

Ivan Jakubec — Jan Štemberk: Supreme Price Office — Price Regulator of the Tourism Services (1939–1949)

Supreme Price Office was founded on the basis of a government decree no. 121/1939 Coll. dated 10 May 1939, less than two months after the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The intentions for its creation were in the line with a controlled economic model and to move away from the classical market regulation. The Supreme Price Office with its policy did markedly interfere in the prices of accommodation and catering which represent the core of tourism services. The start of the price regulation was associated with the beginning of the occupation of the Bohemian Lands in 1939. Keeping various facilities of the inns and hotels in consideration, the price regulation was the prerequisite of their categorization. During researched period, the Supreme Price Office with its policy and interventions in the tourism sector was able to keep the price stability for accommodation and catering services, and therefore their availability to a wider range of the consumers.

Dimitri Michalopoulos: The Famine in the Major Athens Agglomeration and Dealing with It, 1941–1942

The 1941–1942 famine in the major Athens agglomeration was a phenomenon unique in occupied Europe. Far beyond the evils brought about by the war and the Greek Army's capitulation, the foodstuff shortage and sequential galloping Black Market was the result of the big profiteers' sinister action and the Greek government's compliance. The Reich tried to cope with the tragedy through the mission of Hermann Neubacher, who reached Greece in October, 1942 with a significant quantity of gold (in sovereigns), in order to rally the Greek economy and wipe out the Black Market. His measures were successful. The 1941–1942 Famine Trauma, nonetheless still exists in the Greek psyche.

Domenica La Banca: Italian Social Policy for Mothers and Children during World War II (1943–1945)

During the Second World War the fascism regime was called on to give concrete proof of the efficacy and efficiency levels of the welfare institutions they had created. This essay analyses one of those institutions: The National Agency for Maternity and

Childhood [Opera nazionale per la protezione della maternità e dell'infanzia, ONMI] created in 1925. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, to analyse the birth of Fascist social policy aimed at mothers and children and its links with demographic policies and gender rules in fascist society. Second, to verify how social policies functioned during the occupation period in Italy. An analysis of ONMI activity, considering how it operated to meet the needs of mothers and children allows us to verify to what extent the regime's propagandised welfare policies were realized and to what extent the Social Italian Republic (RSI) was really "social". Moreover, the paper will compare the role played by the occupation forces (Anglo-American and Nazi troops) in the new organization during this dramatic, reconstructing ONMI activity in the North (RSI) and in the South (Kingdom of the South) of Italy.

Barbora Štolleová: Between Autonomy and the Reich Administration: Economic Department of the Reich Protector's Office (1939–1942)

The article deals with the creation and functioning of the department "Economy and Finance" of the Reich Protector's Office as a body playing the dominant role in the process of formation of the economic policy in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in 1939–1942, and sheds light on its penetration into the autonomous occupation administration that took place as part of Heydrich's reform of public administration. The focus of attention is on the status of the Economic Department of the Reich Protector's office on the boundary between the Reich German administration and the Protectorate administration, its organisational and personnel structure, competences, and financing mechanism.

Timur Kashapov: Trade and Economic Relations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the Period of 1990–1992

The paper discusses the study of the evolution of trade and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the period of 1990–1992, in the process of breakup and after the breakup of the bipolar international system. The relations between the USSR and Czechoslovakia held a prominent place in the foreign policy and foreign economic strategy of the Soviet Union. The breakup of the social community marked the end of the active cooperation of the two countries. This paper discusses the analysis of the state of mutual trade and cooperation in the areas of science and technology, reasons for a significant decrease of the trade economic relations of the USSR and Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the period of 1990–1992, as well as the consequences for the both countries. Moreover, the objective of author was to familiarize contemporary Russian readers with a recent history of relations between the two countries, with a subjective estimation of the importance of mutual collaboration, and the generalization of both Czech and English-language materials discussing the relations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Bohumil Melichar: Karl Marx versus Max Weber: The Forefathers' Heritage As a Social History Constant

The study gives an analysis of impact of Karl Marx and Max Weber and their classic theories on the development of the social historiography. Marx and Weber not only



stood with their theoretical works behind the foundation of modern social sciences but generated homogenous concepts of historical development. Marxist concepts of socioeconomic formations and class struggle are usually interpreted in sharp contrast to Weberian theories of rationalization and types of domination (Herrschaft). Certainly one can agree that up to the present day both systems are of extreme explicative potential. The opinion which of these systems adequately describes social reality of historical periods and the dynamics of historical change became during the 20th century the distinctive mark of individual research approaches in social history. Marx's and Weber's work unquestionably influenced the classics of modern social history, from British Marxists associated with the journal *Past and Present* and *History Workshop*, following the founders of Bielefeld school to the post-modern trends of microhistory, historical anthropology and so-called linguistic turn. The main contribution of this study is therefore the reflection of those impacts that up to the present day ultimately determine the debates on the key term of the social history — the character of the "Social".