

History of Central European Culture since the 19th century I

- **spring 2023**
- **Monday 14.00, room C34**
- **Markéta Malá: 2 lectures**

- **Print Media and Their Role in the 19th century**
- **Media in Interwar Period**

PRINT MEDIA IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

WHAT IS THE INTERWAR PERIOD?

- Lasted from November 1918 to September 1939
- 20 years, 9 months, 21 days
- From the end of the First World War to the beginning of the Second World War.

TEST: THE INDEPENDENT CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- 1) When was the independent Czechoslovak Republic founded?
- 2) What was it called?
- 3) What was the population of the new country?

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

- 1) When was the independent Czechoslovak Republic founded?
- It existed from 1918 to 1938.
- 2) What was it called?
- The first Czechoslovak Republic
- 3) What was the population of the new country?
- The population was over 13.5 million

PRESIDENTS

- 4) Do you know at least one of the two presidents of Czechoslovakia in the interwar period?
 - Do you know that MU is named after Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk?
 - The first president of independent Czechoslovakia.
 - MU is the second largest university in the Czech Republic.

•PRESIDENTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- 4) Do you know at least one of the two presidents of Czechoslovakia in the interwar period?
- Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk (1918 – 1935)
- Edvard Beneš (1935- 1938)

5) WHICH CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL PARTY WAS THE MOST INFLUENTIAL DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD?

- a) The Social Democratic Party
- b) The Republican Party
- c) The Czechoslovak People's Party
- d) The National Democratic Party
- e) The National Social Party

5) WHICH CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL PARTY WAS THE MOST INFLUENTIAL DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD?

REPUBLICAN PARTY

- ❑ All these parties were important.
- ❑ The most influential was the Republican Party.
- ❑ It was the voice for the agrarian population.
- ❑ Most of the prime ministers in the interwar period were from the Republican Party.

ANTONÍN ŠVEHLA (1873-1933)

- He was the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia for three terms.
- He was one of the most important political figures of the First Czechoslovak Republic.
- He was the leader of the Agrarian Party.

6) WHICH NEWSPAPER IS THE OLDEST CZECH DAILY
STILL IN PRINT?

LIDOVÉ NOVINY

- Was founded by Adolf Stránský in Brno in 1893.
- ❑ It is the oldest Czech daily newspaper still in print.
- ❑ It was popular in the interwar period.
- ❑ Most of the time under Communism, Lidové noviny wasn't published at all.

LIDOVÉ NOVINY

- **Its high prestige** was due to the number of famous Czech personalities that were contributing - writers, politicians and philosophers.
- A lot of great writers published their articles in it: Karel Čapek, Ferdinand Peroutka.
- It was also the first Czech daily publishing political cartoons.

WHICH CZECH NEWSPAPERS WERE MOST POPULAR IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD?

ČESKÉ SLOVO

- Also known as Svobodné slovo.
- It was a Czech daily newspaper
- founded and published in Prague since 1907.
- It was the most popular Czech newspaper in the interwar period.

WHICH CZECH NEWSPAPERS WERE MOST POPULAR IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD?

NÁRODNÍ LISTY

- Was a Czech newspaper published in Prague from 1861 to 1941.
- A lot of famous writers, politicians
- worked for Narodní listy.
- Jan Neruda, Vítězslav Hálek
- Karel Sladkovský, Josef Čapek...

Media in Czechoslovakia after World War I.

- Several independent newspaper titles were created.
- New national and regional newspapers, new magazines appeared.
- The Czechoslovak Press Office (ČTK) was established.
- The pre-war structure of the press was preserved.
- Newspapers continued to be associated with political parties.

CENSORSHIP

- During the first republic, the state censored the content of published newspapers.
- It forbade the publication of information, articles criticizing certain police activities and areas of state policy interest.
- If an article was problematic, the newspaper would appear without it: with a blank space.
- But in many newspapers the opinions about the existing regime could be found.

RUDÉ PRÁVO

- Rudé právo was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.
- The newspaper was founded in 1920.
- During the 1920s and 1930s it was often censored and even temporarily stopped.
- In autumn 1938 the party was abolished.
- During the German occupation the newspaper became an underground pamphlet.

FAMOUS CZECH JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

❑ Karel Čapek (1890–1938)

- ❑ He was a Czech writer, playwright, critic and journalist.
- ❑ He worked as an editor for the Czech paper *Národní listy*, in 1921 he joined the staff of *Lidové noviny*.
- ❑ He has become best known for his science fiction, including his play *R.U.R.*, which introduced the word robot.
- ❑ He campaigned in favor of free expression and was strongly opposed to the rise of both fascism and communism in Europe.
- ❑ Nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature seven times.

FAMOUS CZECH JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **Ferdinand Peroutka** (1895–1978)
- ❑ He was a prominent political thinker, journalist and writer during the First Czechoslovak Republic.
- ❑ Peroutka was persecuted by the Nazi regime for his democratic convictions and imprisoned at the Buchenwald concentration camp.
- ❑ Following the 1948 coup by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, he emigrated to the United Kingdom.

FAMOUS CZECH JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

❑ Karel Poláček (1892–1945)

- ❑ He was a Czech writer, humourist and journalist of Jewish descent.
- ❑ In Lidové noviny he published his feature stories and very popular series called „Soudničky“.
- ❑ Near the end of 1943, he was transported to the Theresienstadt concentration camp and then transferred to Auschwitz.
- ❑ He died in the Gleiwitz camp.

FAMOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **Paul Sethe** (1901–1967)
- ❑ He was a German writer and journalist.
- ❑ From 1934 until the moment when the newspaper was banned in 1943 by the Nazis, he was editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung.
- ❑ After World War II Sethe was one of the founding editors of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.
- ❑ Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung developed soon to the leading national newspaper in Germany.

FAMOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **Fritz Michael Gerlich** (1883 – 1934)
- ❑ He was a German journalist and historian.
- ❑ Editor-in-chief of the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten and Der Gerade Weg.
- ❑ He was one of the main journalistic opponents of Adolf Hitler.
- ❑ He was arrested, later killed at the Dachau concentration camp.

FAMOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **John Black Atkins** (1871–1954)
- ❑ He was a British journalist.
- ❑ He served as a war correspondent for the Manchester Guardian in the Spanish–American War, the Graeco-Turkish War.
- ❑ Atkins became a friend of his fellow correspondent Winston Churchill.
- ❑ He left The Manchester Guardian in 1907 and joined The Spectator as an assistant editor.

FAMOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **Harold Gordon Cardozo** (1888–1963)
- ❑ He was an English journalist, soldier, war correspondent, and author.
- ❑ Cardozo's main career was as the Daily Mail correspondent.
- ❑ He covered the Spanish Civil War for the newspaper.

FAMOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS – INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ **Albert Londres** (1884 –1932)
- ❑ He was a French journalist and writer.
- ❑ He was a reporter working for Le Petit Journal and Le Petit Parisien.
- ❑ One of the inventors of investigative journalism.
- ❑ Londres not only reported the news but created it, and reported it from a personal perspective.
- ❑ Albert Londres gave his name to a journalism prize, the Prix Albert-Londres, for francophone journalists.

FAMOUS NEWSPAPERS IN EUROPE IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

In Germany

- ❑ There were a lot of local newspapers in Germany, every town had a newspaper.
- ❑ Munchener Post, Der Gerade Weg: all of them warned against Hitler.
- ❑ The most famous daily
The Frankfurter Zeitung: it was a German-language newspaper that appeared from 1856 to 1943.

GREAT BRITAIN: WAR BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW

- Important newspapers in the interwar period:
- The Times
- The Daily Telegraph
- The Daily Mail
- The Daily Express
- The Daily Mirror
- The Daily Herald
- The Express

NEWSPAPER WARS IN BRITAIN

- A war between the existing newspapers and the new popular papers founded in Britain at the start of the twentieth century.
- The Express belonged among the
- new newspapers.
- Arguably, this newspaper came out on top after the newspaper wars.
- It was the best-selling newspaper in Britain from the mid-1930s until the late 1940s.

FRANCE: THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS IN THIS ERA

- Le Figaro
- La Croix
- L'Intransigeant
- Le Petit Journal
- Le Matin
- Le Petit Parisien.

FRANCE: THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS IN THIS
ERA

PARIS SOIR

- Paris Soir was the major postwar success story.
- Lacked any political agenda.
- It was dedicated to providing sensational reporting

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

- ❑ The Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty signed in June 1919.
- ❑ It was the most important treaty of World War I.
- ❑ Germany had to pay reparations. The treaty's terms against Germany resulted in economic collapse and bitter resentment which powered the rise of the Nazi Party.
- ❑ There were numerous new or restored countries in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe. For example: Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia etc.

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

- The Twenties were prosperous: A time of both social mobility and economic mobility for the middle class.
- Followed by the Great Depression, which was a worldwide economic depression that took place after 1929.
- Politically: it was the era when communism and fascism rose.
- A lot of revolutions took place:
 - Revolutions in Russia
 - The Chinese Civil War
 - The Spanish Civil War

HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

WHO ARE THESE POLITICIANS?

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
ÉDOUARD DALADIER
ADOLF HITLER

WHO ARE THESE POLITICIANS?

Édouard Daladier (1884 – 1970)

- ❑ He was a French Radical-Socialist (centre-left) politician.
- ❑ The Prime Minister of France who signed the Munich Agreement before the outbreak of World War II.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (1869 – 1940)

- ❑ British politician. Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940.
- ❑ Leader of the Conservative Party.
- ❑ He is best-known for his foreign policy of appeasement.
- ❑ He signed the Munich Agreement in September 1938.
- ❑ Followed the German invasion of Poland and the Second World War began.

The Munich Agreement

- ❑ Was an agreement concluded in Munich in September 1938.
- ❑ The agreement enabled the German annexation of the lands on the border between Czechoslovakia and Germany called the Sudetenland.
- ❑ In the Sudetenland lived more than three million people, mainly ethnic Germans.
- ❑ The pact is also known as the **Munich Betrayal**, because of the previous 1924 alliance agreement and the 1925 military pact between France and the Czechoslovak Republic.

Adolf Hitler (1889 – 1945)

- Was an Austrian-born German politician.
- The dictator of Germany from 1933 until his suicide in 1945.
- He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party.
- What else do you know about Hitler or nazism?
- Did nazism effect your country or your family?

FEMINISM

- ❑ Feminism is a range of socio-political movements and ideologies that aim to define and establish the political, economic, personal, and social equality of the sexes.
- ❑ Feminist movements have campaigned for women's rights, including the right to vote, run for public office, work, earn equal pay, own property, receive education etc.

WOMEN'S PRINT MEDIA IN INTERWAR BRITAIN

- The Woman's Leader
- Time and Tide
- Birth Control News: The journal had a strange name, but it was very progressive.
- About feminism and gender, divorce, marriage, women's work, parenthood for children, sex etc.

TIME AND TIDE (MAGAZINE)

- It was entirely controlled, staffed and edited by women.
- The journal constantly drew attention to women's advances.
- such as the election of women to parliament

INTERWAR WOMEN JOURNALISTS

- Newspapers were a public forum.
- Journalism became a source of power.
- Women became journalists, too.

- FRANTIŠKA PLAMÍNKOVÁ, KÄTHER LEICHTER,
- SIMONE TÉRY, MARGARET RHONDDA...

INTERWAR WOMEN JOURNALISTS

FRANTIŠKA PLAMÍNKOVÁ (1875–1942)

- Was a Czech feminist, teacher, journalist and senator.
- She wrote articles to Časopis učitelek, Ženský obzor, Čas, České slovo, etc.
- She became involved in feminism because teachers were forbidden to marry. She couldn't marry her boyfriend either.

FRANTIŠKA PLAMÍNKOVÁ

- ❑ A vice president of the International Council of Women, as well as the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance.
- ❑ Attended many international feminist congresses.
- ❑ She was brave.
- ❑ She even wrote an open letter to Hitler, criticizing his regime.
- ❑ Plamínková was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942 and executed.

KÄTHE LEICHTER (1895-1942)

- ❑ Was an Austrian Jewish economist, women's rights activist, journalist and politician.
- ❑ She published articles and reports about women's work in Austria.
- ❑ Also gave school lectures and radio broadcasts to advocate women's rights.
- She was a member of the Social Democratic Party of Austria.
- She was detained in Ravensbrück concentration camp during the Nazi regime and killed in 1942.

OLGA FASTROVÁ (1876-1965)

- Was the first Czech professional journalist.
- Also teacher, translator, writer.
- Between 1907–1936, she was permanent editor of the newspaper *Národní politika*.

EA VON ALLESCH (1875-1953)

- ❑ Was an Austrian journalist and writer.
- ❑ Worked for the fashion section of Viennese cultural magazines.

MILENA JESENSKÁ (1896-1944)

- ❑ Was a Czech journalist, writer, editor and translator.
- ❑ She worked for *Národní listy*, *Pestrý týden* and *Lidové noviny*.
- After the occupation, Jesenská joined underground resistance movement.
- Helped many Jewish and political refugees to emigrate.
- In November 1939, she was arrested by the Gestapo.
- Jesenská died of kidney failure in Ravensbrück in 1944.

SIMONE TÉRY (1897-1967)

- ❑ Was a French journalist.
- ❑ Wrote several books.
- ❑ Was a war correspondent.
- ❑ She wrote for L'Humanité, Vendredi, and Regards.
- ❑ She reported on the Irish Civil War, interwar France, and the Spanish Civil War.

MARGARET RHONDDA (1883–1958)

- ❑ Businesswoman and an active suffragette in the United Kingdom.
- ❑ Rhondda founded Time and Tide magazine in 1920.
- ❑ Time and Tide was a left-wing feminist weekly magazine.

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