

## APPENDIX



**Table A.1.** Overview of legionnaire and volunteer organizations in Czechoslovakia

Name	Basic description
Association of Czechoslovak Legionnaires ( <i>Družina československých legionářů</i> , DČL)	Founded June 1919; nationalist-right, increasingly radical orientation; membership late 1920 = c. 30,000 according to own calculation; other sources suggest c. 18,000. In 1921 most members joined the ČSOL; membership 1929 = 1,600; 1938 = c. 150
Union of Czechoslovak Legionnaires ( <i>Svaz československých legionářů</i> , SČL)	Founded Oct. 1919; left-wing orientation; membership 1920 = over 27,000 in more than 500 branches. Merged into the ČSOL (May 1921)
Union of Neutral Czechoslovak Legionnaire Organizations ( <i>Jednota neutrálních organizací čs. legionářů</i> )	Founded November 1920, as attempt to overcome left-right polarization of DČL and SČL; membership late 1920 = c. 8,000; 1921 merged into the ČSOL
Czechoslovak Legionnaire Community ( <i>Československá obec legionářská</i> , ČSOL)	Founded May 1921 as unitary organization for above mentioned groups; centre-left orientation, close to 'Castle' group around Masaryk and Beneš; membership 1923 = 53,000; 1938 = c. 38,000

Name	Basic description
Union of Uncompromisingly Socialist Legionnaires ( <i>Svaz nekompromisně socialistických legionářů</i> )	Founded 1921 as a splinter from SČL, refusing to merge with ČSOL; communist orientation; 1921 renamed Union of Communist Legionnaires ( <i>Svaz komunistických legionářů</i> ), disbanded 1923
Central Union of Czechoslovak Legionnaires ( <i>Ústřední jednota československých legionářů</i> )	Founded 1922 in Brno as a splinter from ČSOL, sympathetic to political Catholicism and Czechoslovak People's Party; membership 1934 = 5,277; 1938 = c. 1,000
Independent Union of Czechoslovak Legionnaires ( <i>Nezávislá jednota československých legionářů</i> , NJČsL)	Founded 1925 as a splinter from ČSOL; right-wing tendency to Czech nationalism and militarism; membership 1930 = 9,178; 1938 = 3,500
Association of Slovak Legionnaires ( <i>Sdružení slovenských legionářov</i> )	Founded 1926 for legionnaires of Slovak nationality; sympathized with political idea of Slovak autonomy; membership 1929 = 1,258
Czechoslovak Community of Volunteers 1918–1919 ( <i>Československá obec dobrovolců 1918–1919</i> )	Founded 1935; membership 1938 = c. 16,000 in 108 branches
Association of Slovak Volunteers ( <i>Sdružení slovenských dobrovolníků</i> )	Founded 1929; membership 1938 = c. 7,000 in 72 branches
Association of the Brethren of the Guard of Freedom Regiments, Sokol Battalions and Centurions from the Years 1918–1919 ( <i>Sdružení bratří pluků Stráže svobody, sokolských praporů a setnin z let 1918–1919</i> )	Founded 1936; membership 1938 = c. 3,000 in 46 branches
Union of Czechoslovak Home Guard from Italy ( <i>Svaz československé domobrany z Itálie</i> )	Founded 1929; membership 1931 = c. 3,000 in 50 branches

Source: 1919–1929, *10leté výročí první a nejstarší organizace 'Družiny'* (Praha, 1929), 44; *Legie: Orgán Nezávislé jednoty československých legionářů*, 13.8.1931, 5; AHMP, f. NJČsL, box 4, Pokus o legionářské sjednocení. Jaký je dnešní stav?; *Prerod: Čtrnáctideník československého odboje*, 10.12.1920, 10; *Druhý rok práce Československé obce legionářské* (Prague, 1923), 33; *Památník Ústřední jednoty čl. legionářů v Brně vydaný u příležitosti desátého výročí jejího trvání a dne brannosti 5. července 1934 na Sv. Kopečku u Olomouce* (Olomouc, 1934), 18; *Pět let práce nezávislé jednoty československých legionářů a dvě léta činnosti kruhu jejich přátel: referáty, projevy a usnesení, schválené na třetím sjezdu Nezávislé jednoty čl. legionářů a na druhém sjezdu Kruhu jejich přátel ve dnech 6. a 7. prosince 1930 v Praze* (Prague, 1931), 46; *Československý legionář*, 23.10. 1931, 6; VÚA-VHA, f. VKPR, box 190, sig. 1938: všeob-2785, Informace o dobrovolceckých organizacích z let 1918/1919; *Legionářská stráž*, 31.1.1931, 1.

**Table A.2.** Overview of former Habsburg army veterans associations in Czechoslovakia

Type of association	Examples of associations
War victims	<p>Society of Czechoslovak People Harmed by War (<i>Družina československých válečných poškozců</i>), founded 1917; membership 1925 = c. 120,000; 1933 = 78,210</p> <p>League of War Invalids, Widows and Orphans in the Czechoslovak Republic (<i>Bund der Kriegsverletzten, Witwen und Waisen in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik</i>), founded 1917 as <i>Bund der Kriegsverletzten für Österreich</i>; organized German-speaking war victims of Czechoslovakia; membership 1925 = c. 90,000</p> <p>Union of Czechoslovak Christian-Social People Harmed by War (<i>Svaz československých válečných poškozců křesťansko-socialních</i>), founded 1918; membership 1922 = c. 5,000</p>
Regimental	<p>Czech-speaking associations, e. g. Ppl. 8 ('<i>Osmáci</i>'), Ppl. 75 ('<i>Pětasedmdesátníci</i>'), membership December 1935 = 1,053), Ppl. 88 ('<i>Cihláři</i>'), Ppl. 102 ('<i>Klub Posledního Pěšáho pluku</i>'), membership 1936 = 3,467); from 1935 under the umbrella organization Comradeship (<i>Kamarádství</i>)</p> <p>German-speaking associations, e. g. 42er, 74er, 92er, and 94er, under the umbrella organization Sons of the Homeland in the World War (<i>Der Heimat Söhne im Weltkrieg</i>)</p>
POW	<p>Auxiliary Support Association of Former Prisoners of War (<i>Hilfsunterstützungsverein ehemaliger Kriegsgefangener</i>), later renamed Imperial Association of Former Prisoners of War in Czechoslovakia (<i>Reichsvereinigung ehemaliger Kriegsgefangener in der Tschechoslowakei</i>), founded 1924</p> <p>No Czech counterpart</p>
(Pre-1918) Military veterans	<p>From 1930, many of the German-speaking MVAs united in the Imperial Confederation of United Provincial Federations of Associations of Former Soldiers in the Czechoslovak Republic (<i>Reichsbund der vereinigten Landesbünde der Vereine gedienter Soldaten in der Č.S.R.</i>), membership 1936 = c. 70,000; membership 1938 = 112,230 in 833 branches</p> <p>Czech-speaking local association were united in Central Corps of Mutually Supporting Units and Associations in the lands of the Czechoslovak Republic (<i>Ústřední sbor vzájemně se podporujících jednot a spolků v zemích ČSR</i>) (under this name since 1919, founded 1886); from 1936 there was also a Central Union of Military Retirement Associations in the Czechoslovak Republic (<i>Ústřední svaz vojenských vyloužileckých spolků v ČSR</i>)</p>

Type of association	Examples of associations
Political	<p>National Association of Frontline Soldiers (<i>Národní sdružení vojáků z fronty</i>) (right-wing tendencies)</p> <p>Free Association of World War Soldiers (<i>Volné sdružení vojáků ze světové války</i>) (left-wing, communist influence)</p> <p>Union of Frontline Soldiers in Czechoslovakia (<i>Svaz vojáků z fronty v ČSR</i>), founded 1936 (fascist tendencies)</p> <p>Ex-Servicemen Executive for the Czechoslovakia (<i>Exekutiva bývalých vojáků pro ČSR</i>), founded 1937 (fascist tendencies)</p> <p>Sudeten German Soldiers' Union (<i>Sudetendeutscher Soldatenbund</i>), founded April 1938; under SdP influence</p>

Source: *Rudé právo*, 26.1.1928, Příloha, 1; *Národní osvobození*, 10.12.1933, 13; *Pět let práce Svazu čl. válečných poškozenců křesťansko-sociálních* (Brno, 1928), 15; *Kamarádství*, 10.1.1936, 18; Hoepfer, 'Nationalizing Habsburg Regimental Tradition', 182; *Neues Tagblatt für Schlesien und Nordmähren*, 28.6.1936, 8; *Der Kamerad (Böhmen)*, 1.8.1938, 2; AHMP, f. Spolkový katastr, III/0496 and XV/0132.

**Table A.3.** Overview of veterans associations in Austria

Type of association	Examples of associations
War victims	<p>Central Association of Austria's Provincial Organizations of War Invalids and Surviving Dependents of Soldiers (<i>Zentralverband der Landesorganisationen der Kriegsinvaliden und Kriegerhinterbliebenen Österreichs</i>), founded November 1918; renamed 1920 after absorbing several smaller associations; largest war victim organization in Austria; firmly oriented towards Social Democracy; membership 1921 = 160,618; 1922 = 198,698 in 10 provincial organizations and 730 branches; 1924 = 169, 897</p> <p>Imperial Union of War Victims of Austria (<i>Reichsbund der Kriegsoffer Österreichs</i>), founded 1919 as the <i>Reichsverband der Kriegsinvaliden-, Kriegerwitwen- und Kriegerwaisen-Organisationen Österreichs</i>, before being renamed in 1924; Christian Social political orientation; membership 1919 = c. 3,500.</p>
Regimental	<p>Numerous associations, e.g. <i>Hesserbund</i> (from IR 49; founded Vienna 1918); <i>Khevenhüllerbund</i> (from IR 7; founded 1922); Iron Corps War Comradeship (<i>Kriegskameradschaft Eisernes Korps</i>), founded Graz around 1921/22, by former members of the Austro-Hungarian Third Army Corps</p>
POWs	<p>Federal Union of former Austrian POWs (<i>Bundesvereinigung ehemaliger österreichischer Kriegsgefangener</i>, BEÖK), founded 1922; conservative-national in orientation; general sympathy towards Christian Socialism, but with German-National sympathies among numerous members; increasingly embraced authoritarian tendencies; precise membership numbers unknown</p> <p>Imperial Association of former rank-and-file POWs of German-Austria (<i>Reichsverband ehemaliger Kriegsgefangener des Mannschaftsstandes Deutschösterreichs</i>, REK), founded 1923 in Graz; left-wing orientation; failed to attract large numbers of POWs</p>
MVAs and WWI veterans	<p>Pre-1927: no state-wide organization after the dissolution of the monarchy, but some veterans, homecomer and comradeship associations organized at the provincial level, e.g. Styrian Homecomers Union (<i>Steirischer Heimkehrerbund</i>), founded 1919; Provincial Comradeship Union for Styria (<i>Kameradschafts-Landesbund für Steiermark</i>), founded 1922</p> <p>Austrian Imperial Comradeship and Soldiers Federation (<i>Österreichischer Reichs-Kameradschafts- und Kriegerbund</i>, ÖRK, founded 1927 as an umbrella organization for comradeship and veterans associations; strong Christian-Social orientation, with authoritarian sympathies among the leadership; 733 branches in 1932; 1935 formally merged with the ÖRSF</p>

Type of association	Examples of associations
Political	<p>Austrian Imperial Comradeship and Soldiers Front (<i>Österreichische Reichskameradschafts- und Soldatenfront</i>, ÖRSF), founded 1933 by the Austrian dictatorship within the Fatherland Front (VF)</p> <p>Federation of Jewish Front Soldiers (<i>Bund jüdischer Frontsoldaten</i>), founded 1932; membership 1938 = 24,000</p> <p>After March 1938: transfer of all veterans associations into the German Imperial Soldiers Union 'Kyffhäuser' (<i>Deutscher Reichskriegerbund 'Kyffhäuser'</i>)</p> <p>Union of Front Fighters (<i>Frontkämpfervereinigung</i>, FKV), founded 1920 by ex-officers; anti-Marxist and antisemitic; 1935 incorporated into the regime's Fatherland Front Fighter Movement (<i>Vaterländische Frontkämpferbewegung</i>, VFKB)</p>

Source: Pawlowsky and Wendelin, *Die Wunden des Staates*, 199, 264 and 273; Hsia, *Victims' State*, 142, 210, 217 and 279; Moritz, 'Disseminating the "Truth" about Imprisonment', *Reichspost*, 29.12.1918, 8 and 18.10.1927, 4; *Kärntner Tagblatt*, 11.7.1922, 4; *Grazer Tagblatt*, 4.2.1922, 4 and 25.8.1922, 4; Lamprecht, 'Remembrance of World War One', 142. Note that we list here only the FKV as a political organization that explicitly referred to war experience in its name. See chapter 3 regarding discussion of overlaps between party militias and former combatants.