing developments there in the last two days.

Experts through bitter experience in deciphering symbolic Communist gestures, Czechoslovakians profess to see the start of a pattern in Yugoslavia that ended, in their own case, in the August invasion. First there were heavy Moscow press attacks and then, in June, a letter of warning to Party leader Alexander Dubcek from the Soviet Central Committee.

Soviet Ambassador Ivan A. Bonediktov presented the Central Committee's missive to Tito Saturday. Observers here read Tito's well-fought-to-the-last-man speech the next day as the reply of a leader who's facing the most profound threat and who despairs of re-

solving it through diplomatic measures.

[Tito, speaking again today at Serbian towns on a tour of east Yugoslavia, said "the danger of a world war is very close" and "it is not excluded that big powers would use atomic arms." He also said: "Whoever tries to jeopardize our independence and sovereignty will encounter an iron wall of our people, who have all manifested readiness to sacrifice their lives."]

In Moscow, the correspondent for the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka found an overnight change in programs of motion picture theaters in the Soviet capital significant enough to send a private dispatch today to his editors. He reported that all the films being shown were war movies, glorifying the role of the Red Army.

Also of possible significance is a report from a reliable source that the Soviets have made a major change in the planned disposition of some of their troops remaining in Czechoslovakia. Contrary to arrangements worked out on the Soviet-Czechoslovak defense ministry levels several weeks ago, the Soviet commander reportedly has announced his intention to concentrate sizable forces in southern Slovakia, on the Hungarian border, at the nearest points within this nation's boundaries to the Balkans.

In a country denied press freedom, rumors tend to fill the vacuum. One, not particularly credible but current, is that the Soviet Union intends military operations against China in the not too distant future and wants the situation in the Communist countries on its Western reaches, particularly Rumania and Yugoslavia, "tidied up" beforehand.

leave. Informants said about 70,000 Soviet troops will remain. In another development, the central Bohemian Party newspaper said Communists in northeastern Czechoslovakia had protested to the ruling 23-man Party Presidium against a resurgence of Stalinism there.

The newspaper Svoboda said about 400 "conservatives," all former agents of Stalinist leader Antonin Novotny, met Oct. 14 in Prague.

The newspaper said regional Communists in the Brandys-

Stara Boleslav district held an emergency meeting Saturday to study the strengthened conservative actions and to demand that the Presidium do something about it.

In Moscow, Pravda continued to attack Czechoslovakia's news media despite the new Czechoslovak-Russian treaty and reimposition of strict censorship. In a report from Prague, the Russian Communist Party newspaper claimed Czechoslovak news media were still not doing enough to kill provocative rumors and lies created by hostile forces.

Hungary and Poland Report Troop Pullout

From News Dispatches

Warsaw Pact occupation troops began pulling out of Czechoslovakia yesterday.

The Hungarian news agency MTI reported that the first Hungarian units to leave crossed the southern Czechoslovak border at three points and were welcomed home with ceremonies and banners strung across houses. Prague Radio announced that "contingents of the Hungarian army" had withdrawn.

In Warsaw, the Polish armed forces newspaper Zolierz Wolnosci (Soldier of Freedom) said: "Our soldiers are returning home. Today we shall greet them cordially on their home soil."

Czechoslovak informants in Prague said Sunday night that hundreds of railroad cars have been requisitioned to take the departing Warsaw Pact troops and their equipment from tent camps in Czechoslovakia to East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Soviet border.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, ratified Friday, provides for most of the Warsaw Pact occupation forces to

Flow of Czech Refugees to U.S. Starts Tomorrow

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Oct. 23—The first large-scale departure of Czechoslovak refugees for the United States since the Soviet invasion will take place Friday. About 170 will be flown from Vienna to Kennedy International Airport in a plane chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

Walter M. Besterman, the agency's deputy director, told its Executive Committee yesterday that arrangements had been completed to fly 160 to 170 Czechoslovaks to the United States every week from now until the end of February.

Virtually all of those leaving Friday have obtained conditional entry into the United States under the speeded procedure authorized by the United States refugee program in 1965, Mr. Besterman said.

He emphasized that the occupation of Czechoslovakia was only one of the reasons why the agency would provide transportation for 46,000 refugees this year—more than in any year since the peak of the massive movement after the Hungarian revolt in 1956.

The arrangements for resettlement are being handled by the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, headed by Dr. Jan Papanek, a Czechoslovak living in the United States.

Liberal Policies a Factor

Mr. Besterman explained that worries over the events in Prague were only partly responsible for the rise this year in the number of refugees from other countries of Eastern Europe, Poland and Hungary in particular. He said that the more liberal policies instituted by Communist Governments were partly responsible for the increase, which began last spring.

Fears of anti-Semitism in Poland, he added, were additional reason for the departure of many Jews.

In the first nine months of 1968 the intergovernmental committee provided transportation for 1,200 Polish refugees, an increase of 25 per cent over the corresponding period last year, and 1,100 Hungarians, an increase of 15 per cent. The 862 Albanians who were moved to new homes from Italy—they were not allowed to leave from Albania—constituted an increase of 110 per cent.

Emphasizing the complexity of the present-day refugee problem, Mr. Besterman said

that thus far this year the committee had moved 1,300 to 1,400 Jews to Israel and 7,000 Cubans to the United States, besides transporting Tibetan refugees to Switzerland and Chinese refugees from Hong Kong to the United States.

"To anyone even on the fringe of refugee problems," he said, "there is evidence of an alarming increase in the numbers of uprooted peoples who are in need of prompt and efficient aid."

Protesting against contentions that the European refugee problem had shrunk beyond visibility or been liquidated, Mr. Besterman urged governments to accept more refugees and to increase their contributions to the committee. He said that its normal budget of \$22-million would be \$500,000 in the red this year and that the refugee load might result in a larger deficit next year.

More U. S. Aid Expected

According to reliable sources, the United States, which contributed \$2.5-million this year,

compared with \$3.1-million in 1967 and \$3.5-million in 1966, has given assurances that it will increase its contribution in 1969 if the situation warrants.

Since the Soviet bloc's invasion Aug. 20-21, few Czechoslovaks have managed to obtain admission to the United States because it takes three months or longer to get a visa under the quota. The paper work for the new program, which is administered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, usually requires a month. Mr. Besterman said that 7,000 Czechoslovaks had been registered under the program and estimated that the committee would transport 4,500 Czechoslovak refugees this year and 10,500 next year.

It authorizes the conditional admission of about 10,000 refugees, any part of the world being eligible in a fiscal year. Permanent admission can be granted after two years' residence.

Mr. Besterman called on governments to make special

efforts "to provide for a large group of high-level professionals, intellectuals and students who, because of their standards of specialization, may be faced with resettlement problems."

Col. Titov Says Soviet Will Be First on the Moon

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet astronaut, Lieut. Col. Gherman S. Titov, was quoted by a newspaper in Mexico City today as having said that the Soviet Union would beat the United States to the moon, and that he would be part of the crew.

Colonel Titov, in Mexico as part of the Soviet contribution to the "Man in Peace" program of the cultural Olympics, was interviewed in Acapulco, according to the newspaper, Ultimas Noticias.

Colonel Titov was quoted as having said that the Soviet Union was still ahead of the United States in the space race—"but you must remember that is a Russian's opinion."



United Press International

Soviet tank crews receive flowers as they are welcomed back to the Soviet Union after leaving Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Troops Start Czech Pullout

From News Dispatches

Red Army troops are withdrawing from Czechoslovakia and being given heroes' welcomes upon their return to Soviet territory, the Soviet army newspaper Red Star reported yesterday.

The newspaper said tanks and trucks carrying the soldiers were decorated with flowers when they re-entered the Soviet Union at Kaliningrad Oblast, near Lithuania, after traveling across Poland from Czechoslovakia.

Red Star said crowds lining the streets offered the soldiers apples and the traditional welcoming gifts of bread and salt. Slogans on house walls read: "You have fulfilled your inter-

nationalist duty. Your Fatherland is proud of you."

The paper gave no indication of how many troops had returned, but Czechoslovak Communist Party sources in Prague said yesterday they do not expect the bulk of the Soviet troops to leave until after this weekend's celebration of Czechoslovakia's 50th anniversary.

The treaty between the two nations, signed on Oct. 16, called for the gradual withdrawal of most of the Warsaw Pact forces that invaded Czechoslovakia Aug. 20, but provided for stationing an undisclosed number of Soviet units in the country indefinitely.

Long trains carrying Soviet troops and tanks toward the border passed through Prague yesterday, and the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo said Bulgarian troops left Ruzyne, a short distance northwest of Prague.

Earlier this week, Hungarian and Polish units also began withdrawing. There has been no report of East German withdrawals.

Czechoslovak officials have banned large outdoor gatherings and taken other steps to prevent this weekend's anniversary celebrations from turning into anti-Soviet demonstrations. A pro-Soviet demonstration also was banned, the explanation being that it might lead to heckling.

But Czechoslovakia's media continue subtle criticism of the invaders. A television newscast showed film of some 2000 Soviet bullet holes in walls around Prague's Wenceslas Square, where Czechoslovaks had confronted the

troops with flags and angry chants.

"It has been wounded," said a city official, on television, speaking of the square. "It is a memorable object for the inhabitants of Prague. So we'll just leave it as it is. It would not be too difficult to remove the scars, but there would be scars left which are unremovable."

Meanwhile, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili Kuznetsov called on Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek Wednesday, for "open and comradely" talks on "topical questions," the Czechoslovak Ceteka news agency reported.

An Italian Communist Party delegation arrived in Moscow for ideological talks expected to touch on Czechoslovakia. Italian Communists had opposed the invasion.

The clandestine Portuguese Communist Party yesterday declared its support for the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Prague Crowds Defy Soviet Forces to Mark Anniversary of Republic



Associated Press

Youths with national flags rally outside Hradcany Castle, scene of ceremony on Czechoslovakia's 50th anniversary



United Press International

Many thousands ranged through streets of capital. There were cries of "Russians go home" and "We want freedom."

Thousands of Czechs Rally To Protest the Occupation

Demonstrators Surge Through Prague, Defying the Russians as the Nation Marks Its 50th Anniversary

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

PRAGUE, Oct. 28—Tens of thousands of Czechs protested today against the Soviet occupation of their country. Mass demonstrations surged for 12 hours from morning into the night throughout Prague on the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic.

A rally in Wenceslas Square tonight came at the end of a full day of anti-Soviet demonstrations that ranged from the Presidential castle to the Soviet embassy and a Soviet military command headquarters.

Crowds in Wenceslas Square shouted at a passing Soviet army vehicle and spat at it as chants called for "chasing the Russian murderers out of Prague."

Later, the square emptied again as the demonstrators marched back to the National Theater to attempt a final act of their own at the end of a gala opera performance in commemoration of the republic's anniversary.

They had staged a rally there earlier in the evening, in support of the national leadership, but this time hundreds of policemen and people's militia cordoned off the theater on the banks of the Vltava River.

By 11 P.M. the city was quiet for the first time since this morning when the young Czechs launched their opening protest march that was to snowball into a day and evening of citywide demonstrations.

The political consequences of these acts of defiance by a nation that has been said by many observers to have capitulated in the face of Soviet occupation may start emerging tomorrow if Moscow decides some sort of reaction is required.

The Prague regime, engaged in complex political maneuvers

to survive the steadily mounting Soviet pressures, had feared demonstrations that might give Moscow new pretexts for interference.

But ignoring the advance pleas of their leaders to refrain from demonstrations, students and workers marched through the city chanting "Russians go home!" "We want freedom!" "Masaryk, Masaryk."

Thomas G. Masaryk, once more an official hero of Czechoslovakia after 20 years of Communist-imposed oblivion, founded the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 as it emerged from the war-shattered Austro-Hungarian Empire. He died in 1937.

There were tense moments on this cold autumn day as anniversary celebrations merged with the biggest anti-Soviet demonstrations since the days immediately following the invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20-21 by the Soviet Union and four of its allies in the Warsaw Pact.

Shortly after noon, thousands of persons sought to storm the wrought iron gate of Hradcany Castle, the Presidential residence where Czechoslovakia's leaders were celebrating the founding of Czechoslovakia by Dr. Masaryk.

This year was the first time

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Bonn Questions Czech Agency's Chief Correspondent as Spy Suspect

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Oct. 30—The chief Bonn correspondent of C.T.K., the Czechoslovak press agency, was interrogated last night and today by West German security policemen as a spy suspect.

The correspondent, Dr. Takar Svercina, was released tonight pending further questioning.

The Svercina affair is the latest in a series of suspected and confirmed espionage cases, involving a West German admiral who was found dead Oct. 8, the arrests of three men who stole a Sidewinder missile and airfreighted it to Moscow, and six East German agents who fled West Germany when they discovered that their cover had been broken.

The Svercina case broke at 7 P.M. yesterday when 10 plainclothesmen from the Federal Security Office announced themselves and then burst into the correspondent's apartment in the borough of Ippendorf.

Without a warrant—which is not required in pressing cases here—they searched the apartment thoroughly and seized notes and printed material. They questioned Dr. Svercina at home for several hours and then led him to his office at

the press center, where they made another search and seized more material, including two bulging file cabinets.

They released him at midnight with orders to report back at 9 A.M. today. He was interrogated all day except for a half-hour midday break during which he reported to his office.

Dr. Svercina, a 43-year-old man of medium height with thinning silver hair and spectacles, told friends the police said he was "under grave suspicion of espionage" arising from the arrest in Vienna last Thursday of Josef Adamek, an employee of the Austrian Government press office.

Mr. Adamek recently served here in Bonn and Dr. Svercina reported from Vienna between 1955 and 1957 and then from Cairo and Prague before coming here in 1964.

Dr. Svercina reported that the police also mentioned that a Czechoslovak army major who fled to the West after the Soviet-led invasion had carried

with him a list of Communist agents in the West.

The police, according to Dr. Svercina, also marveled at his large refreshments and liquor supply.

"They said I was known to give large parties where everyone drinks beer and I said, 'That's true, but how does that amount be spying?'" he added.

'Nonsense,' Colleague Says

Saying he could not understand the case, Karel Cisar, Dr. Svercina's C.T.K. colleague in Bonn, declared, "It is all nonsense" and then "the usual lousy story."

C.T.K. sent a protest to the West German Government saying in part "the Czechoslovak news agency categorically protests against this provocative step."

Conrad Ahlers, the Government spokesman, who was sharply questioned about the case at the regular news conference today, said:

"I can assure you the Government wants no reminders of the Spiegel affair and will act with the greatest circum-

spection when dealing with journalists."

Mr. Ahlers, formerly a reporter for the news magazine, was himself arrested in 1962 when Der Spiegel was accused of having given away defense secrets.

Mr. Ahlers said that Dr. Svercina had been picked up for questioning on matters "both present and past," but he declined to answer a question whether the correspondent was linked with other real or suspected espionage cases here.

"Dr. Svercina is not under arrest and I have reason to hope he will not be," Mr. Ahlers said. He refused to elaborate.

Dr. Svercina is known to have sympathized strongly with the conservative Communist regime of the former president and party leader Antonin Novotny, ousted by Czechoslovakia's liberal reform leadership earlier this year.

Liberal Czechoslovak journalists described Svercina and his colleague, Miroslav Moc, Bonn correspondent of Rude Pravo, the Prague party newspaper, as

men who served here as "watchdogs" of the regime. But they voiced doubt that there man could be considered a full-fledged full-time agent.

Dr. Svercina, a native of Tesin on the Polish frontier, went from Vienna to Budapest during the 1956 Hungarian uprising and was seriously injured by anti-communist demonstrators.

While the Svercina case was still being investigated, an intelligence source disclosed that the six East German agents who fled earlier this month had been forewarned through what he describes as a blunder of West German officials.

The source gave the following account:

Two years ago a man walked into the diplomatic mission of a western allied power in Berlin and said he had a friend

who was an East German spy and wanted to become a double agent.

The diplomat who had received him sent him away, thinking he was a crank. Shortly afterward an allied intelligence service picked him up and employed him deliberately as a double agent.

The East German, living here disguised as a West German, revealed the names of a dozen or so fellow-agents in the Federal Republic.

The allied service passed on his information to the West German intelligence authorities who kept the East Germans under surveillance. But the West Germans grew increasingly impatient with "second-hand" information and insisted that they be allowed to arrest some of the East Germans.