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# Přílohy

## Příloha č. 1: Článek v časopisu Time uveřejněný 22. června 1942<sup>1</sup>

**FOREIGN NEWS**

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**INTERNATIONAL**

**Horror for Horror?**

In the small town of Lidice, not far from Prague, there lived 1,200 human beings. Some worked in the orchards, gardens and fields which they owned; others were woodworkers and coal miners; still others walked 45 minutes every day to toil in the munitions plant at Kladno. Lidice had a church—St. Martin's—which was nearly five centuries old and to which

**Ten Teeth for One?** The nerves of Czechs in exile neared the snapping point. In Washington, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of the exiled government called for Allied reprisals in kind: the total destruction of several German villages from the air. "To my mind," said he, "it should be ten teeth for one and ten eyes for one." As a matter of arithmetic, that seemed reasonable enough, since the Germans do their own reprisal work on the scale of a hundred eyes for

**Promise of Peace**

One day last week Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden quietly told the House of Commons that Great Britain and Russia had signed a 20-year alliance, for war and for peace. It was the first post-war treaty of World War II, and, as such, would write future history. The nature of that history would depend on the present sincerity and the future wisdom of the two nations which signed it.



Associated Press

**THIS USED TO BE LIDICE**  
*This atrocity was not hot and savage like the rape of Nanking but cold and calm.*

the people of four near-by villages flocked on Sundays.

Last week the Nazis removed Lidice from the map. German soldiers surrounded the village at dusk, moved in, sorted out all adult males and killed them. The women were packed off to slower death in concentration camps, the children to "educational institutions." Then the Germans burned Lidice to the ground, left nothing but a great black scar in what had been green fields.

This was the worst atrocity committed by a civilized nation in modern times. It was not even hot and savage like the Japanese rape of Nanking. It was cold and calm. The Germans did it with the expression of a concentration-camp guard kicking a prisoner in the groin. There was no need of the grapevine to get news of Lidice to the civilized world: the Germans themselves announced it in official radio broadcasts from Prague and Berlin.

The Germans accused the onetime people of Lidice of routine subversive activities, such as hiding arms and hoarding food. But the deadliest charge against them was that they aided and sheltered the killers of the Gestapo's hangman, Reinhard Heydrich. Besides the slaughter in Lidice, the Germans by week's end had shot 400 Czechs in reprisal for Heydrich's death. They had offered an "appropriate" reward to the informant who would identify Heydrich's executioners. They gave the informant until Thursday of this week to speak his piece; after that, anyone found in possession of the information they wanted would be rewarded with death.

one tooth. The question remained whether Allied reprisals would be morally justified—and whether they would do any good.

Columnist George Fielding Eliot called for a civilized reprisal. His idea was to warn Germany by radio that one of ten named villages would be destroyed from the air, then to destroy one of the ten. He thought the trouble the Germans would have in evacuating ten villages would have a sobering effect; or, if they did not evacuate, that their own people would make trouble.

**Now or Later?** In London, Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes announced that "all exponents of the Nazi Party and Reich Government on Czech territory" would be held criminally responsible for the killing of Czechs and would be executed on the day of victory. Obviously, however, threats of post-war action could do no good, since the Nazis long since have gambled everything they have on winning the war.

Yet in the U.S. there was no visible enthusiasm for reprisals on German civilians. The destruction of Cologne was not a reprisal. Cologne was a military objective. The *New Republic* spoke for many when it said: "Certainly we should carefully balance the arguments on both sides, before embarking on a course that would in any way stain our record in the war or drag us down toward the Nazi level."

In the midst of the debate, goatish little Paul Joseph Goebbels, who is completely sold on the psychological value of reprisals, tried a new threat: he said that if the Allies did not stop their mass bombings of German cities, he would exterminate Germany's Jews.

It would also depend on another announcement made the same day at the White House: the U.S. and Russia had agreed "with regard to the urgent tasks" of a European second front this year. For, unless the U.S., Britain and Russia defeat Hitler's Germany, post-war alliances mean nothing.

Both the pact and the agreement had been accomplished during the incognito travels of a man known in London as "Mr. Smith," in Washington as "Mr. Brown." He was the Soviet Union's affable, square-dome Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, who reached London on May 20 (see p. 33).

On May 29 the same four-motored Russian bomber which had carried Mr. Smith to Britain rolled to a stop on a Washington, D.C. airport. Mr. Brown descended from the plane and presently motored to the White House. For several days he labored with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. Under Secretary Welles pronounced him "charming." Molotov boarded his bomber again and flew back to London and Moscow. As soon as he reached home the great secret was out. Molotov's accomplishments:

- ▶ Britain and Russia pledged each other to fight Adolf Hitler to the end and to stand together, for the next 20 years, in "common action to preserve peace and resist aggression." They pledged each other not to make separate peace with any German Government which did not renounce aggression. They pledged each other not to seek any "territorial aggrandizement" after victory.
- ▶ Among the three nations "full understanding was reached with regard to the

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TIME, June 22, 1942

<sup>1</sup> Sbirkové fondy Památníku Lidice

Příloha č. 2: Článek v časopisu *Life* uveřejněný 19. října 1942<sup>2</sup>



"AND ONE WHO WAS DYING OPENED HIS EYES, FOR HE SMELLED SMOKE AND STARED, AT THE SKIES . . . LURID WITH SMOKE AND FLAME"

## **L:** THE MURDER OF LIDICE

by EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

*Last June 10, to revenge the killing of their deputy Gestapo chief, Reinhard Heydrich, the Nazis destroyed the Czech village of Lidice (pronounced Li-dyi-tzeh), killed or dispersed*

*its people. Edna St. Vincent Millay, one of America's most important poets, wrote this poem about the Nazi infamy for presentation over NBC on Oct. 19. Harper's will publish it.*

It was all of six hundred years ago,  
It was seven and if a day,  
That a village was built which you may know  
By the name of "Lidice."  
They built them a church and they built them a mill,  
All on the fair Bohemian plain,  
For to shrive their souls and to grind their grain,  
To wash their spirits of sin and stain  
And to feed them wholesomely.  
And each man helped his neighbor to lay  
The stones of his house, and to lift its beams;  
Till strong in its timbers and tight in its seams  
A village arose called Lidice.

Now, how did the year turn, how did it run,  
In the village of Lidice?  
First came Spring, with planting and sowing;  
Then came Summer, with haying and hoeing;  
Then came Autumn, and the Harvest Home.  
And always in Winter, with its brief bright day,  
Toward the end of the quiet afternoon,  
(Children at school, but coming home soon,  
With crisp young voices loud and gay;  
Husband at Kladno, miles away,  
But home for supper, expected soon)  
Toward the end of the Winter afternoon . . .  
The wise, kind hands and contented face  
Of a woman at the window, making lace.

A peaceful place . . . a happy place.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear, the cherry trees blow,  
And the moon is a sight to see!  
And how is a busy mother to know  
Up to what her daughter may be?  
Yet here by the stove I must stir the pot,  
Yes, here I must stand and bide,  
While the handsomest girl in the countryside  
Is up to what and up to what-not!  
Oh, dear, you blossoming cherry tree!  
What the moon can do to the branches of you!  
Ah, well . . . bless her heart! . . . we'll see."

"Jan, you've been climbing those trees again!"  
"Well, mother, the nuts are ripe!"  
"Suppose you stepped on a dead limb?"  
"Well, mother, I never do!"  
"The Rakos boy fell just that way—  
And broke his leg!" "Now there you go,  
Always making things worse than they are!  
It was only his arm! And what happened to him—  
He *didn't* step on a dead limb!  
He only *reached* too far!"  
"Well, take off your breeches, and get into bed  
While I mend them—look at that seat—half gone!"  
"Will I crack you some nuts while I wait for my pants?"  
"Why—yes—you might as well."

<sup>2</sup> Sbirkové fondy Památníku Lidice



**Příloha č. 4: Návštěvnost Památníku Lidice <sup>4</sup> (tabulka)**

<b>Rok</b>	<b>Počet návštěvníků</b>	<b>Rozdíl oproti předchozímu zjištěnému roku</b>
1966	103 000	?
1970	327 000	+ 224 000
1975	247 662	- 79 338
1976	323 525	+ 75 863
1977	218 924	- 104 601
1978	214 195	- 4 729
1979	179 468	- 34 727
1980	160 586	- 18 882
1981	150 515	- 10 071
1982	253 729	+ 103 214
1983	154 735	- 98 994
1984	161 735	- 7 109
1985	116 844	- 44 891
1986	225 000	+ 108 156
1987	133 882	- 91 118
1988	119 236	- 14 646
1989	91 681	- 27 555
1991	33 226	- 58 455
1992	41 824	+ 8 598
1993	43 688	+ 2 565
1994	43 123	- 565
1995	38 578	- 4 545
1996	32 794	- 5 784
1997	29 890	- 2 904
1998	25 856	- 4 034
1999	25 602	- 254
2000	26 482	+ 880
2001	28 575	+ 2 093

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<sup>4</sup> Sbírkové fondy Památníku Lidice

2002	28 856	+ 281
2003	28 292	- 564
2004	27 999	- 293
2005	15 634	- 12 365
2006	36 374	+ 20 740
2007	43 175	+ 6 801
2008	37 970	- 5 205
2009	35 896	- 2 075
2010	37 109	+ 1 213
2011	43 276	+ 6 167
2012	57 518	+ 14 242

#### **Příloha č. 5: Seznam zkratk a vysvětlivek**

ÚV KSČ	Ústřední výbor Komunistické strany Československa
ČSSR	Československá socialistická republika
SSSR	Svaz sovětských socialistických republik
QR kód	Prostředek pro automatizovaný sběr vysokého počtu dat
QRpedia	Mobilní systém využívající QR kódy k přenesení textu z webových stránek Wikipedia do mobilního zařízení
Facebook	Společenský webový systém sloužící k tvorbě sociálních sítí, sdílení multimediálních dat a komunikaci mezi uživateli