uniform culture of the Czech emigration. The life and activity of the Slovaks Ján Kollár and Pavel Josef Šafařík shows the problematical nature of the Slovak-Czech cultural community at the beginning of the 19th century, which makes it on the whole impossible to classify these two great intellectual figures under Slovak or under Czech culture; their place in the cultural history of the two peoples should be all the more prominent.

THE LOST ISLANDS. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE NATIONAL CONTROVERSY AND POPULATION SHIFTS IN CENTRAL MORAVIA PART 2

Johanna Spunda

Whereas the first part of the present work on the development of the nationality problem in Central Moravia in the Age of Emperor Francis Joseph I, which appeared in Vol. 2 of the Bohemia-Jahrbuch, pp. 357—413, attempted to show the driving forces, the present second part depicts the results of this play of forces in the everyday life of the individual linguistic islands of Central Moravia. They stand as examples also for the other urban linguistic islands, not mentioned, of Loschitz, which became Czech in 1888 above all through population shifts, Hohenstadt and Miglitz, which maintained their German municipal representation until 1918, the rural linguistic islands of Wischau, Deutsch-Brodek, Wachtl, Konitz and Gewitsch, and the small towns on the periphery of Moravian Slovakia, which for the most part fell without a hard struggle, as a result of natural immigration.

The detailed description of the nationality struggle in Olmütz reflects the importance of this city and is designed to do justice to the radiation upon the greater part of Moravia. Alone because of its central location the national domination of this city appeared to both the Germans and also the Czechs to be an essential factor for national self-assertion. Up to 1918 Olmütz was the mainstay of German nationality in Central Moravia. Its position is reflected in its century-old reputation as a „royal capital“, as seat of the Archbishop of Moravia, as traditional German school and one-time university city, as a natural metropolis of the predominantly Czech-settled Hanna plain, and finally as imperial-royal garrison town.

The general account of the national disputes in Littau records the unusually rich details of this struggle which have been preserved for us by a
fortunate chance. It was fought here bitterly, whereas the towns on the Betschwa and the central March more or less helplessly came to terms with the advancing Czech nationality.

THE PONDS AND THE RESERVOIRS AS CLIMATIC FACTORS IN THE SUDETEN LANDS

Karl. Ad. Sedlmeyer

Before the Hussite Wars fishermen are mentioned as a separate occupational group in some cities of the Sudeten lands near to which waters would hardly be encountered today that would justify such an occupation. A comparison of historical maps from the 18th century and the present clearly indicates a change in the pond areas of the Sudeten lands, and this is proven by the history of the ponds in this geographical area. The drainage of the ponds during the 19th century can be traced above all to four reasons: 1. the rise in grain prices, 2. the flourishing of improved sheep-breeding, 3. the drop in fish prices, and finally 4. the increase in sugar-beet cultivation. This alteration of the pond areas resulted in a change of evaporation and with it also in a change in the local precipitation conditions, which in turn influenced the structure of the landscape. The appended tables show clearly that the drainage of the ponds resulted in a tendency toward the development of steppes, corresponding to an increase in the air temperature.

This change of the pond areas can also be detected in the amount of river drainage, namely in the "apparent" periods, which for the most part reflect human intervention in the regulation of the water supply. The index of aridity best expresses the relation between precipitation and air temperature. It was calculated for 122 stations and depicted cartographically. Next to these pond areas, which more or less go back to mediaeval fish hatcheries, there appear in recent times reservoirs in the course of the increased industrialization of these lands. The changeable character of the water volume of the Moldau-Elbe and the March was a particular obstacle for the extensive industrialization of the Sudeten lands after 1945. In order to meet this obstacle, water reservoirs were laid out, representing a water area of 15,252 hectares with a water capacity of 1,963 million cubic meters. Although they comprise only one-fourth of the pond areas, they store almost five times as much water as these did.

The development of steppes introduced in the 19th Century by the drainage of the ponds is being restricted in recent times by the establishment of reservoirs in the Sudeten lands, or is being perhaps completely elimi-