

Description of the main research directions investigated by the institute

The position of the Institute in its field has significantly changed over the past three decades. Thanks to a growing plurality in research, the Institute is, fortunately, not (and, hopefully, will never be) the only research institute in the Czech Republic specializing in research into contemporary history, as was the case in the early 1990s. The Institute occupies (and will in the future) a unique place among Czech research Institutions engaging in contemporary research, mainly because it carries out complex and interdisciplinary research into contemporary history with a focus on historiographic perspective. All research has been done under the provisions of its Founding Charter and according to the chronological division from about 1938 to the present. In general, the Institute has long pioneered in the field of contemporary history. The particular emphasis has been on the excellence of its projects and outcomes, as well as on the knowledge and expertise of its researchers.

The Institute was structured into departments and teams according to the Institute's research focus and research objectives. Between early 2015 and autumn 2017, the Institute was divided into departments according to the original chronological division (Department of the History of World War 2 and Building of Socialism, Department of the History of Real Socialism, Department of the Late and post-Socialism, and the Centre of History of Science and Humanities). In parallel, the Centres and research groups were established, often as a result of the grants received.

New organisation changes based on the new paradigm of scientific research seemed to be necessary due to the recent developments in research objectives and in similar institutions in Central and Western European countries (progressive institutes in Germany, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands). Also, the previous evaluation pointed out that the Institute might have benefited from a change in its organizational structure. Moreover, while analysing the growing number of outputs and project outcomes of each department, the tendency to research the period after 1989 became obvious. Thus, a new organisational structure had been defined, and adopted in autumn 2017, which was based on the recommendations of the evaluation commission and the current needs of the Institute. The chronological division was partly abandoned and replaced by the thematic division. Although activities of the four Departments overlap, they are generally defined by cross-sectional themes.

The research activity of the **Department of the History of Ideas and Conceptual History** (team 1) is based on the methodology of intellectual history, history of ideas, and history of science. The emphasis is on the development of social and political thinking and on following the ideas and concepts used in the state, society, or some milieu (dissent), especially after 1945 to the present. The stages of Marxist ideology and the changes in Marxist 'governance' (from orthodoxy to revisionism), the process of 'expertisation of governing', and the development of alternative ideas of opposition 'counterculture' have been researched by the Department. Last but not least, the historical analysis of the adoption and establishment of (neo-) liberal concepts before and after 1989 are among the most important research topics. The Centre for the History of Sciences and Humanities is a section of the department that addresses the history of modern Czech and Czechoslovak science and technology on a long-time basis with a particular focus on professionalization, institutionalisation, and internalisation of science, the development of the various branches of science and scientific thinking from the 19th century to the present with emphasis on the second half of the 20th century, as well as on the misuses of science by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. The most significant outputs of the team 1 during the period under review include:

- Monograph *Řídit socialismus jako firmu. Technokratické vládnutí v Československu, 1956–1989* [Running Socialism like a Company. Technocratic Governance in Czechoslovakia, 1956–1989], published in 2019 by the team member Vítězslav Sommer with co-authors M. Spurný and J. Mrřka. Their research project (supported by GAČR) explored the genesis of technocratic governance in socialist Czechoslovakia since the early post-Stalinism until 1989.
- In close cooperation with the research on “technocratic socialism” another member of the team Michal Kopeček was working, together with Adéla Gjuričová, Petr Roubal, Matěj Spurný and Tomáš Vilímek (team 3, team 4), on research project "The expert roots of post-socialism: 1980-2000" developed in cooperation with the Institute of Czech History, Faculty of Arts, Charles University and funded by the GAČR. The main result was a collective monograph *Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu* [Architects of Long-Systemic Change: Expert Roots of Post socialism in Czechoslovakia] published in 2019 and nominated for the Magnesia Litera prize of that year.
- Jiří Suk's monograph *Veřejné záchodky ze zlata. Konflikt mezi komunistickým utopismem a ekonomickou racionalitou v předsrpnovém Československu* [Gold Public Conveniences. A Conflict between Communist Utopianism and Economic Rationality in Czechoslovakia before the Soviet Occupation] published in 2016. It deals with the Czechoslovak 'revisionist' economic thought of the 1960s, paying particular attention to the towering figure of Ota Šik and his transition from a Stalinist dogmatic to a convinced reformist and one of the prominent actors of the 1968 Prague Spring.
- Great attention was paid to racist distortions of biological science associated with the Nazi regime. Michal Šimůnek described their main institutions and representatives working in our territory in the form of dense entries in the *Handbuch der völkischen Wissenschaften* (Berlin 2017). He also addressed the issue of medical science in the hands of the Nazi elites with regard, among other things, to the personal health of the Reich Protectors in Bohemia and Moravia.

Department of Global Conflicts and their Consequences (team 2), using the concepts of so-called international and transnational history, focuses along two main research lines. The first is research into global conflicts and the role of Czechoslovakia on the international stage between 1938 and 1989. In particular, these are various aspects of the history of exile during World War II, the second resistance movement, the liberation of Czechoslovakia and, the so-called third exile. However, research interest is also focused on clarifying the role of Czechoslovakia in the international communist movement and its stance within the framework of the so-called Eastern bloc during the Cold War. Moreover, the role of Czechoslovakia and subsequently, the Czech Republic in post-Cold War international developments of the 1990s and into the new millennium receive greater focus. The second area of research is the impact of global conflicts on society in general, including ethnic and social transformations (particularly in border regions after the World War II), the fate of surviving Jewish and Roma populations and their inclusion into the new society; all to place these issues in a broader international-comparative perspective. Attention is also paid to the effects of globalisation, especially on environmental history during the Cold War. The most significant outputs of the team 2 during the period under review include:

- Vít Smetana led an international team of renowned historians from nine countries that published the following English-written collective monograph which offers transnational perspectives on specific positions and problems of the exile governments as well as, more

generally, other aspects of life in the exile during the Second World War: Vít Smetana – Kathleen Geaney (eds.): *Exile in London. The Experience of Czechoslovakia and the other Occupied Nations, 1939–1945*, Prague, Karolinum Press 2017.

- The team paid particular attention to the environmental aspects of the Cold War. Based on a Czech Science Foundation project held in 2015–2018 (RVO: 68378114), Doubravka Olšáková and Jiří Janáč (supported also by Milan Sovilj) analysed the implementation of Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature in Czechoslovakia. The conclusions were presented in two books:
1) Doubravka Olšáková – Jiří Janáč: *Kult jednoty. Stalinský plán přetvoření přírody v Československu 1948–1964* [The Cult of Unity. Stalin's Plan for the Transformation of Nature in Czechoslovakia (1948–1964)], Praha, Academia 2018. 2) Doubravka Olšáková (ed.): *In the Name of the Great Work. Stalin's Plan for the Transformation of Nature and Its Impact in Eastern Europe*, New York – Oxford, Berghahn Books 2016.
- The department also includes the *Inclusive History Research Group* led by Kateřina Čapková. She is currently principal investigator of a large grant, funded by the Czech Science Foundation: *Genocide, Postwar Migration and Social Mobility: Entangled Experiences of Roma and Jews* (EXPRO grant funded by the Czech Grant Agency, No. 19-26638X, 2019–2023).
- In the frame of the *Prague Forum for Romani Histories* (established in 2016) Kateřina Čapková and her colleagues organised four international workshops and conferences in Prague in 2018–2019 on the topic of research on the holocaust of the Roma in the Czechoslovak Context; forced sterilizations of Romani Women; stereotypical representations of Roma and Jews in Photographs; trajectories of Romani migrations and mobilities from 1945 to present.

The research interest of the **Department of Political History** (team 3), using the methodological concept of the 'new' political history, focuses on political aspects of contemporary history, especially on politicians, institutions, actors, decision-making processes, and their background from the WW2 to the present. The Department is interested in political history, but not only as of the "history of actors, institutions, and politics" but also in a broad political, social and cultural context. The concept of international and regional perspectives is an integral part of its research. The Department's research priorities include the history of expert cultures and governance, the history of political partisanship (with a particular focus on the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in a long term perspective), the history of parliamentarism, and the history of urban politics. The most significant outputs of the team 3 during the period under review include:

- Expert Cultures and Governance: Jiří Hoppe, Škodová, M., Jiří Suk, Caccamo, F.: *O nový československý model socialismu. Čtyři interdisciplinární vědecké týmy při ČSAV a UK v 60. letech* [About the new Czechoslovak model of Socialism. Four interdisciplinary scientific teams at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Charles University in the 1960s]. Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, 2015.
- History of Parliamentarism: Adéla Gjuričová – Tomáš Zahradníček. *Návrat parlamentu. Češi a Slováci ve Federálním shromáždění 1989–1992* [The Return of Parliament. Czechs and Slovaks in the Federal Assembly 1989–1992]. Praha: Argo, 2018. In *The Return of Parliament*, Adéla Gjuričová and Tomáš Zahradníček, the leading researchers of the Team's Working Group on Parliaments in Transition, focused on the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly between 1989 and 1992.

- Urban History: Matěj Spurný. *Making the Most of Tomorrow. Laboratory of Socialist Modernity in Czechoslovakia*. Praha: Karolinum Press, 2019.
- History of the Communist Regime and Its Institutions: Petr Roubal. *Spartakiads. The Politics of Physical Culture in Communist Czechoslovakia*. Praha: Karolinum, 2019.

Using current methodological and interdisciplinary approaches, the **Department of Social and Cultural History** (team 4) focuses on actors of social and cultural events in society from World War II to the present. The central research line concentrates on the history of society in former Czechoslovakia in the context of socio-political and cultural changes that took place during all phases of communist rule (gradual establishment, maintenance, and collapse). Researchers are also interested in investigating the interrelations of socio-cultural changes, economic development, change in consumer attitudes, and critical mental shifts in the late socialist and post-socialist period. The recognition of individual and group motivations, shaping of their stances and opinions, as well as decision-making processes functioning within certain time, social and gender conditioned groups are taken into consideration.

The Department's research priorities also include crisis development and the continuity and discontinuity of the researched phenomena from 1938 to the present, as well as their influence on today. Further, the perspective of "everyday life," "bottom-up history," and the new direction in oral history research has been considered. This all makes it possible for the Oral History Department's researchers to study the memory processes and retrospective re-interpretation of important historical events and everyday experiences. The most significant outputs of the team 4 during the period under review include:

- Monograph by Miroslav Vaněk, Jana Wohlmuth Markupová, Veronika Pehe, Petra Schindler-Wisten: *Sto studentských evolucí. Vysokoškolští studenti roku 1989. Životopisná vyprávění v časosběrné perspektivě* [One Hundred Student Revolutions. University Students of 1989. Biographical Narratives in the time-lapse perspective]. Praha: Academia, 2019.
- Monograph by Tomáš Vilímek: *"Všichni komunisté do uren!" Volby v Československu v letech 1971–1989 jako společenský, politický a státobezpečnostní fenomén* [The Czechoslovak Elections in 1971-1989 as a social, political and state security phenomena]. Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, 2016.
- Collective monograph edited by Pavel Mücke and Lenka Krátká: *Turistická odysea. Krajinou soudobých dějin cestování a cestovního ruchu v Československu v letech 1945 až 1989*. [Tourist Odyssey. Contemporary History of Czechoslovakian Travel and Tourism in 1945-1989]. Praha: Karolinum 2018.
- Book that examines the values in so-called real socialism and their change after the 1989 collapse by Miroslav Vaněk and Pavel Mücke: *Velvet Revolutions. An oral history of Czech society*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2016.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The research team in its current shape is a result of a thorough reorganization undertaken in 2017 when people from various departments formed a new team uniting people working with the methods of intellectual and conceptual history and the history of sciences. At the same time, the members of the team naturally continued working on finishing the research projects from the past and developing their own thematic orientations. They can be summarized into a few main thematic research pillars.

The first one that yielded the most visible results in terms of monographs and studies in scientific journals concerns the period of late socialism and post-socialism, a fast-growing research area in the current international contemporary history research. For that reason a Working Group on the History of Late/Post-Socialism was established across the Institute's departments with a number of the team members involved (Michal Kopeček, Vítězslav Sommer, Jiří Suk, Veronika Pehe); the group deals with the political, social and cultural transformation of Czech and Czechoslovak society in the last thirty years. This research perspective strives to transcend the imaginary boundary of 1989, which for a long time unproductively separated the historiography of state socialism from the historical reflection of post-socialism. It historicizes mainstream social science topics (such as parliamentary democracy, economic transformation, consumer capitalism, Europeanisation, environmentalism, changes in political or national identities, corruption) by inquiring in their sources, developmental possibilities and limits in a longer-time period ranging from the late socialism (differently defined according to the research subject) until today. In contrast to the systemic view of most of the social-scientific literature, our research emphasizes the diachronic developmental axis and perspective of individual historical actors, whether individual or collective. In addition to the time barrier of 1989, it also strives to cross a narrow national-historical perspective and understands the phenomena as a result of wider transnational (central) European processes.

One of the major results of this research branch was a collective monograph *Řídit socialismus jako firmu. Technokratické vládnutí v Československu, 1956–1989* [Running Socialism Like a Company. Technocratic Governance in Czechoslovakia, 1956–1989], published in 2019 by the team member Vítězslav Sommer with co-authors Matěj Spurný and J. Mrňka. Their research project (supported by the Czech Science Foundation) explored the **genesis of technocratic governance** in socialist Czechoslovakia since the early post-Stalinism until 1989. The main idea discussed in the publication is that the socialism established in Czechoslovakia after the Soviet-led military intervention of August 1968 was, to a great extent, of technocratic nature. Rather than being a clear-cut negation of the Prague Spring reform movement, the consolidation regime entailed the pragmatic continuation of some elements of reform policy. Thus the book develops this contradiction in reform communism between, on the one hand, the emancipation programme of democratic socialism and, on the other, technocratic concepts about socialism as a government of scientific rationality and economic efficiency. It further follows how the consolidation regime that followed the Soviet-led intervention side-lined the democratization elements and further developed the expert governance in the interest of the political stability that lasted until the political and economic upheavals of the 1980s.

In the “technocratic socialism” research a new fresh investigation into the “reformist” 1960s proved as a needed and rewarding task as shown not only in the above-mentioned monograph

but also further studies of Vítězslav Sommer published in international impacted journals such as "Are We Still Behaving as Revolutionaries?". Radovan Richta, Theory of Revolution and Dilemmas of Reform Communism in Czechoslovakia in *Studies in East European Thought* vol. 69/2017, analysing the Czechoslovak philosopher Radovan Richta's theory of revolution, a vital part of his broader concept of „scientific and technological revolution“ (STR) of the 1960s; or “The Economics of Everyday Life in 'New' Socialism. Czechoslovak Public Economics and Economic Reform in the Prague Spring Era” in *History of Political Economy*. 51 (Supplement 2019), exploring the efforts by economists and economic journalists in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s to translate economic knowledge to the political language of reform communism.

Another monograph on the same period is Jiří Suk's *Veřejné záchodky ze zlata. Konflikt mezi komunistickým utopismem a ekonomickou racionalitou v předsrpnovém Československu* [Gold Public Conveniences. A Conflict between Communist Utopianism and Economic Rationality in Czechoslovakia before the Soviet Occupation] published in 2016. It deals with the Czechoslovak 'revisionist' economic thought of the 1960s, paying particular attention to the towering figure of Ota Šik and his transition from a Stalinist dogmatic to a convinced reformist and one of the prominent actors of the 1968 Prague Spring. The author convincingly demonstrates the contradiction between the efforts to solve specific economic problems and the new utopianism of the era consisting of the belief in a higher humanist potential of socialism.

In close cooperation with Vítězslav Sommer's team research on “technocratic socialism” another member of the team Michal Kopeček was working, together with Adéla Gjuríčová, Petr Roubal, Matěj Spurný, and Tomáš Vilímek, on the research project "The expert roots of post-socialism: 1980–2000" developed in cooperation with the Institute of Czech History, Faculty of Arts, Charles University and funded by the Czech Science Foundation. Apart from various studies and a thematic number of the Institute's main journal *Soudobé dějiny* (3/2017) the main result was a collective monograph *Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu* [Architects of Long-Systemic Change: Expert Roots of Postsocialism in Czechoslovakia] published in 2019 and nominated for the Magnesia Litera prize of that year. It deals with **expert forms of governance** and their legitimization before 1989, as well as with the transfer of expert knowledge and practices of socio-political management in the early post-socialist period. It seeks to historicise the current scholarly as well as political debate about the alleged neoliberal hegemony that was supposed to replace state-socialist regimes after their collapse. It is working on the assumption that what is often called "neoliberal governance" was made possible not only by importing Western political and cultural patterns but also by a series of intellectual and socio-cultural continuities with late socialism. These hypothetical continuities in the duration of the "long systemic change" (approx. 1980–1995) are in the focus of the respective studies on jurisprudence, sociology, urban planning, environmentalism, psychotherapy, corporate management, and management theory.

A part of the team (Tomáš Hermann, Michal Kopeček, Jiří Suk) continued in research concerning the topic of **dissent and "post-dissent"** in Czechoslovakia and Central Europe. There were basically two major avenues of innovation in this field. The first was drawing from a broader international debate and "revisionist" historical turn in human rights history in the modern period and the second half of the 20th century in particular. One of the results of such an approach are studies Michal Kopeček published in a thematic number of the journal *East Central Europe*, vol. 46/2019, "The Socialist Conception of Human Rights and Its Dissident Critique. Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 1960s–1980s". It analyzes a specific "developmental"

socialist conception of human rights elaborated in the 1950s and the 1960s by prominent legal scholars and philosophers such as I. Szabó and I. Kovács in Hungary. And it outlines how this theory served as a tool of self-confident state-socialist human rights politics at that time, and how it planted, simultaneously, seeds for later dissident criticism in the 1970s-1980s.

The other innovation approach adopts perspective similar to the “expert cultures” research pillar that is an effort to bracket, so to say, the milestone of 1989 and draw lines of (dis)continuities between late socialism and post-socialism, this time from the perspective of post-dissident political and cultural developments. Jiří Suk was the principal investigator of the grant project “Czechoslovak dissent as a spiritual, cultural and political phenomenon in the time of normalization, revolution and transformation”, which dealt with the Czechoslovak dissent and its social resonance and reception from 1969 to approx. 2000. The result of the research, among others (studies, special web-pages) was a collective volume *Šest kapitol o disentu* [Six Chapters on Dissent] published in 2017 with a two-fold aim. First, to analyse the dissent before 1989 in the context of broader societal relations be it the state power, be it the majority Czech and Slovak society, or the East-West politics and the international public opinion. Second, to examine the “second life” of the dissent after 1989, when the ex-dissident were accepted as moral winners over the dictatorship, but in politics, their influence soon faded. However, the studies in the volume endeavour to evaluate how the former dissent influenced - in a positive or negative sense – both, the democratic political culture and the historical memory in the first post-communist decade.

And there was yet another way, apart from the “expert” and “post-dissident” perspective, pursued in the team, developing a distinctly **historical perspective on the 1990s**, which is represented by the Marie Curie Fellow researcher Veronika Pehe and her research. It grows from a historical reconsideration of the fast-growing “memory studies” to reconceptualize and analyze such phenomena as “nostalgias” concerning the pre1989 past. This is the case of the study “The Wild 1990s. 'Transformation Nostalgia' Among the Czech Student Generation of 1989” published in the journal *East Central Europe*, vol. 46, /2019, where the author – based on an oral history project with former Czech student leaders active during the “Velvet Revolution” of 1989 – analyses the narrative strategies of former “student icons” in the context of an increasingly critical public reception of the post-socialist transformation. The full-blown critical reconsideration of the “nostalgia” concept not as simple uncritical longing for the utopian ambitions and lived experience of the former communist East, but as something that in the form of “retro” fascination with the past has proven compatible with a steadfast critique of the state socialist era Pehe analysed in her monograph *Velvet Retro. Postsocialist Nostalgia and the Politics of Heroism in Czech Popular Culture* published only at the beginning of 2020 by Berghahn Books. The study locates a distinctively retro aesthetic in Czech literature, film, and other cultural forms, enriching our understanding of not only the memory culture but also the ways in which popular culture can structure collective memory.

The period 2015–2019 has seen also a closing and a coronation of a long-term project in **the comparative and transnational history of political thought** in East Central Europe, an ERC project initiated already in 2007 and lead by PI Balász Trencsényi (CEU Budapest), where the team member Michal Kopeček was core-group member responsible particularly for the last part of research organization and chapter drafting of the post1945 period in the region. The generous but also demanding project resulted in the two-volume collective monograph *A History of Modern Political Thought in East Central Europe* published by the Oxford University Press in 2016 and 2018, respectively. The publication represents a milestone in the modern

intellectual history of East Central Europe and, in many ways, in European intellectual history as a whole. It is the first synthetic and collectively written monograph covering the history of modern political thought in East Central Europe from the late Enlightenment up until 2015 from a transnational and comparative point of view. From the point of view of the evaluation esp., the second volume that came out in two parts is relevant since it covers the Institute's thematic period and Michal Kopeček had quite important authorial (approx. 30%) and editorial (approx. 40%) share in the collective monograph. The first part of volume II covers the period from the end of the WWI up until the year of revolts in East Central Europe in 1968.

The **Centre for the History of Science** is an integral part of the team, yet its work due to the specifics characteristic for the history of science in general, need to be treated somewhat separately. Given that within the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic the Centre is the only unit that focuses on the historical development of science in its entirety (another similar unit exists only in the Masaryk Institute and the Archive of the Czech Academy of Sciences, but its character is very specialized), some of the Centre's tasks focus on older historical sections (especially the Middle Ages, the Early Modern Period and the 19th century), while others converge with the period-focus of the Institute of Contemporary History. The Center publishes own publication series (Studies in the History of Sciences and Humanities/Práce z dějin vědy: - Vol. 1–32, Prague 2000–2019), and uses the well-known journals of the institutions with which it cooperates most often – i.e. the Institute of History and Archives of Charles University (here the journal *Acta Universitatis Carolinae - AUC-HUCP*) and Society for the History of Science and Technology (*Journal Dějiny vědy a techniky, DVT*).

One of the main topics on which the Centre focused during the monitored period was the **influence of the 20th century totalitarian regimes on the development of the scientific community and scientific research** in the Czech lands. A substantial part of the activities in this field took place within the grant of the Czech Science Foundation 17-27132S (Science and Research in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia 1939–1945: Concepts and Impacts of Nazi Science Policy, with PI Michal Šimůnek). The main output was the publication of the *Biografický slovník* - the Biographical Dictionary of Victims of Nazi Persecution from the Scientific Community in the Czech Lands 1939–1945 with main editors, the team members Michal Šimůnek and Antonín Kostlán (volume I, A – K Prague 2019), which also contains a concise Šimůnek's study on the persecution of scientists in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Attention was also paid to the personnel changes of the German scientific community in the Czech lands during the WWII (Michal Šimůnek in *AUC-HUCP* 2018) and after its end in 1945 (Emilie Těšínská in *AUC HUCP* 2018; id. in *Práce z dějin Akademie věd* 2017).

Great attention was paid to **racist distortions of biological science associated with the Nazi regime** (Michal Šimůnek and U. Hossfeld in *AUC - HUCP* 2014). Michal Šimůnek described their main institutions and representatives working in our territory in the form of dense entries in the *Handbuch der völkischen Wissenschaften* (Berlin 2017). He also addressed the issue of medical science in the hands of the Nazi elites with regard, among other things, to the personal health of the Reich Protectors in Bohemia and Moravia (together with M. Novák in the book *Zdraví nemocní říšští protektorů v Čechách a na Moravě 1939–1945* [Health II Reich Protectors in Bohemia and Moravia 1939–1945, Prague 2018).

The issue of **Nazi forced “euthanasia” of psychiatric patients** from Bohemia and Moravia was summarised in the book *Verlegt-Verstorben-Verschwiegen*, published in 2016 by B. Böhm and Michal Šimůnek. The latter dealt here with the structural context of this extermination

practice and its specific course at the Kosmonosy Institute (together with M. Novák), and he summarised the reaction of the post-war Czechoslovak society. He also dealt with this issue in several other studies and gave an overall evaluation of this "Aktion T4" in his study published in collective volume *Mass Murder of People with Disabilities and the Holocaust* (Berlin 2019). He described medical Nazi crimes committed on the current Czech territory in a study for another collective volume *From Clinic to Concentration Camp* (London 2017).

The issue of the influence of totalitarian regimes on science includes also the topic of **scientific exile**, i.e. the fate of scientists who left their homeland escaping from Nazism or Communism. Institutions that assisted them or created themselves were studied by Antonín Kostlán in his "Czechoslovak Scholars in Exile and their Institutions" (in *Bohemia Docta* 2018); the particular topic of the Czechoslovak scholars' emigration in the Federal Republic of Germany he elaborated in the volume *Flüchtlinge und Asyl im Nachbarland* (Essen 2018). For the period of WWII, the scientific exile on the example of biochemists had been analysed by Soňa Štrbáňová (in: *Wandlungen und Brüche - Wissenschaftsgeschichte als politische Geschichte*, Göttingen 2018). In the Czech-Slovak Historical Yearbook of 2016, Antonín Kostlán outlined the influence of Czech exile historians after their return to their homeland after 1989 and the general transformations of Czechoslovak science after the communist take-over and during state socialism in a study published in: *Wissenschaft, Technologie und industrielle Entwicklung in Zentraleuropa in Kalten Krieg* (Vienna 2017).

In the above-mentioned areas, the activities of the Centre for the History of Science corresponded most closely with the research focus of the Institute. Yet the Centre's scholars were working also on older periods topics. For the Middle Ages, attention was paid mainly to the **history of astronomy** thanks to the work of Alena Hadravová, who was involved in the ERC project and, in the course of the period under review, also solved two grants from the Czech Science Foundation (GAP405/11/0034 – Sphaera octava, 2011–2015; GA17-03314S – Sphaera mundi, 2017–2019). In her book *The Second Vatican Mythographer* (Prague 2017) Hadravová brought a complete transcription and at the same time a historical interpretation of two newly identified manuscripts from the beginning of the 15th century Bohemia. In 2019 collective volume *The stars in the classical and medieval traditions* published together with P. Hadrava and K. Lippincott, Alena Hadravová analysed another ancient monument, the so-called Revised Aratus Latinus, and included the transcription of all its surviving manuscripts in the accompanying e-book. In another publication of 2019, Spheres of Iohann de Sacrobosco she brought a Latin edition along with Czech translation and a content analysis of this medieval astronomy textbook. Alena Hadravová dealt with medieval astronomical calculations and theoretical opinions in other manuscripts from Czech libraries (in: *Ubi est finis huius libri deus scit*, Prague 2015; *Dějiny vědy a techniky* 2015 and 2017; *Certissima signa*, Venezia 2017); further, she focused on iconographic analyzes of astronomical monuments (books *Středověký kaleidoskop pro muže s hůlkou* [Medieval Kaleidoscope for Men with Wand] Prague 2016; *Art in an Unsettled Time*, Prague 2018).

For the period of the early modern history, it is necessary to mention the works of Alena Hadravová on the **history of astronomy**, especially her commented Czech translation of the exchange of views between Galileo Galilei and Johannes Kepler from 1610 (*Galileo Galilei: Hvězdný posel. Johannes Kepler: Rozprava s hvězdným poslem* [Galileo Galilei: The Star Messenger], Johannes Kepler, Discourse with a messenger, Příbram 2016). She published a study to early modern translations of alchemical texts into Czech (in: *La Messe alchimique attribuée à Melchior de Sibiu*, Paris 2015) and devoted her attention to astronomical baroque

symbolism at the Lnáře Castle (in: *The Stars in the Classical and Medieval Traditions* from 2019). For the history of 16th-century education, the edition of Veleslavín's four-language dictionary (Adam z Veleslavína, *Daniel: Nomenclator quadrilinguis Boemico-Latino-Graeco-Germanicus*, Prague 2015), of which Alena Hadravová also participated, is of paramount importance. During this period, Antonín Kostlán focused on the history of the oldest learned society in the Bohemian lands, which was the *Societas incognitorum* (1746–1751) in Olomouc. He published new findings on this topic in one of the introductory chapters in the book *Bohemia docta* (Prague 2018) and as a study in the book *Netzwerke gelehrter Mönche* (Munich 2015). As a probe into the history of legal thought in the Bohemian lands in the early modern period there are Kostlán's entries on the trials of participants in the estate uprising (1621–1623) and the trial with Albrecht of Wallenstein and his followers 1634 (in: *Encyklopedie českých právních dějin* vol. VIII, *Procesy* [Encyclopedia of Czech Legal History], Pilsen 2017).

For the 19th and 20th centuries, the Center scholars focused on the **institutional history** of science (the main output is the English language *Bohemia docta* from 2018, in which one of the editors Antonín Kostlán, and Emilie Těšínská, provided five key chapters), and on the history of individual scientific fields. In the field of **history of chemistry and biochemistry**, the most significant results include the book by Soňa Štrbářová on the pioneer of bacteriology Marjory Stephenson (*Holding Hands with Bacteria*, Berlin 2016) and another book of her *Bohuslav Rayman* (Prague 2019) devoted to an important chemist of the turn of the 19th and 20th century. For the same period, Soňa Štrbářová evaluated the possibilities of chemistry elaborated in Slavic languages (*Dějiny vědy a techniky* 2015) and she also paid attention to the reception of Mendel's Periodic System of Elements in the Czech Lands (in the book *Early Responses to the Periodic System*, Oxford 2015). An overview of the development of chemistry in the Czech lands in the 19th and 20th centuries was offered by Soňa Štrbářová in her contribution in *Věda v českých zemích* [Science in the Czech Lands], Prague 2019.

Significant contributions to the **history of genetics** in the Czech lands in the first half of the 20th century were published in the journal *Folia Mendeliana* (Michal Šimůnek 2014 and the same with U. Hossfeld 2017). The rediscovery of genetics, as it was coined in the 19th century by Gregor Mendel, was reconstructed by Šimůnek and his co-authors in two studies in *Nova Acta Leopoldina* 2017. Selfstanding studies were devoted by the same author to the “rediscoverers” of Mendel's legacy, the brothers Armin and Erich von Tschermak-Seysenegg. The development of genetics after WWII in Czech lands was portrayed by Michal Šimůnek in *History of Human Genetics* (Springer 2017). The development of **eugenic views** in Czechoslovakia in the period of 1900–1945 was summarized by Michal Šimůnek in the representative publication *The History of East-Central European Eugenics, 1900–1945* (London 2015).

Studies on the **history of physics** mostly come from Emilie Těšínská. These include a portrait of Ernest Mach, a renowned professor of Prague University at the end of the 19th century (her contribution in *Ernst Mach - Life, Work, Influence*, Springer 2019; *Práce z dějin Akademie věd* [Papers from the history of the Academy of Sciences] 2016; *Pokroky matematiky, fyziky & astronomie* [Advances in Mathematics, Physics & Astronomy] 2016); a study treating the time-period of Albert Einstein and his in Prague (*Pokroky matematiky, fyziky & astronomie* [Advances in Mathematics, Physics & Astronomy] 2015). Among other personalities, she focused on the nuclear physicist Č. Šimán (Nuclear Safety 2019). Emilie Těšínská paid great attention to the use of X-rays in health care (contributions in the books *Život a dílo MUDr. Františka Dreuschucha, prvního rentgenologa na Moravě* [Life and

Work of dr. František Druschuch, the First Radiologist in Moravia] Náměšť nad Oslavou 2015; *Kapitoly z dějin medicíny, farmacie a veterinárního lékařství*, [Chapters from the History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine] Brno 2015), and to personalities connected with medical radiation protection, such as Professor Julius Löwy at Prague German University (*AUC - HUCP* 2017) or doctor and writer František Běhounek (in: *Bezpečnost jaderné energie* 2015; *X. sjezd českých historiků*, Ostrava 2017). Her interests include the post-war use of nuclear energy (*Bezpečnost jaderné energie* [Nuclear safety] 2018).

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Between 2015 and 2019, the team continued in academic examination of insufficiently researched chapters of two major conflicts of recent history, the Second World War and the Cold War, naturally with a special attention on the role of Czechoslovakia during that period of time, and on social consequences of these conflicts for the population of the Czech Lands. The team was cooperating with leading research centres abroad, organized or co-organized numerous international conferences, published several well-received monographs and collective monographs in English and Czech, as well as a number of studies in reviewed journals and collective monographs (in several languages).

1) *Research of global conflicts and Czechoslovakia's role at the international scene between 1938 and 1989*

The research team's efforts were focused primarily on issues concerning the Second World War exile, various aspects of the "second resistance," Czechoslovakia's position and role on the international stage during the critical decade between 1938 and 1948, as well as the country's role in the international Communist movement and in the Cold War in the subsequent forty years.

Vít Smetana led an international team of renowned historians from nine countries that published the following English-written collective monograph which offers transnational perspectives on specific positions and problems of the exile governments as well as, more generally, other aspects of life in the exile during the Second World War: Smetana, Vít – Geaney, Kathleen (eds.): *Exile in London. The Experience of Czechoslovakia and the other Occupied Nations, 1939–1945*, Prague, Karolinum Press 2017. The book has already received a positive review by Professor Martin Conway of the Oxford University, published in the *Slavic Review* (Vol. 78, No. 2/2019, pp. 548–550). The team head and two other members contributed the following chapters:

- Smetana, Vít: From Re-Emergence to Uncertainties. The Changing Position of Czechoslovakia in London throughout the Second World War, in: *Exile in London*, pp. 59–71.
- Maršálek, Zdenko: Together into Battle. The Armies in Exile: Considerable Value or "A Drop in the Ocean"?, in: *Exile in London*, pp. 94–110.
- Olšáková, Doubravka: Looking for French, Anglophile or Soviet Inspiration? The Diplomatic Struggle for the Post-war Orientation of Czechoslovak Education and Culture, in: *Exile in London*, pp. 276–289.

Further, Vít Smetana made use of years of research in numerous archives both abroad and in the Czech Republic for writing a monograph that examines the great powers' policies towards Czechoslovakia and Central Europe between Munich 1938 and the Communist takeover in February 1948, presents rational explanations for numerous British and US steps that are often superficially branded as "appeasement" and "spheres of influence" and points out the active Czechoslovak part in the process of creating the postwar Soviet sphere. (Based on this monograph, V. Smetana became Assistant Professor at Charles University /Doc./ at Charles University.): Smetana, Vít: *Ani vojna, ani mír. Velmoci, Československo a střední Evropa v sedmi dramatech na prahu druhé světové a studené války* [Neither war, nor peace. Great powers, Czechoslovakia and Central Europe in seven dramatic stories on the eve of the Second World War and the Cold War], Praha, NLN 2016, 664 pp.

Apart from these books, he published 12 studies in reviewed journals and collective monographs, in which he examined various aspects of Czechoslovakia's international role between 1938 and 1948. These publications include, for example:

- Smetana, Vít: Czechoslovakia and the Western Powers on the Path to Munich. A Problem of Mutual (Mis)understanding, in: *Securitas Imperii*, Vol. 35, 2019, No. 2, pp. 124–147.
- Smetana, Vít: The British, the Americans, and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of 1943, in: *Czech Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 3, 2015, pp. 5–26.
- Smetana, Vít: Československo na mezinárodní scéně na sklonku války [Czechoslovakia on the international stage towards the close of the Second World War], in: *1945. Konec války a obnova Československa [The end of the war and reconstruction of Czechoslovakia]*, eds. J. Kalous – P. Zeman, Praha, ÚSTR 2018, pp. 34–64.

In addition to these publications and extensive teaching (see the section Pedagogical activity), he also took care of five volumes of the Institute's academic journal published in English *Czech Journal of Contemporary History* in (Vols. 3–7, 2015–2019), as its editor-in-chief.

Zdenko Maršálek worked on two grant projects funded by the Czech Science Foundation in the period in question: *Czechoslovak Members of the International Brigades: Further Life of the Actors of an Important Historical Event* (2015–2016) has resulted in the following book that comes up with new perspectives especially on the fate of the members of the International Brigades during and after World War II:

- Maršálek, Zdenko – Voráček, Emil (eds.): *Interbrigadisté, Československo a španělská občanská válka. Neznámé kapitoly z historie československé účasti v občanské válce ve Španělsku 1936–1939 [Members of the International Brigades, Czechoslovakia and the Spanish Civil War. The Unknown Chapters from the History of Czechoslovak Participation in Civil War in Spain, 1936–1939]*, Praha, HÚ AV ČR – ÚSD AV ČR 2017.

The other project funded by the Czech Science Foundation, entitled *Former German soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army during World War II as an Example of Marginalization in the Process of Forming Historical Memory* (2018–2020), in which also another member of the team Milan Sovilj participates, will be rounded off with two books in 2020–2021.

He has also published one large book and several studies and articles in the last five years, including:

- Maršálek, Zdenko: „Česká“ nebo „československá“ armáda? Národnostní složení československých vojenských jednotek v zahraničí v letech 1939–1945 [“Czech”, or “Czechoslovak” Army? The ethnic and nationality composition of the Czechoslovak military units-in-exile in 1939–1945], Praha, Academia 2017, 525 pp.
- Maršálek, Zdenko: Internacionalisté pod drobnohledem. Interbrigadisté v československých jednotkách za druhé světové války pohledem sociologických kategorií [Internationalists under microscope. Members of the International Brigades in the Czechoslovak units during the Second World War in sociological categories], in: *Paginae historiae*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (2017), pp. 44–61.

- Maršálek, Zdenko: Rusíni v československých vojenských jednotkách ve Francii 1939–1940 [Ruthenians in the Czechoslovak military units in France], in: *Paginae historiae*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (2015), pp. 141–164.

Apart from his collaboration with Zdenko Maršálek on their common project, Milan Sovilj continued in his long-lasting research of Czechoslovak and Yugoslav governments-in-exile during the Second World War, their mutual relations and opinions about postwar development in their countries:

- Sovilj, Milan: Dvě téměř zapomenuté osobnosti zpravodajské a odbojové činnosti v československo-jugoslávských kontaktech za druhé světové války: František Hieke a Aleksandar Gjurić [Two nearly forgotten personalities in intelligence and resistance activities in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav contacts during the Second World War: František Hieke and Aleksandar Gjurić], in: *Studia Balkanica Bohemo-Slovaca VII*, eds. V. Štěpánek – J. Mitáček: Brno, Moravské zemské muzeum, pp. 455–471.
- Sovilj, Milan: Pogled ka drugome. Jugoslovenska izbeglička vlada očima čehoslovačkih političara i diplomata u emigraciji u toku Drugog svetskog rata [A look to the other. The Yugoslav emigré government as seen by the Czechoslovak politicians and diplomats in exile during the Second World War], in: *Vojnoistorijski glasnik*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (2018), pp. 110–141.
- Sovilj, Milan: Počátky československé a jugoslávské exilové vlády v Londýně za druhé světové války: Očekávání, možnosti a realita [The beginnings of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav exile governments in London in the Second World War: Expectations, possibilities and reality], in: *Soudobé dějiny*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (2019), pp. 472–493.

As far as the research of the international role of Czechoslovakia in the Cold War is concerned, several important texts were written by Daniela Kolenovská and Oldřich Tůma. Until her recent leaving of the Institute, Daniela Kolenovská analyzed primarily Czechoslovakia's role in the international communist movement, the attitudes of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to the global South as well as Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. She also paid particular attention to the Czechoslovak-Chinese relations at various stages of the Cold War. On the last topic, she published two studies in reviewed journals (one with IF) and she also edited a unique diary of Michal Reiman that captures interesting intellectual contacts of the Czechoslovak exiles with communist China in the early 1980s:

- Kolenovská, Daniela: Sino-Czechoslovak Cooperation on Agricultural Cooperatives. The Twinning Project, in: *Cold War History*. Vol. 18, No. 3 (2018), pp. 291–306.
- Kolenovská, Daniela: Between Two Suns. Czechoslovakia and the Sino-Soviet Dispute over the International Communist Movement (1953–1962), in: *Czech Journal of Contemporary History*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (2016), pp. 19–48.
- Kolenovská, Daniela (ed.): *Michal Reiman: Čínský deník a skupina Listy, jaro 1981* [Michal Reiman: Chinese diary and the group Listy, spring 1981], Praha, ÚSD AV ČR 2019, 164 pp.

Oldřich Tůma focused his academic activities on various aspects of the Cold War. In his publications, he primarily examined the international context of the Prague Spring in 1968 as well as the end of the Cold War and Czechoslovakia. On these topics, he published the following studies:

- Tůma, Oldřich: Alexander Dubček, a Czechoslovak politician, in: *Transregional versus national perspectives on Contemporary Central European History. Studies on the Building of Nation-States and Their Cooperation in the 20th and 21st Century*, eds. M. Vít – M. Baran, Stuttgart, Ibidem Verlag 2017, pp. 357–370.
- Tůma, Oldřich: External Factors Influencing the Fall of the Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia, in: *1989 in a Global Perspective*, eds. U. Engel – F. Hadler – M. Middell, Leipzig, Universitätsverlag 2015, pp. 119–128.

Another object of Tůma's examination was the memory of communism in the context of social developments in the Czech Republic after 1989. On this topic, he published the following studies:

- Tůma, Oldřich: Pamětní místa na komunismus v České republice. Dokumentace a interpretace [Places of Memory of the Communist Regime in the Czech Republic. Documentation and interpretation], in: *Soudobé dějiny*, Vol. 22, No. 3–4 (2015), pp. 366–397.
- Tůma, Oldřich: Social Developments in the Czech Republic since 1993, in: *The Czech and Slovak Republics: Twenty Years of Independence, 1993–2013*, ed. M. Stolarik, Budapest-New York, CEU Press 2016, pp. 289–310.

Oldřich Tůma also participated (together with Markéta Devátá from another department) in the preparation of a unique database *Places of Memory of the Communist Regime in the Czech Republic*: <http://www.pametnimista.usd.cas.cz/>.

The team paid particular attention to the environmental aspects of the Cold War. Based on a Czech Science Foundation project held in 2015–2018 (RVO: 68378114), Doubravka Olšáková and Jiří Janáč (supported also by Milan Sovilj) analyzed the implementation of Stalin's plan for the transformation of nature in Czechoslovakia. They proved that the principal aim of this transformation was the climate change of the Soviet bloc, which was promoted by the Communist regime in order to improve the environment and also to ensure the economic autarchy. These conclusions were presented in two books:

- Olšáková, Doubravka – Janáč, Jiří: *Kult jednoty. Stalinský plán přetvoření přírody v Československu 1948–1964* [The Cult of Unity. Stalin's Plan for the Transformation of Nature in Czechoslovakia (1948–1964)], Praha, Academia 2018, 292 pp.
- Olšáková, Doubravka (ed.): *In the Name of the Great Work. Stalin's Plan for the Transformation of Nature and Its Impact in Eastern Europe*, New York – Oxford, Berghahn Books 2016, 312 pp.

Doubravka Olšáková's current research (supported by the Czech Science Foundation grant no. GA19–04546S for the years 2019–2021) examines the impact of global research projects and large infrastructures on the evolution of science and international policy in Czechoslovakia, including their shaping of expert culture before 1989. Large research infrastructures and access to data and information had been very often object of diplomatic talks; Cold War period is probably the best example to study the social impact of science and how much it shaped the democratization process in Communist/totalitarian states.

Her previous research resulted in several articles published in reviewed journals (often with impact factor) and chapters in collective monographs, including:

- Olšáková, Doubravka: Pugwash in Eastern Europe. The Limits of International Cooperation under Soviet Control in the 1950s and 1960s, in: *Journal of Cold War Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2018), pp. 210–240.
- Olšáková, Doubravka: The International Biological Program in Eastern Europe. Science Diplomacy, Comecon and the Beginnings of Ecology in Czechoslovakia, in: *Environment and History*, Vo. 24, No. 4 (2018), pp. 543–567.
- Olšáková, Doubravka: Between Stalinism and Infrastructural Globalism. The International Geophysical Year (1957–8) in Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, in: *Acta Poloniae Historica*, Vol. 115, 2017, pp. 97–122.
- Olšáková, Doubravka: Československo a Mezinárodní biologický program. Infrastrukturní globalismus a jeho důsledky pro rozvoj „environmentálních věd“ za železnou oponou [Czechoslovakia and the International Biological Program. Infrastructural globalism and its consequences for the development of the „environmental sciences“ behind the Iron Curtain], in: *Soudobé dějiny*, Vol. 24, No. 1–2 (2017), pp. 54–77.
- Olšáková, Doubravka: Czechoslovak Ambitions and Soviet Politics in Eastern Europe: Pugwash and the Soviet Peace Agenda in the 1950s and 1960s, in: *Science, (Anti)Communism and Diplomacy. The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs in the Early Cold War*, eds. A. Kraft – C. Sachse, Leiden, Brill 2019, pp. 259–285.

Jiří Janáč contributed with research on the history of modern water management in the Czech Lands, and environmental planning in socialist Eastern Europe, while Michaela Šmidrkalová-Kůželová focused on cultural and social history of science in Czechoslovakia and popularization of nuclear energy:

- Janáč, Jiří – Van der Vleuten, E.: Transnational System Building across Geopolitical Shifts. The Danube-Oder-Elbe Canal, 1901–2015, in: *Water Alternatives*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (2016), pp. 272–291.
- Janáč, Jiří: Hydrokraté a česká vodohospodářská mise ve dvacátém století (1930–1960) [Hydrocracy and the Czech water management mission in the twentieth century (1930–1960)], *Soudobé dějiny*, Vol. 24, No. 1/2 (2017), pp. 19–53.
- Janáč, Jiří: “Haben wir nur das Wasser, das vom Himmel fällt?” Kontinuitäten technokratischen Denkens in der sozialistischen Tschechoslowakei am Beispiel des Donau-Oder-Elbe-Kanalprojekts, in: *Bohemia. Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur der böhmischen Länder*, Vol. 57, No. 1 (2017), pp. 115–147.
- Šmidrkalová, Michaela: *Vyhlížení atomového věku I: Popularizace jaderné energie a energetiky v Československu v padesátých letech 20. století* [Looking out for the atomic age I: Popularization of nuclear energy and power engineering in Czechoslovakia in the 1950s], Praha, Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR 2019.

2) Research of impacts of global conflicts on the population of the Czech Lands

The research team has been devoting a great deal of attention to the post-1945 development of border regions of Czechoslovakia. The story of the intention, plan and implementation of the transfer of Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia, including its early stage of “wild

expulsion”, was revisited again – with interpretations of various forms and stages of the subsequent Czech discourse:

- Tůma, Oldřich: Die Aussiedlung der Deutschen aus der Tschechoslowakei. Ihre Geschichte und die Entwicklung ihrer Wahrnehmung im tschechischen nationalen Gedächtnis, in: *War die „Vertreibung“ Unrecht? Die Umsiedlungsbeschlüsse des Potsdamer Abkommens und ihre Umsetzung in ihrem völkerrechtlichen und historischen Kontext*, ed. Ch. Koch, Frankfurt am Main, P. Lang 2015, pp. 257–282.
- Kovařík, David: Die Rolle des Oberst Vladimír Hobza und seines Partisanen – Trupps bei der Vertreibung und Zwangsaussiedlung (nicht nur) der deutschen Bevölkerung nach Österreich im Jahr 1945, in: *Krise, Krieg und Neuanfang. Österreich und die Tschechoslowakei in den Jahren 1933–1948*, eds. M. Kunštát – J. Šebek – H. Schmoller, Münster, LIT 2017, pp. 141–176.

The team’s focus is then, logically, on the subsequent formation of a new society in Czechoslovak border regions after 1945, following the resettlement of most of the local German-speaking population. David Kovařík has been most active in this particular research, also in his capacity of the principal investigator of the project Identification and Permanent Documentaiton of Cultural Landscape and Settlement Memory: a Case Study of Abandoned Settlements of Moravia and Silesia (NAKI II, DG 18P02OVV070; 2016–2022).

- Kovařík, David: Zanikání sídel na Moravě po roce 1945. Přehled stavu bádání, typologie a perspektivy výzkumu [The Extinction of settlements in Moravia after 1945. Overview of current knowledge, typology and perspectives of research], *Časopis Matice moravské*, Vol. 137, No. 2 (2018), pp. 341–361.
- Kovařík, David: Zaniklá sídla jako místo paměti českého pohraničí [Abandoned settlements as a site of memory of the Czech borderland], *Kulturní studia*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (2019), pp. 43–65.
- Kovařík, David – Kreisslová, Sandra: Die Entwicklung des Eisernen Vorhangs im tschechisch-österreichischen Grenzgebiet und seine Präsenz in den Erinnerungen der Bewohner auf der tschechischen Seite, in: *Jahrbuch für deutsche und osteuropäische Volkskunde. 25 Jahre Erinnerung an das geteilte Europa*, Vol. 56, No. 1 (2015), pp. 9–33.

This regional focus sets into a broader context of the team’s research on migrations on the territory of Czechoslovakia in 1918–1991. The team has held two research grants for conducting this particular research: *Effective Public Policies and Contemporary Society: Mobility, Movement of People, Things and Information* (Strategy AV 21) and *Legal, Historical and Social Aspects of New and Traditional Minorities in the Czech Republic* (funded by the Czech Ministry of Culture, NAKI II, No. DG18P02OVV064, 2018–2021). One collective monograph and a number of shorter publications (some of them provided for the ministries and other state authorities) have so far been published, including:

- Bednařík, Petr – Nosková, Helena – Maršálek, Zdenko (eds.): *Nucené migrace v českých zemích ve 20. století [Forced migrations in the Czech Lands in the 20th century]*, Praha, ÚSD AV ČR 2018, 437 pp.
- Bednařík, Petr: The Status of Jewish Population in the Czech Lands during the 20th Century and the Beginning of the 21st Century, in: *Current Issues of Research on*

Nationality Policy and Nationality Relations in Slovakia in the 20th and the 21st Centuries, eds. Š. Šutaj – L. Heldáková, Lucia – N. Regináčová, Prešov, Universum 2017, pp. 168–181.

- Nosková, Helena: Volby 1946, pohraničí a reemigrace [Elections in 1946, borderlands and reemigration], in: *Parlamentní volby 1946 a Československo. Souvislosti, prognózy, fakta, následky* [Parliamentary elections of 1946 and Czechoslovakia. Connections, prognoses, facts and consequences], eds. J. Friedl – B. Jedličková – J. Škerlová, Praha, Historický ústav 2017, pp. 355–366.

To some extent, this research couples with that conducted by the *Inclusive History Research Group* led by Kateřina Čapková. She is currently principal investigator of a large grant, funded by the Czech Science Foundation: *Genocide, Postwar Migration and Social Mobility: Entangled Experiences of Roma and Jews* (EXPRO, No. 19–26638X, 2019–2023). *Prague Forum for Romani Histories* was established in 2016. Kateřina Čapková and her colleagues – Helena Sadílková, Renata Berkyová, László Csösz, Jan Grill, Michala Lončíková, Karolína Stegurová – have organised four international workshops and conferences in Prague in 2018–2019:

- a) Contemporary Research on the Holocaust of the Roma in the Czechoslovak Context, 21 May 2018
- b) Forced Sterilizations of Romani Women in the Czechoslovak and European Contexts: Past and Present, 12 June 2018
- c) Stereotypical Representations of Roma and Jews in Photographs, 5 October 2018
- d) Trajectories of Romani Migrations and Mobilities in Europe and Beyond (1945 – present), 16–18 September 2019

In the period in question, K. Čapková was principal investigator of two other grants: *History of Jews in Central Europe: The Bohemian Lands* (Fritz Thyssen Foundation, 20.15.0.075GE, 2016–2017) and *Inclusion of Jewish Population into Postwar Czechoslovakia and Poland* (Czech Science Foundation Grant, No. 16–01775Y, 2016–2018). Stephan Stach was also involved in these projects. K. Čapková has published widely on the history of Roma and Jews, history of genocide, migration and social history under dictatorship (Nazism and Communism). Following is a selection of her most important publications:

- Čapková, Kateřina – Rechter, David: *Židé, nebo Němci? Německy mluvící Židé v poválečném Československu, Polsku a Německu* [Jews or Germans? German-Speaking Jews in Postwar Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany], Praha, NLN 2019, 238 pp.
- Čapková, Kateřina: Between Expulsion and Rescue. The Transports for German-speaking Jews of Czechoslovakia in 1946, in: *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (2018), pp. 66–92.
- Čapková, Kateřina: Beyond the Assimilationist Narrative. Historiography on the Jews of the Bohemian Lands and Poland after the Second World War, in: *Studia Judaica*, Vol. 37, No. 1 (2016), pp. 129–155.
- Čapková, Kateřina: Národně nespolehliví?! Německy hovořící Židé v Polsku a v Československu bezprostředně po druhé světové válce [The state cannot rely on them?! German-speaking Jews in Poland and Czechoslovakia immediately after the Second World War], *Soudobé dějiny*, Vol. 22, No. 1/2 (2015), pp. 80–101.

- Čapková, Kateřina: Zuflucht für Prominente. Die Tschechoslowakei und ihre Flüchtlinge aus NS-Deutschland und Österreich, *Stifter Jahrbuch – Neue Folge*, Vol. 29, fall (2015), pp. 143–160.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Note: The composition and the focus of the team changed during the evaluated period. The overview and characterization of research activity, therefore, matches the team's focus set after the re-organisation of the Institute. It is accompanied by examples of publications demonstrating the achievements and trends described in each part.

1) *Expert cultures and governance*

The team completed the first systematic analysis of the fascinating phenomenon of interdisciplinary research teams led by Ota Šik, Radovan Richta, Pavel Machonin and Zdeněk Mlynář in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s. The project titled "Toward a New Czechoslovak Model of Socialism" (funded by GA ČR/Czech Science Foundation, 2013–2016) tracked the implications of their findings for the concepts of scientific management and modernization, for the process of de-Stalinization as well as some utopian aspects included in the reform project at the time. Jiří Hoppe assembled and supervised a multi-disciplinary group of researchers, thanks to which their outputs – a volume of case studies and an edition of documents – depicted the political conditions of the creation of the expert teams and the effects on academic as well as a political sphere in exceptional depth.

Three other members of the team (Matěj Spurný, Petr Roubal, Adéla Gjuričová) took part in two major projects dealing with the expert environment and technocratic governance during the Socialist era in Czechoslovakia, including the continuities between the Late Socialist period and the neo-liberal economic, political and social transformation after 1989: "Expert Roots of Post-Socialism: the Czech Case, 1980–2000" and "The Road to Technocratic Socialism: Concepts of Governance in Czechoslovakia (1953–1975)" (both funded by GA ČR/Czech Science Foundation, 2015–2017, project leaders from team 4). Within the two projects, Matěj Spurný focused on the expert culture surrounding environmental studies and ecological activism, while Petr Roubal explored the discourse of Prague urbanists and strove to interpret the tension between the profession's functioning in political relations and its intellectual and activist potential. Adéla Gjuričová confronted the case studies of technocratic professions with a "soft" psycho-discipline, nonetheless analysing – in accordance with the team's mission – even Czechoslovak psychotherapy from the political-history perspective, searching the political pre-conditions and effects of building up the discipline after 1968. These studies present unknown material, but also offer innovative interpretative tools for understanding Socialist regimes and the post-Socialist transformations through studying their expert cultures. Rather than looking for the roots of the post-1989 neo-liberal dominance exclusively in imported Western political and cultural patterns, the team's research showed different modes of domestic – social, intellectual and mental – continuities, national specificities and all-European contexts.

- Hoppe, Jiří, Škodová, M., Suk, Jiří, Caccamo, F.: "O nový československý model socialismu." Čtyři interdisciplinární vědecké týmy při ČSAV a UK v 60. letech. Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, 2015
- Hoppe, Jiří, Škodová, M., Suk, Jiří, Caccamo, F.: "O nový československý model socialismu." Edice dokumentů ke čtyřem interdisciplinárním vědeckým týmům při ČSAV a UK v 60. letech. Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, 2016

- Sommer, Vítězslav, Mrňka, J., Spurný, Matěj: Řídit socialismus jako firmu. Technokratické vládnutí v Československu, 1956–1989. Praha: NLN, 2019.
- Spurný, Matěj. Mezi vědou a politikou. Ekologie za socialismu a kapitalismu (1975–1995). In: Kopeček, M., ed. Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu. Praha: Argo, 2019, S. 267–313.
- Roubal, Petr: The Crisis of Modern Urbanism under the Socialist Rule. Case Study of the Prague Urban Planning between 1960s and 1980s. In: Czech Journal of Contemporary History. 2018, 6(1), 100–124.
- Gjuričová, Adéla. Proměna socialistického člověka v liberální individuum? Psychoterapie v Československu po roce 1968. In: Kopeček, M., ed. Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu. Praha: Argo, 2019, S. 185–215.

2) *History of parliamentarism*

This sphere of the team's activity seems to be the most consistent reaction to the previous crisis of political history in general and, more specifically, of its institutional research. Absorbing the inspirations of contemporary research of European parliamentary cultures and the approaches of so called New Institutionalism, the team's primary research of legislative institutions in the Socialist period and after 1989 produces remarkable new interpretations of their role in Communist dictatorships, their "self-parliamentarisation" during the 1989 Revolution, as well as their role in the break-up of Czechoslovakia.

In *The Return of Parliament*, Adéla Gjuričová and Tomáš Zahradníček, the leading researchers of the team's Working Group on Parliaments in Transition, focused on the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly between 1989 and 1992. They showed that even the Socialist parliament in the late 1980s was indeed an institution fitting neo-institutionalist approach. The legislature had its code of business, traditions and "good manners" and continued to follow the established rules even after 1989, while at the same time, other parliamentary norms, the institution's power and autonomy changed without ever amending written rules. The analysis introduces four institutional phases – the Socialist parliament, Revolutionary parliament, the constitutional and termination parliament. Within these, it studies the institution's emancipation, medialisation, professionalization, and federalisation, thus reaching a highly complex picture which successfully balances the perspectives of Czech and Slovak actors and involves also e.g. the gender perspective.

The team succeeded in integrating its research in the international context, through cooperation with the most important European organization of parliamentary-research institutions, The European Information and Research Network on Parliamentary History (EuParl.net). Adéla Gjuričová was elected to its Board of Directors, and as of 2017, the team took over the coordination of the whole network (with support of MŠMT Inter-Excellence/Inter-Vector grant "Parliaments in Transition"). This had two crucial effects: First, the topics of the team's parliamentary-history research dealing with Central and Eastern Europe became an integral part of European research, which had until then concentrated exclusively on West European countries. And second, the team managed to influence the common research priorities of the EuParl.net network through regular knowledge exchange and co-organizing common events. For example, the concept of a major international conference on women in parliaments and politics, "Entering the Parliamentary Stage – Women in Parliament and

Politics in International Comparison“ (Berlin, 6–8 March 2019), was jointly prepared by the team, the German Commission for the History of Parliamentarism and of Political Parties, and Friedrich Schiller University, Jena. Case studies and researchers from Central and Eastern Europe are regularly visible at prestigious academic events.

There are a number of other topics related to parliamentary history that had not been studied until the team turned its attention to them, for example the problem of national/regional representative bodies in federal systems. This phenomenon opens new ways of looking at a number of Socialist federations (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union) in comparative perspective and also enables explaining their collapse in the early 1990s. This approach was applied at two further events, the conference in Czech Chamber of Deputies (“Czech National Council: The Roots and Faces of a National Parliament“, Prague, 17–18 May 2018) and at an international workshop titled “Finally Alone: The Nation State, Representation, and Sovereignty in Central Europe after 1989“ (Bratislava, 25–26 Sept. 2019). Both were organized by the team and their partners in the Parliamentary Institute of the Czech Chamber of Deputies, and the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Science. All of these topics were also presented at numerous other international academic events, including invited lectures.

- Gjuričová, Adéla, Zahradníček, Tomáš. *Návrat parlamentu. Češi a Slováci ve Federálním shromáždění 1989–1992*. Praha: Argo, 2018
- Gašparič, J., Gjuričová, Adéla. *Complex parliaments in transition. Central european federations facing regime change. Prispевki za novejšo zgodovino*. 2015, 55(3), 7–8.
- Zahradníček, Tomáš. *Nejpopulárnější herec na politickém jevišti (Rudolf Hrušínský jako poslanec Federálního shromáždění, 1990–1992)*. *Divadelní revue*. 2016, 27(3), 123–130.
- Roubal, Petr. *Revolution by the Law. Transformation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly 1989–1990*. *Prispевki za novejšo zgodovino*. 2015, 55(3), 60–83.
- Gjuričová, Adéla. *Anti-Politics vis-à-vis Parliamentary Democracy. Václav Havel and the Czechoslovak Parliament in the 1990s*. In: Recker, M.-L., Schulz, A., eds. *Parlamentarismuskritik und Antiparlamentarismus in Europa*. Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag, 2018
- Gjuričová, Adéla. *Too Ideal to Be a Parliament. The Representative Assemblies in Socialist Czechoslovakia, 1948–1989*. In: Aerts, R., van Baalen, C., te Velde, H., van der Steen, M., Recker, M.-L., eds. *The Ideal of Parliament in Europe since 1800*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2019
- Gjuričová, Adéla, Zahradníček, Tomáš, eds. *Kořeny a tváře národního parlamentu. Česká národní rada 1968–2018*. *Sborník z konference konané 17.–18. května 2018 v Poslanecké sněmovně Parlamentu České republiky*. Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, v. v. i., 2019

3) *Urban history*

Urban studies is a dynamic part of contemporary social science, with urban history playing an important part. The team formed Working Group on Urban History during the evaluated period and set off a number of research projects dealing with cities in the Socialist era. As the widespread international debate shows, urban history, studying the political aspects of 20th-

century urban development and planning, is a highly productive – and implicitly interdisciplinary – approach within the research of Socialist dictatorships and their transformations after 1989.

The team's study of cities was initiated by Matěj Spurný's monograph on the North Bohemian city of Most. The author was the first to explore the archives and analyse the political preconditions for the demolishing of the historical town of Most for the sake of coal mining as well as the elements of a modernist experiment included in the project of the successor town. The monograph's translation into English in 2019 makes the Czech topic a part of intense international debates on the political aspects of 20th-century urban planning and architecture.

The history of urban planning and development had been a neglected part of the history of Socialist regimes as well as of post-Socialist transformations, until an important part of the research project on technocratic and expert governance was devoted to the phenomenon. Petr Roubal analysed the discourse of Prague urbanists in the 1980s and after 1989, recognizing the technocratic, functionalist, neo-liberal economic and ideological legitimisations. His studies demonstrate the tension between the necessity of the profession's functioning in political relations and its intellectual and activist potential.

Both of these topics were presented at numerous international academic events, including invited lectures (e.g. Petr Roubal's invited lecture "Central European Cities in Transition: The Case of Prague" at the University of North Carolina, April 2017; invited lecture "Modernist urban planning under socialism and its crisis – the case of Prague" at Fakultät Architektur und Urbanistik, Weimar, June 2017 etc.). The team's expertise was the ground for including the Institute of Contemporary History as a partner of the EU Horizon 2020 "UrbanHist" project in which the team members supervise Ph.D. projects and review research results.

In 2019, the team managed to put together a large multi-disciplinary project within the Strategy AV21 programme of the Czech Academy of Sciences. The proposal of a full new programme titled "City as a Laboratory of Change" will involve over a dozen institutes of the CAS and will be coordinated by the Institute of Contemporary History (2020–2024).

- Spurný, Matěj. Krajina a paměť. Zkušenost českého pohraničí. In: Krauss, M., Scholl-Schneider, S., Fassl, P., eds. *Odchody a návraty. Vzpomínková kultura a životní příběhy sudetských Němců v českých zemích a Bavorsku ve 20. století*. Praha: Antikomplex, 2015
- Spurný, Matěj. Stadtutopie mit Verspätung. Pläne, Bilder und Realität einer sozialistischen Stadt in den 1960er und 1970er Jahren am Beispiel des nordböhmisches Most. *Bohemia. Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur der böhmischen Länder*. 2017, 57(1), 82–114
- Spurný, Matěj. *Making the Most of Tomorrow. Laboratory of Socialist Modernity in Czechoslovakia*. Praha: Karolinum Press, 2019.
- Roubal, Petr. Plánování Prahy v 80.–90. letech. Sebedestrukce urbanistické expertizy. In: Kopeček, M., ed. *Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu*. Praha: Argo, 2019

4) *History of the Communist regime and its institutions*

Since the foundation of the Institute of Contemporary History, history of the Communist Party, the state oppressive apparatus, and other institutions central to the Communist regime have been an obvious and long-term priority. However, with the influx of new generations of

researchers and with the crisis of the traditional political and esp. institutional history reaching the post-Socialist academic environment, there was a substantial shift toward social and cultural history, the history of everyday life and all kinds of “soft” topics. Re-establishing the team focusing on political history was one of the responses to the trend. The current team aims at preserving this long-term priority of the Institute, while enhancing it with the approaches of New Political History, challenging traditional chronologies and including various marginal actors and contexts.

Part of the team, including several founding fellows of the Institute, focuses on syntheses of the development of the Communist Party regime and the Socialist state in its different phases, including its roots in 1945–1948 (works by Jiří Kocian), the crisis and stabilization in the 1950s (works by Jiří Pernes), and the reform project of the 1960s (editions of documents by Jitka Vondrová).

The project of four volumes on the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is being completed by the team, in cooperation with Tomáš Vilímek (since recently team 2) as well as a few external collaborators. The concept is supposed to mirror the shift in research focus from traditional institutional history and its interest in central actors and organs, the Party programme, the strategy of the seizure of power in 1948, or the devastating influence of the Party policy during the Normalization period, to such phenomena as the social background of party membership, the step-by-step establishment of the Party at the domestic political scene, the structural relations between the Communist Party and the society. The research within the re-designed concept has been completed for all four volumes, the first one is in press (Jiří Kocian (ed.): *The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, 1969–1992*. Academia 2020) and the remaining three in final editorial stage to be published by 2022.

The other large synthetic project of the team, *The Topical Handbook of Czechoslovak History, 1948–1989* (2019) is the final result of a series of interdisciplinary projects coordinated by Jiří Kocian. It has brought together several generations of Czech and Slovak researchers and will be published both as a physical book and as an interactive e-book. The publication has been designed to offer a wide community of experts, students, teachers and journalists an easy access to creditable interpretation of essential subjects of Czechoslovak history from 1948 to 1989, such as the Socialist political and legal system, the economy, social institutions, cultural scene, and lifestyle. Besides providing an explanation of more general phenomena and historical developments, the publication will also enable a quick search for reliable facts about events, institutions, and concepts. The approach focuses on the character, functioning and power aspect of Communist governance, but it also explores its origins and development, including the question of how it penetrated significant spheres of society, from ownership relations and social stratification to arts or leisure time. The concept has been inspired by similar projects of dictionaries dealing with the Communist practice in the former GDR.

Another long-term priority of the Institute and the team, the publication of edited documents within the “Sources on the History of the Czechoslovak Crisis, 1967–1970” series, has also witnessed an important shift in its focus. The last volume edited by Jitka Vondrová concentrated on the Communist Party of Slovakia, a part of the Communist apparatus that had been neglected by research. Following the discussions, shifts and tensions within its organs results in depicting a different dynamics of the reform movement in Slovakia, which is one of the team’s long-term research priorities and ranks among questions relevant in the whole region.

Other researchers in the team challenge the traditional interpretations by applying radically new methodology and perspectives. Petr Roubal's monograph on Czechoslovak Spartakiads (which has been even published in English within the Václav Havel Series of Carolinum publishing house) showed the mass gymnastic performances and sports in general as an important source of regime legitimacy. Matěj Spurný's monograph (now available also to foreign publics as *Der Lange Schatten der Vertreibung*) replaced the traditional questions of guilt, moral entitlement and international backing of the post-war displacement of Germans from Czechoslovakia by an analytical study of the Czech borderlands from the viewpoint of ethnic groups in a longer period, 1945–1960. It challenged a deeply rooted interpretation as well as the centralist view of the Socialist era. A large volume edited by Milan Drápala, the editor of *Soudobé dějiny* journal, (*The Roads to Utopia*) has been devoted the issue of Soviet Union's public diplomacy, which has been so far exemplified on the reactions by Western visitors. The presented methodical anthology of witnesses formulated by intellectuals from Czechoslovakia thus offers a novel approach.

This part of the team's activity therefore represents a meeting space for different generations of researchers. While the founding fellows now focus on syntheses and larger popular historical works, other researchers tend to challenge the traditional interpretations by using provocative methodologies and approaches.

- Vondrová, Jitka. Komunistická strana Československa. Komunistická strana Slovenska (prosinec 1967–říjen 1969). Byro ÚV KSČ pro řízení stranické práce v českých zemích (listopad 1968–říjen 1969). Praha: Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR, v. v. i., 2019
- Pernes, Jiří. Zprávy z Prahy 1953. Praha: Academia, 2016
- Devátá, Markéta, Kocian, Jiří, Pernes, Jiří. Českoslovenští komunisté a jejich strana. Praha: Středisko společných činností AV ČR, v. v. i., 2017
- Kocian, Jiří. Československo mezi dvěma totalitami (1945–1948). In: Dějiny českých zemí. Praha: Karolinum, 2018
- Spurný, Matěj. Der lange Schatten der Vertreibung. Ethnizität und Aufbau des Sozialismus in tschechischen Grenzgebieten (1945–1960). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2019
- Zahradníček, Tomáš. Česká republika (1993–2004). In: Dějiny českých zemí. Praha: Karolinum, 2018
- Roubal, Petr. Československé spartakiády. Praha: Academia, 2016
- Roubal, Petr. Spartakiads. The Politics of Physical Culture in Communist Czechoslovakia. Praha: Karolinum, 2019
- Šimová, K., Kolenovská, D., Drápala, Milan, ed. Cesty do utopie. Sovětské Rusko ve svědectvích meziválečných československých intelektuálů. Praha: Prostor, 2017

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

In 2015–2019, the team's activities focused on several key research areas that correspond to the Institute of Contemporary History's long-term development strategy and are in accordance with the new concept of the Department's management and direction approved by its Board in September 2017. The activities of the Department of Social and Cultural History have built on and further developed the activities of the previous organisational structures; particularly in 2015 to 2016, the Department successfully finished on-going grant and other research projects which helped specify and expand the scope of topics under investigation. During the evaluated period, the Department generated almost 100 scientific outputs of various types, from which the 20 most important were selected. The main research perspective focused on individuals and social groups as participants in social and cultural events of modern Czechoslovak and Czech history. In general, there were the following five key thematic areas of research.

1) Society and regime – the boundaries of the dictatorship and forms of repression, adaptation mechanisms, ideological indoctrination and manifestations of resistance.

The relationship between society and regime is one of the main research pillars of the Department of Social and Cultural History. The research team is aware that when trying to explain the functioning and long-term existence of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia, it is inadequate to rely on a dichotomy interpretation of social reality using the distinction “us and them”; what is required is to reflect on the phenomenon of the exercise of communist rule in a broader social context, taking into account not only the microstructures of power and their roles in interpreting everyday life activities and the behavioural strategies of historical participants, but also the fact that this rule could only work in the long-term in a mutual interaction between the rulers and those being ruled. For this reason, the team focused on an analysis of the various forms of defiance against the regime as well as the many different manifestations and sources of social loyalty and pro-regime support and, last but not least, the more idiosyncratic behavioural phenomena recorded in 1948–1989.

One of the many outputs of this thematic area was the multi-year project *Rezistence vůči komunistickému režimu v Československu 1948–1989. Její zdroje, projevy a ohlasy* [*Resistance against the communist regime in Czechoslovakia 1948–1989. Its sources, manifestations and responses*] (GA ČR, 2012–2018), successfully concluded in 2018 with several outputs including the first summary collective monograph on the manifestations and forms of anti-regime resistance in 1948–1989 (see Output 5). The research team provided crucial contributions to this output; the researchers understood resistance as a natural and often spontaneous defensive response of individuals or groups to the regime's attempts to enforce a binding ideological interpretation of the world, to educate or re-educate and to regulate and modify leisure time activities and their performance. One characteristic feature is that in his or her efforts to assert their own idea of the world or their own interests in their working and everyday life, the carrier of the resisting behaviour did not typically seek conflict with the regime and only in exceptional cases, for example when their activities were discovered, openly expressed their critical or even hostile attitude. The project's outputs also include an extensive monograph on criminal persecution of the regime's opponents in 1969–1989¹ and the first summary of the implementation of general elections during the era known as “normalisation” (see Output 4), analysing not only their importance and functions, but also the response of individuals and various social groups to these specific “elections without a choice”. The team also managed to document and analyse several hundred cases of anti-regime resistance in 1948–1989 which help understand not only the motivations, objectives, familial and social backgrounds, social conditionality and mutual links between individual forms of resistance behaviour, but also the social resonance and criminal persecution practices of the communist regime and their transformations over several decades.

In 2019, the Department launched a three-year project titled *Pohyblivé hranice diktatury ve světle stížností a anonymních dopisů československých občanů v letech 1948 až 1989* [*The moving boundaries of a dictatorship in light of the complaints and anonymous letters of Czechoslovak citizens in 1948–1989*] (GA ČR), focusing on the specific and very intense form of interaction between citizens and various levels of state administration, party and trade union bodies in the given period. Complaints and other submissions from the public not only acted as a soft stabiliser of power and a seismograph of public mood, but also enabled citizens to articulate personal and societal interests, vent their dissatisfaction with some aspects of the ruling practice and last but not least, criticise widespread social issues with seeming impunity. In this aspect, they are an important source material for researching communist “rule as a social practice” and clearly illustrate the specific disproportion between the all-encompassing claim to power and the real possibilities of the everyday exercise of state authority. The research team focuses on extensive research in central, regional and private enterprise archives to analyse not just the main topics, forms and motivations behind complaints, but also the responses of the corresponding authorities, including state security, which very clearly show the changing “sanction mind-set” and considerable limits in the use of constructively-meant criticism to address the most pressing issues – supply woes, lack of housing, corruption, pension policy or the unsatisfactory condition of the environment. So far, the first stage of archive research was carried out, resulting in a paper on citizens' complaints in the

¹ Pažout, Jaroslav: *Trestněprávní perzekuce odpůrců režimu v Československu v období tzv. normalizace (1969–1989)* [*Criminal persecution of opponents of the regime in Czechoslovakia in the period of normalisation (1969–1989)*]. Praha, ÚSD AV ČR 2017.

restructuring period (1986 to 1989), to be published in May 2020 in English in a special issue of *Securitas Imperii* dedicated to the 30th anniversary of 17 November 1989.²

The attempt to achieve an ideological indoctrination of various strata of society was one of the main attributes of the communist regime, but one that was evolving considerably during its individual stages. The project *Pojetí a prosazování komunistické výchovy v Československu 1948–1989 [The concept and enforcement of communist education in Czechoslovakia 1948–1989]* (GA ČR 2016-2020) builds on and expands previous research of party-wide screening and vetting procedures to examine the promotion of Marxism-Leninism as the unified state ideology in Czechoslovakia in 1948–1989. The research team analyses the process in which the structures and content of society education in line with this ideology were created, promoted and established. Several papers have been published so far.³ An upcoming monograph will examine not only the general principles of society-wide “education”, but also the specific forms and limitations of the implementation of Marxism-Leninism in the everyday life of various social groups.

The research team also contributed to projects organised by other departments and working groups at the Institute; examples include the 25% share in the collective monograph of the Department of the History of Ideas and Conceptual History titled *Československý disent jako duchovní, kulturní a politický fenomén v čase normalizace, revoluce a transformace (1969–2000) [The Czechoslovak dissent as a spiritual, cultural and political phenomenon in the era of normalisation, revolution and transformation (1969–2000)]* (GA ČR 2015-2017)⁴ and the almost 50% contribution to the extensive synthetic *Dějiny Komunistické strany Československa (1969–1993) [History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (1969–1993)]*, completed in June 2019 and to be published by Academia in 2020.

2) *Everyday life history and memory*

Probes into the history of everyday life, the reflection of “history seen from below” and examinations using the perspective of individuals and various social groups as participants are another crucial theme for the research team, largely examined using the methods of oral history as well as historical anthropology and ethnology. This effort built upon and expanded previous projects that focused on lifestyle changes and the consumer society in Czechoslovakia or examined the life experiences of marginalised social and professional groups, as evidenced in the successful project *Česká společnost v období tzv. normalizace a transformace. Životopisná vyprávění [Czech society in the era of normalisation and transformation. Biographical narratives]* (GA ČR 2011-2015), which included as one of its outputs the book *Velvet Revolution* (see Output 3), published in the prestigious Oxford University Press in 2016. The authors (Miroslav Vaněk and Pavel Mücke) used 300 biographical interviews from the collections of the Centre for Oral History to analyse the

² Vilímek, Tomáš: *But they're threatening and cursing us! A study of the complaints and notices sent in by Czechoslovak citizens during Czechoslovakia's perestroika*. 40 pages.

³ E.g.: Devátá, Markéta: *Studená válka v polovině. Projekt „Half a Century of Communist Cadre Training“ [The middle of the cold war. The “Half a Century of Communist Cadre Training” project]*. *Soudobé dějiny*, vol. 25, 1/2 (2018), pp. 147–174.

⁴ Suk, Jiří – Kopeček, Michal – Andělová, Kristina – Vilímek, Tomáš – Hermann, Tomáš – Zahradníček, Tomáš: *Šest kapitol o disentu [Six chapters on dissent]*. Praha, ÚSD AV ČR 2017.

transformation of key values of Czech narrators who experienced the late socialist and post-socialist period and perceived the pitfalls of the transformation process.

In 2015–2019, the research team of the Department of Social and Cultural History focused on the following topics:

a) Travel and tourism in Czechoslovakia in 1945–1989

These issues were covered in the project „Malé“ a „velké“ dějiny českého/československého cestování a cestovního ruchu (1945–1989) [“Small” and “large” history of Czech/Czechoslovak travel and tourism (1945–1989)] (GA ČR 2015–2017) which used a combination of biographical interviews and archive research to examine the possibilities, limits and forms of travel and tourism as well as illustrate the political and power context and explore the individual experiences of ordinary people. Company and trade union vacations and spa stays were some of the most important aspects of socialist social policy that directly influenced the lives of Czechoslovak citizens. The same is true about the widespread phenomenon of weekend cottages, which was both a response to the deteriorating state of the environment in many urban areas and entire regions and a way to realise everyone’s own idea of leisure time and recreation, as illustrated by the monograph on the weekend cottage phenomenon in the Czech lands during the era of normalisation and transformation which combines oral history research with an anthropological-historical perspective (see Output 6). Project outputs include also other publications (see Outputs 9 and 10) and papers (see Output 16); the English version of the book on the Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping Company in 1948–1989 won the 2017 BASEES Women’s Forum Prize. In 2019, the Department embarked also on the project *Problematika pracovních cest z Československa do zahraničí v letech 1945–1989* [International business trips from Czechoslovakia in 1945–1989] (GA ČR 2019-2021) which was conceived as a response to the growing interest in the understanding of the social and cultural aspects of life under communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe.

b) University students, ethnography and folklore studies and the phenomenon of conscription in participants’ memories and archive sources

University students and their reflection of the events of November 1989 have been the focus of a concentrated research effort of the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences since the 90s. Miroslav Vaněk, the director of the Institute of Contemporary History, launched the project *Studentská generace roku 1989 v časosběrné perspektivě. Životopisná interviews po dvaceti letech* [The student generation of 1989 in a time-lapse. Biographical interviews twenty years later] (GA ČR 2017-2019) which builds on this research to establish a basis for a new time-lapse perspective in which he explores how the statements of former student leaders changed twenty years later and analyses broader changes in society-wide discourse on the past as well as the transformations of memory processes in a specific social group. On the thirtieth anniversary of the democratic revolution of 1989, the Department produced several books for historians as well as the general public (see Output 1) and created the web application *Sto studentských (r)evolucí* [One hundred student (r)evolutions] with many audiovisual recordings and conversions of old text-based computer games about November 1989 which could be of interest to members of the younger generation who have no experience with life in a non-democratic country. In May 2019, the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences together with the Václav

Havel Library and the Oral History Centre at the Faculty of Humanities, Charles University organised a conference titled *Sto studentských revolucí [One hundred student revolutions]*.

In Marta Edith Holečková's PhD project, the research team also explored the situation of international students in Czechoslovakia who graduated from the University of 17 November in 1961–1974. These were mainly students from third-world countries and the resulting monograph (see Output 12), based mainly on primary research in archives, provides the first important examination of the mutual interactions between Czech and foreign students as well as the response of some parts of Czechoslovak society and the limits of cultural transfer. The book also points out that many of these international students came from well-to-do families of the local elites, in rather sharp contrast to the Czechoslovak communist regime's original intentions to support poor students from developing countries; this also limited the possibilities for achieving the desired levels of indoctrination.

Together with the Institute of Ethnology and the Masaryk Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, the research team implemented the project *Mezi státním plánem a badatelskou svobodou. Etnografie a folkloristika v českých zemích v kontextu vývoje kultury a společnosti v letech 1945-1989 [Between the state plan and freedom of research. Ethnography and folklore studies in the Czech lands in the context of the development of culture and society in 1945–1989]* (GA ČR 2015-2019) which aimed to analyse institutional and personnel development as well as theoretic-methodological and epistemological transformations in these two disciplines. The research also examined the impact of the field's ongoing internationalisation and mutual influences between the official research institutes and specific "niches" of Czech science, somewhat outside the sphere of interest of the centre of power. One of the resulting monographs (see Output 7), which includes interviews with the representatives of three generations of Czech ethnologists and folklorists, was written exclusively by members of the research team (Jiří Hlaváček, Hana Bortlová Vondráková) of the Department of Social and Cultural History.

Another topic explored by the research team was the presence of the Soviet Army on Czechoslovak soil after 1968. Marie Černá's project *Česká společnost a sovětská armáda 1968–1991 [Czech society and the Soviet Army 1968–1991]* (GA ČR 2017-2019) examined the direct impact of the army's presence on Czech society in the regions where the units were stationed as well as mutual contacts on the municipal, institutional and individual levels. The result are several papers and an upcoming synthesis which will be published next year. In 2019, the Department launched a three-year grant project on the army as a tool for socialisation in the Czech lands in 1968–2004 which uses the approaches of ethnology, military historiography and historical anthropology to explore the broader sociocultural context of conscription. The project builds on and extends previous research of collective memory of the officer corps⁵ and further elaborates on the reflection of membership of officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army in the Communist Party while also analysing the narrative and legitimisation strategies for rejecting or accepting this membership (see Output 19).

⁵ Hlaváček, Jiří: *Vzestup a pád ČSLA? Vojenská profese v kolektivní paměti důstojnického sboru (1960–1970)* [Rise and fall of the ČSLA? The military profession in the collective memory of the officer corps (1960–1970)]. Praha, Karolinum 2019.

c) Industrial workers

The examination of the specifics of the lifestyle and culture of industrial workers in 1938–1948 was another important part of the research team’s activities in 2015–2019. In 2019, the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences together with the Silesian University in Opava concluded an extensive project which explored workers as a job category as well as a social group that actively tried to promote its social, economic and political desires. Using a rich source of materials analysed with historical and sociological methods, the project resulted in an edited collection of documents⁶ and a collective monograph (see Output 11) following the key aspects of the Nazi occupation policy towards industrial workers and the social and labour conditions of workers from the end of the Second World War until 1948. The book also offers useful comparisons which will be crucial for a later deeper analysis of the accents of socio-political measures from the Nazi occupation period, the post-war years and under the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. The team contributed to the outputs from fifty per cent and coordinated the research activities.

3) *Places of memory, transformation of collective identities and the history of collective memory*

The issues of historical memory have been increasingly more prominent in the public as well as professional discourse in recent years. The Department of Social and Cultural History emphasises not only the various types of memory – familial, dialogue, monologue, official, unofficial, communicative – but also, as part of the Working Group for the History of Memory which was officially designated a Centre for Memory Studies in March 2020, pays particular attention to collective historical memory. The research team particularly explores the forms, manifestations and transformations of how this memory is generated, reflected and also presented in the public real, virtual and media space. In 2015, the Department completed the extensive project titled *Příběhy míst. Topografie soudobé paměti národa (2011–2015) [Stories of places. The topography of the nation’s contemporary memory (2011–2015)]*, supported by the Ministry of Culture in the Programme of Applied Research and Development of National and Cultural Identity (NAKI). It resulted in numerous papers and a web application: *Pamětní místa na komunistický režim [Places of memory of the communist regime]* (see Output 13). In 2017–2020, the Department continued in its research, documentation and interpretation activities thanks to the AV21 Strategy programme *Evropa a stát: mezi barbarstvím a civilizací [Europe and the state: between barbarism and civilisation]*, which helped greatly expand the web application. The research team managed to document more than eight hundred places of memory from 1989–2019 which illustrate some of the key themes of the gradually built memory of the communist regime – the victims of political processes of the 50s, “live torches”, victims of the Iron Curtain or the intervention of August 1968 –, but also symbolic locations dedicated generally to the victims of communism or the events of November 1989. The result is a unique collection of images and informational documents that takes into account not only the regional specifics of the individual places of memory, but also the motivation and time of their establishment as well as their social resonance and the attitude of central authorities, civic associations, local activists, the victims’ relatives and historians. The research team also compared the forms of remembering the communist past in neighbouring countries, particularly

⁶ Kokoška, Stanislav – Hlavienka Lubomír et al.: *Průmyslové dělnictvo 1938–1948. Edice dokumentů. [Industrial workers 1938–1948. Edited documents.]* Praha, ÚSD AV ČR – Opava : Slezská univerzita v Opavě 2019.

Germany and Poland, and examined the attempts to instrumentalise these memories by political representatives and civic associations in 1989–2019. The results of the project were not only published on the website, but will also be available in a book which is currently in print. The project involved people from various departments of the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences; the research team of the Department of Social and Cultural History led by Markéta Devátá played a key role in its organisation and coordination and contributed to the outputs from fifty per cent.

4) Company management and corporate culture – from the socialist economic worker to the post-socialist manager

Corporate management is a specific job group that was particularly important for the running of the national economy as well as for the stabilisation and maintenance of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. The same function, however, also greatly contributed to its collapse and the subsequent transformation process. The research team analysed not only the individual functions and roles of leading economists in Czechoslovakia, but also the political, economic and social restrictions of their work which kept changing in various ways from one decade to the next. In the international project *Regime and Society in Eastern Europe (1956–1989). From Extended Reproduction to Social and Political Change* (European Research Council – RESOCEA – 2011–2016), the team built on and further expanded (see Output 18) previous research of Czechoslovak companies⁷ and focused in particular on an analysis of the attitudes and various adaptation mechanisms of corporate management in Czechoslovakia towards no less than four unsuccessful attempts at an economic reform that occurred in 1956–1989 (see Output 20). The findings on corporate management in the normalisation period were presented in Tomáš Vilímek's successful habilitation lecture given in January 2018 at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague.

Because of the growing interest in the manifestations of continuity and discontinuity of the late socialist and post-socialist period, the research team together with the Department of the History of Ideas and Conceptual History and the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, contributed to the project *Expertní kořeny postsocialismu: český případ, 1980–2000 [The expert roots of post-socialism: the Czech case, 1980–2000]* (GA ČR 2017-2019); the resulting study represents a 14 per cent contribution to the collective monograph that was nominated for the 2019 Magnesia Litera Award.⁸ Lenka Krátká in her research activities focused on the important issues of the transformation of corporate culture in the Czech environment and the influence of Western discourse without restricting her perspective to just corporate management. On the contrary, the research also examined the views of individuals on various levels and asked the

⁷ Vilímek, Tomáš: Mladoboleslavská Škodovka v období normalizace (1969–1989) [Škoda Mladá Boleslav in the normalisation period (1969–1989)]. In: Tůma, Oldřich – Vilímek, Tomáš (eds.): *Česká společnost v sedmdesátých a osmdesátých letech. Sociální a ekonomické aspekty [Czech society in the seventies and eighties. Social and economic aspects]*. Praha, Ústav pro soudobé dějiny AV ČR 2012, p. 63–175.

⁸ Vilímek, Tomáš. Podnikový management v Československu. Od socialismu ke kapitalismu [Corporate management in Czechoslovakia. From socialism to capitalism]. In: Kopeček, Michal: *Architekti dlouhé změny. Expertní kořeny postsocialismu v Československu [Architects of the long change. The expert roots of post-socialism in Czechoslovakia]*. Praha, Argo 2019, pp. 103–153. Another output is the paper Vilímek, Tomáš. "He Who Leads – Controls!". *Corporate Management and Rigours of "Socialist Control" in Czechoslovak Enterprises in the 1980s. Czech Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 6, issue 1 (2018), ISSN 2336-3142, pp. 125–157.

provocative question concerning the need to give up one's personal freedom when working for a corporation (see Output 8).

5) Methodological aspects of the research of contemporary history in the 21st century and the application of results in practice and in the education and media space – oral history, digitalisation of sources, computer games

The exceptionally liberal approach to various types of sources in the Czech Republic, which has been fully demonstrated in the last five years, emphasises the issues of selecting the right methodological approaches and the possibilities and limitations of digitalisation and personal data protection. The society is becoming gradually more interested in the issues of contemporary history, increasing the importance of various questions concerning the presentation of research outputs to the public and their systematic use in education. The research team has long focused on the issues of oral history and work with survivors and witnesses, as evidenced by many papers⁹ and the expanded second edition of a book on the theoretical and practical aspects of oral history (see Output 3) which examines the issues in the Czech and international context.

In 2015–2016, the team successfully developed the Technical Agency of the Czech Republic's project titled *Historický kontext aplikovaného výzkumu v ČR v letech 1968 až 2009 jako východisko pro optimalizaci podpory výzkumu z veřejných zdrojů [The historical context of applied research in the Czech Republic in 1968–2009 as a basis for the optimisation of public funding of research]* which resulted in a collection of more than forty interviews with narrators from academic and university institutions researching chemistry, physics, medicine, economics etc. as well as a certified methodology that can be used to capture historical reality and phenomena of applied research and “intellectual history”, emphasising the use of the eyewitnesses' individual perception. In 2016–2019, the research team together with the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University and the National Archive worked on the project *Virtuální asistent pro zpřístupnění audiovizuálních dat [A virtual assistant for publishing audiovisual data]* (TA ČR, NAKI II) which aimed to develop methods for the documentation and presentation of the nation's memory culture recorded on audio and audiovisual media. The team organised a workshop on current technologies used for the processing and storage of audiovisual and audio recordings, tested various applications used to search, index and transcribe sound recordings and for example wrote a paper on the archiving of oral history sources.¹⁰

Methodological findings and new technological approaches to the digitalisation and archiving of biographical interviews are used to gradually publish more material and expand the rich offer of interviews on the website of the Centre for Oral History.¹¹ In the project *Digitální sbírky [Digital collections]*, supported by the Czech Academy of Sciences in the *Strategie AV 21:*

⁹ E.g.: Vaněk, Miroslav. Od Sta studentských revolucí ke Stu studentským evolucioním. K metodě prvního longitudinálního projektu české orální historie [From One Hundred Student Revolutions to One Hundred Student Evolutions. On the methodology of the first longitudinal project in Czech oral history], *Národopisná revue*, 2019, 29(1), pp. 65–71; Hlaváček, Jiří: Etické aspekty zpřístupňování orálně-historických pramenů (nejen) ve virtuálním prostoru [The ethical aspects of making oral history sources available in the virtual space and elsewhere, *Memo. Časopis pro orální historii*, 2019, 9(2), pp. 25–40.

¹⁰ Hlaváček, Jiří. Metodické postupy archivace orálně-historických pramenů v digitálním věku [Methodical approaches to the archiving of oral history sources in the digital age]. In: *Archivní časopis*, 2019, vol. 69, issue 4, pp. 389–401.

¹¹ Available at <http://www.coh.usd.cas.cz/sbirky-rozhovoru/badatelna> (as of 14 March 2020).

Paměť v digitálním věku [Strategy AV 21: Memory in the digital age] programme, anyone interested from the expert or lay public can access more than two thousand interviews with representatives of the Czechoslovak dissent and exile, political elites, university students and representatives of various professions which are in accordance with Czech and EU legislation made available upon the completion of a research sheet.

In the NAKI programme, the research team provided a key contribution to the three educational simulations *Československo 38–89 [Czechoslovakia 38–89]* which are used in the teaching of history on secondary schools in the Czech Republic to help teachers and students understand the difficult period of two totalitarian regimes under which Czechoslovak society underwent many synergistically interlinked political, social, cultural and economic changes. The exceptionally positive response to this form of application of research in education also led to the decision to significantly expand the original applications and develop an educational game not only for teachers and students, but also for the broader public interested in Czechoslovak history. The result was the videogame *Attentat 1942* (see Output 14). Teams of the Department of Social and Cultural History (75%) and the Department of Political History (25%) carried out extensive archive research supplemented with memoirs and period testimonies, enabling the game about the Nazi occupation of the Czech lands to explore various perspectives and offer a very rich tapestry of the particularly difficult period after the assassination of the Reichsprotektor Reinhard Heydrich. The team also created an interactive encyclopedia with more than two hundred entries, ensuring maximum historical credibility that takes into account the views of majority society as well as marginalised groups. The educational game was created in an experimental collaboration across various disciplines. While the historical content was provided by the two departments of the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences, the computer application itself was developed by experts of the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University. The innovative concept of the game appealed to the general public and reviewers called it one of the future directions of history teaching that promotes a creative and entertaining exploration of important historical events. The game won many Czech and international awards. In 2017, *Attentat 1942* became the Czech Game of the Year in the main as well as two side categories and in 2018 advanced to the final round of the prestigious *Independent Games Festival* in San Francisco. In the same year, it won the Best Learning Game award at the Games for Change festival in New York. The game also won accolades in Germany; in 2018, it received a prize from the A MAZE Awards in Berlin. The project's success also prompted the decision to continue with the development of more educational computer games under the guidance of historians of the Institute of Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences (Marie Černá, Jaroslav Cuhra, Stanislav Kokoška, Jiří Hoppe). For 2020, the team is preparing a game titled *Svoboda 1945 [Freedom 1945]* which will explore the post-war events and the road leading to the political coup of February 1948.

In 2015–2019, the research team also took part in many international conferences in various European countries (Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Finland, the Netherlands, England, Italy, Croatia, Spain), but also in the USA, China, Australia and India. Particularly important was

participation at conferences organised by the ASEEEES¹², ESSHC¹³ and IOHA¹⁴. Here the members of the team presented the results of their research activity, established personal contacts with their international peers and last but not least, received valuable feedback on their presented approaches and findings. In some cases, the participation resulted in a contribution to the published collection of conference papers.¹⁵

¹² 2019 Nov – 51st Annual Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies/ASEEEES (San Francisco, USA); contributions presented by several team members (M. Vaněk, L. Krátká); 2018 Dec – 50th ASEEEES (Boston, USA), presented papers (M. Devátá, P. Mücke); 2017 Nov – 49th Annual Convention of ASEEEES (Chicago, Illinois, USA) – Us and Them, or Identification with the Political System (M. Vaněk).

¹³ 2018 Apr – European Social Science History Conference (Belfast), *From Independence to Dependence and Back – Everyday Life of Czechoslovak Seafarers' Wives under State Socialism* (L. Krátká); 2016 Mar/Apr - 11th ESSHC Conference (Valencia, Spain) *Passing through the Iron Curtain and Beyond... Metamorphosis of Czech Abroad Travelling and Tourism Experience Before and After 1989 in Oral History Perspective* (P. Mücke)

¹⁴ 2018 June – 20th International Oral History Association Conference with the subtitle Memory and Narration (Jyväskylä, Finland) where several team members presented their research (M. Vaněk, L. Krátká, P. Mücke, J. Hlaváček, P. Schindler).

¹⁵ One paper worth mentioning, for example, is Vilímek, Tomáš. Keine Überraschung zulassen! Einige Bemerkungen zur staatssicherheitlichen Absicherung der Volkswahlen in der Tschechoslowakei in den 1970er und 1980er Jahren. In: Kühner-Wielach, Florian – Nowotnick, Michaela. *Aus den Giftschranken des Kommunismus. Methodische Fragen zum Umgang mit Überwachungsakten in Zentral- und Südosteuropa*. Regensburg, Verlag Friedrich Pustet 2018, pp. 295–318, based on the conference of the same name held in April 2015 in Berlin.