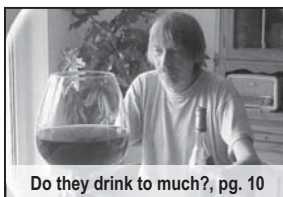




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NOVÝ DOMOV



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CZECH AND SLOVAK BI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER www.novydomov.com

Czechs in the UK can claim large welfare benefits from May 1

British cabinet ministers have conceded that immigrants from the Czech Republic and other new EU states will be able to claim large welfare benefits come May 1. The expiry of a seven-year ban on welfare restrictions, created when the eight former Soviet bloc countries joined the EU in 2004, mean that some 100,000 immigrants will be able to claim up to £250 (7,100 crowns) per week in jobseekers' allowances, council tax benefits and housing benefits if they can prove they have worked, intend to work again and want to live in the UK. Some fear a new wave of economic migration. However, the UK's Department of Work and Pensions says that strict rules are in place to protect the system from abuse.

www.radio.cz

POLL: Most Czechs against euro adoption

A new poll by the Média Research agency suggests that 77 percent of Czechs opposed the adoption of the euro while 15 percent of those polled agree with the introduction of the single European currency. The survey, which was carried out in January, shows 8 percent of those who took part have no opinion on the matter.

The Czech Republic is required by its EU accession treaty to eventually adopt the euro; however, no deadline has been set by the government. Prime Minister Petr Nečas said in January the country would adopt the currency once it fulfils the criteria, the eurozone is stable and the euro's advantages prevail over those of the crown.

<http://www.radio.cz>

Denisa Rosolová takes gold

Czech athlete Denisa Roslová sensationally won the gold medal in 400 metres at the 2011 European Athletics Indoor Championships in Paris on March 5. Setting her new personal best, the 24-year-old Czech started off poorly but had an amazing finish and took gold for 51.73.

The gold medal from Paris is the first medal in the 400 metres event for the athlete who previously competed in long jump in which she took bronze at the European indoor championships four years ago. Denisa Rosolová's gold is the third medal for the Czech Republic at the event; on Saturday, Jaroslav Bába took silver in high jump, while on Friday, Petr Svoboda won the European indoor title in 60 metres hurdles.

<http://www.radio.cz/en/news#6>, March 5, 2011



ABSENCE OF OUTRAGE

In 2002, the Israeli army entered Jenin in the West Bank as part of their reaction to the second Intifada.

Numerous terror attacks had been launched from the town, including the killing of innocent women and children. There was heavy resistance, but by the end of the engagement 52 Palestinians were killed, almost



all of them members of the military. Twenty-three Israeli soldiers were also killed.

Within hours of the battle, Jenin was described as a massacre, and newspapers, television shows, human-rights groups and even governments were condemning Israel as having committed a war crime.

The BBC claimed almost 200 Palestinians had died and the Palestinians themselves assured the world the number was many times that estimate. CNN conducted an interview where its audience was told 500 unarmed Palestinians were dead.

The usual hysterical demonstrations took place, where Muslim radicals and leftist activists took to the streets in Europe and North America, and liberal me-

dia expressed incredulity at the sadism of Israeli soldiers. Then the detailed reports appeared, revealing most of the figures were untrue and no massacre occurred.

This was the verdict of Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, hardly friends of the Jewish state.

I write this because in the past few weeks we have seen genuine massacres and gruesome brutality. Thousands of people have now been murdered by Arab and Iranian governments and Arab and Iranian soldiers. In Libya, ordinary mourners attending the funerals of people shot dead in the streets were themselves targeted by snipers.

In Bahrain, the police and army killed unarmed people merely asking for the right to vote. In Egypt there was the execution of demonstrators, the torture and beating of protesters, and the kidnapping and murder of apolitical Christians — this occurred during the so-called secular revolution, but was hardly mentioned in the media.

In Iran, a psychotic regime once again shot down ordinary people in the street; in Tunisia, there was gross violence and fatal shootings; and in Yemen, Jordan and Syria, political dissidents were arrested and have disappeared. Note that while some of these governments are pro-western, this cannot be said of Iran, Syria,

About 100 Cdns still trapped in Libya

By Jessica Murphy, Parliamentary Bureau

OTTAWA - Nearly 100 Canadians are still trapped in strife-torn Libya as fighting intensifies and rebel forces battle their way towards the capital city of Tripoli.

Foreign Affairs confirmed Sunday they were in contact with

about 90 Canadians and looking for ways to get them home safely. On Saturday, Canada managed to pluck nine Canadians, along with U.S., U.K. And Ukrainian citizens, from Libya using a C130 Hercules military aircraft to take them to nearby Malta.

Some 330 Canadians have been evacuated from the North African nation so far.

Meanwhile, the possibility of declaring a no-fly zone over Libya is turning into a hot-button issue on both sides of the Atlantic as the international community weighs the option in its ongoing attempt to crack down on Libyan Leader Moammar Gadhafi's regime.

Canadian Chief of Defence Staff Gen. Walt Natynczyk joined the chorus Sunday of senior defence officials from various countries who have been publicly cautious about the international push to ground the Libyan air force.

He told CTV's Question Period that establishing a no-fly zone was a major military offensive operation that could be only be undertaken with a solid mandate from the international community.

„I don't think you can understate the severity of a no-fly zone scenario,” he said.

A spokeswoman from Foreign Affairs would only confirm Sunday that Canada is exploring a range of options with the UN and allies concerning the situation in Libya and would not comment on Ottawa's stance on declaring a no-fly zone.

<http://www.torontosun.com/news/world/2011/03/06/17517261.html>
March 6, 2011

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The bigots, the blind, the barbarous and the bullies have formed a coalition. Know them and expose them, before it's too late.

Read Michael Coren's blog at canoe.ca/corenscomment, http://www.torontosun.com/comment/columnists/michael_coren/2011/02/25/17408621.html?sms_ss=facebook&at_xt=4d6ae1c069f96bdb%2C1Last
Updated February 26, 2011

Ida Pohoriljakova is the daughter of Eva and Boris Pohoriljak. Born in Kladno, Czech Republic, she moved to Canada with her parents in 1991 at the age of seven.

Her passion for archaeology, history, and art has led her to dedicate her life to preserving the past as an art conservator of archaeological and ethnographic objects. Ida has earned a Bachelor degree in classical archaeology from Wilfrid Laurier University and a Master degree in art conservation from Queen's University.

What is art conservation?

Art conservation is a comprehensive effort to preserve cultural heritage. Examination, analysis, treatment, preventive measures and research are important components of this effort.

How did you become interested in art conservation?

During my studies in classical archaeology I had a chance to participate in archaeological excavations and become acquainted with the various disciplines and professions that work together to unearth, interpret and care for excavated material remains. I became interested in the role that conservation professionals play in preserving excavated artifacts and fell in love with the idea of preserving the past for the future.

How does one become an art conservator?

Art conservators must have a background in both the arts and the sciences. North American art conservation programs at the Master level typically require applicants to hold a Bachelor degree, have completed a specific amount of courses in the humanities – such as archaeology, anthropology and art history – chemistry and studio arts at the undergraduate level and to have some experience in a conservation laboratory. Art conservation programs include both a rigorous study of theoretical aspects – such as material science, chemistry, and ethics – and practical experience in the school setting as well as on internships in museums, archives, galleries and archaeological excavations.

Does this profession have different specialties – can you expand on some?

There are many specialty subgroups in art conservation. Conservators foremost focus on a type of material. Some of the general categories include architecture, paintings, paper, textiles, furniture, electronic media, and – probably the most diverse category – objects. These categories further provide conservators the opportunity to focus on specific

materials and historical, cultural or artistic contexts.

Which specialty have you chosen and why?

I have chosen to work with three-dimensional objects. I like working with objects of all shapes and sizes and enjoy the diversity in working with a large variety of materials, of both organic and inorganic nature. I am particularly interested in objects from archaeological and ethnographic contexts. I am fascinated with the history that these types

survey of the collection in which I am assessing the collection's condition, determining what kind of, if any, treatment individual objects might require, and creating appropriate storage supports for any objects that need it. Additionally, I also assist with caring for a wide variety of archaeological and ethnographic objects from the Museum's collection, ranging from a Navajo Indian woven tapestry to an excavated Chinese porcelain bowl. My responsibilities are equally diverse.

They include assessing the condition of objects before they go on display in an exhibit or before they are sent off on a loan to another institution, undertaking any necessary repairs on damaged objects, creating storage supports and scientifically analyzing objects with analytical instruments, such as X-Ray Fluorescence.

What kind of a role do your parents play in your life?

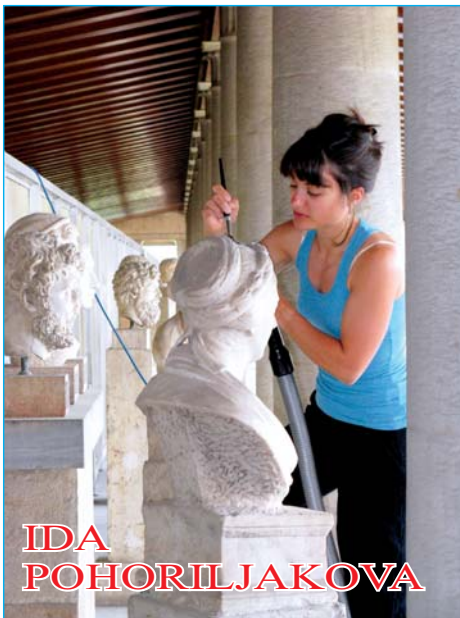
My parents are and have always been extremely supportive of anything that I set out to do. Their encouragement has been vital in allowing me to following my dreams.

Have you thought about your life goal?

What would you like to accomplish?

I don't have any specific goals. My primary goal is to contribute to the preservation of culture. I hope to learn and experience anything this path has to offer, share my passion with others and enjoy the journey. *Photo: Ida dusting Roman marble busts in the Stoa of Attalos in Athens, Greece.*

THANKS IDA, AND GOOD LUCK TO YOU.



IDA POHORILJAKOVA

of objects have and the role that they play in our society. I am also intrigued by the challenges that they pose to preservation.

Where has archaeology and art conservation taken you to date?

As a student of archaeology, I had the chance to partake in the Azoria Project, an excavation of a site called Azoria on the island of Crete, Greece and on a site in Prague, near the Republic Square (Náměstí Republiky). Prior to commencing the art conservation program at Queen's University, I was very fortunate to have the opportunity to take some courses in art conservation at Studio Art Centers International in Florence, Italy. During my studies at Queen's University, I had the opportunity to undertake summer internships in the conservation laboratories of the Ancient Agora Excavations in Athens, Greece, the Kaman-Kalehöyük Excavation in Central Turkey, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I am currently working at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, Arizona.

What kinds of projects are you currently involved with?

At the Arizona State Museum, I am working on the conservation of the Museum's ethnographic Southwest Indian silver jewelry collection. This is a project that is funded by the Stockman Foundation. I am conducting a

Czechoslovak Legion in Russia

For ND by Jerry Vila

National movement of Czechs and Slovaks was building up for independence from Austria-Hungary since early 1800. The Czech and Slovak national leaders, writers, parliamentarians and the Sokol movement helped to nurture call for freedom and self-determination.

Then in August 1914 World War I started. Following the unsettled conflict in the Balkans and the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Austro-Hungary declared a war on Serbia. This precipitated a general conflict that grew into WW I.

THE SAGA OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION

The Legion had its origins in the early days of World War I. Czech and Slovak leaders petitioned Tsar Nicholas II for permission to establish corps of Czech and Slovak troops under Russian command. Nicolas was only too happy to oblige, and the corps was established from the ethnic Czechs and Slovak volunteers living in Russian territory, as well as men who made their way over to Russian lines. The strength of the Czech Corps (Druzina) grew as the war went on. Czech and Slovak prisoners of war were given the option of going to a prison camp or changing sides and continuing to fight. Many of the Czech and Slovak prisoners had been reluctant conscripts to the Austro-Hungarian cause, and willingly joined the Czech and Slovak units, later known as the Legion.

The Legion fought alongside the Russians. They were the most highly motivated units as they formed the vanguard of the Brusilov's offensive in 1917. Brusilov had placed the Czech units opposite the Austro-Hungarian

19th Division, which contained two regiments of ethnic Czechs. These two regiments refused to obey orders to fight against fellow Czechs, and a mutiny ensued, sending shock waves back to Vienna.

More than 3,000 Czechs had simply left the army; some had even joined the Russian attack. The incident was an ominous sign. If ethnic identity had finally superseded imperial loyalty to this extent inside the army, then the empire itself could not have much longer to exist. The Russian offensive advanced all the way to the passes of Carpathian Mountains. Upon the urging of Masaryk, the Russian Provisional Government promised it would support the formation of an independent Czechoslovakia. On 19 July 1917, however, German Army Group South counter-attacked. The Russians began to flee, often in panic. Within a few weeks the Russians had lost all that they gained and more. The collapse of the Brusilov's offensive destroyed whatever momentum and confidence the provisional Government in Petrograd had built. The army was in tatters and grew less and less able to defend Russia every day. Men deserted the army in droves, either to escape further bloodshed or to defend their homes from civil war that many now feared.

RUSSIA CAPITULATES

By 1917 the external and internal pressures on the Tsarist state led to its collapse and the introduction of the Provisional Government headed by Alexander Kerensky. Following the collapse of Brusilov's offensive that government, too, proved unable to deal with the myriad problems Russia faced.

>10

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Czech alcohol consumption figures highlight rising number of problem drinkers

By Chris Johnstone

The Czech Republic has just received the sort of global recognition it could do without – placed second in a world ranking of alcohol consumption in a World Health Organisation study. And local alcoholism experts say problem drinking is on the increase as Czechs seek an easy solution to increased stress and other problems.

The Czech Republic was in effect given the silver medal for worldwide alcohol consumption by a recent study by the United Nation's healthcare unit, the World Health Organisation (WHO). With an average annual per capita consumption equivalent of just under 16.5 litres of pure alcohol consumed by every person over 15, the country was only topped by the former Soviet Republic of Moldova. There the consumption figure came in at 18.2 litres. The European average is 12.2 litres.

With a bit more breakdown, the figures become even more eye watering, with equivalent pure alcohol consumption for Czech male drinkers climbing to an av-

erage 26.59 litres of pure alcohol. The WHO ranking is based on statistics ending in 2005, but there is little to suggest the picture has changed in the last years. Beer drinking in the Czech Republic peaked at 163.5 litres per person in 2005, falling slightly to just over 150 litres in 2009. During that time, Czech drinking habits broadened with wine filling more and more glasses.

One of the reports' main findings is that governments are failing to get to grips with the problems of excess consumption and alcohol dependence or giving enough priority to treatment once the problem has become established.

It suggests stronger moves to curb drinking hours and the overall availability of alcohol, stricter age limits and tougher controls on advertising. Most of those suggestions look like they are swimming against the alcoholic tide in the Czech Republic.

Monika Plocová is a former alcoholic who then went on to treat problem drinkers at one of the biggest hospitals for problem

drinkers in Prague, before setting up an external help network and finally a private treatment centre. She says the problem of alcoholism is clearly on the rise in the Czech Republic.

"Regarding alcoholism in the Czech Republic, the number of people dependent on alcohol is increasing. We think the figure is around 700,000. We expect that figure to rise because the pressure on people is increasing and they turn to alcohol more and more as a not very expert solution and form of self treatment."

Combined with that she says the facilities for treating alcohol dependent Czechs is woefully inadequate faced with the scale of the problem.

"I would say that there are not enough treatment centres given the fact that that the problem is increasing.

I think there should be more centres. We have started to set up a new centre but, unfortunately, with private funds because we just cannot get them from the resources for social care set aside for this problem by the Ministry of Health.

Source: <http://www.radio.cz/en/section/curaffrs/czech-alcohol-consumption-figures-highlight-rising-number-of-problem-drinkers>, 23. 02. 2011

Volunteers needed to help knock out kidney disease this March

Ontario – Every March, The Kidney Foundation of Canada goes door to door, raising funds for research, education, organ donation awareness and programs to assist those living with kidney disease.

We need your help to make a difference. Right now, we are recruiting 16,000 volunteer canvassers who will visit neighbourhoods across the province to raise awareness about kidney health and organ donation and collect funds. If left undiagnosed or untreated, kidney disease can have devastating effects on individuals and their families. It may lead to a lifetime of dialysis treatments or the agonizing wait for a life-saving transplant. In Ontario right now, nearly 1,200 people are waiting for a life-saving kidney transplant. More than 10,000 people are undergoing dialysis treatments. You can help us, right in your own neighbourhood.

Please give your time by visiting www.marchdrive.ca or calling 1-800-387-4474, ext. 3667 today. Help us make a difference, one door at a time. Contact: Stacey Scott, Communications Coordinator, The Kidney Foundation of Canada, Ontario Branch, 1-800-724-9953, ext. 4582; sscott@kidney.on.ca

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A life well-lived: Antonín Kubálek (1935-2011)

By Daniel Foley

Antonín Kubálek was a great and good man whom I had the honour of knowing for some 30 years. Always quick with a smile, a joke, and a drink. Anton revealed in the absurd. Life never failed to supply him with suitable material, even in his childhood. He attended a school for the blind following an accident with a post-war bazooka, though he eventually regained partial sight in his remaining eye. As a citizen of a Socialist paradise, however, he was required to wear a bag over his head in the classroom so that his comrades should not feel disadvantaged!

Later, as a rising young pianist, he would be sent on tours by the Czech concert bureau, arriving at back-water recital halls to wrestle with ill-tuned instruments with missing keys and even legs and, on one memorable occasion, finding an accordion laid out for him.

He knew from experience to have a packed bag ready, so that when Prague seethed in turmoil in 1968 he was well-prepared to flee to Vienna. There, at the Canadian Embassy, he was shown a map and chose a city called Toronto, because he was impressed by the size of its lake. His arrival here soon caught the attention of Glenn Gould, who produced a unique album of his playing. Anton was incredulous that in the middle of July Gould still stuck with his trademark overcoat, cap and gloves in the sweltering Eaton Auditorium.

The CBC also took note, producer David Jaeger in particular employed Anton to bring to life numerous new Canadian works, including several of my own. Among Anton's finest recordings are those recorded in Troy N.Y., in the 1990s for the Dorian label, which he independently re-released this past summer on-line at CDbaby.com.

His last decade was blessed by the presence of two angels, his second wife Pat and daughter Karolina.

They travelled as a family to Prague this fall and planned to spend a year there so that Karolina could advance her piano studies. Cruel though it is to have lost him there so unexpectedly,

I cannot imagine a happier end to a fruitful life, so thoroughly enjoyed and savoured, than to be surrounded by those he loved best. *thewholenote.com*

By the end of the year, the Bolsheviks had taken

power, with grave consequences for the other Allied powers.

The Supreme Allied War Council exploited the fact that the Czechs were now (at least nominally) under French command, and could be given direction without the need to for consultation with Petrograd. The Council sought to exploit the Czechs' presence in Ukraine to reopen the Eastern Front, albeit on a limited scale. By the time of the October Revolution in 1917, the Czech Legion was in the Ukraine. On 20 January 1918, the Council gave directions to the Czechs to move to the Vinnitsa-Mogilyov line and reopen fighting against the advancing Germans. The Czechs, however, refused to move, not least since they were aware that the Ukrainian Government, already operating autonomously from Petrograd, was preparing to declare independence.

The Bolshevik government and the Ukrainian Government promptly headed to Brest-Litovsk to join in peace negotiations with Germans. Ukrainians were hoping to secure the creation of a separate Ukrainian state. This left the Allies facing the possibilities that a force of some 50,000 Czechs eager to fight for the Allied cause would be trapped in Russia.

The decision was therefore taken to find some means of withdrawing them, and Trotsky's willingness to permit the Czechs to leave and join the fighting in France meant that the situation might be rectified. This was an illusory hope.

On 21 March 1918, the Germans moved into the Ukraine, prompting the Czechs to fall back. The Allies then issued instructions to the Czechs, transferring them from Ukraine to Vladivostok and re-naming them as the Czech Legion. The original plans for the Legion to leave Russia via Archangel and Murmansk to continue the fight in France were mooted. THE CZECH 'REVOLT'

The Czech Legion withdrawal to Vladivostok depended upon the goodwill of the Bolsheviks, since Russian trains were required to facilitate the movement of the Legion and all its supplies. The transport of the Legion went reasonably well, although slowly due to lack of the rolling stock available.

At the same time that the Czechs started their journey, the implications of the Treaty of Brest-

Czechoslovak Legion...

Litovsk complicated the Czech evacuation eastwards. The peace treaty provided for the return of all German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war held by Russians. Some 800,000 men had to be returned to their homelands. The majority of prisoners were held in Siberia with the aim of



making escape to friendly territory all but impossible. This meant that the trains carrying the prisoners had to pass along the same line as those conveying the Legion.

On 14 May 1918, a train carrying members of the Legion stopped at Chelyabinsk alongside a train heading in the opposite direction that was taking Austro-Hungarian prisoners back home. Although the circumstances what happened next are confused, it appears that the Hungarians shouted abuse at the Czechs and one of them unwisely threw a missile at the Czech train. Czechs responded by dragging the man responsible for throwing the missile away from his comrades and killed him.

The local soviet arrested the Czechs responsible and took them to jail. This was the final straw for the Czechs who formed up and marched into town. They then forced their way into jail, removed their comrades and marched onto the local armory, removing all the weapons and ammunition they could find. When news reached Moscow, the Bolsheviks arrested the Czech representative there and ordered him to send a telegram to Chelyabinsk appealing to the Legion to lay down their arms immediately. This met with no response. On 23 May, orders were given to all local soviets to disarm the Czechs; unfortunately for the Bolsheviks, they seem to have forgotten that Chelyabinsk was now under control of the Legion, which meant that the Czechs were running the local telephone office and saw the instructions.

Two days later, Trotsky issues orders that all Czechs seen carrying weapons were to be shot if they refuse to surrender. Again, the Czechs read the orders prompting a decision that they should no longer rely upon Russians, but instead make their own way east, using whatever force was necessary. Although it was deep within Russia, the Legion was an organized and proficient fighting force. The Czechs promptly set about taking control of the Trans-Siberian railway, occupying a considerable band of territory on either side.

One of the major consequences of this came on 16 July 1918, as the Legion moved towards the town of Ekaterinburg by Ural Mountains where Tsar Nicholas and his family were being held prisoner. The Bolsheviks in the town became concerned that the Czechs intended to launch a rescue attempt, and decided that the royal family had to be neutralized. The Tsar and his family were taken to the basement and killed by a firing squad.

As the Czechs headed eastwards linking with White Russian forces, a series of bitter battles occurred, notably at Penza on May 1918 and in the Volga region. More fighting developed around Lake Baikal and later towards Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK

The Legion arrival and general situation in Vladivostok.

The deteriorating situation in Russia finally led to American approval for an Allied intervention at Vladivostok and along the Trans-Siberian railway. President Wilson accepted that a small-scale operation was needed, but made it clear that the United States was opposed to intervention beyond that necessary to help the Czechs and to ensure that the former German and Austrian prisoners of war did not interfere with the withdrawal of the Legion from Russia, or take control of the military supplies at the port.

The Americans would contribute 7,000 men for the purpose of aiding the Czechs and guarding military stores. This gave other Allies an opportunity to send their own troops to Russia. Since the utter chaos prevailed in Siberia, it meant that it would be easy to justify sending a large number of troops to meet the desired aim of the intervention. The Japanese were specifically delighted with the decision, and set about creating a large expeditionary force to contribute to the operation, while the British, French and Americans form rather smaller contingents. The British were first to move into position, having been asked by the Czechs representative in Vladivostok for assistance in a battle on the river Ussurie.

Czechs and Cossack troops were facing a strong force of Bolshevik troops, which was ru-

mored to be led by German and Austrian officers. As the Czechs, Cossacks and Allies organized, the Bolsheviks launched an attack and sought to outflank the allied positions. A battalion of Japanese troops was sent from Vladivostok, along with an artillery battery, and they help to stabilize the situation. Soon whole Japanese division arrived and allied soldiers routed the Bolsheviks to the railway positions at Omsk.

By March 1919, the Allies had over 100,000 men in Siberia, dominated by the Czech Legion with 55,000 men, and ever-expanding Japanese contingent. However, by this point only the Japanese Government remained enthusiastic about the commitment to Siberia. The British, Americans and French governments faced increasing pressure by their electorates to withdraw. Bolsheviks under Trotsky reorganized and started to push the Allies back east. Since October 1918 the Czechs were fighting to get back home to the newly independent Czechoslovak Republic. However, upon arrival in Vladivostok, they discovered there were no ships to take them to France. Rather, there were Allies who wanted the Czechs to do more fighting. The growing soviet army fought with the Whites, but preferred to negotiate with the well-disciplined Legion. Despite the wide-ranging confusion in Vladivostok, the Legion had an exit strategy, eight railway cars of gold and a Russian general.

P.S.: Lovat Fraser wrote in The War Illustrated in 8 October 1918:

'It was left for the Czechoslovaks to set the hesitating Allied Powers a shining example and to lead the way in the task of rescuing Russia. There is nothing more amazing in history than the meteoric insurgence of the Czech-Slovak troops beyond Volga and beyond Urals.'

If you have any more questions - just send us an e-mail: vila.jerry@sympatico.ca.

You can have a Czech Version of the Legion documentary delivered to friends and relatives in the Czech Republic for only \$25.

Or, if you're in the Czech Republic - same thing. You get the Czech language version - supervised by the former head of translation for the Czech Army and produced in the PAL format - so it works on European DVD players - and the \$25 includes mailing costs to the Czech Republic. Just go to this link and PayPal will do the rest. <http://www.czechlegion.com/czechlegiondvd/>

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