

The epoch of Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia (1939-1945) was connected with big changes in a social life. The basic characteristics of the new system was repression, fear and propaganda. The main role was censorship ...

In big Czech magazines, for example Pestrý týden, Světozor or Salon were beginning to appear articles and photographs which were misused for a propagandistic reasons. These photos weren't realistic. Big part of them were stylized to a propagandistic style. The most common topics were - agriculture, folklore celebrations, holidays and sport activity. New heroes are agriculturists or people working for Empire and so for "better" future of their country. All news from battleships were provided by German agencies.

Though, in this period was a big increase of documentary and newspaper photos.

Our best known photographers who were working during the Protectorate for magazines were Karel Hájek, Václav Jirů, Ladislav Sitenský, Zdeněk Tmej, Václav Chochola, Karel Ludwig, Oldřich Straka and Jiří Jeníček.

Exceptional person was Karel Ludwig, who was from 1941 to 1942 worked as an editor for magazine Praha v týdnu. His most famous photographs are pictures of Czech actress or pictures of ballet dancers, which are similar to Degas' paintings.

The big progress was also in a landscape and ethnographic photography. The photos of Czech landscape, historical monuments and folklore was the impact of worries about destiny of our nation. Photographers who made pictures with this motives are: Ferdinand Bučina, Oldřich Straka, Jan Lukas, Karel Plicka, Josef Sudek, Eugen Wiškovský, Jaromír Funke or Rudolf Janda.