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CHANGES AND CONTINUITIES IN THE ECONOMIES OF THE
NEWLY FORMED STATES AFTER 1918

Summary

On the basis of the data contained in her doctor's thesis, M. Rompartlova' here gives a synthetic outline of the economic changes in the Middle and South-Eastern Europe, caused by the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on one hand, and the creation of the new national states in that territory. By comparing the data on economic affairs and the organization of economy on the territory of the ex-Monarchy, Romortlova' arrives at the conclusion that in the first years after the war the economic development in the respective countries (Austria, Hungary, Chekoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia) was characterized by the endeavours to establish continuity with the pre-war economy, which suffered from market barriers that isolated the Monarchy from the rest of the world and a ballance between the industrial and agricultural ways of production. With the passage of time, however, essential changes occur in economic relationships between the newly created states, these changes being caused by the new political relationships and tendencies on the hand, and the growing economic opposition between the economically developed and the agrarian lands combined with the influences characteristic of economic-political consequences of directing heavy capital towards certain spheres and regions, on the other.