



CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES

of the
University of Minnesota

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

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NEW MULTIDISCIPLINARY YEARBOOK: *AUSTRIAN STUDIES*

Scholars interested in Austrian Studies have a new yearbook to consult. *Austrian Studies* examines the cultural traditions of the Habsburg Empire and the Austrian Republic. The editors, Edward Timms and Ritchie Robertson, plan to publish a broad range of articles and book reviews in English, thus making recent research accessible to a broadly based international readership.

The focus is on Austrian culture from 1750 to the present and treats literature in relation to psychology, philosophy, political theory, music, theater, and the visual arts. 'Austrian' includes the German-language culture of former areas of the Habsburg Empire, such as Prague and the Bukovina, as well as the work of people of Austrian origin living abroad. The editors also include articles on Austrian interactions with other linguistic and ethnic groups (for example the Jewish communities of Austria-Hungary).

Literary critics and cultural historians will find *Austrian Studies* a useful forum for their work. The editors believe that literary texts and intellectual theories need to be securely situated in their historic context if they are to reveal their true significance. Future issues of the journal will include an extended range of contextual investigations; the emphasis in the first edition is on literary studies.

The editors are both well-known proponents of this multi-disciplinary approach. Edward Timms (University of Cambridge) is author of *Karl Kraus: Apocalyptic Satirist--Culture and Catastrophe in Habsburg Vienna*. Ritchie Robertson (University of Oxford) is author of *Kafka: Judaism, Politics and*

Literature. Other members of the thirteen member editorial board include: R.J.W. Evans, Sander L. Gilman, and Robert Wistrich.

The first volume, which runs to 240 pages, focuses on "Vienna 1900: From Altenberg to Wittgenstein." The articles mirror the kind of multidisciplinary scope which the editors want: "Feminism as a Vocation"; "Karl Kraus's Oscar Wilde"; "Between Modernism and Postmodernism: The Viennese Identity Crisis"; "Peter Altenberg's Fabricated Photographs." Several other articles, review articles, reviews, and obituaries complete the volume.

The spring 1991 edition of *Austrian Studies* will focus on "Enlightenment and After." The contents include articles on Viennese cultural life, masonic song and the development of the *Kunstlied*, Gottlieb Leon, Joseph Rohrer and popular enlightenment, the Utopian novel *Dyena-Sore* by Wilhelm Friedrich von Meyern, the Austrian reception of the French Revolution, and the Josephinist legacy and 1848. Review articles discuss recent studies of Mozart, studies of Viennese Jews and the current Nestroy research.

Send books for review to Ritchie Robertson, St. John's College, Oxford OX1 3JP, England. Send manuscripts for articles to Edward Timms, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge CB2 1TA, England. *Austrian Studies* is currently available from Edinburgh University Press, 22 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LF. Columbia University Press will distribute it in the United States beginning spring 1991.

FROM THE EDITORS

You may notice that this Newsletter is a bit longer than previous issues. We extend a special thank you to our correspondents, who sent in so much information that it warranted a few extra pages.

Another change is the addition of an opinion page, for which we welcome letters on topics relating to Austrian Studies. A change that you may not notice is our new Associate Editor, Dan Pinkerton.

Please note (and fill out) the questionnaire on page 15. That will help keep us informed about the who's, what's, and where's of Austrian Studies, and to know whom to ask for an article or review.

We already have some plans for the next edition of the *Newsletter*, including a report about a new feminist journal in Austria, but as always, we welcome your information and your thoughts. The deadline for material for the Spring issue of *Austrian Studies Newsletter* is:

15 February 1990.

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NEWS FROM THE CENTER

LETTER FROM DAVID GOOD

The Center was abuzz with activity and excitement this fall, but the big event for me was a two week trip to Austria. My purpose was to share ideas with scholars and public officials about how best to promote Austrian studies in North America. I was gratified by the enthusiasm of my Austrian colleagues and by their commitment to help the Center fulfill its mission. The meetings deepened the partnership between the University of Minnesota and the University of Graz, laid the groundwork for a greater institutional presence for the Center in Vienna, and led to several new projects that will strengthen Minnesota's role as an international research center in Austrian studies.

Beyond these more obvious benefits, it was exciting to experience first hand the historic changes unfolding in the heart of Europe. I was energized by the commingling of different languages and dress on the streets as Vienna once again takes on its historic role as an important channel in the international flow of ideas, people, and trade. The future may be uncertain, but for those of us in Austrian studies, it promises to be an intellectual feast!

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ACI PRIZE WINNERS 1990

The German Studies Association Meeting in Buffalo was the setting for the annual Austrian Cultural Institute prizes for the best book and dissertation in Austrian Studies. The \$1000 prizes, conferred by the Center for Austrian Studies in conjunction with the ACI, went to John Komlos for his work, *Nutrition and Economic Development in the Eighteenth-Century Habsburg Monarchy: An Anthropometric History*, and to William Bowman for his dissertation, "Priest, Parish, and Religious Practice: A Social History of Catholicism in the Archdiocese of Vienna, 1800-1870."

For Komlos, an Associate Professor of History and Economics at the University of Pittsburgh, this is the fifth book on a Habsburg topic. The anthropometric history shows how a food shortage in the eighteenth century in the Habsburg lands led to governmental reforms. These reforms paved the way for the beginning of the industrial revolution in Austria. Thus Komlos presents a Malthusian model of economic growth based on the relationship of population to food availability, and argues that his "Austrian model" applies elsewhere in Europe.

Bowman's dissertation examines the Archdiocese of Vienna from 1800-1870, uncovering the roots of separation between church and state. In particular, his study of priests demonstrates that their social and economic relations to parishioners undermined their influence in the community, and furthermore, that their training was insufficient to prepare them for work with both urban and rural, industrial and artisanal groups. The Concordat of 1855, meant to buttress Catholic authority, instead united the opposition to the Catholic order.

Komlos holds doctorates in Economics and History from the University of Chicago. He is a regular contributor to such journals as the *Journal of Economic History*, *Economic History Review*, and *Historical Methods*. Bowman completed his dissertation at Johns Hopkins and is now teaching at Texas Christian University.

FRIENDS OF THE CENTER

Irma Wachtler, President

Friends of the Austrian Center is the volunteer organization which supports and assists the endeavors of the Center for Austrian Studies. It serves as a liaison between the Center and various community organizations. As a link to the public sector the "Friends" has always been guided by the Center's mandate: to encourage Austrian Studies in academia and to collaborate with people in the community in activities which lead to closer associations between the people of Austria and those of the United States.

The Friends' annual fall lecture series offered in cooperation with the University's Continuing Education and Extension Division and the Volksfest Association of Minnesota is held at the Volksfest Kulturhaus in St. Paul. Topics range from Austria's multinational history and culture to its influence upon current events.

For the Center's Kann Memorial Lectures and symposia every spring the Friends arranges special dinners, receptions, or coffee hours. It has done the same for various visiting dignitaries, performers, or composers presented at Orchestra Hall. It has also participated in Sommerfest through the Kaffee Konzert Fashion Shows.

It has organized art exhibitions at both Landmark Center and Temple Israel. It assisted in launching the St. Paul Civic Symphony's traditional New Year's Eve Viennese Ball at Landmark Center, and (with the Minneapolis Chamber Symphony) sponsored a Kurkonzert/Viennese Buffet/ Waltz event at the First Trust Center. The Friends, in cooperation with the other groups, arranged celebrations of the fifth and tenth anniversaries of the Center. Other collaborative ventures have included those with North Star Opera tours to Washington D.C., New York, and Europe (including Austria); with the College of St. Catherine; the Twin Cities Opera Guild; the University Film Society; the Voices of Vienna; etc.

Anyone interested in joining the ranks of the Friends is cordially invited. Contact Irma Wachtler: (612) 698-5386.

ORTMAYR PRESENTS DATA TO SOCIAL HISTORY GROUP

Norbert Ortmayr lectured at the University of Minnesota 5 December 1990 on "Marriage and Family in the European Alps. A Cross-Alpine Comparison." His presentation, sponsored by the Department of History and the Center for Austrian Studies, was part of the Social History Workshop lecture series.

Ortmayr, of the University of Salzburg, developed a model of alpine family patterns drawing on data from France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. While the entire region was characterized by high age at marriage in the nineteenth century, he distinguished between eastern and western alpine family patterns. He attributed the differences to a number of factors, among them: ecological variation, economic activities, inheritance patterns, and legal measures.

Shifting to a specifically Austrian example, Ortmayr differentiated between two types of family patterns. For Vorarlberg and western Tirol he demonstrated the importance of social and familial control in maintaining low illegitimacy rates despite late marriage. This contrasted sharply with high illegitimacy rates in the alpine provinces to the east where young people often worked in the homes of others as servants.

Ortmayr is currently working on a new project on upland regions of Latin America. During the current academic year he is on a Schrödinger Fellowship to do research in Guatemala. Next year he will extend this to Costa Rica and El Salvador. The nexus of his research is the influence of coffee production on these areas, especially how different types of social and political patterns emerged from these three monocultural settings. Eventually Ortmayr wants to pursue the links of coffee production and coffee consumption, linking Guatemala with its primary coffee import partner, Germany.

Ortmayr chose this research project as an example of the interconnectedness of the world, how the spread of coffee drinking to the working class in Europe had an impact on people's lives in Latin America and vice versa. Research and teaching in Europe tends to ignore other parts of the world, he said. Showing the connections helps us to understand that even relatively "homogeneous" areas have roots in multiculturalism, and that we are, after all, one world.

SEMINAR SERIES ATTRACTS VARIETY OF SCHOLARS

Two speakers kicked off the new research seminar program at the Center this fall. First, Michael Cherlin, Professor of Music at the University of Minnesota spoke on "Schönberg and Freud's 'Das Unheimliche'." Second, Helmut Konrad, Professor of History at Karl-Franzens University in Graz, lectured on "Support for the Corporate State and National Socialism in the Socially Weaker Groups, 1934-1938."

Cherlin noted that scholars disagree on whether one can apply tonal models to the music of Arnold Schönberg. While some characterize later works by the composer as "extended tonality," other see 1907 as the crucial turning point, after which Schönberg's works require a new method of description for their tonal qualities. Cherlin advanced another approach: showing the conflict between modes of musical understanding which exist in Schönberg's twelve-tone music. Cherlin then drew on Sigmund Freud's paper "Das Unheimliche," to help explain this conflict.

Konrad examined the "socially weaker groups"--industrial workers, smallholders, and both rural and urban unemployed--in order to explain some of the appeal of National Socialism in Austria in the 1930s. He delineated the three "camps" of society in Austria prior to the Nazi takeover, and examined their bases of support. Konrad also spoke informally about the current political situation in Austria (see interview p. 3 and letter to the editor p. 13).

The seminar series continues in 1991. The first speaker will be Anton Pelinka, 17 January, on "Social Partnership in Austria: A Farewell to the 'Island of the Blessed'?" Pelinka is currently the Schumpeter Fellow at Harvard's Gunzberg Center for European Studies (see article p. 7). On 7 February Donald G. Daviau, editor of *Modern Austrian Literature*, will speak on "The Major Myths of Turn-of-the-Century Austrian Literature." The next seminar, 19 February, will deal with "The Cult of Anniversaries as a Vehicle for Austrian National Identity since 1980." William Johnston, professor of History at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, will base his talk on a selection from of his recent work *Celebrations: The Cult of Anniversaries in Europe and the United States Today*.

MINNESOTA CALENDAR

17 January - Research seminar, Anton Pelinka, "Social Partnership in Austria: A Farewell to the 'Island of the Blessed'?"

7 February - Research seminar, Donald G. Daviau, "The Major Myths of Turn of the Century Austrian Literature."

15 February - Deadline for applications for MN tuition scholarships to the Salzburg Summer School.

15 February - Deadline for material for *Austrian Studies Newsletter*.

19 February - Research seminar, William Johnston, "The Cult of Anniversaries as a Vehicle for Austrian National Identity since 1980."

28 February - Deadline for applications for U of MN graduate assistantship in Vienna.

9 March - Deadline for U of MN/Center dissertation fellowship applications.

18-21 April - Symposium, "Women in Austria: Comparative Perspectives on Culture, Political Economy and Society."

PROFESSOR FROM GRAZ AT MINNESOTA THIS SPRING

Professor Ulrike Leopold-Wildburger of Karl-Franzens University of Graz will teach in the University of Minnesota's Department of Economics this spring. Leopold-Wildburger is a specialist in game theory, but has also written on economic models more generally. At Minnesota she will teach two courses, one of which will be on game theory.

Before joining the Institute for Statistics, Economics, and Operations Research at Karl-Franzens University, Leopold-Wildburger taught at the University of Zürich and the University of Klagenfurt, and worked at the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute. She also spent a year at the University of Swansea in Britain and a semester at the University of Oslo.

Leopold-Wildburger has published four monographs, most recently *Österreich am Weg nach Europa: Modelle, Stichproben, Methoden*. She has contributed chapters to several works in English on games theory and has published a spate of articles and reviews.

PROFESSOR HELMUT KONRAD PRESENTS LECTURE AND GIVES INTERVIEW AT THE CENTER

Recently, Professor Helmut Konrad came to the Center for Austrian Studies to deliver a seminar concerned with voter support for the National Socialists (Nazis) and the then-illegal Socialist Party between 1934 and 1938. This led to a lively discussion both of Austria's past and its recent elections (in which the Socialists maintained their relative share while the extreme right-wing Freedom Party gained a substantially larger percentage of the vote -- see p. 13). After the discussion, ASN asked Prof. Konrad about his past and present, as well as Austria's.

Austrian Studies Newsletter: How did you become interested in your field of study? Did your family background play a role?

Konrad: My grandparents were fairly typical of the rural Austrian lower class and working class. My grandmother was a servant on a very small farm in Carinthia. My father was her illegitimate son. Only a few farm laborers and servants ever married at that time; there was a single room for all the workers of each sex. Workers could never save the money to buy their own hut on very meager earnings. In addition, there was a great stigma attached to illegitimate children. My father was for several years unable to attend school and had to go to work as a farm laborer at a very early age.

My maternal grandfather was a Styrian coal miner and an ardent Socialist. He was unemployed during the four years that my paper covers because he refused to denounce his political beliefs. When the Germans took over in 1938, Berlin sent a delegation to the Socialist miners and gave them tickets to tour Germany and see National Socialism at work. The Nazis called it a "no-risk" trial, saying that they respected the integrity of these miners and would guarantee them a job regardless of their political affiliation. My grandfather did go on the carefully-prepared tour, but he still could not bring himself to desert Socialism. Many of his friends did, however; this weakened his will to a certain extent, and he did not join any resistance movement. In fact, he allowed my mother to attend BDM (*Bund Deutscher Mädel*, Nazi girls' movement) functions, go to the camps, sing the songs. . . have the only vacations she had ever had up till then.

ASN: How important was racism in Austria in the 1930's? Is it still a factor in Austrian politics?

Konrad: There was, and is, a large percentage of Austrians who both fear and resent Jews and Slavs. During the 1930's, they allowed the crowning achievement of Western European Jewish civilization -- the Jews of Vienna -- to be destroyed in the Nazi death camps. And there was always resentment toward the Slavs, even in Habsburg Austria. Now, all over Eastern Europe (I am thinking of Poland and Hungary in particular) anti-Semitism is growing. There are almost no Jews, but some people can still be swayed by anti-Semitic rhetoric. Graz, for several reasons, is a center of Austrian anti-Semitism despite the fact that only a few Jews remain there! As for the Slavs, conservative Austrians were afraid that the Slovenian guest workers would "bring communism into our country!" Slovenia is no longer a communist state. . . but the fear and resentment of Slovenes runs high, especially in rural Austria.

ASN: You are presently researching in America. Why? And what does your current research concern?

Konrad: My project concerns the reconstruction of democracy within the labor movement in Europe. I hope to collect enough material to write a series of articles, some of which will deal with Austria. I am at Cornell because it has a wonderful library and archival material including Marshall plan records and AFL-CIO records. You may not realize it, but the U.S. sent representatives from the AFL to counter the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. In many countries--France and Czechoslovakia in particular--communism had a very strong following, and the U.S. government was worried.

Of course, communism never really had a chance in Austria; the communists never received more than 5% of the vote. It's interesting to note that in all the states that were taken over after World War II, there was a significant pro-communist minority--30% or more--that enabled Stalinists to move in and destroy their opposition. You just can't take over a country that only has 5% of the population supporting communism.

Another reason--quite outside from scholarship--that I have taken these six months in Cornell is to spend more time with my family. I have hardly any teaching responsibilities; I can spend six or seven hours in the library and still be home when my son arrives from school. We live five minutes from a waterfall and five minutes from the library. Graz is home, and Austria is where my roots are; but upstate New York [where Cornell is located] is quite beautiful, the people are gracious and the University has amenities that include day school where English as a second language is taught. We all thought that six months would seem like a long time to be away from home, but we are enjoying America so much that we wish we could stay until June!

ACCOLADES FOR BARBARA

Anyone who has had much contact with the Austrian Studies Center in the last eleven years knows Barbara Krauss-Christensen, and those who have extensive contact with the Center know that her outstanding efforts as executive secretary and managing editor of the *Austrian History Yearbook* are at the core of operations. This fall the University of Minnesota recognized her expertise and her work above and beyond the call of duty with a College of Liberal Arts (CLA) Distinguished Service Award.

The award, which the University confers annually, includes a monetary component, a citation, and a reception. Department chairs, program directors, and other supervisors may nominate their office staff for such awards, specifying why this person deserves recognition. In Krauss-Christensen's case the list includes helping reorganize *Austrian History Yearbook*, assisting in organizing the spring symposium, implementing several new programs, and coordinating budgets, staff, and schedules.

Born in Germany, Krauss-Christensen spent her youth in England, and later moved to the United States. She pursued advanced graduate work in German at the University of Minnesota before taking her current job at the Center. During the past decade she has served under four directors, providing much-needed continuity in a period of flux. We all extend a special thanks to Krauss-Christensen for her work.

SPRING SYMPOSIUM ON WOMEN IN AUSTRIA

OPENING SESSION:

Welcome: David F. Good, Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota

Keynote speaker: Alice Kessler-Harris, Women's Studies and History, Rutgers

Session I: WOMEN, EDUCATION AND CAREER

Chair: Barbara Laslett, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota

James Albisetti, Department of History, University of Kentucky, "Female Education in Germany, Switzerland and German-Speaking Austria: 1866-1914"

Gertraud Diem-Wille, Institute for Continuing Education, University of Klagenfurt, "Femininity and Professional Careers: A Psychoanalytic Study of Gender Identity Among Austrian Women in Top Management and the Professoriate"

Waltraud Heindl, Austrian East and Southeast Europe Institute, "Education a Way to Emancipation? Historical Perspectives on Women at the University of Vienna"

Commentator: Harriet Freidenreich, Department of History, Temple University

Session II: WOMEN AND THE LABOR MARKET

Chair: Richard L. Rudolph, Department of History, University of Minnesota

Erna Appelt, Institute of Political Science, University of Innsbruck, "The Gendering of the Service Sector: Integration of Women in the Austrian Service Sector at the End of the 19th Century"

Gudrun Biffl, Austrian Institute of Economic Research, Vienna, "Women in Austria: Their Work in the Labor Market and in the Household"

Kathleen Canning, Department of History, University of Michigan, (To Be Announced)

Commentator: Elizabeth Faue, Department of History, Wayne State University

Session III: WOMEN AND THE STATE

Chair: Mary Louise Fellows, School of Law, University of Minnesota

Birgitta Zaar, Commission for Austrian History, Austrian Academy of Arts and Sciences, "Women in Austrian Politics, 1890-1934: Goals and Visions"

Gerda Neyer, Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, "Institutional and Structural Barriers to Women's Participation in the Austrian Political System"

Jane Jenson, Department of Political Science, Carlton University (To Be Announced)

Commentator: Margarete Grandner, Institute of History, University of Vienna

Session IV: CULTURE AND GENDER DIFFERENCES

Chair: Arlene Teraoka, Department of German, University of Minnesota

Ruth Wodak, Institute of Linguistics, University of Vienna, "Gender in Language and Life: Public and Private Discourse in Austria"

Brigitte Mazohl-Wallnig, Institute of History, University of Salzburg, "Bourgeois Women's Culture in Nineteenth Century Austria"

Elisabeth List, Institute of Philosophy, Karl-Franzens University-Graz, "Science, Gender and the Paradox of Rationalization: A Feminist Perspective"

Commentator: Ruth-Ellen Joeres, Department of German, University of Minnesota

Session V: RECONSTRUCTING GENDER IMAGES

Chair: Mary Jo Maynes, Department of History, University of Minnesota

Irene Bandhauer-Schöffmann/Ela Hornung, Institute of History, University of Vienna, "War and Gender Identity: The Experience of Austrian Women, 1945-1950"

Monika Bernold/Christina Hämmerle, Institute of History, University of Vienna, "Shaping Gender Identity: Autobiographical Writings of Women and Men in Austria in the 19th and 20th Centuries"

Pieter Judson, Department of History, Pitzer College, "The Gendered Politics of German Nationalism in fin-de-siècle Austria"

Commentator: Marsha Rozenblitt, Department of History, University of Maryland

Session VI: WOMEN AND SEXUALITY

Chair: Naomi Scheman, Women's Studies Program, University of Minnesota

Marie-Louise Angerer, International Institute for Communication and Cultural Development, Vienna, "Shifts in Discourse on Female Sexuality in Nineteenth Century Austria"

Karin Jušek, Department of History, University of Groningen-Netherlands, "Searching for a New Moral Standard: Efforts by Feminists to Improve Gender Relations in fin-de-siècle Austria"

Klaus Zeyringer, Institute of Modern Languages, Catholic University-France, "Austrian Literature for and about Women in the 1980's"

Commentator: Judith Kegan Gardiner, Department of English, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

Final Session: PANEL DISCUSSION

Moderator: Helga Leitner, Department of Geography, University of Minnesota

Grete Klingenstein, Institute of History, Karl-Franzens University-Graz

Fritz Fellner, Institute of History, University of Salzburg

Sara Evans, Department of History, Center for Advanced Feminist Studies, University of Minnesota

Conference Notes

The topic for the Spring 1991 symposium at the Center for Austrian Studies is "Women In Austria: Comparative Perspectives on Culture, Political Economy and Society." It will be held 18-21 April 1991 at the University of Minnesota. It is organized by the Center and co-sponsored by the University's Center for Advanced Feminist Studies.

The symposium is strongly comparative, cross-disciplinary and international in character, dealing with issues that transcend the relatively narrow boundaries of the Republic of Austria. It demonstrates that Austria's cosmopolitan past and current international position make the country a useful focal point for studying important contemporary issues.

We designed the symposium for an audience of scholars in the humanities and social sciences sharing a common interest in women's issues. Specialists in this area will recognize the value of a comparative and historical approach to the issues that will be discussed. In particular, North Americans will gain important insights from the Austrian experience; Austrians, in turn, will benefit from discussions with leading North American scholars. Our plan is to publish selected papers as an edited volume.

The symposium, as is our custom, is open to the public. We feel that it will appeal to a broad spectrum of nonspecialists who take an interest in women in history and society. In addition to the scholarly agenda, we are leaving ample time for socializing and special events, e.g. museum visits, a city tour, the symphony or theater. For information contact the Center for Austrian Studies, 712 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

NEW CHAIR AT LEIDEN ON CENTRAL EUROPE

Since 1 May 1990 Leiden University (Netherlands) has a chair in Central European Studies, with special emphasis on Austria. It was founded by the Austrian-Dutch Society with the support of the Austrian government, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and the Leiden Faculteit der Letteren. The first incumbent is Professor Nicolette Mout, a historian whose research interests are mainly in cultural and intellectual history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the accent on two countries: Bohemia and the Netherlands. She will not, however, limit her teaching to the early modern period. For example, she offers a course under the title "Central Europe and Liberty," covering the history of movements towards cultural liberty and independence in the lands of the Habsburg Monarchy from the sixteenth century to the present.

The Austrian government has committed itself to sending a Visiting Professor to Leiden each year in order to teach for one or two semesters. These Visiting Professors will come from different disciplines in the fine arts, social and political sciences. Because most students at Leiden know German, the professor may teach in this language.

The Leiden chair is unique in the Netherlands, where until now academics have not paid much attention to Austrian Studies. The organizers hope that this program will attract students from different disciplines and other universities. Because the Netherlands is a small country, students can attend courses at universities other than their own.

Due to recent events in Central Europe students are keenly interested in learning more about this area and have even been organizing excursions to Budapest and Prague under the aegis of the new chair. Leiden already offers courses in all the languages spoken in the Habsburg Monarchy except Hungarian, and possesses a fine University Library which supports research undertaken in connection with the new chair.

CONFERENCE CONSIDERS *NOVA EVROPA*

Drago Rokсандić

The Institute of Croatian History, part of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Zagreb, organized a conference 25-26 October 1990 on the interwar Zagreb magazine *Nova Evropa* (1920-1941). During the course of thirty presentations and rich discussions, the conference participants examined the magazine from a variety of viewpoints, including Croatia-Serbian interculturalism.

Zagreb's *Nova Evropa* originally took its model from the London magazine *New Europe*, but while *New Europe* was short lived, the Zagreb magazine continued publication for twenty years, a rare accomplishment for a periodical in Yugoslavia. In content, *Nova Evropa* was anything but a reflection of the London periodical. The intellectual elite comprising its nucleus were perpetually occupied with the question of how to integrate the civilization and culture of the newly formed Yugoslav state on the basis of modern European values. The circle around *Nova Evropa* consisted principally of followers of T.G. Masaryk, persons dedicated to the ideal of evolutionary social progress.

Several of the meeting participants (Zorica Stipetić, Mira Bogdanović, Silva Mežnarić, Branka Prpa-Jovanović) attempted to reconstruct the liberalism of *Nova Evropa* by using the concept of the modernization of society. In particular they discussed this concept in relation to the question of how to assure the transformation from an agrarian socio-economic structure into an industrial one and a rural environment into an urban one under Yugoslav conditions. This was also important outside Yugoslavia because the magazine's authors were simultaneously Yugoslav integralists and determined opponents of the centralism essentially inspired by Serbian hegemony. Their Yugoslav identity was decisively opposed to the concept of Yugoslavia as an extension of Serbia, but at the same time there was a constant aspiration towards a historical synthesis of the most

creative values in the Yugoslav territory, regardless of their origins.

Concerning public law, *Nova Evropa* very quickly became an advocate of broader autonomy, and thus the federalization of Yugoslavia, as evidenced in articles by Ljubo Boban, Božidar Jakšić, Dušan Popov, and Dušan Nećak. *Nova Evropa* continually placed questions of public law in a developmental perspective, seeking national relationships as models which would promote the development of Yugoslavia and its integration into the European and international economy.

Nova Evropa dealt with all types of questions from banking, workers' legislation, the democratization of education, to Danish experiences in development, village democratization, or culture in Yugoslavia and around the world. The magazine is proof that within the Zagreb milieu, a group of intellectuals were seeking a humanistic, liberal basis for national-utopian convictions.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR HABSBURG STUDIES NEWS

Atsushi Otsuru

The fourth annual meeting of our association was held in Obihiro City, Hokkaido, in late July. The presentations covered a variety of topics, including the following: Masanori Sato analyzed the structural characteristics of the industrialization of the Habsburg Empire as a multi-regional state. Akira Taguchi dealt with the fin-de-siècle Vienna under the mayorship of Karl Lueger, making a comparison with other European cities regarding communal socialism. Yukino Sato, on returning from Prague, made a report on the recent political developments in Czechoslovakia and their effects on historical studies in Charles University.

Preceding the meeting, we made a tour of the Historical Museum of the Japan Beet-Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. As the climate of Hokkaido resembles that of the Habsburg lands, we can easily imagine the development of the industry processing the local agricultural products there.

PROF. ANTON PELINKA SCHUMPETER FELLOW

This year's Schumpeter Fellow at Harvard's Gunzberg Center for European Studies is Prof. Anton Pelinka. Pelinka is one of Austria's leading political scientists. His current research focuses on modern European democracies, and centers around the question of whether it is possible to set up a model of development for new democracies, particularly for smaller countries. Pelinka uses the Austrian example extensively, trying to determine if there is an advantage to being small. For example, he examines the consociational democracy style by which there is more cooperation than competition between the most important interest groups and political parties. This involves charting the unwritten rules of politics which allow for compromise between such groups.

Pelinka's speaking schedule as Schumpeter Fellow began at Harvard with an analysis of the Austrian elections in October. In the coming months he will be at various locations around the country. His schedule for early 1991 along with tentative presentation titles is: 17 January, Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota, "Social Partnership in Austria: A Farewell to the 'Island of the Blessed'"; 6 March, Department of Political Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Blacksburg), "The Future of Neutrality"; 8 March, Department of History, University of Central Florida (Orlando), "European Integration and German Unification: An Austrian Perspective"; week of 11-15 March, Department of History, University of California at Los Angeles, "German Unification and its Impact on Austria"; 18 March, Independent Lecture Series, Plymouth State College (New Hampshire), "The Ethics of Neutrality". In addition Pelinka will be speaking at the Center for European Studies at Stanford, and at several locations in Colorado during April.

Those interested in Pelinka's work may want to consult his article "The Politics of Neutrality" in the Fall 1990 special issue (Austria: Standort '90) of *German Politics and Society*. Or they may contact him at the Minda de Gunzberg Center for European Studies, Harvard University, 27 Kirkland Street at Cabot Way, Cambridge, MA 02138.

REPORT FROM ALPBACH

It is difficult to describe Alpbach to someone who has not attended the summer seminar organized by the Austrian College. I first heard about the Alpbach European Forum from a Dutch student in Amsterdam, a young man who raved about it as the most stimulating intellectual experience he had ever had. A few inquiries led to a fellowship, courtesy of the American Alpbach Foundation, and I joined the gathering in this alpine village in the Tirol last August. From the post-card perfect setting to the many politicians and business leaders present, the Forum engendered awe. However when the work groups met, students as well as cabinet ministers shared their views on various topics. I took part in a work group examining possibilities for internationalizing universities as well as attending plenary sessions and cultural events.

The work group discussed everything from the impending ERASMUS program which will allow students in EEC countries to change to other universities within the community more easily, to plans for a "Mitteleuropa" University with one base in Vienna, to curricular changes which can promote a more international perspective on the world. Whether in sessions on what the business world wants from the university or what the university should provide for society, our discussions were stimulating (not to mention contentious at times). We could not adequately cover our topic in the week of meetings, but the group agreed to continue the dialogue.

Some of my most memorable experiences from Alpbach, however, were not in the official sessions, but in the discussions hiking or sitting in a café. The mixture of people and the variety of programs which run concurrently mean that you may share a table (as I did) with a medical ethicist engaged in a discussion on the philosophical basis for the right to die, or with a linguist trying to design a computer program which will handle all known languages, or with several business people debating whether membership in the EEC will help or harm their companies. Alpbach is alive with the mixture of nationalities and languages represented, at least for a few weeks in August.

Perhaps my best means of giving something back to Alpbach is to let others know of its existence. SMS

THE AMERICAN ALPBACH FOUNDATION

The American Alpbach Foundation is a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing awareness of Alpbach in the United States and to raising funds and distributing scholarships to American students who wish to attend. Marsha Ard, president of the organization, described the Alpbach European Forum as a major intellectual gathering.

For the past 45 years the Austrian College has organized this conference, now in the form of a two-week meeting in August. The former participant list includes such names as Theodor Adorno, Ernst Bloch, Karl Popper, Bruno Kreisky, and W.H. Auden. The number of annual participants has grown to around 1000 in recent years. While there are generally a number of Americans in the group, there are few American students.

The official languages of the Forum have changed somewhat mattering on the participants, but recently German, English, and Italian are common. The work group leaders decide on the language/s for the groups and post them in the programs; Alpbach provides simultaneous translations for general sessions into all the official languages. In any case a knowledge of German is helpful though not required.

The program for 1991 is fairly typical. As always, there is a general theme: "Zeitenwende: Visionen und Wirklichkeit." Under this rubric there are a variety of work groups, with topical foci from banking to law to psychology to history. Besides the work groups there are a number of "portraits" of individuals, and discussions on political and cultural issues: European unification, reform in the European Community, the vision of a new Europe, and the role of authors in politics. Finally, there are other general topical discussions on themes such as nationalism and regionalism in Europe or the Islamic challenge.

The variety of work groups mean that Alpbach is a conference on a competitive basis. Participants are free to choose which group to attend, and there are always a number of persons who move from one to another, the so-called "butterflies." For further information on Alpbach or the American Alpbach Foundation contact Marsha Ard, 3524 Bryn Mawr, Dallas TX 75225 (214) 692-1421.

AUSTRIANISTS AT THE GSA

The 1990 convention of the German Studies Association coincided with the official unification of Germany. The historic event, of course, dominated much of the conversation in the halls and over meals, but the convention was still marked by a strong Austrian presence.

Four sessions dealt specifically with Austria or the former Habsburg lands—"German Interests in the Austro-Hungarian territories" with papers by Carvel de Bussy, Alfred Obernberger, and Carl Steiner; "Austrian Neutrality in 1955" with papers by Günther Bischof, Rolf Steininger, and Josef Leidenfrost; "Codification and its Impact in Eighteenth-Century Austria" with papers by Christine Mueller, Miriam Levy, and Barry Barlow; and "Austrian Literature" with papers by Bernhardt Blumenthal, Istvan Varkonyi, and Joseph G. McVeigh. In addition, Austrian papers were presented in other sessions by Michael Burri, Bruce Pauley, and Philip Adler.

On Friday evening, the Austrian Cultural Institute and the Center for Austrian Studies hosted a reception for Austrianists and for scholars in other branches of German studies who have Austrian-related interests. Ernst Aichinger, the Deputy Director of the Austrian Cultural Institute, and David Good were on hand to welcome over eighty scholars. The event was hugely successful and we hope it can become an annual affair.

Congratulations to our two prize-winning scholars in Austrian studies: John Komlos and William Bowman (see story on p. 2). Scholars are grateful to the Austrian Cultural Institute and its director Wolfgang Waldner for funding these important prizes. The Center for Austrian Studies coordinated the judging by two panels of experts and David Good made the formal presentation to the winners at the Saturday evening banquet. Both the Cultural Institute and the Center wish to thank the German Studies Association for providing the banquet as a forum for announcing the awards.

The Center for Austrian Studies looks forward to the GSA convention in fall 1992. Lying on the Mississippi and in the heart of the "Germanic" Upper Midwest, the University of Minnesota offers an ideal setting for a national convention of scholars in German studies.



Dudi (1914), etching by Carl A. Reichel. From the Secessionist Exhibit, courtesy of SITES.

RANKI BOOK PRIZE

The Economic History Association will award a book prize in European economic history in honor of György Ránki in 1992. An EHA committee will make the decision on this biennial "Ranki Prize." Books published in English during the two previous calendar years in the field of European economic history are eligible for consideration. The committee will consider works published in 1990 and 1991 for the inaugural prize. Contact James Riley, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 for additional information.

SECESSIONIST EXHIBIT

"Secessionism and Austrian Graphic Arts (1900-1920)" continues to tour the U.S. under the aegis of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES). From 8 December to 3 February it will be at the Muskegon Museum of Art in Muskegon, MI. From 18 May to 14 July it will be at the Memphis Brooks Museum of Art in Memphis, TN; and from 31 August to 27 October at St. Johns College Art Gallery, Annapolis, MD. The exhibition, 77 works by artists such as Klimt, Kokoschka, and Schiele, is from the Neue Galerie der Stadt, Linz.

THE LEGACY OF JEWISH VIENNA IN THE EIGHTIES

Dagmar C. G. Lorenz

Until 1938 Vienna had about 200,000 Jewish inhabitants, 20 synagogues, 100 prayer houses, a rabbinical seminary, a Jewish school of education, Bible and Talmud schools, Jewish museums, a Jewish daily and 20 weekly and monthly papers. The *Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien* was among the largest and most heterogeneous worldwide. Approximately 5,000 Viennese Jews survived the Holocaust. Only one synagogue in the Seitenstettengasse remained. Services resumed in 1945 and the Vienna community formed as a provisorium, a stepping stone toward Alia or emigration. The rededication of the *Stadttempel* in 1988, the opening of Orthodox and Sephardic prayer rooms, kosher restaurants and hotels, publications such as *Heruh*, a community center, and a museum attest to the continuity of Jewish life in Vienna. The majority of Jews who remained in Vienna after the Holocaust were Eastern European displaced persons. In recent years Russian immigrants have made Vienna their home.

Before the *Anschluss*, assimilated middle class authors and artists played a leading role in Vienna public life and set the intellectual and aesthetic trends of the time. Many members of this avant garde of Jewish descent had abandoned their faith or were indifferent to it, but continued to be perceived as Jews, for instance Gustav Mahler. Names such as Schnitzler, Freud, Altenberg, Schönberg, Kreisler, Johann Strauß, Reinhardt, Kraus, Zweig, Bettauer, Soyfer, Canetti, Vicki Baum, Roth, Broch, and Hofmannsthal are considered prototypes of Viennese, and, in particular, Jewish Viennese creativity. The literary coffee house, modern journalism, satire, psychoanalysis, Austro-Marxism, and Twelve Tone Music are associated with Viennese Jewish intellectuals.

Reviving this tradition after 1945 was impossible. The Nazis had nearly succeeded in destroying European Jewry. In Vienna persecution, expropriation, and deportation had met with widespread popular support. Holocaust writers of Jewish background, Celan, Aichinger, Lind, and Fried, whose roots were in Vienna, found the West German public more receptive and published there. Rather than moving back to Vienna, they became frequent guests as did a number of exiles who, like Canetti, Améry, and Egon Schwarz, were honored by Austrian institu-

tions but kept their permanent residences abroad. Hilde Spiel tried to return, but, for external and personal reasons, resorted to a kind of commuter existence.

In the circles at the Café Havelka, where Jakov Lind's career began, are the roots of Hundertwasser and Ernst Fuchs. Both artists continued the tradition of phantastic surrealism. Fuch's voluptuous, more than life-size statue of a black Queen Esther is a celebration of the resilience of the Jewish people and a comment on its centrality in Viennese culture: it stands in front of Otto Wagner's art deco mansion in Hütteldorf, Fuchs' residence. Also novelist and playwright Elfriede Jelinek claims Vienna as her territory, identifying with her father's legacy, Vienna's coffee house intellectuals, and Viennese Socialism. Her social criticism, satire and political feminism, belongs in the context of Kraus, Bettauer, and Canetti. Jelinek's philosophical reference point is Marxist, as in her novels *Die Liebhaberinnen* (1975), *Die Ausgesperrten* (1980), *Die Klavierspielerin* (1983), and *Lust* (1989). Jelinek explains her work as an oddity within the contemporary scene where satire is rare and misunderstood, "because the Jews are dead."

Since the Holocaust prominent Jewish intellectuals have been active in Vienna. However, the integration of Jewish Vienna has been problematic. Artists and writers of the exile community were not invited back. Unrelenting Jewish voices like Torberg were frequently attacked and belittled. Returning exile authors who assimilated themselves into the mainstream became established, but those who focused on Jewish topics and their experience in Nazi Austria remained marginal. Axel Corti's film "Welcome in Vienna" expresses the difficulties facing returning exiles.

At present there is an interest in Jewish themes, as publications on Vienna's Jewish history indicate. There are also attempts at literary Jewish oral history like Schwaiger, *Die Galizianerin* (1982), and assessments of the psychological plight of Jews in Vienna, Peter Henisch, *Steins Paranoia* (1988). The attacks on the *Stadttempel* in 1979 and 1981, the bombings of the Schöps department stores in 1982, and the anti-Semitism during the Waldheim campaign 1986 lent urgency to the debates among Jews in Vienna.

For a number of intellectuals born after 1945 the goal is to live as unassimilated

Jews in Austria, albeit outside the conservative religious community. They are searching for alternatives to Zionism, religious orthodoxy, and assimilation claiming Austria as their rightful place.

This message is unmistakable in *Kieselsteine* (1982, Pebbles) by Prague-born Austrian Nadja Seelich. Setting the locale make the film emphatically Viennese. Vienna becomes the place of a Jewish biography, that of Hannah Stern, who, having left the confines of her community, explores life with gentile Austrians and Germans. The assimilation of a child of Holocaust survivors into a society of children of Nazi perpetrators and anti-Semites proves impossible. Hannah's quest, however, leads to the real adventure: life as a Jewish woman in Vienna, free of traditional ties, but apart from Austrian gentiles.

The search for a secular Jewish existence is also expressed by Ruth Beckermann, author of *Die Mazzesinsel. Juden in der Wiener Leopoldstadt* (1984). Beckermann bases her essay *Unzugehörig. Österreicher und Juden nach 1945* (1989) on her childhood memories of a problematic Jewish existence in Vienna. There are, according to Beckermann, no rational reasons why her parents lived in post-Holocaust Austria, only historical explanations. Without illusions about Austria's past and present Beckermann opts for life in Vienna as a critical, assertive, Jewish intellectual. "The Children of the survivors do not want to be quiet any longer, discuss with anti-Semites or solicit compassion." (*Unzugehörig*: 10-11)

Beckermann's film "Wien Retour" (1983), an interview of the anti-fascist Franz Weintraub/West, after 1945 editor of *Die Volksstimme*, defines the context in which Beckermann places herself: not with the Vienna of the bourgeoisie, but with Red Vienna, once a model Socialist city whose decline began in 1927 with the burning of the Justizpalast. Beckermann's film "Die papierene Brücke" (1987) about her quest for her father's lost culture, Jewish Czernowitz, accounts for her resolve in favor of Vienna: Israel, her childhood vacation country, and Eastern Europe offer her no alternatives. Aware of the political reality of the one, and, having come face to face with the destruction of the other, Waldheim's Vienna is what remains--her place to take a stand.

RESOURCES

AIMS GRAZ EXPERIENCE

The American Institute of Musical Studies (AIMS) summer study program in Graz is entering its twenty-first year. This intensive program, which runs from 16 July to 20 August 1991, includes a variety of courses for singers, pianists, and instrumentalists. Coursework is geared towards bridging the gap between training and a professional career. Whether the student is a college voice major with a possible interest in the realm of opera; an experienced singer ready to embark on a career in Europe, especially the German-speaking countries; a voice instructor who wishes to refresh his or her talent and/or skills as a teacher; a pianist interested in learning more about accompaniment and coaching; or an orchestral musician who enjoys performing opera music, the international faculty at AIMS have something to offer.

During the program AIMS puts on approximately 35 concerts, including a number of *Liederabend* and five major orchestral performances under the baton of General Music Director Cornelius Eberhardt. Generally the high caliber of AIMS singers attracts a number of recruiting agents. The orchestra consists of approximately 75 members, of which about one third generally return from year to year. The orchestra also performs around Austria, Bavaria, and northern Italy.

AIMS generally accepts about 100 vocal/accompaniment students to work with approximately 85 instructors. The students design their own program with the exception of one required course: conversational German. Other courses range from diction in various languages to operatic literature. The teachers include Henry Pleasants, Janet Bookspan, Leann Hillmer, Roland Hajlu, and William Lewis.

Students who pass the audition are accepted as long as space is available. The cost is approximately \$3500 for tuition, with some scholarships available. Interested persons should contact Nora Sands, 3500 Maple Ave., Suite 120; LB22, Dallas, TX 75219 (214) 528-9234.

CARL MENGER LIBRARY

Akihiro Matoba

The Carl Menger library, preserved in the Center for Historical Social Science Literature, rare books library of Hitotsubashi University, is an interesting collection not only for scholars researching the economic theory of the Austrian School, but also for those interested in other economic theories or in the history of the Habsburg lands and Eastern Europe. Carl Menger (1840-1921) appears in the history of economics as one of the founders of the marginal utility theory.

The Menger collection contains approximately 19,100 volumes on topics from economics to history, anthropology to travel. Hitotsubashi University published the catalog of the collection, *Katalog der Carl Menger-Bibliothek in der Hitotsubashi University*, Volume I in 1926 and volume II in 1955. There are many books in the collection containing notes by Menger. One, a copy of his main work, *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre*, contains notes that imply the conflict of his thought. These notes were published by Emil Kauder (*Carl Mengers Zusätze zu Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre*). We should also pay attention to the notes in Rau's *Lehrbuch der politischen Oekonomie, Bd. I*, to know the genesis of *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre*. The collection does not include Menger's important manuscripts, which are located at Duke University.

The roster of rare books reminds us that Menger was a fanatic collector. He looked over catalogs from various antiquarian booksellers in Europe and ordered all books that were attractive to him. If one day his biography is written, it will have to reveal the relation between his strict science and his fanatic character.

Menger's family sold the collection to Tokyo University of Commerce (now Hitotsubashi University) shortly after World War I. The study of Menger may have suffered from the location of his library in Japan, but it has contributed to the progress of the social sciences and historical study there.

Hitotsubashi University's rare books library, which contains more than 60,000 volumes, is the only such library dealing with occidental social sciences in Japan. It is open to the public and it publishes an annual bulletin. For more information contact: Center for Historical Social Science, Hitotsubashi University, Naka 2-1, Kunitachi, Tokyo. Tel. 0425-72-1101.

INSTITUTE FOR AUSTRIAN-JEWISH HISTORY

After years of preparatory work the Institute for Austrian-Jewish History opened in May 1988. The Institute is housed in the renovated Jugendstil synagogue and the adjoining cantor's house in Sankt Pölten. The director of the Institute, Klaus Lohrmann, describes the institution as a center devoted to comprehensive research in the field of Jewish history.

The Institute wishes to promote the integration of Jewish history into all aspects of historical research. Part of this program includes international cooperation, involving experts from Israel, the United States, and Europe. The Institute's first publication, *Jewish Law and Jewish Policy in Medieval Austria*, portrays the contribution made by Jews to the development of Austria.

Among the wide range of activities and responsibilities of the Institute are: publication of a handbook on the history of the Jews in Austria, establishment of a library with public access, answering inquiries, organization of various events at the synagogue such as art exhibitions and lectures, publication of the series "Sources and Research on the History of the Jews in Austria," collaboration with other museums such as the Austrian Jewish Museum in Eisenstadt and the Hohenems Jewish Museum in Vorarlberg, and compilation of a documentary work on medieval synagogues in Austria and biographies of medieval Austrian rabbis.

For information on the Institute and its collections contact: Klaus Lohrmann, Director, Institute for Austrian-Jewish History, Dr. Karl Renner Promenade 22, A-3100 St. Pölten, Austria.

AUSTRIAN STUDIES AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

It may seem strange that California's Stanford University, far away from Austria on the Pacific Rim, has shown a strong interest in Austrian studies. But this is not inappropriate. California, discovered by Cabrillo during the reign of Charles V, was the Western outpost of the vast empire of the Spanish Habsburgs in the Early Modern World.

In 1965, Stanford opened a study center in Austria for its undergraduate students. Although this center closed in 1987, Stanford presently has a study center in Kraków, an area of Poland that belonged to the Habsburg monarchy. Stanford is currently attempting to establish other programs in Austria itself.

In 1976, Stanford established a Visiting Professorship in Austrian Studies. An endowment by the Republic of Austria in 1976 helped make this possible. Visiting Professors have included Fritz Fellner, Peter Gerlich, Erich Streissler, Rudolf Haller, Gerhard Botz, and Hanspeter Neuhold. The current Visiting Professor is Wendelin Schmidt-Dengler.

In addition to regular events on the Stanford campus related to Austrian matters (lectures, seminars, films, etc.), Stanford has hosted a number of conferences and symposia, from the international conference on *Freud and his Influence on Contemporary Culture* (lectures by Bruno Bettelheim, Peter Gay, Ernst Federn, Peter von Matt and others) to May 1990's conference on Egon Schiele commemorating his 100th birthday (organized by Patrick Werkner).

In 1988, the University established a Center for European Studies. Its director is Professor Phillippe Schmitter, an expert on neo-corporatism and the Austrian social partnership. The Center has sponsored a number of lectures by Austrians in public and academic life, including Bundesminister Erhard Busek and last year's Schumpeter fellow Dr. Brigitte Unger, who is a fellow of the C.E.S. for the current (1990-91) year. Stanford's library has an excellent collection of materials relating to Austrian studies; see the previous issue of the *Newsletter* for a discussion of its holdings.

For further information on Austrian Studies at Stanford, contact Prof. Walter Lohnes, Department of German Studies, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305.

TWO NEW OSI MAP SERIES

The Austrian Institute of East and South-East European Studies (OSI) in Vienna is publishing a series of maps titled *Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe*. The atlas is designed as a cartographic quarterly, with each issue consisting of a map and additional explanatory text. OSI published the first issue in 1989, and plans to continue the series indefinitely.

The maps deal with subjects such as ecology, population, transportation, economy, spatial planning and development. OSI does not envision the atlas as a group of complementary maps, but as individual works which stand on their own merits. The basic parameters of selection are geographical: countries of eastern, east-central, and south-eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union. Most of the maps will highlight individual countries or areas within one country.

The map sheets published thus far demonstrate the range of material in the series. For example, *The Expansion of Tourism from Western Countries to Hungary in the Eighties* noted the strong concentration of tourism in two regions; and *Language Distribution in Transylvania* illustrated the locations of five different linguistic groups in this area.

The second series is the *Atlas of the Danubian Countries*. This atlas contains 48 maps, 68 x 99.5 cm, generally portrayed at a scale of 1:2,000,000. The maps provide a current picture of the Danubian countries, their physical features, population, sociological structure, economy, and traffic and transport systems. Prof. Josef Brey serves as editor, but the atlas is the result of co-operation between the leading geographers of the Danubian countries.

OSI designed both map series for an international audience. Most maps titles, legends, and accompanying texts in the first series are in German and English. In the case of the Danubian maps, OSI added French and Russian. OSI also uses the official spellings from each country on its maps, transliterating those from non-Latin alphabets according to United Nations conventions.

For additional information on the OSI map series contact: Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut, Geographische Abteilung, Josefsplatz 6, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.

FOUR CONFERENCES AND MANY SPEAKERS

Besides publishing two map series, the Austrian Institute of East and South-East European Studies (OSI) has been active in a number of other areas this past year. It helped sponsor four conferences, beginning with one on changes in folk culture in central and southeastern Europe in the twentieth century. Twelve speakers from seven countries participated, sharing their ideas of what constitutes *Volkskultur* and what it means for Europe today.

A second conference, on minority groups and their relationship to states in the Danubian area, took place in Budapest during its Austrian Culture Week in April. The participants discussed problems and policies concerning minority groups from the Enlightenment until the present. A third conference took place immediately after the second, also in Budapest. The central issue was tax reform, particularly the introduction of personal income tax in Hungary in 1989 and the tax reform in Austria.

Austria and "Mitteleuropa," a reevaluation from geographic and historical perspectives, was the theme of the fourth conference. The participants presented new evaluations in cultural and political terms as well. OSI used the occasion to announce the completion of the *Atlas of the Danubian Lands*.

The OSI offered a lecture series as well. Fifteen speakers covered topics ranging from history to political science to ethnic issues. Several sessions, such as "Historiography in Czechoslovakia," also operated as round tables for discussion.

BOOK AND DISSERTATION PRIZES COMPETITION

The Center for Austrian Studies announces the opening of competition for the 1991 Austrian Cultural Institute Prizes. The Center for Austrian Studies will coordinate the competition to select the best book and the best dissertation in the field. The deadline for submissions will be in early fall and the awards will be presented in spring 1992 at the Center for Austrian Studies. See the spring *Austrian Studies Newsletter* for details.

AUSTRIAN MICROFORM COLLECTIONS in WILSON LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY of MINNESOTA

Barbara Walden, History Bibliographer

Among the University of Minnesota's many library collections relevant to the study of Austria are a number of materials in microform (microfilm or microfiche). Many of these are large sets which include a variety of archival, historical, and current materials. Since microform research collections are often not fully listed in LUMINA, the library's catalog, and are housed in several locations within Wilson Library, researchers do not always find them. Here is an inventory and description of the materials available:

CURRENT EVENTS:

DIE PRESSE. Vienna. (Wilson Microfiche 480). Format: Microfiche, 1989-present.

UNITED STATES. FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE. DAILY REPORT. WESTERN EUROPE. (Wilson Government Publications PrEx7.10:FBIS-Weu). Format: Microfiche, 1984-to date. Contents: The Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a U.S. government agency, monitors foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, periodicals and government statements and publishes translations of this material, providing an unparalleled primary resource for daily information which might otherwise be inaccessible.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

ÖSTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK. KATALOG DER DRUCKSCHRIFTEN, 1501-1929 (NOMINAL). Hildesheim, New York: Olms Microforms, 1982. (Wilson Reference Microfiche 6). Format: 808 microfiches. Contents: Catalog of printed materials in the Austrian National Library, covering materials acquired from 1501 through 1929.

UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK WIEN. NOMINALKATALOG BIS 1931. Vienna, Olms Microforms, 1982. (Wilson Reference Microfiche 31). Format: 693 microfiches. Contents: Catalog of printed materials in the library of the University of Vienna, covering material acquired from its beginnings through 1931.

DEUTSCHES BIOGRAPHISCHES ARCHIV. München, New York, K. G. Saur, 1982. (Wilson Reference Microfiche 33). Format: 1,500 microfiches. Contents: Reproduces about 250,000 brief biographies from over 250 major German-language biographical reference works. Includes all of German-speaking Europe, so retrospective biographical information about many Austrians who were active up to the first part of the twentieth century may be found here.

STATISTICS:

INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS PUBLICATIONS. New Haven, CT, Research Publications, 1973-present. (Wilson Government Publications Microfilm 5). Format: Microfilm and microfiche, ongoing. Contents: Population census figures. Includes Austrian censuses for 1951, 1961 and 1971.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY. Voranschlag, 1869-1915. Wien, K.u.K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei, 1869-1915. 47 vols. (Wilson Microfilm 3282). Format: 42 reels microfilm.

AUSTRIA. STATISTISCHE ZENTRALKOMMISSION. Oesterreichisches Statistisches Handbuch. 1-35, Jahrgang 1882-1916/1917. (Wilson Government Publications Microfiche 2). Library also has hard-copy holdings.

--*Tafeln zur Statistik der Oesterreichischen Monarchie, 1842-1860/65.* Teaneck, NJ, Chadwyck-Healey, 1985. (Wilson Government Publications Microfiche 3).

--*Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1863-1869.* (Wilson Microfiche 368). Library also has hardcopy holdings.

STATISTISCHES HANDBUCH FÜR DIE REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, 1920-1938. (Wilson Microfiche 413). Library also has hardcopy holdings.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

GERMAN BOOKS BEFORE 1601. Lexington, KY, Erasmus Press, 1965-1969. (Wilson Microfilm 1754). Format: 130 reels microfilm covering 895 titles. Contents: Based on, but not limited to, the holdings of the British Museum Library (now the British Library). Includes materials printed throughout German-speaking Europe before 1601. The individual items in this collection are listed in LUMINA.

GERRITSEN COLLECTION OF WOMEN'S HISTORY. (German language series). Sanford, NC, Microfilming Corporation of America, 1975-1979. (Wilson Microfiche 287 and Wilson Microfilm 3240). Format: Approximately 3,500 microfiches; 31 reels of microfilm for periodicals. Contents: Based upon the collection begun by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, an early feminist with broad international interests, this collection includes books, pamphlets, reports and periodicals dating from 1543-1945, with the emphasis on the period 1850-1920. In addition to women's rights the subjects included cover anything in which women were involved. U of M holds only the German-language section of this collection, which includes some Austrian materials.

O.S.S./STATE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH REPORTS. PART 4, GERMANY AND ITS OCCUPIED TERRITORIES DURING WORLD WAR II. PART 5, POSTWAR EUROPE. PART 10, EUROPE 1950-1961. Washington, D.C., University Publications of America, 1977-present. (Wilson Microfilm 3272). Format: Microfilm. Contents: Reports, now declassified, produced by the research and analysis division of the OSS and State Department, beginning in 1942. These analyses of social, political and economic issues influenced American military and diplomatic policies and decisions.

REPORTS OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA, 1945-1950. Wilmington, DE, Scholarly Resources Inc., 1983.

(Wilson Government Publications Microfilm 8). Format: 7 reels of microfilm. Contents: Includes Austria military government handbooks, reports of military commander and statistical annexes.

TOPICAL AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF DISPLACED PEOPLE RECORDED VERBATIM IN DISPLACED PEOPLE CAMPS, WITH A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. By David Pablo Boder. Chicago, 1950-1957. (Wilson Microcard 50). Format: 100 microcards. Contents: Transcriptions of wire recordings of interviews.

United States. Dept. of State. RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND HUNGARY, 1912-1929. Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Service, 1968. (Wilson Government Publications Microfilm 20). Format: 38 reels microfilm. Contents: These reports, dispatches, analyses and other materials are part of the records in the National Archives designated as Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State.

United States. Dept. of State RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF AUSTRIA, 1930-1944. Washington, National Archives and Records Service, 1982. (Wilson Government Publications Microfilm 28). Format: 32 reels microfilm. Contents: These records form decimal file 863 of the records of the Department of State.

United States. National Archives and Records Service. DIPLOMATIC INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE: AUSTRIA, 1801-1906. Washington, D.C., Scholarly Resources, 1986. (Wilson Microfilm 3387). Format: 4 reels microfilm. Contents: Official diplomatic correspondence.

In addition to the resources noted above, library users affiliated with the University of Minnesota have access through the Interlibrary Loan Office, 4 Wilson Library, to microform Austrian research materials available at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. Materials available include records of the Allied Commission for Austria, parliamentary proceedings beginning with 1849 and substantially complete since 1861, and records of the Austrian Foreign Ministry beginning in 1848, as well as materials from the U.S. National Archives. More information about these materials may be found in the *Center for Research Libraries Handbook* (Wilson Reference and Government Publications Reference Z 733.C 53245).

Guides and indexes are available for many of these sources. For additional information concerning library holdings contact:

Barbara Walden, History Bibliographer
University of Minnesota
5 Wilson Library
Minneapolis, MN 55455

IVG-CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

"Encounter with the foreign," was the motto of the 8th Congress of the International Association for Germanic Studies (IVG), held at Tokyo's prestigious Keio University from 25 August to 1 September 1990. Fifteen hundred Germanists from 45 countries, including a strong contingent of Austrian scholars plus best-selling writer Christoph Ransmayr, defied Tokyo's tropical temperature and the city's notorious humidity to participate in the profession's only truly international convention. It is traditionally hosted by the country which holds the presidency of the organization. Five hundred and fifty papers were read, of varied quality, as is to be expected in such a mammoth conference, and, occasionally, in sessions attended by only a handful of listeners.

One wonders if, for the Austrian delegation, the encounter with the foreign ended in disappointment. After all, there were high hopes that the Austrians would succeed in luring the next IVG-Congress, to be held in 1995, to Vienna. However, Werner Welzig, Professor of German Literature at the University of Vienna, lost the association's presidency to Michael Batts from the University of British Columbia. So next time, the world's Germanists will assemble in Vancouver, and Vienna will have to wait at least until the year 2000 to get another shot at this prestigious (and lucrative) conference.

The reaction of the Austrians present at the Tokyo conference varied. Those worried about having to sacrifice their vacation expressed relief; others, a minority, could not suppress their disappointment. After all, their ambition to make Vienna the capital of Germanic Studies, if only for one week during this century, evaporated. There was much soul searching on why the Austrians lost on the first ballot. Even Kurt Waldheim got some of the blame. But to put things in perspective, the election results probably had little to do with what some perceived to be Waldheim's tete-à-tete with Saddam Hussein. The Japanese, a powerful voting block, reportedly favored Vancouver, not because of any antipathies toward the Austrian capital—quite the contrary. Vienna, rumors had it, was a routine destination for Japanese Germanists whereas

Vancouver represented the more exotic, hence a more desirable location for the next conference. This interpretation satisfied almost everybody.

An elaborate closing reception concluded the week's activities. The "Rosenkavalier" in Salzburg was "truly marvelous," Crown Prince Hiro, the night's guest of honor, confided to this writer in a brief conversation. Austria, he added, was "a wonderful country." Words of consolation from His Imperial Highness? Well, the Austrian defeat of the front of Germanic Studies should not be seen as a cause for anguish. But in Vancouver the Austrians should try a little harder.

Jürgen Koppensteiner

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

[*Editor's Note: In Austrian National elections 7 October 1990 the results were Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) 80 seats (no change), Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) 60 (-17), Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) 33 (+15), Green Alternative 10 seats. We asked Prof. Helmut Konrad for his thoughts on the election, especially Chancellor Vranitzky's ability to weather the scandals in the SPÖ, and Haider's apparent success with the FPÖ.*]

I was not the only one to be completely surprised by the outcome of the recent parliamentary elections in Austria. Like everyone interested in Austrian politics, I expected the gains of the FPÖ to be accounted for by nearly equal losses by the two largest parties. From my Styrian perspective, however, it seemed that because of its various scandals, the SPÖ was in somewhat more danger than the ÖVP.

It appears that several factors are important in interpreting the results. The first thing to note is how important the personalities of the main candidates were. The SPÖ was extraordinarily successful in leading a campaign that focused on personalities, even to the point of renouncing the use of any kind of political symbol on election posters bearing the face of Chancellor Vranitzky. Vranitzky undoubtedly has the image of competence and is well thought of abroad. The majority of Austrians understand how important that is in our Waldheim years. Above all, he has

succeeded in not being bound up in the scandals of the SPÖ, but rather in being considered the person who is cleaning them up. Vice-Chancellor Josef Riegler of the ÖVP, whose personal qualities are not open to question, presents himself as the "second in command" too well for him to be seen as a realistic alternative to Vranitzky. For this reason, the public most certainly perceived Jörg Haider of the FPÖ as the only real challenger to the chancellor. And standing before the alternative of Vranitzky or Haider, many potential conservative voters this time voted for the SPÖ in order to stop Haider. So my impression is not that the SPÖ was able to hold its traditional voters in line, but that its loss of voters to the FPÖ was matched by gains from the ÖVP.

A second factor is the behavior of the Green Party voters. This time many of my Green friends voted socialist, which they would not have done in strictly regional or local elections. Behind their decision stood the realization that in this election strengthening the Greens at the expense of the SPÖ would have brought a tactical gain for Haider's party. In addition, the conscious renouncing by the Greens of a campaign based on personalities, which could have been waged quite successfully behind its best-known figure, Peter Pilz, allowed them to be submerged in the media landscape.

The final point is that the substantial gains of the FPÖ in the last election largely reflect protest votes from those who are disenchanted with the policies and internal structure of the two large parties that have dominated Austrian politics since World War II. In this respect, however, the FPÖ may have reached its zenith. Haider's populism pictures the FPÖ as the party of youth and modernization, but it has probably drained off all potential protest voters from the major parties. In addition, the big parties must surely have learned not to offer Haider so many areas of attack. Of course, it is completely unpredictable how the Austrian public will react to the constantly growing migration of labor from eastern Europe. It is possible that a growing xenophobia among Austrians might lead new voters into the Haider camp in response to the older, nationalistic appeals of the FPÖ rather than to its newer, "modern" image.

Helmut Konrad

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Staat und Nation in multiethnischen Gesellschaften, 11-12 January 1991, Vienna, Austria. For information: Dr. Karl Renner-Institut, Rechte Wienzeile 97, A-1050 Vienna, Austria.

International Mozart Congress, 2-6 February 1991, Salzburg, Austria. For information: Internationale Stiftung Mozarteum "Mozart-Kongress 1991," Postfach 34, A-5024 Salzburg, Austria.

Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 28 February-2 March 1991, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA. Call for papers: Submit proposals dealing with any aspect of Europe during the period 1750-1850 to Karl Roeder, Department of History, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Die Wiener Moderne. Aufbruch in das 20. Jahrhundert, 4-7 July 1991, Universität GH Kassel, West Germany. Conference followed by the *Gustav Mahler Festival*, 7-14 July 1991. For information: J. Nautz, Gesamthochschule Kassel, Fachbereich 5, Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Nora-Platiel-Straße 1, 3500 Kassel, Federal Republic of Germany.

American Sociological Association, 23-27 August 1991, Cincinnati. Call for papers: ASA, 1722 North St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-3410. Deadline: 31 December 1990.

German Studies Association, 26-29 September 1991, Los Angeles. Call for papers: Send paper or session proposals on any aspect of the history or culture of the German speaking world to Program Chair Ann Allen, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Deadline: 15 February 1991.

Social Science History Association, 1-3 November 1991. Call for papers: Send proposals to M.J. Maynes, Dept. of History, 614 Social Sciences, or Ron Aminzade, Dept. of Sociology, 909 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Deadline: 15 February 1991.

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 22-25 November 1991, Miami. Call for proposals (full proposals only): contact Sandy Costa, Convention Coordinator, AAASS, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Deadline: 1 January 1991.

American Historical Association, 27-30 December 1991, Chicago. Call for papers: Send proposals to Program Committee, AHA, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Deadline: 15 February 1991.

Comparative Occupations: Germany, Austria, Japan, 24-27 March 1991. Harvard University. For information contact: Prof. Günter Bischof, Department of History, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, LA 70148.

Mozart, the Arts, and Ideas, 12-15 September 1991 in conjunction with Halifax Mozart Festival. Call for papers: Send proposals for topics on Mozart in the context of 18th-century literature, audiences, or other cultural issues to Dr. David Schroeder, Music Dept., Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 3J5.

Mozart Bicentennial Celebration. 29 November-5 December 1991. University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Includes a conference 30 November to 1 December on disparity of Mozart's letters to contemporaries and music he produced. Call for papers: send proposals to Dr. Isabelle Emerson, Department of Music, University of Nevada, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89154-5025. Deadline: 15 May 1991.

GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

Austrian Cultural Institute Grants. For 1991-92 the ACI New York offers two types of grants to students who are U.S. citizens between the ages of 20 and 35: 1) Three one-month summer grants for studying German or doing research in Austrian libraries and archives in the summer (June, July, August) of 1991; and 2) Three nine-month grants for students of contemporary history and contem-

porary Austrian-U.S. relations, law or economics, or Austrian literature and language, to study in Austria during the academic year 1991-92. For information contact the Austrian Cultural Institute, 11 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10022. (212) 759-5165. Deadline: 28 February 1991.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN AUSTRIA

Spring Quarter in Graz
The Center for Austrian Studies, with the Department of German and the Global Campus program at the University of Minnesota, offers spring quarter study in Graz, Austria. Courses for 1991 include German language and literature and Austrian history of the twentieth century. For information contact the Global Campus, 106 Nicholson Hall, University of Minnesota, 216 Pillsbury Drive, S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455. Deadline: 15 December 1990.

Courses in Graz for German Teachers
"Perspektiven: Österreich, Landeskunde- und Literatur in Graz," offered by the AATG in cooperation with the city of Graz 14-30 July 1991. Teachers representing all levels of German instruction are invited to participate. Cost is \$650, which includes program costs, most meals, and housing. Application deadline: 30 December 1990.

Salzburg Summer School
German for Foreigners in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, offered 7 July to 17 August 1991. Includes German language and other seminars. Organized by the Austro-American Society and sponsored by the University of Salzburg. Program open to university students 18-50 years of age. The inclusive price is AS 24,850, with partial scholarships available.

Innsbruck Summer/Year Programs
The University of New Orleans (UNO) offers an Innsbruck International Summer School program. The program consists of six weeks of instruction at the undergraduate through graduate levels. With few exceptions courses

are in English. The focus of UNO-Innsbruck-1991 is "Freedom, Culture and Community." For high school students UNO-Innsbruck presents "The European Experience," an honors study and travel program. A similar program for adults falls under the title of "The European Centre." Besides these summer offerings, UNO sponsors an academic year abroad in Innsbruck. For further information on UNO programs, contact: Division of International Education, Box 1315, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148.

AIMS Graz Experience
The American Institute of Musical Studies offers a program 16 July to 20 August (see article, page 10). For information contact: Nora Sands, General Director, AIMS, 3500 Maple Ave., Suite 120, LB22, Dallas, TX 75219-3901.

LOCUS

Fulbright recipients from Austria:

Dr. Michael Bergmann, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, NY 10029 (until October 1991)

Dr. Hartwig Huemer, Department of Medicine, 536 Johnson Pavilion/G2, University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, PA 19104 (until September 1991)

Dr. Paul Weingartner, Department of Philosophy, University of California Irvine, CA 92717 (until April 1991)

Dr. Helmut Konrad, N.Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14851 (until February 1991)

Dr. Anton Pelinka, Center for European Studies, 27 Kirkland St., Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 (until June 1991)

Dr. Helmut Scheidl, Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (until February 1991)

Dr. Arnold Schuh, College of Business & Economics, 331 Business & Economics Bldg., University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506 (until February 1991)

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