

Herald with two tabards

Tabard - special coat with embroidered coat of arms with country sign, was one of the formal insignias of the herald.

Johann von Francolin (1520-1580) was herald of Hungarian kingdom and also herald of the Austrian Empire. The formal demonstration of this connection was, that Francolin parallelly used concurrently tabard with Hungarian royal sign – stripes and double cross and gold tabard with black imperial double-eagle.

The person of Johann von Francolin is the reason, motivation to introduce history of the herald institution in Austria and in Hungary in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Times, which has also a common phases.

The institution of herald was created in the Middle Ages, but the information are very sporadic. In the past, people had romantic images about heralds as guards of secret tradition of armorial art. In fact, heralds belonged to wandering groups of people contained actors, singers, poets, painters, without permanent job, but they were hired occasionally, mainly during tournaments and other celebrations. They were skilled in many languages, so they were delegated as envoys, sometimes as diplomats. From 13th century they were poets too, their poems were about tournaments, knights and visitors of tournaments and of course about their coats of arms.

In 15th century the institute of heralds was more formalized. Heralds were nominated by the monarch; they got specific rights and obligations, special insignias – a sceptre, a chain, heraldic coat – tabard and official names. On the 27th of December 1413 emperor Sigmundus of Luxemburg designated a person named Paulus (Pavol) to be king of heralds in the empire with the official name ROMRICH. The imperial heralds had this heraldic name until 1521, when Emperor Charles (Carolus) V. changed it to TEUTZSCHLAND- GERMANIA. Gasparus Sturm (1475-cca 1558) was the first herald with this name. Paul Pesl, the author of the description of the Vienna siege (1529), used official name ÖSTERREICH.

The nomination of the king of heralds and persevants, also in Hungary, is associated with the emperor Sigmundus of Luxemburg. On the 5th of July 1412 became a king of heralds Joannes Kunigsberger, who got an official name UNGERLAND – UNGARLAND. The heraldic document in French was written by Hungarian king of heralds named HONGRIE in the middle of 15th century.

After 1526 the institute of Hungarian royal and imperial herald was joined to one person. Mentioned Paul Pesl was known as a ROMAN-GERMAN, HUNGARIAN and CZECH HERALD. The same name was used by Johann von Francolin, who was in this function after 1560. From a heraldic point of view, it is important to emphasize that formally in this joined function, the role of Hungarian herald was preserved. Francolin, according to the situation, used one of two tabards – the first one with imperial eagle and the other one with coat of arms of Hungarian kingdom. The identity of the Hungarian herald was formally preserved even if the real execution of the heraldic agenda passed to armorial censors – officers of the royal office (Cancellaria Aulica Hungarica /Hofkanzlei).

In rivers confluence
Life on the Slovak - Austrian border

„Austrian-Slovak relations. Cooperative neighbours or impassable border? An underestimated neighbourhood“

David Schriffl

The neighbourhood between Austria and Slovakia is blessed by an old and mostly uncontested border which is the river March/Morava. Long lasting ties exist between them – one can mention here the Slovak labour force in the agricultural areas of Lower Austria and on the construction sites of Vienna in the 19th century. Alongside this border even children have been exchanged between German- and Slovak-speaking families for a certain time to ensure the future communication by learning both languages. For centuries those circumstances have been quite stable with a border that was in many ways not a real barrier. But the absence of major conflicts between the Austrian and the Slovak side also lead to a lack of knowledge of each other and attention towards the neighbour. A second factor in this respect was the fact that political and ethnical conflict west of the river March was more concentrated on the Czech question and Prague, while east of the river it was – at least since the 19th century – orientated towards Budapest and the questions arising within the Hungarian state in the era of the appearance of ethnic nationalism. After 1918 the integration of Slovakia into the new Czechoslovak state further diminished the “political visibility” of Slovakia in Austria and mutual attention. Historical research is only beginning to shed light on the questions of Austrian-Slovak relations. Many topics can be given as examples. Vienna played – through the local national-socialist representatives – a long underestimated influence on the emergence of the Slovak state in 1939. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Josef Bürckel and the Sicherheitsdienst rivalled each other in influencing the Slovak autonomists and secessionists.¹ After the Second World War special Austrian-Slovak relations remained even though Slovakia was integrated into the re-established Czechoslovak state and increasingly copied the political agenda of the Communist party which mingled ideology and a strong anti-German sentiment that included Austria. Nevertheless more contacts between Austria and Slovakia survived than between Austria and the western part of Czechoslovakia – also due to the mentioned old fields of conflict. Many aspects can be addressed here from the fate of the cross-border labour-market to the attempts of building a common hydro-electric power-plant near Wolfsthal. One can see that also in the fact that between 1945 and 1968 the technical barricades of the Iron Curtain between Austria and Slovakia were only complete for five years. Impressive is also the “explosion” in quantity and quality of contacts between Austria and Slovakia respectively between Vienna and Bratislava in the phase of liberalization in the early 1960s.² Of course throughout time many contacts were inspired by the wish of Slovaks for more autonomy within the Hungarian or the Czechoslovak state, nevertheless those ties and relations were significant even though yet mostly unexplored.

¹ Cf. David Schriffl, Die Rolle Wiens im Prozess der Staatswerdung der Slowakei 1938/39, Frankfurt am Main et. al. 2004. http://www.peterlang.com/download/datasheet/36819/datasheet_52752.pdf

² Cf. David Schriffl, Tote Grenz oder lebendige Nachbarschaft? Österreichisch-slowakische Beziehungen 1945-1968. Wien 2012. <http://hw.oewaw.ac.at/6956-7>

Elena Kurincová

Die Stadt un die Monarchie - Musealisierung der Beziehung

Die Beziehung der Stadt Pressburg/Pozsony, heute Bratislava, zur ehemaligen Donaumonarchie kann man gut anhand der Gegenstände der Sammlung des Stadtmuseums demonstrieren, welche eine besondere Gruppe der Materialquellen darstellen.

Die „Musealisierung“ der Beziehung der Stadt und der Monarchie ist besonders nach den staatlich-juristischen Änderungen nach den Jahren 1918, 1945 und 1990 in den spezialisierten Tätigkeiten des Museums wie die Acquisition (Erwerbs-Politik) und Präsentation der Gegenstände spürbar.

Musealisierung der Beziehung vor 1918.

Die Tätigkeit des Museum in den Jahren 1868 bis 1918 war mit dem Verschönerungsverein, dem das Museum gehört hat, eng verbunden. Die Verbundenheit der Stadt mit der Monarchie wurde vor allem durch solche Sammlungen demonstriert, welche an die in Pressburg verwirklichte Krönungen der ungarischen Könige und Königinnen in den Jahren 1563 bis 1830, erinnert haben. Es sind meistens ikonografische Erinnerungen wie Portraits der Herrscher, die Kupferstiche und kolorierte Lithografien, welche einzelne Szenen der Krönungsfeierlichkeiten darstellen, die Krönungsmedaillen und Jetons, sowie ganze Sammlung der Schiesstartschen (Schiessscheiben) der ehemaligen Schiesskompanie, auf denen die Szenen der Krönungen, der Ankünfte der Herrscher in die Stadt, die Feierlichkeiten der Namens- bzw. Geburtstage der Könige, gemalt worden sind.

Musealisierung der Beziehung in den Jahren 1918-1945

Nach dem ersten Weltkrieg war das Museum Bestandteil der neu gegründeten „Wissenschaftlichen Institutionen der Stadt Bratislava“ unter direkter Stadtverwaltung. Das Museum dokumentiert eher die Rolle der Stadt als Hauptstadt der Slowakei, doch die Beziehung zur Monarchie ist ein fester Bestandteil der städtischen Identität geblieben. Existierende Sammlungen wurden durch neue Gegenstände bereichert. Es gab Erinnerungsgegenstände aus dem Milleniumsfeste (1896), die Erinnerungen an die Enthüllung des Maria-Theresia-Denkmales (1897), die Gegenstände, die die Festivitäten des 700. Jubiläums des Geburts der heiligen Elisabeth von Ungarn (1907) dokumentieren. Es

wurden ganz neue und typologisch sehr variable Gegenstände gesammelt: Fotografien, Alben, Medaillen, Erinnerungsmünzen, Farbdrucke, kunstgewerbliche Erzeugnisse. Die gesammelte Gegenstände sind vor allem Beweise der Verbreitung des dynastischen Kults Kaiser und Königs Franz Josef I. und seiner Familie. Auch in der neuen Exposition des Museums aus den Jahren 1926-1933 im Alten Rathaus wurde ein Teil der Präsentierung der Pressburger königlichen Krönungen gewidmet.

Musealisierung der Beziehung in den Jahren 1945-1990

Das Museum wurde trotz der Verstaatlichung eine der Einrichtungen des Nationalausschusses der Stadt Bratislava, nach 1970 des Nationalausschusses der Hauptstadt der Slowakischen Sozialistischen Republik. Die Forschung der revolutionären Tradition der Geschichte der Stadt wurde preferiert. Erst in der erneuerten Dauerausstellung des Museums 1968 und 1988 wurden die Krönungen der Könige von Ungarn wieder erwähnt. Als eine gewisse Rehabilitierung der Idee der Monarchie kann man die Darstellung einer Krönung auf einem Glied der Prunkkette des Primators (Oberbürgermeisters) im Jahr 1970 verstehen. Im Jahr 1961 wurde ein Teil der Sammlung des Stadtmuseums in die Sammlung der neugeründeten Städtischen Galerie überwiesen, dabei auch die Krönungen dokumentierende Kunstwerke, besonders graphische Blätter. In den 70. und 80. Jahren hat man mit Absicht die Ankäufe thematisch und typologisch an die frühere Acquisition orientiert. Es wurden ikonographische Denkmäler bevorzugt.

Musealisierung der Beziehung nach 1990.

Das Museum ist weiter eine Einrichtung der Hauptstadt der Slowakischen Republik Bratislava.

Die Selbstverwaltung der Stadt versucht in der geänderten politischen und gesellschaftlichen Situation die Kontinuität der städtischen Identität auch durch die Verstärkung der Tradition der Monarchie zu erneuern. Im Jahr 2011 wurde in den historischen Räumlichkeiten des Alten Rathauses eine neue Dauerausstellung der Stadtgeschichte eröffnet. Die Visualisierung der königlichen Krönungen ist mit Hilfe einmaliger authentischen Gegenstände vorgestellt. Die Sammlung der authentischen Objekte der Beziehung der Stadt mit zur Monarchie wird weiter ergänzt und erweitert.

Zuzana Francová

Gebrauchsgegenstände Wiener Provenienz in Pressburger Bürgerhaushältern vor 1918

Der Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit einem bisher in der fachlichen Literatur kaum berücksichtigtem Thema aus dem Bereich der Alltagsgeschichte - der Verbreitung und Anwendung der kunstgewerblichen Objekte Wiener Provenienz in bürgerlichen Haushältern Pressburgs. Analysiert wird hauptsächlich die Periode des 19. Jahrhunderts und die ersten Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts (bis 1918). Die Problematik wird mit Bezug auf die stilistischen Veränderungen erörtert (1. Hälfte des 19. Jh. – Empire, Biedermeier, 2. Rokoko; 2. Hälfte des 19. Jh. – Historismus, Jahrhundertwende - Jugendstil). Den Schwerpunkt bilden folgende Bereiche: Möbel, Uhren, Silber und Porzellan. Kurz wird dabei auch auf die Frage der Wiener Einflüsse auf die einheimische Pressburger Erzeugung, vor allem des Möbels und der Uhren, angedeutet.

Als konkrete Beispiele der einzelnen Themenbereiche werden Sammlungsgegenstände des Städtischen Museum in Bratislava angeführt.

Daniela Kodajová

„From Danube to Tatras“ – refelections of Slovak romantics about the borders and country,
where the Slovaks lived

Štúrovci – the group of students from the Slovak evangelistic seminary, who actively took part in the process of national revival, named after the most importatnt personality - their professor Ľudovít Štúr

The young generation „*Štúrovci*“ in their reflections about mother-land and nation thought about their country and people who lived there. They tried to locate the borders of this area. For them Danube and Tatras became for them the symbolical borders. They tried to give the arguments for this poetic expression, not only historcial or ethnografical, but also from contemporary constitutional literature.

They regarded the Tatras as the heart of Slovakia and Slavic country. The Danube represented for them the border, which divided Europe to Slavic and no-Slavic part. In personified form the Danube was holder of memories of the country. The reflections of *Štúrovci* did not have the scientific base. These reflections were marked by contemporary romantic ideas about predestination to the some specific characteristic on the basis of the ethnografical origin and predestination for a particular fate on the basis of natural surroundings influence. Nevertheless they played an important role in the process of creation of the Slovak nation in the first half of 19 th century.

Jozef Maliak and Habsburg rulers

The report deals with Joseph Maliak and his attitude toward Habsburg rulers. We tried to answer the question about what made Maliak to write and think about Habsburg rulers as he had done. By using another words, can be said, that we analyse the motives of his positive or negative characteristics.

For the analysis we had used Maliak's short biographies. They are not based on his primary research but only compiled. Nevertheless he chose for his biographies and attached to them facts which illustrate his own opinions. He has written biographies of Joseph II., Ferdinand I., Leopold I. and Leopold II., and Maximilian I. as well.

By analysis of their biographies and by analysis of Maliak's life, we have gained two results. First the evaluation of the rulers depends on his political perception formed by some motives. One of the motive and motive important for his life. Had been the Slovak nationality. He had refused any kind of magyarisation and needed the feeling of freedom for his nation. Another motive is the state security. How had been the rulers able to ensure the state? That had been an important issue for Maliak in his evaluation. Another motive had been the school. Almost his whole life, Maliak had been a teacher, and he could have observed all the problems slovac pupils had to face in the schools. Finally, his evaluation and characterisation is based upon these motives. These problems accompanied Maliak his whole life, he had to face them and how the rulers had been able to handle them, influenced his attitudes.

There is one more issue that had influenced Maliak. And that is the question of his confession. He had been protestant for his whole life. He defended protestantism in Hungary and had been very sensible in this problem. According to the freedom that protestants gained, he subsequently valued the rulers.

From all the rulers, he had dealt with Joseph II. as the real ideal. That is quite a logical result, considering that it was just Joseph who had guaranteed the legal status to protestant, it had been Joseph who abolished serfdom.

Igor Zmeták

Friesenhofovci und Brodzany

Im Jahre 1844 hat die Familie Friesenhof in der westlichen Slowakei, in Brodzany bei Partizánske, angesiedelt. Der Gründer des Friesenhofskastells in Brodzany war Gustav Viktor Vogel von Friesenhof, österreichischer Diplomat. Seine zweite Frau war Alexandra N. Gončarovova, die Schwester von Natalia Puškinova. Brodzany sind ein Zentrum des Kultauraustausches zwischen russischen Künstlern und einheimischen zentraleuropäischen Kultur.

Für slowakische Kulturgeschichte hatten grosse Bedeutung auch andere Familienmitglieder – der Sohn Gregor Vogel von Friesenhof und die Tochter Natalia von Olgenburg. Und sehr grosse Einfluss hatte auch die welberühmte Adelsbibliothek mit zehntausend Büchern in Brodzany.

Slávka Otčenášová

The Image of Austrians in Czechoslovak and Slovak History Textbooks Published in the 20th Century

The paper seeks to explore the ways of producing the image of Austria and Austrians in Czechoslovak and Slovak History Textbooks published in the 20th century. The main research questions are: how the image of Austria is presented in history textbooks throughout different political regimes; and how the image of the neighbours is produced and how it changes with different political systems. School textbooks, which are part of official historiography, are powerful tools. They contribute to creating collective memory and influence the way students think about the questions of identity, meaning of history and possibilities for the future. They also provide a narrative, often the first and most powerful, of the story of who we are, where we come from, who our neighbours are, who our friends and enemies are, and what we believe in. Students often internalize the stories presented in school textbooks and use them as templates to look at the world around them. Often they believe they have learned "the truth" at school. Yet, the importance of the education does not lie only in presenting of "how it really is or was", its aim is also to culturally integrate the students within their society.

In my research, I focus on the changes of constructing images of Austria and Austrians in Czechoslovak and Slovak history textbooks in changing political regimes:

1. Interwar Czechoslovak history textbooks published in 1918-1939;
2. WWII history textbooks published in the Slovak Republic of 1939-1945;
3. History textbooks published during Communist regime in 1948-1949;
4. History textbooks published after 1989, and especially after 1993, when the Slovak Republic was formed.

Juraj Valent

Local border traffic on the Slovak–Austrian border. Borders and people during the First Czechoslovak Republic.

Local border traffic is a standard element of setting a border relations among neighbouring states. It allows residents of border areas regularly cross the borders for economic, social, family purposes for a short time. It also provides visa and duty reliefs. Czechoslovak–Austrian border serves as an example a local border traffic in post-war European territory. In the study I observe formation, implementation and rules of local border traffic in Czechoslovakia on the Slovak–Austrian borders in 1918–1938.

Unlimited travel possibilities without passports in the Central European area were fixed by the Dresden convention. This deal was signed by members of the German Confederation in 1850. People of the signatory states were able to cross mutual borders without passports, holding special licensed cards. After Austria joined and the German Empire was formed, this zone included area between Germany and Austria–Hungary. There were mutual political borders among the states, however for crossing, one could easily do so simply with licensed card. After licensed cards were cancelled in 1865 on the Austrian borders, people could cross the borderlines freely. This condition lasted until the World War I. break out.

Passports and passport controls were only introduced after the World War I. Since 1914, exceptions were granted to the residents of bordering areas which enabled them to the use of local border traffic.

After the war and the establishment of new states, Czechoslovakia must solved a question of its new borders. Former internal Austrian–Hungarian borders became outer. In postwar chaos, its free crossing was a daily fact. Therefore, the protection of a new political and duty borders of Czechoslovakia demanded an introduction of passports and passport controls, which, together with the need of visas for the population of Austria and Hungary complicated everyday life of bordering area inhabitants, who in the past used to circulate freely in this area. This situation was solved by the local border traffic formation.

Czechoslovak local borders traffic contracts varied depending on signatory state. Varying in details, generally they included permission to cross the borders by special license for economic, operative, social and transport purposes.

Good political relations with Austria were shown in rapid introduction of the local border traffic on the mutual frontier. At first it was on the Czech–Austrian border in 1919, continuing with Valtice area and after signing Czechoslovak–Austrian trade agreement in 1921 affecting whole Czechoslovak territory.

Local border traffic implementation details determined a specific contract signed in 1923. This treaty was in force throughout the existence of First Czechoslovak Republic in 1918- 1938.

Local border traffic softened consequences of the new borders formation after 1918. It allowed border people on both sides of borderline to traffic for a short time to the foreign state for work, family visits or for agricultural activities. With local border traffic passes people were permitted to cross the border daily carrying food, products and tools for discounted or canceled customs tariff. Traffic passes also enabled them to make use of transport links, formerly artificially interrupted due to the birth of new states.

Peter Chorvát

The building of the Czechoslovak Fortifications in the Bratislava bridgehead and in the region
of Záhorie /1933 – 1938/

The paper examines the history of origins and operations of the Czechoslovak fortifications in the Bratislava bridgehead and in the region of Záhorie from 1933 to 1938. The author primarily concentrates on the establishing the Slovak borders in this region after the First World War. In relation to the Czechoslovak Republic's worsening geopolitical situation after the accession of Nazism in Germany in 1933, the author examines the beginning of the fortification process. The first fortified constructions in Slovakia as well as in the whole Czechoslovak Republic were built in 1933 in the area of the Bratislava bridgehead on the right bank of the river Danube. The initiator of this fortification activity was the then military commander in Bratislava General Josef Šnejdárek. Initially, nine atypical fortified objects were built in this strategically important area differing from the fortifications built later on in several aspects. The author states that later were constructed heavy fortifications and also light fortifications in the bridgehead. At the same time also other fortification elements meeting the criteria to be included in the heavy fortification were built in this area. The „Anschluss“ of Austria by Nazi Germany in March 1938 represented a serious change in the fortification process in Slovakia. At the expense of other sections a feverish construction began in the region of Záhorie and on the lower course of the river Morava. In this region were built light fortifications (referred to a light fortification Model 37). Signing of the Munich agreement on 30 September 1938 meant loss of the Bratislava bridgehead and the end of the fortification activity in the region of Záhorie.

The post-war fate of Austria and Slovakia in the Allies' hands

Austria wasn't a separate political unit during the World War II, but was an integral part of the German Reich. Initially, there wasn't the agreement about the future fate of Austria among the Allies because Austrian government in exile, which would be able to form a relevant vision of the political future of the country, didn't exist. A conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Big Three, which was held in October 1943 in Moscow, reached an agreement, under which post-war Austria would acquire a unique status: on the one hand, it would be seen as an ally of Germany, but it would also be received as liberated and independent country. The discussions related to the Austrian question began at the beginning of 1944, but culminated in the spring and in the summer of the following year. Austria was divided into four occupational zones, whereby the function of the newly established Allied commission was to ensure the separation of the Austrian administration from the German administration and easy running of national wide parliamentary elections.

The first Slovak Republic was established under the direct pressure of Germany on 14th March 1939, when the Slovaks gained their (limited) autonomy for the first time in their history. The international affairs of Slovak Republic were substantially affected by significant influence of Germany from the outset of its existence. This determinant factor was manifested, *inter alia*, by signing the Treaty of Protection, to which Germany subordinated economic and foreign policy of the Slovak Republic. After the negotiations in Salzburg in July 1940, where an agreement on the exchange of key ministers was reached, started strongly promoted the ideology of National Socialism in Slovakia. Declaration of war by Slovak republic to the Allied powers and the subsequent recognition of the Czechoslovak government in exile in London by the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain marked the restoration of conditions before the Munich Agreement, which ultimately led to the extinction of the first Slovak Republic after the defeat of Germany in May 1945.

Zusammenarbeit der slowakischen und österreichischen christlichen Gewerkschaften

Die Struktur des politischen Lebens in Österreich und in der Tschechoslowakei nach dem Ende des Ersten Weltkrieges war durch die Pluralität charakterisiert. In der engen Verbindung mit den politischen Parteien wirkten auch Gewerkschaftsorganisationen und verschiedene Arbeiterbewegungen. Die Grundlage für die Entwicklung der christlichen Arbeiterbewegung schuf Papst Leo XIII. mit seiner Enzyklika *Rerum novarum* im Jahre 1891. Schon im nächsten Jahr gründete Leopold Kunschak einen christlich - sozialen Arbeiterverein und die Österreichische christliche Gewerkschaftsbewegung war auch schon vor dem Zerfall Österreichisch - Ungarischen Monarchie aktiv. Im slowakischen Arbeitermilieu, wo ein geeigneter Boden für christliche Gewerkschaften erst nach der Gründung der Tschechoslowakischen Republik entstand, wirkten mehrere Gewerkschaftsorganisationen, unter denen auch die Christlich - soziale Gewerkschaftsvereinigung der Arbeiter. Die christliche Weltanschauung schuf Voraussetzung für die internationale Zusammenarbeit der christlichen Gewerkschafter und am Gründungskongress der christlichen Gewerkschaftsinternationale (20. September 1920) nahmen auch Vertreter aus Österreich und der Tschechoslowakei teil. Die slowakische Christlich - soziale Gewerkschaftsvereinigung der Arbeiter war Mitglied des neu gegründeten Internationalen Bundes der christlichen Gewerkschaften durch den Reichsgewerkschaftsrat der christlichen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik, aber politisch eng verbunden mit der Slowakischen Volkspartei. Die Studie widmet sich einem Vergleich der christlichen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen und Stellungnahmen ihrer Leader, vor allem in der schwierigen Periode ihres Bestehens und untersucht auch die Zeit nach dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs und konzentriert sich vor allem auf die Zusammenarbeit der Christlichen Fraktion des Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes mit der Unabhängigen christlichen Gewerkschaft der Slowakei.

Daniela Tvrdoňová

Slowakische Re-Emigranten aus Österreich nach dem Jahr 1945 und ihre Schicksale

Die Migration der tschechoslowakischen Bevölkerung nach 1945 wird am öftesten mit Vertreibung der Deutschen aus der Tschechoslowakei und mit dem „Austausch“ der Ungaren verbunden, man vergisst jedoch so genannte Re-Emigranten, also Menschen, die lange in anderen Ländern lebten, und die sich freiwillig entschieden haben, in ihre Heimat zurückzukehren. Nicht nur in den ersten Nachkriegsjahren, sondern auch heute kommt es zum häufigen Tauschen der Begriffe Re-Emigrant und Neusiedler. Während ein Neusiedler gezwungen war das Gebiet der Tschechoslowakei zu verlassen und es nach 29. September 1938 gemacht hat, ging ein Re-Emigrant freiwillig und oft schon lange vor dem zweiten Weltkrieg weg.

In den Archivfonds die in dem Slowakischen Nationalarchiv gelagert sind, befinden sich Dokumente über alle Re-Emigranten, die sich nach 1945 aus verschiedenen Gründen entschieden haben in die Slowakei zurückzukehren. Bis Anfang 1950 kamen anhand der Evidenz der tschechoslowakischen Ämter in die Tschechoslowakische Republik 15 369 Menschen zurück aus 25 Ländern in der ganzen Welt. Aus dieser Menge waren nur 264 Re-Emigranten aus Österreich.

Für die Re-Emigration der Personen aus Österreich wurde das Amt *Das tschechoslowakische Zentralkomitee* in Wien an der Drachengasse Nr. 3/10 angelegt, das ermächtigt war nach der Untersuchung vorgelegenen Dokumente das Repatriieren auszuüben, bzw. die Reise in die Tschechoslowakische Republik auch vor der definitiven Umsiedlung zu erlauben. Dieses Amt aushändigte auch einen Ausweis mit Fotografie, in dem bestätigt wurde, dass sich der Antragsteller immer zur slowakischen (bzw. tschechischen) Nationalität gemeldet hat und dass er sich gegen die Tschechoslowakische Republik staatlich oder politisch nicht vergangen hat. Aufgrund dieses Ausweises bekamen die Reemigranten von den tschechoslowakischen Ämtern eine Re-Emigrant-Legitimation, eine kleine Beisteuer, sie haben mit ihnen die Fragen des Wohnens oder Berufes gelöst.

Wir haben uns im unseren Konferenzbeitrag bemüht ein kurzes Bild darüber zu bringen, um welche Menschen es sich handelte, aus welchen Bereichen Österreichs sie zurück in die Slowakei zurückkamen, was sie dazu brachte und vor allem wohin ihre weiteren Schritte in einer wieder gefundenen Heimat führten. Zugleich stellen wir auch einige bisher nicht publizierte Archivdokumente dar, die mit den Re-Emigranten nach dem

zweiten Weltkrieg etwas zu tun haben, und die in dem Slowakischen Nationalarchiv gelagert sind.

Pavel Vimmer

The illegal runaways of the military persons across the Czechoslovak-Austrian border
after February 1948

The presentation allocates the character of the political system of that historical period and what changes happened in the Czechoslovak army. Many military persons felt the threat or displeasure within the new regime and some of them had chosen a brave solution: to run away abroad forever. The contribution refers only to crossing the border to Austria. There are chosen four examples- four offences: A soldier as a guide of the runaway across the border, the attempt to cross the border by the plane, the return across the border as an agent and the crossing the border by mistake.

Matej Medvecký

Sharp sight over the Danube. Czechoslovak Intelligence and Austria at the Beginning of the Cold War

Austria was one of the most important targets for Czechoslovak intelligence operations for nearly all the time Czechoslovakia existed. Shortly after the end of WWI Czechoslovak military intelligence service spent much effort to supply responsible officials with information of possible restoration of the Habsburg dynasty. Later on all signs of possible German "anschluss" of Austria were of uttermost importance.

The end of the WW2 and "outbreak" of Cold War, migration and other events from the late 1940s brought radical changes of Czechoslovak intelligence efforts in Austria. Ever since 1945 when communists almost completely took over intelligence apparatuses of the state new topics became important. At the beginning we may see to some extent that old enemies and praxis were taken over, Germany, Austria, Italy and Hungary and emigration from 1945 (representatives of Hlinka's party regime in Slovakia and followers of gen. Lev Prchala) being major objectives of the Czechoslovak intelligence gathering. However, no later than in 1947 (and to some extent even since 1945) we may see new objectives and attitudes being taken up – security and intelligence started to focus on gathering information/infiltrating western military bases in occupied Germany and Austria, we witness "antireactionist" and "anti-imperialist" rhetorics in the written documents etc.

This national-level shift of intelligence effort had a Slovak prelude. Slovak Commissariat of Interior in Bratislava and of course its security-intelligence Department was the very first Czechoslovak authority to not only gather intelligence but even to directly operate on Austrian soil. We are now aware of very good contacts between Bratislava and Soviet security units in especially in Vienna (though only from Slovak sources) that may be seen from such actions as e.g. the ever first kidnap realized by Czechoslovak security apparatus from Vienna that was carried out in 1946.

Austria was one of the most important operation areas also for Czechoslovak intelligence apparatus at the beginning of the Cold War also for the not existence of official relationship with Germany and e. g. Czechoslovak residentura in Vienna covered (together with the one in Berlin) also West Germany. And Slovak-Austrian border became an important route for planting secret collaborators to West at least until Iron Curtain was really built up.

SELECTED ASPECTS OF Slovakian-Austrian POLITICAL-ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Political and economic relations between Slovakia and Austria, reflect the geographical situation in Central Europe, transformation of political climate after the year 1989 and finally formation of the Slovak Republic and its successful efforts to join Euro-Atlantic structures, i.e. the European Union and NATO and subsequently its entry into the Schengen area and the EMU.

In this paper we pay attention to mutual economic and political cooperation between two longtime neighbours in terms of theoretical background of international political and economic cooperation. Both countries are approached from geographical, political and economical point of view, and their bilateral political and economic relations are analyzed. The interests of Slovak companies in Austria and vice versa Austrian companies in Slovakia are identified. Real data are presented to characterize and attractive business environment in Slovakia and Austria.

Various forms of business support are approached, whether in individual countries or the European Union and the barriers of economic and political cooperation are observed. At the same time we try to outline options for their removal, including suggestions for overall improvement of cooperation between the two countries and nations.

Structure Post:

- The need for international cooperation.
- Theoretical background of political cooperation.
- Theoretical background of economic cooperation.
- Characteristics of Slovakia: geography, politics, economy
- Characteristics of Austria: geography, politics, economy
- Political relations between Slovakia and Austria
 - Foreign economic relations
 - Chambers of Commerce Relations
 - Relations of Government and self-government
- Economic cooperation between the Slovak Republic and Austria
- The interests of Austrian companies in Slovakia
- The interests of Slovak companies in Austria
- Comparison of the business attractiveness
- Development of small and medium-sized enterprises
- Dynamics of the development of large enterprises
- Cooperation at the institutional level
- Promoting economic cooperation from the Slovak part
- Promoting economic cooperation from the Austrian part
- Promoting economic cooperation in the European Union in relation to the countries concerned.
- Barriers to economic cooperation

Implications for political and economic practice.