very beginning. The latter resulted from the compulsory incorporation of areas settled by Germans, Slovaks and Hungarians. Also of interest are the attempts — typical for the year 1919 — at sociopolitical reform in the agrarian and industrial sectors, accompanied by Bolshevist influences emanating from Russia and Hungary, as well as the party and government situation, and the establishment of the first foreign policy and foreign economic contacts.

THE HUMANITY IDEAL AS IDEOLOGY:
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERPRETATION OF MASARYK'S PHILOSOPHY

Branislav Stefanek

Ideas which made possible an "ideological alienation" from Masaryk's Weltanschauung by his supporters — particularly at the time of the "First Republic" — can be found in his own philosophy of history (which posed the question of the meaning of Czech and world history), his sociology, not far removed from psychology (the decay of religious belief as the cause of the modern crisis of society), his ontology (Masaryk's concept of "critical realism"), his noetics (causality, teleology and the concept of "synergy), and his ethics (the humanity ideal as a modern concretization of the moral commandments). In his attempt to formulate a Czech "national program" in harmony with the humanity ideal, Masaryk himself succumbed to a tendency to ideological thinking. Where Masaryk assumes ideological positions, the question of the social functionality of his views offers a good standard for a critical examination.

ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF CHARLES IV'S "GOLDEN BULL"

Bernd-Ulrich Hergemöller

While Karl Zeumer (1908) dismissed any participation of the chancellory of Charles IV and its director, Johann von Neumarkt, in the authorship of the "Golden Bull", the present study pursues the approach of Konrad Burdach (1891 ff.), using stylistic comparisons with the works of the court chancellor to attribute directly to him Cc. III, VII, XII, the invocation and the prooemium. Factual and logical considerations lead to the conclusion that Cc. I, II, VIII—X, XI, XX—XXXI likewise originated essentially in the chancellory. Common legal sources (Codex Iuris Civilis, Codex Iuris Canonici, Schwabenspiegel) and other formal
peculiarities (order of rank, headings, promulgationes, cursus) also point to an intensive editorial activity on the part of the chancellory. The influence of the Bamberg public law specialist Lupold von Bebenburg, on the other hand, assumes lesser importance (traces in Cc. II and V), while the exercise of a certain degree of political influence by the bishops of Mainz (Gerlach von Nassau), Cologne (Wilhelm von Gennep) and Strassburg (Johann von Lichtenberg) must be taken into account.

YOUNG CZECH CARICATURES ON THE NATIONALITIES CONFLICT IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE PRAGUE SIPY (1887—1907)

Rudolf Jaworski

Historical research on the nationalities conflict in Austria-Hungary thus far has not treated caricatures and humor magazines as a separate theme of study, even though pictorial journalistic material of this kind exists for all of the larger nationality groups — and often contains things that seem more to the point than what can be found in the written literature of the time. This article attempts to establish how national collectives in the Habsburg Empire were presented in caricature from the perspective of the leading force in Czech society around the turn of the century. Taking 24 pictorial examples from the Young Czech satirical magazine Sipy (Prague), the characterizations of the various peoples (Germans, Jews, Hungarians, Poles, etc.) are first presented individually and then interpreted in their ideological functional context and, above all, in connection with the (Young) Czechs’ self-image.


Ladislav Lipscher

The programs of the Sudeten German parties in 1919 ignored the foundation of the Czechoslovak state. But soon the Bund der Landwirte, the German Christian Social party and the Social Democrats began to rethink their attitude to the new state. The Sudeten German parties split into separate activist and negativist camps, the one affirming the Czechoslovak state and the other negating it. The parliamen-