

Abstract

The aim of the thesis is to analyse office reform which was implemented in the first two decades of the 20th century in the environment of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. As its beginnings are bound up with District Office in Oberhollabrunn (nowadays Hollabrunn) situated in Lower Austria it is commonly referred to as so-called Oberhollabrunn system, eventually as Low-Austria system or also Kielmansegg reform. In 1905 its utilisation was spread to all district offices in Lower Austria and it was implemented in one of the offices in Halič, in Přímoří and in Moravia as well. On the basis of an in practice tried and tested norm it was searched for a way of how to improve officework also at provincial offices (governorships). Therefore for example Prague's office of the second instance of state administration acceded to their own form of solution. According to its author this variant bears the denomination Rapprich's system.

The introductory part of the presented thesis is dedicated to the analysis of the literature concerning modern diplomatics in the context of the office reforms. A particular chapter is an elaboration on the methods of modern diplomatics and their applications in the research of the office reform as itself.

The third chapter represents the transformation of the administration on the level of district offices in Bohemia and Lower Austria from the year 1868 until 1918. The aim was to draw attention to possible causes of why the Low-Austria model had been reflected in Bohemia only at certain offices. In the fourth chapter there are introduced the causes of the administration crisis at the beginning of the 20th century and there is analysed the form of solution originating from Vienna home office. The first excursus is to remind on the basis of studies of archival documents of District Office in Oberhollabrunn the transformation of documentations which were to be used in administration simplifying. In the fifth chapter the attention is focused on Prague or more precisely Bohemia where there was followed the fulfillment of directives required on the part of Vienna home office and where was also searched for the way of crisis solution itself.

The sixth chapter is focused on the analysis of Oberhollabrunn system from the point of view of modern diplomatics. The structure of the 1905 norm is being compared with the official instruction of the year 1855. From the analysis of the norm there had been elaborated the summary of the most fundamental terms which were afterwards compared with the norm created by Franz Rapprich in Prague and the reform commission in Vienna.

The simplification of administration procedures was to be helped by certain means such as typewriters or introducing of abbreviations allowing faster information records. Within the context of facilitation of procedures the ways were searched through removal of certain types of official tools such as for instance official books. Exactly from the search of the early 20th century the analysis of official books used at district offices in this period results from.

The second excursus draws near the transformation of chosen spheres of action at Humpolec District Office in the years 1910 until 1918. Exactly the documentations of newly constituted District Office in Humpolec have been used to elaborate the case study following personal filling vacancies but disputes resolved at the district office, as well. The 'traces' after used Lower-Austria norm in written production of the analysed administrative institution were not disregarded either.

Key words: Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, office service, office reform, District Office in Oberhollabrunn, Oberhollabrunn system, Low-Austria system, Kielmansegg reform, District Office, District Office in Oberhollabrunn, District Office in Humpolec, Erich Kielmansegg, Vojtěch Vaniš