Enlightenment. In Czech thought, this legacy was reinforced by the Utraquist tradition of the Bohemian Reformation which had been rediscovered during the Josephist phase of the Enlightenment. What caused resentment in Bohemia assured Mácha a favorable reception in areas where German Romanticism and philosophical Idealism blossomed, particularly Germany, Poland and Slovakia, and attests to the presence of two philosophical traditions in east-central Europe. Mácha’s work serves as a prism through which to examine these two clashing cultures.

"THE SPIRIT OF DICTATORS"
Rusyn Accusations of Corruption and Imperialism against František Svojše and Officials in Czechoslovak Ruthenia

Geoffrey Brown

The decision of the Paris Peace Conference to include the territory of Carpathian Ruthenia in Czechoslovakia provided the Czech nation with the opportunity to become leaders for a fellow Slavic nation. As an underdeveloped corner of the former Hungarian kingdom the region and its Slavic Rusyn inhabitants were significantly behind the Czech Lands both economically and culturally. In spite of the 1919 Saint Germain Treaty’s promise of political autonomy for Rusyns, a Czech-dominated system of administration for the region developed, with stability of the Czechoslovak state seen as paramount. Most Rusyn intellectuals initially welcomed Czech leadership as a means of improving living conditions, but by the mid-1920s tensions heightened over corruption by Czech officials and a lack of respect for the autonomous rights of Rusyns. Gendarme and publisher František Svojše personified this shift towards Czech imperialism and arrogance in the eyes of the Rusyn intelligentsia. As the editor of confrontational newspaper Podkarpatské hlasy he presented Czech chauvinist plans for assimilation of Rusyns which made him a lightning rod for their anger against Czech officials. Despite attempts by Czech officials to highlight the positive benefits of their administration, by the late 1920s the Rusyn intelligentsia, composed of Russophile, Ukrainophile and Rusynophile factions, had lost faith in the Slavic cooperation initially offered to them.

FROM PUBLIC HEALTH CARE TO POLITICAL HEALTH CONTROL
Public Health in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

Radka Šustrová

This study is devoted to theory and practice of health politics in the “Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia”. The primary focus is on the Czech population, which received supplies in parallel to the protectorate’s German population and thus compara-
ble forms of public care to a comparable extent. The author looks at two possible explanations for this situation. First, she perceives efforts on the side of the (Czech) political representatives in the protectorate to secure continuity with the welfare and public health care institutions of the interwar period and to provide for “national health”. Second, she describes that the Nazis themselves had a purposive interest in stabilizing the protectorate and to create an illusion of “occupational normality” with good social conditions and thus a “quiet environment for work”. Last, but not least, there was the vision that part of the Czech population could possibly be Germanized. These intentions and the importance of the resulting policies in the context of the Nazi Germanization programme are discussed here with regard to public health care for children and youth in the protectorate.

PARLAMENTARIAN CAREERS WITHIN THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY

A Biographical Group Study

Mikuláš Zváňovec

The 1935 Czechoslovak parliamentary elections saw the Sudeten German Party (SdP) emerge as the party with the greatest number of votes. The present study represents a biographical group analysis of the members of the parliamentary club which was formed by this newly founded party together with the Carpathian German party (KdP). Based on biographical data it examines social and educational background, professional careers and political activities of its members. Generational patterns and internal factions are thus becoming apparent, with special attention being devoted to the men belonging to the so-called Comradeship (Kameradschaftsbund, KB). In a long-term perspective, the author subsequently looks at the parliamentarians’ careers both in the National Socialist state and post-war. He arrives at the conclusion that the SdP/KdP parliamentary club was a relatively heterogeneous grouping of former members of the ‘negativistic’ parties prohibited under Czechoslovak law. Its members were, however, mostly middle-class males of comparatively young age. The author also demonstrates that the integration of the parliamentarians into the NSDAP after 1938 went relatively smoothly despite a lot of inter-factional skirmishing. These internal quarrels were finally overcome only after the Germans had been expelled from Czechoslovakia, in the ranks of the West German compatriot organization Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft (SL) and its subdivision from the nationalistic right wing, the ‘Wittiko society’. 