

BETWEEN SELF-SUFFICIENCY, EMANCIPATION AND
DISCRIMINATION: THE SO-CALLED “NOSTRIFICATION”
POLICY IN POST-1918 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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For Czechoslovakia, which had been founded in the wake of World War I, one of its first priorities was to achieve full-scale separation from Austria. As far as the economy was concerned, the way to achieve this goal was the policy of “nostrification”. The present study evaluates the effectiveness of the nostrification measures. The author reaches the conclusion that while the new nation did emancipate itself on a legislative level and in the sphere of international politics economic nostrification achieved mixed results, to say the least. The concept of privileging the home econo-

my led to a multitude of individual relationships being established between state authorities and lobbyists, and this in turn distorted competition and caused the cost of running the state to rise. In the final count, the macroeconomic goals of nostrification could not be achieved.