

Visegrad  Local
Press
Awards

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The changing world of information flow, new media, tabloidization of news and audiences, as well as other trends cause to ask questions about the future of traditional media. The answer to all these questions is only a quality of journalism.

“The Visegrad Local Press Award”, given for the very first time this year, honours journalists who offer the fullest essence and significance of preserving local identity in contemporary social, political, economic and cultural life. Publications which have taken part in the competition highlight the importance of the local press in creating regional identity and open dialogue on regionalism and its function in the everyday life of communities.

“The Visegrad Local Press Awards” is a competition led by Foundation Press Club Polska (PL) in partnership with Slovenský syndikát novinárov (SK), Syndikát

novinářů České republiky (CZ) and Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (HU). I would like to express my gratitude to all of the partners for their active participation in the project and special thanks to International Visegrad Fund for the support.

The jury had a very difficult task to choose the winners, because the level of the materials submitted for the competition was very high. The jury awarded five articles and the best picture, as well as a special prize was given, namely The Visegrad Prize. My congratulations to the winners, Milan Hloušek, Remigiusz Koneczka, Petr Krňávek, Małgorzata Lichecka, Klara Seinhauer, Filip Titlbach, Roman Wolek and thanks to all participants.

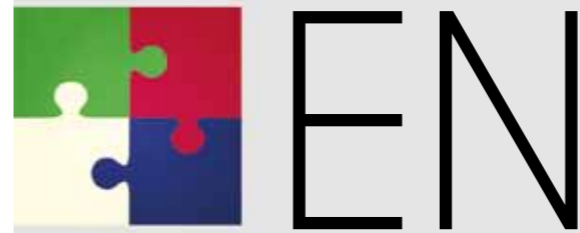
Seeing your journalism, I’m not worried about the future of local press.

Jarosław Włodarczyk

Board Member of the Press Club Polska

President of International Association of Press Clubs

We are pleased to publish all nominated articles and the photos of the first stage of the competition



Visegrad Local Press Awards

Local politics and institutions

Local economy

Local social problems, incl. the problems encountered by minorities and the marginalized groups

Local history, culture and heritage

The influence of the European integration on a local community

The best local photograph

1. Local politics and institutions

POLAND

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Hospital Director Breaks the Anti-Corruption Law

Holding the office of the President and Director of the Pałucki Health Centre, Tomasz Kuss is at the same time running a private medical practice, within which the Centre of Image and Cardiac Diagnostics is soon to operate. He submits a legal opinion saying there is no clash of interests. Ministry of Health: ‚[...] it violates the initially cited law dated 21 August 1997‘.

It is about the law concerning restrictions on business activity of people holding public positions. According to this act, one who manages legal personalities of a local government, for example a president of the company where the local government has all the shares, who is at the same time the director of this institution, cannot run a business for their private use. Tomasz Kuss, having held the position of the President and at the same time Director of the Pałucki

Health Centre since 1 July 2012, has also registered a private medical practice and he runs it. Moreover, he sees patients at the “Epoka” Non-Public Health Care Facility in Żnin as a family doctor.

Tomasz Kuss says he is not going to close or even suspend his medical practice, as there are no obstacles to running a practice and being the president and director of a hospital at the same time. According to the legal opinion he submits, the law restricting business activity concerns managing companies, the shares of which are in the hands of the State Treasury, not companies where the local government has any shares.

The Director adds that he has never kept it secret that he runs a medical practice. He claims that before being appointed the President, he even sent a formal

letter asking the supervisory board if they see any obstacles to his taking the position. In the Director's opinion, he can keep doing his duties, because the mentioned interpretation of law makes it clear that there is no clash of interests.

Within the medical practice of Doctor Kuss, the Centre of Image and Cardiac Diagnostics is soon to operate. At the Centre, such examinations are to be made: echocardiography, abdominal, thyroid and prostate ultrasonography, Duplex Doppler of carotid and vertebral arteries, as well as examinations of the lower limbs vessels. In addition, at the cardiac diagnostic centre, patients will be able to perform a cardiac stress test and examine their heart activity or pressure with the use of a Holter monitor. Thanks to these tests, patients with suspected cardiac, abdominal, thyroid, prostate or vascular diseases will be able to learn the condition of their health better. 'Creating such a centre will increase the access to this type of examination for patients from our region', says the Director.

Tomasz Kuss succeeded in obtaining the EU funds to purchase the equipment for the facility; the agreement with the Marshal's Office in Toruń is ready to be signed. The whole grant is of more than 320,000 PLN, while the total value of the project is nearly 458,000 PLN. Such money will enable the centre to buy the most effective medical equipment available in the market. Tomasz Kuss started his efforts to obtain the funds at the turn of 2009 and 2010. The hospital could not apply for additional funding, as the local government has all the shares there. Tomasz Kuss explains that the centre will not become a competition

for the hospital, because its activity is different and it focuses on base treatment.

The chairman of the board, Ryszard Lorczyk, has told "Pałuki" that according to Polish commercial law, if Tomasz Kuss's business is not a competition to the hospital's activity, there are no obstacles for him to be the institution's director and run a medical practice at the same time. The board sees no reason for that the president was no longer president.

The spokeswoman to the Bydgoszcz branch of the National Health Fund, Barbara Nawrocka, explains that if a doctor does not use resources from the Fund in their medical practice, it does not make a clash of interests for the National Health Fund (such resources are used by the hospital, of course) and they are not going to comment on the mentioned situation. The Director does not use the Fund's resources in his practice.

Zbigniew Jaszczuk, the head of the administration of the county of Żnin, asked to comment on the situation after the Friday's session of the County Council, said the matter of managing a company and running a practice is ambiguous. Yesterday, the Director gave him the legal opinion we mentioned above. Zbigniew Jaszczuk does not want to draw conclusions or adopt a position on the case. He says he must analyse it with a solicitor and he will not present his view until then.

According to the interpretation of law concerning restrictions on business activity of people holding public positions, which was sent to our office by the Ministry of Health, a person who acts as the president of an LLC, all the shares of which are in the hands of a local government, and who holds the position

of its manager or director, cannot at the same time run a medical practice. If they run such a practice and simultaneously act as the director, they violate the mentioned law.

The Ministry of Health also presents their interpretation of the definition of running a business for the private use. According to this opinion, by using the above mentioned expression, the legislator means not only businessmen, but all forms of business activity set up for a private use.

In 2005, also the Supreme Administrative Court of Poland passed a judgment, stating that an activity ran by a doctor in the form of a private and specialist medical practice is a business activity. Therefore, running such a practice and at the same time managing a company, all the shares of which are owned by the county, is not possible.

Tomasz Kuss has finally been recalled from the office of the President by the Board on the basis of the law concerning the employment of local government officials. The regulation forbids holding the position of the president and running a medical practice at the same time. The head of the county also stated that on the ground of this interpretation, any of the doctors working at the Pałucki Health Centre was able to become the president.

The decision made by the Board was announced by Zbigniew Jaszczuk, the governor of the county, on 17 November 2012, a few minutes after 9.00 am. The Board elected a new President of the Pałucki Health Centre, namely Roman Pawłowski, a previous Member of the Board. The act entered into force on the day of its establishment.

PAWEŁ LACHOWICZ

With a Bowl in the Mouth

Mr. Woźniakowski, the Village Mayor:

- We cannot let it happen that the dog's maintenance cost was more than the living expenses of a human.

Since 1 April 2012, the local government of Jeziora Wielkie has been breaking the Animal Protection Act. In 2012, the council did not pass any project to help homeless animals and they did not even prepare any programme for preventing animals' homelessness. The village keeps eight dogs at a waste dump in Siedlimowo, claiming the creatures guard this place against the unwelcome visitors.

THE ACT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM

The amended animal protection law obligates every local council to publish, in the form of an act, every year until 31 March, their project to help homeless animals and a programme for preventing animals' homelessness. The counties: Jeziora Wielkie, Strzel-

no and Mogilno have signed a contract with Longin Sieniński's Animal and Domesticated Birds Hotel in Łódź. The daily net cost of maintenance of a dog or cat, including a thorough veterinary care, is 5 PLN. Moreover, collecting a homeless animal (or a few, if in the same location) from a public place and transporting it (or them) to the shelter in Łódź is 150 PLN net. Prices at other animal shelters are between 17 PLN and 18 PLN.

After the calculation, how much money the county would have to keep in the budget for this purpose, the council of Jeziora Wielkie protested against the amended animal protection act. The decision not to introduce the programme to help homeless animals and prevent their homelessness in the Jeziora Wielkie county in 2012 was made in the ratio of 11 votes

against the act (of Grażyna Zwolińska, Jarosław Graczyk, Elżbieta Liczbińska, Eugeniusz Wojtasik, Andrzej Jędrzejewski, Leszek Mielcarek, Sławomir Jendrzyszak, Roman Skowron, Aneta Bemke, Łukasz Ciesielczyk and Jacek Studziński) to 1 abstaining vote of Waldemar Ciesielczyk and 1 vote of Rafał Żuchowski, who was after the project.

DOGS AT THE WASTE DUMP

The result of not adopting the resolution during the March session is that the dogs are still there at the waste dump in Siedlimowo and that the county has not placed any single dog in the shelter yet. Since the beginning of April, any new homeless dog has come to the still existing "shelter" in Siedlimowo, while those who are there play, according to the Mayor Zbysław Woźniakowski, the role of guards protecting the site.

There are people, such as Irena and Andrzej Wojciechowski from Mogilno, who show their concern to the life of Siedlimowo dogs. From early spring to late autumn, they run a shop, India Gita, in Bukowa Street in Przyjezierze. 'People come to us and say that dogs are starving there. You must go to the waste dump and see how these dogs are, but you must go incognito. This is a problem which must be solved. People tell us that these animals live in horrible conditions there', say Mr. and Mrs. Wojciechowski.

STARVING DOGS

When we came to Siedlimowo, the dogs welcomed us with barking. One of them, which was chained

to a kennel, seeing us, took a bowl in its mouth and started running around. The veterinarian we have talked to thinks it is a symptom of hunger. 'Probably this dog always asks for food in this way. It must have been very hungry and this is the reason why it was running around with a bowl in its mouth', he said.

WE LOVE ANIMALS

The Mayor, Zbysław Woźniakowski, did not keep it secret that the dogs are there in the waste dump and that they were not taken to the shelter. He claims the dogs were not moved to the shelter because it is cheaper for the county to keep them in the local site, namely at the waste dump. 'They are all overreacting. I would like every dog kept in a farm to have the living conditions our dogs have in the waste dump. Each of them has a kennel and a coop. They have food, too', the Mayor explains.

In its budget, the Jeziora Wielkie county keeps 25,000 PLN for the programme of helping homeless animals and preventing their homelessness. The sum includes transporting dogs to the shelter in Łódź. Mayor Woźniakowski says that thanks to keeping the dogs at the waste dump, the county has spent only 5,800 PLN for the project until the end of September.

'First, when we asked for the prices for a dog's stay at the shelter, it turned out to be 17 PLN per day. It often happens that a poor old lady does not have that money to spend for a day, and they wanted us to pay so for a dog. It is absurd. The dogs have food, they are vaccinated and have a permanent veterinary care. I need to care for the county's budget and it is what it

is. This is not only a problem of Jeziora Wielkie. Every single county has it. Let these activists go around the farms and see in what conditions dogs are kept', says Mayor Woźniakowski.

THEY KNOW THEY BREAK THE LAW

The manager of the department of farming, environmental protection, land management and municipal engineering, Julian Borys, confirmed the county has spent 5,800 PLN for animal food until 30 September. 'We buy dry food in bags. The dogs are vaccinated', he said.

'We break the act, but there must be at least two or three dogs at the waste dump. They have to guard the site. There is a property which must be protected. Nobody is there after 3.30 pm. If a dog is seen in the premises, no unwelcome visitor will enter. The dogs are unchained and they keep watching. Anyway, according to the regulation, a dog cannot be chained for more than 12 hours a day', Mr. Borys added.

I WILL GIVE IN A KENNEL

The problem of dogs being kept at the county waste dump was raised during the debate of joint commissions of the County Council on 15 October 2012.

The Vice-Treasurer of the county and inspector at the account department, Aldona Biesiadzińska, discussing the changes introduced in the local budget, said the dogs' maintenance expenses were reduced by 14,500 PLN. It aroused interest in the Councilors. They asked what happened to the dogs and what the

cost of their maintenance was. 'Is it that these dogs are not there?', asked Jacek Studziński, the Member of the Council.

Zbysław Woźniakowski, the Mayor, replied that previously it was assumed that the dogs would be taken to the shelter in Łódź in the middle of the year. 'These dogs stayed at our waste dump, however, and that is why we saved the money. Simply, they have stayed as guards, watching the site. As you remember, at the waste dump, there were previously four and a half posts and now only one and a half are left. These dogs are just watching the premises there', the Mayor replied.

'It means that we have signed the contract with Łódź but we do not transport these dogs to them [...] Nevertheless, if these animals are there instead of three posts, that is good', said Councilor Studziński. The Chairman of the County Council added: 'In my opinion, we should not move these dogs there, because we have not enacted it.'

Roman Skowron, who is a Member of the Council, said that in Strzelno, they are trying to retreat from their resolution concerning the programme for helping homeless animals and preventing their homelessness. 'They passed it, so let them worry now. We have not passed it', said Councilor Graczyk with satisfaction. After that, he calculated that moving a dog to Łódź is connected with that approximately 200 PLN should be paid monthly for such a dog. He mentioned that some time ago, his mother gave a shelter to a big straying dog. Councilor Graczyk spends around 30 PLN for its food per month.

If we gave 30 PLN to everyone who would take care for a dog, it would be much cheaper than moving the animal to Łódź. Anyway, we probably have no legal

ground to give these 30 PLN', Council Graczyk thought. 'I have a spare kennel, if anyone is interested,' Councilor Sławomir Jendrzejczak finished the debate jokingly.

SYLWIA WYSOCKA

We Want To Bring Help But We Can't

Despite being formally registered as the Volunteer Fire Department association, they have not been included in the county's emergency programme for a few years. They do not want to take work away from the local volunteer fire department and serve in fires, but, according to qualifications they have, in case of emergency, they want to bring medical and search-related help.

A doctor, eight medical rescuers with higher education, five rescuers with the first aid course, eight divers, four high-altitude rescuers, three sawyers, nine motorboat helmsmen, and 2/3 of the crew as parachutists - these are 42 members of the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko. The crew, which is the only Volunteer Fire Department unit in the territory of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship owning an ambu-

lance, has been fighting for being included in the local emergency programme of the Nakło county for seven years. Despite having moved from Drażno in the Mrocza District to Kowalewko in the Kcynia District, and despite the changes of local authorities, the unit is still treated as needless, demanding to be included in the county's emergency programme, even though it is the only crew in the county, which carries out tasks commissioned by the Ministry of National Defence; which conducts defence courses for youth and reservists, and medical courses for soldiers in the region.

,We do not want to serve in fires. We are aware of the fact that there are units which are prepared better in this field. We want to work as a Volunteer Fire Department unit and bring medical help in accidents, clear roads from wind-fallen trees, help in floods and

search missing people both on land and in water. We have appropriate qualifications and equipment for such activities. The only thing we cannot get them to is including us in the county's emergency programme', says Krzysztof Napieralski, the unit's chief.

The chief of the State Fire Service in Nakło, Roman Kłós, is going to carry out an inspection in the beginning of November, in order to check the unit's standard. The following aspects will go under control: the level of training, medical examination, insurance of the members of the unit and the alarm system. He notices the information the unit gives in reference to the time needed to get to the scene: 12 hours. ,I cannot imagine that the unit could reach a place of an accident after 12 hours', says the chief of the State Fire Service.

The Chief of the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko, Krzysztof Napieralski, is astonished. He assures us they have never declared reaching the scene in 12 hours. ,In the documents, we have an information that we are able to get to the furthest place of the county in 45 minutes. Twelve hours would be absurd', claims Krzysztof Napieralski.

The Chief of the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Złotoryja, Jan Kusek, says that his crew does the same job as the unit in Kowalewko, only their operation range is wider. ,We are almost adored for our work and they are sent to hell. One Poland, the same law and democracy, and what a diversity. Odd local connections work there in that county. The Volunteer Fire Department Association, which is a monopolist, does not admit units which are not organized in their association to

the emergency programme, despite being formally registered, having all necessary qualifications and meeting all requirements', says Jan Kusek. He assures that any other unit in the territory of the county has complied with so many formalities as the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko. He cites the 231 article of the penal code according to which a public official, who by abusing their powers or by failing to fulfill their duties, acts to the detriment of public or private interest, shall be subjected to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years. He also says that if he was Chief Napieralski, he would bring the case to the Human Rights Defender, the prosecutor's and voivode's offices. ,I am surprised that Krzysztof Napieralski has been trying to solve this problem out-of-court for so many years. He should bring it to the right institution.'

In September, the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko turned to the Mayor of Kcynia, Piotr Hemmerling, again with their budget application for 2012. Acting on the basis of the law regulating local authorities functioning, they asked to obtain financial resources from the district's budget for their operating as the unit formally enrolled in the register of subjects cooperating within the Emergency Medical Services. In his reply, the Mayor submitted a legal opinion of the district's solicitor. He explains that according to the law regulating local authorities functioning, the county incurs expenses of the equipment, maintenance, training and keeping the readiness of Volunteer Fire Departments. The solicitor adds that the law makes it clear that the county pays for the costs of only these Volunteer Fire Departments, which are mentioned in

the fire protection regulation. Other units, such as the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko, may only apply for those budget resources, which are kept for the activities of public benefit organizations and volunteers. Their tasks may be financed in the form of a subsidy or they can sign a contract with the county. To sum up, he claims that the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko has not indicated their being a Volunteer Fire Department unit and therefore, there are no grounds to accept their budget application for 2012, we can read in the letter signed by the Mayor, Piotr Hemmerling.

In order to act within the fire protection plan, the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko must submit a positive opinion by the appropriate County Chief of the State Fire Service. Currently, this unit does not meet requirements to be financed with the county's budget. It can, however, take part in competitions, if there are any issued, on a regular basis, the same other associations have. For now, I am not going to ask the Municipal Council to include this unit in the coun-

ty's budget for 2012. We have enough volunteer fire departments in our territory', the Mayor concludes.

On the official website of the Municipal Office of Kcynia, you can find a list of associations and there, within the position number 13, where Volunteer Fire Departments are mentioned, the Search-and-Rescue Unit in Kowalewko is included.

Citing the fire protection act, Jak Kusek claims the Municipal Office is wrong. According to the act's article 15, fire protection units are i.a. volunteer fire departments, volunteer fire department associations, local emergency services, other emergency units, as well as six other district, county and company fire departments and emergency services.

Krzysztof Napieralski is waiting for the unit's inspection by the Chief of the State Fire Service in Nakło. He says that his crew has become so impatient with long awaiting, that its members are determined and ready to use all methods, even taking the case to court, in order to have their unit included in the county's emergency plan.

„Pałuki” Wkładka Magazynowa nr 44/2011 (03.11.2011 r.)

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

DARINA KVETANOVÁ

Instead of expected EU funds they're left in debts. Municipalities in troubles due to the EU funds.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development is in shortage of financial aid initially approved to municipalities under the Regional Operational Program (ROP) aimed on the reconstruction of elementary school buildings.

In Hrnčiarovce nad Parnou the school invested EUR 422 000 to wall insulation, new roof and windows. The grant has been approved in 2010 under the ROP - Infrastructure of Education program. Construction works have been accomplished in November 2010. The payment for the invoices was due by December and should have been paid through the municipality's budget. The Ministry responsible for the project funding didn't pay to the municipality.

Penalty in thousands

"We have our payment request approved but have no idea when the money will be released" says the Mayor of Hrnčiarovce Jaroslav Kráľovič. Due to the late payment there is a penalty issued by the construction company, which according to the contract could reach EUR 6 000 per month. "They were nice to us and gave us the penalty of only EUR 4 800 for two months. But if we will not pay by the end of February, in March it will be another EUR 2 400" hesitates Mayor Jaroslav Kráľovič. People in Trakovice are facing the same problem with exactly the same project. They made reconstruction of the building of elementary school with kindergarten in amount of EUR 603 000 of investments. Neither this municipa-

lity has been paid by the Ministry. "We paid the first invoice from our own budget, for the second one we applied for a bank loan" says Mayor of Trakovice Ľudovít Tolarovič. The third invoice is due by February 17th. "We have arranged a payment calendar with the construction company. This is the way we are trying to avoid penalties" explains the Mayor.

Harmful economy

The funds paid by the municipality are subject to the request for re-funding from the Ministry. But when it will happen they don't know. "It is a mess" says Mayor Tolarovič. "We were in a time stress to apply for a loan, negotiate the installments with the construction company. Once the projects were approved the Ministry should have had the funds. How can someone give OK to the projects knowing there was not enough funds for them?" says the Mayor with no understanding for the unsystematic approach. The current administration at the Ministry blames its' predecessors for the situation. "The case of these two municipalities belongs to a group of projects approved in 2009 and 2010 by the former Ministry of Construction and Regional Development beyond the budget reserved for the program" spokesman of the Ministry Juraj Kadáš says. "In 2011 we've been trying to deal with this problem partially by transferring the amount of EUR 120 million from other budget chapters. But there is still EUR 150 million we owe the municipalities engaged in the program. How and

where to find the funds will be clear likely only after the general elections" says the spokesman.

Successful were punished

Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia (ZMOS) is concerned. According to ZMOS those successful municipalities which primarily financed the projects but received no re-funding were punished. "We take this situation as the very negative step which could harm the confidence of potential applicants for the EU funds" the spokesman of ZMOS Michal Kaliňák says. According to ZMOS another almost 200 Slovak municipalities are in similar troubles like Hrnčiarovce nad Parnou and Trakovice. Due to the current financial problems many of them are under the thread of bankruptcy.



(Description to the photo: The Mayor of Hrnčiarovce Jaroslav Kráľovič and Schoolmaster Lýdia Hrušovská. The building behind is newly reconstructed elementary school but the municipality received no funds from the Ministry to pay for it. The penalty due is almost EUR 5 000 and could be even higher. Photo: Darina Kvetanová)

Trnavský hlas, 9. februára 2012, strana 3

DARINA KVETANOVÁ

Long lasting funeral of the small village grocery shops. Some still fighting, others gave it up

Supermarkets with everything under one roof are killing small village grocery shops. That's the general public opinion. In order to confirm or disconfirm it we have visited the villages in the Trnava region.

I parked my car in Dolná Krupá close to the "Jednota" grocery. There is a quite busy time in the shop. Four shop-assistants, ten customers, the manager Adriana Kováčová just changing the prices on the goods. "We are quite popular" she says. "Our range of goods is similar to that at the supermarkets. We are trying to offer as many goods as possible even at the small place. We apply also the sale prices," she explains the marketing strategy of the shop. "Jednota" used to be rural oriented with less shop units in the towns. In those villages where the "Jednota" shops are surviving even with smaller turn-overs the people are loyal.

"The most frequent goods are dairy products, baking, meat, delicatessen, and the rest goes with it." says Kováčová. In the past the reputation of the shop was bad. There was no chance to buy the baking goods in the afternoon. Now they have increased the amount ordered and the customers are satisfied. Also the introduction of sale prices is effective. The vegetables for example, especially if it is not quite fresh. And what is the monthly turn-over of "Jednota" in Dolná Krupá? "Quite big. Approx. EUR 30 000 and above" says the manager. The shop has to bear its profit-making. Otherwise it will not be able to keep four and half employees. "Four full-time and one half-time employees. That's just enough." says Adriana Kováčová.

Home delivery

The situation in a close neighborhood in Dolná Krupá is quite different. Helena Vajgelová works as the owner and manager of the local grocery shop for twelve years. "The unemployment rate is high. People are leaving this village. There are only a few younger citizens, majority of my customers are retired people. Simply taken - weak purchasing capacity," she says. Standing at the entrance door I watch the grandma Anna shopping. There are some rolls, milk and a beer in her basket. She asks for a cheese and requires the home delivery. She is too weak to carry it. The manager agrees. Most probably nothing to expect at the supermarket. After a while an older man enters the shop. He buys a very cheap fruit wine. Grumbling something he leaves the shop. The monthly turn-over in this shop is approx. EUR 7 000. The expenses are often the same. "There is almost nothing left for me and my employee. But we will survive somehow." says Helena Vajgelová.



Grandma Anna will not get along without the small village grocery shop. The owner of the shop provides home delivery to her.



Helena Vajgelová survives despite of the low turn-over.

The neighbors are the most loyal ones

Small grocery shop in family house in Lošonc already exists for 20 years. "The market is poor" says owner Ľudmila Bukovská. Only close neighbors belong to their customers. "We are situated at the upper end of the village. People from the lower end prefer shopping in close small town of Smolenice where they can travel by bus. We are too far for grandmas." When they opened the shop there were enough customers. Nowadays the supermarkets are "stealing" their customers, so the opening hours are only till 11 a.m. and another two hours in the afternoon. The most wanted goods are baking, dairy, spirits and sales goods. Better promotion will definitely help the shop. I have walked the street three times till I found it. "The local people know where we are. Strangers are rare here, some come in summer holidays." argues the owner. Other competitors had also bad luck in Lošonc. The large building in the center of the village saw number of groceries went to bankruptcy. Even the restaurant must have been closed down. And that's something in Slovak reality.



Small grocery shop belongs to Ľudmila Bukovská.

Pub is the only survivor

I am entering next small village of Naháč. Martina Sersenová had to close down the grocery shop near the local pub a year ago. That was the end of her 8 years battle. At the beginning the turn-over was not bad but during past few years they were always in red figures. Only older people came to her shop. The younger ones preferred to buy goods in the city and drive it home by car. The only survivor is her neighbor, a pub owner and her former house-holder. There is only one small grocery shop today in Naháč. In a private house garage. The same fate was the end of small shops in Vlčkovce and Pazderovce villages.

Nevertheless, there is a village with real success-story. Dušan Kosnáč has 20 employees in three grocery shops. "Four years ago I have opened the first one in Dolné Lovčice. It is a small village but there was no

shop there." In the next year he had another one in the City of Trnava, later on in Trstín. The last one is the most successful one. The range of goods is almost the same as in the supermarket, in some brands even more. From drugstore goods, kitchen goods, electric appliances, toys and "toys" for men - tools. Even iron-ware, plants or pots. Tens of people came in and out while I was waiting for Dušan Kosnáč in front of the market. That is thanks to the location of Trstín. People from nearby Smolenice, Buková and Bínovce belong to the customers. And the secret? "Wide range of goods. Present empty shelves - and you have no business. Supermarkets are our competitors but we have to work harder. I like it, maybe it's a heritage from my grandpa who was a shopkeeper" says Dušan Kosnáč. There is no chance to close some of his shops down, he said. "In contrary, I am thinking of opening the fourth one."



Dušan Kosnáč is satisfied.

FILIP TITLBACH

The School Principal had to explain the circumstances of the lecture

The lecture regarding Communism, which took place on the eve before the anniversary of November 17th on the Integrated Technical and Economics High School in Sokolov, where, Tomáš Kábrt, columnist, delivered a speech, caused uproar in political circles. The leader of the regional Communist party, Jaroslav Borka, began to show interest.

He wanted to know for example, why there was no one invited, who lived through that time positively. „It could have been someone from the older generation, who held some function in that time and worked normally,” stated Borka.

He asked the ISŠTE Sokolov principal, Mr. Pavel Janus for explanation. “The founder of the school, the Karlovarský Region, raised a question, on what base was the discussion organized. I replied, that it was a na-

tionwide event, which was included in the education of social sciences on topic “The Communist Regime and its transformation in the 50th and 60th, the year 1968, The Normalization Era and November 1989”, stated Janus.

Borka, however argues, that he asked nobody for any official statement. “It was my personal interest. I monitor the development and behaviour of teachers on this issue and I am a supporter of that, that the pupils and students have an option to debate about these problems not only with a party, which thinks, that has right to interpret everything,” stated the Deputy Governor.

“I read an article in the press about the lecture of Mr. Tomáš Kábrt on ISŠTE Sokolov about the topic of

November 17th, and I was interested, whether even more guests attended the event,” he stated.

According to him should students be allowed to have another point of view on the development of the historical affairs. “In this region, we have other personalities, next to Mr. Kábrt, who have experiences with the then events and social mood,” defences his act the leader of regional communists.

On the question, whether this is his usual practice, Jaroslav Borka replied, that he is interested in school discussions for a longer time. “For example I recommended to one teacher from Třeboň High School, to invite among students the left oriented sociologist Jan Keller, who writes for the newspaper Právo,” stated Borka. “I believe, that in schools prevails the right politics interpretation. But there is something more. I found the statement of Mr. Kábrt too cheap,” he added.

The Deputy Governor does not reject the totalitarian regime. “That era had a lot of negatives, but also a lot of positives,” he added.

According to the Ministry of Education, pedagogues in schools should deal with communism more in depth. “We were instructed by the Ministry of Education, that we as pedagogues should explain and clarify the negative aspects of twentieth century totalitarian regimes, which means including communism,” explains Daniela Synáčová, who teaches humanitarian subjects on ISŠTE.

Prior to the discussion, the students were presented the movie České děti (Czech children), telling the sto-

ries of young people, who had rebelled the then political system. “Based on the initiative of Mr. Borka, I decided however, to invite also him to the presentation, in order to express his opinion to the presented movie,” added Synáčová.

According to Tomáš Kábrt, who was under the past regime several times arrested and persecuted, is necessary to organize similar actions more often. “For many years I accept invitations from high schools around our region to discussions on the anniversary of our 1989 democratic revolution. Students are interested in examples from our region, how precisely bullied the communist regime young people they rebelled against him.”

This year, the Karlovarský region, as a founder of secondary schools started to direct intervene into discussions. “Apparently it has to do with filling positions in the regional self-government by extremists confessed to the communist ideology, which is according to our country’s law “criminal, illegitimate and reprehensible.” This return of ideological censorship of the public education by one party is the best confirmation of the need for a much wider democratic awareness in schools about the issue of extremism and totalitarianism,” emphasised Kábrt.

The majority of students rewarded Tomáš Kábrt with an applause, others complained, that he was too one-sided. „The lecture did not affect me or offend, it was rather wasting time for me. I think, someone should have been invited, who could have shown a better side of communism. Mr. Kábrt for example told us,

that communists rummaged his apartment. We never heard such information from our parents. And further I believe, that no one rummage an apartment for no reason, he must have been guilty," stated in the name of dissatisfied students Kateřina Sejková.

An identical lecture was held later on in the Sokolov High School. There it met a positive response. "I liked the discussion. It was immensely interesting, particularly for the style of speech of Mr. Kábrt. In his presentation he didn't interpret as an expert, mostly he talked about his experiences complemented by the then photographs. Post-November generation of young people should form a view of the totalitarian regime especially based on personal experience of those innocent people, who were imprisoned and

persecuted," means Luděk Brda, a student of Sokolov High School.

The discussion was organized by ISŠTE Sokolov as a part of a project "Příběhy bezpráví" (The Stories of injustice), organized by the organization Člověk v tísni (Man in Need). This organization has concerns that pedagogues are either for time reasons or for lack of suitable teaching materials not paying enough attention to the post-war era of our country. "We believe, that the totalitarian past of our country should not be forgotten, and that is why we realize the project Příběhy bezpráví (The Stories of injustice) since 2005, which includes a variety of activities, that relate to the very modern Czechoslovak history," says the project's website.

2. Local economy

POLSKA

SYLWIA WYSOCKA

Farmer Feels Cheated in Weight

A bull has lost more than a hundred kilograms in a few hours.

Before the farmer from Laskowo went to sell his bull, it weighed 590 kg. A few hours later, the scales at the collection point showed 474 kg.

The farmer, a cattle breeder from Laskowo, claims he has been cheated by the company owned by Mateusz Klak from Osieczno. He tells us the cattle buyer purchased his animals three times and that he chose Mateusz Klak's company because of the price he offered. It was 0.40 PLN up to even 0.60 PLN per kilogram bigger than the price offered by other buyers. ,He advertises in our region and offers approximately 0.50 PLN more per kilogram, which, of course, in case of a six-hundred-kilogram bull, gives 300 PLN more to earn. This is what attracts breeders', says the farmer, who feels cheated.

He adds that he and his father had doubts during the October delivery already. ,We had these bulls for two years. Having such an experience, after so many years of breeding, the farmer is able to evaluate the weight of a bull. They can mistake for 10 or 15 kg, not for 100 kg!', the farmer's father says. In October, they sold 5 bulls. The average weight of one head was 490 kg. According to the breeders, the value was too little. As they were not able to prove it, they remained silent. ,Now I think, having the experience from the last few days, that by selling him bulls previously, on 7 October, I could have lost around three thousand PLN', the farmer says.

Before the December collection, he decided to check the bull's weight himself, before the cattle would be

weighed on the buyer's electronic scale. After the farmer declares his willingness to sell his cattle, the buyer comes to the farm, then he weighs and collects the animals. The invoice is made out and also the money is paid at once.

On the same day when the collection was planned, the farmer put his bull on a trailer and went to the coal and feed point of sale to weigh his bull there. The cattle weighed 590 kg, for which he has a confirmation. A few hours later, the same head weighed in his farm by the buyer was 474 kg. Seeing it, the farmer showed the confirmation from the point where the bull was 116 kg heavier. 'The bull was brought to be weighed again. They made some changes in the scale. Let's say, they tarred it and then put the bull on the scale again. This time, it weighed 574 kg', the farmer says.

Another head which was to be collected that day was weighed three times. The breeders claim that for the first time, the bull weighed 524 kg, then 518 kg and then 514 kg. 'The employees of the company suggested themselves that they can accept the first measurement, namely the biggest value of 524 kg', the farmer tells us.

The young farmer says that he called the company's owner at once, telling him the bull's weight was lower than the one he had measured a few hours earlier. Mateusz Klak referred him to his employee, the one responsible for arranging dates of the collection, who ordered to increase the price from 7.20 PLN to 7.40 PLN and added a 1% discount in the pollution fees.

Finally, the buyers paid for the cattle and left. However, the farmer wants to go deeper into the problem. At the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture, he came into contact with a farmer from Dąbrowa Mogileńska, who claims he made identical observations about his cattle's weight.

Also a breeder from Ośno has the same opinion. Others have mentioned farmers from the district of Mieleszyn, from whom they heard similar views. The information he has learned and the experience he had with weighing bull himself, made the farmer from Laskowo report the case to the police. The spokesman to the County Police Headquarters in Żnin, Krzysztof Jaźwiński, confirmed receiving the notification of incompatibility in cattle's weighing by the purchasing company.

'We have received a notification on suspicion of committing a crime and in this field explanatory proceedings will be conducted, if a criminal offence took place in this situation', Krzysztof Jaźwiński told us.

The farmer says that he got to know from the police officers that some notifications have already been reported against this purchaser and that settlements with breeders were reached. 'It makes us even more convinced that irregularities in the cattle sale by the accused purchaser could have taken place not only in our case. It turns out, however, that we cannot check our cattle's weight at the abattoir [although the cattle's owner is easy to find out, as each animal has its number and documents - „Pałuki”], because from the moment of sale, the farmer is no longer the owner of a bull and only the new owner, who delivers the cat-

tle to the slaughterhouse, in this case Mateusz Klak, has an access to the abattoir's documents. I have no access to the papers and have no way to check the weight measured at the abattoir', explains the breeder. However, he counts on that the case, which turns out to cover the area of a few counties, will be successfully solved by the police.

Mateusz Klak, the owner of the cattle purchasing company, claims that he has not done anything wrong and that his scales are officially approved, the documents for which he has already shown to the police in Janowiec. 'I buy approximately 100 heads of cattle a day. The collection is made by 8 trucks. I run one of the biggest purchasing companies in Poland, with a 5-year experience in the market and I will not let any farmer to blacken my reputation', he says. He does not want to comment on the case we mention. Nevertheless, he explains the farmers cannot understand the fact that the weight they measure in the farm is different than the one in the abattoir, where the whole cattle from a given transport is weighed.

The value is divided into the number of heads delivered and finally, the approximate weight is written down to the bull's documents, which are then sent to the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture.

However, the case from Laskowo is different. In this situation, the difference in bull's weight is more than 100 kg, comparing the weight of the same head being measured in a coal point of sale and after a few hours, the value given by the purchasing company.

The farmer is aware of the fact that he is not able to do much on his own. That is why he has decided to find other breeders, who feel cheated by the buyer from Osieczno like he does. He is going to close ranks, the more he has already met farmers who claim the weight in the moment of purchase was lower than they expected. 'I am asking breeders who feel cheated by the employees of Mateusz Klak during the cattle collection to contact me at +48 665 753 709', he says.

We will keep you informed about the case.

„Pałuki” Wkładka Magazynowa nr 50/2011 (15.12.2011 r.)

ROMAN WOLEK

Shocked with Cheap Electricity

„When I signed the contract, they said I would live it up at last.’

80-year-old Barbara Maćkowiak feels cheated by the representative of „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”) company from Radom, offering contracts for allegedly cheaper electricity. When she received her first bill, it turned out that apart from the service, she is also to pay for an insurance package, „Energia na zdrowie” („Energy for Health”). Somebody ticked it in the contract for her. No one in the company wanted to talk to our reporter about methods used by them.

THEY TALKED SO NICE

Barbara Maćkowiak lives with her 55-year-old son, Marian. On 12 October 2011, in the afternoon, two men in their thirties knocked at her door in Trzemeszno. They said they came from the power plant and

that she would be able to pay much less for electricity. This information pleased the 80-year-old lady so she invited the men to her flat. They asked her to show them her past electricity bills and ID. Soon after that, one of them started to write down a contract, thanks to which the inhabitant of Trzemeszno was to, as he assured, save much money from electricity charges.

„They talked so nice to me. They said I would live it up at last’, Barbara Maćkowiak tells „Pałuki”. That is why she has signed the contract they gave her. Her joy, however, ended in February 2012, when she received her first electricity bill.

„When I saw it, I sat down depressed. My head fell back and I told my son to bring me water’, the inhabitant of Trzemeszno recalls. Until that time, Barbara

Maćkowiak used to pay approximately 100 PLN every two months for her electricity bill. According to the new bill she received from the company with which she had signed a contract in October, she was to pay 237.94 PLN in February. The company also attached the information she will have to pay 231.84 PLN in March and 226.70 PLN in May.

THEY HAVE NOT MENTIONED ANYTHING ABOUT THE INSURANCE

Only after the 80-year-old received the letter, she has read the contract she signed carefully. It appears that she has concluded a 5-year deal with „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”) company from Radom on providing her electricity. Its representative also ticked it in the contract that the inhabitant of Trzemeszno additionally ordered an insurance package, „Energia na zdrowie” („Energy for Health”), which allegedly entitles her to 10% discount for medication, specialist private medical care, doctor and nurse visit at home in case of an illness and a hospital package.

And this is the insurance package which makes the biggest part of the sum Barbara Maćkowiak is to cover. According to the first bill she received from „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”), the electricity charge is 69.94 PLN, while the insurance is 168 PLN. In total, they make 237 PLN. It means the rate is actually much higher than the one she has been paying so far. For the 80-year-old lady this is a huge charge, as she receives a monthly pension of 874 PLN and around 200 PLN of it she spends for medication every month.

The inhabitant of Trzemeszno bears a grudge against the company from Radom. She claims its representative, who visited her in her flat in October, has not mentioned anything about the insurance and additional costs which are to be covered. Giving her the contract to sign, he only assured her about that she would pay less for electricity.

What is more, the contract includes an article, according to which the person who signs it confirms to have been informed about future receiving separate invoice from „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”) for electricity charges and that the previous provider will also make out documents for distribution charges.

IT MUST BE PUBLICIZED

Barbara Maćkowiak, upset that she has been cheated, told the story to her family doctor, Edward Załęski, from the local clinic.

„It must be publicized widely, so that no more customers will be cheated’, Edward Załęski says. He is also astonished about how it can be possible that his patient would buy cheaper medicines, while the new regulations forbid the chemists to give any discounts. He is also wondering how the company from Radom is going to provide a medical care for an 80-year-old lady free of charge. The doctor from Trzemeszno also suggested the cheated woman to send her withdrawal from the contract to the company as soon as possible. Moreover, he helped her to write the letter. However, there is no telling if this document will give

an effect, because there is information in the contract that you can withdraw from the agreement within 14 days from the date of signing. It means the time has run out. Barbara Maćkowiak, having been afraid of consequences, paid the first bill of 237 PLN, but at the same time informed the Gniezno branch of Consumer Federation about the case.

THEY REFUSE TO TALK

We wanted to talk to the company's representative about methods used by „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”). We have found only a hotline number on the website. When we called, the employee told us she could not answer any of our questions, because we had not signed any contract with the company. She also added she was not entitled to give us the telephone number to any of her managers or any other employee, with whom we could talk about the case.

In the contract the inhabitant of Trzemeszno signed, there is a name of the representative who helped her fill it in, namely Patryk Szyszka. We can find his telephone number there, too. When we call, a man who answers tells us his name is Ostrowski and Patryk Szyszka is no longer the employee of „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”). The man does not want to talk to us about the methods the company uses. He also refuses to give us a telephone number to any of the company's managers.

Barbara Maćkowiak makes it clear she will keep on fighting for the cancelling of her contract with „Energetyczne Centrum” („Energy Centre”). „I will fight, because these 874 PLN I receive must be enough for all charges, taxes, everything. I admit I even thought about suicide, because I really do not have 200 PLN to pay them”, the inhabitant of Trzemeszno says.

We will keep you informed about the case.

MAREK HOLAK

Cash Desk Fraud

According to the initial estimate, more than 80,000 PLN have been siphoned from the Cash Desk of the Financial Department of the Municipal Office in Mogilno.

The cashier, Anna G., is no longer the employee of the Municipal Office. The district's treasurer, Emilia G., confirmed it in writing that in 2008, she concealed from the Mayor Duszyński a similar swindle, of around 20,000 PLN, again with the participation of Anna G. Mayor Leszek Duszyński notified the prosecutor's office about that immediately. The case is full of specific party-and-family connections, which have been present in the Financial Department.

IN THE WAITING ROOM

On Friday, 1 July 2011, officers of the criminal division of the County Police Headquarters turned up at the Mogilno Town Hall. Two policemen in plain clothes waited to have a conversation with the Mayor of Mogilno. When Leszek Duszyński saw them in the

waiting room, he said, „So you know it already’. „We have our sources and methods, too’, one of them replied. The Mayor invited them to his office. He informed them that the whole set of materials regarding the fraud they visited him about, is on its way to the District Prosecutor's Office in Mogilno. The Mayor sent it earlier that day. He also showed them copies of documents and told everything he knew, including his suspicions and leads, which were not mentioned in the official letter to the prosecutor's office. „Well, all right. Do your job and we will do ours’, it is alleged the officers said to the Mayor. The policemen left the Municipal Office then.

The man who told us the story claims the Mayor was quite surprised with the visit. Only a few people knew it that the fraud was then being investigated

in the Town Hall. The examination must have been conducted, because Leszek Duszyński wanted to be absolutely sure if it had been a crime, about which he would have to notify the prosecutor's office, or only an incident which could lead to disciplinary proceedings.

„And suddenly, the police enters’, our source tells us. They think that somebody from the Town Hall must have reported it to the police, probably counting on that on the occasion of irregularities, the Mayor would also be brought to trial for failing to notify the prosecutor's office. However, the Mayor's covering up the scandal could not have taken place, as the documents prepared for the prosecutor's office are dated a week before. Nevertheless, not everyone at the Town Hall knew that.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT ANSWERS

In reference to the facts we have established, the irregularities concern the functioning of the Financial Department over the last few years. On Monday, 4 July 2011, in the morning, we sent an official letter to the Mayor, including detailed questions about the situation in the Financial Department. The reply was terse. „I inform that on the current stage of explanatory proceedings, answering the posed questions is not possible’, Leszek Duszyński wrote on the same day, 4 July, at 13:33.

Therefore, we have carried out our own investigation. We have talked, independently of each other, to a few people, who wish to remain anonymous. These are our findings.

STORY OF A REMINDER

A few times a year, the Financial Department of the Mogilno Municipal Office undergoes an inspection, during which tax revenues, which go to the district's budget, are controlled. Personal accounts of taxpayers, the ones people have in the Department, are checked and their possible being behind with payments is verified. Reminders are sent to those who delay.

After another group of reminders was sent before the Corpus Christi, one of the inhabitants of the district called the Municipal Office with a complaint. We found that Stefan Tomaszewski, the owner of the ABC shop in Mogilno, telephoned the Town Hall on 16 June. He blamed the officials for having a mess in the Municipal Office and that they remind him about the payment of, what is interesting, the first and the second instalment of the property tax, while he has already paid the whole year sum in advance. Soon after that, the businessman appeared at the Town Hall in person and showed a document of 10 March 2011 he received from the Office's cashier. It is a confirmation that he has paid around 2,000 PLN of the property tax. Despite he had making the payment affirmed, he was a debtor for the Financial Department.

We talked to Stefan Tomaszewski yesterday. He confirmed the situation took place. He was very surprised of the fact that his reaction had played a part in uncovering a huge fraud at the Town Hall. But let's show the chronological order of events.

Probably on Monday before the Corpus Christi, on 20 June, the district's treasurer, Emilia G., reported

the situation to Mayor Leszek Duszyński. She learnt about it from the Department's employees. We found it out that Karolina Molenda and Emilia Mądrowska wrote a letter on this case to the treasurer on 20 June. One of the words they use in the document is extremely important. It is AGAIN.

We will return to this expression in a moment, as it is crucial to comprehending the complicated situation at the Financial Department.

IT IS ANNA G.

After the treasurer's visit, the Mayor decided that a small group of officials of the Financial Department should check how probable is such a situation to happen. They were to make it in secret from the cashiers. Mayor Duszyński had already had his first suspicions, but he would have rather made sure. First of all, the committee was to check it that which of the cashiers took the payment from Stefan Tomaszewski and issued the confirmation. The cashier's signature is seen on the document he received.

This question was very easy to answer. The cashier was Anna G. from Mogilno. The committee set up by the Mayor was also to check how the computer programme KASA, which is an application used at the Office's Cash Desk, works. After that, their task was to compare the confirmation issued for Stefan Tomaszewski with other similar documents.

At first glance, his copy looks exactly the same people normally receive in such cases. That is why, the taxpayer, after being given the confirmation, was glad that he has an evidence of making the payment and did not go into details seen in the document. How-

ever, it did not include two basic elements, namely the period for which Stefan Tomaszewski paid his tax (the number of instalments), as well as the taxpayer's identification number.

THE CASHIER LEAVES

After a four-day weekend caused by the feast (23 June - 26 June), on Monday, 27 June, Mayor Duszyński summoned cashier Anna G. to his office and demanded explanations. A day after that, on 28 June, the cashier handed in her resignation with immediate effect in writing. Before the Mayor agreed, she transferred the missing sum of approximately 2,000 PLN to the Office's account.

What a surprise it was for the employees of the Department and the Mayor, when after taking the Cash Desk over and calculating the cash assets, it turned out that around 2,000 PLN are missing again. It looks as if Anna G. managed to overdraw the account before she left. She probably took this sum from the cash desk and then paid the money again to the same account. At the moment, Stefan Tomaszewski's property tax payment is confirmed in his personal account at the Department. The sum is, however, missing in the cash desk.

WHAT THE FRAUD CONSISTED IN

At the Financial Department, the KASA programme is used by the cashiers. The application has two, let's name it, drawers. One of them includes personal accounts of the Mogilno taxpayers. In the other, there

is a place for taxes collected from the inhabitants by, for example, village administrators, as well as money paid for alcohol licences.

When Stefan Tomaszewski came to the Cash Desk on 10 March to pay his property tax for the whole year in advance, Anna G. put his money to the „large” drawer. She issued a confirmation, but it did not include data, which would be there if the money went to his personal account.

Probably after he left the Office, Anna G. made so-called payment reversal. In this why, Stefan Tomaszewski had a confirmation for the money he paid, with no details regarding the instalments, and she could take the money. The operation left no evidence in the computer programme so it could not be seen at the end of the day in the cash report. As it was not there, the money was not transferred to the bank account. Obviously, payment reversals are also possible to be made in the taxpayer’s personal account. However, such an operation can be seen by other officials of the Financial Department. Surely, the fraud would be noticed easily.

CASHIER COVERED UP FOR BY THE TREASURER

Officials of the Financial Department, using their own methods, established that for 1 July, the money which was missing from the Office’s Cash Desk might have run into more than 60,000 PLN. Mayor Leszek Duszyński notified the prosecutor’s office about everything he knew in this case.

All tasks of the Financial Department are supervised directly by its director, namely the district’s treasurer, Emilia G. We will now return to the word „AGAIN”, used by Karolina Molenda and Emilia Mądrawska in their letter to the treasurer, dated 20 June.

The Mayor started to investigate the expression’s sense; if it meant there had already been other frauds at the Financial Department about which he had not been informed. His suspicion turned out to be true. According to the facts we established, Emilia G. appealed to inspector Molenda to remove this word from her letter of 16 June. The inspector, however, did not give up and did not change the letter’s content.

Treasurer Emilia G. was also responsible for supervising the cashiers’ work. She was probably the only person in the Town Hall who could monitor what was going on the cashiers’ computer screens. It is said that the Mayor demanded that she told him if any frauds took place at the Town Hall in the past and why the treasurer failed to inform him about it. The answers were to come in his office until 9.00 am on 5 July.

SHE CONCEALED THAT FROM THE MAYOR

According to our source in the Town Hall, the Mayor was shocked by her letter. Emilia G. admitted that in 2008, some frauds already took place at the Financial Department of the Municipal Office and that around 20,000 PLN road tax revenues were missing in the

Cash Desk then. Cashier Anna G. was also involved in the case. According to the treasurer, the entire sum was returned to the Office’s account. Emilia G. concealed the fraud from the Mayor. She is said to have written in her explanatory letter that she thought it had been a one-time incident.

OFFICIALS AT THE REGISTER OFFICE

On Tuesday, 5 July, Mayor Duszyński summoned all the officials to meet him at the Register Office hall at 3.30 pm. He is said to having told them that the previous events in the Municipal Office put them in a bad light. ‚Our image in the public opinion has suffered’, said the Mayor. He announced that all office positions would be analysed when it comes to the scope of tasks carried out and the way individual employees handle them. He forbade the officials to, quote, roaming around the corridors, surfing the Internet, leaving the Office during the working hours and being late for work. Complete silence reigned over the Register Office hall.

CONNECTIONS

To get a full picture of the situation, the readers must know about the family and party connections and relations at the Financial Department of the Town Hall. Brother of cashier Anna G. is a husband of the sister of the treasurer, Emilia G. They live in Procyń, like the treasurer. Lately, Anna G. has often shown up at public events together with politicians and local authorities of the PSL (Polish People’s Party). She is

also a member of the local colour party of the PSL in Mogilno.

Inspector Karolina Molenda is a daughter of Paweł Molenda, the President of the PSL in Mogilno and the Vice-President of the Municipal Council. The other cashier, Ewa Januchowska, is a daughter of Stanisław Żerdka, another well-known member of the PSL and farming groups in the Mogilno district. Mirosław Leszczyński, a member of the County Council from the PSL, is also employed at the Financial Department.

HE ATTACHED THE LETTER

Yesterday, on 6 July, Mayor Leszek Duszyński delivered the next documents to the District Prosecutor’s Office. He attached the letter written by treasurer Emilia G., in which she admits concealing a fraud from the Mayor in 2008, when 20,000 PLN were stolen. She let the cashier return the money and work at the Office.

COMPUTER INSPECTION

Also yesterday at 11.00 am, technicians from the IT Centre in Bydgoszcz, Education Centre Ltd., started an inspection of hard disks of Financial Department computers. Leszek Duszyński informed the prosecutor’s office that as soon as he learns the result of the examination, he will get it delivered in Benedyktyńska St., to the prosecutor’s office.

In reference to the information we got, the inspection covers the period from 2004, when, during Ja-

cek Kraśny's term as the district's Mayor, Anna G. was employed at the Office.

THE SUM IS INCREASING

According to the most recent information from the Town Hall, the sum of irregularities may even run into 80,000 PLN.

It has also been discovered that other frauds, at another unit, might have taken place at the Financial Department, this time concerning payments for alcohol licences. The concessions are issued at a different

department of the Town Hall and its officials need only a payment confirmation from the Cash Desk. The cashier of the Financial Department can give such a confirmation to appropriate unit at the Office, but the money, in the same way we described above, may not be transferred to the Office's account. In case of concessions, the regulation does not require sending reminders. At the most, if someone does not pay for the licence, after a year they lose the concession. The person who steals the money has a year to use it and then return it if they like. In this case, the irregularities may run into a few thousand PLN.

Local social problems, incl. the problems encountered by minorities and the marginalized groups

POLSKA

MAŁGORZATA LICHECKA

Gift of Daria

Boxes. Dozens of colourful cartons arranged from the first ones, assembled awkwardly, to the last, flawless ones. Daria is learning bookbinding. For ten years, she has been struggling for health bravely.

Gift of Daria

In the picture, two girls are laughing having a bath. The house is full of photographs. You can watch them and say nothing. The time lets the family deal with their loss, move it to another memory and adapt. It takes away action which paralyses their hearts and minds. Then, in 2003, the family went somewhere by car. It all happened so quickly. Diana, Daria's older sister, died from a serious head injury soon after being transported to the hospital. Daria has been struggling for health to the present day.

You are standing by the hospital bed and you know nothing

Big subdural haematoma in the right hemisphere, murderous cerebral edema, disappearance of the difference between the grey matter and the white matter, numerous rib, collarbone and pelvis fractures. Daria was saved within an hour after the crash by cutting out a big piece of her skull. The doctors described her case as „unpromising”. She spent three weeks fallen into an induced coma at the intensive care medicine unit. For four months, she wore a tracheotomy tube. For eight months, her mother, Izabela Szastaj, had to use a feeding tube to provide nutrition to Daria. The girl was unable to swallow or close her mouth on her own. She could not speak, move or

eat. It was impossible to come into contact with her. The more horrible words Izabela heard, the more she was convinced they are untrue. The family were told to, for example, forget about that they would hear any word from Daria's lips again. Soon after the accident, Izabela threw herself into gruelling work, spending all of her days and nights by the hospital bed. And when Daria left the hospital, she changed her flat into a rehabilitation room with a big bed in the middle. She does not know if she did to prove the doctors they were wrong or if she wanted to object to what she had heard from them.

Izabela did not know what to start with in this damn rehabilitation. In the hospital, they showed her some basic exercises, as it turned out, poor ones, which did not produce the desired effect. Therefore, she started to make up various sets instinctively. Step by step, move by move. First, one finger and hours of exercises, then other parts of the body. Again and again. Later, she learnt that she „only” got Daria's joints going and in case this is not an activity which is repeated every day, there is no sense in trying to teach it to a damaged brain. After ten months of exercises, Daria started to move the right side of her body. And then another miracle happened.

Angel Lucjan

„My method of Daria's rehabilitation was utopian. Now I can see that. Lucjan Lipok made me aware of it. He is an angel. Man with vocation. Excellent physiotherapist and lovable person. We worked with him for three years. He put us and himself through the

hoops. Actually, this is him who had Daria back on her feet. Literally. When we finally said goodbye, she could walk and speak on her own.

Capital letters in the air

Today, Daria is speaking at her own pace. Slowly but clearly. A year after the accident, when she regained the power over the right side of her body for some time, she started to write capital letters in the air using her right hand. The hand which was to never move again. Her writing was chaotic, but Izabela knew that they could not give up, that there was sense in gruelling exercises. Because the damaged brain is able to react and remember in its own, extraordinary way. The best thing was to hear about a miracle from the doctors, who had not seen any chances of Daria's coming back to health. So Izabela and Daria often went to that hospital just to show up. They could not deny themselves this feeling.

The study to speak was laborious. Daria learnt it at a neurologopaedics doctor at the Gliwice Adaptive and Rehabilitation Centre. She started with... the study to drink, so that she could move her lips. From eating and drinking to speech. From a mug with a spout to a usual one. Biting, chewing, moving food from one side of the mouth to another. And finally, letters. The first one was „A”. Trying to say „banana” (Polish „banan” with two letters „A” in it), Daria almost fainted from effort. Izabela, together with the physiotherapist, resuscitated her with chocolates.

Five years of back-breaking work

„Daria does everything you show to her. She is extremely obedient and does not object to even the most straining exercises. She trusts me implicitly. Of course, there were moments when she was dead tired or she cried with pain. We were training every day from 6.00 am to 11.00 pm. I had a plan to carry out and I was doing everything to be in time. Her first unassisted movement was waving her hand, like when you show „bye bye”. We were then training with her left hand and Daria was making inarticulate sounds all the time. I ignored them, but at the same time I heard „urts”, „urts” more and more clearly. Finally, I realized she meant „hurts”, „hurts”, and that Daria was protesting. I shouted, „Daria, you are speaking!”. My eyes were full of tears and I called my husband immediately. Despite he was far away from home, he drove in five minutes. But Daria did not say anything more then. She spoke again only after two days.

Speaking to Staś, I am singing

Izabela could not leave Daria for a moment and both of them were unable to live normally. That is why Staś, a little brother, appeared at home, becoming a part of the therapy. Izabela is now giving her full attention to him and Daria enjoys privileges of being the older sister. She feels great with him. She speaks perfectly, because she does not feel embarrassed in his company. She has also learnt to arrange her time. She is a student and attends a school in Wójtowa Wieś. She can change her clothes on her own (it takes much

time so they arrive earlier). She makes decisions on some easy actions, i.a. when she is cold, she takes a sweater (once, she would turn blue with cold as her damaged brain would not record it). In the evening, Daria surfs the Internet or reads newspapers, magazines and lately also atlases. She loves them. It all started with travel agent's catalogues, which were left at home by chance. She travels with these catalogues, searches for interesting information on the Internet and makes notes in a special notebook.

Machine of hope

Izabela saw it three years ago at a medical show. Stochastic resonance gives extraordinary results. It has only merits, apart from one drawback, namely it costs 65,000 PLN. Izabela showed a record with the show in numerous clinics and medical centres to persuade them to buy the machine. It could help other patients, too. She spent a year visiting various institutions, but nobody wanted the resonance as it was too expensive. She looked for it somewhere nearby and she finally found it in Zakopane. You can come during the day for training and then return home. They do not offer anything more. Izabela pleaded with the owner of the facility for lending her the machine. She agreed and even did not take any money for it. In this way, they could keep the resonance at home for two months.

„For a year and a half, I have had difficulties with saving the money. The expenses in the pregnancy period and since my dear little Staś was born make it hard to put anything aside. Means I have collected over the year are less than the needs and therefore, our

savings, which we have made in the „better“ times in the foundation sub-account, are dwindling. I am desperate, because the time is running. Daria is getting older. She is 21, her chance is going by and I still have not collected enough money. She has made a big improvement, in her walking, body awareness and men-

tal powers. Since I saw the show, I have been thinking all the time, what if Daria could have a support of this machine and also, how I can get the money', Izabela hopes that help will come. Together with Daria, they achieved so much, even though it seemed that nine years ago, their world had ended forever.

„Nowiny Gliwickie“, 19.12.2012 (nr 51), str. 17

BARTOSZ WOŹNIAK

Life away from Home

In Łabiszyn

Sylwester P. has been sleeping at the staircase of a block of flats in 10 Nowa Street in Łabiszyn for more than two years. Although he is registered at one of the flats there, he has not got a key to the door. He was deprived of it by his niece and her husband, who live there with their two small children, after he returned home intoxicated again and started to row. In theory, Sylwester P. has a place to live and he is registered. However, he leads a life of a homeless man.

FACES OF HOMELESSNESS

According to the social assistance regulation dated 12 March 2004, a homeless person is somebody who does not dwell in an accommodation as defined by the occupants rights protection and district's housing reserves act, and who is not registered for perma-

nent residency, as defined by the population census and identification act, as well as somebody who does not dwell in an accommodation and is registered for permanent residency at a place where living is impossible.

Non-governmental organizations assume that a homeless person is somebody who, for various reasons, making use of their own abilities and qualifications, is not able to, temporarily or permanently, provide themselves with a shelter meeting at least basic conditions that would enable the place to be called accommodation. A place meeting the living conditions is the one, where a person can stay permanently without risking their life and which enables its dweller to meet their basic needs, such as having a sleep, keeping personal hygiene and preparing

food. The above-mentioned criteria of homelessness correspond to the situation of Sylwester P. Therefore, this is how he is regarded as by the Municipal Office for Social Assistance in Łabiszyn.

„We always take an actual situation of a man into account, and not if they are registered anywhere. He is a homeless person for us. That is why we tried to find a place for him at a hostel, but he refused”, the acting director of the Municipal Office for Social Assistance in Łabiszyn, Beata Januszkiewicz emphasizes.

Sylwester P., however, is outraged at being called the homeless. „I am not homeless. My address is 10 Nowa Street, flat number 1”, he says.

WAY NOT TO MORTGAGE THE FLAT

Problems of Sylwester P. to maintain his dwelling place began three years ago, when his mother passed away. His father died tragically some time before. „For a few months, he had been visiting us and asking to move to his flat. Eventually, we agreed when he told us he wouldn’t manage it alone”, his niece says. At that time, she rented a one-room flat in Poznańska Street in Łabiszyn together with her husband, Paweł S. Sylwester P. admits that he has turned to them for help, because by not having a permanent employment position, he would mortgage his flat.

Nevertheless, the couple were not going to change their dwelling place without taking care of proprietary issues. „We were afraid that after we move to his flat, he will throw us out and we will have no place to live”, Paweł S. explains. That is why they came to an

agreement with their uncle and after the flat was purchased from the district, it has become their property. It has been certified with a notarial deed.

„My uncle is registered at the flat, but he’s not mentioned as its owner in the notarial deed”, the niece emphasizes. While fixing the formalities concerning the flat’s purchase at the Municipal Office, she declared it that she would provide Sylwester P. with a bedroom and an access to her kitchen and bathroom.

They moved to the flat in Nowa street in November 2009. The married couple with a small child had two bedrooms at their disposal. Their uncle occupied one room.

UNDER ONE ROOF

It was autumn 2009. The first weeks of living together were free from serious problems or conflicts. The harmony was spoiled, however, during their first Christmas Eve, when an unpleasant situation took place. „Everything was alright for about two months. Then, he reached a conclusion he could do everything he wanted. He ruined our Christmas Eve. He was shouting and said he didn’t like the food. He made a terrible scene. It wasn’t nice”, the couple explain. It got only worse since then.

Over the next few months, there were more and more rows. „Giving security to our children and ourselves is what we care for the most. We live on the ground floor and various things may happen. My uncle used to come back home at night and he often left the

door open. Anyone could enter while we were sleeping”, the niece says. What is more, Sylwester P. would come home intoxicated, he did not take care of himself and often messed up. „Until my grandmother lived, he was protected, because she did everything for him. That is why he didn’t like it that then he must have cleaned up himself or prepared food on his own. When he ate our meals, he said he didn’t like them”, she adds. „When he lived alone, there were two situations when he was preparing food and left the pot on the working cooker. If the neighbours hadn’t reacted, the flat would have been burnt”, Elżbieta O., the sister of Sylwester P., says.

After a few months of living under constant pressure, the couple decided to deprive their uncle of the keys to the flat. „I couldn’t sleep at night. I was waiting when he would come home to close the door after him. Sometimes he left for a few days”, the niece explains. „We no longer demanded that he paid the rent and we even gave him food. He didn’t have to pay for anything. He was to live normally, that’s all. We pay the rent for the whole flat, despite that we don’t use his bedroom”, Paweł S. adds.

„They lived in a hovel before and I let them move to my flat. And that’s how they show their appreciation. Who would agree for something like that? And what is more, they wanted me to look after their son. I haven’t got a job and the money I receive from the welfare is not even enough for bread and water. I can’t afford the rent”, Sylwester P. explains. He adds he was always back at home early in the evening, namely at eight, nine at the latest, quietly and with no arguments.

LITTLE BY LITTLE

„When he was in the army, he went on a half-year mission to Iraq. He earned so much money then, that he could have bought two houses, but he ran everything through”, his sister tells „Pałuki”. „Our mother didn’t agree to force him to treatment because she thought we would hurt him. If she agreed in 1994, as then parental consent was enough, it might have been different now”, Elżbieta O. recalls sadly. „I didn’t lose everything. I gave a part of the money to my mother. Some of it went to my older sister and some to my younger sister”, Sylwester P. explains.

After his parents died, the family tried to help Sylwester P. However, due to his opposition, they were not able to do anything. „We wanted to save him. We filled in an application for treatment, but he didn’t agree. We all extend a helping hand to him, because he is a good man. Unfortunately, he doesn’t want our help”, Elżbieta O. stresses. „He never blames himself and always claims it is somebody else’s fault. He thinks that he was hurt and he didn’t do anything wrong himself”, her husband, Stanisław O., adds. „I don’t perceive him as an alcoholic, but as my brother. He is my only sibling. I would like him to be treated but I don’t know how to do that. I think about him all the time and I barely hold on”, Elżbieta O. cries.

The family and officials of the Municipal Office have tried to send Sylwester P. to an anti-alcoholic treatment a few times. However, according to the current regulations, it is impossible without his consent. Nevertheless, there are some medical grounds for it, as the necessity for detoxification treatment was stated

by psychology and psychiatry expert witnesses in September 2010. Sylwester P. was taken by the police for the examination at the Family Consultative and Diagnostic Centre in Szubin, because he had not turned up for it on the appointed date. However, the treatment has never started. ‚We have little time for it left, only until the end of September, because medical certificates come under a two-year statute of limitation’, Elżbieta O. says.

Sylwester P. claims, nonetheless, he does not have a problem with alcohol and therefore he does not need a treatment. ‚I don’t have to drink. Sometimes I like the bottle, but it is only when I feel stressed, to have a better mood’, he convinces.

His niece says, ‚We wanted to start a normal family with my uncle. It is hard to understand for people in Łabiszyn, how a young couple could wish to start a family with a man who had had serious problems with alcohol for years, who had been drinking for about thirty years’. The married people say they thought that everything would be alright and that their uncle would appreciate they moved to this flat.

NEIGHBOURS’ ANXIETY

Since spring 2010, Sylwester P. has been sleeping at a mezzanine in the staircase of a block of flats in 10 Nowa Street or at other places. Sometimes at his friends’ and in the summer, even outside. To the dwelling, at which he is registered, he entered being escorted by the police. ‚I have come into the flat with the police three times. I wanted to have a sleep, take

a shower and shave. When I left on the next day and came back later, they didn’t let me in’, Sylwester P. says. The case alarmed the neighbours, who have already turned to the police and other institutions. Their actions have not brought any effect, however, as it has been more than two years since their reactions and the situation has not changed. ‚For all this time, he has been sleeping on the stairs. He often relieves his physiological needs there. The stench from his body is unbearable. I have reported the problem to the social assistance, district nurse and the police. All of them spread their arms helplessly. Now, this man coughs so loud that he wakes us up at night. Moreover, he spreads various germs’, a neighbour, Anna Nowak, tells „Pałuki”. She has undergone surgery and is worried about her health.

Beata Januskiewicz from the Municipal Office for Social Assistance says that Sylwester P. remains under their permanent control and that they can contact him every day. It is possible thanks to the fact that he spends all days in Łabiszyn’s town square or nearby, so at least the officials do not have to look for him. ‚He receives short-term help regularly. However, in the case of his flat, we are not able to do anything. Lately, we have applied to the Local Employment Service for referring him to socially useful works. The Office has not expressed any reservations, so he will have an occupation over the next few months’, Beata Januskiewicz adds. The application was looked into positively. Sylwester P. is to work for the town 40 hours a month, from April to November. He is going to earn 7.30 PLN per hour.

AS IF THEY HAD NO HEARTS

Talking to people, you can also learn another possible scenario of the life of Sylwester P.: he lives alone, he does not work, he spends the money he gets on alcohol, the flat is more and more mortgaged. Sylwester P. gets evicted and becomes a homeless person without registration.

His neighbours can easily imagine that such a scenario could really happen. This would be a completely different situation in which he is now. Some of them say it would be even better. They cannot accept it that it was the family who threw Sylwester P. out. It was only their decision to move to his flat. They knew who their uncle was. Why did they throw him out? Why didn’t they stand living with him?

The couple say the neighbours regard them as people who have no hearts. ‚If we were to decide for it again, if we knew what we know now, we would never do that again. We inquired at the Office about a room for him, where we could pay a part of the rent, but he didn’t agree. We were also thinking about renting a room for him somewhere, but who would take him in’, the niece says. ‚To tell the truth, we tried to register him out at the Office, but our application was rejected. In the flat we rented before, there were modest conditions, but at least we lived a peaceful life’, Paweł S. adds. Currently, Elżbieta O. is of the same opinion.

The problem affects the couple’s 8-year-old son, too. His younger brother is one year old. The boy is afraid his uncle will hurt him. ‚My son is scared of him. He

asked me if I was strong enough to defend him from the uncle. He would use rude words in the child’s presence’, the niece says.

Despite the above, Sylwester P. is regarded as a peaceful man by institutions, his neighbours and friends. ‚He hasn’t insulted anyone. He has never become a nuisance to anyone, so you can’t find a bad word to say about him. When we met, he was more communicative. Now he is not eager to talk at all. I asked him a few times if he needed help, but he didn’t want anything’, Anna Nowak, the neighbour tells „Pałuki”. ‚Is it that nobody can do anything about this case? Does it comply with our law? If a tragedy happens, the police will say the neighbours are to blame because they didn’t do anything’.

The case was also brought to the attention of Jacek Idzi Kaczmarek, the Mayor of Łabiszyn, who predicted the problem and suggested the niece and her husband to make out a renting agreement with Sylwester P. while taking over the flat. In the contract, they could have included rules, to which he would have to adapt living together with them. ‚Unfortunately, my daughter and son-in-law came to the conclusion they didn’t need it. They were sure that everything would be alright and they haven’t signed such an agreement with my brother’, Elżbieta O. explains. ‚He chose such a lifestyle, so we cannot do anything about it. He is a free man’, the Mayor says.

PROFESSIONAL HELP NEEDED

There is no sign of that Sylwester P. wanted to change his life. ‚I’m a peaceful man. I have my pride

and I don't have to live with them. I used to respect my family but now I don't care.'

Sylwester P. does not have to be homeless. His abstaining from alcohol would be enough. Then, even if he did not want to return home, he could go to a hostel. His abstaining from alcohol would be enough. But in case of an addicted person, this „enough” is not that simple. Besides, according to people who work with the homeless, homelessness is not only about the lack of accommodation. Most of all, having no place to live is a lifestyle.

Anna Niepiekło from the Capuchin Foundation, a coordinator of projects concerning i.a. getting people out of homelessness, commenting on the presented case of Sylwester P., says that after that time, homelessness becomes a routine. She thinks the best solution to the problem would be to find a psychologist (volunteer, student or graduate), who could commit to a cooperation with the homeless man

from Łabiszyn. ‚Creating a good relationship, finding a convincing person, whom he would trust, who would show him the way and suggest him how to behave – these would give a chance to get through to him. First, they would just have to talk about life’, Anna Niepiekło advises. She stresses that in case of persuading a homeless person to treatment in the form of confined therapy, it all depends from the person who talks to them. Such experts know behavioural patterns of homeless people and are able to make an impact on them. If this man, being under the influence of a specialist, does not feel ready to change, nobody will force him to do so. ‚In this way, through the right people, we try to stimulate homeless people to desire to change. We involve them in action and they move to the right side automatically’, the project coordinator concludes. The Foundation’s programmes include „Anioł w Warszawie” („Angel in Warsaw”), namely the assistant to a homeless person.

MAREK MALINOWSKI

How to Make Money on Sick Children

Baciki Średnie, Siemiatycze District

Recently, some women have been pestering companies from the region of Siemiatycze with their phone calls, informing that they are looking for sponsors to support poor and sick children from the Chronic Medical Care Home in Baciki Średnie. They say they act on the commission of „Mar-Tom” company from Sosnowiec, which is more than 500 kilometers from the medical centre in Baciki Średnie.

The telephonists called our editorial office, too. Their first question was, ‚Do you know that in the nearby Baciki Średnie, sick children are waiting for your help? You can support them through our company. Just buy the things they need and we will give them to the children’. Suddenly, the line went dead.

We established the telephone number of the company from Sosnowiec. We called them in order to learn

further details of the „help”. During the conversation, we pumped the employee for more information.

- And how can we help?
- Minimum payment to the account of our company is 200 PLN, but you can give much more.
- And where can I make the payment?
- We will make out an invoice to your company and you will pay for it directly to a postman, who will deliver the document to you.
- How can I be sure that the parcel would be worth the money I pay?
- We will issue an invoice including the sum you pledge. In the parcel, there will be cleansing agents, multimedia programmes, fairy tales or orthopaedic and medical articles. These products are given di-

rectly to the Chronic Medical Care Home in Baciki Średnie.

- Is there an agreement between your company and the Chronic Medical Care Home?

- Of course, there is. We have been authorized by the institution's director, Mrs. Gogołek, to conduct the campaign.

- And can we see the parcel you send to them?

- We send the parcels ourselves in order to spare you the trouble with the dispatch. We do it for your own good. We must trust each other. We do it for the children.

- So what is your profit then?

- I can't talk about it. Only the boss is entitled.

Joy, but for whom?

We asked the telephonist from „Mar-Tom” to send us some further information about the campaign to our email address, so that we could think it over. A few hours later, we received this message:

„In reference to our telephone conversation, I would like to ask you to fund a parcel of a value of 200 PLN or its multiple for the purpose of Chronic Medical Care Home for Children and Youth in Baciki Średnie, that would include teaching aids, orthopaedic and medical articles, as well as cleansing agents. These products are necessary to be used daily at the institution and your help will evoke deep appreciation from the patients. Our company works on the basis of a written agreement signed by the director of the

centre. If you would like to help, please confirm your decision, invoking the person who conducts the campaign. An invoice or bill, as you wish, is made out for the parcel. Please support the campaign. Thank you very much in advance’.

However, the next emails were not signed by anyone, only a brief „Mar-Tom”. It aroused our suspicion, that something is wrong with this „helping” campaign.

Bonus for enlisting

We wanted to establish where exactly the headquarters of the company from Sosnowiec is situated and what they actually do. On the Internet, we have found that they are a telemarketing enterprise and that they run a mail-order sale of various articles. There are also a lot of job advertisements for telemarketer positions. We decided to try to get a job there and we called the company's headquarters.

- Good morning. Could you please tell me what my duties would be?

- We are looking for telephonists, who would enlist sponsors for donations to various campaigns, mainly for social assistance centres, orphanages, medical care homes for children, etc. We sell cleansing agents, as well as office and orthopaedic articles.

- And what salary would I get?

- We work 6 hours a day. One working hour is paid 7 PLN net. Of course, an employee is trained before, on how to talk to customers in order to enlist them. You will learn everything in detail. And you can also get financial bonuses from the boss.

- What do these bonuses depend on?

- From the number of sponsors enlisted. The more sponsors, the bigger the bonus is. The boss decides on how much you get. We can meet to discuss it in detail. Please visit our office.

We asked journalists from Sosnowiec, friends of ours, to check what you can find at the address given by the „Mar-Tom” company. It turns out that there is a single, not very big room, where only a few women telephone somewhere without a break, searching for sponsors, or rather naive customers. Then, we looked for further information about this company on the Internet. There are many posts at forums in which people write the enterprise often changes its headquarters, that nobody answers the phone there and also that the articles they send to sick children are, honestly speaking, junk.

Many got their fingers burnt

We have come across an interesting post on the Internet, by the Director of the Social Assistance Home in Izdebno with a branch in Grodzisk Mazowiecki. It states, „I inform that on 4 September 2012, we terminated our cooperation with the Mar-Tom company from Sosnowiec, which canvassed sponsors to help the inhabitants of the Social Assistance Home in Izdebno Kościelne with a branch in Grodzisk Mazowiecki’. We decided to meet Elżbieta Strzelecka, the director of the institution, to ask her why she has placed this post. She says, „The company from Sosnowiec was so aggressive that its employees called

one of our local businessmen asking him to pay 8,000 PLN to them. They claimed it was to help our institution. They even cited me as a reference’, says Director Elżbieta Strzelecka. „As soon as I received this information, we decided to terminate our agreement with the Mar-Tom company and withdraw the previous authorization immediately. We had a big problem to do that, however, as the owner of the company didn't pick up our letters. Generally speaking, in the parcels we received, there were things of small value, simply junk. That is why, I caution everyone against paying any money to them. It is about tricking businessmen into unnecessary expenses. I know that a lot of social assistance homes in Poland have already burnt their fingers on the company from Sosnowiec’.

The former director of Chronic Medical Care Home in Baciki Średnie, Katarzyna Siniakowicz, confirms that some parcels have actually been delivered there, but most of them included things of small value. She says they often had to collect parcels from other towns. What is more, they are obliged to display a list of donors. Probably, parcels are still being delivered there.

Don't let them trick you

As can be seen, someone in Sosnowiec has had a clever business idea, using people's kindness and generosity slyly. Indeed, „sick children” slogan moves many of us. The company makes out an invoice, but we have no influence on what is put into the parcel and we cannot check it if the articles are of the same

value as stated in the document. After all, money donated by so-called sponsors (actually, that may be anyone of us) must be spent in some part on the Sosnowiec office expenses, employees, telephone bills, taxes, forwarders and also the owners of the company must earn a bit from this clever business. In this

way, somebody lines their pockets from our donation. That is why, if we really want to help, the best way is to call Chronic Medical Care Home in Baciki Średnie or just visit them on your own to see what they need. Unfortunately, such deceiving companies discourage people from helping others.



Tygodnik Głos Siemiatycz, 20 marca 2013 roku, strona 6

SLOVAKIA

DARINA KVETANOVÁ

Nawabudin's Message

Udin Sadiqi from Afghanistan has travelled thousands of kilometers to find his cousin Nawabudin who studied in Trnava during the communist period at local technical school. The last letter from him was dated in 1989 and there was no more message from him ever since.

Udin had an idea to come to Slovakia to find his cousin. In his dreams a face of Nawabudin was often seen. He believed that was the sign. "Our family was confused. Why has Nawabudin stopped any communication with us? Where is he and how he lives? We were concerned." Those were the words of Udin two weeks ago during his visit to our office. He asked to publish a photo of Nawabudin in our newspapers with the call to any people who may know him. "Please contact us if anybody knows Nawabudin" he requested.

A shocking information

It was Monday morning. Shapoor, an Afghan entrepreneur who studied in Trnava at high school and university was coming home from a travel abroad. He opened the mailbox full of invoices. Bad tempered to deal with it he took the "Trnavsko" weekly to read some local news. Sipping coffee he browsed through the weekly. All of a sudden as a cold shower the Nawabudin's photo catches his eyes. "Is this true? A friend of mine, a schoolmate." He was quite shocked having read the story of a cousin who came to Slovakia to find Nawabudin. Later on a telephone call to the weekly. "I have a sad news for you, Nawabudin is dead."

Excellent

The story of young Nawabudin started in Trnava in 1987. "He was such a small boy, quiet, pale" remembers even after a years teacher at the technical school Dušan Áč who taught students from the developing countries manufacturing practices. We walk along the hallway together with Shapoor who greets his former teachers. At the schoolmaster's office we can see Nawabudin's certificates. Excellent, excellent, excellent - I read the results. We walk to the dining hall. "The best women-cook used to work here. And there we celebrated our graduation" says Shapoor. At the graduation ceremony in 1992 was also Nawabudin. A week later he died. In the Morava river before the eyes of his best friend.



Searching for Nawabudin's past at the school with Shapoor (in the middle). Teachers remember Nawabudin quite well. The fact that his family had no information of his dead shocked them.



Nawabudin (at right) with his classmates at a school trip.



Smaller quite handsome young man. An identification sign of Nawabudin. At the picture with his friend at Trojičné square in Trnava.

A plan with the tragical end

After graduation the visa has expired for all foreign students and they were to return home. But there was a war in Afghanistan in 1992. "We could not return, we will be dead" a friend of Nawabudin and a former classmate says. He lives in Slovakia but doesn't want to tell his name. "The only way how to stay in Czechoslovakia was to study at the university. We were both an excellent students but there was no chance for admission. We knew from home that the situation there

was very bad. It was the most horrible war ever in the Afghan history. We were not welcomed here, there was no return home for us. So we decided to escape to Austria. From Záhorie region we wanted to swim across the Morava river."

So the three schoolmates took a drive to a Morava river bank. Nawabudin was scared of the strong river stream. He didn't believe he would make it across the river. "I took all our stuff and swam as the first. Nawabudin followed me. In the middle of the stream he screamed he was done." There was dark all around and Nawabudin's friend didn't see him. He tried to find him in the river. "Only his hand was above the water. I caught him but he was all in panic. He draw me under the water. The fight with the river took about 30 minutes but at the end I lost him. I had no idea where I am, what happened. The only thing forced me further - I have to find him." The friend swam around without a sense of time. Wounded by the trees under the water, tired. After about three hours he stood on the river bank. Without Nawabudin. "I knew I've lost him."

He walked the river bank up the stream. After a 30 minutes or so he found a third friend who even didn't enter the river stream. He was shocked watching his friends fighting in the river for their lives. He was sure they must have been dead. The two boys decided to report the tragedy to the police at the next station. The Nawabudin's body was found few days after the incident. Shapoor and his friend were to identify the body and arranged the transport to Afghanistan. "Even the Afghan ambassador didn't know what will

be the country's future. But promised to arrange the flight of the coffin with Nawabudin's body on the last flight from Prague to Kabul. We put all his stuff to the coffin together with the letter to his family. That was the very last moment we saw him."

Lost and found

Shapoor and me are standing under the birch tree at the Student street in front of the school entrance. Herve, Kasim, Taher - I read the strange names on the birch-bark engraved by newly graduates. The same memory has left also Nawabudin. "We remember him quite often. His dead was a tragedy but the time healed it. The sad part of the story is the family who lived many years in hope he was alive" Shapoor said with tears in the eyes. "Nobody knows where the coffin with his body ended. During the war the people used to bury their dearest ones close to the houses. Only after the war they remove them to the cemetery. I am afraid that nobody cared about Nawabudin's body at the airport after arrival" Shapoor explains.

He takes the phone and calls Udin's number. "Hello, Shapoor calling. I am Nawabudin's friend" speaks in Afghan language. Udin is shocked. Blames Shapoor asking to say to Nawabudin that the family is dying of fear. Once he will have children he will know what that means. His mother is sad not hearing from him for such a long time. Shapoor interrupts. "Sorry, I... I regret to say. The mourn of Nawabudin's mum will be even worse. I am sorry, Nawabudin is dead." Silence. Weeping. Questions how, when, why.

Udin will come to Trnava soon to know more of his cousin's life and dead. Dreams with cousin's face and travel to Slovakia will have its sense. The story has

no good end. But Nawabudin's family will finally after 20 years know what happened. And he could rest in peace.



The birch-trees in front of the school at Student street with names engraved by newly graduates. Shapoor found a memory of his Afghan friends on one of the trees.

Trnavsko, 23. novembra 2012, strana 10

HUNGARY

ÁGNES FABÓK

Avoiding homelessness

The family hopes that they can manage to make their home inhabitable again with a little help.

Debrecen - There is a forgotten estate behind the GÖCS in Debrecen where 35 people live in extremely hard conditions. No attention is paid on them except the case when in 2008 a Molotov-cocktail was thrown on their house which probably used to be a hostel for workers. It is a hut-like, tumble-down building that can only be approached on a "road" behind the transformer station. It serves as one-room-and-a-kitchen type of homes for five Hungarian and five gipsy families. László informed us about the building who came to meet us at the Apafája street to accompany us to the building. The proud father of four children and eight grandchildren made excuses about the dusty road. He said that they asked the local authorities to

make a pavement that connects them to the pebbly road. The families even offered 5.000 HUF each for this purpose as a kind of retention but all was in vain.

It was the Fortune

As we passed by the shadow of some industrial buildings and fences lashed-up from rods and pieces of shutters a few well-fed cats joined us. Through an orderly yard we opened up the door -insulated with rags- and entered the home of Irén Lakatos-Balogh. She had lived here with her husband László, their seriously ill grandchild, one of their daughters and their son-in-law in this tidy flat with a room and a kitchen. "There is water if the well is not frozen, and there is electricity when there's no rain" because -as we get

informed by them-the fuse can easily "get out of order" if wet.



However, they were to move out because the roof of the old building first sank under the burden of the snow, then -having become totally wet after the snow melted- it broke in during the night of 23rd February. Fortunately nobody slept on the sofa on that very night.

Eight in one room

"I woke up hearing a big clap and rattling. I turned on the light quickly and called my son and his family who lived next door. Everything got ruined. The bed has not dried out yet since then. My glasses broke, the family photos along with the clothes and bed linens that were under the roof got soaking wet" - as Irénke listed the damage caused. The biggest problem however was that they had to move out according to the experts of the disaster recovery unit and the structural engineer for both the room and the kitchen were not fit to live in any longer. "The local authorities offered us a place at the transitional-stay hostel, but we didn't really feel like going there. Moreover

we would be to pay for the accommodation after the third day, which can hardly be performed from the 52 000 HUF which the five of us have per month. We put our stuff to my daughter and my son's place, so we are eight in one house (the same size as the former one: a kitchen and a room), while in the other one there are 5 of us." Irénke complained. She -in spite of being seriously ill with her heart and having asthma- would accept any job offers. In the summer she usually gets some seasonal work. She hopes that due to this article somebody perhaps would help, not necessarily with money, but with some materials (tiles, beams, spar etc.) so that they could manage to make their room fit to live in once more. (The reinforcement, by the way, would be needed in the other flats of the building. Having seen the relatives' flats we could observe numerous leaks and bigger cracks there too.)

Trades in vain

The family moved to Debrecen from Hadház 20 years ago and have been unemployed for a couple of years now. Their children and grandchildren were all born here. They bought the tiny flat when they had to move out from their previous home due to the construction works of a shopping mall. "We couldn't buy anything else but this from the little money we got then, but we were still happy that we didn't have to stay on the streets and could raise our children. We are proud that we managed to make all four of them have a trade. There is a painter, a skilled workman in the food industry, a meat shop assistant, and a shoe-

maker."- said Irénke and added sadly that none of them can find a job. The smallest child is the painter who worked for the DEHUSZ, but his temporary job got to an end. Now he is looking forward to having a job again.

IN THE FRAME:

Seriously ill with no chance

During our talk with the grandmother her five-year-old granddaughter Zsanett kept on holding her hand. Zsanett is also seriously ill. Since her birth she has been operated three times for there are recrudescing cysts on the girl's face and in her body. "The illness was not detected during pregnancy and after her birth the mom was advised not to take the baby girl home but to leave her in the hospital. We simply did not understand how they could say such things"- Irén-

nke remembers. The grandma took the child with her because the girl needed constant supervision. "Although the doctors said that she would not be self-supporting ever and would not be able to eat solid food either, I taught her how to eat and she is also house-trained." -Irénke adds proudly.

The saddest problem is that although the twins (Zsanett has an absolutely healthy sister called Evelin) will go to pre-school next year, and the older kids to school, they don't have big chance to get out of such conditions. "Other kids hope to get toys, while our grandchildren hope to have a bathroom. We can only wash ourselves in a basin and so our kids are already being mocked by the others." said László, who added that they had already asked help from many authorities and organizations. István Aba-Horáth, the president of the local Roma government could only offer a little amount of potato and onion." said László.

http://www.haon.hu/szon:*/nem-akarnak-hajlektalanna-valni/1920883 / Hajdú-bihari Napló, 5 March 2012., page 3.

HALINA SZCZOTKA

How I almost cheered for Slavia or Women on Hockey

I am not a hockey fan. The fact that I write about a hockey game is only because of the editorial board.

Everything started by chasing the tickets, or rather said by a naive notion, that I will wait some time in a line and then I'll pick for myself and my husband the best places. When I arrived on Thursday to the kWerk Arena, encountering the ticket office there was only a sign waiting for me: "sold out". In front of the arena clusters of angry fans hanged around. "Ahead of me someone easily bought about eighty tickets. You'll see, that tomorrow he will be selling them for a way higher price," thundered one of the fans. Some of them hoped yet, that the next load of tickets will be available to buy on Friday. In vain. The lady from the ticket office fast explained that no tickets are or will ever be available. People exchanged some opinions, mostly by using stronger expressions. Than phone lines were hit.

"Could you save a ticket for me? Don't you have some friends?" asked one another. I also tried to use this way. In vain again. Nobody from my friends was able to help. It was clear, that I have to use my press pass, otherwise there will be no report from the hockey match. My husband, who should have accompanied me, must be satisfied with watching the match on TV.

Before the match

Because I know, how it goes with parking before the hockey, I preferred to walk. People swarmed already on the Frýdecká Street in red-white jerseys. The closer I got to the arena, the more people in red-white jerseys were moving around. Who did not wear a jersey, waved around with a scarf at least. Of course, with a red-white one.

As I found out, before a hockey match men are governed by the motto: "Let's drink and pee."

One after another pulled out their own hip flasks, which they later hid under their red-white jerseys. Then it was time to pee. Most of the guys were not bothered by fact, that urinating in public is illegal. Neither were the cops patrolling the streets bothered by that. They were still watching, how the green lawn in a ditch gets a shower. Probably some kind of men solidarity was present and working.

I was afraid of there will be long lines before the entrance to the arena. To my astonishment, people were entering fluently. What I initially identified as a metal detector, turned out to be a device for checking the tickets. Only inside I found out why there was no queue at the entrance. Everybody was already sitting on his place and was watched the ice field. At that moment I understood my mistake. For a hockey match you should arrive soon, not in the last moment. If I had come earlier, I would not have to stay in the very back and I would see a little more than one square meter and three bald heads ahead of me.

First Third: I cannot see anything.

The first third began. Since I really saw only the backs and heads of people ahead of me, I decided to look for a better view somewhere else.

Along the way I snapped a few photos of people climbing on the back of the stands. Thank to that I unfortunately missed the first goal. Afterwards I found near the handicapped sector a tiny crack be-

tween the heads of two guys, so I could finally see a piece of ice and a couple of players on it.

Now I briefly reflected, as we were watching a game between Třinec and Slavia on Wednesday with my husband, to my question, who are "ours", he replied, those in red. I really did not understand, for me, both teams were red and white. My husband, who has a great patience with me, kindly explained, that the more red ones are ours and that those more white ones are "Prague bitc...". This did not say my husband, he speaks polite, but everyone around me on the match did.

Equipped with this piece of information from my husband, I cheered the red ones. I could not understand, why the entire arena applauds and enjoys when the red ones are attacking the goal. I explained to myself, that it is therefore, that they thank to Hamrlik for a good goalkeeper job.

Second Third: Prague bitc... are not white

First third was over. I started to look for our sports editor. He guided me for the second third into the cell, where form the journalists were watching the game. Finally I saw the entire ice field. Ahead of me there were editors of newspapers sitting, who wrote and wrote to catch the news before the deadline. While a goal, which shot white ones into the red goal, I yelled sorrowfully and started cursing at the Prague guys. The freezing view of our sports editor cannot be described. "Those were ours, who scored, the goal got Slavia," he said and watched thrilled, how many

people heard my screams. It showed up, that the players dress up their jerseys according to, whether they play at home or as guests. When they played in Prague, were the Oceláři red. In Třinec they wore white. Luckily my faux pas happened among journalists only. I would rather not imagine, what would happen, if I started to cheer up among other people.

Third Third: They are fighting already

The third third I started among fans again. Somehow there were more places available. I asked the security guard to let me go closer to the ice, as I wanted to take some pictures of people cheering. "Just be careful, so you do not obstruct someone's view, so we don't have to intervene" he instructed me. With concerns completely crouched, that no beer cup lands on my back, I crept forward. It turned out that the fans of Oceláři not only didn't want to hurt me but they even joyfully posed for me.

When I really started to believe, that I will not meet any disturbances, all of the sudden I noticed, how the security guards were coming together.

"They are fighting!" screamed my journalist spirit. And really. A couple of guys, who had to ventillate their energy and beers, started to drag with the security. The fight was over earlier than I succeeded to focus my camera. Suddenly I remembered the words of our

sports editor, that if I return before the 18. minute, he takes me to the player's lockers.

After the match: Vašíček does not like Poles

Quickly I moved on and headed towards the dressing rooms. I saw the Slavia coach Ružička from one meter distance. He was so devastated from the match, that he stopped even spitting around. On Wednesday it was going quite well. The players were returning from the ice towards the lockers. The dishonoured Slavia with heads down didn't even look at the journalists. Except of Vašíček. "Let them piss off to Poland to play their polish icehockey," he shouted towards the journalists.

A good mood and happiness were directly shining from Oceláři. "I am simply lucky," said honestly Varaďa and laughed like a little boy. The fans were happy as well. Třinec people supported Třinec, but so did people from Brno, from Poland, from Slavkov and from Opava as well.

Due to the emotions and journalist-experiences I did not register the score of the game. "After all I will find out on the web, "I thought to myself on the way home, where my beloved children should already sleep in their beds. But instead, they were waiting in the kitchen and in pyjamas shouted "Třinec!!! Na, na, na, na, na! Třinec!!!"

MILAN HLOUŠEK

How To Quit Smoking? The Motivation Is Important! Sometimes

This is a question, which maybe every smoker has asked himself during his life. Who has mused about the problem, maybe even found the answer. But a lot of people are still groping and seek the guaranteed tip. They ask friends, browse the web and tries, whether they have strong will enough to stub out a cigarette and never smoke again. But it is often not so easy. There are people among us, who hit the table, crease their favorite cigarette box, and take a deep breath of fresh air without tobacco smoke. Unfortunately, not everyone has such a strong will. One of the smokers, who is now trying to finish with his bad habit, is 32 years old Jiří from Prague.

"Friends, mates, after seventeen years I finally decided to quit smoking, so please cross your fingers for it,

that I do not weaken again," confided Jirka on a social network. His mates praised him for such essential decision and promised moral support. How long does he sustain without a cigarette, only the time will tell. Perhaps this story will have a happy ending.

Those, who won over the daemon called addiction, are glad, that they did it. In retrospect they rate it as a good step. I smoked since the age of 16, approximately one box a day. But now I quit. Somehow it was not extra tough for me. I think it is all about the will, mainly you have to want it," said 33 years old Zdeněk Vražda from Chodov. "How did I quit smoking? I simply said enough to myself, and that was it," replied briefly 34 years old Petr from Kraslice. But sometimes it's a quite hard job. Another asked person knows a lot about it, the 30 years old Martin from Kraslice as

well. "Today it is 8 months, since I didn't smoke with success. But it was a tough fight," he stated.

My belief rescued me

Everyone sees the motivation in something else. For example for the 28 years old Kateřina, from Sokolov region, the turning point was the birth of her first child. "I smoked for about 6 years. Since I got children, I don't even touch a cigarette," replied the mother with a smile. "I smoked since I was 10 years old, but I never had the will to quit. Every time I woke up in the night I had to have a cigarette, and I abused them even instead of breakfast. On September 24th 1987, through my faith in Jesus Christ, I was miraculously liberated and not only from nicotine, but also from drug addiction. Since that time I enjoy a free and a happy life," said the 62 years old František from Kraslice satisfied.

Also the 61 years old Ivan from Kraslice remembered his smoking past. "I smoked a lot and then I simply decided to quit. Since then I haven't smoked a cigarette and so it stays. I rather hang around in the garden, go skiing or biking. I do not need nicotine for my life at all and I believe, that no one does it," stated retiree Ivan.

Occasional smokers

A lot of people don't consider themselves as smokers, though they indulge themselves with a cigarette. "I do not smoke, only occasionally. And when I drink in the pub, then it goes fast," said about his propensi-

ty to smoking the 30 years old Zdeněk from Sokolov. Similar is Kristián's case from Loket. "If I am sitting in a pub on some significant social events, of course I smoke with my friends. This means I do not consider myself as a smoker. Unfortunately, especially as I am current a student on the university, social events happen very often, almost seven times a week," exclaimed enthusiastic a student. Maybe, in the corner of his soul he is seeking for a reason to stub out the cigarette forever. Such a decision, however, he hasn't met yet. On the contrary, the 20 years old Martina Vajglová from Most is heading towards such a decision. "I smoke daily about 10 cigarettes, but I want to quit," expressed the young woman her inner wish.

On this place is probably good to repeat the ever repeated, though true sentence: The best is not to start ever! The fourteen years old Svatopluk Boušek is successfully sticking to it. He lives also in Most. "I know, a lot of guys in my age are trying it. But I am not interested at all. And I am happy for that. I do not smoke also because of my hobby, which is football. I have never held a cigarette, nor tried to smoke. I don't understand what people like about it" said the resolutely young sportsman.

E-cigarette

There are smokers, who cannot be without the feeling of a good smoke and the instant satisfaction. When they start thinking more about their health and search for a way, how to reduce the flow of carcinogenic substances into their bodies, they often reach

for an E-cigarette. "During smoking gets my brain the needed load of nicotine, which I can step by step decrease. This modern achievement compared to conventional cigarettes has also other benefits. I do not bother other people with the smell in the room, and what more, I do not stuff myself with harmful tar," enumerates the 36 years old Petr from Chodov the reasons, why he rejected the traditional tobacco and moved towards E-cigarettes. "I have two little daughters and I definitely don't want them start smoking. I don't want to be a bad example for them. When they grow up, I will have to explain them very well, that smoking can kill," added deliberately Petr.

And what is the opinion of experts about electronic cigarette as a new hit among smokers? „This cigarette has a significantly lower health impact on the human body than smoking traditional cigarettes, but still is not completely harmless. The cartridges contain a mixture of chemical substances, which are unnatural and sometimes even toxically for the body. The nicotine itself then is a highly addictive and toxic substance, which damages the vascular system. Several cases were also observed, where due the explosions of cigarettes, the oral cavity got damaged." informed to the topic Mrs. Jarmila Greplová, director of the civil association, The Czech Coalition against Tobacco. At the same time she stated, that e-cigarettes generally are not recommended for quitting smoking, but are particularly suitable for those smokers who refuse to quit smoking, but want to reduce the health risks of smoking.

Long way run

Giving up smoking is a long process, which requires a great determination and a good will. "Before you go into quitting, set your goals you want to reach by that, so you will find your motivation. You also have to calculate precisely, what are your monthly and annual expenses for cigarettes. For a smoker, who smokes a pack a day, the annual costs are about 25 000 CZK. Compare your expense for cigarettes with your monthly average salary and you will find out, how long you have to earn only for cigarettes." sent her words for smokers Mrs. Greplová. "Take the money you have spent on cigarettes and invest it into yourself. Get an appointment for a massage, make a trip to a spa, go on holiday or just buy something for your joy. Write a list about things you would buy for the money you have saved. Check your list regularly and tick off the things you already have. So you can ensure that during the quitting period you get remunerated for your efforts." advised the director.

Before you embark on the cleansing journey, you should first map your smoking habits, define the power of addiction, and make a list about alternative activities.

"Think about, when it would be appropriate to start with the quitting. We advise to find a period, which won't be mentally demanding for you. It is definitely not a good time to start at the time of the greatest stress in the work or in a period of serious family problems. Be aware that this is a long process, and that in the first three months you will need a signifi-

cant part of your energy to overcome your smoking habits." emphasized Mrs. Greplová.

"Determine a concrete day you want to start on, tell it to your family and friends. With announcing your decision to others you increase your own motivation.

We also suggest eliminating all the cigarettes from your home before this day that they don't tempt you in difficult situations. Eliminate lighter, ashtray and all the other objects used for smoking"- added the director.

Local history, culture and heritage

POLAND

MAŁGORZATA LICHECKA

The Tower Scandal

(part one of the cycle concerning an antique water tower; part one qualified for the next stage of the competition)

The monument is deteriorating, while the owner pretends they are looking after it

The Tower Scandal

You can enter the premises of the water tower in Sobieskiego street any time. Two quite big padlocks are the only protection to the mesh fence, which is full of holes. Surely, the „no admittance" sign does not scare off unwelcomed visitors, who have already left clear traces of their presence, such as hearths, makeshift seats, bottles and cans. Since 2009, despite numerous declarations, the Water Tower company, who is the administrator of the building and the surrounding area, have not only failed to secure the place, but they also have not started any investment works yet.

Whose tower is it?

Its current owner is Insel Holding, a Swiss company investing in property. The building and surrounding area are administered by the Water Tower company with a seat in Gliwice. They work on behalf of Insel Holding. However, you will not find any offices in 20 Sobieskiego street, as the President of the company, Anna Grabowska, works in Katowice.

Before WWII, the tower was used for what it was intended, namely it provided the town with water. It must have been the same after the war, too, as the water authority owned the building until 2004. Since then, the tower's fate has been very changeable. The water authority sold it by tender to the Remistal company from Gliwice. At that time, the building served

as a warehouse for machines and other materials. In 2006, a Warsawer named Tomasz Guzowaty, or more precisely, his company, Yours Gallery, became a new owner. The well-known photographer was friends with Wojciech Eksner, an architect from Gliwice. They took photos and displayed them together. It was Wojciech Eksner who made Tomasz Guzowaty interested in the tower and who created, together with his friends, a project titled „Plantacja sztuki” („A Plantation of Art”) to be carried out in the tower’s premises. Unfortunately, nothing grew on the plantation. Indeed, the Foundation threw themselves into applying for permits and they even commissioned a project at Medusa Group, a well-known studio. Yours Gallery paid for everything. The „planters” put much effort into the tower, but the plan misfired. One day, Tomasz Guzowaty withdrew from the investment, the initial cost of which was estimated at 15 million PLN.

Swiss made

In 2009, the tower went to the hands of a Swiss company, which set up a new business, the Water Tower company, to administer the property. Nobody knows what made the Swiss to invest in Gliwice and probably it was not the charm of the water tower. Suffice it to say that at the Registrar of Companies, there is a note of some property dealing. We have been informed by an unauthorized source that the tower premises were a part of a settlement with Tomasz Guzowaty’s company. His enterprise no longer exists, however. In autumn 2011, Yours Gallery closed down. It was only in the time of the Plantation and Tomasz Guzowaty’s

company, in 2008, that the tower’s roof burnt down. The police suspected fire-raising, but the offenders have not been caught and the case was dismissed. Only the ruined roof was left.

The new company started the procedures again. A new project was drawn up, one more time by the studio from Bytom. The President of Water Tower, Anna Grabowska Kostka, presented impressive plans. She convinced both the Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer and the inhabitants, concerned about the lack of works in and outside the tower, that the investment would start soon. Nevertheless, nothing has been made still.

Honoured remains

The tower was officially declared a monument in 1998. Each of the owners were obliged to secure the tower in a way to prevent it from deterioration. Unfortunately, lofty slogans have been completely divorced from practice. After the fire, the situation got even worse. The film, which was to cover the burnt roof temporarily, was soon torn by the wind, so the rain could get into the building easily. The Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer could fine thoughtless administrators, but he did not do it. Why? He says, „A new beginning is a new trust’.

President Grabowska’s declarations

They have been empty words so far. In May 2011, soon after the intervention by the Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer and a visit to the scene,

the Water Tower company intensified their efforts to apply for new restoration and planning permissions. The former is issued by the Historic Preservation Officer and the latter by the Municipal Office in Gliwice. The old project was thrown away and a new idea appeared. The building was no longer to be a place for an art gallery. The company decided to only renovate the tower and build some new, modern, not very high office blocks around it.

Stunner in virtuality, rubbish in reality

The area surrounding the tower was to be cleaned up until June 2011. Just before the inspection by the Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer, Water Tower hired a company to cut down some trees. A few of them were removed and that was wall, even though Water Tower received a permit to cut down around 213 trees and bushes. That costs money, however, so it finished with a poor show. Water Tower was also to start construction works until the end of 2011, to finish them in 2012. In mid-November 2011, the site was still empty and only some new bushes grew. President Grabowska remains out of touch and does not want to comment on the case. She has taken a dislike to media.

Law for the tower

Historic Preservation and Conservation Care Act issued in 2003 makes it clear who is responsible for what action. It also indicates measures the conservation service can take to fight for the regulation’s

being in effect. Article 5 concerns the responsibility of the owner to secure the building. The Water Tower company does not obey the law. There is also Article 49, which states the Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer may decide to demand that the owner started restoration or construction works, in the situation when failing to conduct them could lead to the monument’s damage or considerable deterioration. The Silesian Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer has not issued such an order so far, despite the tower’s owners failed to carry out their legal duties. Moreover, there is Article 50, which states that in case the owner evaded their responsibility to secure the building repeatedly, then on application by the historic preservation officer, the head of the county (the President of Gliwice in this case) can take over the monument, temporarily or permanently. However, Marek Jarzębowski, the spokesmen to the President of Gliwice, told us the County officials were not going to take such action.

The Historic Preservation Officer will prosecute them

Magdalena Lachowska, a deputy for the Silesian Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer, knows the situation of the Gliwice water tower too well. „According to the information I have, the works, for which permits have already been issued, haven’t started until today. The tower’s area has been undeveloped for years. The building needs renovation, conservation and adaptation to modern functions. As a result of that no action has been taken, the building is perma-

nently exposed to damaging atmospheric conditions, which influence its technical condition. The Historic Preservation Office expects it that the Water Tower company provided information and detailed declaration on their carrying out renovation and securing works, as well as on their intentions. Magdalena Lachowska says that between 1996 and 2011, the tower was often visited in order to stimulate the owners into action. Last time, the inspection took place in April 2011. Then, according to the deputy for the Voivodeship Historic Preservation Officer, the owner was again obligated to repair the roof immediately after the planning permission is issued. Water Tower received the instruction in June 2011. However, they did not do anything about it. 'Failing to carry out our order will result in bringing the case to the police', Magdalena Lachowska warns. 'Moreover, delaying the renovation works in a given time will end up with

our initiating command proceedings'. Magdalena Lachowska did not precise it, however, when the given time runs out.

6 thousand square metres

It is the area in the centre of Gliwice, owned by the Swiss company. According to the estimation by Gliwice officials, it is worth a few million zlotys. The attractive plot would be worth even more if it were not for the tower. But the monument is not that easy to remove. If the Swiss were to give the money indicated in the project to the investment, they would have to spend approximately 20 - 30 million PLN. For the time being, they do not have to conduct any construction works. They have received new permits for the project and gained time. The tower is the only one to lose.

AGNIESZKA POSPISZYL, PIOTR SMYKAŁA

He Discovers the Truth about His Father's Death



Dan Watson is 69. He is American and lives in Easton, Maryland. Dan was named after his father, who died three months before his birth.

'We brought his ashes from Europe and buried them in our family tomb in Knoxville', he says. Dan Watson's father served as a pilot during WWII and he died in one of his flights. 'I knew little about his death.

Only a few years ago, I started to search for more information', he tells us.

How did Dan Watson find a trace of his parent's past?

Two weeks ago, we received an email from Elenora Dugosh Goodley, who lives in Texas. She is American with Silesian roots (her great-grandfather was born in Rozmierz). She wrote that a man from Maryland had contacted her, claiming that on a website devoted to Strzelce-Texas collaboration, he had found information that Strzelce Opolskie was named Gross Strehlitz during WWII. 'I know that this is the town where my father's plane was shot down', Dan Watson junior wrote to Elenora Dugosh Goodley. 'But is Gross Strehlitz indeed the current Strzelce Opolskie?', he asked.

Elenora Dugosh Goodley put Dan Watson in touch with Piotr Smykała, a Polish historian. I helped them communicate with each other, as Dan Watson does not speak Polish and Piotr Smykała is not fluent in English. An interesting story emerges from the snatches of information the American sent us and historical knowledge Piotr Smykała has found in his archives.

From America to Europe

Daniel Columbus Watson was born on 17 July 1921 in Knoxville, Tennessee. His family and friends called him DC, or simply Dan. When he was 20, he joined the army. It turned out that this talented young man had the makings of a great pilot. He completed a professional course in a short time and could steer a bomber.

He served in the Fifteenth Air Force (463th group, 772nd bomber squadron). In 1943, Dan Watson's group was moved to the Lakeland Army Airfield, Florida, where they received intensive training, preparing for military action in Europe. From there, Dan Watson went to Morrison Fields in West Palm Beach, Florida. Then, through the South Atlantic, he was deployed to Africa and after that to Italy.

Flights over Silesia

Since July 1944, the United States Air Force ventured into the Silesian territory in order to destroy, most of all, industrial plants. Their planes took off from Italian airfields, Foggia and Amendola. They bombed

plants in Zdzieszowice (Deschowitz) and Blachownia (Blechhammer North), as well as Kędzierzyn Nitrogen Plant and a factory in Oświęcim (Auschwitz). Some of the machines used to fly over the territory of today's Strzelecki county on their way back to the airfield. Within the area of the Strzelce Opolskie town, which was German at that time and therefore named Gross Strehlitz, in the summer of 1944, anti-aircraft batteries hit 3 American bombers. One of them was a heavy long-range B-17 bomber, „Flying Fortress”, number 44-8106. It was piloted by Daniel Watson.

Ill-fated 13 September

„On 13 September, we were woken up at 4.00 am. We had breakfast, the register was taken and then I brought some hot water from the canteen to shave. During the shaving, I made a note in my diary. After that, we all met in the plane. The pilot informed us about the target, which was Blechhammer (Blachownia Śląska), Germany. Then, just before the start, each of us had a minute for a silent prayer’, it is an excerpt of memoirs of John Holler, a member of Dan's aircraft crew.

Nine of them took to the air. Daniel Watson - pilot, Harold Hammond - co-pilot, Robert Stapleton - bombardier, Ray Crabtree - top turret gunner and at the same time flight engineer, Sam Frank - radio operator, John Holler - waist gunner, R. Bivens - waist gunner, Royal Smith - ball turret gunner and Kenneth Ayres - tail gunner.

„We were coming near to the I.P. It may sound stupid but then I knew or felt it that we'll make it [they will

bomb the target and come back to the unit - „Strzelec Opolski”]. Soon after we passed the I.P., I prayed the most eagerly I could that we got away in one piece. I knew it that we would be hit then. We received a direct hit in our right outer engine. It burst into flames immediately. The pressure of hydraulic fluids was so low that it was impossible to make the feathering and the left outer engine turned off. Bivens, the waist gunner, shouted: „Flames in the right engine!”. Stapleton, the bombardier, cried out: „Get the hell out of here!”. Watson, the pilot, told Hammond, the co-pilot, to hold on. It seemed that the fire was going out. Bivens and Frank, the radio operator, were trying to open the door, when Royal Smith shouted: „Holler, I've been wounded heavily. Help me get out of this ball!”. I rushed towards the „ball” [Smith's post - „Strzelec Opolski”], but I was pushed onto the floor. I tried to move but I couldn't do anything. I realized the aircraft went into a spin. I thought the end was near. Suddenly, the plane exploded. When I regained consciousness, I was falling down freely together with little pieces of the aircraft all around me. I pulled the parachute handle and felt a jerk of life. I could count six open parachutes, including the one I had. Bivens and I touched down around 50 yards from each other, near the town’.

Wreck in Adamowice

The aircraft was hit directly in the right wing and it exploded. Six members of the crew managed to jump off. Three of them died: pilot Dan Watson, bombardier Robert Stapleton and ball turret gunner Royal Smith.

As a result of the explosion, the machine was torn in two pieces. The right wing hit Gammona, a tavern in Adamowice. The fuselage fell down on a meadow between buildings and a hospital wall, in the premises of the St. Lawrence parish.

The following events are explained in the letter

In 1948, Reverend Professor Ignacy Jany wrote a letter in English to the father of Robert Stapleton, one of the dead airmen. In his message, he recalled an account of his brother, who worked in the Strzelce parish at that time: „After the aircraft was shot down, three dead bodies were found. One of them was completely battered and torn into pieces, probably as a result of explosion. Two others did not have parachutes and were also damaged because of their hitting the ground. Documents and other things which belonged to the airmen were taken to the Nazi military headquarters and despite our request, we never received them. We were not able to identify the names of the dead airmen or write them down in our parish register. [...] The American soldiers were buried at a Catholic cemetery at the town's expense, as the office paid for the coffins. My brother, who served as a military chaplain at that time, assisted at the funeral. He conducted the service and celebrated masses for the dead airmen. A gravedigger named Wiczorek cared for the graves until October 1947. What is more, an unknown person always decorated them with flowers.

Poland – Belgium – USA

On 3 October 1947, two representatives of the American Military Mission came to Strzelce Opolskie. They showed a letter from a special committee on epidemic fight and then went to the cemetery, where they exhumed the airmen's bodies. Wieczorek, the gravedigger, participated in the proceedings. The bodies were disinfected and put back into the coffins. Next, they were covered with American flags and transported to Katowice. Then, they were moved to Warsaw, where they were buried in the vaults of the Basilica of the Holy Cross.

The time between October 1947 and May 1948 was devoted to confirming the identity of the exhumed remains. In May 1948, they were transported to Liège, Belgium, and buried at the American Military Cemetery. A year after that, Dan Watson's family decided to transport his body to the USA. He was buried in the family tomb in Knoxville. 'My father's great fu-

neral in 1949 is one of my earliest memories. I was 5 years old then', Dan Watson junior recalls.

After WWII, one of the comrades of the fateful flight met Stapleton's family in Newport. He told them that their relative could have survived the B-17 crash if he had not tried to save his friend, Daniel Watson, the pilot of the aircraft. Stapleton was the best man in his wedding. He tried to free Watson from his seat, but he ran out of time...'

I am happy

'I never thought that 70 years after my father died, I would be able to learn so much about the circumstances of his accident', Dan Watson says. 'I would like to thank the inhabitants of Strzelce for all information provided and for that they cared for the bodies of the American airmen so well. It shows how great people you are.'

Tygodnik Regionalny „Strzelec Opolski”, nr. 70 (710), 5-11 marca, str. 20

HUNGARY

KLARA SEINHAUSER

From the memories of the expelled

It's now the second generation that has grown up since the relocation. The grievous period still remains a sore spot. Especially the hours and moments of the departure have become unforgettable pieces of the memory.

Antal Dexhammer remembers it as follows: "My father was a prisoner of war at that time, my grandfather had been at the Italian front from where he was let home after a short period of captivity. Thus he became the only man who kept our little family organised during the time of relocation. Driven out from our home, expelled from the mother land we left: Grandpa Peter and Grandma Ann took a bundle each on their back while my mother got me as such - I was 1.5 years old then. Everybody was driven into cattle trucks. Nobody took care of our feelings and

condition, we were simply to go. There was hardly enough place to lie down and we had to relieve ourselves in the railway carriage too. The train so rolled on with us for almost a week to Germany."

From the memories of Pál Deigner: "In June 1945, just on my birthday my father returned from the captivity, but he still had to be hiding till the day of the relocation, 19th January 1946. That day the police and the army surrounded the village with heavy forces and told us that we had two hours to pack our most necessary things, and then we were to go to the railway station. Only 50 kilograms stuff was allowed to be taken per person. On the way to the station we met a few friends and relatives to whom we said good bye. The farewell was very hard since nobody knew where we would be taken: to Germany or to Russia.

The welcome was not kind. There was someone yelling: "Hey folks, gather your clothes from the line for here come the Hungarian gypsies."

We had to start from all over again...



From the memories of Mária Boros: "Our neighbours urged us to escape from the Russians. My mother began to pack. The first thing she put in was a bar of soap. Then she decided not to leave without our father even if we did not know what was going to happen. My father was still in captivity by then.

But on 19th January, 1946 we couldn't decide otherwise, we were to leave. We had to register in the school where we got further instructions. The truck was waiting in the station for days when at last my father arrived. He had been imprisoned in the Markó street, but the prisoners were taken out for work. He somehow got to know that the ones in Budaörs were being taken away, so he managed to escape risking his life. The family could reunite; but how!

We could only peep out from the truck through a tiny slit. We saw the Frankhegy, the Kóhegy, the Odvas hegy, the Törökugrató, the Huszonégyökrös, all the

places that we knew so well drawing away... and slowly we got farther and farther from our beloved home."

Teréz Kindtner was still a young girl when she was relocated with her parents and brother.

"Before we left I wrote on the door-post: Above Budaörs various winds blow, good bye my sweet, old home. The neighbour popped in and asked if we would give him my dad's bicycle and mum's sewing machine. We let him have them.

We got into the second truck. Father brought a small demijohn of wine with him. When he offered a man he knew some of it, the man said: - How can you leave such a good quality of wine at home? I've got a small cask. Let's go back and get some more of the wine. And so they did. But by then the neighbour had already been taking the wine from our house to his cellar.



Mrs János Prach Éva Latosinszky's father died in captivity. She got on the sixth train with her widow and hopeless mother.

"By then the packs weren't weighed any longer. We could still hear the bells of the church of Budaörs

when the train jerked and pulled out slowly. Silence fell on us suddenly. The women huddled together and started to sob while the men turned their faces away so that nobody could see their weakness and sorrow. The children looked at the adults with scare. During the trip we shared the food. We could not change our clothes and wash ourselves for a couple of days...

By the day of the relocation the family of Ágnes Koroknay had already been sorely tried.

"2nd February, 1946 was the Candlemas, the very day when we got on the train. We could still hear the bells of the church of Budaörs. The well-known sweet sound said farewell to us.

It was the sound of the bells that used to call us to mass and litany. It usually gave us the sign of noon during work in the fields, and also it raised our attention when a soul passed. Even nowadays when I hear tolling I remember the moment when the train pulled out with us from our home village."



The Ebners thought that the danger passed in 1947. György Ebner was one of the wealthiest villagers in Budaörs. Before the war he was the mayor and he was well-known of his Hungarian feelings. However on a Sunday in August, two policemen with two partisans came. (According to the people of Budaörs the partisans were those mainly communists who were awarded due to their resistance actions during the war.)

Mrs Müller Mária Ebner now lives in Leipzig. She recalls the past as follows: "You have to pack in half an hour!- we were ordered. Nothing could help us by then. Nor my father's exemption document, neither my husband's civil servant certificate from the Ministry. One of the policemen stood by my mother, the other one by me, and they were staring at us and kept an eye on what we were packing in the grain sack, clothes baskets and chests. Everything was weighed on m fathers grain scales. One sack was not allowed to come with us. A lorry came and we set off towards the station. My parents were strong and showed self-restraint though their hearts almost broke...

We left Budafok in one and a half days. 34 people in a railway carriage, with six children, among them our four-year-old Gyurka and the eleven-month-old Tóni boy. We moved slowly and dragged through Czechoslovakia. My husband gathered some firewood when the train stopped so that we could cook some caraway-seed soup as something as a hot dish for the children."

http://www.minalunk.hu/Budaors/hirek/6233/477/Az_elozottek_emlekeibol

ERIKA KISS

Safe of the Jazygian embroidery heritage

It was a suggestion of Mária Magócs already in 1929, how could the Jazygian women earn more money with the handmade work. They must naturalize the handwork, the embroidery in Jászberény as other people do in other regions. She gave as an example, as she said in an article of the period newspaper, called Jazygian Catholic Presenter, that the women of Kiskunhalas earn money with bone-lace making or the people of Mezőkövesd are doing „matyó” embroidery, Berény has also a treasure. The tradition of the beautiful Jazygian embroidery must revive. The thought was quite important, the response wasn't good enough. The magical embroidery of the suba (sheepskin), and ködmön (waistcoat) of the Jazygian furrier's were fallen into oblivion. The official guards of common culture didn't know anything about Jazygian embroidery, and they have declined the ini-

tiative of the Jazygian women, as well as the green thread sewed pillows and covers. The explanation was: Jazygian embroidery does not exist.



Jazygian embroidery

In that time most of the people knew that the Jazygian culture exists and they have tried to seek it out.

Gábor Szikszai, the leader of the Pál Vágó Local History Collection of Jászapáti and Mária Fejér, teacher of the teacher training college of Jászberény already encouraged the needleworking women in 1960 to seek out the embroidery patterns of the old furriers. The work has begun.

The legacy of the furriers

Sheep-farming was always considerable in Jazygia. The region became in the middle of the 19th century one of the most blooming furrier center of the Hungarian Plain. In that age the number of the furriers was approx. 300. Male suba was made in Jászapáti and Jászárokszállás, female suba and ködmön was made in Jászberény. Certainly, the kisködmön of the famous writer Ferenc Móra, was sewed with Jazygian pattern too. His father was born in Berény, he learned the trade there, and under his wandering life he moved to Kiskunfélegyháza where he got married. We knew some famous masters from the 20th century, for example the grandfather of Mária Magócs, András Rendek. Perhaps the most famous furrier was András Dancsa, who participated in the 1939 World



Fair in New York where he was awarded due to his subas and ködmöns.

Closed tulip

The Jazygian furriers embroidered the subas, ködmöns and tobacco pouches extremely rich and artfully. The decorative motif and the embroidery required big expertise and fine work therefore three men's work for a week. The typical embroidery world of the Jazygian subas and ködmöns included a special harmony of patterns like: closed and opened tulips, rosemary stick, cincinusses, fritillaria imperialis, gyorgyina, forget-me-not, carnation, selanum tuberosum, nezara viridula and nail of eagle. The subas and ködmöns were covered till the middle of the 19th century with coloured embroidery (dual green, blue, red, yellow, cherry red and black). After 1880, the main colour of the embroidery became green. Also there was a change in the point of crewel. Silk was changed by the easier worsted – told us Edit Hortiné dr Bathó, director of the Jazygian Museum.



Rosemary sample

It wasn't easy to seek out the furrier samples. The furrier's glory was fading before the II. World War. In the 1980's it turned out that there were no sample graphics. Number of persons were set on to draw a sample from a inviolate suba. It was a huge challenge for those who confessed. One of them was Éva Misi, granddaughter of András Rendek, and we have to mention Mária Magócs too. Éva Misi was the leader of the first handwork study group, and the graphics were tried by them immediately. The transposal of the different samples to textiles has brought up number of problems. The patterns of the subas and ködmöns were on the shoulder which is not a sleek area. So, the patterns should be planned for pillows and covers. Éva Misi found a special technique for the best marking, but it took many years. They have stripped the samples which were originally used on leather clothes, plus they have made self-devised patterns so these could be used successfully on the new textiles. So many people wanted to help them, which has created an interesting result i.e. more patterns have arisen. In the handwork study groups of Jazygia the patterns were getting better known and as a result these have become used more and more too. Of course, you should find the right materials (canvas, silk, cotton and wool) to have the perfect pattern. In Jászberény, the Mária Fejér Decorative Art Study Group - leading by Katalin Vasné Sass industrial designer - doing a special high - level work, the result: a professional center developed.



Katalin Vasné Sass (on left) and Edit Hortiné Bathó (in the middle)

The story turned for the better when Edit Hortiné dr. Bathó, the leader of the Jazygia Museum, supported them. Due to this, the whole country could get to know the rich Jazygian pattern. In 1997 in the Jazygia Museum, they organized an exhibition, called The survival of the jazygian furrier patterns on the textiles of our present days. In 1998, a book was published with the title of Jazygian furrier samples on textiles by them (vol.2 in 2009). It is a useful and important guide to women doing embroidery. Famous pattern-designers of the community of the study groups of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county are: Éva Misi, Katalin Vasné Sass (Jászberény), Andrásné Ambrus, Klára Molnárné Szikszai (Jászapáti), Antalné Szabó Pál (Újszász), Zsuzsanna Illés (Nagykáta), Józsefné Posta (Törökszentmiklós). Thanks for their joint efforts, the women engaged with embroidery are working more efficiently, their works of art are awarded year by year. They have successes at foreign exhibitions, too. Nowadays, you can see in lot of flats of the Jazygia, Jazygian embroidery on pillows, covers, curtains

and altar covers in catholic and protetsant churches. That shows the popularity and acquaintance of the Jazygian embroidery. In 2012 at the Jazygia Museum opened an exhibition, called: The story of the saving of Jazygian embroidery, it can be visited in 2013, too. The wonderful pattern heritage is not only on tex-

tile- covers, certain bedspread - but even on porcelain with patterns like nail of eagle or nezara viridula. The twin-city of Jászberény is Yazd of Iran. A special stamp was designed for the connection of the two cities as well as the two countries and it brings the two cultures together to all over the world.

<http://kisserikablogja.blogspot.hu/>, tutihir.hu, magyarmuzeumok.hu

KRISTIÁN ŠUJAN

Municipal Cemetery in Loket – a unique sacred place with full of personalities

The year of 2011 was a turning point for this unique place of reverence in Loket - the local representatives of the town finally realized, that the conservative values and the respect for the deceased are extremely important, and began after long years to care regularly and with quality about the local cemetery. Especially older citizens appreciate that. Among the graves in Loket we find significant personalities, mayors, lawyers, priests, teachers, doctors, and also the painter, Walter Ditz, or the founder family of the Haidinger Porcelain Factory in Loket. Since my grandparents (who unfortunately didn't live the cleaned, repaired and remarkable times of the cemetery) found their rest here, I take the cemetery regularly under my journalist wings, and by every single small divergence from the daily "standard" (moved grass, raked leaves, repaired gate) I urge through articles our councilmen.

Surprisingly during these few years this worked well, and the cemetery received next to the complete reconstruction of the entering gates, also a new facade and some old graves got revitalized too. Finally, it became a dignified resting place again!

Kristián Šujan

Loket is preparing a complete reconstruction of the cemetery

The condition of the cemetery in Loket provokes again and again contradictory reactions. The inhabitants are already for several years divided into two incompatible camps - advocates and critics of the sacred place. Both sides, however, still hope in a complete and above all a satisfactory solution.

"I was negotiating about a grave place in the Loket burial place. When the municipality of Loket told me the price, what they wanted, it took my breath away! My biggest indignation is that they require a lot of money for very limited services.

"I suppose you may have nice ideas, but first you have to fulfil them, only thereafter you can demand for it the charges you have designed." - says Horst Zeidler who was born in Loket and nowadays lives in Sokolov.

"We who have there our loved ones buried, won't pay for it, that the cemetery was for long years left out from the town hall's budget. In short my opinion is that as soon as you can bring the cemetery into a proper condition, you can ask for the ceiling of the rental price." - intends Zeidler.

The leadership of the municipality feels concerned by the citizen's complaints. The cemetery has been criticized for several years. "We plan to reconstruct the entire area, particularly the green areas. At every gate there is a 120 litres bin placed, which we regularly unload, mostly only half full. Another planned investment by the city should be to install a camera system against vandalism and theft," explains the mayor of Loket Jaroslav Hlavsa.

"The new cemetery caretaker has been in charge for three and half months and I believe, that he will be doing well," continues Hlavsa adding, that fees from tenants cover approximately one third of costs required to keep and repair the cemetery. The municipality has also completely revised the cemetery

records, repaired the frontage including the falling gates and constructed a temporary sidewalk.

There are people among us, who rate the cemetery of Loket as satisfactory. "According to me the cemetery is for already 10 years still the same. But I think that it has its own spirit as well, as it is hidden under those big trees. I like it as it is, I like though it's less maintained than some other cemeteries. I understand the acrimony of some people, but I understand as well, that there was not enough money available," thinks Matěj Rob from Nadlesí. This positive opinion confirms also the mayor. "I have registered also some appreciative words, but it's obvious, that it will take a longer time, till our cemetery will be comparable with others. It is not a question of a single investment, but of stable and long term maintenance," adds Hlavsa. Significant graves should remain according to the municipality. The issue of the municipal cemetery in Loket provoked a contradictory discussion. The news, that old, especially german graves and memorials should be removed, frightened many people. "Such a procedure is very common in the region of Sudety, it already happened on many places, and it will happen on many places. For one the current representation will break away from the German history of those places, for another they claim, that the maintenance of broken graves is economically demanding," says Lukáš Smola from Center for Applied History.

Lease Contract

How has the entire debate actually started? "In 2009 the mayor requested the cemetery administrator the

control of the documentation. Somehow finally happened that the Department of Property Administration took over the entire documentation and found out, that there is not even one signed lease contract for the grave sites” explains Petr Antal, Chief of Department of Property Administration of the Locket City Hall. The city therefore called upon the people in 2010 to enter into a valid lease contract and this no later than until the end of January 2011. “In present we took out about 150 lease contracts. However, it does not mean, that we cease to enter into the lease. On the contrary, we are doing efforts to close as many contracts as possible, even though it is already March, in order to reduce the financial loss from the operation of the cemetery,” soothes Antal.

No Liquidation

The critics recently pointed out excessively high lease prices and what more, the fact, that if people won't have a lease contract, the graves including its cover and all accessories will become an “abandoned object” according to the law. “Objects, which are not claimed, become a property of the municipality, which can freely handle with them. Thus, it can even abolish the grave. Such a grave place will perish and can be used for new burial,” states Antal.

What will then be with the old, especially with the German graves, which no one claims? Their removal is not in the mayor's plan. “Liquidation is also a cost factor and the town will not push itself to this investment. We still have a few years of work till our cemetery will become a bit more dignified memorial

place. Our example is maybe the cemetery in Olšany. The important thing was and still is to set an order, which includes also an official board and leaflets, and mainly a continual holistic care.” informs Hlavsa.

Significant graves

In the matter of abolishing graves has not been made a clear decision. “At this moment we fulfil only our legal duties, so the town can decide, how it will go further with the cemetery and with the graves, for which no one cares. Many of them are making the cemetery ugly. Those graves, let's say, which are of a local historical value, or are aesthetically worthy, the municipality will not liquidate. No one has ever even thought about it,” states Antal.

Experts agree that the cemetery requires a complete revitalization and then a proper care of valuable graves. “I consider the Locket cemetery as one of the most picturesque in the region where you can find out about the history of the town. Especially local notables are buried here, but those people as well, who helped to spread the glory of the town around the world. There are mayors, one member of the parliament, lawyers, priests, pedagogues, doctors and pharmaceuticals, managers, snipers and artists, ” means Lukáš Smola adding, that probably the most significant person buried here among all, is the painter Walter Ditz, whose bust was stolen several years ago. “Or also the founder-family of Locket's porcelain factory, the Haidingers, whose remains were brought here from an abolished cemetery by the St. John's church,” closes up Smola.

In Locket there was already one cemetery liquidated

We couldn't even imagine abolishing significant graves. Reacted the town leadership of Locket on the actual issue regarding the Locket burial site. The past though casts a grey shadow on the whole issue. Lukáš Smola, who is dealing with memorial places throughout the Karlovy Vary region, warns that the topic of liquidation of a cemetery is to the town leadership familiar. “With liquidation of a cemetery in Locket there are already some experiences made. Then it was the cemetery of a today not any more existing St. John's church,” remembers Smola.

According to him did contemporaries consider this cemetery as an open air gallery. “The specific atmosphere came from the terrain, as the cemetery was spread on several terraces, and also by the fact, that several graves were decorated by hand painted porcelain plates. Some graves ended up in the castle, some in Locket collections,” says Smola. And how does the site of the former cemetery looks today?

“Today under a chestnut tree stands the last grave of the site, which is now almost unreadable, of the natural scientist Glückselig, which was recently declared as cultural monument,” closes up Smola.

<http://domorodci.cz/2011/12/mestsky-hrbitov-lokti-%E2%80%93-unikatni-pietni-misto-plne-osobnosti/>

MIROSLAV HÁJEK

Among us/ Conversation about luck

Conversation about happiness

In our Chat series with interesting people, who are living among us and have a link with Velké Popovice, we are meeting distinctive personality... with a name. Vlastimil ČELIKOVSKÝ.

Vlasta - excuse me for this familiarly addressing, but it is an honour for me that you offered me to call you so - he is a man with many faces: he is an artistic carpenter, a beekeeper, a sexton, for two periods a member of the municipal authority....but mainly a living chronicle of Velké Popovice (and he adds "admirer of everything, which is beautiful on the earth."). If someone wants to know something about the history of the town, he ends up by Vlasta. However he is not a direct descendant, he proudly wears a coat of

arms of the Ringhoffer family in the lapel of his jacket, only as if he belonged to it.

And if you after these previous lines wonder, why such a great person from Velké Popovice earned only the 17th place in our chat series, then you must know, it is only because I wanted to leave Vlasta Čelikovsky for the beginning of the year. For the time, when it is a habit to wish (more or less honestly) good health and happiness. Because it is just him who has really the right to speak on that topic...

From his words it directly radiates that he has experienced, survived and lived a lot, his poetical stories which he decorates with side excursions, which sometimes resemble a family history, or another time a philosophical motto...

(Business card - box - frame for picture)

Vlastimil ČELIKOVSKÝ

Born on 31 May 1944 (...he adds: "I was born at home, in Velké Popovice, in a house which has built my great-grandfather, the second beer brewer from the beginning of the local brewery.")

He is married and has three sons: Kamil, Karel, František, and two daughters: Anna and Marie-Luisa (...and it would not be Vlasta, if he not only knew the exact date of birth of each of his children, but said at least one sentence, after whom the children the name were given and in what family, and also historical context they were born in.)

Let's begin with an actual topic - as an introduction a comparison of your fate and the czech president election comes to my mind; if the local government elections were according to the same procedure rules like the presidential one, you would be now according to the obtained number of votes a member of the municipal authority. But as the local election two years ago was governed by different rules, which were unfavourable for single candidates, candidates from parties and formations with less votes landed before you. Don't you regret it? No, I already enjoyed two election periods throughout the seventies (always as an independent candidate). To be honest, I didn't want to candidate this time. But they asked me to join them. I always like to help, but I never wanted to go for it with some party. We have it in our family - we are three brothers and we are all, as a matter of principle, independent. Even the oldest one and he was since 1947 an army officer.

And then they asked me from the other side. I say, it would not be reputable, after having refused a party once, go for it with you. But ok, I will candidate on my own. I knew, I had no chance, but as more people asked me this way, I wanted to show my interest for the community.

With what motive did you go to the election... My credo is long lasting: Velké Popovice should keep the benefits and quality of the life of suburban areas, though they should use all achievements of modern times. Fifteen minutes are enough to be at the downtown of Prague. If we want and need to. Several steps are also enough to reach the heart of the beautiful nature. Thank God, yet of an intact nature. Here is good to be at home. That what we were given by our Lord, we should pamper.

And I am sorry, if I see someone wanting to do business with the fields, which are supposed to be building sites...the end of beauty. When I see what is going on around us, for example now in Lomnice, I think people do not look in the future... I was telling myself - let the flood come after us. I am even sorry for people who cannot perceive beautiful things and their only horizon is the personal profit, how to get rich on the beautiful Czech nature's account and then disappear fast somewhere far away under the palm trees. People should respect some higher authority...

You got it from that perspective simple. You have your Christian faith, and I don't conceal, that I don't envy you sometimes.

Everybody has this possibility. To believe in something. Do not harden your heart! Open your heart wide open! Someone believed in Lenin, someone in the power of money...but those are not the everlasting values. People come up this knowledge very late, sometimes in their last hour. Until then, for some reasons they couldn't open their hearts, and first, when their time has come, find out, that they have missed something in their lives. But they do not have strength to change any more.

Have you experienced such a human change? Sure. More than once. I will not mention names, but older neighbors will find out, who I am talking about right now. Here was one big communist; I have never seen him in the church. But when he died, it showed up, that his last wish was to have a funeral in the church. This suggests, what I am saying.

As a sexton I have the privilege to be alone with such a man in the church alone after he dies. Then as a flashing light I remember in a moment those years I knew this man and find out, like in this case... whatever he has done or not, he was deep inside rather a good man. I think about these things when the priest asks me, before above the coffin he says goodbye, and even does not know that man, what should he say about him. It is a great responsibility not to harm the bereaved people, their souls are incredible sensitive in that time and at the same time is important to maintain a clear conscience before God...

Do you think that a clear conscience nowadays is a trustworthy concept?

For me yes. I am able to distinguish between good and evil. I have my own good, and evil can be for me red, or greyish, or whatever else, but always with seeking for material goods behind, for more and more money. I can hear that jingling, as money move the world.

And are you not interested in material goods?

Of course, I want to eat, dwell and live decent too. Especially my family. But substantial is to have that base, the base in your soul. If I have there serenity, tranquillity and peace, I can build on it. It doesn't work the other way around - to have all those material goods and hope, that I can find in the wealth the meaning of my own life. A desire for wealth is not only a sign of ostentation, but even of mental poverty. I hold myself to the principle, that the virtue of decency should be sought in every situation.

I know for sure, that even if by a coincidence I would gain some bigger amount of money, I would not keep it for myself. You know - maybe I would consider buying a car. But I know that a car for two hundred thousand crowns will do the same service as the one for two millions. And there are so many people in need, whom I could give something... To have the responsibility and the strength to reject to serve mammon and keep a healthy distance from power, which

this world offers, therein I see the strength of a man, not in the number of zeros on his bank account and in the position in the social rank.

And isn't such ability reserved for those only - as you believers say - who were endowed with a gift of faith?

It isn't. It is enough to be perceptive to your environment and lead by example in finding other than experienced bad ways. The Pope John Paul II. in 1990 said: "If a man is not in peace with God, he cannot be in peace with the Earth." I follow this. And I think that who can find conciliation with today's uneasy times, can perhaps find the way to God.

But to get back from the spiritual thoughts to the common real life of Velke Popovice; in what do you see the the future of the village?

I think it is needed to praise and to develop every single step, every action which the youngest, the local children reminds on that what I said at the beginning...that they appreciate the uniqueness what Velké Popovice is offering them, the nearness of the town with it's background, and also the unique environment with the local nature. That it's not a place for single use, but something which has it's remarkable value also in the future. That this place has a history. That here, even before us, lived people who

had known and achieved something. That there are concepts like respect and esteem for their heritage... which we must preserve for the next generation. But for not to sound just moralizing, at the end I remind a proverb: "If only young people knew, if only old people could do...."

The last question: Vlasta, you are happy, aren't you?

Yes, I am.

Thank you for the interesting interview.

P.S. at the end

This time at the beginning of the year, it is a habit to wish good health and happiness. Maybe this interview will remind that wishes may not be only hackneyed phrases but could have a complete factual meaning. From health and happiness you don't need a lot, it is enough to have as much as one can carry. Exactly as Vlasta Čelikovský - quite recently he succeeded to escape from the Gravedigger's shovel, since his health is only just on the line, even though throughout the entire interview, he had not even once mentioned his condition or complained about where it hurts or prickles, as many in his age do. A lucky guy... simply said.

(Shortened)

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Spicy stories complete a book about squares

Sokolov - As I found out, that there was a book published about squares in Sokolov, I wanted to learn more about it. Therefore I invited to the editorial office of the Denik the author of the book, Jan Rund. We could not have found a better place for a conversation, than a building, which has its own history and is ideal for telling stories. Moreover it is standing in the middle of the Old Town Square and many witnesses know, that right here were based the bank and the credit union. Where officials, who twirled millions, before ran around, today are editors working. And our conversation took right away this direction.

In your new publication - The Sokolov Square throughout the ages, you also mention the building where we are sitting right now. The house number

27 on the Old Town Square. Please, tell us something about its history.

As the records are telling, this building served as a financial institution. Before it was a private house, but later on, when they started with the land register, it was entered there as Sparkasse. Since 1888 it was in the possession of the bank. It developed step by step and went through several reconstructions. Essential was the year 1925, when the famous architect, Heinrich Scherrer, who had been working in Sokolov, but originated from Switzerland, made it's whole design. Scherrer had designed a lot of buildings in the city.

This house is one of the most important buildings on the Old Town Square. Originally it had one modul less, because here was a courtyard passage to the neighbouring house. After an agreement it got ex-

tended by an oriel looking the square. The building is nice decorated in Heimatstil. This is a local style influenced by the German environment, with pieces of regional significance.

In the newer history until 1975, here was the headquarter of the Czechoslovak State Bank. They withdrew here the money for the salaries of all the employees in the district, in the glass factory, or shorter said in the whole county. And exactly to this joins an interesting story, which I also wrote down in my new book.

Could you tell it our readers too?

The treasurer of the Medard mine regularly picked up money from here. Once he was waiting - as usual - for the car which had to pick him up. But since the driver still didn't show up, he put the bag with the money on the sidewalk. And because he liked beer, he went for a draught one to the next door Montreal pub. He returned after one beer, and as he saw the driver, sat into the car and drove the direction to Medard in Svatava. During the journey the driver asked the treasurer: "Where do you have the money?" Followed by a major shock they quickly turned around and hurried up to the square. From the car they saw, that the bag is still on the same place. This time it went well, no millions were missing. Both of them swore not to tell the story anybody else. But as the treasurer in the evening went to the bar, after some beers of course, he told everything.

Soon the whole mine already knew about it. This story we all know from anecdotes, nobody has seen any bag with millions, but probably it happened.

What other important building can be discovered in Sokolov?

There are a lot of buildings you can talk about expansively. They are really beautiful even from the architectural side. On the Old Town Square it is especially the former town hall, the church and the monastery. On the Square Budovatelů there is the Miner's house. All of these are historically protected buildings.

What kind of visual materials did you use by the preparation of your book?

I included there old and contemporary pictures. I was seeking for them differently. For example from friends and acquaintances, who have large collections of old postcards. Maps and historical documents are from the State Archive, and I gained a lot of resources from the archive of Sokolov Coal Company.

How long did it take to put the publication together?

I already had the base, since it is my second book. In the first one "Transformation of Sokolov" I described the city's development as a whole. In this new book I go more into details. It is hard to define the time for the first part of the book, as it was my long-time hobby, since I was collecting materials and was inter-

ested in historical events. This book namely I created in about two years. It all started by gathering materials. Later on by coincidence I joined the owner of the company Leben, who had also a lot of sources - especially about "Butterscheibe", the part of the city." I agreed with him that he gives me pictures, and he will do the graphical editing and will print the book.

You have said Butterscheibe. What is the Czech name for it?

Máselná Street. But it doesn't exist anymore. It was located between the Roosevelt Street, the Central School and the church. Nowadays there are blocks of flats and high-rise buildings. This location has never been a separate quarter. But people named it so.

Why did you publish the book at all?

I put it together, so the people who don't know Sokolov, get familiar with our city and they can find out, that it is not as they perceived it in the past - dirty and only with holes and dumps. I want them to know that it is not like that. Sokolov is beautiful and it is still changing. The book is also for the local people. They can start to pay attention to the interesting architectural details which are all around us.

I would like to ask you, where do you live in Sokolov?
In the K.H. Bavorský Street.

Sokolovský deník, 9. 2. 2011

So not on any Square. Don't you want to change on it?

No, for sure not. Although it is a busy street there is a park next to it, so it is a good place for living.

Are you here native?

No, I am not. I have lived in Sokolov since 1947. I can tell you that I was born in Spálené Poříčí in the brewery. We moved to Sokolov because my father worked here. Previously he had worked in the Škoda in Pilsen, but it got bombed. My father was one of the first, who came to Sokolov in 1945 as a soldier - as a reserve officer drafted to the Army. He was familiar with the local environment and knew that there are jobs. Our first flat was in the Miner's House. As a child I perceived this house in a completely different way. For me they were huge and spectacular spaces.

At the and I would like to ask you: What will be next? Will you go for the next book?

Because of my family I said no, not anymore. It may not look so, but who has never worked on such a book, doesn't know what kind of effort it requires... These were my original words... Then I have thought about it and said that it would be good to describe significant buildings, restaurants, or hotels or bars in Sokolov.

5. The influence of the European integration on a local community

MAREK MALINOWSKI

Fortalice Worth 29 Million PLN

Next year, the first stage of construction works on the „Trylogia” („Trilogy”) Historical Park in Mielnik will start. The district will receive nearly 27 million PLN for this investment from the European funds, within the Regional Operational Programme for Podlaskie Voivodeship. Undoubtedly, it will be the biggest tourist investment among all previously carried out within the Siemiatycki county.

- Acquiring such a big sum is a great success for our district. I do not attribute this achievement only to myself, but to the whole team, that have been working on the project continuously', says Adam Tobota, the Mayor of Mielnik. 'The first stage is building a Khrebtiv border watchtower, where you will find, i.a., a seat of the watchtower chief, scale model of the 17th-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, „Zo-

diak” museum, cottages, including houses of a smith, carpenter, weaponry maker, tanner, etc. In the basement, there will be two cinemas: an advanced 7D one and the other one with a standard screen and 120 seats. The watchtower, together with access roads, car parks and a boiler house, will cover an area of more than 2 hectares. The fortalice will, most of all, play the role of a major and modern historical education centre. It will also be used as a conference centre. What is more, there will be a 17-th century tavern, situated in the chief's seat. However, I won't go into details now, because we wish to give the visitors to „Trylogia” („Trilogia”) a surprise.

- Aren't you afraid of small attendance and high maintenance expenses?

- People express a significant interest in our investment. We receive a lot of phone calls with questions

if our park has already been open to visitors. Seeing the feasibility stage, business plan prepared and consumer examination, I am convinced that we will not run a losing business. What is more, I am sure that in a given time in the future, we will make a good profit. We estimate that approximately 80 thousand people will visit the watchtower every year. It will be connected with a significant income. I understand that a lot of people are worried if we achieve success, but we are well prepared to carry out the task.

- How much of the district's budget will have to be spent on the fortalice?

- We must take around 2,900,000 PLN from the district's budget. The money will be borrowed from the bank, as we carry out and plan quite a lot of investments within our district.

- Is there a chance that after the selection of the winning tender, the building expenses will be lower?

- We don't actually count on a big reduction, because not many companies are able to carry out this investment. There are specific structures to be constructed and what is more, the buildings will be loaded with advanced electronic appliances.



- When are you going to start works on site?

- In April or May next year, the construction works will start at full steam. According to what we are planning, the watchtower is commissioned for the second half of 2014.

- Are you absolutely sure that this is the right investment?

- Yes, I am. The reason is simple. Seeing our demographic statistics, Mielnik district is dying out. The only way to stop this phenomenon is to create new jobs and opportunities for business development. Most of the people who will start working at the park already lives within our county, but there will surely be employees who will decide to settle here permanently. We know that this project attracts investors, who are going to create new jobs here. For a district like Mielnik this is a priority. After all, the park will not be built for the mayor, but for the district, to which tourism gives a big chance of development. I think that what we need now is to carry out the investment calmly. I am sure that with the passing of time, most of the sceptics will see that our idea turned out to be a great success.

Tygodnik Głos Siemiatycz, 14 listopada 2012 roku, strona 3

CZECH REPUBLIC

PETR KRŇÁVEK

Opening of borders people rather praise. Even after five years

Jeseníky region - At the crossroad there is a pub, a short walk away there is a sitting possibility at the stream, behind it a small square and a bus station. It would look like as an ordinary village centre, if there wouldn't be a state border in the middle which splits the village into two parts.

The imaginary line which divides Velké Kunědice in Jeseníky region (CZ) and Sławniowice in Głuchołazy region lost its relevance five year ago as the Czech Republic and Poland joined the Schengen area. How are people living in the border area today?

"As a small child I remember that the border crossing was not on the current site. It was a little higher and you had to climb the fence. There were ours and Polish officers, they set up a fence and we went over it. Then, they removed a part of the fence, once a fort-

night it was open and we went to Poland. It was also because the majority of Poles went to us on Sunday to the church," says Michal Malik from Velké Kunědice.

Even five years ago stood at the border crossing in Kunědice a module, which housed the guards. Who crossed the border, according to official orders, had to return to their home territory until ten o'clock in the evening. With this provision, people from both communities had to battle for example, when Kunědice and Sławniowice organized joint meetings.

"I experienced once, that the Polish customs officers were waiting for their own people, loaded them into cars and drove them to Nysa or Głuchołazy. It was something crazy. It is essential, that the Polish Border Police is not waiting for its own citizens at 10:00 PM, when we're doing cultural event," describes Jiří

Neumann, the mayor of Velké Kuněťice, the developments which „Schengen” brought.

Great Kuněťice and Sławniowice was originally one village. Thanks to annual joint actions that take place alternately in Czech and Polish territory, people are again coming together.

„Thanks to these meetings were friendships established between our people and people from Sławniowice and Burgrabice. Polish people comes here to the church, because they do not have an own church. Then they make a stop by friends they found and they do not have to keep in mind, that they have to cross the imaginary line till 10:00 PM o'clock,” said Neumann.

After the opening of borders, on the other hand, the scope of thieving band has extended. For example from reservoirs of Czech cars disappeared petrol and diesel. When the police caught the perpetrators, it turns out, that they were Poles. „This is a disadvantage, but I would say that the advantages will surpass,” said the mayor.

People from the Czech Republic go to the Polish border region primarily to buy food, consumer goods, but also for cheaper gasoline. „It's cool, we are happy with it. We are free to travel where we want to, for shopping, for culture. Once a month, we look over to Poland” says Sváťa Novotný from Supíkovice. „They go there to the shops, because they have cheaper meat. And nice vegetables,” say people hanging around. „And they have pure spirits,” jokes one of them.

Whereas residents of Poland go to the Czech Republic to spend their free time there. For example,

to Zlaté Hory, when there is holiday in Poland. At the local lookout tower or in the ski area is right away more visitors.

„The Poles are very tourist established. Let it be the Episcopal mound or funicular, most of the visitors are Poles. I think it helped tourism a lot,” says Milan Rác, the mayor of Zlaté Hory, about the opening of the borders.

„Especially in winter months you can clearly see, that Polish tourists come here to ski. They spend the morning on the slopes, the afternoon in our restaurants. The fact, that their movement is not complicated by inspection at the border, is definitely good,” said Deputy Mayor of Jeseník Libor Halas.

Although the opening of borders appreciates almost everyone, for example the mayor of Zlaté Hory admits that expectations were initially somewhat greater. Maybe the economic development of the Czech border area is hindered by the fact that even in the near abroad economical situation is not favourable. For example, in a pub in Velké Kuněťice, which lies just a few meters from the „line” are guests from Poland barely a tenth of the visitors.

„Poles are rather on decrease, earlier were more of them coming. Because a lot of them goes into the world for work. The old locals go for their beer still, but the young ones work in the world. They show up once or twice a year,” said the lady innkeeper Romana Babčáková.

There are, however Poles, who come to the Czech Republic for job. „Every morning when I go to work,

three or four cars of Polish citizens pass me around, who come here for work. But where, I do not know,” said the mayor of Velké Kuněťice Jiří Neumann.

„We have in Zlaté Hory a vegetables shop and a barber shop, which opened Polish citizens. Teacher of Głuchołazy teaches in our elementary art school,” explained the situation in the town the local mayor Milan Rác.

„I was working over the border in Głuchołazy. I had a lot of customers from here, who I knew. The neighbor told me that there is a job here, so I came here to have a look at” explains Katarzyna Madera, why she decided to work in Zlaté Hory as a hairdresser.

She came to the town in the foothills of Jeseníky ten months ago. How is she doing here? „There are better and worse days. But I don't lament,” doesn't lose her optimism the nice tradeswoman.

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Pavel Poc: Czech eurosception is a deadly disease

Karlovy Vary region - The Czech public often sinks into a mass of incorrect information and the so called guaranteed news. Especially when it comes to rumors about the European Union. They often receive through the media misleading news, which are far away from the reality. For some eurosceptics are they impulses to take on sharp criticism of the European system using unsubstantiated arguments. And such a distortion of facts, which unnecessarily raises uncertainty for Czech citizens, does not like the MEP, Pavel Poc (CSSD/S&D). To stop spreading various rumors, he introduced a section on his website called "Euro-myths". Here he tries to explain how it really is with the Czech feast, jam or matters regarding guidelines for hairdressers. Editors of Sokolov Journal asked Pavel Poc about the Euromyths to find out, whether

he is one of the eurofederalists, eurosceptics, or eurominions.

You have a section Euromyths on your website. I would like to ask why you have introduced it and whether it is really necessary to explain these things to people.

It is such a hobby of our office. It has young skilled people around who can hardly stand that in the Czech Republic media often uses a lot of hyperboles and yet the facts are completely somewhere else. They overtake too much materials from British tabloids, where euroscepticism rules. They select only headlines and texts are often written after. We like to correct such texts. Already for the reason, that we like

truthful information and dislike myths. The second reason is, that when people receive distorted information, it raises unnecessary euroscepticism. Yes, the European Union has a number of errors, difficulties and problems which raise the need to deal with them somehow. But there is no need to create unnecessarily new ones.

Can you recall any Euromyth?

It was for example the problem with spread butter. These are classic examples of where they say, why the European Union is actually engaged. But she is not engaged. The spread butter is a complaint lodged by one state to another, namely by the Slovak Republic to the Czech Republic. And just involved persons know, that at the time, when the definition of what is and what is not butter was made, our republic insisted that the butter must have some percentage of fat and Slovaks had a problem with it. And so they gave it us back.

So what should people do, who get lost in the jumble of information and would like to know the truth? When they for example hear from the media "Brussels forbade this, Brussels ordered that." Where should citizen turn to get a relevant answer?

It is a very tough question, as there is no simple answer. In this case I advise people to compare the data.

Not on all internet servers are the same information. One would say, go look at the German servers or German newspapers, there are mostly undistorted facts. But not everyone can do so. It is, of course, clear to me that not everyone masters at least one foreign language. So the only chance is to compare and choose from the servers that provide relevant information. Or you can go directly to MEPs, send them an e-mail and ask. We, as an office, once a fortnight we do a so-called hour of the Deputies. This is an hour of pure time, when I sit in front of the internet and answer questions.

Tell me, what are people most interested in? What did they recently want to explain and what is troubling them?

The range of questions is very wide. Generally I would say that most people are troubled about such uncertainty. We moved into some strange uncertainty here in the Czech Republic. What is it generated by, I do not know. We, Czechs, as a population, we are terribly unsure, do not know what will come, and do not trust anything. But it does not have any real good reason. People especially doubt whether the European project has a future, if it makes sense and whether it will work. And also whether the Euro has a future. Then a number of specific problems appear, whether they are questions on grant opportunities or legislative matters.

Quite a lot of people are interested in the topic of animal welfare. When the scandal with methanol broke

out, many people turned to me and asked, if the European Parliament deals with it and what standpoint to it makes.

The European Union received at the end of last year the Nobel Peace Prize. What is opinion on it? What does it for you, as a European, mean?

I see this as a reminder; let us value, the fact that there is an institution, that despite all the animosity, despite all the hostility, despite all the hidden nationalism, despite all the historical hatred and hurts can get the representations of states to one table and is so structured, that finally always some agreement can be found. And thank to this is in Europe for more than half a century peace.

Nobel Peace Prize means for me also a kind of booster or encouragement in my work. You know, be a european politician in an eurosceptic country is really a trouble. This position is either Don Quixote or some kind of lurer. And then they still say you're a parasite who lives here from taxes. Well, sometimes it's really depressing, but not always.

There is still another aspect. But it is a little sad. At a time when the price was passed, I was on the way between Brussels and the Czech Republic. As I drove through Europe, at every gas station there was a television turned on, where they talked about it. Europe

was not disappointed or sceptical, definitely not. The majority, eighty percent of European politicians, welcomed it positively. Objectively, I do not know if the Czech society was in majority sceptical, or if it was welcoming. But I can objectively say that the majority of our politicians rejected it. But not so in Europe. Europe quite enjoyed it. Those politicians generally accepted it with great satisfaction. Even people from the national governments of the member states understood this as something that says, you are doing your job well. Yes, we are here somewhere maybe grumbling, but we are not fighting.

Several times you mentioned the euroscepticism. How would you define the Czech one?

Czech euroscepticism and isolationism are to me a fatal disease. It is a vice which maybe Great Britain can afford, as it has a mighty economy and extremely formidable ties to the United States, and the same language area. But as a ten million Czech Republic, interstitial between states that either already have Euro, or want it a lot, simply cannot afford it. We are in the heart of Europe and for us rejection is a simply a deadly disease.

When you realize, how the transport infrastructure begins to develop, let it be roads or tracks, you would get a heart attack from it, as well as I occasionally get it. Because it just slowly begins to pass us by. Then someone will say when they are such sceptics, who know if they don't decide and tell that they do not want to be in the Europe. And if Poles want to be so

much in Europe, let us therefore rather build the highway through Poland. Or the main transport, and even the energy artery. And suddenly you feel, that if it takes a while longer, Europe can say, to the hell with them. If we were somewhere on the periphery, so well, but we are in the heart of Europe. We are not going anywhere; we're going to live here. And to isolate, when we are in the midst, is in my opinion terribly wrong.

Czech society has become increasingly divided into the so-called eurosceptics, eurofederalists and eurominions. Do you think it's good when we pigeon hole this way?

This is a really good question. Pigeonholing is a lot of us own. We in the Czech Republic very happily say, those are orange and they are red. I do not like this pigeonholing. First of all, I do not know who should be eurominion. I do not know. It should apparently be someone, who climbs into Europe's butt. But the problem is that even if I say, well, let's find those

eurominions, I cannot find the butt of Europe. The trouble is that we have a stigma of CMEA and Russia, there was a butt. It was enough to go to Moscow and crawl into it. But here is no butt.

This is the fundamental problem of the Czech term eurominion, the minion must have somewhere the butt to which he climbs. But the European butt does not exist. Thus, there are no eurominions at all. And if so, they are unnecessary figures, because they have nowhere to climb.

Regarding eurofederalists, so they exist, like I am one of them. Such people feel that the current form of the European Union is bad. And I feel this too. This view I clearly share with eurosceptics. Eurofederalists are adding, how federation should be strong and how many skills should have. Still, it also means a belief to create in Europe a government, or something that would resemble the government, because it is missing here today. Eurosceptics claim to the contrary, let's go back to nation states, to hell with some Europe, we will again build the border and customs.

6. The best local photograph

POLAND

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Strongman



„Pałuki” nr 32/2011 s. 1 - 11.08.2011

SLOVAKIA

ĽUDOVÍT VANIHER

The President of the SaS leaving the polling station



<http://www.cas.sk/galeria/317274/?foto=3>

HUNGARY

HARKAI PÉTER

Suppression regime; Budapest



CZECH REPUBLIC

FRANTIŠEK BÍLEK

Football has many faces



We are pleased to publish all nominated articles and the photo of the second stage of the competition



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Lokalna polityka i instytucje

Gospodarka lokalna

Lokalne problemy społeczne, w tym problemy mniejszości i grup zmarginalizowanych

Lokalna historia, kultura i dziedzictwo

Wpływ integracji europejskiej na wspólnotę lokalną

Zdjęcie

Nagroda Wyszehradzka

1. Lokalna polityka i instytucje

FILIP TITLBACH

Dyrektor szkoły musiał tłumaczyć się z zaproszonych z wykładem gości

Wykład dotyczący komunizmu, wygłoszony w przeddzień rocznicy 17. listopada w Zintegrowanej Wyższej Szkole Technicznej i Ekonomicznej przez publicystę Tomáša Kábrta, wywołał poruszenie w kołach politycznych. Zainteresował się nim Jaroslav Borka, zastępca wojewody Kraju karlowarskiego i lider regionalnego oddziału partii komunistycznej. Poprosił o wytłumaczenie, dlaczego na wykład nie został zaproszony nikt, kto te czasy ocenia pozytywnie. „To mógłby być ktoś ze starszego pokolenia, kto w tym okresie sprawował różne funkcje i normalnie pracował” powiedział Borka i zażądał wyjaśnień od dyrektora szkoły Pavla Janusa. „Organ założycielski szkoły, Kraj karlowarski, przedłożył zapytanie, na jakich podstawach dyskusja została zorganizowana. Odpowiedziałem, że odbyła się ona w ramach ogólnopaństwowych działań edukacyjnych

w sferze nauk społecznych, poświęconych tematowi: Reżim komunistyczny i jego transformacja w latach 50', 60', w roku 1968, w okresie Normalizacji oraz w listopadzie 1989 roku” odpowiedział Janus. Z kolei Borka stwierdził, że nikogo nie prosił o żadne oficjalne oświadczenie. „Wzbudziło to moje zainteresowanie. Monitoruję aktywności nauczycieli w tych kwestiach i jestem zwolennikiem sytuacji, gdy uczniowie i studenci mają możliwość ich przedyskutowania nie tylko z partią, która myśli, że ma patent na interpretację wszystkiego” - oświadczył zastępca wojewody i dodał: „Przeczytałem informację w prasie na temat wykładu pana Tomáša Kábrta w ZWSTiE w Sokolovie o wydarzeniach 17 listopada i zaciekało mnie, czy będą tam jeszcze inni goście”. Według niego, studenci powinni mieć możliwość skonfrontowania różnych

punktów widzenia na temat wydarzeń historycznych „W naszym regionie mamy też inne autorytety, nie tylko pana Kábrta, które mają odmienne doświadczenia z poprzednich czasów i reprezentują inne nastroje społeczne” bronił się lider lokalnych komunistów. Na pytanie, czy takie jego interwencje są normalną praktyką, Jaroslav Borka odpowiedział, że już od dłuższego czasu wyrażał zainteresowanie dyskusjami w szkołach. „Na przykład, zaproponowałem nauczycielowi z wyższej szkoły w Trzeboniu, by do rozmowy ze studentami zaprosili lewicującego socjologa Jana Kellera, który pisze do gazety Právo” powiedział Borka i dodał: „uważam, że w szkołach dominuje prawicowa interpretacja wydarzeń. Ale jest coś jeszcze, moim zdaniem wykład pana Kábrta był po prostu nędzny”. Choć wicewojewoda potępia czasy reżimu totalitarnego, gdy rządziła ówczesna partia komunistyczna, widzi też jasne strony tego okresu: „Te czasy niosły ze sobą sporo zła, ale również niemało dobra” wyjaśnia. Zgodnie z zaleceniami ministerstwa edukacji, pedagodzy w szkołach powinni zajmować się problematyką komunizmu w sposób dogłębny. „Zostaliśmy poinstruowani przez ministerstwo, że nauczyciele powinni naświetlać i wyjaśniać negatywne aspekty dwudziestowiecznych reżimów totalitarnych, w tym komunizmu” mówi Daniela Synáčová, która w ZWSTiE uczy przedmiotów humanistycznych. Jeszcze przed rozpoczęciem dyskusji, uczniowie obejrzeni film České děti (Czeskie dzieci), opowiadający o historii młodych ludzi, którzy buntowali się przeciwko ówczesnemu systemowi politycznemu. „Biorąc pod uwagę inicjatywę pana Borki, zdecydowałam się również jego za-

prosić na pokaz, aby mógł wygłosić swoją opinię na temat filmu” dodała Synáčová.

W opinii Tomáša Kábrta, który w poprzednim ustroju był wielokrotnie aresztowany i prześladowany, podobne spotkania trzeba organizować znacznie częściej. „Od wielu lat szkoły wyższe z naszego regionu zapraszają mnie do udziału w dyskusjach z okazji kolejnych rocznic demokratycznej rewolucji 1989 roku. I ja te zaproszenia przyjmuję, ponieważ studenci interesują się właśnie lokalnymi przykładami i wydarzeniami, tym, w jaki sposób reżim komunistyczny gnębił młodzież i jak oni się przeciwko temu buntowali.” W tym roku, Kraj karlowarski, jako organ założycielski szkół ponadpodstawowych, po raz pierwszy zaczął bezpośrednio ingerować w dyskusje. „Najwyraźniej jest to związane z faktem, że stanowiska w lokalnych władzach zajmują ekstremiści, przesiąknięci ideologią komunistyczną, którą prawo naszego państwa uznaje za zbrodniczą, nielegalną i naganną. Przywrócenie praktyk cenzury ideologicznej w systemie publicznej oświaty przez jedną partię polityczną jest najlepszym dowodem na konieczność znacznie szerszego propagowania w szkołach świadomości demokratycznej oraz wyjaśniania czym był ekstremizm i totalitaryzm” podkreślił Kábrt.

Większość studentów nagrodziła Tomáša Kábrta oklaskami, inni z kolei narzekali, że jego referat był zbyt jednostronny. „To wystąpienie ani mnie nie poruszyło, ani nie obraziło; była to raczej strata czasu. Myślę, że powinien zostać zaproszony ktoś, kto mógłby ukazać lepsze karty komunizmu. Pan Kábrt powiedział nam, na przykład, że komuniści zrobili ki-

pisz w jego mieszkaniu. A myśmy nigdy nie słyszeli takich historii od naszych rodziców. A poza tym nie wierzę, że komuś można przeszukać mieszkanie zupełnie bez powodu” oświadczyła w imieniu niezadowolonych studentów Kateřina Sejková.

Analogiczny wykład został wygłoszony później w sokolovskim gimnazjum i spotkał się z pozytywnym przyjęciem. „Dyskusja mi się podobała. Była niezmiernie interesująca, szczególnie dzięki sposobowi mówienia pana Kábrta. W swoim wystąpieniu nie pretendował do roli eksperta, mówił głównie o własnym doświadczeniu, a swoją historię uzupełnił fotografiami. Po-listopadowe pokolenie młodych ludzi powinno wykształcić własny obraz reżimu totalitarnego, a jego podstawą powinno być doświadczenie tych

niewinnych ludzi, którzy byli szykanowani i więzieni” uważa student Luděk Brda.

Dyskusja była organizowana przez ZWSTiE w Sokolovie jako część programu Příběhy bezpráví (Historie krzywdy), prowadzonego przez stowarzyszenie Člověk v tísní (Człowiek w potrzebie). Organizacja ta wychodzi z założenia, że brak czasu i niedostatek odpowiednich materiałów szkoleniowych powodują, że nauczyciele zbyt mało uwagi poświęcają powojennej historii kraju. „Uważamy, że totalitarna przeszłość naszego państwa nie powinna być zapomniana. Z tych właśnie przyczyn w 2005 roku rozpoczęliśmy program Historie krzywdy. Przewiduje on szereg aktywności, które dotyczą najnowszej historii Czechosłowacji” informuje strona internetowa projektu.

Filip Titlbach

- korespondent gazety „Sokolovsky deník”, student dziennikarstwa na Wydziale Filozofii Uniwersytetu Palackiego w Ołomuńcu, współpracownik lokalnego portalu informacyjnego www.domorodci.cz.

2. Gospodarka lokalna

ROMAN WOLEK

Porażona tanim prądem

80-letnia Barbara Maćkowiak czuje się oszukana przez przedstawiciela firmy Energetyczne Centrum z Radomia, oferującej zawarcie umowy rzekomo na zakup tańszej niż dotychczas energii elektrycznej. Gdy otrzymała pierwszy rachunek, okazało się, że poza prądem płaci również za wykupienie pakietu ubezpieczeniowego Energia na zdrowie. Ktoś w umowie zaznaczył to za nią. W firmie nikt nie chciał rozmawiać z reporterem na temat stosowanych tam metod.

Tak ładnie gadali

Barbara Maćkowiak mieszka razem ze swoim 55-letnim synem Marianem. 12 października 2011 r. po południu do drzwi jej mieszkania w Trzemesznie zapukali dwaj mężczyźni w wieku około 30 lat. Przedstawili się, że są z energetyki i powiedzieli jej, że będzie teraz

mogła płacić dużo mniej za prąd. Takie zapewnienia ucieszyły 80-latkę, więc zaprosiła gości do środka. Mężczyźni poprosili o ostatnie rachunki za energię elektryczną i o dowód osobisty. Po chwili jeden z nich zaczął spisywać umowę, na podstawie której mieszkanka Trzemeszna miała według jego zapewnień, dużo zaoszczędzić na opłatach za prąd.

- Tak ładnie do mnie gadali. Mówili - "teraz to dopiero pani odżyje" - opowiada Barbara Maćkowiak. Dlatego też podpisała podsuniętą przez nich umowę. Jej radość trwała do lutego bieżącego roku, kiedy otrzymała pierwszy rachunek za prąd.

- Jak go zobaczyłam, to usiadłam załamana. Głowa opadła mi do tyłu i do syna powiedziałam, żeby dał mi wody - wspomina mieszkanka Trzemeszna. Barbara Maćkowiak dotychczas za energię elektryczną

płaciła co 2 miesiące mniej więcej po 100 zł. Jednak z rachunku, który otrzymała od firmy, z którą podpisała umowę w październiku wynika, że za prąd musiała zapłacić w lutym 237,94 zł. Dołączona była także informacja, że w marcu rachunek wyniesie 231,84 zł, a w maju 226,70 zł.

○ ubezpieczeniu nie było mowy

Dopiero po otrzymaniu tych pism 80-latka dokładnie przeczytała podpisaną wcześniej umowę.

Wynika z niej, że zawarła umowę na 5 lat na świadczenie usług w zakresie dostawy energii elektrycznej z firmą Energetyczne Centrum z Radomia. Przedstawiciel firmy określił także na umowie, że mieszkanka Trzemeszna wybiera dodatkowo pakiet ubezpieczeniowy Energia na zdrowie, który rzekomo ma zapewniać 10% rabat na zakup leków, specjalistyczną prywatną opiekę medyczną, wizyty lekarza i pielęgniarki w miejscu zamieszkania w razie choroby oraz pakiet szpitalny.

I właśnie wykupienie pakietu ubezpieczeniowego stanowi największą część kosztów, które pokrywać ma Barbara Maćkowiak. Z pierwszego rachunku, który otrzymała z Energetycznego Centrum wynika, że opłata za prąd wynosi 69,94 zł, a ubezpieczenie 168 zł, co w sumie stanowi kwotę 237 zł, a więc dużo więcej niż płaciła dotychczas. Dla 80-latki to olbrzymie obciążenie finansowe, gdyż otrzymuje miesięcznie rentę w wysokości 874 zł, a około 200 zł wydaje miesięcznie na leki.

Mieszkanka Trzemeszna jest bardzo rozżalona, bo jak twierdzi, przedstawiciel firmy, który był w jej miesz-

kaniu, nic nie wspominał o żadnym ubezpieczeniu i związanych z tym kosztach. Podsuwając jej umowę do podpisania zapewniał tylko, że będzie teraz płacić mniej za prąd.

Dodatkowo na umowie widnieje zapis, że osoba ją podpisująca została poinformowana, że otrzyma oddzielną fakturę z Energetycznego Centrum za energię czynną, a dotychczasowy dystrybutor przesyłał będzie nadal faktury za opłaty dystrybucyjne.

Trzeba to nagłośnić

Zmartwiona Barbara Maćkowiak, że została oszukana, opowiedziała swemu lekarzowi rodzinemu Edwardowi Załęskiemu z trzemeszeńskiej przychodni.

- Powinno się to jak najbardziej nagłośnić, żeby nikt więcej nie został już oszukany - twierdzi Edward Załęski. Dziwi się także, jak to możliwe, żeby pacjentka mogła kupować tańsze leki, jeśli według nowych uregulowań, apteki nie mogą stosować takich ulg. Zastanawia się również, w jaki sposób firma z Radomia może wobec 80-latki realizować inne zapisy dotyczące darmowej opieki lekarskiej. Trzemeszeński lekarz poradził także oszukanej kobiecie, żeby jak najszybciej wysłała do siedziby radomskiej firmy rezygnację z podpisanej wcześniej umowy. Pomógł jej także napisać takie pismo i zostało ono wysłane. Nie wiadomo jednak, czy taka rezygnacja przyniesie jakiś rezultat, bo z zapisów umowy z firmą Energetyczne Centrum wynika, że można od niej odstąpić w terminie do 14 dni od daty podpisania, a więc termin ten już dawno minął. Barbara Maćkowiak bojąc się konsekwencji zapłaciła pierwszy rachunek na kwotę

237 zł. O sprawie powiadomiła oddział Federacji Konsumentów w Gnieźnie.

Nie chcę rozmawiać

O metodach stosowanych przez firmę Energetyczne Centrum chcieliśmy porozmawiać z kimś z przedstawicieli tej firmy. Na stronie internetowej firmy widnieje tylko numer na infolinię. Gdy zadzwoniliśmy pod ten numer, kobieta obsługująca infolinię poinformowała nas, że nie może odpowiadać na żadne pytania, jeśli nie mamy podpisanej umowy z jej firmą. Jak dodała, nie jest też upoważniona do podania numeru kontaktowego do kogokolwiek z kierownictwa firmy lub ewentualnie do jakiegokolwiek pracownika, z którym moglibyśmy porozmawiać na interesujący nas temat.

Na umowie, którą podpisała mieszkanka Trzemeszna, widnieje nazwisko przedstawiciela, który zawierał

tę umowę - Patryk Szyszka. Zapisany jest także jego numer telefonu. Gdy zadzwoniliśmy pod podany numer, mężczyzna który odebrał telefon stwierdził, że nazywa się Ostrowski, a Patryk Szyszka już nie pracuje w firmie Energetyczne Centrum. Mężczyzna ten także nie chciał rozmawiać z nami na temat metod stosowanych w firmie Energetyczne Centrum i odmówił podania numeru telefonu do kogoś z przedstawicieli kierownictwa firmy.

Barbara Maćkowiak zapowiada, że będzie nadal walczyła o rozwiązanie niekorzystnej dla niej umowy z Energetycznym Centrum.

- Będę walczyła, bo ja z tych 874 zł, które dostaję, muszę wszystko opłacić - wodę, podatki i wszystko. Przyznam się, że już nawet myślałam o samobójstwie, bo z czego ja mam im płacić te ponad 200 zł? - mówi mieszkanka Trzemeszna.

Do sprawy wrócimy w Pałukach.

Roman Wolek

- reporter Tygodnika Lokalnego "Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska", 88-300 Mogilno, Rynek 15
„Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska” nr 9/2012 (01.03.2012 r.)

3. Lokalne problemy społeczne, w tym problemy mniejszości i grup zmarginalizowanych

MAŁGORZATA LICHECKA

Daria darem

Pudełka. Dziesiątki kolorowych kartonów poukładanych w kolejności od pierwszych, niezgrabnie sklepanych, do ostatnich – bez skazy. Daria uczy się introliigatorstwa. Od dziesięciu lat dzielnie walczy o powrót do zdrowia

Daria darem

Na zdjęciu roześmiane dziewczynki kąpią się w wannie. W całym domu jest sporo wspólnych zdjęć. Można na nie popatrzeć i nic nie mówić. Czas pozwala uporządkować utratę, przenieść ją do innej pamięci, oswoić i pozbawić paraliżującego serce i umysł działania. Wtedy, w 2003 roku, jechali całą rodziną w samochodzie. Wszystko działo się szybko. Diana, starsza siostra Darii po ciężkim urazie głowy zmarła

po przewiezieniu do szpitala, Daria, do dziś walczy o zdrowie.

Stoisz przy szpitalnym łóżku, nie wiesz nic

Potężny krwiak podtwardówkowy prawej półkuli mózgu, zabójczy obrzęk całego mózgu, zanik różnicy między istotą szarą i białą, liczne złamania żeber, obojczyka, miednicy. Darię uratowano w pierwszej godzinie po wypadku wycinając duży płat czaszki. Dla lekarzy była „nierokującym przypadkiem”. Trzy tygodnie spędziła w śpiączce farmakologicznej na intensywnej terapii, przez cztery miesiące miała rurkę tracheotomijną, przez osiem miesięcy jej mama, Izabela Szastaj, karmiła ją przez sondę – Daria nie umiała połykać i zamykać samodzielnie ust. Nie mó-

wiła, nie ruszała się, nie jadła, nie było z nią żadnego kontaktu.

Im więcej pojawiało się strasznych słów, tym bardziej rosło w pani Izabeli przekonanie, że to nieprawda. Mieli na przykład zapomnieć o tym, że kiedykolwiek usłyszą z ust Darii jakieś słowo. Tuż po wypadku rzuciła się w wir morderczej pracy spędzając dnie i noce przy szpitalnym łóżku. A po wyjściu ze szpitala, mieszkanie zmieniło się w salę rehabilitacyjną z wielkim łóżkiem po środku. Nie wie czy robiła to żeby udowodnić lekarzom jak bardzo się pomylili czy dlatego żeby sprzeciwić się temu, co od nich usłyszała.

Pani Izabela nie wiedziała od czego zacząć tę piekielną rehabilitację. W szpitalu pokazano jej kilka podstawowych ćwiczeń, jak się okazało marnych i niewiele dających. Instynktownie dobierała więc poszczególne zastawy. Krok po kroku, ruch po ruchu, najpierw jeden palec i godziny ćwiczeń, potem inne części ciała. I znów i od początku. Później dowiedziała się, że „tylko” rozkręcała stawy i to nie codzienna czynność więc bez sensu było uczyć tego uszkodzony mózg. Po dziesięciu miesiącach ćwiczeń Daria zaczęła ruszać prawą stroną ciała. Wtedy zdarzył się kolejny cud.

Anioł Lucjan

- Moja metoda rehabilitacji córki była utopijna. Tak to teraz widzę. Uświadomił mi to Lucjan Lipok. Anioł. Człowiek z powołaniem. Doskonały rehabilitant i kochany człowiek. Pracowałyśmy z nim przez trzy lata,

z nas i z siebie wyciskał siódme poty. Tak naprawdę to on postawił Darię na nogi. Dosłownie, bo gdy się zegnaliśmy sama chodziła i mówiła.

Drukowane litery w powietrzu

Dziś Daria mówi w swoim tempie. Powoli, ale wyraźnie. W rok po wypadku, gdy odzyskała na trochę władzę w prawej stronie ciała, zaczęła pisać w powietrzu drukowanymi literami. Prawą ręką. Tą, która miała się już nigdy nie poruszyć. Pisanina była bez ładu i składu, ale pani Izabela już wiedziała, że nie należy odpuszczać, że mordercze ćwiczenia mają sens. Bo uszkodzony mózg w jakiś przedziwny sposób jednak reaguje i zapamiętuje. Najfajniej było usłyszeć o cudzie od lekarzy, którzy nie dawali Darii żadnych szans. Specjalnie więc jeździły do tego szpitala pokazać się. Nie mogły sobie odmówić.

Nauka mowy była żmudna. Daria uczyła się jej u neurologopedy w Gliwickim Ośrodku Adaptacyjno Rehabilitacyjnym. Zaczynała od ... nauki picia, po to żeby w ogóle mogła ruszać ustami. Od picia i jedzenia do mowy, od kubeczka z dziubkiem do zwykłego, potem gryzienie, przeżuwanie, przerywanie jedzenia z jednej strony ust na drugą. I w końcu litery. Pierwsze pojawiło się „a”. Ucząc się słowa banan (ma aż dwa „a”) Daria z wysiłku o mało nie zemdląła. Pani Izabela i rehabilitantka reanimowały ją czekoladkami.

Pięć lat katorżniczej pracy

- Daria robi wszystko, co jej się pokaże. Jest niezwykle posłuszna i nie protestuje nawet przy najbardziej ob-

ciążających ćwiczeniach. Ufa mi bezgranicznie. Oczywiście zdarzały się chwile, kiedy padała ze zmęczenia czy płakała z bólu. Codziennie ćwiczyłyśmy od 6.00 rano do 23.00. Miałam plan do zrealizowania i robiłam wszystko, żeby zmieścić się w czasie. Pierwszy samodzielny ruch to machanie ręką, takie papa na do widzenia. Akurat ćwiczyłyśmy wtedy lewą rękę i Daria cały czas wydawała z siebie nieartykułowane dźwięki. Ignorowałam to, ale coraz wyraźniej słyszałam „oli”, „oli”. W końcu dotarło do mnie, że to „boli”, „boli” i Daria protestuje. Krzyknęłam „Daria, ty mówisz!”. Oczy pełne łez i telefon do męża. Choć był daleko od domu przyjechał w pięć minut. Ale Daria nic już wtedy nie powiedziała. Odezwała się dopiero po dwóch dniach.

Mówiąc do Stasia śpiewam

Pani Izabela nie umiała odkleić się od Darii, a obie nie umiały normalnie żyć. Dlatego terapeutycznie pojawił się w domu Staś, malutki braciszek. Uwaga pani Izabeli koncentruje się teraz na nim, a Daria korzysta z przywilejów starszej siostry, wspaniale się przy nim czuje, mówi perfekcyjnie, bo się go nie wstydzi. Nauczyła się także organizować sobie czas, uczy się w szkole na Wójtowej Wsi, sama się przebiera (trwa to bardzo długo, dlatego jeżdżą wcześniej), podejmuje decyzje o najprostszych czynnościach – kiedy jej zimno, pójdzie po sweter (kiedyś siedziała i siśniała z zimna, bo chory mózg tego nie rejestrował). Wieczorami Internet albo czytanie gazet, poradników a ostatnio atlasów. Daria je uwielbia, a zaczęło się od

katalogu z biura podróży, który ktoś przypadkiem zostawił w domu. Podróżowała więc z tymi katalogami wyszukując w internecie ciekawostek i robiąc notatki w specjalnym zeszytce.

Maszyna nadziei

Pani Izabela zobaczyła go trzy lata temu na specjalnym pokazie. Rezonans stochastyczny daje rewelacyjne rezultaty. Oprócz samych zalet ma jedną wadę: kosztuje 65 tysięcy. Pani Izabela chodziła z płytką, na której było nagranie z pokazem i namawiała okoliczne ośrodki i przychodnie, taki sprzęt służby przecież innym pacjentom. Na namawianiu zszedł jej rok. Nikt nie chciał, za drogo. Szukała więc rezonansu gdzieś w pobliżu i znalazła w Zakopanem. Można w ciągu dnia zajechać, poćwiczyć i wrócić, ale nic więcej tam nie oferowali, więc ubłagała właścicielkę, żeby jej ten rezonans wypożyczyła. Zgodziła się, nawet pieniędzy nie wzięła. Mieli więc urządzenie dla siebie na dwa miesiące. – Od półtora roku mam trudności w zbieraniu środków, ponieważ urodził nam się malutki kochany Staś, on i okres ciąży bardzo mnie ograniczyły. Środki które uzbierałam w skali roku są mniejsze niż potrzeby, i tym samym topnieją oszczędności na subkoncie w fundacji z „lepszych” lat. Jestem zdesperowana, bo czas leci, Daria się starzeje ma 21 lat i jej szansa mija, a ja ciągle nie uzbierałam wystarczających środków. Poprawa była: w chodzie, świadomości ciała i intelekcie. Od tamtej pory wciąż tylko myślę co by było gdyby Daria mogła na stałe wspomagać się takim sprzętem

i druga myśl: jak zdobyć te pieniądze – pani Izabela liczy na pomoc. Obie z Darią osiągnęły niezmiernie

dużo, choć wydawało się, że dziewięć lat temu na zawsze skończył się ich świat.

Małgorzata Lichecka

– politolożka, dziennikarka, studia – Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach, w redakcji Nowin Gliwickich od 18 lat, zajmuję się sprawami społecznymi i kulturalnymi

„**Nowiny Gliwickie**”, 19.12.2012 (nr 51), str. 17

4 . Lokalna historia, kultura i dziedzictwo

KLARA SEINHAUSER

Ze wspomnień wypędzonych

Już drugie pokolenie dojrzało od czasu przesiedleń. Ten okres to jednak nadal bolesne wspomnienie. W pamięci wyryły się szczególnie momenty wyjazdu.

Antal Dexhammer pamięta to tak: „Mój ojciec był w tym czasie jeńcem wojennym, mój dziadek był na froncie włoskim, skąd po krótkim okresie niewoli odesłano go do domu. W ten sposób stał się jedynym mężczyzną, który opiekował się naszą małą rodziną podczas przesiedlenia. Wypędzeni z domu i z ojczystej ziemi wyruszyliśmy w drogę: dziadek Piotr i babcia Ann wzięli po pakunku na swoje plecy, podczas gdy moja mama niosła mnie – miałem wtedy 1,5 roku. Zapakowano nas do bydłowych wagonów. Nikt nie przejmował się tym w jakim stanie byliśmy ani co czuliśmy. Z powodu braku miejsca trudno było się położyć, ponadto swoje potrzeby

fizjologiczne musieliśmy załatwiać na miejscu, w wagonie. W takich warunkach prawie tydzień jechaliśmy do Niemiec.”

Ze wspomnień Pál Deigner: „ W czerwcu 1945, dokładnie w moje urodziny, mój ojciec wrócił z niewoli, ale wciąż musiał się ukrywać, aż do czasu przesiedlenia 19 stycznia 1946 roku. Tego dnia, policja i wojsko otoczyły wioskę znacznymi siłami. Powiedziano nam, że mamy dwie godziny aby spakować najpotrzebniejsze rzeczy, a potem mieliśmy iść na dworzec kolejowy. Każdemu pozwolono zabrać ze sobą tylko 50 kg. W drodze do stacji spotkaliśmy kilku znajomych i krewnych, z którymi się pożegnaliśmy. To pożegnanie było bardzo trudne, ponieważ nikt nie wiedział, dokąd będziemy zabrani: do Niemiec lub do Rosji. Powitanie które nas czekało również nie było miłe.

Ktoś krzyknął : „Hej ludzie, zbierzcie swoje ubrania ze sznurka bo idą węgierscy Cyganie „„

Musielimy zacząć wszystko od nowa ...



Ze wspomnień Marii Boros : „Nasi sąsiedzi naciskali na nas, żebyśmy uciekali przed Rosjanami. Moja matka zaczęła się pakować. Pierwszą rzeczą, jaką zapakowała była kostka mydła. Potem zdecydowała jednak, że nie wyjedziemy bez ojca, nawet jeśli nie wiadomo co nas czeka. W tym czasie mój tata był nadal w niewoli.

19 stycznia 1946 nie mieliśmy już wyboru, musieliśmy wyjechać. Trzeba było zarejestrować się w szkole, gdzie otrzymaliśmy dalsze instrukcje. Ciężarówka czekała na stacji przez wiele dni, aż w końcu przyjechał mój ojciec. Był przetrzymywany przy ulicy Markó, ale potem więźniowie zostali zabrani do pracy. Ojciec w jakiś sposób dowiedział się, że są wywożeni ludzie z Budaörs i wtedy ryzykując życie uciekł. Rodzina znów się połączyła, ale za to w jaki sposób!

Mogliśmy wyglądać z ciężarówki tylko przez małą szczelinę. Widzieliśmy Frankhegy, Kohegy, Odvas hegy, Törökugrató, Huszonégyökrös. Wszystkie miejsca, które tak dobrze znaliśmy zostawały z tyłu....

a my coraz bardziej oddalaliśmy się od naszego ukochanego domu.”

Teréz Kindtner była jeszcze małą dziewczynką, gdy została przesiedlona razem z rodzicami bratem.

„Zanim odjechaliśmy, napisałam na drzwiach: Nad Budaörs wieją różne wiatry, żegnaj mój słodki, stary domu. Potem przyszedł sąsiad i zapytał, czy nie zostawilibyśmy mu roweru mojego taty i maszyny do szycia mamy. Daliśmy mu je.

Wsiadliśmy do drugiej ciężarówki. Ojciec wziął ze sobą mały gąsior wina. Kiedy poczęstował nim znajomego mężczyznę ten powiedział: „Jak można zostawiać w domu tak dobre wino? Mam niewielką beczkę. Wróćmy się i zabierzmy więcej wina ze sobą.” Tak też zrobili. Jednak gdy doszli na miejsce okazało się, że sąsiad zaczął wynosić wino z naszego domu do swojej piwnicy.”



Ojciec Pani János Prach Éva Latosinszky zmarł w niewoli. Ona trafiła do szóstego pociągu, razem ze swoją owdowiałą i pozbawioną nadziei matką.

„Przestano już ważyć pakunki. Wciąż słyszeliśmy dzwony kościoła w Budaörs, gdy pociąg szarpnął i powoli

ruszył. Nagle zapadła cisza. Kobiety stuliły się razem i zaczęły szlochać, podczas gdy mężczyźni odwracali twarze, tak żeby nikt nie widział ich smutku i słabości. Dzieci patrzyły na dorosłych z przerażeniem. Podczas podróży dzieliliśmy się jedzeniem. Nie zmienialiśmy ubrań i nie myliśmy się przez kilka dni...Przed dniem przesiedlenia rodzina Agnès Koroknay była już bardzo zmęczona.„02 lutego 1946, święto Matki Boskiej Gromnicznej, dzień w którym wsiadliśmy do pociągu. Wciąż słyszeliśmy dzwony kościoła w Budaörs. Ten dobrze znany, miły dźwięk pożegnał nas.” „To był dźwięk dzwonów, który kiedyś wzywał nas na mszę i litanię, dawał nam znak, że jest już południe, gdy pracowaliśmy w polu, zwracał naszą uwagę, kiedy odchodziła dusza. Nawet teraz, gdy słyszę bicie dzwonu przypomina mi się moment, gdy pociąg opuszcza naszą rodzinną wioskę.”



Ebnerowie myśleli, że niebezpieczeństwo minęło w 1947 roku. György Ebner był jednym z najbogatszych

mieszkańców Budaörs. Przed wojną był burmistrzem i był dobrze znany ze swoich węgierskich uczuć. Jednak w pewną sierpniową niedzielę przyszło dwóch policjantów i dwóch partyzantów (według ludzi z Budaörs partyzanci to byli głównie komuniści, którzy zostali nagrodzeni za ich akcje oporu podczas wojny).

Pani Müller Mária Ebner obecnie mieszka w Lipsku. Tak wspomina przeszłość: „Trzeba się spakować w pół godziny! - rozkazano nam. Nic nie mogło nam wtedy pomóc, ani dokument zwolnienia mojego ojca ani certyfikat urzędnika administracji państwowej z Ministerstwa mojego męża. Jeden z policjantów stanął przy mojej matce, drugi przy mnie. Przypatrywali się nam i sprawdzali, co pakowaliśmy do worków na ziarno, koszy na ubrania i skrzyń. Wszystko było ważone na ojca wadze do ziarna. Jednego z worków nie pozwolono nam zabrać ze sobą. Przyjechała po nas ciężarówka i wyruszyliśmy w stronę stacji. Moi rodzice byli silni i zachowywali się bardzo powściągliwie, chociaż omal nie pękły im serca.... W ciągu półtora dnia wszyscy opuściliśmy Budafok. 34 osoby w wagonie kolejowym, z sześciorgiem dzieci, wśród nich nasz czteroletni Gyurka i jedenastomiesięczny Tóni. Poruszaliśmy się wolno i długo jechaliśmy przez Czechosłowację. Mój mąż zebrał trochę drewna na opał gdy pociąg się zatrzymał, żebyśmy mogli gotować zupę z kminku, która stanowiła ciepły posiłek dla dzieci.”

Jestem Klara STEINHAUSER, emerytowana nauczycielka przedszkolna. Mój pierwszy artykuł ukazał się w lokalnej prasie 25 lat temu. Piszę artykuły na temat lokalnej historii, pedagogiki i ochrony środowiska.

http://www.minalunk.hu/Budaors/hirek/6233/477/Az_eluzottek_emlekeibol

5. Wpływ integracji europejskiej na wspólnotę lokalną

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Pavel Poc: Czeski eurosceptycyzm to śmiertelna choroba.

Kraj karlowarski - Czeska opinia publiczna często tonie w zalewie nieprawdziwych wiadomości z tak zwanych wiarygodnych źródeł. Przekaz mediów nie-rzadko jest mylący, szczególnie jeśli chodzi o kwestie związane z Unią Europejską. Bywa, że tego typu informacje nagminnie mijają się z rzeczywistością. Dla niektórych eurosceptyków stają się one pretekstem do ostrej krytyki działania UE, ale argumenty, którymi się posługują, nie mają racji bytu. Tego typu notoryczne wypaczanie faktów bardzo się nie podoba Pavlovi Pocowi, eurodeputowanemu z grupy ČSSD/S&D, ponieważ niepotrzebnie wzbudza niepewność wśród obywateli Czech. Aby dać odpór potokowi najrozmaitszych pogłosek, na swojej stronie internetowej umieścił on zakładkę pod nazwą Euromity, gdzie stara się wytłumaczyć jak w rzeczywistości sprawy się mają

z czeskim świniobiciem, marmoladą oraz wytycznymi dla fryzjerów. Redaktorzy Dziennika Sokolovskiego zdecydowali się przepyttać Pavla Poca na okoliczność euromitów i dowiedzieć się, czy jest on eurofederalistą, eurosceptykiem czy euroentuzjastą.

Stworzył Pan na swojej stronie internetowej zakładkę Euromity. Chciałbym zapytać w jakim celu i czy tłumaczenie ludziom kwestii związanych z UE jest rzeczywiście konieczne?

To takie hobby w moim biurze. Otaczam się młodymi i zdolnymi ludźmi, którzy nie mogą znieść sytuacji, gdy media w Czechach opisują unię za pomocą hiperbol, a fakty po prostu giną. Kopiują styl i artykuły z brytyjskich tabloidów, w których rządzi eurosceptycyzm.

Wybierają tytuły, a sam tekst jest często owocem ich bujnej wyobraźni. My chcemy ten przekaz poprawić, ponieważ lubimy wiarygodną informację, a nie mity. Innym powód jest następujący – gdy ludzie otrzymują zniekształcone treści, to sprzyja to wzrostowi nastrojów eurosceptycznych. Oczywiście, zgadzam się, że Unia ma wiele wad rodzących rozmaite problemy i trudności z którymi trzeba sobie radzić. Ale nie ma potrzeby tworzenia nowych.

Może Pan przypomnieć jakiś euromit?

Był chociażby problem z pomazánkovým máslem¹. To jest klasyczny przykład, gdy ludzie narzekają, po co Unia Europejska się w ogóle takimi sprawami. A nie zajmuje się nimi wcale! Pomazánkové máslo stało się przyczyną złożenia skargi przez jedno państwo przeciwko drugiemu, a konkretnie przez Słowację przeciwko Czechom. I tylko osoby bezpośrednio w ten proces zaangażowane wiedzą, które składniki definiują co jest, a co nie jest tym produktem. Nasz rząd nalegał, by produkt pod nazwą pomazánkové máslo musiał zawierać określony procent tłuszczu, a Słowacy nie chcieli się z tym zgodzić. I w rezultacie go nam zwrócili. Więc co zwykli ludzie mają zrobić, gdy gubią się w dżungli informacji, a chcieliby znać prawdę? Gdy słyszą tylko informacje z mediów, że „Bruksela zabroniła tego, Bruksela nakazała to” itd. Gdzie powinni

¹ Tradycyjny czeski i słowacki produkt serowarski. W Polsce jego odpowiednikiem są serki kanapkowe produkowane przez zakłady w Piątnicy lub Ostrowii (przyp. tłum.)

się zwrócić, by uzyskać adekwatną odpowiedź? To bardzo trudne pytania, ponieważ nie ma na nie prostych odpowiedzi. W takiej sytuacji radzę ludziom, by porównywali informacje. W Internecie można znaleźć różne opinie. Ktoś mógłby poradzić, by zajrzeli na niemieckie strony lub do niemieckich gazet, ponieważ są najbardziej wiarygodne. Ale nie każdy może to zrobić. Jest dla mnie oczywiste, że nie wszyscy posługują się choćby jednym językiem obcym. Tak więc jedyną szansą jest porównywanie informacji i wybór wiarygodnych źródeł. Inna możliwość, to zwrócić się bezpośrednio do członka Parlamentu Europejskiego, wysłać mu e-mail z pytaniem. I moje biuro, raz na dwa tygodnie, organizuje coś w rodzaju „godziny eurodeputowanego”. To czas, który poświęcam tylko i wyłącznie na dopowiadanie na listy.

Proszę powiedzieć, co ludzi najbardziej interesuje? Czego ostatnio chcieli się od Pana dowiedzieć, co wytłumaczyć, co ich trapi?

Spektrum problemów jest bardzo szerokie. Generalnie powiedziałby, że ludzi martwi niepewność. Ostatnio i u nas, w Czechach, można zaobserwować takie właśnie dziwne poczucie niepewności. Z czego ono wynika – nie wiem. My Czesi, jako społeczeństwo, jesteśmy strasznie niepewni swojej przyszłości, nie wiemy co przyniesie jutro, niczemu nie ufamy, choć niema ku temu żadnych realnych podstaw. Ludzie przede wszystkim wątpią w projekt europejski; czy ma przyszłość, czy ma sens, czy będzie działać? Sceptycznie odnoszą się również do dalszych perspektyw

wspólnej waluty. Dostają też listy z konkretnymi pytaniami, dotyczącymi możliwości ubiegania się o granty lub wyjaśnienia szczegółowych kwestii legislacyjnych. Sporo ludzi interesuje się również problematyką ochrony praw zwierząt. Kiedy wybuchł skandal z metanolem, wiele osób zwróciło się do mnie z pytaniem, czy Parlament Europejski zajmuje się takimi kwestiami i jakie jest jego stanowisko w tej sprawie.

W zeszłym roku Unia Europejska została nagrodzona pokojową nagrodą Nobla. Jaka jest Pana opinia w tej sprawie? Co to dla Pana znaczy, jak dla Europejczyka?

Traktuje tę nagrodę jako upomnienie. Należy docenić fakt, że istnieje instytucja, która pomimo wszelakich wrogości, animozji i ukrytych nacjonalizmów, wszystkich historycznych zaszłości i ran, potrafi zebrać reprezentację państw członkowskich przy jednym stole i wypracować kompromis. Dzięki temu już przez ponad pół wieku w Europie panuje pokój. Pokojową nagrodę Nobla traktuje również jako swoisty dopalacz, jak zachętę do dalszej wytężonej pracy. Wie Pan, być politykiem europejskim w eurosceptycznym kraju nie jest łatwo. To tak, jakby być Don Kichotem albo jakimś wabikiem. A potem ci jeszcze mówią, że jesteś pasażerem, który żyje z cudzych podatków. Cóż, czasami jest to bardzo przygnębiające, ale nie zawsze. Jest zresztą jeszcze jeden dość smutny aspekt. Akurat w momencie, gdy miała miejsce ceremonia wręczenia nagrody Nobla, byłem w trasie pomiędzy Brukselą i Czechami. I po drodze przez Europę, na każdej stacji benzyno-

wej włączony był telewizor, który pokazywał transmisję z tej uroczystości. Europa wcale nie była zawiedziona czy sceptyczna, zdecydowanie nie. Większość, 80% europejskich polityków przyjęła tę wiadomość entuzjastycznie. Z kolei w Czechach, nawet obiektywnie rzecz biorąc nie jestem w stanie stwierdzić czy społeczeństwo przyjęło ten werdykt pozytywnie czy negatywnie. Jestem jednak pewien, że większa część naszych polityków go nie zaakceptowała. W Europie politycy odczuwali wielką satysfakcję, nawet ministrowie państw członkowskich przyjęli decyzję komitetu noblowskiego jako potwierdzenie faktu, że wykonują dobrą robotę. A tutaj, w Czechach, choć niema konfliktu, to jednak ciągle słychać zrzędzenie.

Kilkakrotnie wspominał Pan o eurosceptycyzmie. Jak by go Pan zdefiniował w przypadku Czech?

Czeskim eurosceptycyzm i swoisty izolacjonizm to w moim przekonaniu śmiertelna choroba. To luksus, na który może sobie pozwolić chyba Wielka Brytania, która ma potężną gospodarkę i silne związki ze Stanami Zjednoczonymi, z którymi tworzy wspólną przestrzeń językową. Ale dziesięciomilionowych Czech, położonych pomiędzy państwami, które albo już mają euro, albo chcą przyjąć wspólną walutę w przyszłości, po prostu na to nie stać. Nasz kraj leży w sercu kontynentu i odrzucenie Europy jest dla nas śmiertelną chorobą. Kiedy zdasz sobie sprawę, jak rozwija się infrastruktura transportowa, drogi czy autostrady, to może cię to przyprawić o zawał serca, jak i mi się to czasem zdarza. Powoli zaczynają nas

one omijać. I wtedy ktoś może powiedzieć, jeśli Czesi tak nie wierzą w Europę, to kto wie, może w ogóle zdecydują się zrezygnować z dalszej integracji. A skoro Polacy tak bardzo chcą być w Europie, to w takim zbudujemy razem nowoczesną drogę przez Polskę. Albo nawet główną arterię transportową czy szlak przesyłu surowców energetycznych. I nagle czujesz, że jeśli potrwa to jeszcze trochę dłużej, Europa może powiedzieć: a idźcie sobie do diabła! Mógłbym to zrozumieć, gdyby Czechy leżały gdzieś na peryferiach, ale znajdujemy się w sercu Europy. Nie wybieramy się nigdzie indziej, tutaj zamierzamy żyć. Reasumując, izolowanie się, gdy jest się pośrodku, to w moim przekonaniu nadzwyczaj zły pomysł.

Czeskie społeczeństwo staje się coraz bardziej podzielone na tzw. eurosceptyków, eurofederalistów oraz euroentuzjastów. Czy w Pana opinii to dobrze, że się tak szufladkujemy?

To bardzo dobre pytanie. Szufladkowanie rzeczywiście tkwi w nas bardzo głęboko. My w Czechach bardzo lubimy mówić, że ci są pomarańczowi, a ci są czerwoni. Ja nie lubię szufladkowania. Przede wszystkim nie wiem, kogo można by nazwać euroentuzjastą. Po

prosu nie wiem. Najwyraźniej powinien być to ktoś, kto wchodzi Europie w tyłek. Ale problem polega na tym, że nawet jeśli powiem: ok., poszukajmy tych euroentuzjastów, to ma trudności ze zidentyfikowaniem tyłka Europy. Kłopot w tym, że wciąż nosimy na sobie piętno RWPG i Rosji, tam był tyłek. W tamtych czasach wystarczyło pojechać do Moskwy i wleźć w niego. A teraz, tutaj, niema go. To jest fundamentalny problem czeskiego pojęcia euroentuzjasta, ponieważ entuzjasta musi gdzieś mieć ten tyłek, w który pragnie wejść. Ale europejski tyłek nie istnieje, tak więc nie ma też żadnych euroentuzjastów.

Co się tyczy eurofederalistów, to oni oczywiście istnieją, i ja jestem jednym z nich. Tacy ludzie są świadomi, że obecny kształt Europy jest zły. Ja też tak myślę, ten akurat pogląd podzielam z eurosceptykami. Tyle, że eurofederaliści nie poprzestają na tym. Definiujemy, jakie kompetencje powinna mieć federacja i na ile silne więzi miałyby łączyć państwa skonfederowane. Oczywiście oznacza to utworzenie europejskiego rządu lub jakiegoś organu, który by go przypominał, bo bardzo go obecnie brakuje. Eurosceptycy głoszą poglądy wręcz przeciwne, że należy powrócić do państw narodowych, do diabła z Europą, należy ponownie wznieść granice i wprowadzić cła.

Milan Hlousek

– urodziłem się 9. listopada 1978 roku w Kraslicach, tam się wychowałem i tam mieszkam. Studiowałem w Akademii Biznesu w Chodowie. Od 2004 roku pracuję jako dziennikarz w gazecie Sokolovski Denik, obecnie jako szef edycji.

„Sokolovský deník”, 21.2. 2013, page 3

6. Zdjęcie

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Strongman z dzieckiem



„Pałuki” nr 32/2011 s. 1 - 11.08.2011

7 . Nagroda Wyszehradzka

PETR KRŇÁVEK

Otwarcie granic ludzie raczej chwalą. Nawet po pięciu latach

Region Jeseníki - Na skrzyżowaniu jest pub a w niewielkiej odległości miejsce do siedzenia nad strumieniem, za tym mały plac i przystanek autobusowy. To mogłoby wyglądać jak zwykłe centrum wsi, gdyby nie granica państwowa po środku, która przecina wioskę na dwie części.

Niewidzialna linia, która dzieli Velké Kunědice w regionie Jeseníki (CZ) i Sławniowice w regionie Głuchołazy straciła znaczenie dokładnie pięć lat temu, gdy Czechy i Polska przystąpiły do strefy Schengen. Jak dzisiaj żyją ludzie mieszkający w strefie przygranicznej?

„Pamiętam, że gdy byłem małym dzieckiem przejście graniczne nie było w obecnym miejscu. Ponadto ogrodzenie było wyższe i trzeba było się na nie wspinać. Byli tam nasi i polscy strażnicy, wzniesli ogrodze-

nie a my przez nie przechodziliśmy. Potem usunęli część tego ogrodzenia i raz na dwa tygodnie było otwarte przejście, którym dostawaliśmy się do Polski. Jednym z powodów było to, że większość Polaków chodziła w niedzielę do naszego kościoła.”, mówi Michał Malik z Velké Kunědice.

Jeszcze pięć lat temu zbudowano dla strażników budynki na przejściu granicznym w Kunědicach. Każdy kto przekraczał granicę, zgodnie z oficjalnymi rozkazami, musiał wrócić do swojego kraju przed dziesiątą wieczorem. Z tym przepisem ludzie z obydwu społeczności musieli się zmagać na przykład gdy Kunědice i Sławniowice organizowały wspólne spotkania.

„Raz byłem świadkiem, jak polscy strażnicy czekali na swoich ludzi, potem zapakowali ich do samochodów i odwieźli do Nysy i Głuchołazów. To było szaleń-

stwo. Istotne jest, że teraz Polska Straż Graniczna nie czeka już na własnych obywateli o dziesiątej wieczorem, kiedy organizujemy jakieś wydarzenia kulturalne.”, Jiří Neumann, burmistrz Velké Kunětic, opisuje zmiany jakie wniosło „Schengen”.

Wielkie Kunětic i Sławniowice były pierwotnie jedną wioską. Dzięki corocznym, wspólnie organizowanym akcjom, które odbywają się na przemian na terytorium Czech i Polski, ludzie znowu zbliżają się do siebie.

„Dzięki tym spotkaniom narodziły się przyjaźnie między naszymi ludźmi a ludźmi z Sławniowic i Burgrabic. Polacy przyjeżdżają tu do kościoła, bo nie mają własnej parafii. Potem zatrzymują się u przyjaciół, których znaleźli po tej stronie granicy i nie muszą pamiętać o tym, żeby przekroczyć umowną linię przed dziesiątą wieczorem.”, powiedział Neumann.

Z drugiej zaś strony, po otwarciu granic zwiększyły się możliwości dla złodziejskich band. Na przykład zaczęła znikać benzyna i ropa ze zbiorników czeskich samochodów. Kiedy policja złapała sprawców, okazało się, że to Polacy. „To jest minus, ale uważam, że korzyści przeważają.”, powiedział burmistrz.

Ludzie z Czech przechodzą do polskiej strefy przygranicznej głównie po to, żeby kupować żywność, tańsze niż w Czechach paliwo i inne dobra konsumpcyjne. „To jest fajne, jesteśmy z tego zadowoleni. Możemy podróżować, robić zakupy, brać udział w wydarzeniach kulturalnych tam gdzie chcemy. Zaglądamy do Polski raz w miesiącu.”, mówi Svata Novotný z Supíkovic. „ Chodzi się tam do sklepów, bo mają tańsze mięso i ładne warzywa.” mówią ludzie kręcący

się w pobliżu. „ I mają czysty spirytus.” żartuje jeden z nich .

Jednocześnie mieszkańcy Polski jeżdżą do Czech, żeby spędzać tam swój czas wolny. Gdy są wakacje albo ferie Polacy jeżdżą na przykład do Zlaté Hory. Dzięki temu na miejscowej wieży widokowej i trasach narciarskich jest teraz więcej ludzi.

„Polacy są bardzo nastawieni na turystykę. Czy to będzie Biskupia Kopa czy kolej linowa, większość turystów to Polacy. Myślę, że to bardzo pomogło turystyce.”, mówi Milan Rác, burmistrz Zlaté Hory o otwarciu granic.

„ Zwłaszcza w miesiącach zimowych, można wyraźnie zobaczyć, że polscy turyści przyjeżdżają tu na narty . Spędzają ranki na stoku a popołudnia w naszych restauracjach. Fakt, że ich ruch nie jest utrudniany przez kontrole na granicy, jest zdecydowanie dobry. „, powiedział zastępca burmistrza Jeseník, Libor Halas.

Chociaż otwarcie granic jest doceniane niemal przez wszystkich, na przykład burmistrz Zlaté Hory przyznaje, że oczekiwania były początkowo nieco większe. Prawdopodobnie gospodarczy rozwój czeskiego obszaru przygranicznego jest utrudniony ze względu na niekorzystną sytuację gospodarczą w pobliskim obszarze po polskiej stronie. Na przykład w pubie w Velké Kuněticami, który znajduje się zaledwie kilka metrów od „linii „, goście z Polski stanowią zaledwie jedną dziesiątą odwiedzających.

„ Polaków jest coraz mniej, wcześniej przychodziło ich więcej. To dlatego, że wielu z nich wyjeżdża za grani-

cę do pracy. Starzy mieszkańcy nadal przychodzą na piwo, ale ci młodzi pracują gdzieś w świecie. Pokazują się raz lub dwa razy roku.”, powiedziała właścicielka pubu, Romana Babčáková .

Są jednak Polacy, którzy przyjeżdżają do Czech żeby pracować. „Każdego ranka, kiedy idę do pracy mijają mnie trzy lub cztery samochody ludzi z Polski. Ale gdzie dokładnie oni pracują, tego nie wiem.”, powiedział burmistrz Velké Kuněticam , Jiří Neumann.

„W Zlaté Hory mamy sklep warzywny i salon fryzjerski, które otworzyli Polacy. Nauczyciel z Głuchołazów pracuje w naszej plastycznej szkole podstawowej.” -

opisuje sytuację w mieście miejscowy burmistrz, Milan Rác.

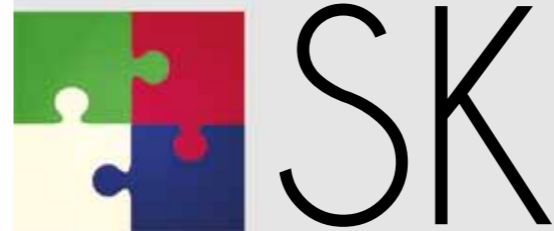
„Pracowałam po drugiej stronie granicy, w Głuchołazach. Miałam dużo klientów stąd, których znałam. Sąsiad powiedział mi, że tutaj jest praca, więc przyjechałam się rozejrzeć. „, Katarzyna Madera wyjaśnia dlaczego zdecydowała się pracować w Zlaté Hory jako fryzjerka.

Przyjechała do miasta u podnóża gór Jeseníky dzień miesiąc temu. Jak sobie tu radzi? „Są lepsze i gorsze dni. Ale nie narzekam.”, ładna ekspedientka nie traci optymizmu.

Petr Krňávek

Urodził się 17 lipca 1986 roku. Ukończył nauki polityczne i dziennikarstwo na Wydziale Studiów Społecznych Uniwersytetu Masaryk w Brnie. Pracuje w Numperk i Jeseník, codziennie od pięciu lat, z tego trzy lata pracował na część etatu, zajmując się kulturą, dwa lata na pełnym etacie, zajmując się informacjami. Obecnie raportuje z rejonu Jeseník, a od początku 2013 roku również z północnej części rejonu Numperk.

http://sumpersky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/otevreni-hranic-si-lide-spis-pochvaluji-i-po-peti-letech-20130104.html ;
tištěná verze: **Sumperský a jesenícký deník, 7. ledna 2013, strany 1 a 3**



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Lokálna politika a inštitúcie

Miestna ekonomika

Lokálne sociálne problémy (vrátane problémov menšín a okrajových skupín)

Miestna história, kultúra a dedičstvo

Vplyv európskej integrácie na miestnu komunitu

Najlepšia fotografia

Medzinárodná vyšehradská cena

1. Lokálna politika a inštitúcie

FILIP TITLBACH

Riaditeľ školy musel vysvetľovať okolnosti prednášky

Prednáška na tému komunizmus, na ktorej deň pred výročím 17. novembra na pôde Integrovannej strednej školy technickej a ekonomickej (ISŠTE) v Sokolove prehovoril publicista Tomáš Kábrt, vyvolala rozruch v politických kruhoch. Začal sa o ňu zaujímať líder krajských komunistov Jaroslav Borka.

Chcel napríklad vedieť, prečo nebol pozvaný niekto, kto tú dobu prežíval pozitívne. „Mohol to byť niekto zo staršej generácie, kto zastával nejakú funkciu a v tej dobe normálne fungoval,“ povedal Borka.

Vysvetlenie žiadal od riaditeľa ISŠTE Sokolov Pavla Janusa. „Zriaďovateľ školy, teda Karlovarský kraj, vznikol otázku, na akom základe bola diskusia usporiadaná. Odpovedal som, že išlo o celorepublikovú akciu, ktorá bola zaradená v rámci výučby náuky o spoločnosti k témam 'komunistický režim a jeho premeny

v 50.-tych a 60.-tych rokoch, rok 1968, obdobie normalizácie a november 1989,“ uviedol Janus.

Borka však tvrdí, že nežiadal nikoho o oficiálne stanovisko. „Bol to môj osobný záujem. Sledujem vývoj a počínanie učiteľov v tejto veci a podporujem to, aby študenti a učitelia mali možnosť diskutovať o daných záležitostiach nielen so stranou, ktorá už, našťastie, nemá právo na výklad všetkého,“ vyhlásil námestník hajtmána. „O prednáške pána Tomáša Kábrta na ISŠTE Sokolov na tému 17. novembra som si prečítal článok v tlači a zaujímal som sa o to, či sa tohto podujatia zúčastnili viacerí hostia,“ uviedol.

Podľa neho by študentom mal byť umožnený aj iný pohľad na vývoj vtedajších historických udalostí. „V našom regióne máme popri pánu Kábrtovi aj iné osobnosti, ktoré majú skúsenosti s vtedajšími udalos-

ťami a náladou v spoločnosti," obhajuje svoje počínanie regionálny líder komunistov.

Na otázku, či je to jeho obvyklý postup, Jaroslav Borka odpovedal, že sa o diskusie na školách zaujíma už dlhší čas. „Odporučil som napríklad učiteľovi z Třeboňskej strednej školy, aby pozval medzi študentov ľavicovo orientovaného sociológa Jana Kellera, ktorý píše pre noviny Právo," uviedol Borka. „Domnievam sa, že na školách prevláda pravicová politická interpretácia. Ale existuje aj niečo iné. Vyjadrenia pána Kábrta považujem za lacné," dodal.

Zástupca hajtmána neodsudzuje totalitný režim. „Vtedajšia doba mala množstvo negatív, ale taktiež veľa pozitív," dodáva.

Podľa Ministerstva školstva by sa pedagógovia na školách mali hlbšie zaoberať komunizmom. „Boli sme inštruovaní Ministerstvom školstva, že my ako pedagógovia by sme mali vysvetľovať a objasňovať negatívne aspekty totalitných režimov dvadsiateho storočia, teda aj komunizmu," vysvetľuje Daniela Synáčová, ktorá na ISŠTE učí humanitné predmety.

Pred diskusiou bol študentom ukázaný film s názvom „České děti", rozprávajúci príbehy mladých ľudí, ktorí vzdorovali vtedajšiemu politickému systému. „Na základe iniciatívy pána Borku som sa však rozhodla pozvať aj jeho, aby mohol vyjadriť svoj názor na premietaný film," dodala Synáčová.

Podľa Tomáša Kábrta, ktorý bol v minulom režime viackrát zatknutý a perzekvovaný, je potrebné organizovať takéto akcie častejšie. „Už niekoľko rokov prijímam pozvania od stredných škôl v našom regióne

k diskusiám pri príležitosti výročia demokratickej revolúcie v roku 1989. Študenti sa zaujímajú o príklady z ich regiónu, ako konkrétne komunistický režim šikanoval mladých ľudí a prečo sa proti nemu vzbúrili."

V tomto roku začal Karlovarský kraj ako zriaďovateľ stredných škôl zasahovať do diskusií. „Očividne je to spojené s obsadzovaním funkcií v regionálnej samospráve extrémistami vyznávajúcimi komunistickú ideológiu, ktorá je podľa zákona našej krajiny 'zločinná, nelegitímna a trestuhodná'. Takýto návrat ideologickej cenzúry jednej strany do verejného vzdelávania je najlepším potvrdením potreby oveľa širšieho povedomia o extrémizme a totalitarizme v školách," zdôraznil Kábrt.

Väčšina študentov odmenila Tomáša Kábrta potleskom, niektorí si sťažovali, že bol príliš jednostranný. „Prednáška ma neovplyvnila ani neurazila, bola pre mňa skôr stratou času. Myslím si, že mal byť pozvaný niekto, kto by ukázal aj lepšiu stránku komunizmu. Pán Kábrt nám, napríklad, povedal, že mu komunisti prehľadávali byt. Takúto informáciu sme od našich rodičov nikdy nepočuli. Naviac si myslím, že nikto nikomu neprehľadáva byt bezdôvodne, musel sa nejako previniť," povedala v mene nespokojných študentov Kateřina Sejková.

Rovnaká prednáška sa neskôr uskutočnila tiež na sokolovskom gymnáziu. Tu sa stretla s pozitívnou odozvou. „Páčila sa mi tá diskusia. Bola nesmierne zaujímavá, zvlášť pre spôsob prejavu pána Kábrta. Vo svojej prezentácii nevystupoval ako expert, väčšinou hovoril o svojich skúsenostiach, ktoré doplnil dobovými fotografiami. Ponovembrová generácia mladých

ľudí by si mala vytvoriť obraz o totalitnom režime, založený hlavne na osobných zážitkoch tých nevinných ľudí, ktorí boli uväznení a prenasledovaní," povedal Luděk Brda, študent sokolovského gymnázia.

Diskusiu usporiadala ISŠTE Sokolov ako súčasť projektu „Príbehy bezprávia", organizovaného spoločnosťou Člověk v tísní (People in Need). Táto spoločnosť sa domnieva, že pedagógovia buď kvôli

časovým dôvodom, alebo kvôli nedostatku vhodných učebných materiálov, nevenujú dostatočnú pozornosť povojnovej ére našej krajiny. „Sme presvedčení, že totalitná minulosť našej krajiny by nemala upadnúť do zabudnutia, a preto realizujeme od roku 2005 projekt s názvom „Príbehy bezprávia". Zahŕňa širokú paletu aktivít vo vzťahu k najmodernejšej československej histórii," píše sa na stránke projektu.

Filip Titlbach

Externý redaktor „Sokolovského denníka", študent žurnalistiky na Filozofickej fakulte Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci a jeden z autorov miestneho spravodajského portálu, Domorodci.cz

Sokolovský deník, 11. prosince 2012, 1. a 5. strana

2. Miestna ekonomika

ROMAN WOLEK

Otrasená lacnou elektrinou

Osemdesiatročná Barbara Mačkowiak sa cíti byť podvedená predstaviteľom firmy Energetické centrum (Energetyczne Centrum) z mesta Radom, ktorá ponúka zmluvy s údajne lacnejšou elektrinou. Keď jej doručili prvú faktúru zistila, že okrem samotnej služby má tiež platiť za poisťovací balíček „Energia pre zdravie“. Nieкто ho za ňu zaškrtol v zmluve. Vo firme nechcel s našim reportérom nikto rozprávať o metódach, ktoré používajú.

ROZPRÁVALI TAK PEKNE

Barbara Mačkowiak býva so svojim 55-ročným synom Marianom. Dňa 12.10.2011 v popoludňajších hodinách zaklopali na jej dvere v Trzemeszne dvaja tridsiatnici. Povedali, že prišli z elektrárne a že bude môcť platiť za elektrinu oveľa menej. Táto informácia

potešila 80-ročnú pani, a tak pozvala návštevníkov do bytu. Požiadali ju, aby im ukázala svoje posledné faktúry za elektrinu a občiansky preukaz. O chvíľu na to začal jeden z mužov spisovať zmluvu, na základe ktorej mala obyvateľka Trzemeszna podľa jeho slov veľa ušetriť na platbách za elektrinu.

„Tak pekne sa so mnou rozprávali. Vraveli - ‘teraz už konečne môžete začať žiť naplno’“, opisuje Barbara Mačkowiak. Preto tiež podpísala zmluvu, ktorú jej podsunuli. Jej radosť trvala do februára nasledujúceho roku, keď dostala prvú faktúru za elektrinu.

„Keď som si ju prečítala, bezradne som si sadla. Hlava mi klesla dozadu a povedala som synovi, aby mi podal vodu,“ spomína obyvateľka Trzemeszna. Barbara Mačkowiak predtým za elektrickú energiu platila každý druhý mesiac viac-menej 100 PLN. Z faktúry, kto-

rú dostala od firmy, s ktorou podpísala zmluvu však vyplýva, že za elektrinu musela vo februári zaplatiť 237,94 PLN. K tomu bola tiež pripojená informácia, že v marci bude mať na faktúre 231,84 PLN a v máji 226,70 PLN.

○ poistení nebolo reči

Až po doručení týchto dokumentov si osemdesiatnička dôkladne prečítala zmluvu, ktorú predtým podpísala.

Vyplýva z nej, že uzavrela zmluvu na 5 rokov na poskytovanie služieb v oblasti dodávky elektrickej energie s firmou Energetické Centrum z mesta Radom. Predstavitel' firmy tiež na zmluve zaznačil, že obyvateľka Trzemeszna si vyberá doplnkový poisťovací balíček „Energia pre zdravie“, vďaka ktorému má údajne nárok na 10% zľavu na nákup liekov, špecializovanú súkromnú zdravotnú starostlivosť, návštevy lekára a zdravotnej sestry v prípade choroby u nej doma a nemocničný balíček.

A práve objednaný poisťovací balíček tvorí najväčšiu časť nákladov, ktoré má uhrádzať Barbara Maćkowiak. Z prvej faktúry, ktorú dostala z Energetického Centra vyplýva, že platba za elektrický prúd je 69,94 PLN a poistenie 168 PLN, čo spolu dáva sumu 237 PLN, čiže oveľa viac, ako platila doteraz. Pre osemdesiatničku to znamená obrovské finančné zaťaženie, keďže dostáva mesačný dôchodok vo výške 874 PLN a približne 200 PLN mesačne ju stoja lieky.

Obyvateľka Trzemeszna je veľmi rozrušená, pretože ako tvrdí, predstaviteľ firmy, ktorý bol u nej v byte,

nič nehovoril o žiadnom poistení a s tým spojených nákladoch. Pri podávaní zmluvy na podpísanie ju iba ubezpečoval, že odteraz bude platiť menej za elektrický prúd.

Navyše, v zmluve je tiež napísané, že osoba, ktorá ju podpisuje, bola informovaná o tom, že jej bude doručená samostatná faktúra z Energetického Centra za samotnú energiu, pričom doterajší distribútor jej bude naďalej faktúrovať distribučné poplatky.

Treba to zverejniť

O tom, že bola oklamaná, povedala ustarostená Barbara Maćkowiak svojmu lekárovi Edwardovi Załęskému z ordinácie v Trzemeszne.

„Treba to čím viac zverejniť, aby už nikoho ďalšieho neoklamali,“ tvrdí Edward Załęski. Je tiež prekvapený z toho, ako je možné, aby pacientka mohla kupovať lacnejšie lieky, keďže podľa nových pravidiel lekárne nemôžu poskytovať také úľavy. Takisto sa zamýšľala nad tým, akým spôsobom môže radomska firma v prospech osemdesiatničky zabezpečiť ďalšie dohody týkajúce sa bezplatnej zdravotnej starostlivosti. Lekár z Trzemeszna podvedenej žene tiež poradil, aby čím skôr poslala do sídla radomskej firmy výpoveď zmluvy, ktorú predtým podpísala. Rovnako jej pomohol napísať tento dokument a poslali ho. Nie je však zrejmé, či táto výpoveď prinesie akýkoľvek výsledok, pretože z informácií v zmluve s firmou Energetické Centrum vyplýva, že od nej možno odstúpiť v lehote do 14 dní od dátumu podpísania, nuž a táto lehota už dávno uplynula. Zo strachu pred možnými dôsledkami Barbara Maćkowiak zaplatila prvú faktúru vo výš-

ke 237 PLN. O celej záležitosti upovedomila pobočku Federácie spotrebiteľov v Gnieźne.

Nechcú rozprávať

O metódach používaných vo firme Energetické Centrum sme sa chceli porozprávať s niekým z jej predstaviteľov. Na internetovej stránke firmy je však uvedené iba číslo na infolinku. Keď sme zatelefonovali na to číslo, žena obsluhujúca infolinku nás informovala, že nemôže odpovedať na žiadne otázky, pokiaľ nemáme podpísanú zmluvu s jej firmou. Ako dodala, nie je tiež oprávnená poskytnúť telefónny kontakt na nikoho z vedenia firmy ani na akéhokoľvek jej pracovníka, s ktorým by sme sa mohli porozprávať na tému, o ktorú sa zaujímate.

Na zmluve, ktorú podpísala obyvateľka Trzemeszna, je uvedené meno reprezentanta firmy, ktorý ju uza-

tváral – Patryk Szyszka. Je v nej tiež uvedený jeho telefónny kontakt. Keď sme zatelefonovali na to číslo, muž, ktorý nám zdvihol, povedal, že sa nazýva Ostrowski, a že Patryk Szyszka už vo firme Energetické Centrum viac nepracuje. Tento muž s nami tiež nechcel hovoriť na tému metód používaných vo firme Energetické Centrum a odmietol nám dať telefónny kontakt na kohokoľvek z vedenia firmy.

Barbara Maćkowiak ohlasuje, že bude naďalej bojovať o zrušenie nevýhodnej zmluvy s Energetickým Centrom. „Budem bojovať, pretože ja z tých 874 PLN, ktoré dostávam, musím všetko zaplatiť – vodu, dane a všetko. Priznám sa, že som už myslela dokonca na samovraždu, lebo veď z čoho mám platiť tých viac ako 200 PLN?“, vraví obyvateľka Trzemeszna.

O celej záležitosti budeme naďalej informovať.

Roman Wolek

- Reportér lokálneho týždenníka „Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska“, 88-300 Mogilno, Rynek 15
„Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska“ nr 9/2012 (01.03.2012 r.)

3. Lokálne sociálne problémy (vrátane problémov menších a okrajových skupín)

MAŁGORZATA LICHECKA

Dar pre Dariu

Všade navôkol sú škatule. Desiatky farebných kartónových škatúl, zoradené od prvých pokusov až po posledné, dôsledne usporiadané. Daria sa učí viazať knihy. Už desať rokov statočne bojuje o svoje zdravie.

Dar pre Dariu

Hľadím na obrázok, na ktorom sa dve rozosmiate dievčatá veselo kúpu. Celý dom je plný podobných fotografií. Zahľadíte sa na ne a márne hľadáte slová. Jedine čas pomáha rodine zmieriť sa so stratou, meniť bolesť na spomienky a postupne si zvykať. Srdcia i mysle ochromené trápením sa pomaly vymaňujú zo zajatia. V roku 2003 sa celá rodina vydala na cestu autom. Všetko sa zbehlo neuveriteľne rýchlo. Dariina staršia sestra Diana utrpela pri nehode ťažké zranenie

hlavy, ktorému po prevoze do nemocnice podľahla. Daria sa zotavuje dodnes.

Keď človek bezmocne stojí pri nemocničnom lôžku

Subdurálne krvácanie v pravej hemisfére, nebezpečný cerebrálny edém, zmazanie rozdielu medzi sivou a bielou hmotou, početné fraktúry rebier, kľúčnej kosti a panvy. Necelú hodinu po nešťastí Dariu zachránili lekári, ktorí jej odstránili veľkú časť lebky. Nedávali jej nádej na uzdravenie. Tri týždne strávila v umelej kóme na oddelení intenzívnej starostlivosti. Štyri mesiace dýchala cez tracheostomickú kanylu. Jej matka Izabela Szastajová ju celých osem mesiacov krmila cez hadičku, keďže Daria nemohla prehĺtať ani zatvárať ústa. Nerozprávala, nehýbala sa a nevedela

sa sama najesť. Nebolo možné s ňou akýmkoľvek spôsobom komunikovať.

Čím horšie boli prognózy lekárov, tým viac sa Izabela presviedčala o ich nepravdivosti. Odborníci napríklad tvrdili, že Daria nikdy viac neprehovorí. Po nehode sa Izabela podujala na ťažkú úlohu - celé dni i noci trávila pri nemocničnom lôžku. Keď Dariu pustili z nemocnice, premenila byt na rehabilitačnú ambulanciu s veľkou posteľou uprostred izby. Sama nevie, či chcela presvedčiť lekárov o ich omyle, alebo konala zo vzdoru.

Nemala tušenia, ako začať s rehabilitáciou. V nemocnici jej ukázali niekoľko základných cvikov, tie však neprinesli žiadne výsledky, tak si inštinktívne začala vymýšľať vlastné. Krok za krokom, jeden pohyb za druhým. Najprv celé hodiny cvičila s jediným prstom, postupne začala pracovať aj s ostatnými časťami tela. Každý deň odznova. Neskôr zistila, že sa jej podarilo sfunkčnit' „len“ Dariine kĺby, a pokiaľ ich nebude pravidelne precvičovať, zranený mozog si tieto pohyby nikdy nanovo neosvojí. Po desiatich mesiacoch cvičenia Daria dokázala hýbať pravou časťou tela. A vtedy sa stal ďalší zázrak.

Anjel Lucjan

„Moje pokusy o rehabilitáciu boli v skutočnosti ne-reálne, teraz to už viem. Uvedomila som si to vďaka Lucjanovi Lipokovi. Je to proste anjel, ktorý našiel svoje poslanie. Je to úžasný človek a skvelý fyzioterapeut. Spolupracovali sme s ním tri roky, preskákali sme spolu naozaj všeličo. Práve on pomohol Darii

postaviť sa na nohy, a to doslova. Keď sme sa lúčili, vedela už rozprávať aj kráčať.“

Písmená vo vzduchu

Dnes už Daria rozprávanie zvláda. Hovorí síce pomaly, ale jasne. Rok po nehode sa naučila hýbať pravou časťou tela a pravou rukou začala písať vo vzduchu, hoci podľa lekárov mala byť do smrti nehybná. Písala neusporiadane, no Izabela nemala v úmysle vzdať sa, lebo cvičenie konečne začalo prinášať ovocie. Aj poškodený mozog bol schopný vlastným spôsobom reagovať a osvojovať si pohyby. Lekári vraveli o zázraku - koniec koncov, ešte pred rokom Darii nedávali ani najmenšiu nádej na zotavenie. Izabela s dcérou sa z času na čas zastavili v nemocnici, túžili sa podeliť o radosť z nečakaného vývoja udalostí.

Najťažšie bolo naučiť Dariu rozprávať. Pomáhal jej neurologopéd z rehabilitačného strediska v meste Gliwice. Najprv cvičili pitie, aby Daria vládala hýbať perami. Cez jedenie a pitie sa nakoniec prepracovali k reči. Pohár pre deti časom vymenili za obyčajný hrnček. Daria sa znova naučila hrýzť, prežúvať i prehĺtať. Napokon prišli na rad písmená. Začínali, ako inak, s Áčkom. Daria takmer odpadla od vyčerpania, keď sa pokúšala vysloviť „banán“. Izabela a fyzioterapeut ju prebrali pomocou čokolády.

Päť rokov otrockej práce

„Daria spraví čokoľvek, čo jej ukážete. Je veľmi poslušná a nevadia jej ani tie najťažšie cvičenia. Bezvýhradne mi dôveruje. Pravdaže, občas býva unavená

a od bolesti sa rozplače. Každé doobedie sme od šiestej do jedenástej len cvičili. Keď prvý raz sama pohla rukou, akoby mi mávala na rozlúčku. Potom sme trénovali s ľavou rukou a Daria celý čas vydávala akési zvuky. Spočiatku som si ich nevšímala, ale po chvíli som čoraz jasnejšie počula „olí, olí“. Pochopila som, že Daria sa snaží povedať „bolí“, a vtedy som vykrikla: „Daria, veď ty rozprávaš!“ So slzami v očiach som okamžite zavolať manželovi. Bol síce ďaleko od domu, ale dorazil sem za päť minút. Daria však v ten deň nič viac nepovedala, opäť sa ozvala až po dvoch dňoch.“

Rozhovory so Stasom a spievanie

Izabela nemohla dcéru opustiť ani na chvíľočku, takže ani jedna z nich nemala možnosť viesť celkom samostatný život. Vtedy prišiel na scénu Stas, Dariin malý braček, ktorý tiež prispel k terapii. Izabela mu dnes venuje všetku pozornosť a Daria si užíva radosť staršej sestry. S bračekom sa cíti výborne, neháňa sa a šteboce ostošesť. Taktiež sa naučila organizovať si čas. Študuje vo štvrti Wójtowa Wieś, vie sa sama prezliekať (vždy sa začne chystať skôr, lebo postupuje pomaličky) a sama rozhoduje o jednoduchých veciach, napríklad pri otázke, či si má vziať sveter (raz zmodrala od zimy, lebo jej mozog ju na to nedokázal upozorniť). Večer zvykne surfovať na internete, čítať noviny i časopisy a prezerat' si atlasy. Práve tie si veľmi obľúbila. Táto záľuba spočiatku prepukla pri katalógoch cestovných kancelárií, ktoré doma náhodou objavila. Pomocou nich cestuje,

spoznáva svet, nachádza zaujímavé informácie na internete a zaznamenáva si ich do špeciálneho zápisníka.

Prístroj novej nádeje

Izabela ho pred tromi rokmi videla v relácii o zdraví. Stochastická rezonancia prináša nevídané výsledky. Jedinou nevýhodou spomínaného prístroja je jeho cena - 15 400 EUR. Izabela celý rok navštevovala mnohé kliniky a zdravotné centrá, kde odborníkom prezentovala výhody tohto prístroja. Chcela ich presvedčiť, aby ho kúpili, mohol by predsa pomôcť aj iným pacientom. Nik nesúhlasil, prístroj bol jednoducho prídrahý. Pustila sa teda do hľadania a napokon jeden objavila v meste Zakopane. Každý deň sem mohli prísť pacienti a venovať sa cvičeniu. Stredisko však neponúkalo ubytovanie. Izabela prosila riaditeľku, aby jej prístroj požičali. Tá s jej návrhom okamžite súhlasila a neprijala za požičanie prístroja ani cent. Izabela s Dariou ho teda mali k dispozícii celé dva mesiace.

„Jeden a pol roka som mala problém so šetrením. Výdavky počas tehotenstva a po narodení môjho malého Stasa mi neumožňovali čokoľvek ušetriť. Jednoducho sa mi nepodarilo nazbierať dosť peňazí a úspory, ktoré sme si odložili za lepších čias, sa pomaly stenčujú. Začínam byť zúfalá, lebo čas mi uteká pomedzi prsty. Daria pomaly starne. Má 21 rokov, jej šance sa znižujú a ja som zatiaľ nenašetrila dosť peňazí. Samozrejme, dosiahla obrovský úspech v pohybe i zmýšľaní. Sledovala som jej pokroky a celý čas som

premýšľala, ako veľmi by jej takýto prístroj pomohol a kde naň vziať peniaze.“ Izabela stále verí, že pomoc

sa nájde. S Dariou dosiahli zázrak, hoci sa pred deviatimi rokmi zdalo, že sa im naveky zrútil svet.

Małgorzata Lichecka

- politologička, novinárka; študovala na Sliezskej univerzite v Katoviciach, 18 rokov pracuje v Gliwických novinách, píše o kultúrnych a sociálnych problémoch

„**Nowiny Gliwickie**“, 19.12.2012 (nr 51), str. 17

4. Miestna história, kultúra a dedičstvo

KLARA STEINHAUSER

Zo spomienok vyhnaných

Dnes sú to už dve generácie, ktoré vyrástli a dospeli od času vysťahovania. Tá smutná doba stále zostáva boľavým miestom. Zvlášť hodiny a minúty odchodu zostali nezabudnuteľnými kúskami spomienok.

Antal Dexhammer si na to spomína nasledovne: „Môj otec bol v tom čase vojnovým zajatcom, môj starý otec bol predtým na talianskom fronte, odkiaľ ho pustili domov po krátkom čase strávenom v zajatí. Tak sa stal jediným človekom, ktorý organizoval našu malú rodinu počas vysťahovania. Vypudení z nášho domu, vyhnaní z vlasti sme odišli takto: starý otec Peter a stará mama Anna vzali každý na chrbát batôžtek, zatiaľ čo moja mama vzala mňa - mal som vtedy 1,5 roka. Všetkých nahnali do vagónov pre dobytok. Nikto sa nestaral o naše pocity a podmienky, jedno-ducho sme mali ísť. Bolo tam sotva miesto na to, aby

sme si ľahli a aj potrebu sme museli vykonávať vo vagónoch. Vlak nás takto viezol viac ako týždeň do Nemecka.“

Zo spomienok Pála Deignera: „V júni 1945, práve na moje narodeniny, sa môj otec vrátil zo zajatia, ale aj tak sa stále musel skrývať až do dňa vysťahovania, 19.1.1946. V ten deň obklúčila našu dedinu polícia a armáda s ťažkou výzbrojou a povedali nám, že máme dve hodiny na to, aby sme si zbalili najpotrebnejšie veci, a potom sme mali ísť na železničnú stanicu. Bolo dovolené vziať iba 50 kg na osobu. Cestou na stanicu sme stretli niekoľko priateľov a príbuzných, s ktorými sme sa rozlúčili. Rozlúčka bola veľmi ťažká, pretože nikto nevedel, kam nás vezmú: či do Nemecka alebo do Ruska. Neprivítali nás milo. Niektorí kričali: 'Hej, ľudia, zveste šaty zo šnúr, lebo sem prichádzajú maďarskí Cigáni!'.

Museli sme znovu začínať od nuly...”



Zo spomienok Márie Boros: „Naši susedia nás pobádali k úteku pred Rusmi. Moja matka sa začala baľiť. Prvou vecou, ktorú zbalila, bolo mydlo. Potom sa rozhodla neodchádzať bez nášho otca, aj keď sme vtedy netušili, čo sa stane. Môj otec bol vtedy ešte stále v zajatí.

Ale 19.1.1946 sme sa už nemohli rozhodnúť, mali sme odísť. Museli sme sa zaregistrovať v škole, kde sme dostali ďalšie pokyny. Vagón už niekoľko dní čakal na stanici, keď konečne prišiel môj otec. Bol uväznený na ulici Markó, ale väzňov vyvádzali von pracovať. Nejakým spôsobom sa dozvedel, že ľudia z Budaörs sú vyvázaní, tak sa mu, riskujúc život, podarilo utiecť. Rodina mohla byť opäť spolu, ale akým spôsobom!

Mohli sme z vagóna vykúkať iba úzkou štrbinou. Videli sme ako opúšťame Frankhegy, Kóhegy, Odvashegy, Törökugrató, Huszonégyökrös, všetko miesta, ktoré sme tak dobre poznali... a pomaly sme sa dostávali ďalej a ďalej od nášho milovaného domova.”

Teréz Kindtner bola iba mladým dievčaťom, keď ju vysťahovali spolu s jej rodičmi a bratom.

„Predtým, ako sme odišli, som napísala na dvere: ‘Nad Budaörs vejú všelijaké vetry, zbohom, môj sladký, starý domov’. Sused nakukol a spýtal sa, či by sme mu nedali otcov bicykel a mamin šijací stroj. Nechali sme mu to.

Nastúpili sme do druhého vagóna. Otec si so sebou vzal malý demižón vína. Keď z neho ponúkol muža, ktorého poznal, ten mu povedal: ‘Ako môžeš nechať také kvalitné víno doma? Mám malý súdok. Vráťme sa a vezmime si z neho viac’. Tak aj urobili. Ale medzičasom sused začal vynášať víno z nášho domu do svojej pivnice.”



Pán János Prach, otec Évy Latosinszkej, zahynul v zajatí. Ona sa dostala do šiesteho vlaku, spolu so svojou ovdovelou, zúfalou matkou.

„Vtedy už nekontrolovali váhu batožiny. Stále sme ešte počuli zvony kostola v Budaörs, keď vlak trhlo a pomaly sa pohol. Náhle na nás padlo ticho. Ženy sa dali dohromady a začali vzlykať, zatiaľ čo muži odvrátili tváre, aby nik nemohol vidieť ich slabosť a smútok. Deti sa so strachom pozerali na dospelých. Počas cesty sme sa delili o jedlo. Nemohli sme sa prezliecť ani umyť niekoľko dní...”

Kým nastal deň vysťahovania, rodina Ágnes Koronay bola už veľmi unavená. „2.2.1946 boli Hromnice, práve v ten deň sme sa dostali do vlaku. Ešte vždy sme počuli zvony kostola v Budaörs. Ten dobre známy sladký zvuk nám dal zbohom. Práve tento zvuk nás zvolával na omšu a litánie. Zvyčajne nám ohlasoval poludnie, keď sme pracovali na poliach a tiež priťahoval našu pozornosť, keď niekoho duša opustila tento svet. Aj dnes keď počujem vyzváňať zvony, pamätám si na ten moment, keď sa s nami pohol vlak z našej rodnej dediny.”



Ebnerovci si v roku 1947 mysleli, že nebezpečenstvo pominulo. György Ebner bol jedným z najbohatších dedičanov v Budaörs. Pred vojnou bol starostom a bol veľmi dobre známy pre svoje maďarské zmýš-

ľanie. Avšak v jednu augustovú nedeľu prišli dvaja policajti s dvoma partizánmi. (Podľa ľudí z Budaörs, partizánmi boli najmä tí komunisti, ktorí boli odmenení za diverzné činnosti počas vojny.)

Pani Müller Mária Ebner dnes žije v Leipzig. Na minulosť spomína nasledovne: „Musíte sa zbaľiť za 30 minút! – bolo nám rozkázané. Nič nám vtedy už nemohlo pomôcť. Ani dokument môjho otca o výnimke, ani certifikát môjho manžela o civilnej službe z ministerstva. Jeden z policajtov sa postavil pri moju matku, jeden pri mňa, pozerali na nás a dávali pozor na to, čo sme dávali do vriec od zbožia, košov na prádlo a truhlíc. Všetko sme vážili na obilných váhach môjho otca. Jedno vreco nám nedovolili vziať. Prišiel nákladiak a vydali sme sa smerom k stanici. Moji rodičia boli silní a preukázali veľké sebaovládanie, hoci im skoro pukli srdcia...

Opustili sme Budafok v priebehu 1,5 dňa, 34 ľudí v železničnom vozni, so šiestimi deťmi, medzi nimi bol tiež náš štvorročný Gyurka a jedenástmesačný Tóni. Pohybovali sme sa veľmi pomaly, vliekli nás cez Československo. Keď vlak zastal, môj manžel nazbieral nejaké drevo na kúrenie, takže sme si mohli uvariť trochu rascovej polievky, aby bolo nejaké teplé jedlo pre deti.”

Nazývam sa **Klara STEINHAUSER**, som učiteľka v materskej škole na dôchodku. Môj prvý článok bol uverejnený v miestnom časopise pred 25 rokmi. Píšem články na tému miestnej histórie, pedagogiky a ochrany životného prostredia.

http://www.minalunk.hu/Budaors/hirek/6233/477/Az_eluzottek_emlekeibol

5. Vplyv európskej integrácie na miestnu komunitu

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Pavel Poc: Česká euroskepsa je smrtelná choroba

Česká veřejnost sa často topí v záplave mylných informácií a takzvaných zaručených správ. A to zvlášť, pokiaľ ide o fakty týkajúce sa Európskej únie. Prostredníctvom médií sa k nej často dostávajú zavádzajúce správy, ktoré majú veľmi ďaleko od reality. Tie sú potom pre niektorých euroskeptikov impulzom, aby sa pustili do ostrej kritiky európskeho systému pri použití nepodložených informácií. A takéto skresľovanie faktov, ktoré zbytočne vzbudzuje neistotu českých občanov, sa nepáči europoslancovi Pavlovi Póčovi (ČSSD/S&D). Aby zamedzil šíreniu takýchto fám, spustil na svojej webovej stránke rubriku s názvom Euro-mýty. Tu sa snaží vysvetľovať, ako je to v skutočnosti s českou zabíjačkou, marmeládami alebo so záležitosťou týkajúcou sa smernice pre kaderníctva. Redaktori Sokolovského denníka oslovili Pavla Póča, aby im

povedal o euromýtoch a aby zistili, či sa radí k eurofederalistom, euroskeptikom alebo 'eurohujerom'.

Na svojej webovej stránke mate sekciu Euromýty. Chcel by som sa spýtať, prečo ste ju zaviedli, a či je naozaj nutné vysvetľovať ľuďom tieto veci?

To je také hobby našej kancelárie. Máme okolo seba mladých, šikovných ľudí, ktorí nemôžu znieť, že v Českej republike médiá často prehávajú, pričom pravda je niekde celkom inde. Preberajú príliš veľa materiálov z britskej bulvárnej tlače, v ktorej vládne euroskepticizmus. Vyberajú si z nich iba nadpisy a texty často i dovymýšľajú. Radi takéto texty opravujeme, už len z toho dôvodu, že máme radi pravdivé informácie a nie mýty. Druhým dôvodom je, že keď

Ľudia dostávajú prekrútené informácie, vyvoláva to zbytočnú euroskepsu. Áno, Európska únia má mnoho nedostatkov, ťažkostí a problémov, s ktorými je treba sa nejakým spôsobom porátať. Nie je však dôvod zbytočne vymýšľať nové.

Môžete pripomenúť nejaký euromýtus?

Ide napríklad o problém s nátierkovým maslom. To je klasický príklad, keď sa ľudia pýtajú, prečo sa týmto vôbec Európska únia zaoberá. Ale ona sa tým nezaobera. Pri nátierkovom masle išlo o sťažnosť, ktorú podal jeden štát na druhý, konkrétne Slovenská republika na Českú republiku. A iba zasvätení vedia, že v čase, keď sa definovalo čo je a čo nie je maslo, naša republika nástojila na tom, že maslo musí mať nejaké percento tuku, s čím mali Slováci problém. A tak nám to vrátili.

A čo má robiť človek, keď sa stráca v zmäti informácií a rád by sa dozvedel pravdu? Keď počuje z médií, že 'Brusel zakázal toto, Brusel prikázal tamto'? Kam by sa mal občan obrátiť po relevantné informácie?

To je veľmi ťažká otázka, keďže neexistuje jednoduchá odpoveď. V takomto prípade radím ľuďom, aby si porovnávali údaje. Nie na všetkých internetových serveroch sú rovnaké informácie. Povedal by som, aby ste sa pozreli na nemecké servery alebo noviny, tam sú väčšinou informácie neskreslené. Ale nie každý to môže urobiť. Je úplne jasné, že nie každý ovláda aspoň jeden svetový jazyk. Jedinou šancou je teda porovnávať a vyberať si servery, ktoré poskytujú relevantné informácie. Alebo sa môžete obrátiť priamo

na europoslancov, poslať im e-mail a spýtať sa. Naša kancelária má raz za dva týždne takzvanú poslaneckú hodinu. To je hodina čistého času, kedy odpovedám na otázky cez internet.

Povedzte mi, o čo sa ľudia najviac zaujímajú? Čo chceli, aby ste im vysvetlili v poslednom čase a čo ich trápí?

Záber otázok je veľmi široký. Vo všeobecnosti by som povedal, že väčšinu ľudí trápí práve tá neistota. My sme sa tu v Česku posunuli k akejsi zvláštnej neistote. Nevie, čo je toho príčinou. My Česi sme ako národ strašne neistý, nevieme, čo príde, a ničomu neveríme. Ale neexistuje pre to žiadna dobrá príčina. Ľudia majú väčšinou pochybnosti, či má Európsky projekt budúcnosť, či má zmysel a či bude fungovať. A tiež, či má euro budúcnosť. Potom sa objavujú špecifické problémy, či už sú to otázky týkajúce sa grantových príležitostí alebo legislatívne otázky.

Dost' veľa ľudí sa zaujíma o otázku welfare zvierat. Keď vypukol škandál s metanolom, veľa ľudí sa na mňa obrátilo a pýtalo sa, či sa s tým zaoberá Európsky parlament a aký má k tomu postoj.

Európska únia dostala koncom minulého roka Nobelovu cenu za mier. Aký máte na to názor? Čo to znamená pre Vás ako Európana?

Vidím to ako pripomenutie: vážme si to, že je tu inštitúcia, ktorá napriek všetkým animozitám, všetkému nepriateľstvu, všetkému skrytému nacionalizmu, všetkej historickej nenávisti a bôľom dokáže dostať

predstavitel'ov štátov za jeden stôl a je štruktúrovaná tak, že nakoniec vždy dôjde k nejakej dohode. A vďaka tomu je už viac ako polstoročie v Európe mier.

Nobelova cena za mier je pre mňa tiež stimulom alebo akýmsi povzbudením v mojej práci. Viete, byť európskym politikom v euroskeptickej krajine je skutočne problematické. Je to buď pozícia Don Quijota alebo akéhosi vábitel'a. No a stále vám hovoria, že ste parazit, ktorý tu žije z daní. Nuž, niekedy je to skutočne depresívne, ale nie vždy.

Ale je tu ešte jeden aspekt. No a ten je trochu smutný. V tom čase, keď bola odovzdávaná cena, bol som na ceste medzi Bruselom a Českou republikou. Ako som cestoval Európou, na každej čerpacej stanici bola zapnutá televízia, kde o tom hovorili. Európa nebola sklamaná ani skeptická, to určite nie. Väčšina európskych politikov, viac ako 80%, to privítala. Môžem však objektívne povedať, že väčšina našich politikov sa k tomu postavila odmietavo. Európski však nie. Európa si to celkom užívala. Vo všeobecnosti to prijali s veľkým uspokojením. Dokonca aj ľudia z národných parlamentov jednotlivých členských štátov to pochopili tak, akoby niekto povedal, robíte svoju prácu dobre. Áno, možno si niekedy aj ponadávame, ale nebijeme sa.

Niekoľkokrát ste spomínali euroskepsu. Ako by ste definovali tú českú?

Český euroskepticizmus a izolacionizmus považujem za smrteľné choroby. Je to nerest, ktorú si môže dovoliť možno Veľká Británia, keďže má silnú ekono-

miu, veľmi významné väzby na Spojené štáty americké a rovnaký jazykový priestor. Ale ako 10-miliónová Česká republika, zakliesnená medzi štátmi, ktoré buď už majú euro alebo ho veľmi chcú mať, si to jednoducho nemôžeme dovoliť. Sme v srdci Európy a pre nás je to odmietanie jednoducho smrteľnou chorobou.

Keď si uvedomíte, ako sa začína rozvíjať dopravná infraštruktúra, či už ide o cesty alebo železnice, môžete sa z toho zblázniť, tak ako sa to niekedy stáva aj mne. Pretože nás to pomaly začína obchádzať. Potom niekto povie, že ak sú oni takí skeptici, možno sa raz rozhodnú a povedia, že už viac nechcú byť v Európe. A keď Poliaci tak veľmi chcú byť v Európe, postavme tú diaľnicu radšej cez Poľsko. Alebo hlavnú transportnú tepnu, alebo energetickú. A potom máte zrazu pocit, že ak to potrvá ešte chvíľu, tak tá Európa si povie, dočerta s nimi. Keby sme sa nachádzali niekde na periférii, tak dobre, ale my sme v srdci Európy. Nikam odtiaľto neodídeme, budeme žiť tu. A izolovať sa, keď sme v prostriedku, je podľa môjho názoru veľmi nesprávne.

Česká spoločnosť sa čoraz viac mení na takzvaných euroskeptikov, eurofederalistov a 'eurohujerov'. Myslíte si, že je dobré, keď sa takto škatulkujeme?

To je skutočne veľmi dobrá otázka. Škatulkovanie je nám veľmi vlastné. My v Česku to veľmi radi robíme, tamti sú oranžoví, oni sú červení. Ja nemám rád škatulkovanie. Predovšetkým neviem, kto by to mal byť

ten 'eurohujer'. Nevieť. Mal by to zjavne byť niekto, kto sa pchá Európe do zadku. Problém je však v tom, že aj keď si povieme, nájdime tých 'eurohujerov', neviem, kde sa nachádza zadok Európy. Ťažkosť je v tom, že my máme za sebou stigmú RVHP a Ruska, kde ten zadok bol. Stačilo ísť do Moskvy a vliezť doň. Ale tu nie je žiadny.

To je základný problém českého termínu 'eurohujer', že on musí mať nejaký zadok, do ktorého by mohol vliezť. Ale európsky zadok neexistuje. Tým pádom neexistuje ani on. A ak áno, ide o nedôležité postavičky, keďže nemajú kam vliezť.

Čo sa týka eurofederalistov, tí existujú, sám som jedným z nich. Takí ľudia cítia, že súčasná forma Európskej únie je zlá. A ja to veľmi silno pociťujem. Tento pohľad jednoznačne zdieľam s euroskeptikmi. Eurofederalisti k tomu ale dodávajú, aká silná by federácia mala byť a koľko kompetencií by mala mať. Znamená to tiež presvedčenie vytvoriť v Európe vládu alebo niečo, čo by ju pripomínalo, pretože to tu dnes chýba. Euroskeptici tvrdia opak, poďme sa vrátiť k národným štátom, do čerta s nejakou Európou, vybudujeme znovu hranice a colnice.

Milan Hloušek

- narodil som sa 9.11.1978 v Krasliciach, kde som vyrástol a stále žijem. Vyštudoval som Obchodnú akadémiu v Chodove. Od roku 2004 pracujem ako novinár pre Sokolovský denník, v súčasnosti ako šéfredaktor.

Sokolovský denník, 21.2. 2013, page 3

6. Najlepšia fotografia

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Silák s dieťaťom



„Paľuki“ nr 32/2011 s. 1 - 11.08.2011

7. Medzinárodná vyšehradská cena

PETR KRŇÁVEK

Otvorenie hraníc oceňujú obyvatelia pohraničných oblastí aj po piatich rokoch

Okres Jeseník. Na križovatke ciest stojí krčma, pri neďalekom potôčiku si okoloidúci môžu posediť na lavičkách a o kúsok ďalej leží malé námestie s autobusovou zastávkou. Na prvý pohľad dedinka ako každá iná, nebyť štátnej hranice, ktorá prechádza jej stredom a rozdeľuje ju na dve časti. Avšak pomyselná čiara, ktorá od seba oddeľuje Velké Kunětic v českom okrese Jeseník a Sławniowice v okrese Głuchołazy, stratila význam, keď sa Česká republika, rovnako ako Poľsko, stali súčasťou schengenského priestoru. A ako si obyvatelia pohraničnej oblasti nažívajú po piatich rokoch?

„Keď som bol malý, nebola hranica na terajšom mieste, ale o čosi vyššie a bolo treba preliezať oplotenie. Strážili ju naši a poľskí vojaci, postavili plot a my sme cezeň prechádzali. Potom asi raz za dva týždne hra-

nicu otvorili a mohli sme prejsť do Poľska. Robievali to aj preto, že väčšina Poliakov k nám chodievala v nedeľu do kostola,“ rozpomína sa pán Michal Malik z Velkých Kunětic.

Ešte pred piatimi rokmi bývala na colnici pohraničná stráž. Podľa oficiálnych nariadení sa každý, kto prekročil hranicu, musel vrátiť na domáce územie do večera do desiatej. Pri tomto opatrení narážali obyvatelia Kunětic a Głuchołazov na problém vždy, keď dediny organizovali spoločné podujatia.

„Raz som napríklad zažil, ako poľskí vojaci čakali na ľudí, posadili ich do áut a odviezli do Nysy alebo Głuchołazov . Bláznovstvo. Je skvelé, že poľská pohraničná polícia už počas kultúrnych podujatí nečaká na svojich občanov,“ opisuje Jiří Neumann, primátor Velkých Kunětic, vývoj, ktorý Schengen priniesol.

Velké Kunědice a Sławniowice tvorili pôvodne jednu dedinu. Vďaka každoročným spoločným akciám, ktoré sa konajú striedavo na českej a poľskej strane, sa obyvatelia oboch dedín opäť zblížujú.

„Vďaka týmto stretnutiam vznikajú nové priateľstvá medzi ľuďmi od nás a obyvateľmi Sławniowic a Burgrabíc. Keďže Poliaci nemajú svoju vlastnú farnosť, chodia do kostola k nám. Potom sa zastavia u nových známych, ktorých tam stretli a nemusia myslieť na pomyselnú hranicu, ktorú musia najneskôr do desiatej prekročiť“ vraví Neumann.

Po otvorení hraníc narástol na druhej strane počet ľuďmi obľúbených bánd. Miznúť začali napríklad benzín a nafta z nádrží českých áut. Keď polícia chytila vinníkov, vysvitlo, že išlo o Poliakov. „Toto je síce nevýhoda, ale výhody stále prevyšujú,“ dodáva primátor.

Česi zas chodia do Poľska najmä na nákupy, na potraviny a lacnejší benzín. „Je to super, vyhovuje nám, že môžeme cestovať kam chceme, či už na nákupy alebo za kultúrou. Raz za mesiac vždy skočíme do Poľska,“ hovorí Sváťa Novotný zo Supíkovíc. Poliaci dodávajú: „Chodí k nám nakupovať, lebo máme lacnejšie mäso a lepšiu zeleninu.“ „A samozrejme alkohol,“ žartuje jeden z nich.

Poliaci trávajú v Česku radi voľný čas. Počas poľských prázdnin majú Zlaté Hory hneď viac návštevníkov, či už na miestnej vyhliadkovej veži alebo v lyžiarskom stredisku..

„Poliaci milujú turistiku. Väčšina návštevníkov k nám chodí práve z Poľska. Podľa mňa turizmu otvorenie hraníc veľmi pomohlo,“ hodnotí situáciu Milan Rác, primátor mesta Zlaté Hory.

„Poľských turistov prichádza najviac v zime, počas lyžiarskej sezóny. Doobedia trávajú na zjazdovkách, poobedia v reštauráciach.“ vraví zástupca okresu Libor Halas.

Otvorenie hraníc síce oceňujú takmer všetci, ale primátor Zlatých Hor napríklad priznáva, že očakávania boli spočiatku predsalené o čosi väčšie. Hospodársky rozvoj českej pohraničnej oblasti pravdepodobne spomaľuje aj fakt, že ani tesne za hranicami nie je hospodárska situácia najlepšia. Napríklad v krčme vo Veľkých Kunědiciach, len pár metrov od hranice, tvoria poľskí hostia sotva desatinu z počtu návštevníkov.

„Poliakov k nám chodí stále menej, kedysi ich tu bývalo viac. Veľa z nich totiž chodí za prácou do sveta. Starí zákazníci si síce vždy zídu na pivo, ale mladší sú vo svete a zastavia sa len raz, dva razy do roka,“ konštatuje majiteľka podniku, Romana Babčáková.

Niekoľko Poliakov však v Čechách aj pracuje. „Keď idem ráno do práce, vždy okolo mňa prejdú tri alebo štyri poľské autá. Ale netuším, kde presne robia,“ vraví starosta Veľkých Kunětic, Jiří Neumann.

„Poliaci si v Zlatých Horách otvorili zelovoc a holičstvo, na základnej škole u nás učí učiteľka z Głuchołazow,“ vysvetľuje situáciu v meste primátor, Milan Rác.

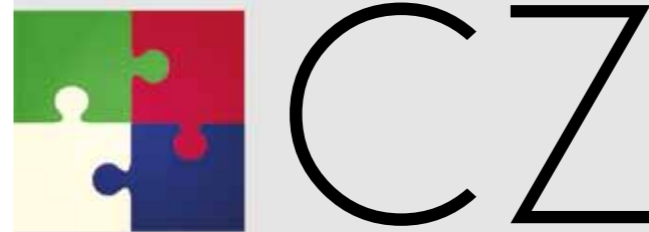
„Pôvodne som pracovala za hranicou v Głuchołazoch. Mala som tam mnohých stálych zákazníkov odtiaľto a keď mi susedka povedala, že je tu voľné pracovné miesto, prišla som to to sem vyskúšať,“ vysvetľuje kadernička Katarzyna Madera dôvody, prečo sa rozhodla pracovať v Zlatých Horách.

V meste na úpätí Jeseníkov robí už desať mesiacov. Ako sa jej tu páči? „Prídu aj lepšie, aj horšie dni. Ale

nestažujem si,“ nestráca sympatická podnikateľka nádej.

Petr Krňávek sa narodil 17. júla 1986. Vyštudoval politológiu a žurnalistiku na Fakulte sociálnych štúdií Masarykovej univerzity v Brne. Už päť rokov píše pre Šumperský a jesenícký denník, z toho tri roky ako externý redaktor pre kultúru a dva roky ako interný redaktor denných správ. V súčasnosti informuje najmä o udalostiach z okresu Jeseník a od začiatku roku 2013 aj zo severnej časti Šumperku.

http://sumpersky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/otvorení-hranic-si-lide-spis-pochvaluji-i-po-peti-letech-20130104.html ;
tlačná verzia: **Sumperský a jesenícký denník, 7. januára 2013, strany 1 a 3**



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1. Místní politika a instituce

FILIP TITLBACH

Ředitel školy musel vysvětlovat okolnosti přednášky

Přednáška na téma komunismus, na které den před výročím 17. listopadu na půdě Integrované střední školy technické a ekonomické (ISŠTE) v Sokolově promluvil publicista Tomáš Kábrt, vyvolala pozdvižení v politických kruzích. Začal se o ni zajímat lídr krajských komunistů Jaroslav Borka.

Ten chtěl například vědět, proč nebyl pozván někdo, kdo tehdejší dobu prožíval pozitivně. „Mohl to být někdo ze starší generace, kdo zastával nějakou funkci a v té době normálně fungoval,“ upřesnil Borka.

Vysvětlení požadoval po řediteli ISŠTE Sokolov Pavlu Janusovi. „Zřizovatel školy, tedy Karlovarský kraj, vnesl dotaz, na jakém základě byla beseda pořádána. Odpověděl jsem, že se jednalo o celorepublikovou akci, která byla zařazena v rámci výuky občanské nauky v tématech 'komunistický režim a jeho proměny

v 50. a 60. letech, rok 1968, období normalizace a listopad 1989,“ uvedl Janus.

Borka však tvrdí, že nikoho o žádné oficiální stanovisko nežádal. „Byl to můj osobní zájem. Sleduji vývoj a počínání pánů učitelů v této otázce a jsem příznivcem toho, aby žáci a studenti měli možnost debatovat o těchto problémech nejen se stranou, která si myslí, že má právo na výklad všeho,“ prohlásil náměstek hejtmána. „O přednášce pana Tomáše Kábrta na ISŠTE Sokolov k tématu 17. listopadu jsem si přečetl článek v tisku a zajímal jsem se o to, zda se akce zúčastnili ještě další hosté,“ uvedl.

Podle něj měl být studentům umožněn i druhý pohled na vývoj historických událostí. „Máme v regionu kromě pana Kábrta další osobnosti, které mají jiné

zkušenosti s tehdejší dění i náladou ve společnosti," obhajuje svůj čin lídr krajských komunistů.

Na otázku, zda se jedná o jeho obvyklý postup, odpověděl Jaroslav Borka, že se o besedy na školách zajímá již delší dobu. „Například jednomu z kantorů třeboňského gymnázia jsem doporučil, aby mezi žáky pozval sociologa Jana Kellera, který píše pro Právo a je levicově orientován," sdělil Borka. „Domnívám se, že na školách převažuje výklad pravicové politiky. Existuje ale také něco jiného. Vyjádření pana Kábrta mi připadalo laciné," dodal.

Totalitní režim, kdy byla u moci tehdejší KSČ, náměstek nezavrhuje. „Ta doba měla řadu negativ, ale také spoustu pozitiv," doplnil.

Na školách by se však podle ministerstva školství měli pedagogové komunismem zabývat důkladněji. „Z ministerstva jsme dostali pokyn, abychom jako pedagogové vysvětlovali a objasňovali negativa totalitních režimů 20. století, tedy včetně komunismu," vysvětluje Daniela Synáčková, která na ISŠTE učí humanitní předměty.

Studentům byl před besedou promítán snímek České děti, který ukazuje příběhy mladých lidí, kteří se vzeprěli tehdejšímu politickému aparátu. „Rozhodla jsem se však na základě podnětu pana Borky, že jej mezi studenty pozvu také, aby mohl k promítanému filmu rovněž vyjádřit svůj názor," dodala Synáčková.

Podle Tomáše Kábrta, který byl za minulého režimu několikrát vězněn a pronásledován, je potřeba obdobné akce pořádat častěji. „Již řadu let přijímám pozvání středních škol v našem kraji na besedy k výročí

demokratické revoluce roku 1989. Studenty zajímá na příkladech z našeho kraje, jak konkrétně komunistický režim šikanoval mladé lidi a proč se proti němu vzbouřili."

Tento rok podle Kábrta začal poprvé Karlovarský kraj jako zřizovatel středních škol do besed direktivně zasahovat. „Zjevně to souvisí s obsazováním funkcí v krajské samosprávě extremisty vyznávajícími ideologií komunismu, který je podle zákonů naší země 'zločinný, nelegitimní a zavrženíhodný'. Tento návrat ideologické cenzury veřejného vzdělávání jednou politickou stranou je nejlepším potvrzením potřeby ještě mnohem širší demokratické osvěty na školách o problematice extremismu a totality," zdůraznil Kábrt.

Většina studentů odměnila Tomáše Kábrta potleskem, jiní si stěžovali, že byl příliš jednostranný. „Přednáška mě neovlivnila ani nepohoršila, byla to pro mě spíše ztráta času. Myslím si, že měl být pozván někdo, kdo by ukázal i lepší stranu komunismu. Pan Kábrt nám například řekl, že mu komunisté prohledávali byt. Od našich rodičů jsme nikdy takovou informaci neslyšeli. A navíc si myslím, že nikdo neprohledává byt bezdůvodně, musel se přeci něčím provinít," promluvila za nespokojené studenty Kateřina Sejková.

Totožná přednáška proběhla později také na sokolovském gymnáziu. Tam se setkala s pozitivním ohlaselem. „Mně se beseda líbila. Byla nesmírně zajímavá, a to zejména díky stylu projevu pana Kábrta. Nic nebylo odvykládáno odborně, většinou se jednalo o zážitky doplněné dobovými fotografiemi v prezentaci. Polistopadoví mladí lidé by si měli vytvořit pohled na totalitní režim zejména na základě zkušeností lidí,

kteří byli za minulého režimu nevině vězněni a pronásledováni," myslí si student sokolovského gymnázia Luděk Brda.

Besedu pořádala ISŠTE Sokolov v rámci projektu Příběhy bezpráví, který organizuje společnost Člověk v tísni. Ta se totiž domnívá, že se na školách kantorů z časových důvodů nebo nedostatku vhodných učeb-

ních materiálů dostatečně nevěnují poválečnému období naší země. „Jsme přesvědčeni, že by se na totalitní minulost naší země nemělo zapomínat, a proto od roku 2005 realizujeme projekt Příběhy bezpráví, který zahrnuje řadu aktivit, které se vztahují právě k moderním československým dějinám," píše se na webových stránkách projektu.

Filip Titlbach

Externí redaktor Sokolovského deníku, student žurnalistiky na Filozofické fakultě Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci a jeden z autorů lokálního zpravodajského portálu Domorodci.cz.

Sokolovský deník, 11. prosince 2012, 1. a 5. strana

2. Místní ekonomika

ROMAN WOLEK

Šokování levnou elektřinou

„Když jsem podepisovala smlouvu, říkali mi, že jsem se konečně dočkala“

80 ti letá Barbara Mackowiak se cítí podvedená představitelem Energetického centra („Energetyczne centrum“), firmy z Radoma, která nabízí smlouvy na údajně levnější elektřinu. Když dostala poprvé složenku, ukázalo se, že kromě služby musí zaplatit také za balíček pojištění Energie pro zdraví („Energia na zdrowie“). Někdo to umístil do smlouvy. Nikdo z firmy se nechtěl vyjádřit k metodám, které firma pro získávání nových klientů používá.

BYLI TAK MILÍ

Barbara Mackowiak žije se svým 55 ti letým synem Marianem. 12. října 2011 odpoledne zakleпали na její dveře v Trzemesznu dva třicetiletí muži. Řekli, že jsou z elektrárny, a že by mohla platit mnohem méně za

elektřinu. 80ti letá paní byla potěšená a pozvala je dál. Požádali ji, aby jim ukázala poslední účty za elektřinu a občanku. Brzy poté začal jeden z nich sepisovat smlouvu, díky níž měla obyvatelka Trzemeszna ušetřit peníze za elektřinu, alespoň o tom byla ujišťována.

„Byli tak milí. Říkali, že jsem se konečně dočkala“, řekla Barbara Mackowiak novinám „Paluki“. Proto podepsala smlouvu, kterou jí předložili. Avšak radost ji přešla v únoru 2012, když dostala první složenku.

„Byla jsem zoufalá. Když jsem to uviděla, musela jsem se posadit. Točila se mi hlava a musela jsem říct synovi, aby mi přinesl vodu“, vzpomíná na tu chvíli obyvatelka Trzemeszna. Do té doby platila za elektřinu každé dva měsíce okolo 100 PLN. Podle nové složenky, kterou dostala od firmy, s níž podepsala smlouvu v říjnu, měla v únoru zaplatit 237.94 PLN. Firma také

přiložila informaci, že bude muset zaplatit 231.84 PLN v březnu a 226.70 PLN v květnu.

NIC NEZMÍNILI O POJIŠTĚNÍ

Teprve potom, co 80 ti letá paní dostala dopis, si pořádně přečetla smlouvu, jíž podepsala. Vypadá to, že obsahovala pětiletou smlouvu s Energetickým centrem z Radoma, které se zavazovalo k dodávání elektřiny. Představitel firmy zatrhl ve smlouvě rovněž bod, jímž si obyvatelka Trzemeszna dodatečně ještě objednává balíček pojištění „Energie pro zdraví“, který jí údajně opravňuje k 10% slevě na léky, odbornou soukromou péči, včetně návštěvy doktora nebo zdravotní sestry doma v případě nemoci a nemocniční balíček.

Balíček pojištění je právě největší položkou, kterou má Barbara Mackowiak zaplatit. Na základě první složky, kterou dostala od Energetického centra, činí platba za elektřinu 69.94 PLN, zatímco pojištění činí 168 PLN. Dohromady to dělá 237 PLN. Platí tedy mnohem více než dosud. Pro 80ti letou paní jde o značnou částku, protože dostává měsíční důchod 874 PLN a kolem 200 PLN z toho utratí za léky.

Obyvatelka Trzemeszna vnesla proti firmě z Radoma stížnost. Prohlašuje, že představitel firmy, který ji navštívil v říjnu, nezmínil nic o pojištění a dalších částkách, které se mají platit. Během předávání smlouvy ji jen ujišťoval o tom, že bude platit méně za elektřinu.

Navíc smlouva zahrnuje článek, podle něhož podepisující osoba potvrzuje, že byla informována o tom, že bude přijímat odděleně složku za elektřinu od fir-

my Energetické centrum a že dodavatel bude vystavovat také složenku s poplatky za distribuci elektřiny.

MUSÍ TO BÝT ZVEŘEJNĚNO

Barbora Mackowiak se v rozčilení svěřila svému obvodnímu doktorovi Edwardovi Zaleskému z místní polikliniky.

„Mělo by se o tom napsat, aby nebylo více podvedených lidí“, říká Edward Zaleski. Je také překvapený tím, jak je možné, že by jeho pacient mohl kupovat levnější léky, když nové předpisy zavazují farmaceuty k tomu, aby nemohli dávat žádné slevy. Také se pozastavuje nad tím, jak bude moct firma z Radoma zajistit zdarma lékařskou péči pro 80 ti letou paní. Lékař z Trzemeszna také podvedené paní navrhl, aby poslala firmě okamžitě zrušení smlouvy. Pomohl jí s napsáním dopisu. Nicméně není jasné, jestli dopis něčemu pomůže, protože ve smlouvě je napsané, že je možné odstoupit od smlouvy během 14ti dnů od jejího podpisu. Znamená to tedy, že čas už vypršel. Barbara Mackowiak zaplatila první složku na 237 PLN, ale současně informovala o svém případě pobočku Zákaznické federace v Hnězdě.

ODMÍTAJÍ MLUVIT

Snažili jsme se spojit s představitel firmy a mluvit s ním o metodách, které Energetické centrum používá. Ale našli jsme jen číslo na horkou linku na internetové straně. Když jsme tam zavolali, zaměstnankyně nám řekla, že nemůže odpovídat na otázky, protože jsme s firmou nepodepsali žádnou smlouvu.

Také řekla, že není oprávněna nám dát telefon na nikoho z manažerů nebo jiných zaměstnanců, s nimiž bychom o případu mohli mluvit.

Ve smlouvě, jíž obyvatelka Trzemeszna podepsala, je uvedené jméno představitele firmy, který ji s ní podepisoval, jedná se o Patryka Szysku. Je na něho uvedený i kontakt. Když jsme se mu ale pokusili zavolat, muž, který odpověděl, řekl, že se jmenuje Ostrowski, a že Patryk Szyszka už není zaměstnancem firmy. Muž s námi nechtěl mluvit o metodách, jež firma používá.

Rovněž nám odmítl dát kontakt na kohokoli z manažerů firmy.

Barbara Mackowiak říká jasně, že bude dále bojovat za zrušení smlouvy s Energetickým centrem. „Budu bojovat, protože těch 874 PLN, které dostávám, mám na zaplacení všech svých výdajů. Přiznám se, že jsem dokonce přemýšlela o sebevraždě, protože opravdu nemám 200 PLN, abych jim mohla zaplatit,“ říká obyvatelka Trzemeszna.

O případu Vás budeme informovat.

Roman Wolek

– reportér místního týdeníku „Pałuki i Ziemia Mogilenska“, 88 – 300 Mogilno, Rynek 15
„Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska“ nr 9/2012 (01.03.2012 r.)

3. Lokální společenské problémy, včetně problémů, s nimiž se potýkají menšiny a marginalizované skupiny

MALGORZATA LICHECKA

Dárek Darji

Krabice. Tucty barevných kartónů seřazených od těch prvních, ještě neohrabaných, k těm posledním, bezchybným. Daria se učí vázat knihy. Deset let statečně bojuje o zdraví.

Dárek Darji

Na fotografii se koupou dvě usměvavé dívky. Dům je plný fotografií. Můžete se na ně dívat a nic neříkat. Čas pomáhá rodině vyrovnat se se ztrátou, přemístit ji do jiné paměti a přizpůsobit se. Odnáší s sebou událost, která paralyzuje jejich srdce a mysl. Tehdy, v roce 2003, rodina jela někam autem. Všechno se stalo hrozně rychle. Diana, starší sestra Darji, zemřela na vážné poranění hlavy po příjezdu do nemocnice. Darja bojuje o zdraví dosud.

Stojíš u nemocniční postele a nic nevíš

Velké krvácení v pravé hemisféře, vražedný otok mozku, zmizení rozdílu mezi šedou a bílou mozkovou hmotou, četné zlomeniny žeber, klíční kosti a pánve. Darja byla zachráněna během hodiny po nehodě tím, že jí odebrali velký kus lebky. Doktorů popsal její případ jako „nepříliš nadějný“. Strávila tři týdny ve vyvolaném komatu na jednotce intenzivní péče. Čtyři měsíce nosila trubičku na tracheotomii. Osm měsíců ji její matka, Izabela Szastaj, musela krmit krmicí trubičkou. Dívka nemohla sama polykat nebo zavřít ústa. Nemohla mluvit, hýbat se nebo jíst. Bylo nemožné s ní komunikovat. Čím strašnější slova od doktorů slyšela, tím víc byla Izabela přesvědčená, že jsou nepravdivá. Rodině bylo například řečeno, aby zapomněli o tom,

že by Darju ještě někdy slyšeli mluvit. Brzy po nehodě se Izabela pustila do vyčerpávající práce, trávila celé dny a noci u nemocniční postele. A když Darja opustila nemocnici, změnila svůj byt na rehabilitační místnost s velkou postelí uprostřed. Neví, jestli to bylo kvůli tomu, aby dokázala lékařům, že se mylili, anebo proto, že se tak chtěla bránit tomu, co od nich slyšela. Izabela nevěděla, jak začít s tou prokletou rehabilitací. V nemocnici jí ukázali pár základních cvičení, jak se ukázalo, dost špatných, které k ničemu nebyly. Proto začala vymýšlet různé sestavy sama instinktivně. Krok za krokem, pohyb za pohybem. Nejdřív jeden palec a hodiny cvičení, potom další části těla. Znovu a znovu. Později se dozvěděla, že „jen“ rozpohybovala Darjiny klouby a jestli nepůjde o každodenně opakovanou činnost, nemá vůbec smysl, aby se jí poškozený mozek učil. Po desíti měsících cvičení Darja začala hýbat pravou částí těla. A pak se stal další zázrak.

Anděl Lucjan

„Moje metoda na Darjину rehabilitaci byla utopická. Teď tomu rozumím. Lucjan Lipok mi tomu pomohl porozumět. Je to anděl. Člověk s posláním. Skvělý fyzioterapeuta a krásný člověk. Pracovali jsme s ním tři roky. Stavěl před nás i před sebou další překážky. Vlastně je to on, kdo postavil Darju zpátky na nohy. Doslova. Když jsme se konečně rozloučili, mohla sama chodit a mluvit.“

Velká písmena ve vzduchu

Dnes mluví Darja svým tempem. Pomalu, ale jasně. Rok po nehodě, když znovu získala kontrolu nad

pravou částí těla, začala psát pravou rukou velká písmena do vzduchu. Rukou, která se už nikdy neměla hýbat. Její psaní bylo chaotické, ale Izabela věděla, že se nesmí vzdávat, že vyčerpávající cvičení mají smysl. Protože poničený mozek je schopen reagovat a pamatovat si věci svým vlastním jedinečným způsobem. Nejlepší bylo slyšet o zázraku od doktorů, kteří nejdřív neviděli žádnou šanci na Darjino uzdravení. Izabela chodila s Darjou se do nemocnice často jen ukázat. Nemohly si to odpustit. Námahavé bylo naučit se mluvit. Daria se to naučila u neurologopeda v Adaptačním a rehabilitačním centru v Glivicích. Začala s.. učením se pít tak, aby mohla pohybovat rty. Od jezení a pití k mluvení. Od hrnku s hubičkou k normálnímu. Kousání, žvýkání, přemístování jídla z jedné strany úst do druhé. A nakonec, písmena. První bylo „A“. Když se pokoušela říct „banán“ (polsky se řekne banán se dvěma A), Daria málem omdlela úsilím. Izabela s fyzioterapeutou ji zachraňovali čokoládou.

Pět let námahavé práce

„Daria udělá všechno, co jí ukážeš. Je mimořádně poslušná a neprotestuje ani proti těm nejnamáhavějším cvičením. Naprosto mi důvěřuje. Samozřejmě byly chvíle, kdy byla k smrti unavená a plakala bolestí. Cvičili jsme každý den od 6 ráno do 11 večer. Měla jsem plán a dělala jsem všechno pro to, abychom jeli podle něho na čas. Jejím prvním samostatným pohybem bylo mávnutí rukou, jako když se ukazuje „papá“. Cvičili jsme potom s levou rukou a Darja vydávala celou dobu neartikulované zvuky. Ignorovala jsem je, ale zároveň jsem slyšela „olí“ „olí“ čím víc jasněji. Nakonec jsem si uvědomila, že to znamená „bolí“, „bolí“

a že Darja protestovala. Křičela jsem, „Darjo, ty mluvíš!“. Tekly mi slzy a volala jsem okamžitě manželovi. I když byl daleko od domu, okamžitě přijel. Ale Daria už nic dál neřekla. Promluvila zase po dvou dnech.

Když mluvím se Stašem, zpívám

Izabela nemohla od Darji ani na krok a obě tak nemohly normálně žít. Proto se objevil Staš, mladší bratr, a stal se součástí terapie. Izabela teď věnuje plnou pozornost jemu a Daria si užívá privilegií starší sestry. Cítí se s ním skvěle. Mluví skvěle, protože se v jeho společnosti nestydí. Také se naučila organizovat si vlastní čas. Studuje ve škole ve Wojtowě Wsi. Sama se dokáže převléknout (zabere to spoustu času, takže přijíždějí dříve). Rozhoduje se sama o některých jednoduchých věcech, například, když je jí zima, bere si svetr (jednou byla promrzlá, protože její poškozený mozek to nezaznamenal). Večer Darja surfuje po internetu a čte noviny, časopisy a poslední dobou také atlasy. Miluje je. Začalo to katalogy cestovních kanceláří, které byly náhodou doma. Cestuje s těmi katalogy, hledá zajímavé informace na internetu a dělá si poznámky do speciálního sešitu.

Stroj naděje

Izabela ho uviděla před třemi lety na lékařské show. Stochastická rezonance dává mimořádné výsled-

ky. Má samé výhody, kromě ceny, stojí 65 000 PLN. Izabela pustila záznam s prezentací na několika klinikách a v lékařských centrech, aby je přesvědčila, že má cenu přístroj koupit. Mohl by pomoci i jiným pacientům. Strávila rok navštěvováním různých institucí, ale nikdo rezonanci nechtěl, protože je příliš drahá.

Hledala ji někde blízko a nakonec ji našla v Zakopaném. Je možné sem přijít na cvičení během dne a pak se vrátit domů. Nic jiného nenabízejí. Izabela se nakonec domluvila s majitelkou, aby jí přístroj půjčila. Souhlasila a ani za to nechtěla peníze. Tak si mohla rezonanci doma nechat na dva měsíce. „Rok a půl jsem měla potíže s našetřením peněz. Kvůli výdajům v těhotenství a dalším po narození Staše je těžké cokoli odložit stranou. Prostředky, které jsem přes rok nashromáždila, jsou menší než naše výdaje, a proto se naše úspory z „lepších“ časů na účtu fundace ztenčují. Jsem zoufalá, protože čas utíká. Darja roste. Je jí 21, její šance je teď a já jsem pořád ještě nesehnala dost peněz. Udělala velký pokrok, v chůzi, fyzicky i mentálně. Od té doby, co jsem viděla show, přemýšlím pořád jen o tom, co by bylo, kdyby si Darja mohla přístrojem pomoci, no a také o tom, jak sehnat peníze“, Izabela doufá, že pomoc přijde. Spolu s Darjou toho strašně moc dosáhly, ačkoliv se před devíti lety zdálo, že jejich život skončil.

Malgorzata Lichecka

- politoložka, novinářka, studovala na Slezské univerzitě v Katowicích, 18 let pracuje v „Nowiny Gliwickie“, je odpovědná za kulturní a sociální tematiku

„Nowiny Gliwickie“, 19.12.2012 (nr 51), str. 17

4. Místní historie, kultura a dědictví

KLARA SEINHAUSER

Ze vzpomínek vyhnaných

Už je tu druhá generace, která vyrostla po vysídlení. Smutné období ale pořád zůstává hořkým místem. Zvláště hodiny a minuty odjezdu se staly nedílnou částí paměti.

Antal Dexhammer si to pamatuje takto: „Můj táta byl válečným zajatcem, můj dědeček byl na italské frontě, z níž ho propustili domů po krátkém zajetí. Tak se stal jediným mužem, který držel rodinu pohromadě během vysídlení. Odjeli jsme, vyhnáni z našeho domova, z naší vlasti: Dědeček Peter a babička Ann vzali každý ranec na ramena, zatímco moje máma nesla mě - bylo mi 1,5. Všichni byli nahnáni do dobytčích vagónů. Nikdo se nestaral o to, jak nám je, jen bychom už odjeli. Bylo stěží dost místa na to si lehnout, a potřeby jsme museli taky vykonávat ve vagoně. Ve

vlaku jsme strávili skoro týden, než jsme se dostali do Německa.“

Ze vzpomínek Pála Deignera: „V červnu 1945, akorát na moje narozeniny, se můj táta vrátil ze zajetí, ale pořád se ještě musel schovávat až do dne vysídlení, 19. ledna 1946. Toho dne policie a armáda obklíčily vesnici a nám řekli, že máme dvě hodiny na to, abychom si sbalili ty nejnnutnější věci, a pak jsme měli jít na nádraží. Každý si mohl vzít jen 50 kilogramů. Na cestě k nádraží jsme potkali několik přátel a příbuzných, s nimiž jsme se rozloučili. To bylo těžké loučení, protože nikdo z nás nevěděl, kam nás zavezou: do Německa nebo do Ruska. Přivítání moc laskavé nebylo. Někdo křičel: „Hej lidi, seberte prádlo ze šňůry, jdou maďarský cigáni.“

Museli jsme začít od začátku...



Ze vzpomínek Marie Boros: Naši sousedé na nás naléhali, abychom utekli před Rusy. Moje máma začala balit. První věc, kterou zabalila, byl kousek mýdla. Pak se rozhodla, že bez táty neodejdeme, i když jsme nevěděli, co se bude dít. Táta byl tehdy ještě v zajetí. Ale 19. ledna 1946 už jsme se nemohli rozhodovat vůbec, museli jsme odejít. Museli jsme se registrovat ve škole, kde jsme dostali další instrukce. Nákladní vagón čekal na nádraží několik dnů, než můj táta konečně přijel. Byl uvězněný na ulici Markó, ale zajatce tehdy brali na různé práce. Nějak se dověděl, že odvázejí ty v Budaors, a podařilo se mu utéct, i když tím riskoval život. Byli jsme znovu všichni spolu, ale za jakých podmínek!

Mohli jsme se dívat z vagónu jen malou škvírou. Viděli jsme Frankhegy, Kohegy, Odvas hegy, Torokurgrató, Huszonegyokros, všechna místa, co jsme dobře znali, zůstávala za námi...a pomalu jsme se čím dál víc vzdalovali od domova."

Teréz Kindtner byla ještě mladou dívkou, když ji spolu s rodiči a bratrem vysídlili.

„Než jsme odjeli, napsala jsem na dveře: Nad Budaorsem vanou různé větry, sbohem můj sladký starý domove. Přišel k nám soused a zeptal se, jestli bychom mu nedali tátovo kolo a mámin šicí stroj. Dali jsme mu je.

Nasedli jsme do druhého vagónu. Táta si s sebou vzal malý demizon vína. Když nabídl známému, ten řekl: - Jak můžeš nechat tak dobré víno doma? Mám malý soudek. Pojďme zpátky a vezmeme víc. A šli. Ale to už soused bral naše víno a dával si ho k sobě do sklepa.



Otec Évy János Prach Latosinszky zemřel v zajetí. Nasedla do šestého vlaku se svojí ovdovělou zoufalou matkou.

„Tehdy už rance nevážili. Ještě jsme mohli slyšet kostelní zvony z Budaorsu, když vlak s sebou trhnul a pomalu se rozjel. Na všechny padlo mlčení. Ženy se k sobě tiskly a začaly vzlykat, zatímco muži se odvrátili, aby nikdo nemohl vidět jejich slabost a smutek. Děti se na dospělé dívaly se strachem. Během cesty jsme se dělili o jídlo. Nemohli jsme se převléct a mýt několik dnů...

Ve chvíli vysídlení byla rodina Ágnes Koroknay už úplně vyčerpaná.

„2. února 1946 byl svátek, ten den jsme nastoupili do vlaku. Ještě jsme mohli slyšet kostelní zvony z Budaorsu. Dobře známý zvuk nám dával sbohem.

Bylo to vyzvánění, které nás volávalo na mši. Obvykle nám dávalo znamení během práce na poli, že je poledne, a taky nás upozorňovalo, když někdo umřel. Ještě dnes, když slyším zvonění, pamatuju si tu chvíli, kdy se s námi vlak rozjel z naší rodné vesnice.



Ebnerovi si mysleli, že v roce 1947 nebezpečí už minulo. Gyorgy Ebner byl jedním z nejbohatších vesničanů v Budaorsu. Před válkou byl starostou a bylo dobře známý svým promaďarským přesvědčením.

Jmenuji se **Klara STEINHAUSER**, jsem učitelkou v mateřské škole v penzi. Můj první článek byl publikován v místních novinách před 25ti lety. Píšu články na téma místní historie, pedagogiky a ochrany prostředí.

http://www.minalunk.hu/Budaors/hirek/6233/477/Az_eluzottek_emlekeibol

Avšak jednu srpnovou neděli přišli dva policisté a dva partyzáni. (Podle lidí v Budaorsu byli partizány hlavně komunisté, kteří byli oceněni za účast v odboji během války.)

Paní Maria Ebner Muller nyní žije v Leipzigu. Na minulost vzpomíná takto: „Musíte si zabalit za půl hodiny! nám bylo nařizeno. Nic už nám tehdy nemohlo pomoci. Ani dokument mého otce potvrzující vyjímku ani ministerský certifikát mého muže potvrzující, že je státním úředníkem. Jeden z policistů stál u mě, druhý u mé matky, a zírali na to, co balíme do pytlů, košů na prádlo a beden. Všechno bylo váženo na vahách mého otce. Jeden pytel nám nedovolili vzít s sebou. Přijel nákladák a vyrazili jsme na nádraží. Moji rodiče byli silní a nic na sobě nedávali znát, i když měli zlomená srdce..

Odjeli jsme z Budafoku za den a půl. 34 lidí v železničním vagóně, s šesti dětmi, mezi nimi naše 4 letá Gyurka a 11 měsíční chlapec Toni. Jeli jsme promáčením pomalu Československem. Když se vlak zastavil, sehnal můj manžel nějaké dříví, takže jsme mohli uvařit kmínovou polívku, aby měly děti něco teplého.

5. Vliv evropské integrace na místní komunity

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Pavel Poc: Česká euroskepse je smrtelná nemoc

Karlovarský kraj - V záplavě mylných informací a takzvaných zaručených zpráv se často topí česká veřejnost. A to zejména pokud se jedná o fámy týkající se Evropské unie. Často se k nim totiž prostřednictvím médií dostávají zavádějící zprávy, které k realitě mají hodně daleko. Pro některé euroskeptiky pak bývají impulsem, aby se pustili do ostré kritiky evropského systému za použití nepodložených argumentů. A právě takové zkreslování faktů, které zbytečně vyvolává nejistotu u českých občanů, se nelíbí poslanci Evropského parlamentu Pavlu Pocovi (ČSSD/S&D). Aby šíření nejrůznějších fám zastavil, zavedl na svých internetových stránkách rubriku Euromýty. Zde se snaží vysvětlovat, jak je to opravdu s českou zabijačkou, marmeládami nebo se záležitostmi ohledně směrnice pro kadeřnictví. Redakce Sokolovského

deníku Pavla Poce oslovila, aby se ho na boj proti euromýtům zeptala a zjistila, jestli se řadí mezi eurofederalisty, euroskeptiky, nebo eurohujery.

Na svém webu máte rubriku Euromýty. Chtěl bych se zeptat, proč jste ji vůbec zavedl a zdali je skutečně potřeba tyto věci lidem vysvětlovat.

To je takové hobby naší kanceláře. Ta má kolem sebe mladé, šikovné lidi, kteří velice těžce nesou, že v České republice média hodně často používají nadsázku a přitom fakta jsou zcela někde jinde. Přebírají se totiž moc materiály z britských tabloidů, kde je euroskepse veliká. Pak se z toho vybírají jen nadpisy a text se často i do vymyslí. Rádi takové texty opravujeme.

Už z toho důvodu, že máme rádi pravdivé informace a nemáme rádi mýty. Druhý důvod je ten, že když lidé dostávají zkreslené informace, tak to vyvolává zbytečnou euroskepsi. Ano, Evropská unie má celou řadu chyb, potíží a problémů, se kterými je potřeba se nějakým způsobem vypořádat. Ale není potřeba vytvářet zbytečně nové.

Můžete připomenout nějaký euromýtus?

Byl to třeba problém okolo pomazánkového másla. To jsou klasické příklady, kdy se říká, proč se tím Evropská unie vůbec zabývá. Ta se tím ale nezabývá. Pomazánkové máslo je stížnost, kterou podal jeden stát na druhý, konkrétně Slovenská republika na Českou republiku. A jen zasvěcení vědí, že v době, kdy se definovaly definice, co je máslo a co není, tak naše republika trvala na tom, že máslo musí mít nějaké procento tuku, a Slováci s tím měli problém. No a tak nám to vrátili zpátky.

A co má dělat člověk, který se ve změní informací ztrácí a chtěl by vědět, co je pravda? Když třeba slyší z médií 'Brusel zakázal tohle, Brusel nařídil tohle'. Kam by se tedy měl občan obrátit, aby dostal relevantní odpověď?

To je hrozně těžká otázka, protože na ni neexistuje univerzální odpověď. Já v tomto případě lidem radím, srovnávejte. Ne na všech internetových serverech jsou informace stejné. Chtělo by se říci, běžte se podívat na německé servery nebo německé noviny, tam jsou většinou fakta nezkrácená. Ale to každý

udělat nemůže. Je mi totiž samozřejmě jasné, že ne každý vládne alespoň jedním cizím jazykem. Takže jediná šance je srovnávat a vybírat si ze serverů ty, které poskytují relevantní informace. Nebo je možnost obrátit se přímo na europoslance, poslat mu e-mail a zeptat se. My, jako kancelář, děláme jednou za čtrnáct dní takzvané poslanecké hodiny. To během hodiny čistého času sedím u internetu a odpovídám na otázky.

Povězte, co lidi nejvíce zajímá? Co chtěli v poslední době vysvětlit a co je trápí?

Spektrum dotazů je hodně široké. Obecně bych řekl, že lidem nejvíce leží na srdci taková ta nejistota. My jsme se totiž tady v Čechách posunuli do jakési zvláštní nejistoty. Čím je to generované, to já nevím. My Češi, jako populace, jsme takoví strašně nejistí, nevíme, co bude, a ničemu nedůvěřujeme. Ono to ale nemá žádné moc reálné opodstatnění. Lidé mají hlavně pochybnosti, jestli evropský projekt má budoucnost, jestli má smysl a zdali bude fungovat. A také zda má euro budoucnost. Pak se objevuje celá řada konkrétních problémů, ať už jsou to otázky na dotační možnosti nebo legislativní záležitosti. Poměrně dost lidí zajímá i téma ochrany zvířat. Když vypukla kauza s metanolem, tak se na mě obrátila celá řada lidí a ptali se, jestli se tím Evropský parlament zabývá a jaký k tomu zaujímá postoj.

Evropská unie dostala závěrem loňského roku Nobelovu cenu míru. Jak se na to díváte? Co to pro vás, pro Evropana, znamená?

Vnímám to jako připomínku, jako řečení važme si toho, že existuje instituce, která přes všechny animozity, přes všechno nepřátelství, přes všechno skrytý nacionalismus, přes všechny historické nenávisti, bojítky a ublíženosti dokáže dostat reprezentace státu k jednomu stolu a je tak strukturovaná, že nakonec je vždycky přiměje k nějaké dohodě. A díky tomu se v Evropě už víc než půl století neválčí.

Udělení Nobelovy ceny míru pro mě také znamená stimul nebo jakési povzbuzení v mé práci. Víte, být evropským politikem v euroskeptické zemi je fakt průšvih. To je buď pozice Dona Quijota anebo jakéhosi vábitele. A pak vám pořád říkají, vy jste parazit, který tady žije z daní. No, občas je to skutečně deprimující, ne ale vždycky.

Ještě to má další aspekt. Ten je ale malinko smutný. V době, kdy byla cena předávána, tak jsem byl zrovna na cestě mezi Bruselem a Českou republikou. Jak jsem projížděl Evropou, tak na každé čerpací stanici byla puštěná televize, kde se o tom mluvilo. Evropa nebyla zklamaná nebo skeptická, určitě ne. Většina, těch osmdesát procent evropských politiků, to vítala pozitivně. Objektivně nevím, jestli česká společnost k tomu byla jakoby většinově skeptická, nebo jestli to vítala. Ale mohu objektivně říci, že naši politici to odmítli většinově. Ale v Evropě tomu tak nebylo. Evropa tím docela žila. Tamní politika to obecně přijala s obrovským zadostiučiněním. I ti lidé z národních vlád členských států to chápali jako něco, co říká, děláte tu práci dobře. Ano, sice si tady někde možná nadáváme, ale nepereme se.

Několikrát jste zmínil euroskepsi. Jak byste definoval tu českou?

Česká euroskepse a izolacionismus jsou podle mě smrtelná nemoc. To je neřest, kterou si může dovolit možná Velká Británie. Protože má obrovskou ekonomiku a extrémně nadstandardní vazby na Spojené státy americké a stejný jazykový prostor. Ale desetimilionová Česká republika, vymezená mezi státy, které buď už mají euro, nebo ho hodně chtějí, si to jednoduše dovolit nemůže. My jsme v srdci Evropy a pro nás je to odmítání prostě smrtící nemoc.

Když si uvědomíte, jak se začínají odvíjet transportní infrastruktury, ať už to jsou silnice, dráhy, tak z toho dostanete psotník, stejně jak ho dostávám občas já. Protože ono nás to prostě pomalu začíná obcházet. Pak si někdo řekne, když oni jsou takoví euroskeptici, bůhví jestli jim třeba nerupne v hlavě a neřeknou, že v té Evropě nechtějí být. A když ti Poláci chtějí tolik v Evropě být, tak tedy pojďme tu dálnici raději udělat přes Polsko. Nebo tu hlavní transportní tepnu, a třeba i tu energetickou. A najednou máte pocit, že jestli to potrvá ještě chvíli, tak ta Evropa si řekne, čert s nimi. Kdybychom se nacházeli někde na periferii, tak dobře, ale my jsme v srdci Evropy. My odsud nikam neodejdeme, my tady žít budeme. A izolovat se, když jsme v prostředku, je podle mého názoru strašně špatně.

Česká společnost se začíná stále více rozdělovat na takzvané euroskeptiky, eurofederalisty a eurohujery. Myslíte si, že je to dobře, když se budeme tímto způsobem škatulkovat?

To je opravdu dobrá otázka. Škatulkování je nám hodně vlastní. My v Česku to velice rádi děláme, říkáme,

ti jsou oranžoví a ti zase rudí. Já tohle škatulkování ale nemám rád. V první řadě nevím, co by měl být eurohujer. Já to nevím. Je to prý někdo, kdo leze Evropě do zadku. Jenže problém je, že i kdybych si říkal, tak dobře, pojďme najít ty eurohujery, tak já v Evropě neumím najít ten zadek. Ta potíž je, že my máme za sebou stigma RVHP a Ruska, kde ten zadek byl. Tam stačilo zajet do Moskvy a do toho zadku zalézt. Tady ale žádný není. To je základní problém českého termínu eurohujer, on totiž ten Hujer musí někde mít ten zadek, do kterého leze. Ale ten evropský zadek neexistuje. Tudíž žádní eurohujeré nejsou. A pokud ano, tak to jsou zbytečné figury, protože nemají kam vlézt.

Co se týče eurofederalistů, tak ti existují, jsem to například já. Takoví lidé mají pocit, že současná podoba Evropské unie je špatná. A ten já mám. Tento názor jednoznačně sdílím s euroskeptiky.

Eurofederalisté k tomu ale říkají, jak by federace měla být silná a kolik kompetencí by měla mít. Pořád to také znamená přesvědčení vytvořit v Evropě nějakou vládu, nebo něco, co by se té vládě podobalo, protože to tady dnes chybí. Euroskeptici naopak prohlašují, pojďme se vrátit zpět do národních států, čert s nějakou Evropou, uděláme opět hranice a postavíme celnice.

Milan Hloušek

- I was born on 9. 11. 1978 in Kraslice, where I grew up and still live. I studied Business Academy in Chodov. Since 2004 working as a journalist for newspaper Sokolovský deník. Currently as the head editor

Sokolovský deník, 21.2. 2013, page 3

6. Nejlepší fotografie z místního tisku

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Strongman



„Pałuki” nr 32/2011 s. 1 - 11.08.2011

7. Visegrad Prize

PETR KRŇÁVEK

Otevření hranic si lidé spíš pochvalují. I po pěti letech

Jesenicko – Na křižovatce stojí hospoda, o kousek dál u potoka je posezení, za ním plácek a zastávka autobusu. Vypadá to jako centrum obyčejné vesnice. Jen kdyby uprostřed nevedla státní hranice, která jednu obec púlí na dvě.

Pomyslná linie, která rozděluje Velké Kunědice na Jesenicku a Sławniowice na Głuchołazsku, ztratila na významu před pěti lety. Tehdy Česká republika i Polsko vstoupily do Schengenského prostoru. Jak se lidem v pohraničí žije dnes?

„Jako malý si pamatuji, že hraniční přechod nebyl na dnešním místě. Byl o něco výš a lozilo se přes plot. Byli tam naši a polští policisté, rozdělali plot a chodilo se přes něj. Potom část plotu oddělali, jednou za čtrnáct dní to otevřeli a chodilo se do Polska. Bylo to

i kvůli tomu, že Poláci k nám většinou v neděli šli do kostela,“ vzpomíná Michal Malík z Velkých Kunětic.

Ještě před pěti lety stála u pohraniční křižovatky v Kuněticích unimobuňka, ve které sídlili pohraničníci. Kdo přešel hranici, musel se podle úředního nařízení vrátit na území svého státu do deseti hodin do večera. S tímto ustanovením se lidé z obou obcí potýkali například tehdy, když Kunědice a Sławniowice pořádaly společná setkání.

„Zažil jsem, že polští celníci čekali na své lidi, nakládali je do aut a vozili je do Nysy nebo do Głuchołaz. Bylo to něco šileného. Zásadní je, že už ve dvacet dva nula nula nečeká polská pohraniční policie na své občany, když tu děláme kulturní akce,“ popisuje výraznou změnu, kterou „Schengen“ přinesl, starosta Velkých Kunětic Jiří Neumann.

Velké Kunědice i Sławniowice byly původně jedna obec. Díky každoročním společným akcím, které se konají střídavě na českém a polském území, se lidé opět dávají dohromady.

„Díky těmto setkáním vznikla přátelství mezi našimi lidmi a obyvateli Sławniowic a Burgrabic. Polští občané sem chodí do kostela, protože oni kostel nemají. Při tom se staví za kamarády, s nimiž se spřátelili a už nemusí mít v hlavě myšlenku, že musí do dvaadvaceti hodin přejít tu pomyslnou čáru,“ poznamenal Neumann.

Po otevření hranic se na druhou stranu rozšířila působnost zlodějských band. Z nádrží českých aut například mizel benzín a nafta. Když policie pachatele chytila, ukázalo se, že jde o Poláky. „To je negativum, ale řekl bych, že klady to předčí,“ podotkl starosta.

Lidé z Čech jezdí do polského příhraničí především nakupovat potraviny, spotřební zboží, ale i levnější benzín. „Je to super, jsme s tím spokojeni. Můžeme volně cestovat, kde chceme, za nákupy, za kulturou. Jednou za měsíc se do Polska podíváme,“ říká Svata Novotný ze Supíkovic. „Chodí se tam do obchodu, protože je tam levnější maso. A pěkná zelenina,“ uvažují kolem stojící lidé. „A mají tam čistou kořalku,“ zavtipkuje jeden z nich.

Obyvatelé Polska zase jezdí do České republiky třeba trávit volný čas. Například ve Zlatých Horách poznají, kdy je v Polsku svátek. Na místní rozhledně nebo v lyžařském areálu totiž hned přibude návštěvníků.

„Poláci jsou velmi turisticky založení. Ať je to Biskupská kupa nebo lanová dráha, většinu návštěvníků tvoří Poláci. Myslím si, že cestovnímu ruchu to pomohlo

hodně,“ říká o otevření hranic starosta Zlatých Hor Milan Rác.

„Hlavně v zimních měsících jde evidentně vidět, že sem polští turisté jezdí lyžovat. Dopoledne tráví na sjezdovkách, odpoledne v našich restauracích. To, že jim pohyb není komplikován prohlídkou na hranicích, je určitě dobře,“ míní místostarosta Jeseníku Libor Halas.

I když si otevření hranic pochvalují téměř všichni, například starosta Zlatých Hor přiznává, že očekávání byla zpočátku poněkud větší. Třeba ekonomickému rozvoji českého příhraničí ale brání fakt, že ani v blízké cizině není ekonomická situace růžová. Například v hostinci ve Velkých Kuněticích, který leží jen pár metrů od „čáry“, tvoří hosté z Polska sotva desetinu návštěvníků.

„Poláků spíš ubývá, dřív jich chodilo víc. Protože hodně jezdí do světa pracovat. Starousedlíci chodí na své pivečko pořad, mladí pracují ve světě. Ukážou se jednou, dvakrát do roka,“ řekla hostinská Romana Babčáková.

Najdou se však Poláci, kteří jezdí do České republiky za zaměstnáním. „Každé ráno když jdu do práce, kolem mě projíždí tři, čtyři auta polských občanů, kteří sem jezdí za prací. Ale kam, to nevím,“ řekl starosta Velkých Kunětic Jiří Neumann.

„Máme ve Zlatých Horách prodejnu zeleniny a holičství, které otevřeli polští občané. Učitelka z Głuchołaz učí v naší základní umělecké škole,“ přiblížil situaci ve městě tamní starosta Milan Rác.

„Pracovala jsem za hranicí, v Głuchołazech. Měla jsem odsud dost zákazníků, které jsme znala. Soused mi

řekl, že je tu místo, tak jsem se sem přišla podívat,“ vysvětluje důvod, proč se rozhodla působit ve Zlatých Horách kadeřnice Katarzyna Madera.

Do města v podhůří Jeseníků přišla před deseti měsíci. Jak se jí tu daří? „Jsou lepší i horší dny. Ale nenaříkám si,“ neztrácí optimismus sympatická živnostnice.

Petr Krňávek

Narozen 17. 7. 1986. Absolvent politologie a žurnalistiky na Fakultě sociálních studií Masarykovy univerzity v Brně. V Šumperském a jesenickém deníku pracuji 5 let, z toho 3 roky externě (kultura), na plný úvazek 2 roky (zpravodajství). V současnosti zpravodajsky pokrývám území okresu Jeseník a od začátku roku 2013 také severní část okresu Šumperk.

http://sumpersky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/otevreni-hranic-si-lide-spis-pochvaluji-i-po-peti-letech-20130104.html ;
tištěná verze: **Sumperský a jesenický deník, 7. ledna 2013, strany 1 a 3**



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Helyi politika és intézmények

Helyi gazdaság

Helyi szociális problémák, beleértve a kisebbségek és a hátrányos helyzetű csoportok által generált problémákat

Lokális történelem, kultúra, örökség

Az Európai Integráció hatása a helyi közösségekre

A helyi újságok legjobb fényképe

A Visegrád Díj

1. Helyi politika és intézmények

FILIP TITLBACH

Az iskolaigazgató magyarázkodásra kényszerült az előadás körülményeivel kapcsolatban

Politikai körökben felzúdulást keltett az a kommunizmusról szóló előadás, amely november 17. évfordulójának előestéjén került megrendezésre a sokolovi Integrált Technikai és Gazdasági Szakközépiskolában (ISNTE) és ahol Tomán Kábrt rovatvezető újságíró tartott beszédet. A helyi kommunista párt vezető kádere, Jaroslav Borka érdeklődni kezdett.

Tudni akarta például, miért nem hívtak meg senkit, aki pozitívan élte meg azt a korszakot. „Lehetett volna valaki az idősebb generációból, aki valamilyen pozícióban volt akkoriban és normálisan dolgozott.” – állítja Borka.

Magyarázatot kért a sokolovi ISNTE igazgatójától, Pavel Janus úrtól. „Az iskolát alapító Karlovarský Régió felvetette azt a kérdést, hogy milyen alapon szervezték a vitát. Azt feleltem, hogy ez nemzeti esemény

volt, amely szerepel a társadalomtudomány-oktatásban. A tárgy neve „A kommunista korszak és annak átalakulása az 1950-es és 1960-as években, az 1968-as esztendő, a Normalizálódás Korszaka és 1989 novemberé” – jelentette ki Janus.

Mindazonáltal Borka vitatja, hogy senkitől nem kért hivatalos állásfoglalást. „Személyes érdekemben állt. Figyelemmel kísérem a tanárok fejlődését és viselkedését ezzel kapcsolatban és támogatom, hogy a diákoknak lehetőségük legyen megvitatni ezeket a problémákat, nemcsak azzal a párttal, amelynek – szerencsére – már nem áll módjában mindent értelmezni” – fejtette ki a helyettes pártvezető. „Olvas-tam egy újságcikket Tomán Kábrt úrnak a sokolovi ISNTE-ben november 17-ről tartott előadásáról és

kíváncsi voltam, vajon még többen látogatták-e az eseményt.” - állítja.

Szerinte a diákoknak meg kellene engedni, hogy eltérő véleményük legyen a történelmi események alakulásáról. „Ebben a régióban Kábrt úr mellett másoknak is van tapasztalatuk az aktuális eseményekkel és a társadalmi hangulattal kapcsolatban” - védi tettét a helyi kommunisták vezető kádere.

Arra a kérdésre, hogy ez bevett gyakorlata-e, Jaroslav Borka elmondta, hogy már régóta érdeklik az iskolai viták. „Például azt ajánlottam a Třeboňi Gimnázium egyik tanárának, hogy hívja meg a diákok közé Jan Kellert baloldali szociológust, aki a Právo c. lapnak ír.” - állítja Borka. „Meggyőződésem, hogy az iskolákban a helyes politikai értelmezés érvényesül. De van még valami. Kábrt úr állítását túl olcsónak találtam” - tette hozzá.

A helyettes pártvezető nem utasítja el a totalitárius rezsimit. „Annak a korszaknak sok negatívuma volt, de számos pozitívuma is” - fűzte hozzá.

Az Oktatási Minisztérium szerint az iskolai pedagógusoknak többet és mélyebben kell foglalkozniuk a kommunizmussal. „Az Oktatási Minisztérium utasított minket, hogy mi mint pedagógusok magyarázzuk el és tisztázzuk a huszadik század totalitárius rendszereinek - többek között a kommunizmusnak - a negatív aspektusait” - magyarázza Daniela Synáčová, aki humán tárgyakat tanít az ISNTE-ben.

A vita előtt a diákok megnézték a Cseh gyermekek c. filmet, amely a politikai rendszer ellen lázadó fiatalokról szól. „Borka úr kezdeményezése alapján úgy döntöttem, hogy őt is meghívom az előadásra,

hogy kifejthesse véleményét a filmről” - tette hozzá Synáčová.

Az előző rendszerben letartóztatott és üldözött Tomáš Kábrt szerint gyakrabban lenne szükség ilyen rendezvényekre. „Hosszú évek óta elfogadom régióinkbeli középiskolák meghívásait 1989-es demokratikus forradalmunk évfordulóján rendezett vitákra. A diákokat érdekli, hogy régióinkban hogyan üldözte a rendszer az ellene lázadó fiatalokat.”

Idén a Karlovarský Régió a középiskolák alapítójaként elkezdett közvetlenül beavatkozni a vitákba. „Ennek nyilvánvalóan köze van ahhoz, hogy az önkormányzati pozíciókat a kommunista ideológiát valló szélsőségekkel töltsék be, ami országunk törvényei szerint „büntett, törvénytelen és elítélendő”. Az, hogy az ideológiai cenzúrát így visszahozza a közoktatásba egy párt, a legékezebb bizonyíték arra az igényre, hogy az iskolások sokkal szélesebb körű tudatosságra tegyenek szert a szélsőségekkel és a totalitarizmussal kapcsolatban” - hangsúlyozta Kábrt.

A tanulók többsége megtapsolta Tomáš Kábrt-et, mások viszont azt kifogásolták, hogy túlságosan egyoldalú volt. „Az előadás nem volt rám sem pozitív, sem negatív hatással, számomra inkább időpocsékolás volt. Szerintem olyasvalakit kellett volna meghívni, aki a kommunizmusnak egy kedvezőbb oldalát mutatta volna be. Például Kábrt úr azt mondta, hogy a kommunisták átkutatták a lakását. Mi soha nem hallottunk ilyet a szüleinktől. És azt hiszem, ok nélkül senkinél nem tartanak házkutatást, biztosan bűnös volt.” - mondta az elégedetlen diákok nevében Kateřina Sejková.

A Sokolovi Gimnáziumban hasonló előadást tartottak, amely kedvező fogadtatásra talált. „Tetszett a vita. Rendkívül érdekes volt, különösen Kábrt úr előadói stílusa. Nem úgy beszélt, mint egy szakértő, hanem az élményeiről mesélt, fényképekkel kiegészítve. A rendszerváltás utáni generációnak véleményt kell alkotnia a totalitárius rendszerről, különösen azoknak az ártatlan embereknek az élményei alapján, akiket bebörtönöztek és üldöztek.” - mondja Luděk Brda, a Sokolovi Gimnázium tanulója.

A ISNTE a vitát az „Igazságtalanság történetei” projekt keretében szervezte. A projektet a Szűkölködők nevű társaság indította. A társaság attól tart, hogy a tanárok vagy időhiány miatt, vagy megfelelő taneszközök híján nem fordítanak elegendő figyelmet az ország háború utáni korszakára. „Meggyőződésünk, hogy országunk totalitárius múltját nem szabad elfelejteni, ezért működtetjük az „Igazságtalanság történetei” projektet 2005. óta. Tevékenységek széles skáláját öleli fel a közelmúlt csehszlovák történelmével kapcsolatban.” - írja a projekt honlapja.

Filip Titlbach

A „Sokolovský Deník” külső szerkesztője, az olomuci Palacký Egyetem Filozófia Szakán hallgat újságírást és a Domorodci.cz portál egyik szerzője

Sokolovský deník, 11. prosince 2012, 1. a 5. strana.

2. Helyi gazdaság

ROMAN WOLEK

Olcsó elektromossággal sokkolva

„Amikor aláírtam a szerződést, azt mondták, végül is megérdemlem.”

A nyolcvanéves Barbara Maćkowiak úgy érzi, hogy a radosi Energia Centrum becsapta, amikor szerződést ajánlott neki állítólag olcsóbb áramszolgáltatásról. Amikor megkapta az első számláját, kiderült, hogy a szolgáltatáson kívül egy „Energia az Egészségért” nevű biztosítási csomagért is fizetnie kell. Valaki kipipálta ezt a szerződésben Barbara nevében. A cégtől senki nem akart szóba állni riporterünkkel, hogy számot adjon módszereikről.

OLYAN SZÉPEN BESZÉLTEK

Barbara Maćkowiak ötvenöt éves fiával, Marian-nal él. 2011. október 12-én délután két harmincas férfi kopogtatott trzemesznoi otthonuk ajtaján. Azt mondták, az erőműtől jöttek és hogy Barbara sokkal kevesebbet is fizethet az áramszolgáltatásért. Ez tetszett

a nyolcvanéves hölgynek, ezért behívta őket a lakásba. A férfiak arra kérték, mutassa meg a korábbi villanyszámláit és a személyi igazolványát. Kisvártatva egyikük elkezdett írni egy szerződést, amely szerint a trzemesznoi lakosok sok pénzt megtakaríthatnak a villanyszámlából.

„Olyan szépen beszéltek velem. Azt mondták, végül is megérdemlem.” - mondta Barbara a Pałuki magazinnak. Ezért írta alá a szerződést, amit elé tettek. Öröme azonban 2012 februárjában véget ért, amikor megkapta első villanyszámláját.

„Amikor megláttam, le kellett ülnöm. A fejem hátrabicsaklott és vizet kértem a fiamtól” -emlékszik vissza a trzemesznoi lakos. Korábban Barbara Maćkowiak kéthavonta körülbelül 100 zlotyzt fizetett a villanyért. Az új számla szerint -amelyet az októberben alá-

írt szerződés alapján kapott a cégtől – februárban 237.94 złotyt kell fizetnie. A vállalat arról is értesítette, hogy márciusban 231.84 złoty, májusban pedig 226.70 złoty szerepel majd a számlán.

MEG SEM EMLÍTETTÉK A BIZTOSÍTÁST

A nyolcvanéves hölgy csak azután olvasta el figyelmesen a szerződést, amit aláírt, miután megkapta a levelet. Kiderült, hogy az egy ötéves áramszolgáltatási megállapodást tartalmaz a radomi Energia Centrummal. A cég képviselője azt is kipipálta a szerződésben, hogy a trzemesznoi lakos az „Energia az Egészségért” biztosítási csomagot is megrendelte, amely állítólag 10% kedvezményt nyújt neki a gyógyszerek, a magánorvosi kezelések és az otthoni orvosi és ápolónői ellátás árából, ezenkívül egy kórházi csomagot is tartalmaz.

Ez a biztosítási csomag teszi ki Barbara Maćkowiak költségeinek legnagyobb részét. Az Energia Centrumtól kapott első számla alapján a villanyszámla 69.94 złoty, a biztosítási díj pedig 168 złoty. Ez összesen 237 złotyt tesz ki. Mindez azt jelenti, hogy a díjszabás a korábbihoz képest sokkal magasabb lett. A nyolcvanéves hölgy számára ez jelentős költség, mivel havonta 874 złoty nyugdíjat kap, amiből körülbelül 200 złotyt költ gyógykezelésre minden hónapban.

A trzemesznoi lakos neheztel a radomi vállalatra. Azt panasolja, hogy a cég képviselője, aki októberben meglátogatta őt a lakásán, egy szót sem szólt a biztosításról és a fizetendő járulékos költségekről. Amikor elé tette a szerződést, hogy írja alá, csupán arról biz-

tosította az idős hölgyet, hogy kevesebbet kell majd fizetnie az áramszolgáltatásért.

Mi több, a szerződés tartalmaz egy cikkelyt, mely szerint aláírója igazolja, hogy tájékoztatták az Energia Centrumtól a jövőben érkező villanyszámlákról, és hogy a korábbi szolgáltató is fel fog számítani disztribúciós költségeket.

PUBLIKÁLNI KELL

Barbara Maćkowiak, a csalás miatti felháborodásában elmondta az esetet a család házi orvosának, a helyi kórházban dolgozó Edward Załęskinek.

„Széles körben publikálni kell, hogy több ügyfelet ne tudjanak átverni.”- mondja Edward Załęski. Őt is megdöbbenette, hogyan lenne lehetséges, hogy páciense olcsóbb gyógyszereket vegyen, miközben az új szabályozás megtiltja a gyógyszertáraknak, hogy kedvezményeket adjanak. Azon tűnődött, a radomi vállalat hogyan szándékozik ingyenes orvosi ellátást biztosítani egy nyolcvanéves asszonynak. A trzemesznoi doktor azt javasolta a becsapott hölgynek, hogy küldje el a cégnek a szerződéstől való elállását, amilyen gyorsan csak tudja. Ez a dokumentum azonban nem változtatott semmin, mert a szerződésben az áll, hogy csak az aláírástól számított 14 napon belül van lehetőség az elállásra. Ez azt jelenti, hogy kifutottak az időből. A következményektől tartva Barbara Maćkowiak befizette az első számla összegét, 237 złotyt, de ugyanakkor értesítette az esetről a gnieznoi Fogasztói Szövetséget.

NEM NYILATKOZNAK

Beszélni szerettünk volna a vállalat képviselőjével az Energia Centrum módszereiről. Csupán egy forródrótos telefonszámot találtunk a honlapon. Amikor felhívtuk, az alkalmazott azt mondta, hogy nem tud válaszolni a kérdéseinkre, mert mi nem írtunk alá szerződést a céggel. Hozzátette, ő nincs felhatalmazva arra, hogy megadja nekünk bármelyik cégvezető vagy alkalmazott telefonszámát, akivel beszélni tudnánk az ügyről.

A szerződésben, amit a trzemesznoi lakos aláírt, szerepel a képviselő neve, aki segített neki kitölteni a dokumentumot: Patryk Szyszka. A telefonszáma is fel van tüntetve. Amikor felhívjuk, a vonal másik végén

a férfi Ostrowskiként mutatkozik be és közli, hogy Patryk Szyszka már nem dolgozik az Energia Centrumnál. Az illető nem akar beszélni velünk a vállalat által alkalmazott módszerekről. A cég vezetőinek telefonszámát sem hajlandó megadni nekünk.

Barbara Maćkowiak nem hagy kétséget afelől, hogy továbbra is harcolni fog az Energia Centrummal szerződése érvénytelenítéséért. „Küzdeni fogok, mert ebből a 874 złotyból, amit kapok, fizetnem kell az összes költségemet, adókat, mindent. Bevallom, még az öngyilkosság is megfordult a fejemben, mert tényleg nincs 200 złotym, hogy kifizessem nekik.”- mondja a trzemesznoi lakos.

Folyamatosan tájékoztatjuk önöket az ügyről.

Roman Wolek

- a helyi „Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska” hetilap riportere, 88-300 Mogilno, Rynek 15
„Pałuki i Ziemia Mogileńska” nr 9/2012 (01.03.2012 r.)

3. Helyi szociális problémák, beleértve a kisebbségek és a hátrányos helyzetű csoportok által generált problémákat

MAŁGORZATA LICHECKA

Daria ajándéka

Dobozok. Színes kartonok tucatjai, az esetlenül összeállított elsőtől a hibátlan utolsóig. Daria könyvkötészetet tanul. Tíz éve bátran harcol az egészségéért.

Daria ajándéka

A képen két fürdőző lány nevetgél. A ház teli van fényképekkel. Szótlanul megnézheted őket. Az idő lehetővé teszi a családnak, hogy veszteségeivel foglalkozzon, átértékelve és átalakítva emléküket. Ez egy olyan eseményhez vezet, amely megbénítja szívüket és elméjüket. Akkoriban, 2003-ban a család valahová utazott autóval. Minden olyan gyorsan történt. Diana, Daria nővére súlyos fejsérülésben veszítette életét, nem sokkal kórházba szállítása után. Daria a mai napig küzd ez egészségéért.

Állsz a kórházi ágy mellett és nem tudsz semmit. Nagy szubdurális vérömleny a jobb agyféltekében, halálos agytumor, a szürke és a fehér állomány egybemosódott, számos borda-, kulcscsont- és medencecsonttörés. Dariát a baleset után egy órán belül megmentették, úgy, hogy koponyájából kivágtak egy nagy darabot. Az orvosok „nem túl ígéretes” esetnek minősítették. Három hetet töltött mesterséges kómában az intenzív osztályon. Négy hónapig lélegeztetőcsövön volt. Édesanyjának, Izabela Szastajnak nyolc hónapig adagolócsövet kellett használnia Daria táplálásához. A lány nem tudott nyelni és önállóan becsukni a száját. Nem tudott beszélni, mozogni és enni. Képtelenség volt kommunikálni vele.

Izabela meg volt győződve, hogy a legszörnyűbb szavak, amelyeket hallott, nem igazak. Például azt

mondták a családnak, felejtsek el, hogy még valaha beszélni hallják Dariát. Nem sokkal a baleset után Izabela belevetette magát a kórházi ágy melletti, éjjelnappal tartó kimerítő munkába. Amikor Daria elhagyta a kórházat, otthonából egy rehabilitációs szobába költözött, melynek egy nagy ágy foglalta el a közepét. A mai napig nem tudja, azért tette-e ezt, hogy bizonyítsa az orvosoknak, hogy tévedtek, vagy azért, hogy tiltakozzon az ellen, amit tőlük hallott.

Izabela nem tudta, mit lehet kezdeni ebben az elátkozott rehabilitációban. A kórházban mutattak neki néhány alapgyakorlatot – mint kiderült, elég gyengéket – melyek nem hozták meg a kívánt eredményt. Ezért az ösztöneire hagyatkozva elkezdett változatos gyakorlatokat összeállítani. Lépésről lépésre, mozgulatról mozgulatra. Először az egyik ujj órákig tartó tornáztatása, azután a többi testrésze. Újra és újra. Később rájött, hogy „csak” ő hozta mozgásba Daria izmait, és ha ezt a mozgást nem ismétlik naponta, nincs értelme megpróbálni megtanítani a mozgulatokat egy sérült agynak. Tíz hónap torna után Daria elkezdte mozgatni a teste jobb oldalát. És azután egy újabb csoda történt.

Lucjan angyal

„A módszerem Daria rehabilitációjára utópisztikus volt. Most már látom. Lucjan Lipok ébresztett rá erre. Ő egy angyal. Küldetéssel rendelkező ember. Kitűnő pszichoterapeuta és szeretetreméltó személyiség. Három évig dolgoztunk vele. Átsegített minket és önmagát a nehezén. És ő az, aki talpra állította Dariát.

Szó szerint. Amikor végül búcsút vettünk egymástól, Daria önállóan tudott járni és beszélni.”

Nagybetűk a levegőben

Ma Daria a saját tempójában beszél. Lassan, de tisztán. Egy évvel a baleset után, amikor egy időre visszanyerte az irányítást teste jobb oldala felett, elkezdett nagybetűket írni a levegőbe a jobb kezével. A kézzel, amelyről azt mondták, hogy nem fog többé mozogni. Írása zavaros volt, de Izabela tudta, hogy nem adhatják fel, hogy a kimerítő gyakorlatoknak értelmük van. Mert a sérült agy képes reagálni és emlékezni a maga sajátos módján. A legjobb érzés volt azt hallani, hogy azok az orvosok csodát emlegettek, akik semmi esélyt nem láttak arra, hogy Daria visszanyerje az egészségét. Tehát Izabela és Daria gyakran mentek a kórházba kontrollra. Nem tudták megtagadni maguktól ezt az érzést.

A beszéd megtanulása fáradságos volt. Daria egy neurologopédus orvosnál tanult a Gliwicei Adaptív és Rehabilitációs Központban. Azzal kezdte, hogy... megtanult inni, hogy mozgatni tudja az ajkait. Az evéstől és az ivástól a beszédig. Egy kifolyócsővel rendelkező bögrétől egy szokványosig. Nyelni, rágni, a száj egyik oldaláról a másikra mozgatni az ételt. És végül a betűk. Az első az „A” volt. Miközben megpróbálta kimondani, hogy „banán” (a lengyel „banan” szóban két „A” van), Daria majdnem elájult az erőfeszítéstől. Izabela és a pszichoterapeuta csokoládéval keltette életre.

Öt év megerőltető munka

„Daria mindent megcsinál, amit mutatsz neki. Rendkívül engedelmes és a legmegerőltetőbb gyakorlatokat sem utasítja vissza. Ösztönösen bízik bennem. Persze voltak pillanatok, amikor holtfáradt volt vagy sírt fájdalomában. Mindennap reggel 6-tól éjjel 11-ig gyakoroltunk. Volt egy végrehajtandó tervem és mindent úgy tettem, hogy tartsam a határidőket. Az első önálló mozdulata a keze intése volt, mint amikor búcsút intünk valakinek. Azután a bal kezét tornáztattuk és Daria egész idő alatt artikulálatlan hangokat adott ki. Nem törődtem ezzel, de ugyanakkor ezt is hallottam: „fá” „fá”, egyre tisztábban. Végül rájöttem, hogy azt akarja mondani, „fáj” „fáj”, és hogy Daria tiltakozik. Felkiáltottam: „Daria, te beszélsz!” A szemem könnybe lábadt és rögtön felhívtam a férjemet. Annak ellenére, hogy messze volt hazulról, öt perc alatt hazaért. Azonban Daria nem mondott többet. Csak két nappal később beszélt megint.”

Staś-hoz beszéllek, énekelek

Izabela egy pillanatra sem hagyhatta magára Dariát és egyikük sem tudott normálisan élni. Ezért Staś, egy kistestvér jelent meg otthon terápiaként. Izabela most teljes figyelmét neki szenteli és Daria élvezi az idősebb nővér előjogait. Nagyszerűen érzi magát vele. Tökéletesen beszél, mert a társaságában nem érzi magát zavarban. Azt is megtanulta, hogyan ossza be az idejét. Egy wójtowa wies-i iskola diákja lett. Önállóan át tud öltözni (ez sok időbe telik, ezért előbb érkezik). Kisebb döntéseket egyedül is meg tud

hozni, például ha fázik, felvesz egy pulóvert (egyszer elkéült a hidegtől, mert a sérült agya nem jelezte a hideget). Estéknként Daria internetezik vagy újságot olvas és mostanában már atlaszokat is. Ezek segítségével utazik, érdekes információkat keres a világhálón és jegyzeteket készít egy speciális notebook-ba.

A remény gépe

Izabela három évvel ezelőtt látta meg egy orvosi bemutatón. A sztochasztikus rezonancia rendkívüli eredményekre képes. Csak érdemei vannak, eltekintve egy hátrányától, nevezetesen, hogy 65.000 zlotyba kerül. Izabela sok kórháznak és orvosi központnak megmutatta az eredményekről szóló prezentációt, hogy rábeszélje őket, vegyék meg a készüléket. Más betegeken is segíthet. Egy évet töltött különböző intézmények látogatásával, de senki nem akarta a rezonanciát, mert túl drágának találták. Izabela valahol a közelben kereste, és végül Zakopanében találta meg. Jöhetsz egynapos kezelésre, aztán hazamehetsz. Nem ajánlanak semmi többet. Izabela elintézte a létesítmény tulajdonosával, hogy kölcsönadja neki a gépet. Az illető egyetértett és nem kért pénzt érte. Ily módon két hónapig otthon használhatták a gépet. „Másfél éve nehézségeim vannak a pénz összegyűjtésével. A terheesség alatti és a drága kis Staś-om születése óta felmerülő kiadások megnehezítették, hogy félre tudjak tenni. Tehát az év során kevesebbet tudtam összegyűjteni, mint amennyire szükség lett volna, ezért a „jobb” időkből származó megtakarításaink a fiókszámháton folyamatosan apadnak. El vagyok keseredve, mert fogytán az idő. Daria egyre idősebb

lesz. Huszonegy éves, csökkennek az esélyei, és még mindig nem gyűjtöttem össze elegendő pénzt. Sokat fejlődött a járás, a test-tudatosság és a mentális irányítás terén. Amióta láttam a bemutatót, egyfolytában arra gondolok, mennyi segítséget kaphatna

Daria ettől a géptől, és arra is, hogy hogyan szerezhetném meg a pénzt.” Izabela reméli, hogy segítség érkezik. Dariával együtt oly sokat értek el, még akkor is, ha úgy tűnik, kilenc évvel ezelőtt világuknak örökre vége szakadt.

Małgorzata Lichecka

- politikai szakértő, újságíró a Sziléziai Egyetemen tanult Katowicében, 18 évet töltött a „Nowiny Gliwickie”-nél, a kulturális és szociális terület felelőseként

„Nowiny Gliwickie”, 19.12.2012 (nr 51), str. 17

4. Lokális történelem, kultúra, örökség

KLARA STEINHAUSER

Az elűzöttek emlékeiből

Már a második generáció is felnőtt a kitelepítést követően. A szülők, nagyszülők emlékeiben az a gyötrelmes időszak azonban örökké fájó marad. Főleg az indulás órái, pillanatai váltak kitörölhetetlen emlékké. hirdetés

Daxhammer Antal így emlékezett: Apám orosz hadifogságban volt, nagyapám az olasz frontra került, onnan rövid hadifogság után hazaengedték. Így ő volt az egyedüli férfi, aki eligazgatta kis családunkat a kitelepítés idején. Kizavarva otthonunkból, elűzve szülőföldünkről, így indultunk útnak: Péter nagyapám és Anna nagyanyám egy-egy batyut, az édesanyám engem -másfél éves voltam akkor - cipelt a hátán. Marhavagonokba tereltek minket. Senkit nem érdekelt az állapotunk, az érzéseink, egyszerűen csak menni kellett. Alig volt mód rá, hogy lefekhessenek

az emberek és a szükségüket is a vagonban kellett elvégezniük. Így gurult velünk a vonat közel egy hétig Németország irányába.

Deigner Pál visszaemlékezéséből: 1945 júniusában, éppen a születésnapomon, édesapám hazatért a fogságból, de bujkálnia kellett. Így ment ez 1946. január 19-ig, a kitelepítés napjáig. Azon a napon a rendőrség és a katonaság nagy erővel körbe vette a falut és azt mondták, két óránk van, hogy összekoljuk a legszükségesebbeket és a vasútállomásra menjünk. Mindenki csak 50 kilogrammnyi holmit vihetett magával. Úton a vasútállomás felé találoztunk néhány baráttal, rokonnal, akitől búcsút kellett venni. Az a búcsú nagyon nehéz volt, mert senki sem tudta, hova visznek bennünket, Németországba vagy Oroszországba. A kinti fogadtatás

nem volt szívélyes. Volt, aki azt kiabálta: – Emberek, szedjétek be a ruhákat, jönnek a magyar cigányok! Mindent előlről kellett kezdenünk...



Holl JózsefnéBoros Mária emlékei: A szomszédok arra biztattak, hogy meneküljünk el az oroszok elől. Édesanyám csomagolni kezdett. Az első, amit a pakkba tett, egy darab szappan volt. Aztán mégis úgy döntött, hogy lesz, ami lesz, mi nem megyünk el apánk nélkül. Ő akkor még hadifogságban volt. 1946. január 19-én mégis mennünk kellett, már nem volt választás. A fiúiskolában kellett jelentkezni, ott megkaptuk a tájékoztatást. (.) A szerelvény napokig állt az állomáson és az utolsó pillanatban megérkezett az édesapám. A Markó utcában tartották fogva, de a rabokat kivitték munkára. Megtudta, hogy a budaörsieket viszik, akkor élete kockázatásával megszökött. Újra együtt volt a család, de milyen körülmények között! A vagonból csak egy kis résen tudtunk kinézni. Láttuk, hogy távolodnak a jól ismert hegyvonulatok, a Frankhegy, a Kőhegy, az Odvas hegy, a Törökugrató, a Huszonnégyökrös....aztán egyre messzebb kerültünk a szeretett szülőfalunktól.

Fiatal lány volt még Kindtner Teréz, amikor kitelepítették a szüleivel, testvéröccsével.

-Mikor elindultunk, azt írtam az ajtófélfára: Suhog a szél Budaörs felett, édes hazám Isten vedled. A szomszédunk átjött és elkérte apánk kérekpárját és anyánk varrógépét. Odaadtuk neki. Mi a második szerelvényre kerültünk. Apánk egy kis demizson bort is hozott magával. Amikor egy ismerőst megkínált vele, az azt mondta: – Ilyen jó bort ott hagynál? Nekem van egy kisebb hordóm, menjünk vissza és hozzunk még. Úgy is tettek. Addigra a szomszéd már vödörrel hordta át a bort magának a pincénkbe.



Prach Jánosné Latosinszky Éva édesapja a hadifogságban meghalt. Megözvegyült, reményt vesztett édesanyjával együtt szállt fel a hatodik szerelvény egyik vagonjába. – Akkor már nem mérték a csomagok súlyát. Még hallottuk a budaörsi templom harangját, aztán megrándult a vonat és lassan elindult. Hirtelen csend lett. Az asszonyok összeborultak és zokogásba törtek ki, a férfiak elfordították a fejüket, hogy ne lássa senki a gyengeségüket, . A gyerekek

megszéppenne nézték a felnőtteket. Az út során az ételt megosztottuk. Napokig nem tudtunk mosakodni, átöltözni. ..

Koroknay Ágnes családja már több megpróbáltatást is átélt a háború alatt, mire elérkezett a kitelepítés napja. -1946 február 2-án , Gyertyaszentelő Boldogasszony napján szálltunk fel a vonatra..még hallottuk, ahogy a budaörsi templomban megszólal a harang. Az a kedves, jól ismert hang búcsúztatott minket. A harangszó, amely misére, litániára hívott. Amikor a földeken dolgoztunk, jelezte, hogy itt a dél, és tudatta velünk, ha egy lélek eltávozott közülünk. A harangszó hallatán még most is felidéződik bennem az a pillanat, amikor a szerelvény elindult velünk a szülőfalunkból.



1947-ben az Ebner család már azt gondolta, elmúlt a veszedelem. Ebner György Budaörs egy-

ik legmódosabb gazdája, aki a háború előtt a falu bírója tisztséget töltötte be, ismert volt a magyar érzelméről. Mégis, egy augusztusi vasárnapon két rendőr jött, két partizánnal. (Partizánoknak hívták a budaörsiek azokat a főként kommunista egyéneket, akik a 2. világháborúban folytatótt ellenálló tevékenységükért elismerést kaptak.) A napjainkban a Lipcsében élő Müllerné Ebner Mária így emlékezett: – Fél óra alatt csomagoljanak össze!-kaptuk a parancsot. Nem segített ott már semmi, sem édesapám mentesítési okmánya, sem a férjem miniszteriumi tisztviselő igazolása. Egy rendőr anyám mellett, egy pedig mellettem állt és figyelte, mit teszünk a gabonaszákokba, ruháskosárba, ládába. Apám nagy gabonamérlegén lemérték mindent. Egy zsákot visszatartottak. Jött egy teherautó és mi elindultunk a budafoki vasútállomásra. A szüleim nagy önuralmat mutattak, pedig a szívük majd megszakadt... Budafokról másfél nap múlva indultunk, harminc-négyen egy vagonban, hat kisgyermekkel, köztük, ami négy éves Gyurkánk és a tizenhárom hónapos Tóni fiunk. Csehszlovákián át, lassan araszolva haladtunk. Amikor megállt a vonat, a férjem tüzelőt gyűjtött, hogy egy kis meleg ételt, rántott levest tudjunk adni a gyerekeknek.

Klara STEINHAUSER

- Nyugdíjas óvónő vagyok. 25 évvel ezelőtt jelent meg az első cikkem egy helyi lapban. Azóta folyamatosan publikálok helytörténeti, környezetvédelmi és pedagógiai témákban.

http://www.minalunk.hu/Budaors/hirek/6233/477/Az_elzottek_emlekeibol

5. Az Európai Integráció hatása a helyi közösségekre

MILAN HLOUŠEK

Pavel Poc: a cseh euroszepticismus halálos betegség

Karlovy Vary régió - A cseh közvélemény gyakran süllyed inkorrekt információk és az úgynevezett megbízható hírek tömegébe. Különösen akkor, ha az Európai Unióról szóló pletykákról van szó.

Az emberek gyakran kapnak félrevezető információkat a médiából. Az információk sokszor távol vannak a realitástól. Néhány euroszeptikust ezek arra ösztönöznek, hogy megalapozatlan érvekkel éles kritikával illessék az európai rendszert. A tényeknek ez az elferdítése szükségtelenül bizonytalanságot kelt a cseh polgárokban, nem úgy, mint az Európai Parlamenti képviselő, Pavel Poc (Cseh Szociáldemokrata Párt). Hogy megállítsa a legkülönbébb pletykák terjedését, honlapján létrehozott egy „Euromítoszok” menüpontot. Itt megpróbálja elmagyarázni, mi is a valóság helyzet a cseh ünnepekkel, a tömeggel vagy a fodrá-

szokra vonatkozó irányelvekkel kapcsolatosan. A Sokolovi Újság szerkesztői megkérdezték Pavel Poc-ot az Euromítoszokról, hogy kiderítsék, hogy ő euroföderalista, euroszeptikus vagy eurotalpnyaló.

Van egy „Euromítoszok” menüpont a honlapján. Szeretném megkérdezni, miért hozta ezt létre és valóban szükség van-e arra, hogy ezeket a dolgokat elmagyarázza az embereknek.

Ez tulajdonképpen egy hobbi az irodánk számára. Főként, képzett emberekkel dolgozunk, akik biztosan állíthatják, hogy a Cseh Köztársaságban a média gyakran tesz túlzó kijelentéseket, amelyek nagyon távol vannak a tényektől. Túl sok anyagot vesznek át a brit bulvárlapoktól, ahol az euroszepticismus uralkodik.

Kiválasztják a főcímeiket és gyakran csak azután írják meg magát a cikket. Mi szeretnénk kijavítani ezeket a szövegeket. Már csak azért is, mert szeretjük az igaz információkat és nem kedveljük a mítoszokat. A második okunk az, hogy amikor az emberek eltorzított információkat kapnak, az szükségtelen euroszkepticizmust okoz. Igen, az Európai Uniónak számos hibája, nehézsége és problémája van, amelyek azt az igényt keltik, hogy valamilyen formában foglalkozzanak velük. Arra azonban nincs szükség, hogy fölösleges új problémákat hozzanak létre.

Tudna említeni néhány euromítoszt?

Itt van például a kenővaj problémája. Klasszikus példa, hogy azt kérdezik, az Európai Unió miért áll jelenleg harcban. De nem áll harcban. A kenővaj esete egy olyan panasz, amit egyik állam a másikkal szemben emelt, nevezetesen a Szlovák Köztársaság a Cseh Köztársasággal szemben. És csak az érintettek tudják, hogy amikor meghatározták, hogy mi számít vajnak és mi nem, országunk ragaszkodott hozzá, hogy a vajnak néhány százalék zsírt is tartalmaznia kell és a szlovákoknak problémájuk volt ezzel. És így visszaadták nekünk.

Tehát mit tegyenek az emberek, akik eltévedtek az információk zűrzavarában és szeretnék tudni az igazságot? Amikor például azt hallják a médiában „Brüsszel megtiltja ezt, Brüsszel elrendeli azt”. Hová fordulhat az állampolgár releváns válaszért?

Ez egy nagyon nehéz kérdés, mivel nincs egyszerű válasz. Ebben az esetben azt tanácsolom az embereknek, hogy hasonlítsák össze az adatokat. Nem minden internetes szerveren található ugyanaz az információ. Valaki azt mondhatná, nézzük meg a német szervereket és a német újságokat, ott nagyrészt torzításmentes tények vannak. Azonban ezt nem teheti meg mindenki. Természetesen világos számomra, hogy nem mindenki tudott elsajátítani legalább egy idegen nyelvet. Tehát az egyetlen lehetőség összehasonlítani és válogatni a szerverekről, amelyek releváns információt tartalmaznak. Vagy fordulhatsz közvetlenül az Európai Parlamenthez is, küldhetsz nekik egy emailt a kérdéssel. Mi, irodaként kéthetente rendezünk egy ún. „Képviselők óráját”. Ez egy olyan óra, amit tisztán azzal töltök, hogy internetes kérdésekre válaszolok.

Mondja, mi érdekli legjobban az embereket? Mire kértek legutóbb magyarázatot és mi aggasztja őket?

A kérdések skálája nagyon széles. Általánosságban azt mondanám, hogy a legtöbb ember bizonyos fajta elbizonytalanodás miatt aggódik. Itt, a Cseh Köztársaságban egyfajta bizonytalanság irányába mozdultunk el. Hogy mi okozza ezt, nem tudom. Mi csehek, népként rettenetesen bizonytalanok vagyunk, nem tudjuk, mi vár ránk és nem bízunk semmiben. Azonban erre nincs valódi okunk. Az emberek különösen abban kételkednek, hogy az európai projektnek van-e jövője, van-e értelme és működni fog-e. És hogy az

eurónak van-e jövője. Sok specifikus probléma is felmerül, legyenek azok a szubvenációs lehetőségekkel kapcsolatos kérdések vagy törvényhozási kérdések.

Egészen sokan érdeklődnek az állatok jólétének témája iránt. Amikor kirobbant a metanol-botrány, sok ember fordult hozzám azzal a kérdéssel, hogy az Európai Parlament foglalkozik-e ezzel és milyen álláspontot képvisel.

Az Európai Unió megkapta a Nobel Békédíjat a múlt év végén. Önnek mi a véleménye erről? Mit jelent ez az ön mint európai számára?

Úgy tekintem ezt mint emlékeztetőt, hogy értékeljük a tényt, hogy létezik egy intézmény, amely minden ellenségeskedés, viszály, rejtett nacionalizmus, minden történelmi gyűlölet és sérelem ellenére az államok képviselőit egy asztalhoz tudja ültetni és olyan strukturált, hogy végül mindig egyezsége jutnak. És ennek köszönhetően több mint fél évszázada béke van Európában.

A Nobel Békédíj számomra is egyfajta ösztönzés vagy bátorítás a munkámban. Tudja, európai politikusként egy euroszkeptikus országban tényleg nehéz. Ez a pozíció vagy Don Quijote vagy valamilyen csábítás. És akkor még azt mondják rád, hogy parazita vagy, aki adókból él. Hát igen, néha ez igazán lehangozó tud lenni, de nem mindig.

Van egy másik aspektus is. De ez egy kicsit szomorú. Abban az időben, amikor a díjat odaítélték, éppen úton voltam Brüsszel és a Cseh Köztársaság között.

Ahogy keresztülhajtottam Európán, minden benzinkútnál volt egy bekapcsolt televízió, ahol erről beszéltek. Európa nem volt csalódott vagy szkeptikus, határozottan nem. A többség, az európai politikusok nyolcvan százaléka üdvözölte a döntést. Tényszerűen nem tudom, hogy a cseh társadalom többségében szkeptikus volt-e vagy örült neki. De azt elfogulatlanul mondhatom, hogy politikusaink többsége elutasította. Európában viszont nem ez volt a helyzet. Európa egészen élvezte ezt. Azok a politikusok nagy meglepéssel fogadták. Még a tagállamok nemzeti kormányainak tagjai is úgy értelmezték ezt, mint annak jelét, hogy helyesen teszik a dolgukat. Igen, talán morgolódunk, de nem harcolunk.

Számos alkalommal említette az euroszkepticizmust. Hogyan definiálná a cseh változatát?

A cseh euroszkepticizmust és elszigetelődesi politikát végzetes betegségnek tartom. Ez luxus, amit Nagy Britannia talán megengedhet magának, mivel erős gazdasággal rendelkezik és félelmetesen szoros szálakkal kötődik az Egyesült Államokhoz, mellyel egységes nyelvterületet alkot. Azonban a tízmillió Cseh Köztársaság, olyan államok közé beékelődve, amelyek vagy már bevezették az eurót, vagy készülnek rá, egyszerűen nem engedheti meg magának. Európa szívében vagyunk és számunkra az Unió elutasítása nem más, mint halálos betegség.

Amikor a közlekedési infrastruktúra fejlődését figyelembe vesszük, legyenek azok utak vagy vágányok, szívrohamot kaphat tőle, ahogy én időnként kapok is. Mert lassan

kezd túlnőni rajtunk. Aztán valaki majd azt mondja, amikor ilyen szkeptikusok léteznek, ki tudja, nem fognak-e úgy dönteni, hogy nem akarnak Európához tartozni. És ha a lengyelek annyira Európához akarnak tartozni, hadd építsünk autópályát inkább Lengyelországon keresztül. Vagy vegyük a fő a közlekedési és energia ütőeret. És hirtelen azt érzed, hogy ha egy kicsit több időt vesz igénybe, Európa azt mondhatja, pokolba vele. Ha valahol a periférián lennénk, még hagyján, de Európa szívében vagyunk. Nem megyünk sehova, itt fogunk élni. És centrális létünkre izolálódni, véleményem szerint katasztrofális.

A cseh társadalom egyre megosztottabb: vannak ún. euroszeptikusok, euroföderalisták és eurotalpnyalók. Ön szerint helyes, hogy beskatulyázzuk egymást?

Ez valóban jó kérdés. A beskatulyázás sokunk sajátja. Mi a Cseh Köztársaságban nagy előszeretettel mondjuk, hogy ezek narancssárgák, azok pirosak. Én nem szeretem ezeket a címkéket. Először is nem tudom, kit kellene eurotalpnyalónak minősíteni. Nem tudom.

Nyilvánvalóan olyasvalakit, aki Európa hátsófelébe csimpaszkodik. A probléma az, hogy kaptunk egy stigmát a KGST-től és Oroszországtól, ez egy fejbevágás volt. Elég volt Moszkvába menni és behízelegni magunkat. De itt nincs fejbevágás.

Ez az alapvető probléma a cseh „eurotalpnyaló” kifejezéssel, a talpnyalónak szüksége van valahol egy hátsóra, amibe kapaszkodik. De az európai hátsó nem létezik. Tehát egyáltalán nem léteznek eurotalpnyalók. És ha ez így van, ők fölösleges figurák, mert nincs mibe belekapaszkodniuk.

Ami az euroföderalistákat illeti, ha léteznek, én is közéjük tartozom. Az ilyen emberek úgy érzik, hogy az Európai Unió jelenlegi formája rossz. És én is így érzem. Ebben a véleményben határozottan osztozom az euroszeptikusokkal. Az euroföderalisták ehhez hozzáteszik, milyen erős lehetne a föderáció és mekkora szakértelme lehetne. Ez azt is jelenti, hogy hisznek egy európai kormányban vagy valami hasonlóban, mert ez hiányzik jelenleg. Az euroszeptikusok az ellenkezőjére panaszkodnak, térjünk vissza a nemzetállamokhoz, a pokolba Európával, újra felépítjük a határokat és a vámokat.

Milan Hloušek

- 1978. november 9-én születtem Kraslicében, itt nőttem fel és jelenleg is itt élek. A chodov-i Üzleti Főiskolán végeztem. 2004. óta újságíróként dolgozom a Sokolovský napilapnál. Jelenleg főszerkesztő vagyok.

Sokolovský deník, 21.2. 2013, page 3

6. A helyi újságok legjobb fényképe

REMIGIUSZ KONIECZKA

Strongman



„Pałuki” nr 32/2011 s. 1 - 11.08.2011

7. A Visegrád Díj

PETR KŇÁVEK

Az emberek még öt év után is örülnek a határnyitásnak

Jeseníky régió – Az útkereszteződésben áll egy pub és nem messze padok találhatóak a patak partján, mögötte egy kis tér és egy buszmegálló. Szokványos faluközpontnak is tűnhetne, ha nem húzódná ország-határ a közepén, amely két részre osztja a falut.

A képzeletbeli vonal, amely a Jeseníky régióbeli (Csehország) Velké Kunětice és a Głuchołazy régióbeli Sławiwice (Lengyelország) között húzódik, öt évvel ezelőtt elvesztette jelentőségét, amikor a Cseh Köztársaság és Lengyelország csatlakozott a schengeni övezethez. Hogyan élnek ma a határövezetben lakó emberek?

„Kisgyerekkoromban, emlékszem kicsit feljebb lehetett átkelni a határon. Kicsit magasabban helyezkedett el és át kellett másznod a kerítésen. Cseh és lengyel hivatalnokok felállították a kerítést és mi átmentünk

rajta. Aztán eltávolították a kerítés egy részét, kéthetente egyszer megnyitották és mi átmentünk Lengyelországba. Ebben az is közrejátszott, hogy a lengyelek többsége vasárnap jött hozzánk, templomba” – mondja Michal Malik Velké Kuněticéből.

Öt évvel ezelőtt egy házat építettek a Kuněticét átszelő határra, amely a határőrök szállásául szolgált. Annak, aki átlépte a határt, a hivatalos szabályok szerint este 10 óráig haza kellett térnie. Ez ellen az intézkedés ellen mindkét közösségbe tartozó embereknek harcolniuk kellett, például akkor, amikor Kunětice és Sławiwice közti találkozókat szerveztek.

„Egyszer tanúja voltam, hogy a lengyel határőrök várják a saját polgáraikat, autókba ültetik és Nysába vagy Głuchołazyba viszik őket. Valami örületes volt. Alapvető, hogy a lengyel határőrség este 10-kor ne várjon

az állampolgáira, amikor kulturális rendezvényt tartunk” – jellemzi a „Schengen” által hozott fejlődést Jiří Neumann, Velké Kunětice polgármestere.

Nagy Kunětice és Sławniowice eredetileg egy falu volt. Az évenkénti egyesítési akcióknak köszönhetően, amelyeket cseh vagy lengyel területen rendeznek, az emberek újra közelebb kerültek egymáshoz.

„Ezeknek a találkozóknak köszönhetően barátságok születtek a mieink és a Sławniowice-iek, illetve a Burgrabice-iek között. A lengyelek templomba járnak ide, mert nekik nincs saját plébániájuk. Azután meglátogatják a barátait, és nem kell észben tartaniuk, hogy este 10-ig át kell lépniük a képzeletbeli határvonalat.” – meséli Neumann.

Ugyanakkor, a határok megnyitása után a tolvajbandák működési területe is kiszélesedett. Például a cseh autók üzemanyagtartályából eltűnt a benzin és a dízelolaj. Amikor a rendőrség elfogta az elkövetőket, kiderült, hogy lengyelek. „Ez egy hátrány, de úgy gondolom, az előnyök túlsúlyban lesznek” – mondja a polgármester.

A Cseh Köztársaság polgárai elsősorban élelemért, fogyasztási cikkekért és olcsóbb benzinért mennek a lengyel határterületre. „Ez menő, elégedettek vagyunk vele. Oda utazunk, ahová akarunk vásárolni, művelődni. Havonta egyszer átugrunk Lengyelországba” – mondja a supikovicei Svát’á Novotný. „Olcsóbb húsért és szebb zöldségekért mennek az ottani boltokba” – teszik hozzá a járóelők. „És tiszta szeszt” – tréfál egyikük.

Ezzel párhuzamosan a lengyel állampolgárok a Cseh Köztársaságba járnak szabadidejüket eltölteni. Például

Zlaté Hory-ba, lengyel munkaszüneti napokon. A helyi kilátóban vagy a síközpontokban még több látogató van.

„A lengyelek megrögzött turisták. Legyen szó a Püspökdombról vagy a siklóról, a legtöbb látogató lengyel. Szerintem ez sokat lendített a turizmuson.” – mondja Milan Rác, Zlaté Hory polgármestere a határnyitással kapcsolatban.

„Különösen a téli hónapokban jól megfigyelhető, hogy a lengyel turisták idejönnek síelni. A reggelt a lejtőkön töltik, a délutánt pedig az éttermeinkben. Az a tény, hogy a hatóságok nem nehezítik meg számukra a határátlépést, határozottan kedvező.” – fűzi hozzá Jeseník Libor Halas polgármester-helyettese.

Annak ellenére, hogy szinte mindenki üdvözölte a határnyitást, Zlaté Hory polgármestere beismeri, hogy kezdetben kicsit többet vártak tőle. Lehet, hogy a cseh határterületek gazdasági fejlődését hátráltatta, hogy a szomszédos ország gazdasági helyzete nem túl rózsás. Például egy velké kuněticei pub-ban, amely csak néhány méterre fekszik a „határvonaltól”, a lengyelek a vendégek alig tíz százalékát teszik ki.

„A lengyelek száma inkább csökken, régebben többen jöttek. Mert a legtöbben nekiindulnak a nagyvilágnak munkát keresni. Az idősebb helyiek visszatérnek a sör miatt, de a fiatalok külföldön dolgoznak. Évente csak egyszer-kétszer bukkannak fel.” – mondja a vendéglőshölgy, Romana Babčáková.

Mindazonáltal vannak lengyelek, akik dolgozni jönnek a Cseh Köztársaságba. „Minden reggel, amikor munkába indulok, három-négy lengyel rendszámú autó megy el mellett. De hogy pontosan hol dol-

goznak, azt nem tudom.” – mondja Velké Kunětice polgármestere, Jiří Neumann.

Zlaté Horyban van egy zöldségesünk és egy fodrászüzletünk, amit lengyel állampolgárok nyitottak. Általános iskolánkban egy głuchołazy-i tanár tanít.” – magyarázza a városbeli helyzetet Milan Rác polgármester.

„A határ túloldalán, Głuchołazyban dolgoztam. Sok

itteni vendégem volt, akiket ismertem. A szomszédom azt mondta van itt egy állás, szóval átjöttem körülnézni” – magyarázza Katarzyna Madera, miért helyezkedett el Zlaté Horyban fodrászként.

Jeseníky dombságból érkezett ide tíz hónappal ezelőtt. Hogy boldogul itt? „Vannak jobb és rosszabb napok. De nem panaszkodom.” – a kedves üzletasszony nem veszíti el derűlátását.

Petr Krňávek

– 1986. július 17-én születtem. Politikatudományból és újságírásból diplomáztam a brno-i Masaryk Egyetem Társadalomtudományi Karán. A Numperk és a Jeseník c. napilapnak dolgozom öt éve, ezenkívül három éve vagyok külső munkatárs (kultúra), teljes munkaidős pedig két éve (hírek). Jelenleg Jeseník körzetéről tudósítok, és 2013. elejétől a numperki körzet északi részéről is.

http://sumpersky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/otevreni-hranic-si-lide-spis-pochvaluji-i-po-peti-letech-20130104.html ;
tištěná verze: **Sumperský a jesenícký deník, 7. ledna 2013, strany 1 a 3**

