great tradition of Czech postil literature. The works of these writers belong to the rather negatively judged religious literature for everyday practical usage which inundated Bohemia from the 17th century on and was designed to replace non-Catholic literature.

MERCANTILIST THEORY AND THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN AUSTRIA IN 1743: AN ACCOUNT BASED ON THE PROMULGATION OF THE POLICE REGULATIONS OF 1743

Dietmar Stutzer

This contribution deals with the contradictions between mercantilist theory and the practice of economic policy in the Austria of 1743, using as an example the discussions on theoretical principles that preceded promulgation of the police regulations (Polizeiordnung) of 1743. It reaches the following conclusions: The police regulations of high mercantilism in Austria had protectionist goals and were aimed at promoting domestic industrial production and securing an active balance of payments and trade. Direct intervention in the consumption sphere seemed the only means available for achieving this end. But there were practical obstacles in the way of its implementation, which resulted from lacking administrative structures and the fact that market economy principles were already well developed. This is why compromises were above all applied in mercantilist Austria in which market-economy elements can be discerned. Both the goals and the choice of means for intervention in the economic process in Austrian mercantilism indicate the existence of surplus purchasing power and a stable consumption basis among broad strata of the population.

WAR HYSTERIA AND PATRIOTISM: REFLECTIONS ON AUSTRO-GERMAN LITERATURE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Robert A. Kann

The essay discusses the frightening impact of war hysteria on Austro-German lyrics during the first months of World War I and how these emotions gradually weakened and eventually went into reverse. Inasmuch as most of the writers affected by war hysteria in their literary efforts were for one or the other reason exempted from military duties at least in the frontlines, the question is raised whether we face a subconscious confession of guilt, overcompensated by extreme aggressiveness against the enemy. The essay does not assail such feelings but tries to understand them. It is of interest in this context that only an amazingly small
group of authors of high rank were able to remain consistent in their attitude toward the war throughout the years from 1914 to 1918. Linked to these facts the motivations of a noble, non-chauvinistic patriotism are stressed which many of the literary men of the period did not lack by any means.

ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SLOVAK POLITICAL REALISM

Branislav Štefánek

On the basis of the typology of C. G. Jung the author defines the older generation of Slovak „romantic nationalists“ affiliated with the writer S. H. Vajanský, and the younger group around the periodicals Hlas and Prúdy. From similar premises the author also compares the personalities of two prominent representatives of the realist political movement in Slovakia, Milan Hodža and Anton Štefánek. Both groups, although of different generations, one being called „romantic nationalists“ and the other „political realists“, are characterized by „extrovert“ behavior, though it has been noted that Romanticism also includes introvert traits. The former of the two groups indeed preferred a more „emotional“ stance with regard to political questions, in contrast to the „thinking“ („denkend“) approach of the latter group. The author cautions, however, that individual differences in character among the members of both groups clearly limit any generalization. Anton Štefánek, for example, was an atypical personality: his extrovert, empirical orientation regarding most of the sociological and political views was different from the strongly introvert foundations of his Weltanschauung, particularly his ethics. Moreover, he was surprisingly independent of the dictates of public opinion and expressed rather somber views on the intrinsic values of any political career.

Milan Hodža was perhaps the most typical representative of Slovak political realism. In almost every political situation he retained an acute awareness of social realities and pragmatic solutions of existing problems. Although at least partially contradicting the typological system of C. G. Jung, the friendship between Štefánek and Hodža remains a valid example of what Jung called the „symbiotic relationship“ between contrasting types.

MILAN HODŽA’S EFFORTS TO FEDERALIZE CENTRAL EUROPE

Michal Múdry-Šebík

The first impulses for Hodža’s federalist ideas came during the time of his studies at a German gymnasium in the Transylvanian town of Hermannstadt (Sibiu). It was there that he established lasting friendships with several fellow students of Rumanian, Serbian, and German nationality.