

The Subcarpathian Ruthenia entered the Czech literature in the period of the time between the wars after its annexation to Czechoslovakia in 1919. A lot of authors were attracted by this topic (Čapek, Olbracht, Vančura and others). Some of them realized a trip to the Subcarpathian Ruthenia to be able to bring the Czech readers near the life in this region. The Subcarpathian subject matter penetrated a wide spectra of the literary genres (a story, novel, ballad, fairy tale, etc.)

The interwar authors novelized various motives from the Subcarpathian Ruthenia - its life, towns, habits, social situation and above all the space of its nature creating not only a background to the human space but also an individual storyline itself (see I. Olbracht). An outstanding connecting feature of the books is a tendency to introduce the Subcarpathian Ruthenia to the Czechoslovak readers. The Subcarpathian world was strange to the Czech readers but the mythical "withouttime" atmosphere effected the reader's perception in a positive way. The relationship between the reality and myth (a synchronical birth of a myth on the base of the reality) was brought to the perfection by Ivan Olbracht. The authors didn't pay attention to the space of the nature only, but to the human space, to an oppressive social situation -leading (in some cases) even to the emigration- or to consequences of the emigration, too. The most characteristic features of the interwar literature about the Subcarpathian Ruthenia and the situation there are - per os of Ivan Olbracht: „ The country that has still been without any name. Or better said, it has too many of them to have them." (Olbracht, 1932, 73), „ The tool is a hoe because the plough hasn't been invented here yet. How did

the Old Slavs at the time of Kosmas live?? There is no need to search some advice in the documentary origins. They lived in this way." (Olbracht, 1932, 13).