tible impartiality but also with downright distaste, not without inner reservations, even class resentment. He turns the required courtly attitude (Goethe calls „Tournure“ selfconscious dignity tempered by graciousness) into one of arrogance and cold indifference. These characteristics facilitate the identification of two portraits, one in the Wawel in Cracow and the other in the Residenz at Ansbach, as the work of Kupezky. The first depicts an unknown nobleman, the second Carl Wilhelm of Brandenburg-Ansbach, known as the „wild Markgrave“, before his accession. This last portrait, which was formerly believed to be a painting of the Margrave Alexander of Ansbach-Bayreuth by the court painter J.C. Sperling, is certainly one of Kupezky’s best works, remarkable for the strength of the psychological characterization and the subtle composition.

THE MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARIES OF SLOVAKIA

Karl Fischer

A history of astronomy in Slovakia must necessarily be based on the relevant manuscripts contained in Slovak libraries. The register prepared by the author shows that many manuscripts were lost to the libraries in 1918 and after the Second World War. Most of the manuscripts available today date from the 17th to 19th century.

The survey covers manuscripts in the following libraries:

University Library, Bratislava; Library of the Bratislava Chapter; Manuscript Department of the Slovakian National Library, Bratislava; Library of the Evangelical Lyceum, Bratislava; Bibliotheca Čaplovičiana Dolný Kubín; Library of the Evangelical Lyceum, Bratislava; Library of the Evangelical Lyceum, Eperjes; Library of the diocese of Nitra, and the National Library of Matice Slovenská.

THE BATTLE OF KÖNIGGRÄTZ AS A HISTORICAL TURNING POINT

Otto von Habsburg

The 19th century can well be called the age of the two dangerous „ersatz“ religions — nationalism and the class struggle — which largely came to take the place of the universal principle which holds that God is the centre of the universe. The Battle of Königgrätz not only led to the final eclipse of the Holy Roman Empire, but it also decided between two fundamental political concepts: the principle of nationality triumphed over the idea of the supra-national empire.
In the fifties of the last century federalistic ideas still played a considerable role in European politics. Königgrätz imposed the irrevocable decision that Central Europe in its new form would not follow the pattern of the Holy Roman Empire in a confederation of states stretching from the North Sea to the Balkans, but was to adopt the "kleindeutsch" concept of national states. This blocked the way to a federally united Europe for more than fifty years. With the "Little German" solution, that pattern of small national sovereign states was stabilized which was to be the origin of both World Wars of the 20th century.

On the other hand a development in favour of the wider idea of larger territorial units can be observed in history. We find here the principle of "universal monarchy" opposed to the principle of Empire. The concept of universal monarchy is based on a collective unit, which by reason of its superiority imposes its will upon others with the object of attaining unity and progress by centralism. The idea of the Empire, on the other hand, seeks to create larger territorial units, not by domination but on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity.

In the struggle for power in our own day it is significant that the two world powers tend towards universal monarchy. Between these two world powers is Europe, a Europe in which elements of the supra-national Empire predominate. This leads us to hope that by creating a PanEurope, Europe may attain primacy in the next age of humanity.

THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE SINCE 1866

Otto von Habsburg

The Battle of Königgrätz not only meant the end of the Holy Roman Empire, but it also destroyed the balance of power in Europe.

The areas of German settlement had no natural frontiers. For this reason the function of a central power fell to the German nation. The alliance between it and the Danube Empire was of vital importance for both. Without German support the Danube countries could never have withstood the various attacks from the east, whereas on the other hand the countries of the Danube area covered Germany's south-eastern flank. Through the alliance of the Austrian Empire with the German Confederation a truly Great Power existed in the heart of Europe before Königgrätz, at the same time a bridge between East and West. Austria's expulsion from the German Confederation by Prussia deprived the Danube Empire of western support at the very moment when signs of a fresh attack from the east were immanent.

For the Germans in the Danube area the Battle of Königgrätz was the prelude to tragedy. The triumph of nationalism in Germany through Prussia was followed by the rise of nationalism in Bohemia and the Carpathian countries, so that the German speaking population soon found themselves a