SUMMARIES

ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND EARLY NATIONALISM

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Using some representative works and observations from Bohemian intellectuals of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, Anna Drabek has attempted to determine where the border lies between two intellectual-historical phenomena: the Enlightenment and Early Nationalism. "Erinnerungen über einen wichtigen Gegenstand von einem Böhmen (A Man From Bohemia's Memories of an Important Theme)," by the Bohemian Count and Austrian General Josef Kinský from 1773; the inaugural academic address of Franz Martin Pelzl, the first holder of the newly founded professorship at Charles University, entitled "Über den Nutzen und Wichtigkeit der Böhmischen Sprache (On the Use and Importance of the Bohemian Language)," from 1782; several remarks by Josef Dobrovský, and two fictional dialogues from the pen of Josef Jungmann which appeared in the magazine Hlasatel in 1803, were examined. The author has concluded that a sharply delineated border in the sense of an intellectual-historical caesura can not be erected between the Enlightenment and Early Nationalism. It is much more that all of the thinkers studied incorporated elements from both historical directions in their work. While in the cases of Kinský and Pelzl - if to differing degrees - the Enlightener indeed dominated the National Awakener, in the case of Josef Dobrovský, the two tendencies appear to have balanced the scales. Even with Jungmann, the glowing propagator of the Czech language and nation, important elements and conceptual goals of the Enlightenment can be found in the dialogues examined by the author.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY IN THE SUDETENLAND - NATIONAL WORKERS' PARTY AND "FASCIST MOVEMENT"

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The DNSAP, born of the of the nationalist trade-union movement in northern Bohemia in 1903–1904, was, until well into the 1920s, a German nationalist, ideologically radical, but internally democratically structured, party with a higher than average percentage of workers. It officially supported Sudeten German autonomy. Particularly at the local level, it cooperated constructively in the political formation process of the First Czechoslovak Republic. From the end of the 1920s, the DNSAP displayed an extraordinary increase in membership and voter support in municipal