
Darüber hinaus bieten die Vorträge auch geschichtswissenschaftliche Informationen und Anregungen für die interessierende Öffentlichkeit. Auf der Grundlage neuer Ansätze und Forschungsergebnisse mit entweder regionalem, europäischem oder globalem Bezug soll die Veranstaltungsreihe ein fortlaufendes Diskussionsforum bieten. Alle Interessierten sind herzlich willkommen.

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Leibniz Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des östlichen Europa GWZO Prague FLÚ

#### Prager Vorträge

**Sommersemester 2024**

11. Juni 2024, 17:00 Uhr

**Veranstaltungsort:** Valentinská 1, 3. Stock

Dr. Johannes Gleixner (München)

**New Currency or Bad Money? Popular Reactions to the Introduction of a New Czechoslovak Currency after the First World War**

The currency reform of 1919, usually attributed to Alois Rašín, is regarded as a stunning success by the young state of Czechoslovakia, enabling it to escape the turmoil of inflation in Central and Eastern Europe. However, two circumstances deserve closer examination: firstly, a transitional phase began immediately after the introduction of the new currency, during which the old (Austro-Hungarian) banknotes were no longer fully valid, but were not invalid either. Moreover, the validity of a new currency depends not only on its emission as such, but on its acceptance by the public. In the Czechoslovak case, the general populace dealt with the ambiguity of transition in its way. In particular, the question of which banknotes (and cash reserves) were still valid or legal sparked conflicts and negotiations that tell us a lot about the difference between money as an economic quantity and money as part of cultural practice.

Johannes Gleixner is a researcher at Collegium Carolinum – Research Institute for the History of the Czech Lands and Slovakia. He is interested in the history of non-religion and secularist movements in East and East Central Europe during the late 19th and early 20th century, focusing amongst others on socialist and communist freethought in Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia. Other interests include the monetary history of Central Europe in the 20th century as well as Historical Network Analysis of letter correspondence.

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Diese Maßnahme wird mitfinanziert durch Steuermittel auf der Grundlage des vom Sächsischen Landtag beschlossenen Haushaltes.
Hunting Practices on Display. Sustainability and Blood Sports in Fin de Siècle Europe through the Lens of the Environmental Humanities.

On the eve of the Second World War, the Bата company produced affordable shoes for the world market, as well new men and women. The company comprehensively rationalized industrial production in its Zlín factories and applied these organisational principles to its personnel management and the development of an efficient and loyal workforce. Bата trained workers and employees in company-run schools, rewarded them according to their work performance and offered them the opportunity for significant social advancement with high wages and comfortable company housing. In addition to hard work, Bата demanded loyalty and a rational lifestyle from its employees. In this way, the company created a specific sense of identification as Batóv that was adopted, modified and, especially in retrospect, nostalgically glorified by long-term employees.

The talk will discuss the personnel and social policy of the shoe company Bата as a private and capitalist project of social engineering. In the inter-war period, Bата and the Baťovci contributed to a global discourse of radical social reform that included Fordism and totalitarian attempts to create the new man and made their own contribution to global development. Ultimately, Bата’s ideas also influenced the further development of Czechoslovakia after 1948.

Alicia Wolff, M.A. (Heidelberg)
Lists as the Main Tool for Organizing, Saving, and Sharing Knowledge in Medieval Pilgrimage Reports.

In the past, historians have exclusively paid attention to the narratives of the pilgrimage passages, while the numerous lists in the text received less attention. They include, for example, lists of traveling companions, medicines or ship contracts, calculations, itineraries, and glossaries. Many of these lists did not even make it into the critical editions. These omissions may seem sensible at first glance. Many of the lists are very similar in content and monotone in style. A closer inspection, however, reveals them to be a hidden treasure for historians. Lists are the main tool for organizing, saving, and sharing knowledge in the accounts. The focus of Alicia Wolff’s dissertation is on pilgrimage reports from the German-speaking world and the period between the beginning of the 14th century and the Reformation. She is interested in the complexity of lists and the processes involved in their compilation and usage.

Marie-Noëlle Yazdanpanah is a cultural historian in Vienna, focusing on visual history, and urban and gender history with an emphasis on the 1920s and 1930s. Since 2010 researcher at the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of European History in Mainz, Germany. His work focuses on the cultural and social history of East-Central Europe in the twentieth century and European history of East-Central Europe in the twentieth century and European history. For his project on the cultural and social history of East-Central Europe in the twentieth century and European history, Wolff’s dissertation is on pilgrimage reports from the German-speaking world and the period between the beginning of the 14th century and the Reformation. She is interested in the complexity of lists and the processes involved in their compilation and usage.

“Particularly in the early years, the Die Bühne (=stage) claimed to be a platform for the widest possible readership and explicitly looked to attract the attention of the socially conscious. With an eye on international developments, the magazine presented a modern, urban lifestyle. In the 1930s, the Bühne reduced its popular cultural diversitiy but, unlike other Austrian magazines, remained (largely) true to its open, liberal-democratic stance. This was largely due to the contributors, editors, and owners. The magazine was founded in 1924 and published by Hungarian journalist and emigre Imre Békessy, widely known for his disputes over unethical practices, but at the same time instrumental in the introduction of the modern, international style of a government expectation from its involvement in the Vernay publishing house, which printed Békessy’s media. Around this time until 1938, the Czechoslovak publishing house became the – more or less silent – majority owner as part of a government strategy. The lecture examines how the Bühne’s claim to be up-to-date and cosmopolitan developed over the years, from pre-desis- sion democratic Austria to the Dollfuß-Schuschnigg regime, focusing on the possible influence of the respective ownership structures. The lure of the Bühne as an important cultural force, did the Czechoslovak government expect from its involvement in the Vernay publish- ing house – and a Lifestyle magazine?”

Dr. Gregor Feindt (Mainz)
Bafas People: Rationalisation, Social Engineering and Categorization in Company Town Zlín, 1918–1939.

The lecture examines how the Bühne’s claim to be up-to-date and cosmopolitan developed over the years, from pre-desis- sion democratic Austria to the Dollfuß-Schuschnigg regime, focusing on the possible influence of the respective ownership structures. The lure of the Bühne as an important cultural force, did the Czechoslovak government expect from its involvement in the Vernay publish- ing house – and a Lifestyle magazine?”