

Abstract:

Dissertation work is concerned with a political activism phenomenon, retardation and programme collaboration of army elite in Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate study.

The aim of the work is to explore and chart the public and political life in Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate with a special attention to high Czech commissioned officer activity not only to summarize the acquired information but also to put them into the context with a development of Protectorate autonomous and occupation politics. The Thesis is not only focuses on the activity on the main organisations and their leading personalities but devotes its attention to opinions and points of view of centers of protectorate autonomous and occupation administration towards them, which had an influence on the organisation activity and their leaders. It situates them into the protectorate politics on the background of the events.

The Thesis theme concentrates basically on the activity of the main Protektorate organisations and of the former soldiers such as Czech Union of Warriors and Central Union Former Soldiers in Bohemia and Moravia and their leaders - the general Otto Bláha, Robert Rychtrmoc and Bohuslav Kálala. In addition to that it also focuses on the activity of political and statutory organisations called National Conviviality, Czech German cooperation Union and Czech League against Bolshevism and their representatives Jan rytíř Flousek, B. Kálal, O. Bláha and R. Rychtrmoc.

The attention was also devoted to the work of the most significant leading army generals – Jaroslav Eminger, Libor Vítěz and Jan August Obručník. The focus was also laid on the activity of activist journalists providing comments of war developments to general Václav Kuneš, to major Gustav Mohapel and to the generals who accepted German citizenship, especially František Bartoš. Operation of high army commissioned Officers has not been omitted. They were functioning in the right end of the political spectrum of Czechoslovakia with a special emphasis on general Bohumil Konopásek and Hynek Gibiš and post-war clearing with collaboration representatives.

Biographic method, alternatively prosopographic method became a basic method while processing the Thesis. Within individual parts the main endeavour to advance chronologically with the application of a diachronic attitude. In order to reach clarity, the chronological method was restricted and structure analysis has been preferred.