into focus all the problems involved and demonstrates that from the political, economic and cultural point of view, the union with Bavaria was a mistake. The documents reveal various reasons for this fact: the incorporation of the Bohemian Forest took place without the assent of the government in Munich, and indeed even against its will; some of the boundaries, moreover, were fixed in an arbitrary fashion. This extremely poor and remote area meant only economic problems for Bavaria that were made insoluble not only by the outbreak of the war but also by the governing methods of the centralistic Reich. What is more, the sharp conflict between the state leadership in Munich and the NSDAP Gau leadership in Bayreuth made the Bohemian Forest into a bone of contention. This, in turn, had a highly negative impact above all on the administration. It is thus only understandable that the wish for incorporation into the Sudetengau grew ever stronger.

NOMENCLATURE AND IMPLEMENTS OF RURAL BUTTERMAKING IN THE SUDETEN LANDS

Hertha Wolf-Beranek

In the last fifteen years, the Archive of Sudeten German Folklore in Gießen has managed to collect the material culture of the Sudeten Germans at least in the form of good sketches and descriptions, along with all the pertinent terminological data, for some five hundred localities well distributed over the whole of the Sudetenland. The present article deals with the material available on the theme of buttermaking. It describes the various implements used in such important processes as cream extraction, butter production proper, and the further treatment of the butter obtained, discussing their application, distribution and designations. Included with the article are six plates with sketches of the individual implements. The distribution of the most important names is presented in four maps, while a fifth one indicates the distribution of the oldest butter tubs which were still in use up to the Second World War. The picture is rounded off by a final survey of the role played by butter and its production in the customs, popular beliefs, and popular poetry of the Sudeten Germans.

CONTINUITY AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1968

Stanislav J. Kirschbaum

The political events of the year 1968 in Czechoslovakia were by no means accidental. They were the result of a development whose beginnings can be traced back to the year 1963, when Alexander Dubček became First Secre-