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STUDIE / ARTICLES

Martin HOLÝ: *Opavané jako vychovatelé šlechty z českých zemí na prahu novověku (1550–1620)* 241–255

Opava Burghers in a Role of Bohemian and Moravian Noblemen's Preceptors on the Threshold of Modern Age (1550–1620)

The essay examines Opava (Troppau) townsmen in their roles of Bohemian and Moravian noblemen's private tutors. Based on analysis of type-diverse materials, it observes certain broader issues connected with research on the noblemen's education and pays particular interest to matters directly linked with aspirations to understand the role of the Opava burghers in such process. Among other things, it concentrates on their social origin, language-national and confessional composition, educational profile prior to their employment and their *curricula educationis* during and after their employment. Ensuing careers of the respective preceptors are also included. The essay concludes with hints for further research into the topic (e.g. addition of the persons into a European communication network).

Key Words: nobility; preceptors; private education; Opava (Troppau); Early Modern Ages

Jiří KNAPÍK: *Sekretariát české samosprávy ve Slezsku v letech 1908–1918* 256–276
The Czech Self-Government Secretariat in Silesia in 1908–1918

In 1908 in Polish Ostrava, the so-called Silesian Secretariat started working within the Central Office of Mayoral Bodies of Silesia. The establishment of this national defence institution was made possible by the initiative of the Prague Silesian that committed itself to finance the costs of the Secretariat secretary's salary. From the Silesian's point of view (since 1910 the National Silesian Unity), this small Prague society gained the possibility of more effective support of Czech societies, schools and corporations in Silesia itself and thus apply its key strategy: to influence personalities of the political and social life or Bohemian corporations acting to benefit

Czech interests in Silesia. The activities of the secretariat were interrupted by the world war. It was working for a short period of time in 1918 and then in the years of 1928–1934.

Key words: Slezan, National Silesian Unity, Central Office of Mayoral Bodies of Silesia, Silesian Secretariat, Tomáš Stypa, Antonín Břeský, Bohuš Lepař

Lubomír NENIČKA: „Narušitelé pořádku“. Komunisté a fašisté v pomnichovské ČSR a jejich aktivity na Ostravsku **277–299**

“The Barrators”. Communists and fascists in the post-Munich Czechoslovak Republic and their activities in the Ostrava Region

The study is devoted to the opposition activities of the communist party and the Czech fascist movement during the period of the Second World War. The position of these political powers was significantly influenced by the transformation of the Czech political scene. While the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ) was banned, the Czech fascists managed to participate in the government power. In spite of these and other differences, both parties stood in opposition against the government policy. Their criticism debilitated the authority of the state power and prevented it from the creation of national solidarity that should have been the fundament of a new republic.

Key words: Munich Agreement, second republic, opposition, communist party, fascists

MATERIÁLY / MATERIALS

Petra BERROVÁ: Vývoj přirozené měny obyvatelstva na Moravě a ve Slezsku v letech první světové války **300–312**

The Development of Natural Change of Inhabitants in Moravia and Silesia during the First World War

The study observes the natural movement of present civilian inhabitants living on the territory of Moravia and Silesia during the First World War. It is based on the data published by the Czech Statistical Office in 2005. The author describes the development of number of legitimate and illegitimate births, mothers' ages, the rate of stillborn and seasonality of births, the development of number of weddings, marriage age of the engaged, seasonality of marriages, and also the development of number of deaths, ages of the dead, seasonality and death causes of people who died between 1914–1918. The study briefly mentions the development of the numbers of suicide and the most frequent suicide methods. Based on the published data, the author concludes that demographic rate in Moravia and Silesia during the war conflict shows similar tendencies as those in Bohemia.

Key words: Moravia and Silesia, population, birth, marriage, death, suicide

DISKUSE / DISCUSSION

Petr KOZÁK: *Dvoji jagellonský mýtus. Tyranie a vzorová vláda neboli Jan Albrecht a Zikmund ve Slezsku* 313–316

The Dual Myth of the Jagiellon Dynasty. The Tyranny and the First-rate Reign of John Albert and Sigismund in Silesia

Recenze a zprávy o literatuře / Reviews and Brief Notices 317–321

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