

WFWP Czech Republic's Pilgrimage of Reconciliation

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Brno, Czech Republic



"We would like to let you know about the Pilgrimage of Reconciliation which will take place in Brno, Czech Republic to remember the end of 2nd World War when German language speaking people living in Brno, mostly women, children and old people, were kicked out from their homes and all night went the death march losing their home.

This Saturday 30. May 2015, is already the ninth Pilgrimage of Reconciliation to remember the German victims.

As WFWP let's support and join at least in our heart and prayer.

<http://roksmireni.cz/en/pilgrimage-reconciliation>

<http://roksmireni.cz/en/news/patriots-opportunism-who-were-people-who-expelled-others-brno>

May the blessing of God be with you all!

With love
Marcela Rozehnalova

Turistické informační centrum města Brna |Pohořelice – Brno, meet up at Mendlovo náměstí, transfer by bus to Pohořelice



The ninth memorial march in the footsteps of the expelled German-speaking inhabitants of Brno will take place as part of the round anniversary of the historical events symbolically in the opposite direction – as a return to the city and a gesture of reconciliation. At the conclusion, Mayor Petr Vokřál, representatives of the City of Vienna and other public officials will speak at the garden of the Augustinian Abbey in Old Brno. In the open-air café, people can sit and talk with survivors and interesting personalities.

Patriots of opportunism. Who were the people who expelled others from Brno?

Violence against German-speaking inhabitants broke out immediately after the war front swept through Brno. The shocking scenes took place in the streets and especially in internment camps all around the city; the culmination of these excesses, however, was the Death March, which began on 30 May 1945. It was ordered by the Brno National Committee, where Communists played a leading role. The so-called Košice Program of the National Front, an association of the only permitted political parties in the post-war Czechoslovakia, imposed their equitable representation in national

committees, but the Communists in the Brno National Committee – contrarily to the above mentioned program – occupied as many as twelve seats of thirty.