The aim of this work is to re-construct the mentality of the 1930s in Czechoslovakia. Methodologically, it is ba sed on the Belgian concept of "worldview" (Center Leo Apostel), "a symbolic system of representation that allows us to integrate everything we know about the world and ourselves into a global picture." From this perspective, every text represents a certain worldview (the boundary between literary and nonliterary texts isn't relevant). Stan/ev Fish's notion of "interpretative community", defined generally, is transferred into literary history, where it allows to divide cultura/ field into p/ural subcultures.

In the second part, I analyse the identity of the nation in terms of cultura/ and political relations with other countries. The Sudeten crisis means crisis of the national identity, questioning of the state borders and thus of the existing Order.

Other tendencies, typical for the Czech literature of the 19305, are the disputes between democratic and totalitarian principles, between Modernism and Conservatism, between apolitical and politicized literature. Other current topics are e.g. ref/ection of a Jew, conception of "Iabour" and in this framework oscilation between Masaryk's democratic conception and forced labour in the context of dictatorship or the vision of the "crisis of civilization" and suggestions for its "cure". Cestmir Jerabek represents mentality, which, in the course of the war, holds firstrepublic ideology and plans the vengeance on the Germans, which is then actually rea/ized in the postwar expulsion. On the contrary, Josef Vachal stands in opposition with his ironic condemnation of the Masaryk's Republic and welcome of the integration of Bohemia into the Reich.