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SUBJECT			DATE	
ZIPPER Report on the PRCHALA Movement			24 April 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Information on subject, <u>General Lev PRCHALA</u>, is extracted verbatim from the above referenced document.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Czech National Group in Germany (CNS) (Ceska narodni skupina - CNS - v Nemecku)</p> <p>The CNS in Western Germany was founded on 10 March 1948 on the basis of a written suggestion dated 28 February 1948, from the Czech National Committee (Cesky narodni vybor - CNV) in London.</p> <p>The same written suggestion went out simultaneously from the CNV to all Czech emigrant groups in the western world: in Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, England, etc.</p> <p>With this invitation the CNV of General PRCHALA began for the first time to prepare an official list of members and subsidiary organizations. It is true that various emigrant groups had sought and found contact with General PRCHALA before 28 February 1948. These were groups that rejected the "Kaschauer Program" of BENES as well as the policies of the "Narodni Fronta" in the Gsr. But because of fear of persecution, no organization of such groups had taken place. Before the coup of February 1948, little was known to the Western World or, of no less importance, to U.S. occupation authorities in Germany, about the persecution of PRCHALA followers by the Prague Government. The result of such a lack of information was that the policies of Prague were not only made possible but even partially supported. (For example, forcible repatriation Czech DP's; investigations by Czech liaison officers conducted with or through allied military missions; delivery of anti-Prague Czechs on the false accusation that they were war criminals, etc.).</p> <p><u>History of the CNV in London:</u></p> <p>The CNV was founded in London at the end of 1942 under the name Czech National Unity Group ("Ceska narodni jednota"). It united the opponents of the pro-Soviet policy of Dr. Edvard BENES and his government. At the head of this movement stood the Czech Emigrant General Lev PRCHALA, who had made the adventurous trip to London. Among his cohorts were Professor Dr. DVORNIK, delegate engineer SCHWARZ, Dr. LOCHER, BORIN-LEZAK, Major SLADECEK, Baron HILDENBRAND, STARY, and others.</p> <p>The president of the CEFC (Central European Federal Club) is General PRCHALA, leader of the CNV (Ceska Narodni Jednota).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Continued on page 2)</p>				
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The Position of General PRCHALA in London:

During the war and until February 1948 the position of General PRCHALA was decidedly insecure, owing to his opposition to BENES, who then enjoyed the recognition of the western world, and to his opposition to the pro-Soviet Czech politicians. At this time some of PRCHALA's co-workers were imprisoned by the British BORIN-LEZAK, Dr. LOCHER, etc.). Since February 1948 PRCHALA's position has improved decidedly (the clear political line of his total rejection of Bolshevism, the accuracy of his pronouncements about the CSR, etc. ). Since the understanding with the Sudeten Germans there has been a notable growth of interest in his person and his movement (so that the London TIMES has condescended to do an article on him).

General PRCHALA is chairman of the "Central European Federal Club" in London and of the federalistic movement of the government-in-exile in Great Britain. He has several loose ties to personalities in the Foreign Office, although such connections are private because, according to PRCHALA, "The English government will not support basically emigrant groups from countries with which the English Government maintains diplomatic relations".

Connections to the BIS seem either not to exist or to be very loose. In any case, neither PRCHALA nor his representatives, while on visits to Germany, have recommended that the CNS engage in IS work on behalf of the British. On the other hand, there was no objection to informing the western world through IS activity performed by the CNS for the AIS; in fact, this work met with decided approval.

The financial circumstances of the CNV in London are as poor as those of the CNS. The publication of the "Cesky Boj" by the CNV has had to be suspended for lack of funds. The income of the CNV is derived wholly from membership dues, since in England the members are employed in their own trades and professions.

General PRCHALA and some of his co-workers have private and social intercourse with personalities in the British Conservative Party; BORIN-LEZAK also has some connections with the Labor Party, chiefly to serve as a counter-weight against the social-democratic representative of the "Rada".

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