with the invasion of German feudalism under Ottokar II. The idea of a Slavic feudalism first emerged in Czech historiography in the 1930s.

The question of Bohemia's dependence on the medieval Reich acquired special significance for the German-Czech relationship in the 20th century. Historically, however, the relationship between Bohemia and the Reich was built on mutual aid and support, national aspects playing no role whatsoever.

A rapprochement of scientific standpoints on the so-called Ostkolonisation — viewed by the Germans as a pioneering achievement, and perceived by the Czechs as a process of foreign penetration and control — has begun in the most recent period.

Thus the insight has prevailed that Hussitism was not primarily a national, but above all a religious phenomenon, and that the post-„White Mountain“ era must be seen in the European-wide context of the resistance of the Estates against absolutism.

Czech historiography was placed in a dilemma by the facts that in the Revolution of 1848 the German politicians played a considerably more radical role than did the Czechs, and that the working-class movement from the 1860s on developed more tempestuously among the Germans. During the „Prague Spring“ Czech historians succeeded in breaking out of the narrow national perspective.

THE CULTURAL AND POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Friedrich Prinz

Thousands of American immigrants from Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia contributed their share to the shaping of the nation. This article deals in some detail with a few of them whose achievements were especially outstanding.

Hans Kudlich, the German-Bohemian emancipator of the Austrian peasants in 1848, was a passionate supporter of Abraham Lincoln. His battle for the emancipation of the blacks from slavery made America his homeland.

Oswald Ottendorfer from Zwittau in Moravia, American newspaper king, founded the public lending library system in America, supported immigrants, endowed hospitals and poorhouses, and introduced German-language instruction into the New York schools.

Karl Postl (Charles Sealsfield), publicist and writer, „Ein Wanderer zwischen zwei Welten“, criticized in his books both the Old and the New World, of which he had extensive knowledge.

Johann Nepomuk Neumann, Catholic bishop of Philadelphia (1852—1860), dedicated himself to pastoral work among the immigrants as well as to the Indian mission, promoted the school system, and built orphanages and churches. His impact went far beyond the ecclesiastical sphere.

The lot of emigration spurred these and many others to great achievements.

466