

OD. No. 2069

INTERNATIONAL

Naam FEDERALIST CLUB.

Zie ook:

Uit		In	Uit		In	Uit		In	Uit		In
Datum	Aan	Datum	Datum	Aan	Datum	Datum	Aan	Datum	Datum	Aan	Datum

5/3 '76 136

12 MRT. 1976

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DOSSIER No.: 0D 2069

NAAM: International Federalist Club.

Uit			In	Uit			In	Uit			In
Datum	Aan	Paraaf	Datum	Datum	Aan	Paraaf	Datum	Datum	Aan	Paraaf	Datum
8/25 56	B6	12 MRT	1956								

MINUTENBLAD

DOSSIER No. OD 2069

NAAM: INTERNATIONAL FEDERALIST CLUB

1. Aangelegd op verzoek van B VI ddo. 18-4-52.

ACD 4C/MH

2. Aangevraagd door C 13190 acofand 7/106

3. Voor zover van de gageerde stukken (in dit OD geborgen) het schutblad aanwezig was dit bijgevoegd. aug. '70. *Ad*

International Federalist Club (I.F.C.)

De International Federalist Club werd opgericht in begin 1952 door een zekere Ivo Wladimir BRUZA, een jonge Tsjechische emigrant, die in Delft studeerde.

De bedoeling was om internationale contacten te leggen in de geest van een "penfriends"-club, en daarna gezamenlijk, in internationaal verband zich te bezinnen op de realisatie van een democratische wereldfederatie, gebaseerd op de Rechten van de Mens zoals deze door de U.N.O. zijn opgesteld.

De leiding berust bij min of meer "weltfremde" idealisten.

Als vaststaand kan wel worden aangenomen, dat zij afwijzend staan t.o.v. het Oostelijke blok, waarschijnlijk ook t.o.v. het westelijke.

Activiteit werd sedert de oprichting niet waargenomen. Van politiek extremisme is niets gebleken.

10 Maart 1956

~~ONAFGEDAAN~~

CO 124907
128850
131190

09 2069

Min. PD
International Federatist Club
~~(Internat. Federatist Club)~~

Ministertent

Zie Stukken

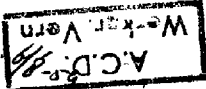
Afd./Sect.:

Dat.:

Zie p. J. Schmitt
CO 123909

Par.:

Interne aanwijzingen ACD.

Dupl. Schmitt
rem. 

ACD. 4C

Dat.: 10-4-52

Par.: MB

18 4 12

Aantekeningen (Nummeren s.v.p.):

I. Keizerlijke Rapport reads derde door om omvang
maandw alleen de Hollanden hys mageligen

Acd II 10.12.52 (rem)

II. Hoofdstuk

CVV kan. van omv. dit rapport min. door

Precondities metoor s.v.p. de Hollanden
interessend CVV met rich met voor.

Acd 18.12.51/15

CVV nie. Maslap resultaat 19/12

B (Mr. Rogenberg)

Zoar tel. met te besproken hier, CO 124907
en CO 123909.

CVVI 3/1. 52/50

B II 7/1.52

acd. Karoly Hollanderis top. Rema later B II 17/1.52

B VI. 18 50 123909

Acd II 23.1.52

CVV Min 128.859 1/2 (CVN heeft ca 123409
nog met positief)

geen CVVI 1/2.52 jr

CVN ge CVN₃ 1/2'52 van C. af.

13/2 BVI om bezimp.
miv 12.2.53

B. Duplo r stuk 131190 gedonden aan
B.

~~3A~~ (131190) 19.2'52
1/3.52

ACDT
28/2

A.C.

Dome pome return van B VI 1/3.52

~~CVN~~ 1/3.52 131.190 van CVNI⁶ b

CVV geen CVVI 1/3.52 jr

~~BVI~~ 1/3 B

1/3

124907

RAPPORT VAN KB

Voor HB en HC

OP KAART
ACD/4C
DAT: 18-4-52
PAR: HVR

6.21
19 FEB 1952
ACD/131190

No. 4228

Betr.: INTERNATIONAL FEDERALIST CLUB

Typ.: B.

128059 - co 124907

Van betrouwbare zijde werd betreffende het in margine genoemde onderwerp het navolgend overzicht ontvangen. (Zie ook rapport 3944 dd. 22-1-1952).

De initiatieven tot oprichting van de International Federalist Club zijn geheel genomen door BRUZA Jr., onder toezicht van zijn vader. Wat dit betreft, lijken deze mensen vrij "weltfremde" idealisten, vooral de zoon.

De bedoeling is vooreerst om internationale contacten te leggen in de geest van een "pen friends" club. Het streven is te komen tot de formulering van het natuurlijke recht in tegenstelling tot het staatsrecht en internationale recht, dat op macht gebaseerd is. Op het moment is er zelfs de tendenz het recht (U.N.C.) aan te passen bij de machtsbelangen van de U.S.A.

Handwritten note:
128059 - co 124907

Door een uitgebreide correspondentie kan deze zaak van alle zijden worden bekeken. De definitie van het recht kan dan gebaseerd worden op Europese, Aziatische en Afrikaanse denkwijzen. Het streven is dus zeer universeel en kan het beste worden omschreven als een poging om de mensheid een gemeenschappelijk grondideaal te geven - een houvast waarvoor het de moeite waard is om te leven. Politieke macht wordt niet -of nog niet- verlangd.

De praktijk is vooralsnog, dat er diverse brieven om hulp komen uit het buitenland -veelal financiële hulp. Wel zijn er vele contacten met de Oost-Zone en Tsjecho-Slowakije. Deze namen worden niet gepubliceerd.

De voorlopige indruk is wel, dat deze mensen zeker niets met Rusland te maken willen hebben, maar ook niet met het Westelijk blok.

KB, 18 Februari 1952.

VRIJ VOOR ACTIE

RAPPORT van KB
voor CVV

124907

6.21
22 JAN 1952
ACD/120059

Nr. : 3944

Betr.: International Federalist Club

NIET O.K.
ACD/4C
DAT:10-7-52
PAR:12/R

Typ. A.

Bijl: twee

Co 124907

Ten vervolge op rapport nr. 3582 d.d.
7 December 1951 doe ik U bijgaand een aanvullende
ledenlijst der International Federalist Club toekomen,
alsmede een door hen uitgegeven stencil.

29/52
A.C.D.
KB

KB, 22 Jan. 1952

VRIJ VOOR ACTIE

Members of International Federalist Club.

NOTE: Languages spoken in the brackets.

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FORCED LABOUR CAMPS

AS PUNITIVE INSTITUTIONS SET UP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SINCE 1948

At the beginning of October 1951 fourteen Czech prisoners escaped from the Jachymov uranium mines to Germany. This group one day voluntarily worked "over time" and instead of going down the mine they hid themselves in the abandoned pit, about 100 meters under the surface. From this place they dug themselves out within three and half months by means of handtools only to freedom. The tunnel they dug out ended beyond the wires of the labour camp, and the distance to the frontiers, about 40 km, they walked without misfortune dressed in prisoner's clothes.

In the Jachymov's area there are these labour and concentration camps: Vykmanov, Svornost, Rovnost, Mariánka, Eliáš I, Eliáš II, Bratratví I. Three other camps are near in Horní Slavkov. It has been estimated that in the Jachymov's mines there are over 30,000 prisoners.

"VERITAS", BULLETIN OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA - ROMA - Via della Conciliazione, 1, presents in its issue of December 1st, 1951 a document about the conditions in the concentration camps in Czechoslovakia. This report is based on the personal experience of John Nejez-Bradley, a Czechoslovak student, who was prosecuted for having organized an illegal group of students and having spread underground press propaganda, Přemysl Hartmann, student of Prague, an ex-inmate, too, and so others who do not wish to be mentioned.

CONTENTS:

- I. Penal camps: Purpose, location, number of camps, inmates, guards.
- II. General situation in the camp
- III. Labour conditions; camp "selfgovernment"
- IV. Feeding.
- V. Hygiene
- VI. Political indoctrination.

APPENDICES

I. THE PENAL /FORCED LABOUR/ CAMPS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Two kinds of forced labour camps have been set up in the country:

- a) Forced Labour Camps to which people are sent by order of the Penal Commissions which are attached to Regional National Committees. Those directed there are persons who "have failed to fit into the general labour scheme and who dislike work, but also unsocial and politically reactionary elements whom the courts need not have found guilty of any indictable offence". This kind of camp is meant as a reformatory for them so that they can in due course be absorbed into normal society.
- b) Penal Camps with Forced Labour, to which are sent incorrigible saboteurs of the people's democratic regime who had been condemned as such by the State Tribunals, but also common criminals who cannot be reformed by compulsory labour alone. This second category of camps is a "cure or kill" affair, and prospective inmates are told so upon being dumped there from their respective transports.

On September 16, 1949, by which time all prisoners of war had been released, these camps were located only in the territory formed by the triangle Jachymov-Carlsbad-Mariánské Lázně, i.e. in a region containing natural

deposits of uranium ore; the prisoners of war who until then had been working there have been and are being replaced by Czech political and criminal offenders.

Once every month all regional gaols send their transports of convicted persons to the principal concentration camp situated behind the village of Vykmanov not far from the express train route Prague-Ostrov-Cheb (Eger), on the highgate leading from Jachymov to Carlsbad. From this camp prisoners are being distributed over all the camps in the region. This camp also serves as a centre for persons who are either wholly or partially unfit for work. The camp barracks at any moment house about 7,000 prisoners. External security is ensured by a formation (3000 men strong) of the Corps of National Security (police) with headquarters for the whole region at Ostrov; families of these Security Service men here live also. A detachment of Prison Guard, consisting of 20 men, is responsible of internal security arrangements.

The main region containing the various camps lies to the North of Ostrov within a radius bounded by the towns and villages Jachymov, Bozi Dar, Breitenbach, Pernink, Merklin, Hroznetin. There are altogether about 60 of these camps, the best known of which are "Bratrstvi" (1,000 inmates), "Rovnost" (1,050 inmates), "Eliáš" (600), "Eva" (700), "Mariánka" (480), "Svornost" (800), "Barbora" (300), "Jirina", "Sidlista". About 10,000 policemen ensure external security; of these the Kopecky-Vrsky formation is made up of 1,000, the Marianska of 1,500 men. Each camp has from five to ten members of the Prison Guard attending to internal security arrangements.

The National Security (police) formations are directly under the command of Prague headquarters, whilst the Prison Guard take their orders from the Prison Service Command at the Plzen (Pilsen)-Bory Penitentiary. The latter is generally referred to as "Eedy Vision".

The civilian population of this region - as far it has been allowed to stay - consists of German miners, but mostly of Slovaks who have been re-settled there after 1945. Most of the villages, however, have no inhabitants, or house only various formations of the Corps of National Security (police).

There is no ban on entering this region, but there is a regular check-up each Saturday and Sunday on all traffic passing along the roads to and from the area, including railways. Loitering in the vicinity of the uranium mines is strictly prohibited, there is rigorous control, and entry only permitted for pit employees holding special passes. Otherwise, there is only occasional checking during the week.

The personnel of the National Security and Prison Guard Service is made up of specially picked and trained Communists, whose behaviour towards the prisoners is arrogant and rough. They are mostly young people, holding the rank of sergeants. (See Appendix I.)

The civilian population outside shows friendliness. Prisoners working on the surface in groups outside the camps, as far as they got into contact with these civilian neighbours of theirs have frequently been given cigarettes and food. Nevertheless, prisoners are under strict orders to abstain from outside contacts, and anyone caught talking to civilian employees, receives corporal punishment.

II. GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

Each uranium pit has a penal camp attached to it. The site for the latter has invariably been selected so as to offer maximum advantages from the security point of view, such as for example a slag-heap, a tree-less, sheer mountain-side (slope), a bare, level plain, etc. Within a radius of 500 m from each pit there is a no man's land which is strictly out of bounds for everybody. Every pit is surrounded by a double fence of barbed wire. A whole system of searchlights plays on the wires at night. At very short distances from each other there are watch-towers (observation posts) along these fences, manned by guard armed with machine-guns.

The camps themselves are ringed by single barbed wire fencing, with their own sets of searchlights both alongside and within the camp. At the main gate is the control room of the National Security Service. It checks up on all arrivals and departures - the shifts, brigades, not even police and prison guards are expected. In the centre of the camp is the parade ground where the counting of prisoners, reading of orders and announcing of punishments etc. takes place. The camp consists of a compound of barracks each holding 20-30 rooms and cubicles. These barracks are in bad state, with leaky roofs and damaged side walls. Each room has a table, a number of chairs and a limited number of beds, according to how enterprising and ingenious the inmates may or may not be. Some beds have palliasses, some only straw, whilst on others the inmates sleep on bare boards. Owing to shortage of water, floors are being scrubbed only once a week and treated with a disinfectant solution. In spite of that all rooms are vermin-ridden. Most of the rooms are lighted by electricity. There is a stove in the middle of each room, with sawdust for fuel; two drums of the latter being allowed to each room per day.

Besides the living-room barracks the camp also holds housing the prison guard and administrative offices, a block for the kitchen and storage rooms, and a sick-bay block

Eighty per cent of inmates are political prisoners sentenced after February 1948, 15% political prisoners sentenced after 1945 (including German elements: former members of the Gestapo, Hitlerian Black Guard -SS- and Nazis in general), and 5% common criminals. On arrival at the Vykmanov main concentration camp, each prisoner is deprived of his civilian clothes; he is immediately put into a brown convict uniform and receives as a regulation issue a spoon, an earthenware mug and two blankets. Once a month there is an issue of soap, and once a month the men's underwear is supposed to be changed. The life in camp is regulated by orders issued by the commandant (See Appendices III and IV.). Moving about the camp is limited to the men's own quarters and the parade ground; anyone venturing elsewhere runs the risk of being beaten up by the Prison Guards.

The camp has covered latrines. One latrine has to serve about 200 inmates.

III. LABOUR CONDITIONS, CAMP "SELFGOVERNMENT"

The inmates are divided into three labour groups:

1). Prisoners working in the pits: These are subdivided into three shifts. Each shift in its turn is further divided into smaller units according to the underground level at which they are working. Each level unit consists of a number of parties according to their task. Each party has its own party leader. Civilian miners supervise the party leaders and set them their work. Each party leader has a list of his men; he has to record their performances, and it is he who may recommend rewards in the form of cigarettes. He also issues the extra rations to which the men in the mines are entitled, voices their complaints and has to account for any escapes.

2). Prisoners working on the surface: a) In the workshops. b) In the building commands. c) As specialists. These men work in two shifts and are divided into groups according to labour done, and again parties like the pit-workers.

3). Prisoners working outside the camp: These are mostly very sick or elderly people. They are given the task of hauling the timber for the pits, work in the forest, on the slag-heaps, road mending and other special jobs. They are under police escort and do not enjoy the privilege of miners' extra rations.

On the technical side, the mine is being administered by Russian engineers and technicians. The man in charge of a pit is invariably a Russian. The planners, statisticians, architects, heads of laboratories and other important departments are also Russians. The shift master, deputies and miners are mostly Czechs, Germans and Slovaks.

The shifts work eight hours a day each. They have a fixed working target which must be reached. The party leaders are responsible for this. Shock-working parties work only six hours a day. Anyone absenting himself from a shift receives corporal punishment, even if the camp doctor finds the man to be sick. Besides this, each sick person has to submit to an examination by a specially designated member of the Prison Guard as to his fitness for the job.

After each shift, there are two hours of work with the voluntary labour brigade. It is mostly a case of work inside the camp (water supply installations, repair of barracks, etc.).

The work in the pits consists of clearing away stones, blasting and digging. Prisoners are also employed in the sorting rooms and on the slag dumps. Civilian miners only instruct the prisoners.

There is no monetary reward for the work done; all that the prisoners working in the pits receive are the miners' supplementary rations of foodstuffs and 4-8 cigarettes a day. Shock-workers may receive visitors and food parcels.

The camp is headed by the commandant of the Prison Guard with a personnel of 5-10 men, according to the size of the camp. The commandant appoints the camp senior (leader) - a prisoner - usually a man condemned for life.

The camp senior in his turn appoints the leader of the various blocks and these appoint leaders of the rooms in their respective blocks. Any complaints of the inmates - theoretically - are passed by the room leader to the block leader who hands them over to the camp senior or someone on his staff. It is the camp senior who orders the whole camp for counting on the parade ground, who commands "Attention" and makes his report to the police officer on duty. He has to report the exact number of men, and this is checked by the police.

The senior and his staff - prisoners - do not perform manual work. They are employed in the camp offices, and are responsible for order in the camp. They distribute the prisoners' mail, both letters and parcels. They keep records showing how prisoners behave, how they work etc, and report all their findings to the commandant of the Prison Guard. According to what he is told in this way, the commandant decides on rewards and punishments.

Camp seniors are mostly picked from the ranks of persons who were condemned for collaborating with the Germans during the occupation period or for having been members of the Gestapo. Thus for example the camp senior at "Elias" Camp was an ex-member of the Brno Gestapo, Novak, whilst the senior at "Rovnost" Camp used to be member of the Brno branch in Ceske Budejovice, a man called Holy, who was given a life sentence for having acted as informer against Czechs during the Nazi occupation of Bohemia.

These "representatives" of the prisoners also make arrangements under the supervision of the Camp Commissioner for Cultural Affairs - for lectures and concert performances, for the lending of books from the camp library, and, in general, to see that the prisoners get politically re-oriented and indoctrinated. These camp seniors are allowed among other things also to let their hair grow, and they are given ten cigarettes a day. One of them supervises the kitchen, prescribes and controls the food rations, supervises and checks up on the quality of the food dished out and has the right to place all complaints of the prison camp population directly before the camp commandant.

On the other hand, if anything happens to incur the displeasure of the camp commandant, these camp functionaries undergo merciless punishment and are shifted to another camp or, in case of a serious misdemeanour, they are sent to the dreaded penitentiary at Bory. There prisoners are kept on a starvation diet, so that all of them are glad to be allowed to work outside and so at least to obtain fairly reasonable food rations. All politically prominent people are kept in this dreaded prison for security reasons. High ranking officers and foreigners are kept there, and are being strictly isolated from all others. A transfer to Bory is regarded as the severest punishment. The most dangerous prisoners are kept there, especially those who, having tried to escape, were recaptured, or caught.

Corporal punishment is being meted out by the camp commandant on the strength of reports from the camp senior. It is being carried out by members of the Corps of National Security and of the Prison Guard Service. In most cases, the camp commandant shares to a great extent in the infliction of a penalty by his subordinates. Camp commandant Pospisil, for example, kicked a prisoner's eye out for having failed to be on parade because he overslept.

IV. FOOD SITUATION

The food in all camps is monotonous. Every morning from five to seven o'clock the prisoners may obtain black coffee for breakfast, but the bread is being issued to them the night before.

For lunch the men get 3/4 pint of soup daily. It is mostly luke-warm, with some vegetables floating on top. Sometimes there is an addition of barley or beans. It contains no fat. Potatoes and dumpling are given alternatively. Potatoes are served unpeeled (in skin), three or four of them per man, straight into the gravy, which is an undefinable liquid devoid of any fat. The meat served out is just a morsel, and the dumplings are either half-cooked or overdone. The food served is unclean, for the people working in the kitchen are mostly criminals who are not too fond of cleanliness. The Sunday dinner is a minute portion of pork from some emergency slaughtering, a fair portion of cabbage and other admixtures, a dumpling and gravy, but again in minute quantity. The basic food are of course soup and potatoes. Prisoners working down the mines are given besides these general rations special miners or so called Russian extra rations. Prisoners of this category also receive some extra bread, cheese, butter etc., per month (See Appendix IV.).

Fruit and similar foodstuffs so essential for the health of the human body are only rarely issued. Prisoners were given almost putrid apples in the winter of 1950, not having had any other fruit given to them throughout the preceding year.

In some of the camps the inmates are allowed to receive food parcels, particularly where a number of shock-working groups exists. Even so these parcels are a mixed blessing inasmuch as they cause disorders of the digestive organs, since the stomach and body in general, having got used to regulation camp fare, can no longer assimilate normal, solid fare.

The food indeed is most deficient in nutritive value, a fact which affects the young people in particular. They will pick up even potato peelings (skins) and other waste, just to fill their stomach somehow. Ironically enough, the camp authorities have placed a big waste bin in the middle of the camp, into which the prisoners are supposed to throw unwanted food!

V. HYGIENE

Each camp has a block especially set apart for hospital treatment. Except for its designation, it differs in no other respect from other blocks. It consists of a sick-bay where all sick prisoners are being treated irrespective of the kind of their disease; of a consulting room, in charge of a camp doctor (who is also a prisoner); of a store room for various hygienic necessities such as toilet paper, DDT (insect powder) and, finally, it also contains the living room of the doctor and his assistants.

The consulting room is very plainly equipped. Besides a small quantity of bandages and cotton wool, the doctor has at his disposal one injection syringe, a pair of scissors, a few pincettes, a thermometer and a small quantity of medicaments. The article chiefly in use is Darmol (purgative) - as a cure-all for any sickness whatever - and aspirine.

The lack of hygienic equipment often causes epidemics which the camp doctor is powerless to stop. The only cure in the case of an epidemic outbreak is the listing of all the persons affected by it, and excusing these men from attendance on the next shift at work. Thus for example on October 17, 1949 there was a mass outbreak of dysentery at the "Rovnost" Camp, affecting about 800 prisoners. All night long the men were rocked with pain. Sixteen latrines* proved insufficient for such a colossal number of sick persons. In the morning, the camp was unrecognisable; the Prison Guards themselves were afraid to enter, for fear of getting infected. That day, only very few prisoners reported for their shifts. This dysentery epidemic was caused by the cooks, who had used for the making of the morning coffee some water from the pit, which on account of its high radio-activity was supplied to the camp for washing purposes only.

There is deep mud all over the camp, especially in autumn. But even in summer the prisoners who work below ground and have to stand about in water bring up to the surface and to their barracks and living rooms a lot

* latrines = lavatories

of mud that clings to their clothing and boots. The rooms can only be scrubbed once a week and their condition is really unbearable. The only insecticide that is being used is a Czech imitation of the American DDT, and this proves totally ineffective. As far as bed-bugs are concerned, the prisoners try to get rid of the pests by singeing their bedsteads over a fire, provided the camp commander allows it.

Frequent accidents happen down in the pit caused by insufficient technical equipment. By frequent wall sliding below ground, many prisoners have already lost their lives or have sustained fatal injuries. Otherwise the general under-nourishment causes various diseases of the blood, and a lot of the prisoners are suffering from rashes, duodenal ulcers, eczemas and scabies. Inflammation of the conjunctiva is a frequent happening in the cases of people who use to wear thick-lensed spectacles and were nevertheless sent down to work in the pit; this has brought about partial, and in one case total blindness. Good many prisoners suffer from rupture of the scrotum; these had to be given jobs above ground.

Tuberculosis is another frequent disease, especially amongst the young. All seriously hurt and crippled people, or men in an advanced stadium of any disease leading to their death are being transported to the main concentration camp at Vykmánov, where they are placed in the surface commandos. They are put to work on all the roads and railway tracks that are under (re-)construction throughout this region.

The victims of accidents, prisoners shot whilst trying to escape and men who died in consequence of some illness are being sent by special transport in iron coffins to Bory (Iron Commandos), where their relatives may claim the already sealed coffin for burial at a place of their choice, but of course without a public funeral.

VI. POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION

Political indoctrination is an obligatory subject in the curriculum of every camp. The debating circles are being directed by a cultural instructor out of the members of the Prison Guard who is assisted at his work by selected prisoners (at present mostly purged Communist Party functionaries).

Lectures are being held each evening from six o'clock onward. Those participating in them are divided into debating circles according to the working shifts they belong to. Each lecture is preceded by the singing of Soviet or Czech Socialist songs, which each prisoner must learn by heart. The subjects for the lecture are kept uniform in all the camps, being the material normally used for the political training of party members, i.e. one that has been prescribed by the Central Executive Committee of C.P. of Czechoslovakia. Lectures mostly deal with Marxist philosophy and the teachings, Lenin and Stalin. Prisoners are permitted to ask questions, but should any one of the questions sound suspicious, i.e. should the questioner try to make fun out of the lecturer or confuse him, he gets a beating and is deprived of all privileges, provided he had some. Next to the philosophy of the Unholy Trinity, there are the problems of economics, and amongst these, stress is laid on increasing productivity. The prisoners are being urged to form shock-work groups, the bait being promises of increased privileges or even of complete suspension of his sentence and discharge from the camp. All of the prisoners have an opportunity to read the principal Communist daily, **RUCE PRAVO** in the lecture room; under the watchful eye and ear of the instructor, the paper is being read aloud and commented upon.

Each camp has a library of about 200 volumes in which about five Soviet authors are represented by about 40 copies each, written by people like Ehrenburg, Polevoj, Fadejev and others. This Soviet literature is intended to exert a positive influence on the political regeneration of the prisoners. Sometimes it proved to be a boomerang. When a book by Boris Polevoj was put into circulation amongst the prisoners, a number of these, on reading how a shot-down Soviet airman managed to escape from German captivity in spite of his wounds, attempted to get away from their prison in the manner they had been reading about, and one of them, Lieutenant Sluka of Prague was shot dead by the guards in that attempt.

The cultural instructor has also the task of organizing a dramatic circle. The men selected for this team are employed on surface jobs and work in only

ten shifts, so as to be able to take part in rehearsals after their day's work is over. The prison guards attend all the cabaret performances of the prisoners, and the more vulgar the programme is, the better they like it. But even here some kind of "sabotage" creeps in. At a cabaret performance in one of the prison camps one of the inmates, an ex-professional singer in a known jazz orchestra from Prague sang Paul Robeson's "Old Man River". The cultural instructor approved this song, for its composer was a progressive negro. However, the prisoners arranged the turn in such a way as to make every one of the prisoners audience understand that the slaves who suffer, sing and threaten their masters that one day the chains would be broken, are the participants in brown uniforms and the slavedrivers the greencoats present. At the end, all the prisoners in the audience began to join in the song sung by the prisoner-actor with suitable adapted words; this produced such an extraordinary panic amongst the guards, that they quickly called in reinforcements, cleared the room and forbade any further performances for six months, imposing special tasks on everyone.

Any musicians among the prisoners are compelled to practice musical turns and if at a camp a number of musicians is found, they are forced to form an orchestra. The "Eliška" Camp Orchestra e.g. used to tour other pits with its music. However, these orchestras are mostly required to play at the living quarters of the National Security Corps personnel, and on such occasions they frequently witness drunken orgies. Should their music be approved by one of the camp commanders, the performers are even exempted from any labour duties and just go fiddling about the camp.

The latest addition to the curriculum at every camp are courses in Russian. Attendance at these is likewise obligatory; failure to appear is equal to missing a shift, and results in corporal punishment. The educational standard of these classes is very low, for the cultural instructors themselves could do with supplementary or even elementary beginner's classes. Provided they find some little time to spare, of course, the prisoners themselves are organising debates in their rooms. Participation in such debates brings heavy punishment, especially when they are attended by some stool-pigeons who often infiltrate the prisoners gathering. Otherwise there is a lot of singing, English and other Western languages are being taught; sometimes one of the men succeeds in smuggling in some paper and pens, games are being played, cards are being designed etc. All these activities are absolutely taboo, and anyone caught carrying on with them gets an inhuman beating. In spite of this, however, cases are known like that of an ex-professor of the Charles University in Prague who began writing about the life in camps, whose sketches were smuggled outside and sent unobtrusively to the Ministry of Justice.

*) Informants

APPENDICES

I. LIST OF PERSONNEL IN THE JACHYMOV AREA

Prison Guards Service:

- PRODEK, Sen. Warden and Commandant "Bratrstvi" Camp
- PIKY, Auxil. Warden, "Marianska" Camp
- ROZNEKA, Warden, "Rovnost" Camp
- KRKA, Warden, "Rovnost" Camp
- NEJEDLIK, Chief Warden, Commandant of Vytmanov
- PILAN, Warden, "Bratrstvi" Camp
- POSPISIL, Sen. Warden, Commandant "Rovnost" Camp
- PROKOPKA, Warden and Commandant of "Marianska" Camp
- SEDLAR, Auxil. Warden, "Rovnost" Camp
- TICNY, Auxil. Warden, "Rovnost" Camp
- VAVRA, Auxil. Warden, "Bratrstvi" Camp

Corps of National Security:

- Sgt-Maj MURON, commanding "Marianska" Camp
- Ensign PAVEL, deputy commander
- Jun. Sgt. SNIDEK, "Rovnost" Camp
- Sergeant SUDNY, "Rovnost" Camp
- Sergeant VESELY, "Rovnost" Camp

Russian Technicians:

Ruben GREGORIAN, Dipl. Engineer, Inspector of the Jachymov Mining Area
MACHALOV, Dipl. Engineer, Manager of the Eva Mine.

II. LIST OF PRISONERS

BÍČEK Josef, railway employee, four years for abetting partisans.
BÍLA, shopkeeper of Prague, twelve years for underground activities.
ČRNA, journalist, sentenced for collaboration with the Nazis.
ČUREJA, of Pisek, Czechoslovak Army sergeant.
DOBROVOŘSKÝ, bricklayer of Bratislava, eight years imprisonment.
DRLÍK, architect of České Budějovice.
DUBSKÝ, Prague-Bubeneč, Czechoslovak Army Major.
FAJSTL, R.C., chaplain of Prague, eight years for refusing to admit a Communist woman to Holy Communion. In fact she was converted by him and her whole family left the Communist Party.
FELSTEJNER, Czeal. Army Major, sentenced with the Sixteenth May Group.
FOŘT, Major of the Czechoslovak Army, Prague.
HALAMÍČEK Josef, schoolmaster and Deputy Mayor of the City of Liberec.
HARTMANN Přemysl, student of Prague, underground activity in the Šefík.
JEZEK Václav, soldier of the Czechoslovak Army.
JILEČEK, R.-C. Priest of Vimperk, sentenced for having assisted in escapes from the country.
KOLÁŘ, Army Major of Prague, sentenced for life-Sixteenth May Group.
KOMINEK, Army lieutenant, sentenced for life.
KOMINEK, jun., student of Prague, 15 years imprisonment.
KRAHULÍK Jan, student of theology
KUBICA, Doctor of medicine, life sentence, "Rovnost" Camp doctor.
KUTILAK Jan, SMS of the Czeal. Army, Kutná Hora, 12 years.
LANSKY Antonín, CSK of the Czeal. Army.
LITTMAN, attorney-at-law, Prague.
LOUBAL, Professor František, Chairman of the National Committee in Moravia after 1945, ex-ismate in Nazis Dachau -- died February 1951.
MALÝ Jaroslav, welder, Vejprty.
MANCAL Edmilk, Radio Reporter, Prague.
MASLOŇKA Štefan, Radio Announcer.
MATEJČEK Dr., secretary of Slovak Democratic Party, Youth section, Bratislava.
MIMPA, Deacon, 68 years of age, 7 years imprisonment.
NOVOHÝ, Dr. Stanislav, Catholic deputy.
PODORNY, of Prague:
PROVAZNIK Antonín, Hotel-keeper, 8 years for attempt to escape.
REBEK, insurance clerk.
RUBČKA, lecturer of Prague, 12 years for illegal crossing of the border.
SADOVSKÝ Josef, glass-work clerk, Sokolov.
SASEK, Army Major of Prague.
SEBA, 62 years, for having helped son to cross the frontier abroad.
STĚLOVSKÝ, Dr. Ivan, lawyer, sentenced for assisting General Vlček in escape.
STĚPANEK, Colonel of the Customs Service of Prague, two years.
SULC David, student, sentenced for illegal activity in underground group.
SVĚC Karel, police officer of Klatovy, underground activities.
TINTERA, textile merchant of Prague.
VIMROCKÝ Karel, Instructor at the Academy of Aviation, Hradec Králové.
ZAVADIL Josef, employee of the Military Technical Institute, Prague.
ZIDA, Dr., of the Ministry of Industry, Prague.

NOTE: This list encloses only the names of those prisoners whom the writer met and whose names he remembers.

NIET O.K.
ACD/ 4C
DAT: 10-7-51
PAR: *PM*

6.524 06304
05.34-09.207 09.207
6.22
- 7 DEC. 1951
ACD/124907

RAPPORT VAN KB

AAN CVV

Betr.: INTERNATIONAL FEDERALIST CLUB
No.: 3582

N.a.v. een verzoek om inlichtingen, werd door een informant bijgaand schrijven van de International Federalist Club ontvangen, benevens de hierbij gevoegde ledenlijst.

Raad man
* I.V. BRUZA is Ivo Wladimir BRUZA, geboren 26-4-1926
* te Praag, student T.H. te Delft, zoon van Wladimir BRUZA, geboren
* 21-8-1899 te Rohilno (Tsj.Sl.) (en Ludmila CAHOVA, geboren 2-6-01
* te Podklasteri (Tsj.Sl.).

Volgens bevolkingsregister te Utrecht geen kinderen.

KB, 7 December 1951 *u*

I. V. BRUŽA,
DYLHOUWERSTR. 5,
UTRECHT.

STUDIE ADRES: 't DUUVELSGAT 24,
DELFT

13-11-51

Wetenschappelijke Heer,

In verband met mijn studieverblijf
te Delft kreeg ik een brief van 5 december per van-
daag. Ik ben graag, dat u aan sociale opbouw
van IFC deel wilt nemen. Goed begrepen wereld-
federalisme lijkt me een weg tot oplossing van
onze in het algemeen problemen. Ingevolge deze
bijzondere doe ik Kaderlijst-lijsten toe-
komen. Tussen de leden zijn mensen van verschillende
sociale milieu's, verschillende behavingspatronen, allen echter,
een behavender, andere vragen, een visie van nieuwe samen-
leving vinden.

Uw naam zal nu de volgende mitgeef van de
Kaderlijst worden aangegeven.

Ik hoop, dat ik nog mogelijkheden zal hebben,
met u persoonlijk te kunnen praten en tot dan
verblijf ik, wetenschappelijke heer,

met beleefde groeten

4 bijlagen

Uw VL. Bruža

INTERNATIONAL FEDERALIST CLUB

Central Office: Rudolf Keil, Poststraße 30, Berleburg/Westf., Germany.

and

Ivo V. Bruza, Bijlhouwerstraat 5, Utrecht, Holland

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dear Friend!

We propose a possibility to you to become a member of International Federalist Club.

What it is the International Federalist Club? It is an international organization whose aim it is to establish a personal contact among the individual federalists in the whole world by the means of correspondence and personal meetings where possible.

We are federalists, that means we see in the democratic World Government a mean that can realize the peace and security in the whole world. However, we think that only such a World Government can be accepted that has in its program the protection of the Human Rights on the whole world and for all men and women without distinction as to nationality, colour or religion. The best assumption of Human Rights we see in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as approved by the United Nations Assembly at Paris on December 10, 1948.

Our aim is a great and difficult one. The great aims can be reached by the men only who are enthusiastic for them. We see our immediate task in giving a feeling of world federalist solidarity to the single and isolated federalist which would make his work easier to him.

Each member of the Club receives the full list of names of all other members. If you are interested in our activity write to us and give in your letter your full name, address, age, sex, occupation, foreign languages spoken and some remarks about your special interests.

Expecting your soon reply, we remain,

with cordial greetings,

Yours sincerely,

for the International Federalist Club:

Rudolf Keil
Poststrasse 30
Berleburg/Westf.
Germany

Ivo V. Bruza
Bijlhouwerstraat 5
Utrecht
Holland

P.S. It does not matter on which from our two addresses you write.

October 19, 1951

To the members of International Federalist Club.

Dear Friends,

We put into your hands the second issue of the members' list of IFC. We ask you to use it, to see in the women and men mentioned there your friends striving for the same aims as you. Write to them, learn to know each other, meet each other where possible. If our Club is to become a contribution to the better understanding among people and nations, then we all must become good friends.

Spread our propaganda letter. Read the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and discuss it. Be aware of the fact that in the present world of animosity and bad understanding we are representing "the highest aspiration of common people into the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want".

Liebe Freunde,

wir geben in Ihre Hände die zweite Ausgabe der Mitgliederliste des IFC. Wir bitten Sie, von derselben Gebrauch zu machen, in den Frauen und Männern, die dorthin angeführt sind, Ihre Freunde zu sehen, welche denselben Zielen wie Sie nachstreben. Schreiben Sie ihnen, lernen Sie sich untereinander kennen, sprechen Sie miteinander, wo möglich. Wenn unser Club einen Beitrag für das bessere Verständnis unter Menschen und Nationen bedeuten soll, dann müssen wir alle gute Freunde werden.

Verbreiten Sie unseren Propaganda-Brief. Lesen Sie die Allgemeine Deklaration der Menschenrechte und diskutieren Sie über dieselbe. Seien Sie sich dessen bewusst, dass wir in der heutigen Welt gegenseitiger Feindschaft und Unversöhnlichkeit "die nächste Hoffnung der Menschheit auf die Geburt einer Welt, in der den Menschen Rede- und Glaubensfreiheit und Freiheit von Angst und Not zuteil wird", repräsentieren.

Beste vrienden,

Hierbij geven wij in Uw handen de tweede uitgave van de ledenlijst van IFC. Wij vragen U naar te willen gebruiken, in de vrouwen en mannen er op aangegeven Uw vrienden te zien, welke dezelfde doeleinden als U nastreven. Schrijft aan hen, leert hen kennen, spreekt met elkaar, waar mogelijk. Indien onze Club een bijdrage tot een beter begrip tussen de mensen en tussen de volkeren moet worden, dan moeten wij allen goede vrienden worden.

Verspreidt onze propaganda brief. Leest de Algemene Verklaring van de Rechten van de Mens en bespreekt haar. Vergeet niet, dat wij in de tegenwoordige wereld van vijandschap en slechte verstandhouding "het hoogste ideaal van iedere mens op de komst van een wereld, waarin de mensen vrijheid van meningsuiting en geloof zullen genieten, en vrij zullen zijn van vrees en

(1)

September 1951

Members of International Federalist Club.

NOTE: Languages spoken in the brackets.

- Ally 2 V. Brusa
hand forwarded*
- | Elias Jiries ABDO, Jifna-Ramallah, H.K. Jordan.
(English, Arabic)
- | Ahmed Said BARGHOUTY, Spinnings and Weaving Co.,
P.O. Box 410, Damaskus, Syria. (English)
- | Thomas BRIGHT, "Boley", Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland.
(English)
- K. M. M. M. M.* —| Ivo Vladimír BRUŽA, Bijlhouwerstraat 5, Utrecht, Holland.
(Czech, Dutch, English, German, French)
- | A.C. BUCKLEY, Building 110, RAF Kabrit, MEAF 15, Middle
East. (Irish, English, French, Esperanto)
- | Václav FENCL, Mle 58.297, 3. BEP, Setiv, French North
Africa. (Czech and all Slavic languages, French, English,
German)
- | Francisco FIGUEIRAS, c/o Benguela Railway Company,
Lobito, Angola, West Africa. (Portuguese, English, French)
- | Caesar Anis HALABY, P.O. Box 1595, Accra, Gold Coast.
(Arabic, English)
- | Svend-Aage HESTOFT, Toemrergade 2, Copenhagen-N, Denmark.
(Danish, English)
- | Rudolf KEIL, Poststrasse 30, Berleburg/Westf., Germany.
(German)
- | Miroslav MAREČEK, 1^{er} cie - S.P. 82335 - T.O.E. par B.C.M.
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- | Naguib MORCOS, 106 rue Fouad 1er, Zamalek-Cairo, Egypt.
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- | Jean Guy MORRIS, La Sarre Abittibi, P.Q. Canada.
(English, French)
- | Jacobus van NIELEN, Dordtselaan 60a, Rotterdam-Z, Holland.
(Dutch, English, French, German)
- | Samuel C. OFILI, The African Continental Bank Ltd.,
2. Yoruka Road, Kano, Nigeria, British West Africa.
(English)

(2)

- 2 -

✓ Arthur KORN, (13a) Ehenfeld /ü. Hirschau, haus Nr. 34,
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German)

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✓ Dr. P.O. le ROUX, Forest Drive 126, Pinelands, Kaap,
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✓ Miss Ursula SACLAU, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Hochstr. 13,
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✓ Abdallah SLEBAKLO, Post Street, Ain Mreisseh, Beirut,
Lebanon. (Arabic, English, a little French)

✓ D.D. SRIVASTAVA, Agriculture College, Nagpur, India.
(English, Hindi)

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✓ Mrs. Lita TUXEN, Rosendalsgd. 11, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.
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✓ Miss Erika WAGNER, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Wiesenweg 6,
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✓ Erich Wipper, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Ederstrasse,
Germany. (German, English)

(1)

- 2 -

- ✓ | Mrs. Helena J. OTTESEN, Nurses' Home, Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen (Scotland), England. (Czech, English, French and a little German, Norwegian, Russian)
- ✓ | Václav PETRÁČEK, 1er cie - S.P. 82335 - T.O.E. par B.C.M. Paris, France. (Czech, German, a little French)
- ✓ | Mrs. Elena SLYE-FINNEY, "Boley", Monkstown Avenue, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Irish, English)
- | Poppe STIENSTRA, Kelders 19B, Leeuwarden, Holland. (Dutch, English, German)
- ✓ | Emanuel ZARRA, 2061-14th Street, Detroit 16, Michigan, U.S.A. (English)
- ✓ | Ahmed ZEBBY, c/o I.P.C. T and T Office, Tripoli, Lebanon. (Arabic, English, French)
- Miss Sjouk ZIJLSTRA, Badweg 5a, Leeuwarden, Holland. (Dutch)

(2)

October 17, 1951

Members of International Federalist Club.

NOTE: Languages spoken in the brackets.

- Miss Eva Ursel BALD, Ederstrasse 7, Berleburg/Westf.,
(21b) Germany. (German)
- Fred BOELL, Weidenhausen /ü. Berleburg, Kreis Wittgenstein,
Schule, (21b) Germany. (German, French, English, Russian)
- Dipl. Ing. Vladimír BRUŽA, Sr., Bijlhouverstraat 5,
Utrecht, Holland. (Czech, Dutch, English, German)
- H.R. DEVDHAR, B.A.B.T., Gubagar, Dist. Ratnagiri, India.
(English, Hindi)
- Miss Ilse EGGERT, Im Mariental 15, Aachen/Rhld.,
Germany. (German, English)
- Hugo EINSIEDLER, Inselstrasse 14, Stuttgart-Wangen,
Germany. (German)
- Emmanuel GEORGE, c/o Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd.,
Production Dept., Kirkuk, Iraq. (Arabic, English,
Turkish, Kurdish, Assyrian, Armenian)
- Soubai GHALEB, c/o T & T Office, Iraq Petroleum Company,
Ltd., Tripoli, Lebanon. (Arabic, English)
- Modris GULBIS, 303 East 11th, Fremont, Nebraska, U.S.A.
(Latvian, English, German)
- Mrs. Olga HANSEN, 59 Vester Allé, Vejen, Denmark.
(Danish, English, German, a little French)
- Heinz HAUPT, Am Westbahnhof 2, Essen-West, Germany.
(German, English, Spanish)
- Gregory Cbi IMEGWU, 12 Little Road, Yaba-Lagos, Nigeria,
British West Africa. (English)
- Erwin JANSEN, Kindergarten, Flensburg-Adelbylund, (24a)
Germany. (German, English, French, Polish)
- Coen E. de JONGE, Mauritsstraat 82, Utrecht, Holland.
(Dutch, German, English, French, Swedish)
- Miss Rosi KOEHLER, Hassenberg 19, Post Mitwitz, Kreis
Coburg, (13a) Germany. (German)

ONAFGEDAAN

CO 123909

GD Ruby

Memo O.D.

International Federalist Club

~~World Federation~~

Kont J.V. Buren voorzitter met mandaten / In the
oprichtte Int. Federalist Club.

Afd./Sect.: B D Dat.: 14.3.52 Par.: H.

Interne aanwijzingen ACD.

Zie Co
124907

ACD. 4C Dat.: 10-4-52 Par.: H.B. (K)

14.3.52

Aantekeningen (Nummeren s.v.p.):

C Co met B

Dec 23. 12. 51 B

1 CVT 30/1/52 p. aan B (Hr. Rosenberg,
zie ook Co 124907)
tel. bespreking
CVV I 3/1.52

2 CVT 8.7.52 CVV,

13/7.12.14.52

aan B ~~of~~ versoek afdoen (wat S. betreft af)

12.12.52

6.21
15.26

6.21
07.14

23 NOV 1951
ACD/123909

26.304
09.237

W. Bruza

VERTROUWELIJK

Verbinding: 19
A/14 no 1172'51 Fed.

Datum: 20-11-51

Onderwerp: International Federalist Club.

Hiermede wordt het navolgende gerapporteerd:

Op een universitaire instelling te Utrecht was begin dezer maand opgehangen een pamflet van de International Federalist Club (zie bijlage II). De daarop genoemde Ivo Vl. Bruza is genaamd: IVO VLADIMIR BRUZA, geb. te Praag 27-4-26. Hij woont niet aan de Bijlhouwerstraat 5 te Utrecht, doch heeft als adres 't Duivelsgat 24 te Delft, alwaar hij studeert aan de Technische Hogeschool.

Handwritten notes:
x
x
x
x

De ouders zijn genaamd: Vladimir Bruza, geb. 21 Aug. 1899 te Mohelno (Tsj.Sl.) en Ludmila Cahova, geb. 26 Aug. 1901 te Podklasteri (Tsj.Sl.). Deze wonen Bijlhouwerstraat 5 te Utrecht. De vader is werkzaam als ingenieur bij de N.V. Coq, Kanaalweg 41 te Jutphaas, welk bedrijf te zijnen behoeve een werkvergunning heeft, geldig tot 31-1-52. Het gezin Bruza vestigde zich op 1 Maart 1951 te Utrecht, komende van Amsterdam, Stadgouderskade 117 en staat bij de Vreemdelingenpolitie te Utrecht ingeschreven. Het is sedert 31 Maart 1951 in bezit van een verblijfsvergunning, met toestemming van de Procureur-Generaal te Den Haag, terwijl de vader in bezit is van een Ned. Vreemdelingenpaspoort no. 28809 d.d. 19 Dec. 1950, geldig tot 18 Dec. 1951 en afgegeven door de Burgemeester van Rotterdam namens de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken.

Bij schrijven no. tv 43040 -B, d.d. 12 Nov. 1951 van het Hoofd van de Rijksvreemdelingendienst werden aan de Hoofdmis-saris van Politie te Utrecht inlichtingen gevraagd omtrent het echtpaar Bruza. Zulks staat in verband met een schrijven van het "Canadian Immigration Office", ingekomen bij het Rijks-reclasseringsbureau van het Ministerie van Justitie. Zulks doet een ev. emigratie van het gezin Bruza vermoeden.

- De overige bijlagen bestaan uit fotocopieën van
- I. antwoord van Bruza Jr. op een brief, houdende verzoek om inlichtingen omtrent de Int. Fed. Club, geschreven door een dezerzijds contact.
- III. Een aanbevelingsschrijven van die Club
- IV. Ledenlijst, gedateerd Sept. 1951 en
- V. idem, gedateerd 17 Oct. 1951, welke naar dezerzijdse mening als aanvulling op IV bedoeld is.

niets ok

Met de op V. voorkomende C.E. de Jonge wordt bedoeld: COENRAAD ELDERT DE JONGE, geb. te Heerlen 1-4-30, wonende aldaar aan de Vlotweg 29, studieadres Mauritsstraat 82 te Utrecht. Hij stond voor het cursusjaar 1950/51 als medisch student ingeschreven aan de Rijksuniversiteit van Utrecht. Zijn ouders wonen aan genoemd adres te Heerlen. De Jonge is verm. adelborst van de Kon. Marine. Van hem is overigens dezerzijds niets bekend, zo ook niet van het echtpaar Bruza.

OP KAART
ACD/4C
DAT: 10-1-52
PAR: 1/2/2

GEZIGN:
[Signature]

I. V. BRUŽA,
BYLHOUWERSTR. 5,
UTRECHT.

I
STUDIE ADRES: 't DUYNVELSGAT 24,
DELFT

13-11-51

Wederelzgeren Heer,

Uw verzoek met mijn stoudblijf-
te Delft kreeg ik nu brief van 5 door per van-
dag. Ik ben graag, dat u aan directie opbouw
van IFC deel wilt nemen. Goed begrepen wereld-
federalisme lijkt me een weg tot oplossing van
ons in hetere problemen. Ingevolge een te rijen

Bijzondere doe ik collectie-lijst te
komen. Tussen de leden nu mensen van verschillende
sociale milieu's, verschillende beschavingen, allen echter,
een helder, ander vraag, een visie van nieuwe samen-
leving vinden.

Uw naam zal nu de volgende uitgaaf van de
leden-lijst worden aangegeven.

Ik hoop, dat ik nog mogelijkheid zal hebben,
met u persoonlijk te kunnen praten en tot dan
verblijf ik, wederelzgeren heer,

met beleefde groeten

4 bijlagen

Uw V. Bruža

II

INTERNATIONAL FEDERALIST CLUB

Central Office: Rudolf Keil, Poststraße 30, Berleburg/Westf., Germany.

-and-

Ivo V. Bruza, Bijlhouverstraat 5, Utrecht, Holland

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dear Friend!

We propose a possibility to you to become a member of International Federalist Club.

What it is the International Federalist Club? It is an international organization whose aim it is to establish a personal contact among the individual federalists in the whole world by the means of correspondence and personal meetings where possible.

We are federalists, that means we see in the democratic World Government a mean that can realize the peace and security in the whole world. However, we think that only such a World Government can be accepted that has in its program the protection of the Human Rights on the whole world and for all men and women without distinction as to nationality, colour or religion. The best assumption of Human Rights we see in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as approved by the United Nations Assembly at Paris on December 10, 1948.

Our aim is a great and difficult one. The great aims can be reached by the men only who are enthusiastic for them. We see our immediate task in giving a feeling of world federalist solidarity to the single and isolated federalist which would make his work easier to him.

Each member of the Club receives the full list of names of all other members. If you are interested in our activity write to us and give in your letter your full name, address, age, sex, occupation, foreign languages spoken and some remarks about your special interests.

Expecting your soon reply, we remain,

with cordial greetings,

Yours sincerely,

for the International Federalist Club:

Rudolf Keil
Poststrasse 30
Berleburg/Westf.
Germany

Ivo V. Bruza
Bijlhouverstraat 5
Utrecht
Holland

P.S. It does not matter on which from our two addresses you write.

October 19, 1951 **III**

To the members of International Federalist Club.

Dear Friends,

We put into your hands the second issue of the members' list of IFC. We ask you to use it, to see in the women and men mentioned there your friends striving for the same aims as you. Write to them, learn to know each other, meet each other where possible. If our Club is to become a contribution to the better understanding among people and nations, then we all must become good friends.

Spread our propaganda letter. Read the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and discuss it. Be aware of the fact that in the present world of animosity and bad understanding we are representing "the highest aspiration of common people into the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want".

Liebe Freunde,

wir geben in Ihre Hände die zweite Ausgabe der Mitgliederliste des IFC. Wir bitten Sie, von derselben Gebrauch zu machen, in den Frauen und Männern, die dortin angeführt sind, Ihre Freunde zu sehen, welche denselben Zielen wie Sie nachstreben. Schreiben Sie ihnen, lernen Sie sich untereinander kennen, sprechen Sie miteinander, wo möglich. Wenn unser Club einen Beitrag für das bessere Verständnis unter Menschen und Nationen bedeuten soll, dann müssen wir alle gute Freunde werden.

Verbreiten Sie unseren Propaganda-Brief. Lesen Sie die Allgemeine Deklaration der Menschenrechte und diskutieren Sie über dieselbe. Seien Sie sich dessen bewusst, dass wir in der heutigen Welt gegenseitiger Feindschaft und Unversöhnlichkeit "die höchste Hoffnung der Menschheit auf die Geburt einer Welt, in der den Menschen Rede- und Glaubensfreiheit und Freiheit von Angst und Not zuteil wird", repräsentieren.

Beste vrienden,

Hierbij geven wij in Uw handen de tweede uitgave van de ledenlijst van IFC. Wij vragen U naar te willen gebruiken, in de vrouwen en mannen er op aangegeven Uw vrienden te zien, welke dezelfde doeleinden als U nastreven. Schrijft aan hen, leert hen kennen, spreekt met elkaar, waar mogelijk. Indien onze Club een bijdrage tot een beter begrip tussen de mensen en tussen de volkeren moet worden, dan moeten wij allen goede vrienden worden.

Verspreidt onze propaganda brief. Leest de Algemene Verklaring van de Rechten van de Mens en bespreekt haar. Vergeet niet, dat wij in de tegenwoordige wereld van vijandschap en slechte verstandhouding "het hoogste ideaal van iedere mens op de komst van een wereld, waarin de mensen vrijheid van meningsuiting en geloof zullen genieten, en vrij zullen zijn van vrees en gebrek", vertegenwoordigen.

Sincerely yours, Mit besten Grüßen, Met beste groeten

Rudolf Keil,
Poststr. 30,
Berleburg/Westf.,
Germany.

Ivo V. Bruza,
Bijlouwerastraat 5,
Utrecht,
Holland.

(1)

September 1951

Members of International Federalist Club.

NOTE: Languages spoken in the brackets.

Elias Jiries ABDO, Jifna-Ramallah, H.K. Jordan.
(English, Arabic)

Ahmed Said BARGHOUTY, Spinnings and Weaving Co.,
P.O. Box 410, Damaskus, Syria. (English)

Thomas BRIGHT, "Boley", Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland.
(English)

Ivo Vladimír BRUŽA, Bijlhouverstraat 5, Utrecht, Holland.
(Czech, Dutch, English, German, French)

A.C. BUCKLEY, Building 110, RAF Kabrit, MEAF 15, Middle
East. (Irish, English, French, Esperanto)

Václav FENCL, Mle 58.297, 3. BEP, Setiv, French North
Africa. (Czech and all Slavic languages, French, English,
German)

Francisco FIGUEIRAS, c/o Benguella Railway Company,
Lobito, Angola, West Africa. (Portuguese, English, French)

Caesar Anis HALABY, P.O. Box 1595, Accra, Gold Coast.
(Arabic, English)

Svend-Aage HESTOFT, Toemrergade 2, Copenhagen-N, Denmark.
(Danish, English)

Rudolf KEIL, Poststrasse 30, Berleburg/Westf., Germany.
(German)

Miroslav MAREČEK, 1^{er} cie - S.P. 82335 - T.O.E. par B.C.M.
Paris, France. (Czech, German, French)

Naguib MORCOS, 106 rue Fouad 1er, Zamalek-Cairo, Egypt.
(Arabic, English, French)

Jean Guy MORRIS, La Sarre Abittibi, P.Q. Canada.
(English, French)

- | Jacobus van NIELEN, Dordtselaan 60a, Rotterdam-Z, Holland.
(Dutch, English, French, German)

Samuel C. OFILI, The African Continental Bank Ltd.,
2. Yoruka Road, Kano, Nigeria, British West Africa.
(English)

(2)

- 2 -

Arthur KORN, (13a) Euenfeld /ü. Hirschau, haus Nr. 34,
Germany. (German)

Knud MARTENS, Tandlaege, Frederikssundsvej 143, Brønshøj,
Denmark. (Danish, English, German)

J. MULLER, Mle 67035, 1er cie, T.O.E., S.P. 82335, par
B.C.M. Paris, France. (Dutch, Oud Vlaams, French, English,
German)

Lumír NAVRÁTIL, 50449, 3^{eme} B.E.P., CCB, Setif, French
North Africa. (Czech, German, French)

Miss Gisela REINARTZ, (21b) Laasphe/Lahn, Benfestr. 1,
Germany. (German, English)

Dr. P.O. le ROUX, Forest Drive 126, Pinelands, Kaap,
South Africa. (Afrikaans, English)

Miss Ursula SACHAU, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., hochstr. 13,
Germany. (German).

Abdallah SHEBAKLO, Post Street, Ain Mreissen, Beirut,
Lebanon. (Arabic, English, a little French)

D.D. SRIVASTAVA, Agriculture College, Nagpur, India.
(English, Hindi)

✓ Miss Elizabeth STUIVENBERG, Emmalaan 31, Veenendaal,
Holland. (Dutch)

Miss Luise TREUDE, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Ederstr. 5,
Germany. (German)

Mrs. Lita TUXEN, Rosendalsgd. 11, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.
(Danish, Norwegian, English, a little German)

Miss Erika WAGNER, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Wiesenweg 6,
Germany. (German)

Miss Waltraud WAGNER, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Astenberg-
strasse 8, Germany. (German)

Richard WINZER, (24b) Lübeck-Schlutup, 4-8 Bögengang,
Germany. (German, French, English)

Erich Wipper, (21b) Berleburg/Westf., Ederstrasse,
Germany. (German, English)

(1)

- 2 -

Mrs. Helena J. OTTESEN, Nurses' Home, Royal Infirmary,
Aberdeen (Scotland), England. (Czech, English, French
and a little German, Norwegian, Russian)

Václav PETRÁČEK, 1er cie - S.P. 82335 - T.O.E. par B.C.M.
Paris, France. (Czech, German, a little French)

Mrs. Elena SLYE-FINNEY, "Boley", Monkstown Avenue,
Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Irish, English)

X | Poppe STIENSTRA, Kelders 19B, Leeuwarden, Holland.
(Dutch, English, German)

Emanuel ZARRA, 2061-14th Street, Detroit 16, Michigan,
U.S.A. (English)

Ahmed ZEEBY, c/o I.P.C. T and T Office, Tripoli, Lebanon.
(Arabic, English, French)

— | Miss Sjouk ZIJLSTRA, Badweg 5a, Leeuwarden, Holland.
(Dutch)

October 17, 1951

(2)

Members of International Federalist Club.

NOTE: Languages spoken in the brackets.

Miss Eva Ursel BALD, Ederstrasse 7, Berleburg/Westf.,
(21b) Germany. (German)

Fred BOEHL, Weidenhausen /ü. Berleburg, Kreis Wittgenstein,
Schule, (21b) Germany. (German, French, English, Russian)

Dipl. Ing. Vladimír BRUŽA, Sr., Bijlhouverstraat 5,
Utrecht, Holland. (Czech, Dutch, English, German)

H.R. DEVDHAR, B.A.B.T., Gubagar, Dist. Ratnagiri, India.
(English, Hindi)

Miss Ilse EGGERT, Im Mariental 15, Aachen/Rhld.,
Germany. (German, English)

Hugo EINSIEDLER, Inselstrasse 14, Stuttgart-Wangen,
Germany. (German)

Emmanuel GEORGE, c/o Iraq Petroleum Company, Ltd.,
Production Dept., Kirkuk, Iraq. (Arabic, English,
Turkish, Kurdish, Assyrian, Armenian)

Soubhi GHALEB, c/o T & T Office, Iraq Petroleum Company,
Ltd., Tripoli, Lebanon. (Arabic, English)

Modris GULBIS, 303 East 11th, Fremont, Nebraska, U.S.A.
(Latvian, English, German)

Mrs. Olga HANSEN, 59 Vester Allé, Vejen, Denmark.
(Danish, English, German, a little French)

Heinz HAUPT, Am Westbahnhof 2, Essen-West, Germany.
(German, English, Spanish)

Gregory Cbi IMEGWU, 12 Little Road, Yaba-Lagos, Nigeria,
British West Africa. (English)

Erwin JANSEN, Kindergarten, Flensburg-Adelbylund, (24a)
Germany. (German, English, French, Polish)

Coen E. de JONGE, Mauritsstraat 82, Utrecht, Holland.
(Dutch, German, English, French, Swedish)

Miss Rosi KOEHLER, Hassenberg 19, Post Mitwitz, Kreis
Coburg, (13a) Germany. (German)