between a socialist planned economy and a capitalist market economy. This took place first and foremost at the newly founded Prognostic Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

With the political turnaround of November 1989, the road had been cleared for unbiased debate, in which Western-style, liberal thinking got the upper hand. One of the most important advocates of a radical turn to a market economy based on private ownership was Václav Klaus, who, as the first Minister of finance of the new ČSFR and later on as Prime minister of the Czech Republic, succeeded in having his concept adopted.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC IN THE FILES OF THE GERMAN TRUCE COMMISSION, 1919

Frank Hadler

Since German-Czech relations have received extensive and copiously documented descriptions, especially in German archives seemingly there are hardly any materials left which have hitherto escaped treatment. The „Enemy Situation East“ reports forming part of the files of the German Truce Commission of 1919, however, contribute in a specific way to a complete picture of what was known about the Czechoslovak First Republic in Berlin at the time of the Paris peace conference. The reports prepared for the “Grand General Staff” reflect the principal areas of interest of German military authorities as far as the Bohemian lands were concerned, namely: 1) strength and equipment of the Czechoslovak armed forces, possible troop concentrations at the German border and the probability of military action against German territory; 2) the interest in the Lusatian Sorbs as shown by Czechoslovakia; 3) the treatment by the Czechoslovak state of the Sudeten Germans, and, 4) the relationship between Czechs and Slovaks.

"TO LIVE IN TRUTH" - SOME THOUGHTS ON JAN PATOČKA'S LIFEWORK

Helga Blaschek-Hahn

Between 1987 and 1992, “Selected Works” by Jan Patocka were published in Vienna. This five-volume edition in German has prompted the author to draw a sketch of life and work of the Bohemian philosopher, whose studies in Germany in 1933/4 (Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger being prominent among his teachers) set the course for the phenomenological thrust of his philosophic work, as is clearly demonstrated by the two volumes of the Vienna edition which are devoted to his phenomenological essays. The titles of two of the remaining volumes - *Ketzerische Essais zur Philosophie der Geschichte* (Heretical Essays on Historical Philosophy) and *Schriften zur tschechischen Philosophie und Geschichte* (On Czech Philosophy and History) point to the all-important part history played, for Patocka, in the framework of phenomenology. History was, in his words, its most profound level. And just as philosophy for him never was merely idle theorizing — active engagement being what