

## 1: History of Czechoslovak nationality - Wikipedia

*The history of Czechoslovak nationality involves the rise and fall of national feeling among Czechs and Slovaks. Once forming a rather unified group, they were historically separated, unified under a democratic system, separated during threat of war, and reunified under an authoritarian regime.*

Ancient time[ edit ] The Czechs and Slovaks are both ethnic Slavs and speak very similar languages. Moreover, these peoples once formed a very unified group of tribes, which were basically indistinguishable from one another. It is through history and different circumstances, it is believed, that those tribes acquired the characteristics that made them Czechs and Slovaks. As to where exactly the Slav tribes came from, historians cannot agree. At the end of the 9th century, it extended further under the rule of Svatopluk I and became the most powerful Slavonic state of Christendom. In , the territory of present-day Slovakia indeed became a part of the Kingdom of Hungary , thus reducing, but not ending relations between the Czechs and Slovaks. In this period, culture expanded mostly through literature, creating nationalist feelings. Nevertheless, the Czechs and Slovaks were still far from forming a strong united country and the Slovaks remained under Hungarian influence. Habsburg Empire[ edit ] In , Bohemia became part of the Habsburg crown, but it was not until the battle of the White Mountain in that Bohemian independence was liquidated and the native, Czech aristocracy dispossessed. This division remained even after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of , whereby the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary was established. In their respective Empires, Czechs and Slovaks lived under strongly different conditions. On the one hand, Czechs enjoyed a certain autonomy within Austria. Their culture and language could continue to live and expand, even though Czech remained mainly spoken by the peasantry. In , the Sokol movement was founded in Prague. They wanted to have similar privileges as the Magyars, or Hungarians, and Germans, but were unable to form a united force. Thus, the Czech national movement was mostly suppressed. Moreover, the appeal of joining the Czechs was great since they considered Slovaks as members of their own people and often defended Slovak interests in the Austrian Parliament. Besides the mutual feelings of unity among Czechs and Slovaks, there were also clear demographic incentives for creating Czechoslovakia. One in three of the population of the Czechs lands was Germans , most of them living in the Sudetenland region. The Czechs could not be confident of defending the new state against a German minority which constituted approximately a third of the population; association with the Slovaks would decrease the minority to just under a quarter and thus make it much more manageable. The concept of Czechoslovakism was necessary in order to justify the establishment of Czechoslovakia towards the world, because otherwise the statistical majority of the Czechs as compared to Germans would be rather weak. If the desire for a Czechoslovak nation had been expressed for a long time, the Slovaks in the s, nevertheless, felt resentment because they were proportionally less represented into the Czechoslovak administration. This, however, can be explained by the fact that, in Austria-Hungary, the Czechs had the opportunity to develop an elite which could then lead the new country and that such an elite was totally absent in the Slovak population. Moreover, the formation of a Czechoslovak Hussite Church which conducted its services in Czech created large discontent. New national holidays, such as July 6, which commemorated the death of Czech reformer Jan Hus , created opposition within the Catholics. Also during the s, the Slovaks became more and more literate, thus developing their own culture, and the structures promoting such a Slovak culture. Nazi Regime and World War II[ edit ] The resentment felt by the Slovak population was expressed by the growing support it gave to the Nazi regime and policies. Thus, when Adolf Hitler decided to split Czechoslovakia, Slovaks showed little opposition. However, Slovaks soon realized that this clearly meant Nazi domination and control, not real independence. Soviet regime[ edit ] Following the defeat of the Nazis and the end of the Second World War, Czechoslovakia was restored as a unitary state. The executive branch of the Slovak government was abolished and its duties assigned to the Presidium of the Slovak National Council , thus combining executive and legislative functions into a single body. The legislative National Assembly was given authority to overrule decisions of the Slovak National Council, and central government agencies took over the administration of the major organs of Slovak local government. The new General Secretary had a very

different perspective about nationalities and decided to rehabilitate Slovak nationalists. Moreover, the purges and destalinization process of the s caused the revival of Slovak nationalism. On the one hand, many Slovaks had been purged from the Party, and on the other hand, the destalinization process asked for more concessions and compromises. Intellectuals began to have ideas of federalism. The Slovaks were recognized as a separate nation and were given their own governmental bodies, namely the Slovak national council and the board of commissioners. Velvet Revolution and divorce[ edit ] With the Velvet Revolution of and the end of the Soviet Union , the historic differences between the Czechs and the Slovaks came back. Those were mainly expressed through different political and economic viewpoints. While Slovaks were more attached and committed to state welfare and ownership, Czechs were wishing for a quick change to the western model of capitalism. In addition, the system of checks and balances set up by the constitution made it possible for Slovak autonomists to block political institutions from functioning. The peaceful dissolution of Czechoslovakia led to the establishment of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

### 2: Unity in Czech, translation, English-Czech Dictionary - Glosbe

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V4 Statement on the Future of Europe The Visegrad Countries reiterate their common approach concerning the Future of Europe as expressed in their declarations before the Bratislava and Rome meetings of the Heads of State and Government as well as their support to the Bratislava roadmap and the Rome declaration. The Visegrad countries welcome the debate on the future of the EU as they believe that the EU is the best framework to face and tackle both internal and external challenges. It is in this spirit in which we stress the importance of the following: We should focus on how the Union can expand integration to new areas aiming at reinforcing our security and competitiveness underpinned by industrialization or how to deepen it in already existing areas, such as the Economic and Monetary Union. However, our first objective should be safeguarding the tangible achievements and results of integration. Fundamental achievements should be kept intact. We must restore the proper functioning of Schengen, as well as regaining full control over the external borders. Equally we must protect and further develop the Single Market based on four fundamental freedoms, including the free movement of workers and services. These constitute just as important pillars of the Single Market as the movement of goods and capital. Preserving and enhancing the integrity of the Single Market is and should remain a key priority as well as its further development and adaptation to the challenges of the digital era. We must keep the Union open for further enlargement towards the Western Balkans. We need to preserve and strengthen the unity of the Union, while respecting our common European values, the identities and specificities of Member States. A strong Europe can only be composed of strong Member States, supported by effective EU institutions performing their tasks based on their competences as defined by the Treaties. EU Institutions should treat all Member States equally and act strictly within the remits of their respective Treaty-based competences. The right of Member States to carry out domestic reforms within their competences should be respected. Respect for the existing legal framework should serve as a starting point of our considerations when it comes to the next steps. We have formulated our common vision for the future in Bratislava and Rome. On this basis, we need to engage in collective and inclusive considerations on our future as EU Digitalization, innovation, development of human resources and reduction of the administrative burden on entrepreneurs can be achieved by improving synergy between national and European policies. The undistorted competition on the Single Market can be the most important contribution of the Union to these efforts. In our view cohesion policy along with the competition on the Single Market contributes to the enhancement of the much desired social and economic convergence among Member States which is beneficial for the EU as a whole. That objective should be pursued in the course of the next MFF. Furthermore, as the world economy is rapidly becoming digital and data-driven, we need a connected European Digital Single Market. Only then will the EU be able to shape the digital transformation and maximize its benefits. While new challenges and policies emerge, adequate financing of existing and Treaty-based cohesion policy must be ensured. CAP constantly plays a fundamental role in sustainable European food production, social development of rural areas supplemented by an ambitious, but balanced EU trade policy. The European Council should maintain the key role in defining the general political directions and priorities including the future of Europe. The decisions made by the Heads of State and Government must not be disregarded at the lower levels of the decision-making process. According to the June European Council conclusions we should further consider the process for the appointment of the President of the European Commission. When addressing the key institutional issues of the EU in February, in particular the Spitzenkandidaten mechanism the results of our debates must be in full compliance with the Treaties and should not undermine the current balance between the EU institutions and among the Member States. From this perspective we disagree with the establishment of a transnational list. We are convinced that the number of seats in the European Parliament needs to be reduced. As encompassed by the Treaties, the democratic control of Member States over legislative and political processes of the EU should follow the principle of subsidiarity. It should be

considered how vital national interests can be safeguarded under the present voting system, bearing in mind that the European Council is destined to be a broker where sensitive issues are on the table. On matters of strategic national interest every Member State should be entitled to demand a unanimity-based decision at the European Council. The unity of the EU shall be our main goal. Democratic legitimacy of the EU legislative process can be based on and strengthened through the democratic control by national parliaments by the introduction of the red card system. We should narrow the distance between European citizens and Brussels-based institutions, and we are ready to engage in broad public discussions on our European future according to the national practices. As a consequence of the crisis the EU has to face major challenges, like the necessity to guarantee the protection of external borders and the differentiation between genuine asylum seekers and illegal and economic migrants. Our experience has shown that only those solutions that have been approved by consensus bring the best results in practice and are able to effectively address the crisis. The major part of these actions was undertaken within external aspects of migration policy, highlighting the need for cooperation with countries of origin and transit. Now comes the time to elaborate a sustainable consensus on a comprehensive approach to migration and asylum policy. Taking into consideration our common experience, any overall solution for the crisis must therefore be constructed with the objective of not to distribute but to prevent the migratory pressure on Europe. That is the reason why we contribute to the border protection in Libya with 35 million Euros. The Visegrad countries will contribute to the ongoing debate on a comprehensive migration policy, based on the principle of an effective, responsible and enforceable external border protection to avoid obligatory quotas to be applied which are ineffective and have already divided Europe.

### 3: Formats and Editions of The basis of Czechoslovak unity, [www.enganchecubano.com]

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After a pause, the conductor signals but the sound is like fingernails on a chalkboard. Effective teams do this in business, sports, or any enterprise. An overall concept unites individual responses with someone actively corralling attention, and people accomplish together what none could alone. Many who count themselves as extreme individualists fail to note that their actions accrue meaning from a concept larger than themselves. Outcomes are proportioned to the number of people involved and the unity of thinking among them. High unity among even a few think suicide bombers may have great effect, but big constructive tasks demand both large numbers and intense unity. Religions have impact as numbers unite around a purpose, and as they lose either numbers or focus, their influence wanes. What does it take to bring numbers and unity of mind together? The glue is a concept important enough to warrant people devoting their lives to it. Armed forces of every country prepare to be shot at, missionaries leave the comfort of placid homes, and many, while sustaining themselves in commonplace work, devote the substance of their time to advancing a value. Such people constitute the backbone of political parties and associations promoting the well-being of humans and other living things. But why does the unifying factor need to be a concept? The concept in humans serves in place of instinct in elephants or wolves for coping with problems. Humans instead invent the idea they think sustains their well-being and helps them sort among tradeoffs. Without it, disputants are afloat in a sea of opinions and power, drawn this way and that by voices—the loudest, most fear-inducing, most recent, and with the strongest coercive power. The Terrorist Scare of recent years induced some Americans to promote torture along with other foolish decisions. This has proven to be a flawed assumption. Re-examining our unifying ideas matters especially today as we face factors that can alter human life. Ideological militancy—mediocre thinking bound to intense emotion—may resort to dirty atomic weapons, and biological and chemical warfare. An international economic system that steadily transfers more wealth to the wealthy could induce worldwide disasters. Such invented disparities may already have so paralyzed our collective ability to respond that even governments together may be unable to avert the disastrous effects of climate change, and unable to prevent catastrophes such as errant meteors striking our planet. They individually go their own way, pursuing gain or advantage narrowly conceived. But even a cursory observation of cause and effect warrants the conclusion that they gradually destroy the planet and that effects will worsen until corralled within a better unifying idea. If we could cleanly separate ideas and label this one good and that one bad, our task would be easier, but the conflict is between good things. Our personal choice of good may appear to another as a barrier to his. We emphasize the value of our own perceived good and run it as far as we can, preferring not to look at values we cancel out and ignoring even the conflict between two things we want. In Arizona last year, citizens were asked whether they wanted more or less spending by state government. A large majority predictably wanted less. They were asked then, for each of seven budget categories, whether they wanted more or less spending on it, and wanted more on six of the seven, with prisons the only exception. We want the good thing in fuzzy dimension, but not the details that accomplish it. This pattern extends beyond Arizona. People, in general, are seldom guided by a comprehensive concept but instead go first to their personal needs and interests. Left to ourselves, we cluster in groups that vie against each other, arguing whether to save banks, whales, houses, birds, jobs, trees, children, elders, or the unemployed. We defer our own short-term interest easiest upon recognizing that long-term well-being matters more and that our self-restraint now will benefit others we regard as our own. We seldom reach this conclusion on our own because it stretches our natural, tribal-level concept of group. Social change involves much explaining, imagining, and sense-making. However we come to it, the nation and world can really use a vision of the whole right now that people in every corner of society can buy into. The issue is more subtle. We project a future for them and their kind that might interest them more than does greater benefit for themselves

just now. If instead we only change the terms of conflict, we gain little and perpetuate manipulation of interests. The phrase I propose to describe the emergent unifying concept is a direction to pursue, a criterion to apply, and not an end-state to fulfill. Even those who promote capitalism as an unmitigated good have discovered recently that its good has limits; that unless guided by broader values, it can run society into the ground. Too many ways to pursue a good leave the field of action deep in detritus. My previous articles suggested that constructive social change comes with a price, and that better quality thinking is crucial to fulfilling it. Here I add the notion that people need a common unifying idea, which I refer to as the good of the whole. Taking Responsibility for Global Change Xlibris, He welcomes comments sent to him directly at jjensen gci. Read other articles by John. This article was posted on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 9:

## 4: Czech Republic / Czechia

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Symbolism and history of the flag From: Background of the state flag and coat of arms: The official coat of arms of the Czech Republic is based on the arms of the lands of the Czech crown in the middle ages. The emblem of Bohemia proper once it had replaced the Premyslid "flaming eagle" still used in depiction of St. Vaclav is a white lion with two tails, rampant on a red field. The two eagles represent Moravia and Silesia. The red-and-white chequerboard eagle on a blue field is Moravia, which was referred to by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa as an independent Margraviate in the twelfth century, though it was soon tied firmly to the lands of the Czech crown by the tradition of making the Czech king or his heir margrave. The black eagle on the gold field represents Silesia. Only fragments of the historical territory of Silesia remain in the Czech Republic today, around Opava and Tesin, but all of it came under the Czech crown during the reign of John of Luxemburg and his son Charles IV. Many European national flags derive from former royal coats of arms, and the Czech one is no exception. Since a complicated coat of arms could not be seen from a distance during a conflict, the coat was reduced to a standard displayed on a lance point, usually following the customary descriptions of coats of arms as bars of horizontal colors. So, the Czech kings flew a standard of a bar of white "on" a bar of red, representing the white lion on the red field. During discussions after World War I over what flag to adopt for the new Czechoslovak State, in the end an adaptation of the Bohemian flag was created, with the addition of a blue triangle next to the staff. This made the flag different from the flag of Bohemia alone recognizing the fact that not only Silesians and Moravians, but also Slovaks were now supposedly part of the "state bearing" nation. The choice of blue meant that the colors of the flag were now red-white-blue, which in the nineteenth century were considered "traditional Slavic" colors and had been adopted by most pan-Slavic oriented movements including the Czech Sokol movement during that time. Actually as far as I know there is no convincing evidence of their being particularly "traditionally Slavic" before the Russians under Peter the Great began using a red-white-blue banner, which probably came from the flag of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, whose shipbuilding and naval prowess Peter greatly admired. Still, the idea was firmly fixed by the nineteenth century, so the flags of Russia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and ex-Yugoslavia all made use of these colors for that reason. When the CSFR broke up in , the Czech Republic by decision of the Czech National Council, now the Czech Parliament, adopted a flag practically undistinguishable from the flag of the Czechoslovak state, while the Slovaks adopted their "traditional" flag, which is horizontal stripes of red-white-blue with the shield appearing also in the Hungarian emblem, but not in the red-white-blue colors superimposed on it. The CSFR federal assembly had agreed that neither "successor state" would use any symbols of the federation, but the CNR ignored this resolution, which caused some further resentment among the Slovaks added to all their other resentments, justified and unjustified The first Czechoslovakian flag was identical to the Polish one as these are the colors of Bohemia. I saw once a children school book, in Czech, dating from the thirties, showing such a flag with the comment: The "new" Czech Republic adopted the flag of former Czechoslovakia, in direct violation of the resolution mentioned above. Nick Artimovich Oct The blue of the triangle stand for Moravia, since the Moravian coat of arms is blue with an eagle, chequy of white and red. On the photo, the Czech shade of blue seems to be noticeably darker than the Slovak one. Is this a mistake, a meaningless variation, an optical illusion, or is it supposed to be so? Antonio Martins, 25 Apr I think it is mere variation with no constitutional basis. However, historical Slovak flags e. Jan Zrzavy, 26 Apr While browsing the web I encountered an opinion voiced on this webpage bottom of page: The Czechoslovak State Flag was designed in and as a Czechoslovak State Flag with paying attention on the national colours of both Czech and Slovak nation. On the flag the colours stand for: The Czechoslovak State Flag is a white-red field with the red colour in the bottom, which is in fact the Czech Flag and a blue threeangle, which had been added as the Slovak part of the complete flag. But the traditional Czech white-over-red flag was identical with that of Poland, and the Czechs, following the path of least resistance in

the tradition of the Good Soldier Svejk , just decided to leave well enough alone, adding yet another to the long list of Slovak grievances against Prague. Joe McMillan, 26 Apr At this page we can read in czech: Jiri Louda" I have text of Law No Nothing about view of Coat of Arms and flag. No description of symbols in this Law. It is a regulation of using of Coat of Arms and flag. But which Coat of Arms and which flag? Which Law adopted the Coat of Arms and flag of Czechia in with descriptions? Flag - white over red, 2: Greater Coat of Arms - the same as the present greater Coat of Arms quartered shield with two Bohemian lions, and Moravian and Silesian eagles. The artistic rendition was slightly different from the present one. Jan Zrzavy, 4 May Anyone know what the colors on the Czech republic flag represent? Why the isocetes triangle? They are simply Bohemian traditional color white and red, derived from the silver lion on the red shield , plus the third Slavonic color, the blue, present also in Moravian and Slovakian arms. The bicolor-triangle flag pattern was selected merely to produce a flag that would be easily recognizable note that many white-red-blue tricolores existed and still exist. All other "explanations" are additional myths. Jan Zrzavy, 23 May National Flag. The author claims that the flag is sometimes used upside down and gives a few mnemotechnic tricks to remember that white should be on top of the flag: The Czechoslovak flag, horizontally divided white-red, was officially hoisted for the first time in Washington USA on 18 October on the house where lived Tomas Garrigue Masaryk ; President of the Republic, So, while these specs may not be the official, government, version of each flag, they are certainly what the NOC believed the flag to be. For the Czech Republic: PMS red, blue. The vertical flag is the horizontal version reversed and turned 90 degrees anti-clockwise - blue at the top, white to the left Ian Sumner, 11 Oct Vertical hanging flag.

### 5: A Basis of Unity | Dissident Voice

*Czechoslovakism (Czech: Čechoslovákismus, Slovak: Československizmus) or Czechoslovak nationalism, is the nationalism of Czechoslovaks and Czechoslovak culture either for which Czechs and Slovaks embrace a Pan-Slavic state in which they function as constituent nations (political form), or for which the two nations form a single West Slavic.*

European Union The European Union EU is an economic and political federation consisting of twenty-seven member countries that make common policy in several areas. The EU was created in with the signing of the Treaty on European Union, commonly referred to as the Maastricht Treaty, but it was preceded by various European organizations that contributed to the development of the EU. The EU represents the latest and most successful in a series of efforts to unify Europe , including many attempts to achieve unity through force of arms, such as those seen in the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte and World War II. In the member states of the ECSC ratified two treaties creating the European Atomic Energy Community Euratom for the collaborative development of commercial nuclear power and the European Economic Community EEC , an international trade body whose role was to gradually eliminate national tariffs and other barriers to international trade involving member countries. Initially the EEC, or, as it was more frequently referred to at the time, the Common Market, called for a twelve- to fifteen-year period for the institution of a common external tariff among its members, but the timetable was accelerated and a common tariff was instituted in . By the United Kingdom indicated its willingness to join the Common Market if allowed to retain certain tariff structures which favored trade between Britain and its Commonwealth. Negotiations between the EEC and the United Kingdom began, but insurmountable differences arose and Britain was denied access to the Common Market in . In the interim the importance of the Commonwealth to the British economy waned considerably and by Britain, Denmark, and the Republic of Ireland had joined the EC. Greece followed suit in , followed by Portugal and Spain in and Austria, Finland, and Sweden in . The EC took its largest step to date toward true economic integration among its members with the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, after which the EC changed its name to the European Union EU. These requirements, known as the Copenhagen criteria, included: The EU has enlarged three times since its creation. In , three new members were added: Austria, Finland, and Sweden. In , ten new members were added, mostly from the former Soviet bloc: In , Romania and Bulgaria , who were not ready to join in , were admitted. As of , there were three official candidates for membershipâ€”Croatia, Macedonia , and Turkeyâ€”and five nations officially recognized as potential candidatesâ€”Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Kosovo, Montenegro , and Serbia. EU leaders expect great benefits from the adoption of a single currency. International trade within the single currency area will be greatly facilitated by the establishment of what amounts to a single market, complete with uniform pricing and regulation, in place of separate national markets. The creation of a single market is also expected to spur increased competition and the development of more niche products, and ease the acquisition of corporate financing, particularly in what would formerly have been international trade among members of the single currency area. Finally, in the long term, the establishment of the single currency area should simplify European corporate structures, since in time nearly all regulatory statutes within the single currency area should become uniform. The Maastricht Treaty established conditions that EU member nations would be expected to meet before they would be allowed to participate in the introduction of the single European currency. Such a convergence would also create greater uniformity among the various national economies of the EU, making administration of economic activity within the single-currency area more feasible. The conditions set for participation in the introduction of the Euro and inclusion in the single-currency area included the following: Maintaining international currency exchange rates within a specified range called the Exchange Rate Mechanism or ERM for at least two years prior to the introduction of the Euro. Maintaining long-term interest rates within 2 percent of the national inflation rate and within 1. Maintaining public debt at no more than 3 percent of the gross domestic product. Maintaining total government debt at no more than 60 percent of gross domestic product. Despite difficulties faced by some members in meeting these conditions, implementation of the Euro went ahead on schedule through the three phases set forth at Maastricht. Phase one

began in with an EU summit in Brussels , Belgium, that determined which of the fifteen member states had achieved sufficient convergence to participate in the introduction of the Euro. Instead, the existing currencies of the participating countries functioned as fixed denominations of the Euro. Phase two also included the subordination of the eleven national banks in the single-currency area to the European Central Bank. Phase three, which began on 1 January , set the Euro banknotes and coins into circulation and by July , it became the legal tender of the countries, replacing their national currencies. At the time of introduction there were twelve countries in the area using the Euro, known as the Eurozone: Denmark, Sweden and the UK chose not to use the Euro. By the beginning of , the Eurozone had expanded to include fifteen member nations, with Cyprus, Malta, and Slovenia having joined the original members. Nine of the new EU member states were still operating with a currency other than the Euro. The Accession Treaties signed by all of these countries requires them to join the Euro; some have already joined the ERM and others have set themselves the goal of joining the Euro as follows: January 1, Estonia: January 1, or later. The initial introduction of the Euro as a currency of account began with a resounding success, as the new currency rose immediately to an exchange rate of 1. Uncertainties about the further progress of European Union raised by conflicts in the Balkans in soon dampened investor interest in the Euro, however, and its value fell to 1. Since , however, the Euro has steadily risen against the dollar, gaining strength in as the U. The Council of Ministers comprises representatives, usually the foreign ministers, of member states. The presidency of the council rotates between the members on a semiannual basis. When issues of particular concern arise, members may send their heads of state to sit on the council. At such times the council is known as the European Council, and has final authority on all issues not specifically covered in the various treaties creating the EU and its predecessor organizations. The Council of Ministers and European Council decide matters involving relations between member states in areas including administration, agriculture and fisheries, internal market and industrial policy , research, energy, transportation, environmental protection, and economic and social affairs. Members of the Council of Ministers or European Council are expected to represent the particular interests of their home country before the EU as a whole. The European Commission serves as the executive organization of the EU. Currently each country has one commissioner except for the five largest countries that have two. The Commission enlarges as more countries join. The European Commission seeks to serve the interests of Europe as a whole in matters including external relations, economic affairs, finance, industrial affairs, and agricultural policies. The European Commission maintains twenty-three directorates general to oversee specific areas of administration and commerce within the EU. Representatives sitting on the European Commission are expected to remain impartial and view the interests of the EU as a whole rather than the particular interests of their home countries. The European Parliament comprises representatives of the EU member nations who are selected by direct election in their home countries. Although it serves as a forum for the discussion of issues of interest to the individual member states and the EU as a whole, the European Parliament has no power to create or implement legislation. It does, however, have some control over the EU budget, and can pose questions for the consideration of either the Council of Ministers or the European Commission. The Court of Justice comprises thirteen judges and six advocates general appointed by EU member governments. Its function is to interpret EU laws and regulations, and its decisions are binding on the EU, its member governments, and firms and individuals in EU member states. One ongoing area of contention among the members of the EU is agricultural policy. Each European nation has in place a series of incentives and subsidies designed to benefit its own farmers and ensure a domestically grown food supply. Often these policies are decidedly not beneficial to the EU as a whole, and lead to conflict between rival national organizations representing agricultural and fisheries industries. The degree of contention on agricultural and fisheries issues within the EU can be seen in the fact that nearly 70 percent of EU expenditures are made to address agricultural issues, even though agriculture employs less than 8 percent of the EU workforce. The CAP seeks to increase agricultural productivity, ensure livable wages for agricultural workers, stabilize agricultural markets, and assure availability of affordable produce throughout the EU. Although the CAP has reduced conflicts within the EU, it has also led to the overproduction of many commodities, including butter, wine, and sugar, and has led to disagreements involving the EU and agricultural exporting nations including the United States and Australia.

The ESF focuses on training and retraining workers to ensure their employability in a changing economic environment, while the ERDF concentrates on building economic infrastructure in the less-developed countries of the EU. The European Investment Bank EIB receives capital contributions from the EU member states, and borrows from international capital markets to fund approved projects. EIB funding may be granted only to those projects of common interest to EU members that are designed to improve the overall international competitiveness of EU industries. EIB loans are also sometimes given to infrastructure development programs operating in less-developed areas of the EU. Many EU nations experienced great difficulty in meeting the provisions required by the EU for joining the EMS, although eleven countries met them by the 1 January deadline. Meeting these provisions forced several EU members, including Italy and Spain, to adopt politically unpopular domestic economic policies. Others, such as the United Kingdom, chose not to take politically unpopular action and thus failed to qualify for participation. Even though the Euro was introduced according to schedule, economic unity has far outstripped political cooperation among EU members to date and real and potential political disagreements within the EU remain a threat to its further development. Although the Eurozone represents a formidable force in international trade, the EU faces several grave challenges as it strives to form an ever closer linkage of its national constituents. Despite the fact that the Treaty on European Union created a central bank to supercede the national banks of its members, responsibility for the creation of fiscal policies remains in the hands of each national government. As such, there is great potential for the central authority and national economic policy making agencies to adopt conflicting programs. Furthermore, national political institutions within the EU are likely to be more responsive to the desires of their national constituencies than to the well being of the Eurozone as a whole, especially in times of economic instability. It is difficult to see how voters in the nations of the EU will be able to put the good of Europe ahead of their own particular interests. This difficulty is particularly troublesome as political integration has progressed much more slowly than economic integration, and further political integration has recently suffered several potentially insurmountable setbacks. In 1992, the Treaty establishing a European Constitution TCE was signed by the representatives of all twenty-seven member nations, but the treaty failed to be ratified by all of the members. Most members did in fact ratify the TCE by parliamentary measure or popular referendum, but France and the Netherlands both rejected it in referendums. These failures led other members to postpone or call off their ratification procedures. The Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 13 December 2007, was in the process of being ratified by member nations when the Irish electorate rejected the treaty in June 2008, creating uncertainty as to the future ratification of this version of a European constitution. Another problem also arises out of the composition of the Eurozone. According to the optimal currency theory first posed by American Robert Mundell in 1961, in order for a single currency to succeed in a multinational area several conditions must be met. There should be no barriers to the movement of labor forces across national, cultural, or linguistic borders within the single-currency area; there should be wage stability throughout the single currency area; and an area-wide system should exist to stabilize imbalanced transfers of labor, goods, or capital within the single-currency area. These conditions do not exist in present-day Europe, where labor mobility is small, largely because of language barriers, and wages vary widely among EU member countries, particularly between those in the West and in the East. Furthermore, the present administrative structure of the EU is not powerful enough to redress imbalanced transfers, which are bound to occur periodically. Such imbalances would engage the sort of political response discussed previously, to the detriment of the EU as a whole. Optimal currency theory also holds that for a single currency area to be viable it must not be prone to asymmetric shocks, that is, economic events that lead to imbalanced transfers. Ideally, a single-currency area should comprise similar economies that are likely to be on similar cycles, thus minimizing imbalances. Similarly, the need for a freely transferable labor force within the single-currency area is also necessary to minimize imbalances, since each national member of the area must be able to respond flexibly to changes in wage and price structures. Although there are significant obstacles in the way of further strengthening of the EU, especially in political matters, the continued enhancement of economic ties binding members is likely to increase the political unity of EU members over time. That this is feasible is evidenced by the efforts of EU nations to conform to the stipulations of the Maastricht Agreement. Maintaining stable currency exchange

rates, reducing public and overall government debt, and controlling long-term interest rates are all areas in which national governments and fiscal agencies had exercised complete autonomy in the past. Significantly, many had to experience economic slowdowns and increased unemployment in order to do so. Such resolve bodes well for continued strengthening of European unification in both political and economic areas. In fact, the history of the EU to date has been one of overcoming obstacles similar to those faced during the first two phases of the introduction of the Euro, and a unified Europe is and will remain a fact of international economic life for the foreseeable future.

### 6: Czechoslovak OOB37 and Slovak OOB01 [Archive] - www.enganchecubano.com Forums

*Then you literally refuse to add additional companies of infantry on the very same basis and shift availability to 8/44 to make them historically accessible - by arguing that you can buy units in captured mode.*

See Article History Alternative Title: Continuing his studies at the University of Vienna , he obtained his doctorate in . He studied for a year in Leipzig , where he met an American student of music, Charlotte Garrigue, whom he married in . He was appointed lecturer in philosophy in Vienna in , and he became professor of philosophy in the Czech university of Prague in . Masaryk was a Neo-Kantian, but he was also strongly influenced by the English puritan ethics and the austere teaching of the Hussites. At the same time, he showed a critical interest in the self-contradictions of capitalism. Masaryk founded two periodicals, in one of which he proved after a bitter debate that two ostensibly early medieval Czech poems, regarded as Slavic counterparts of the German Nibelungenlied, were in fact patriotic forgeries by an early 19th-century Czech poet. In Masaryk entered upon his political career after transforming a journal into a political review. In the early s he began to turn his attention to the Slovaks in northern Hungary. By criticizing both the feudal nature of Hungarian sovereignty and the antiquated Pan-Slav tendencies of the Slovak politicians, he became the idol of the young Slovak progressives who played a decisive role in the Czech-Slovak union in . After unmasking the forged medieval Czech poems, he demonstrated his willingness to risk unpopularity in pursuit of moral righteousness once again when he succeeded in proving the innocence of Jews accused in a ritual-murder case. Although deeply involved in political controversies, Masaryk published two monumental works before . In his work on Marxism , he discussed the immanent contradictions of both capitalism and socialism. As a politician Masaryk was at first an adherent of the federative Austro-Slavism envisioned in . But as a democrat he gradually became estranged from the loyal, conservative , and Roman Catholic concept of the Old Czech Party and accepted the invitation of the liberal, bourgeois Young Czech Party. In March he founded his own Realist Party, and, after his reelection in a more democratic Reichsrat, he became an outstanding figure of the left Slav opposition there. He defended the rights of the Serbs and Croats especially at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina by Austria. Fight for Czech and Slovak independence In early , after the outbreak of World War I , Masaryk made his way to western Europe, where he was recognized as the representative of the underground Czech liberation movement and conducted a vigorous campaign against Austria-Hungary and Germany. His British and French friends helped him to establish contact with the Allied leaders, to whom he delineated the Czech aims: Josef Jindrich Sechtl After the overthrow of the autocratic tsarist regime in , Masaryk transferred his activities to Russia in order to organize the Czechoslovak Legion, formed by Czechoslovak war prisoners, and to develop contacts with the new government. The Lansing Declaration of May expressed the sympathy of the U. Masaryk also concluded the so-called Pittsburgh Convention with the Slovak associations in the United States, which promised the Slovaks a large measure of home rule; the interpretation of this declaration led to controversies between the Slovak opposition and the Czechoslovak government during the life of the first Czech republic. As Masaryk had promised, the new multinational state respected the minority rights of its large German and Hungarian ethnic groups. He resigned his post in December and died nearly two years later.

### 7: European Union | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*It is a blessing and a virtue that the Czech-Slovak Union can be part of the global community of the Adventist Church, and that despite the differences in language, culture, and history, it can survive the unity of faith and mission together with brothers and sisters from other parts of the world.*

What does Habermas mean by "reconstruction"? The infrastructure of the United States needs reconstruction, it is clear, because trains derail, bridges and dams collapse, water mains burst, etc. But what of historical materialism? This theoretical programme is necessary, Habermas tells us, because historical materialism "needs revision in many respects" Habermas has sharply differentiated instrumental and strategic action from communicative action in the following terms. While instrumental action involves technical knowledge of means-ends relationships and strategic action involves organizational knowledge of social cooperation, he holds that communicative action or human interaction involves intersubjective knowledge incorporated both in the personality and in the redistributive processes of society. Such a project is not without its perils, however; and Habermas acknowledges some sensitivity to these. Thus we are understandably reluctant to pursue homologies between the spheres of personality and society. Habermas has vigorously disputed this charge, denying that he "wished to play off the methods of understanding against those of explanation" Habermas, He fails to recognize the significance of social classes and social antagonism for morality and personality, and he incorrectly differentiates the individual and the group in his analysis of ego identity. We reject this claim, both as it pertains to personality and to the redistributive processes of society, for reasons we will now set out. Habermas holds that there are three moments of personality. First, there is the moment of moral consciousness. Next, there is the moment of ego development ontogenesis. On the one hand, he claims that "the ego is formed in a system of demarcations" On the other hand, his analysis of ego-identity depends no less upon his discussion of ontogenesis. But if these dialectical moments are to be separated in the case of the ego, then they should not be joined in the case of morality, i. Hence personality consists of moral consciousness and its developmental stages on the one hand and ego-identity, and ontogenesis, on the other. Habermas on Moral Consciousness Habermas understands moral consciousness to comprise judgments about "morally relevant conflicts. However, Habermas has failed to recognize this social foundation of moral consciousness. The concept of moral consciousness must therefore be reconsidered. Viewed more broadly, moral consciousness is a moment of social consciousness. As Lenin emphasized in his Materialism and Empirio-criticism, social consciousness reflects social being, the latter term referring to the ensemble of social relations in "social formations of any complexity" Lenin, , Vol. Due to the complexity of these social forms, "social consciousness is only the reflection of being, at best an approximately true reflection of being" Lenin, , Vol. Social consciousness must strive for what is at most a law-like nomothetic understanding of that social being. But due to the contradictions which inhere in the social being of the antagonistic social order -- and especially capitalist society -- social consciousness is also a contradictory reflection of social being. Hence social consciousness cannot fulfil itself within the antagonistic social orders. Under such conditions, what is made of oneself tends to be made in the interest of some part of society, with at most consciousness of the self as a partial being. That part of society can be the clan, tribe, or family, the regional group, the religious congregation, the nationality, the occupational stratum or corporation, or some composite of these, to mention some of the more prominent historical possibilities. The global extension and deepening antagonisms of capitalism, i. On the one hand, this is indirect, mediated through stages trade-union consciousness, etc. On the other hand, all this is of course a tendency, as the particularistic counterexamples of religious partiality in Belfast, or ethnic partiality in Georgetown, attest. In sum, class consciousness is the form fully attained by social consciousness within the antagonistic social order, i. Moral consciousness is a moment of social consciousness, hence it cannot transcend class consciousness so long as it is trammelled by the antagonistic social order. And only the failure to resolve intra-class conflicts can occasion sanctions. In any case, two points should be stressed against Habermas: Habermas on Identity and Ontogenesis Turning next to the ego and ontogenesis, Habermas points out that object-identity can be imputed to things and events within the

spheres of technical or strategic knowledge. Habermas notes that spatio-temporal coordinates are the most abstract terms for identification. Further, says Habermas, collective identity can be avowed to ourselves, viz when we mutually express ourselves as I and Thou. This appears to contradict ethnographic data which indicates that members of archaic tribes characteristically understood themselves as comprising all of humanity. It is difficult to imagine the circumstances under which they would avow identity to themselves. Identity in face of what difference? Habermas concludes that where object-identity is only imputed, the domain of the objective is delimited; avowed object-identity demarcates that of the subjective. Of course, this substantive distinction is suggestive of the methodological dualism of neo-Kantianism. Theoretically fruitful distinctions can, of course, be drawn between the personality and the collectivity, but only in scientific terms. The concept of exploitation is scientifically devoid of meaning when predicated of the individual person, while it is the fundamental characteristic when predicated of the collectivity, since it thereby defines the antagonistic social order. Marx and Engels, , Vol. Two points follow directly. In the second place, this totality must itself be addressed at a theoretically appropriate level of discourse. This totality is the social formation, and the appropriate level of discourse is that of Marxist anthropology. The distinction can surely be drawn, but scientifically only in terms of the possibility of antagonistic social relations, etc. Social forms are constituted of the social relations of specifically human beings, relationships which are characteristically either non-antagonistic or else antagonistic. In general, the personality and its ontogenesis presuppose the social relations of an historically specific form. In particular, personality distortions and disorders presuppose the alienated social relations of the antagonistic social order. In the German Ideology, for instance, they state that the mode of production manifests the mode of life of humanity Marx and Engels, , Vol. For the historical materialist, it comprises social relations, i. Thus the mode of life includes the subsistence of the individual and the continuation of the collectivity. Marx and Engels continue that this can be understood in terms of means, needs, kind or species, and cooperation. Indeed, these are precisely the four fundamental moments of social activity Marx and Engels, , Vol. Let us briefly consider each of these moments, and their immediate consequences, in turn. Means Hominids walking upright had their hands freed to hold food rather than being obliged to devour it immediately as did other animals who could carry food only in their mouth. The human mouth was likewise freed for vocalization, facilitating the coordination of collective labor. Likewise, the satisfaction of needs generates new needs, another moment of this first historical act. Thus in poiesis the production and utilization of instruments coincide in a natural relation which means that deliberation is not presupposed in the first historical act. Primordial social relations have two particular forms which will be noted here and addressed more fully below, viz. These primordial social relations are later subordinated to other social relationships, but are initially manifested in the earliest human institution, the matrilineal gens Morgan, Cooperation The mode of production and reproduction with its means and needs entails, then, a mode of cooperation in human relations. In any case, this cooperation is itself a productive force and the fourth and final moment of the first historical act cf. For the historical materialist, however, once language or practical subjectivity is historic, man is differentiated from other fabricators, say the social insects, by planning or deliberation, an activity of practical subjectivity as Marx later details The Dialectics of Community In order to understand the development of personality, further comments on the topic of the matrilineal gens and its social relations are required. Habermas similarly "imagines how the family might have emerged" It is scientifically appropriate instead to begin with that which has substance *ousia* in the domain of praxis. That is substantial which is self-sufficient, *sui generis*. That which is self-sufficient reproduces itself. The Self-identical The community is that which is identical to itself through itself. The characteristics of community, the terms in which it can self-sufficiently reproduce itself, include a territory and associated natural resources, b endogamous mating patterns, and c a communal name, and religious faith and rituals Morgan, Such a community must be endogamous, i. Hence the primitive inclination to identify the community with what is, the totality at least of the practical. In his Ancient Society, Morgan discussed the "organic series" of gentes, tribes, and nations. The gens was the social element of the non-antagonistic primitive social order. Its important characteristics were given in the *jus gentilicum* -- they were a matrilineality and matrifocality, and b the rule of exogamy Morgan, Because of its exogamous character, the

gens was not self-sufficient -- it could not reproduce itself from generation to generation -- and thus was a component of the tribe, which was the self-sufficient community. The Differentiated But the very act by which the community identifies itself dirempts it into identificans and identificandum. Thus the community is also a diversity of associates. These associates are alike in their common forebears and in values held in common as a consequence of their similar modes of life; they are unlike hence their need to communicate, to reaffirm community. Hence the associates are interdependent in community, in peer relations. Marx had recognized the primacy of simple variety in social organization very early when he wrote that "democracy alone can be understood in its own terms; each element therein is merely an element of the community. The peer relationship embodies the resocializing mutually accommodating interaction of humans, i. On the one hand, a form of this facilitation is the attraction of the sexes. On the other hand, the relative equivalence of the interdependent peers is finally grounded in the sexual relationship, naturalized human interaction hence presupposing peer relations or friendship. Ground Grounded being comes into exist through the maternal relation, the natural dependency of the fetus on its mother. Thus it presupposes the naturalization of human interaction. Such an argument would manifest a mechanical mode of conceptualization, however, because the dependency of fetus on its mother has a crucial cultural moment; this dependency can be terminated either during pregnancy by primitive modes of abortion or during infancy by primitive modes of infanticide such as exposure. As this natural dependency is socialized, rather than terminated, the uniqueness of the relationship declines as the salience remains high; the relation is transformed into the nurturant relation of increasing autonomy of the child towards any adult, including the natural mother. Dialectics of Personality Of the four relationships -- peer, sexual, maternal, and nurturant -- it is the latter which is the most significant for the natural division of labor, since the difference between child and adult is initially the greatest of any within the community. He reifies the sexual relation as it appears in an historically particular institutionalization, viz the "father role," then discovers that adult males had no place in the pre-patriarchal "family. Young and Willmott, Habermas could thereupon found that place for the adult male -- an avuncular role in the egalitarian gens. On the one hand, Engels cautioned us about over-emphasizing the difference between the sexes Marx and Engels, , Vol.

### 8: "Two branches of one nation" – Czechoslovakism as a political programme | Der Erste Weltkrieg

*The definition of the Czechoslav nation usual in the Habsburg empire covered the speakers of Slavic dialects in Bohemia, Moravia and Upper Hungary. These were regarded as a single entity, as was also apparent in the official lists of linguistic circumstances, where Czech and Slovak were mostly recorded together.*

Lukan The definition of the Czechoslav nation usual in the Habsburg empire covered the speakers of Slavic dialects in Bohemia, Moravia and Upper Hungary. These were regarded as a single entity, as was also apparent in the official lists of linguistic circumstances, where Czech and Slovak were mostly recorded together. Czechs and Slovaks are two linguistically very closely related Slav peoples in central Europe. At the time of the national renaissance, the similarity of the languages suggested an original ethnic unity that had pursued different directions over the course of history. The Slavs of Bohemia and Moravia had fallen under German influence, while the area settled by the Slovaks fell under Magyar rule as an integral part of Hungary. Differently strong national identities developed in the three regions. Bohemia was the centre of Czech nation-forming, and the Bohemian version of Czech became the standard for the modern written language. The Moravian versions of Czech were given the status of dialects. While the Moravian Czechs allowed themselves to be included in the Bohemian-Czech nation-forming process – not least due to the to their constitutionally equal position, since both lands were part of the Austrian hereditary lands – the Slovaks followed a path of their own. Unlike the Czechs, the Slovaks did not develop a written language in the late Middle Ages and the early Modern period. The mostly Protestant intelligentsia had therefore to use 16th century Czech translations of the Bible as the language of the church. This Slovakised "Bible Czech" then also served the Slovaks as a written language in the absence of a codified standard Slovak. For this reason, a certain cultural proximity to Czech developed, although the spoken versions of Slovak in the 19th century were already far removed from the modern written Czech developing at the time. Around , when the concept of the modern Czech nation was being developed, the Slovaks, from the Prague point of view, were regarded as a part of the "Czechoslav" nation. There was the theory of the two branches of one nation. The ideal of unity, which in the early period of nation-forming was strongly embedded in both peoples, was however later shaken by the different problems arising in the emancipation process. After , the main accent of the Czech political programme was on resisting Greater-German tendencies and securing national autonomy within the empire. This was followed by an emancipation of the Slovaks from the cultural hegemony claimed by the Czechs. The awareness of a common Czechoslovak nation was admittedly never abandoned entirely, but increasingly lost political significance. The implementation of this project came almost by surprise and, from the point of the Slovaks, was imposed by external circumstances. The Slovak point of view was only included at a late stage when finally, in the Pittsburgh Manifesto of the summer of , the autonomy of Slovakia within the new Republic was guaranteed. The young Czechoslovak Republic faced huge problems in the implementation of this principle. Huge differences were encountered, in terms of both cultural and social development. The Czechs were greater in number and economically further developed, and saw themselves as "national development aid workers" in Slovakia. The Slovaks for their part saw themselves controlled by the Czech "big brother". The extent of the federalism between Czechs and Slovaks remained a basic issue in the development of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakism was finally and definitively abandoned with the separation of the two nations in Von der slavischen Landnahme bis ins Tschechen im Habsburgerreich und in Europa bis

### 9: unity - Czech translation "Linguee

*After the overthrow of the autocratic tsarist regime in , Masaryk transferred his activities to Russia in order to organize the Czechoslovak Legion, formed by Czechoslovak war prisoners, and to develop contacts with the new government.*

Pibwl January 12th, , Of course, no more than 2 of its 4 MGs could fire at one target. Regards DRG January 12th, , It would be nice to see some more infantry organized on British pattern. Units would be added only late war and should not take much time. Griefbringer December 17th, , Would those infantry units organised in the British pattern differ from British infantry units in the British OOB, which can already be purchased as "captured allies" by anyone wanting to construct such forces for a scenario? Pibwl December 17th, , It would be good, but there would have to be a will It would sure need some work. The Belgians and the Dutch were lucky to get their tiny forces from the beginning of the game. DRG December 17th, , I have to assume NO as will find the majority are already there just not in the same time period. We added them for post war "what if" Pibwl December 17th, , We added them for post war. I admit I checked the OOB two years ago, only to find, that there is no British armour available in Yes, I know nobody asked me. And most of the hints I give seem easier to fix, than to complain about, especially, that usually I write not only, what is wrong, but what should be done. DRG December 18th, , I know for all the hundreds of hours I put in every year wading through all of this the actual impact on gameplay is minimal yet I continue to at least go through every suggestion you or anyone else makes but I toss out more and more every year. Yes, I could just ignore them It is in fact already there, as from July phk corps are available for czechs with most of the tanks. It would be nice to see some more infantry organized on british pattern. But for the love of God, if it is few minutes work and adds significant amount of units to one of the nations - why not? Pibwl December 26th, , You persist in giving huge lists rather than limiting it to the important changes. Realistically they are not going to do so for much longer so let them do what they are good at, OOBs we can tinker with ourselves. We can delete the symbol if we wish. If you cant use things like or put a capital Z or P for Pibwl at the end of the name. For example, if the Czechoslovak troops are added, then one could also make a case for adding additional units and formations for all the Axis minor nation troops that participated as part of the Wehrmacht in the invasion of the USSR, all the non-German Waffen-SS units, tiny partisan factions, obscure pro-Axis police units That would be a huge amount of work, but only a handful of players would ever use those units. On the other hand, if the designers put their time in improving other aspects of the game, it would be appreciated by a far greater number of people. Pibwl December 28th, , More useful could be <https://www.linguee.com/german-english/translation/units>: Sometimes if I find inaccuracies, I catch up and check other similar units and search info. Some people improve game mechanism which IMO is quite adequate now ; , some build maps, some create scenarios, I am accuracy aficionado. Now you can choose if to ignore, or to follow the suggestion of improvement. Imp December 29th, , By your own admission now all these changes you submit are of little interest to most players. As I said why not submit your top 50 unit changes for the year rather than huge lists. You produce to big a workload at present so are just making lists for your enjoyment. Griefbringer December 31st, , Considering the way the OOBs are organised, it is not that trivial to just copy and paste formations from one OOB to another. You will need to add the weapons, then you will need to add the units using unit classes that are not used for other purposes in that timeframe to avoid mix-ups and then the formations. Then there is also the issue of maintainability - the more you repeat weapons and units across OOBs, the harder it is to maintain consistency when changes are made to data. Issue probably not helped by the fact that the same weapon or vehicle can exist under different names in different OOBs - though this adds to the historical flavour of the game. Pibwl January 2nd, , I agree, that sometimes my remarks may be trivial or annoying - sorry This year I managed to investigate mainly Czechoslovak artillery which has been omitted somehow , thanks to a reliably-looking Czech page <http://www.vz.cz/>: Current photo is vz. It may be copied from Romanian unit or Hungarian unit This gun could be added as mountain artillery as well. Maybe it should be added eg. Icon has much too long barrel, best seems which BTW uses the same gun bed, as proposed for 76cm vz. An icon is wrong twin-trail. There were two models of mm off-map howitzers: For a long-ranger artillery, rare 15cm vz. They were also used by Slovakia. Also, they are not mentioned in Czech

inventory [http](#): The weapon has much too big range - Soviet one has correct. However, definitely more probable weapon is ZiS-3 obr. Photo is some unidentified gun, but definitely not Soviet 76mm leFh18? Range is much too big - the Soviet one has So much for the artillery. Only 2 prototypes were built before the war, and only a small batch of 42 vehicles was produced in for Germans intended for Yugoslavia. Photo might be , although it is later wartime model T93 for Romania. They were in fact truck versions of same 6x4 vehicles. Better icon IMO is or to mark their smaller size, similar to cars. Same for units 13 and and Slovak units 13, , Same remarks as above as for AT-drive. PA-II Zelva turtle [http](#): Unit OA vz 27 PA-III can serve as a direct pattern, an icon of Humber scout car would be almost ideal albeit green , and there is even a photo According to Charles K. Drive type should be wheel only as well. Pibwl January 3rd, , To be precise, according to all sources it was armed with 7. Weapon could have the same specifications as 7. Same for Slovak unit On the other hand, OA vz 30 size 3 , in spite of its 6x4 drive, was a very compact car - 4. The same for Slovak unit 51, Romanian unit , Hungarian unit Since Czechoslovakia used some of them, mostly medium Praga IV model. Yellow icon would allow to differ from LT which are said to be khaki only. Yellow icon is BTW: The same applies for 92 76mm Field Gun Inf. There also could be added long-range mm gun vz. From mid Slovakia used also mm leFh Pibwl January 5th, , Pibwl April 4th, , Thank you, on behalf of Western Slavs: Pibwl July 25th, , It is not in inventory at [http](#): Icon has the same carriage, but might have too thin barrel. Same for Slovak unit 91 mm Battery - Soviet origin weapon, should be renamed from vz. The photo is used for Soviet M So I suggest to rename weapon to M vz. There is a photo or of Praga AV. DRG July 26th, , If you find time, you can check them, otherwise just ignore.

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