CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Winter 1995 Volume 7, Number 1

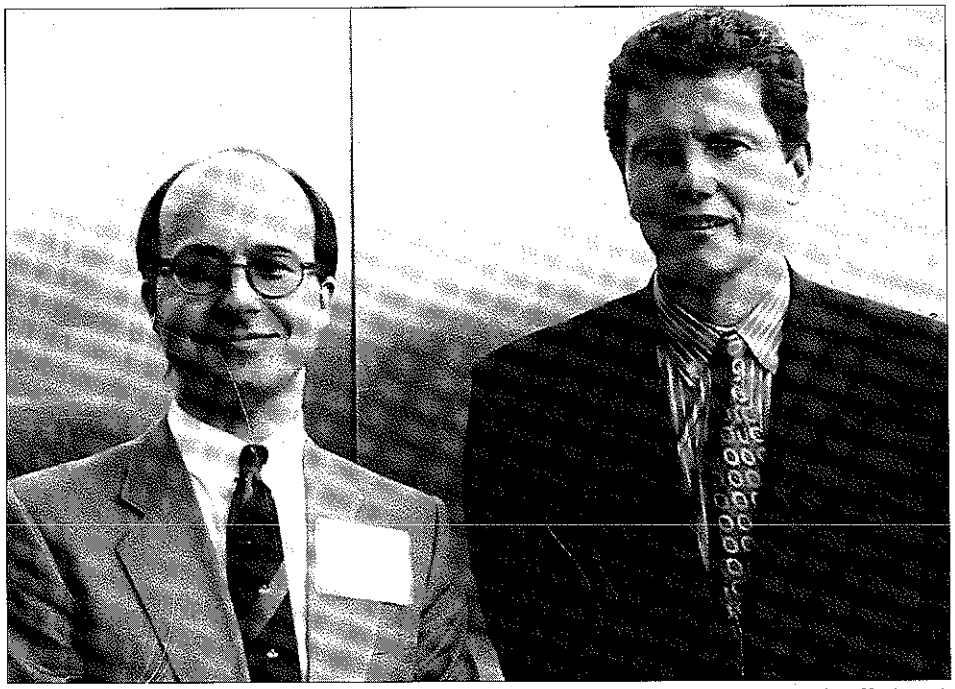
Austrian Cultural Institute gains new liaison to North American universities

by DANIEL PINKERTON

What's new at the Austrian Cultural Institute? A better question might be "*who's* new?" In light of the increased burdens on Dr. Wolfgang Waldner, ACI's director, the Austrian Foreign Ministry has added a vice-consul for scientific affairs to assist him. In October 1994, Peter Mikl was appointed to this position.

Mikl, a native of Carinthia, is a graduate of the Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz and the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. He will have, to say the least, a wide variety of duties; however, the position has four main areas of responsibilities.

Perhaps his largest area of responsibility is to work with American universities, research institutes, and scholarly publishing houses. His most challenging assignment is to evaluate existing levels of cooperation and, where applicable, assist in the development of further cooperative projects between the ACI and institutions such as the Center for Austrian Studies, the Stanford and Harvard chairs for visiting Austrian professors, and the Fulbright exchange program.



Left to right: New appointee Peter Mikl and Wolfgang Waldner, ACI director (staff photo)

"Austrian budgetary constraints will make cultural work more difficult," Mikl has remarked. "On the one hand, we must channel our widespread activities–over 1200 projects per year!–into fewer, larger, better conceptualized events. On the other hand, these constraints give us the opportunity to be even more creative." Mikl will work to maintain contacts with American and Austrian professors; he will also represent ACI at major conferences and annual meetings such as ACTFL, AATG, GSA, AHA, and the Center's symposia.

But wait, there's more! Mikl will also supervise the design of the new ACI building's infrastructure (library computer hardware and software), the organization of cultural programs, the public relations and marketing departments, and press relations in the field of culture, science, and education. And he will have a place on a new, expanded *Austria Kultur* staff. Waldner will continue to be the editor and publisher, Sandra De Havenon has been promoted to executive editor, and Mikl will be managing editor. In addition, Susan Schwarz, a professional translator and interpreter, and Karin Hanta, a professional journalist, have been added as contributing editors.

All this makes it sound as if the next three years will allow Mikl no time to enjoy American culture. Nothing could be further from the truth. He has already attended a production of *The Sound of Music*, starring Marie Osmond, in Atlanta. "It taught me a lot about America. Now I understand why its images, like Georgia, are on so many American minds." During the Center's fall symposium he toured the Twin Cities and saw Branagh's new *Frankenstein*, but the conference and his first contact with the Center were more memorable. "It was a wonderful conference. I was impressed by what the Center manages to do with such modest personnel and material resources. I am looking forward to returning next year." ❖

OUR E-MAIL ADDRESS HAS CHANGED!

As of **1 July 1994**, the Center's electronic mailing address has changed slightly to **casahy@maroon.tc.umn.edu**. Please make a note of this; e-mail will only be forwarded through **1 July 1995**.

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Letter from the Editor

The Seventh-year Itch: Here Come More Changes!

This issue marks the start of *Austrian Studies Newsletter*'s seventh year. The *ASN* was originally conceived by Kinley Brauer, the Center's Interim Director, as a vehicle for communication between the Center for Austrian Studies and an international community of historians during the period of transition between the directorships of William Wright and David Good. But like all useful (and even a few useless) institutions, it has changed greatly, expanding both its size and its mission. Today the *ASN* communicates news not just about the Center, but also about the worldwide community of scholars itself; not just about history, but also about the humanities, social sciences, and applied sciences; not just about Austria and the successor states of the Habsburg Empire, but also about the small democracies of Europe, all of whom share a common set of challenges with the Republic of Austria. And the *ASN* has been transformed into a feature magazine that serves not only as a source of information, but also as a source of entertainment.

Of course, the *ASN* has been constantly evolving. It was originally the product of graduate students James O. Brown, now an assistant professor at Elon College in North Carolina, and Suzanne Sinke, now an assistant professor at Clemson University in South Carolina. (Those readers who have experienced Minnesota winters may notice a trend in the movement of our former students.)

My own involvement came when Jim left. I began, exactly four years ago, as Suzanne's associate editor. Over a year, I learned—very quickly!—the various aspects of production, and began to get a feel for the issues and people involved in Austrian studies. We also began some graphic innovations (most notably, publishing art and photos) which, as loyal readers know, have continued to this day. In many ways, I consider virtually every evolution of content to merely be the continuation of Suzanne's legacy.

Innovations in style have been another matter; while Suzanne set the precedent, I have, with David Good's encouragement, put the evolution of the *ASN*'s appearance on a faster track. As some readers know, many recent changes have been due to an evolution in technology, which continues with this issue. We have now switched to PageMaker 5.0 and the Macintosh Power PC. The result is a slight alteration in appearance and a slight delay in publication. (Yes Virginia, there is a learning curve.)

However, I have not neglected innovations in content. The occasional department "The Electronic Scholar" first appeared during my tenure, and with this issue a major new feature debuts: "Publications: News & Reviews." In every issue, we will review a select number of publications in a variety of academic disciplines. We will also print notices of publication for many more. (See details on p. 12.) We have begun with a two-page section; if demand warrants, we may expand, but we want to keep the number of reviews per issue low, so that volumes will be truly brought to the attention of our readers. In the future, we may even consider review sections with a common theme approached from several disciplines or do a roundup of journals. The section is new and will evolve; like the *ASN*, it will remain flexible.

You may also note the expanded length of this issue. We're going to remain flexible on this, too, but when the amount of material warrants, we will increase the number of pages. This will depend not only on our reporting, but also on our readers, who continue to contribute strong material. You can help make our seventh year a lucky one, and help us scratch that itch, by submitting news or essays. The deadline for spring is **28 February 1995.**

Daniel Pinkerton

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Austrian Airlines Travel Grants

The Center for Austrian Studies provides two travel grants for students who wish to study at an Austrian university or summer school or do research at libraries and archives in Austria on a project in any academic discipline that deals with contemporary Austria or the pre-1919 Habsburg lands of Central and Eastern Europe. The grants may be used in connection with other grants as well.

Applicants must be graduate or undergraduate students currently enrolled in a degree program at the University of Minnesota and have taken two years of German or its equivalent. Applicants must submit one letter of recommendation and a two-page description of the proposed project.

The grants consist of airfare between Minneapolis and Vienna and must be used between 15 June 1995 and 15 June 1996. Tickets are provided by Austrian Airlines.

Please send applications to the Center for Austrian Studies; our address, telephone, fax, and e-mail address are listed on page 2. **Deadline: March 1, 1995.**

Austrian Airlines: new partner, expanded service

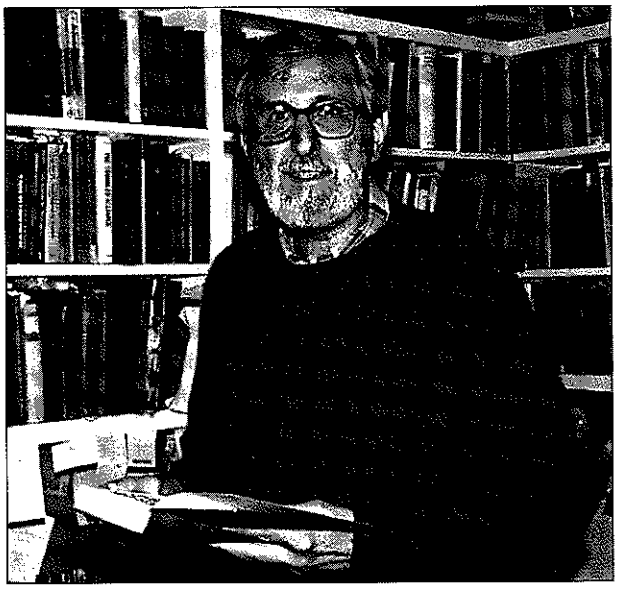
Austrian Airlines (AUA) has ended its cooperative agreement with Scandinavian Airways (SAS) and signed a new one with SwissAir. This is great news for AUA patrons. Beginning March 27, AUA will fly six times a week from Chicago O'Hare year round, and it will continue its daily nonstop flights from New York Kennedy to Vienna. AUA will also fly five times a week from Washington D.C. Dulles.

The change in partners also means that flights will no longer stop in Copenhagen, and flights to Graz, Innsbruck, and Salzburg from O'Hare and Dulles will not stop in Vienna.

These changes will not affect the discount program that AUA offers to friends of the Center for Austrian Studies. You can still receive a 10% discount off the entire base fare from your city to any destination served by AUA. Just call the New York reservations line at 800-843-0002 and tell the agent that you are a member of the Center for Austrian Studies. Your ticket will show the full fare, but your credit card statement will reflect the discount.

News from the Center

Solomon Wank ends tenure as AHY editor



Solomon Wank, professor emeritus of history at Franklin and Marshall University, has stepped down as editor of the *Austrian History Yearbook* after six years of outstanding service. Volume XXVI will be the last with Wank as editor.

Wank had originally been named to a three-year term and had agreed to a renewal for another three years. The editorial board would have been happy to have him renew his editorship once again, but Wank felt that, given his recent change to emeritus status, he would have the opportunity to spend time on his own writing and research. He is currently completing the final manuscript revision of his scholarly biography of Count Ärenthal (Habsburg foreign minister, 1906-12).

He was originally chosen in 1989, during the period of transition for the Center and the *Yearbook*. The decision had been made to alter the structure of the *AHY* editorial staff, splitting the duties of a single editor into positions for editor, book review editor, bibliography editor, and contributing bibliography editor. The director of the Center, who previously had been sole editor of the journal, would now serve as an executive editor. At a meeting between the Center's director and members of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History, several names were considered. Wank was the overwhelming choice due to his reputation as a scholar and his personal and professional connections on both sides of the Atlantic. It was felt that Wank would, in David Good's words, "give 'instant legitimacy' to the new regime."

Wank has done that and more, surprising even his advocates. "Sol's knowledge of the field is truly amazing," said Good. "He could referee virtually any of the submitted articles, and he knows who would be the best referees for each one."

He has also been an extremely fair-minded editor who always offered extensive comments, as numerous authors of *AHY* submissions have attested. Getting a rejection letter from Wank was, if not a pleasure (what rejection is?), a valuable lesson containing practical advice on how to turn the submission into a publishable article. Authors who actually did the necessary work were likely to have the revised submission accepted. Wank was particularly pleased when he could, in his role as an editor, train younger scholars in the craft of writing publishable history. "Trite as it may sound, encouraging younger scholars gave me a feeling of nurturing the next generation of practitioners in the field of Austrian and Habsburg studies," says Wank. "Of all the editorial tasks, this was perhaps the most enjoyable."

In addition, Wank has always been eager to push the *AHY* in new directions, and to accept quality submissions in areas that were less frequently addressed before his tenure. Under his editorship, the *AHY* began to publish more social history, women's history, Jewish history, and more work on the history of the non-German ethnic minorities in the Habsburg Empire and its successor states.

Wank's successor will indeed have large shoes to fill, and we mean this both figuratively and literally. One the one hand, he has done a superb job of editing an academic journal with care and creativity; on the other hand, the tall, rangy Wank has the shoe size you might expect in a man of his physique. We wish him good luck and look forward to seeing his new book in print, and perhaps seeing some of his articles in the *Yearbook* as well. ❖

Minnesota Calendar

26 January: *Seminar.* Renate Kicker, international law, University of Graz. "Proposed Framework Convention on the Protection of Minorities in Europe." Co-sponsored by the Center for European Studies (CES).

9 February: *Seminar.* Stella Hyrniuk, history, University of Manitoba. "To Pray Again as a Catholic: The Renewal of Catholicism in Western Ukraine." Co-sponsored by CES.

24 February: *Lecture.* Frank Stern, University of Tel Aviv and Columbia University. "The Representation of Jews in Postwar German Cinema." 1:30 p.m., Room 38 Folwell Hall. Sponsored by CES, German Dept., and DAAD.

30 March: *Seminar.* Ronald Rogowski, political science, UCLA. "Possible Effects of Economic Integration on the Size of European Cities: Extensions of 'Zipf's Law.'"

13 April: *Seminar.* Evelyn Kain, art history, Ripon College. "Why Were There No Great Women Artists in Fin-de-Siècle Vienna, and Would It Have Mattered If There Were?"

27 April: *Seminar.* Thomas Burg, history of medicine, Institute for Social and Economic History, University of Vienna. "Death and Medical Intervention in the 19th-Century Habsburg Monarchy."

All seminars meet in 710 Social Sciences at 3:30 p.m. unless noted.

Egon Schwarz: a true citizen of the world

by DANIEL PINKERTON

Egon Schwarz, Rosa May Distinguished Professor of Humanities, Emeritus, at Washington University in St. Louis, gave the 1994 Kann Memorial Lecture, "Mass Emigration and Intellectual Exile from Nazism: The Austrian Case." Afterward, the ASN *conversed with him about his own extraordinary life as an exile from Nazi Austria, and his career as a scholar and teacher.*

ASN: *Tell us something about your life in Vienna before you had to leave.*
ES: My mother came from Preßburg [now Bratislava], which was very close to Vienna and had been under Hungarian rule during the Habsburg Empire. Consequently, she spoke German very well, but her native tongue was Hungarian; the other languages she had to learn. My father came also from the provinces to Vienna. He came from Czernowitz, as did the poet Paul Celan. They were proud of the town as being cosmopolitan, and it was totally oriented toward Vienna. I was born in Vienna in a petit bourgeois background. My father was a small businessman. I grew up as a very secularized Jew. My parents were not religious, but they belonged to the category of *Dreitagejuden*. They observed only the highest holidays. I knew all about Orthodoxy, because my maternal grandparents in Preßburg were very Orthodox—there was a kind of *shtetl* atmosphere there. As a rebellion against my parents, I became very religious at the age of 13 or 14. I made their lives difficult by insisting on rituals and observances that they had long forgotten. I was not very perseverant, and I was embarrassed at having inflicted on my family all of these ritual impositions. I was glad when Hitler came because I could drop all these things I had insisted on doing overnight and nobody cared. My parents did not participate much in the culture of Vienna; when they went to the opera or theatre, it was a big event. Nevertheless, they had ambitions for me. I was the only child, and the idea was that I should be an academic, preferably a physician. Therefore, they greeted with enthusiasm any sign of intelligence that I gave, and that reinforced me. When I had finished elementary school, there was no question—I had to go to the Gymnasium. But the Gymnasium in the Third District, where we lived, was not good enough for them. In the United States it is very important what college you go to; in Vienna, it was the Gymnasium that was important. Therefore, I had to go to the Franz-Josefs-Realgymnasium in the First District. This was possible under the educational rules if I took an exam. It was demanding, but I passed, so that is where I went until 1938.

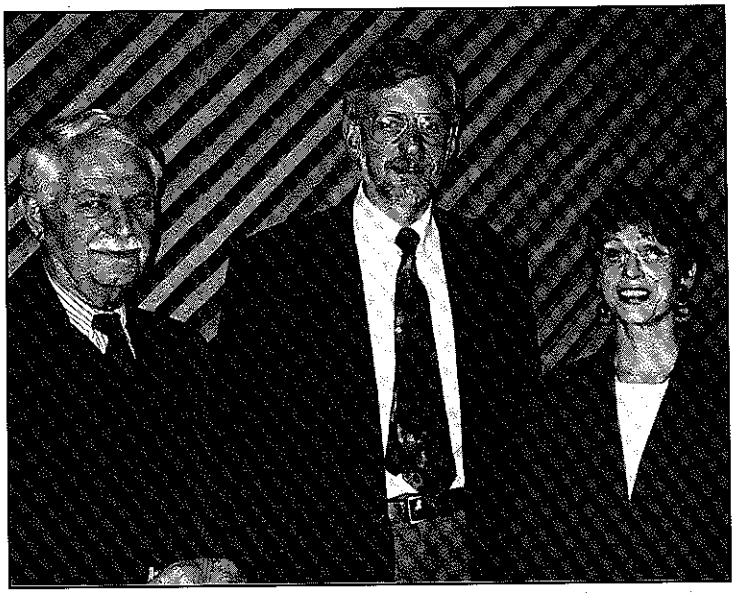
ASN: *But emigration changed everything.*
ES: For me, emigration was a good thing, though at that particular moment [1938] it was a great hardship. I spent the next eleven years in Latin America. It was not easy, but in retrospect, from today's perspective, I was liberated from the Gymnasium at the time when it had a repressive atmosphere dominated by the Austro-Fascist regime and its educational policies. I was able to leave a racist society and a strife-torn city with great economic difficulties. There was anti-Semitism in Latin America, but it was of a different kind; it was based on religious differences. Nevertheless, I cherish the knowledge of the third world, which colors my whole view of the world. Eventually I came to the United States, where I had an incredible career that I could have never had in Austria.

ASN: *When and how did your parents decide to finally leave Austria?*
ES: In [the Kann lecture], I stressed the difference between the Germans and the Austrians. Germans who had opposed the Nazi regime before 1933 had to leave overnight to escape the wrath of the Nazis. But the others who were merely Jews and apolitical could establish contact with relatives, friends, or business associates in other countries and wait to see whether the regime would establish itself firmly. Their rights as citizens eroded slowly. In Austria, by contrast, the morning after the Anschluß, all the Jewish laws the Germans had passed were in place, plus a native anti-Semitism that was disctinct from the German version. My mother wasn't even in Vienna when Hitler came into the city. She was in Preßburg visiting her parents. My father got on the phone and said, "Do not come back." Soon after that, we were evicted from our apartment, the only home I had known in my life, under false accusations from neighbors. We might have been sent to the concentration camps, but the neighbor who did all this had been an illegal Nazi and my father had not denounced him to the government. The Nazi neighbor said, "If you had done that, then your life would have ended in a concentration camp. Since you did not, just go and find other quarters." My father dissolved his business, and we went to Czechoslovakia to join my mother's relatives. Of course it was the wrong direction to go. Right after our arrival, the whole country of Czechoslovakia was dismembered, and Tiso and his clerical fascists were given power in an independent Slovakia. We were deported to Hungary; the Hungarians deported us back. We ended up in a concentration camp, which we fled one night with help from an uncle who came into this enclave with victuals from the Jewish community in Preßburg. He drove a truck and hid us in potato sacks that had been emptied in the camp. We could not stay in the fascist state of Slovakia, so we fled to Prague. Prague was teeming with refugees, but the Czechs were very accommodating; we got permission to stay immediately. For months, my father made almost daily visits to rescue organization offices. One day he came home in triumph with our passports with Bolivian visas stamped into them. We didn't know exactly where it was, but we knew we could get out. We flew to Paris, where we had a week to settle our affairs and get Chilean transit visas because Bolivia had no access to the sea. We boarded a ship full of refugees of all kinds: Spaniards who had fought in the Spanish Civil War, Jews, and others who were being swept away by the fascist wave that was covering Europe.

ASN: *How did you cope with Spanish in Bolivia?*
ES: Well, as young fellow I was a fiend for languages, so my Spanish was fluent before I arrived. The journey took an entire month to go from France to Chile, and there was a Spaniard who took me under his wing. We spoke French the first couple of days. Then he said, "That's nonsense. We have to speak Spanish—you have to learn that." He was a refugee who had fought Franco and was headed for Peru. By the time he left the ship, I knew enough Spanish to give lessons to others. For many years it was my best language. I'm a little rusty now, but I still give lectures in Spanish in Argentina and Chile.

ASN: *There's no such thing as knowledge for its own sake. You don't know when you'll need what you've learned.*
ES: True. In the Gymnasium, we had Latin and French. English was an elective, and I was glad to take it. But that wasn't enough for me. I pestered my parents until they enrolled me in the Volkshochschule to learn Italian. Then after the Anschluß, my father said of all these languages Spanish seems to be the most useful, so he hired a tutor for me and I learned the rudiments of Spanish. So by the time I arrived in Bolivia, linguistically I had absolutely no dif-

ficulties adjusting, but as for the rest—all of a sudden I, a Wiener Gymnasiast, found myself all alone in La Paz, the highest capital in the universe, four thousand meters above sea level. My father got a job at a textile factory and the factory almost immediately moved to another town, but I stayed and from the age of seventeen on I had to be self-supporting. I became a migrant worker. I worked as a librarian. I worked as a peon mixing cement and in new construction. I worked in a textile factory. When all else failed, I finally went where everybody found jobs: the mines. All of this I have described in my autobiography, *Keine Zeit für Eichendorff* [Frankfurt a.M., 1992], which was recently reissued in a very beautiful edition with pictures.



Left to right: 1994 Kann lecturer Egon Schwarz with symposium organizers David Good and Ruth Wodak. (Staff photo)

ASN: *How did you get from the tin mines back to academe?*
ES: I still had the cultural bug in me. I was a voracious reader; I read entire libraries. I began to write poetry and essays and found a way to publish these things in Spanish. My girlfriend, a Jewish refugee from Germany, gave me a book of her aunt's—Hamburger's book on humor in Thomas Mann. That was the first time that I realized you could write books about literature. From then on, it was my aim in life to write about literature. I had saved my Viennese report cards, so I petitioned the government of Ecuador (where I was living) to accept them. The petition was denied because no one could read German. After the war, I was able to go to New York. There, the Austrian consulate certified that these were bona fide Gymnasium report cards. Armed with the proper documents, I went back to Quito in 1948, and my petition was granted. I had a summer to take high school examinations and received a *Bachiller en Humanidades.* I then went to the university in Cuenca, which only offered law, medicine, and engineering. I chose what I regarded as the lesser evil: the law. I used this period of enrollment in law school to send out applications to the United States and Europe. If I had known how difficult it is to enter the university as an outsider without the proper credentials and in how low a regard Latin American students were held at that time, I would have despaired. Nevertheless, my application reached somebody who understood my whole background: Bernhard Blume, a German professor at Ohio State. He was a playwright in Germany, not an academician, but he had entered the university here and was chairman of the German department. He found me a job at Otterbein College in Ohio. Later on, he and I were colleagues at Harvard. After his death, I published his autobiography, *Narziß mit Brille,* his collected essays, and did a number of things to repay the enormous debt I owe this man. Even though his own students were waiting for jobs, he recommended somebody he didn't even know. Of course, my job was predicated on the wave of GIs who came back with the GI Bill of Rights to study. But this wave receded; after one year, I was told I could teach only one course. By this time, I had married a non-Jewish German woman, which was a crazy thing to do, but we fell in love and are still married.

ASN: *So it wasn't such a crazy thing to do.*
ES: No, it turned out to be a good thing. We went to Seattle because my position could not support the two of us. The German department at the University of Washington gave me an assistantship. The foolish nepotism rules made my wife ineligible for a teaching position, but she was given a job in the language lab. The moment she got pregnant, she was thrown out, which was also foolish of them. Still, we had very good years in Seattle; I got my Ph.D. there and two of my children were born there. My academic talents burst into flower and were recognized by my teachers.

ASN: *For many years, it didn't occur to you to go back to Austria, yet you kept studying German-language literature.*
ES: It is true I did not think of going back to Europe, but once I had gone back, there was no stopping. I went back and forth. Of the thirty years that I spent at Washington University, at least fifteen were spent abroad. I became a visiting professor at Hamburg, Tübingen, Graz, New Zealand, Spain—I really got around. And I was actually a comparativist from the very beginning. I had a Guggenheim fellowship to study the influence of German culture in Spain in the 19th century, and I wrote a book on Hofmannsthal and Calderón, and I used my languages and understanding of various cultures in my writing. Of course, New Criticism, which was the dominant theoretical underpinning of literary studies when I started, did not suit me exactly. It left a large part of my personality untouched—namely, the historical part. New Criticism is notorious for excluding historical considerations.

ASN: *It must be interesting to see the wheel turn, to see historicism become accepted.*
ES: Well, it goes in waves. The Parrington school preceded New Criticism and actually gave New Criticism an impetus because it was a very crude way of relating literature to history. Now it's a little more sophisticated. New Historicism is in, and it is much more subtle.

ASN: *So if you keep doing what you like to do long enough, you'll be at the forefront of the next wave.*
ES: Yes. I began to write historically founded books early. For example, my book on Hofmannsthal was reviewed by a Belgian scholar, saying that it was the first book on Hofmannsthal that places him on the historical map of Europe. But that was not generally recognized as a good thing at that time. When the '60s came, many scholars became obsolete, but I was thrown into the role of a mediator between the American and the European scene. This put a little more life into my activities.

ASN: *Have you faced any serious anti-Semitism in the United States?*
ES: No. I was protected from it by my Christian wife. I did not have any real estate problems. We were not regarded as Jews. I never hid the fact, but I had no relationship with the Jewish community anywhere, and religion had been a nonentity to me since my teens. And I was not a Zionist. The development of Israel repelled me, so I couldn't talk to the majority of American Jews, who are Zionists. I am really a true citizen of the world. I have an American passport, but I do not identify with the country to the same extent that the American-born do, because I think that recent developments in the U.S. have not

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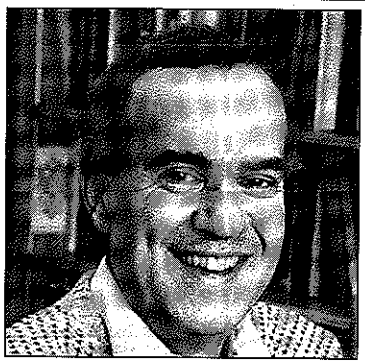

Back-to-back hits from Ingrao

Professor Charles Ingrao (above) of Purdue University, has been working on two major projects during the last few years, and the fruits of his labor have reached the market at the same time.

As an editor, he has been working on the volume *State and Society in Early Modern Austria* (West Lafayette IN: Purdue University Press). This collection of essays is based on the 1991 colloquium held at the University of Minnesota and cosponsored by the Center for Austrian Studies and the university's Center for Early Modern History.

The volume is innovative. It gathers together the work of leading American and European scholars and explores not just early modern Austrian policy, culture, or social structure, but the complex relationship that wove them all into a single fabric. The structure of the volume is unique; each section has a chapter introducing the nonspecialist to the general background and to the most important issues that the group of pieces explores, e.g., "Religion in the Counter-Reformation." One might say that the price is innovative as well—thanks to generous support from the Austrian Cultural Institute, Purdue is able to offer this cloth-bound volume for only $35.50. Anyone who has checked the price of scholarly books recently knows that this is a bargain.

Not content with coordinating the production of a volume involving the work of eighteen other scholars, Ingrao has also enriched the field of early modern history by authoring *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1618-1815* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994). The book is aimed at both a scholarly and a student audience—brief enough for the latter but detailed and nuanced enough for the former. Ingrao calls it "the most difficult writing project I have undertaken." Nonetheless, he has succeeded; the result is an engaging narrative that manages to apprise the reader of many new directions in Habsburg history. It's priced for students, too: $49.95 hardbound, but only $14.95 in paper. ❖

STATE AND SOCIETY IN EARLY MODERN AUSTRIA

EDITED BY CHARLES W. INGRAO

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Introduction, *James Van Horn Melton*
Poverty and Poor Relief in the Eighteenth Century, *Paul P. Bernard*
"Libertas commerciorum" or "Moral Economy"? The Austrian *Vorlande* in the Famine of the 1770s, *Georg Schmidt*

Part 5: Foreign Policy
Introduction, *Charles W. Ingrao*
International Relations, the Law of Nations, and the Germanies: Structures and Changes in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century, *Heinz Duchhardt*
Austria and the Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia, *Volker Press*
Reform and Diplomacy in the Eighteenth-Century Habsburg Monarchy, *Karl A. Roider, Jr.*

Schwarz *from page 5*

been good. "Liberal" has become a cuss-word in this country. When I first came, there were liberal Republicans, but that's a variety that doesn't exist anymore.

ASN: *The whole Rockefeller wing of the party—*
ES: —was defeated. Instead we have this religious right, and the next election will alienate me more from the country. I went to Europe to escape this development.

ASN: *Have you been treated well there?*
ES: I have.

ASN: *Has the rise of Europe's New Right affected the quality of life?*
ES: No. The German population reacted more swiftly than its government to the neo-Nazi attacks. Millions of Germans went to the streets to protest against these atrocities. I remember especially one sign that said "Liebe Türken—laßt uns nicht allein mit diesen Deutschen!" Can you imagine, in this country, millions of people going to the streets because of the mistreatment of foreigners?

ASN: *What about Austria?*
ES: I am reminded of a time during the Vietnam war, when there was a big demonstration in Washington D.C. The students were marching down Pennsylvania Avenue with their signs saying Wisconsin, Harvard, NYU, and there was a sign that said "even Princeton." In this spirit, I would say that "even" Austria is catching on. The German department in Graz, a longtime haven for National Socialism, celebrated its 125th anniversary—and I was asked to be the keynote speaker. It was a good sign. I did not mince any words. I told the history of the discipline, but I ended on a friendly note, saying that the fact that I was allowed to recount this history was a sign that *Germanistik*, which had been so exclusive, was becoming a more inclusive undertaking. Of course there is a type of Austrian philo-Semitism that can still define Jews as the exotic "other," but I certainly prefer it to anti-Semitism! Besides, in our modern world, almost everyone has had the experience of "otherness." Homosexuals; women, who are not a minority, but have the experience of a minority; the unemployed; the seriously sick, who lose their place in normal society; so many people have the experience of otherness. I don't dwell on Jewish otherness. As a matter of fact, if I study the Jewish situation in the world, which I have done in many articles and books, it's because of its paradigmatic ability to illuminate other situations. When you admit that you too are an "other," the dialogue can begin. ❖

Three institutions and Center plan seminar in Copenhagen and Prague

DiS, Denmark's International Study Program, affiliated with the University of Copenhagen, is holding an international faculty development seminar on the theme "Internationalization, the EU, and Small European States: The View from Scandinavia and Central Europe," June 8-15, 1995, in Copenhagen and Prague. The seminar is cosponsored by the Center for Austrian Studies, the University of Minnesota (where the DiS North American Office was opened in September 1994), and the Prague University of Economics.

DiS is a leading European study abroad center collaborating with over 90 universities and colleges in the USA, Canada, and Australia. Prague University of Economics is the leading institution of higher learning in the fields of business and economics in the Czech Republic.

The Center became involved through its director, David Good, who has participated in the planning of the seminar. Because of the subject matter of the Center's 1992 and 1993 conferences—the small independent states of Europe—and the Center's experience at staging symposia, DiS sought his advice. Their aim was to create a symposium on scholarly themes with a relatively informal style of presentation. The emphasis was to be on short talks and discussion sessions rather than formal papers. Good also suggested several scholars as participants and commented on drafts of the program and publicity material.

Scholars with connections to the Center and the University of Minnesota who have tentatively agreed to participate including Good, John Freeman (political science), and Eric Sheppard (geography).

Theme

As the small nations of Northern and East Central Europe gravitate toward post-Maastricht European Union and come to terms with a new European security geometry, they are confronted with fundamental issues of democracy, social welfare, independence, security, and cultural identity. Through the prism of the small state in Europe, the seminar examines challenges confronting all modern nation-states.

Participants

The seminar is designed for university faculty in the fields of political science, international relations, economics, and business. Its aim is to provide academics with an update on the current European scene within the framework of the above-mentioned theme.

Format

The seminar will address the main topic through a series of factual and theoretical lectures and panels on individual themes. Lecturers and panelists will be prominent researchers, politicians, economists, and professionals from Denmark, the Czech Republic, Austria, the USA, and other countries. Some sessions will take the form of visits to relevant institutions (political, financial, defense).There will also be cultural and social events.

The seminar runs parallel to the DiS International Education Conference 1995 for administrators, study abroad advisors, and faculty at American, Canadian, Australian, and European universities affiliated with DiS. Conference sessions in the fields of Art, Humanities, Ecology, and Architecture are open to participants in the seminar, and vice versa. Spouses and partners are welcome to participate in all elements of the conference. Conference fee, if paid before April 15, is $695 (plus $795 for spouse/partner). This includes accommodations and transport from Copenhagen to Prague.

Setting

The seminar takes place in Copenhagen and Prague, the capital cities of Denmark and the Czech Republic—two of Europe's small states, each located in a definable region strongly influenced by EU developments (Scandinavia, Visegrad Countries), different enough in terms of current affairs to provide specific cases, yet at the same time sharing a number of small-state problems of post-Cold War Europe.

Call for Contributions

Participants in the seminar are welcome to submit suggestions for papers, lectures, and other contributions to the individual sessions of the seminar. Likewise, they are welcome to indicate an interest in acting as session chairs, respondents, panelists, etc. Suggestions or indications should be submitted to the Denmark and Prague Seminar Chair in Copenhagen (address below) no later than April 1, 1995. For registration forms and further information, Americans should contact the DiS North American Office at 1-800-247-3477, or e-mail windi001@gold.tc.umn.edu. Europeans should contact DiS, Vestergade 7, 1456 Copenhagen K, Denmark. Phone: 45-33-11 01 44. Fax: 45-33-93 26 24. Internet: ddisau@pop.denet.dk. ❖

BRUCE PAULEY: FROM BOXCARS TO BIGOTS

by DANIEL PINKERTON

Bruce F. Pauley is a professor of history at the University of Central Florida. He came to the Center's fall conference to receive the 1994 Austrian Cultural Institute Prize for Best Book in Austrian Studies for From Prejudice to Persecution: A History of Austrian Anti-Semitism *(Chapel Hill NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1992). Later,* ASN *conversed with him about his life and work.*

ASN: *Where were you educated?*
BP: I was educated in public schools in Lincoln, Nebraska, where I was born; then I went to Grinnell College for my B.A. and back to Lincoln to the University of Nebraska for my master's degree. I went to the University of Rochester for my Ph.D., where I was the last student of Arthur J. May.

ASN: *How did you become interested in Austrian history?*
BP: During my junior year at Grinnell, I studied in Vienna at the Institute of European Studies for a year and essentially fell in love with Austrian history. I decided that would be the branch of history that I would study. I actually made up my mind to be a professor, believe it or not, the summer between high school graduation and my freshman year of college. I can remember the exact moment. My father was in the lumber business, and he thought it would be a good background for me to work in a wholesale building supply warehouse in the summertime. It turned out to be one of the hottest summers in Nebraskan history. It would be 100-104°F in the shade and 125-130°F in the boxcars that had been closed and sitting in the sun. I would open them up and haul out sacks of cement and insulation. I usually worked by myself, but occasionally this company would hire winos to help me, and they would talk about how their highest ambition was to get paid on Friday and go out and get drunk. It was then and there that I decided I did not want to be a laborer. I considered being a teacher, but I hadn't had a pleasant experience in high school. The teachers weren't respected, and they were poorly paid. I knew that I was interested in history because I had gone with my family to Europe for three months the summer before that. By the process of elimination, I decided teaching history at the college level would be the thing to do.

My father never discouraged me from that. He loved history. When we went to Europe, we saw Pompeii and the still-ruined cities in Germany. So I became fascinated by history. In my junior year in Vienna I had an Austrian roommate, Walter Siegl, who now holds an important position at the Ballhausplatz. He knew a lot about history, so he and I just talked about Austrian history all day when we were together. And then, of course, any time you walk down the streets of Vienna, it's a history lesson. Just by wandering around and paying attention you can learn a great deal. After I got back from Austria, knowing I wanted to be a history professor, I asked myself whether I would rather spend my summers researching in Washington D.C., where it's 95°F every day, or in Vienna or someplace else in Austria. I debated about that for five minutes or so and I decided to specialize in Austrian history. I haven't had any regrets about that. It's a fascinating subject. After almost forty years, I haven't tired of it.

ASN: *Both of your major books,* Hitler and the Forgotten Nazis *and* From Prejudice to Persecution *are so germane to the study of fascism and anti-Semitism throughout Europe that you seem to be a twentieth-century historian whose case histories just happen to be Austrian.*
BP: Well, originally I thought I wanted to teach at a liberal arts college like Grinnell, which wouldn't care as much about what your specialty was as long as you were a good teacher and scholar. In the course of my career, however, I've become and more interested in research. If you want to teach at a research institution, whether you can legitimately call yourself a German or an Austrian historian does make a difference. I could have been more Machiavellian by starting out as a German historian, getting a job and tenure, and then switching to Austrian history. But as a graduate student I wasn't that farsighted. All historians, if they want to do scholarship of some significance, should look for an area that hasn't been overly exposed. I think I have done that. In the writing of the monographs you mentioned, I have tried to put Austrian Nazism and anti-Semitism in the broadest possible perspective. I don't feel that I have become a narrow specialist in the process of writing these books.

ASN: *The opening chapters of* From Prejudice to Persecution *place your narrative in a clear temporal and geographical context for those who don't know Austria or are new to the subject of anti-Semitism.*
BP: My philosophy of historical writing is to try to draw that very narrow line between good scholarship and writing that will reach at least a well-educated public. It's a thick book, and in some ways a depressing book, but you don't have to have a Ph.D. in history to be able to read and appreciate it. I did that intentionally. Too few professional historians make an effort to reach out to a broader audience. It is enough for too many historians to satisfy the dissertation committee, a couple dozen scholars in their field, or the editorial review board of a university press. Whether the general public can actually read and understand the book is secondary.

ASN: *It's also a matter of inclination and talent. You have a writing style that is appealing and free of jargon.*
BP: Maybe it's because I'm a simple uncomplicated Nebraskan. I have to write in a way that *I* can understand. I have noticed that when something of mine has been translated into German, I can read my German better than I can read the German of most native Germans and Austrians. I don't have convoluted dependent clauses or sentences that go on forever. I don't know if this is a conscious effort or just what I do naturally.

ASN: *The book also has an immediacy—a relevance to current events.*
BP: It's about prejudice in general, how prejudices come into existence, and why people grab ahold of them for dear life, you might say. This is a timeless subject.

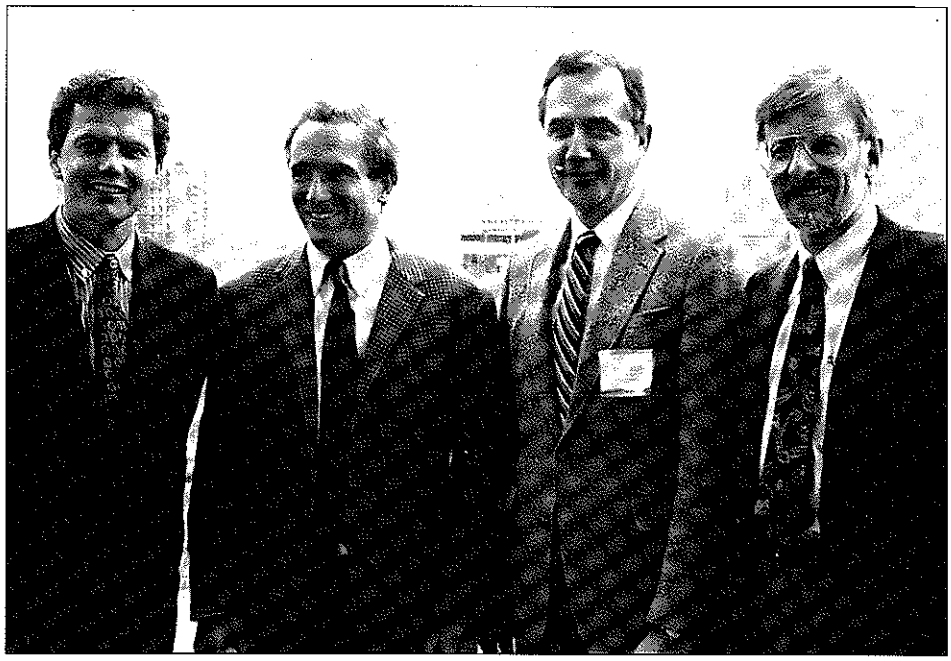
ASN: *Yes, unfortunately. Your book makes explicit connections, showing how certain strains of anti-Semitism still continue as a part of Austrian popular culture, and yet a certain tradition of tolerance for all kinds of ethnic minorities does as well.*
BP: I have had a couple of personal experiences that have made me aware of the continuity of anti-Semitism. When I was teaching in Innsbruck three years ago, a student sat down next to me on the bench overlooking the Inn river. He asked me if I was a student there, which initially cheered me, but during the ensuing conversation, he said, "The Jews are behind the Gulf War." On another occasion, when I was flying to Vienna in 1988, a seemingly pleasant young woman about 25 years old sat down next to me and starting repeating one anti-Semitic cliché after another about how the Jews control the media and all of that. It made me aware that current anti-Semitism is generally an undercurrent and not as overt as it was in the interwar period. Now, I don't think that even a little bit of anti-Semitism or so-called moderate anti-Semitism is a good thing, but at the same time we have to give the Austrians credit for the progress they have made. There are no exclusively anti-Semitic demonstrations drawing forty thousand people

around shouting "Death to the Jews!" When I hear people say that nothing has changed in Austria since the war, I think that is inaccurate and unfair and it shows their historical ignorance.The media in many countries like to focus on sensational and negative incidents, but if there are 200,000 people demonstrating for freedom for refugees on the Heldenplatz, it gets little attention.

ASN: *There is a phrase in your book advising Austrians "to take collective responsibility rather than collective guilt."*
BP: To take collective responsibility for remembering. I was very struck by something I heard Simon Wiesenthal say when I had the opportunity to meet him last year. He said, "Guilt is always individual; it's never collective." This is at the heart of the crimes of anti-Semites. They made everything collective. There were obviously individual Jews who committed crimes, but the anti-Semites were always generalizing from the individual to the collective. I think it is equally wrong to have a collective guilt of the Austrian people fifty years after the fact.

ASN: *Collective guilt seems like a very Roman Catholic concept.*
BP: Well, you may have noticed the emphasis on Roman Catholic anti-Semitism in Austria during the interwar years in my book. I think this sets it apart from Germany; Catholic anti-Semitism was probably stronger in Austria. Some of the magazines and newspapers from that time spoke seriously about the Jews being responsible for the murder of Jesus. The Church also held the Jews collectively responsible for every modern trend it disliked. And though Roman Catholic doctrine held that if a Jew converted to Catholicism, he was no longer a Jew, in reality Catholics were still very suspicious of somebody who had himself converted. On the other hand, the grandchildren of the person who converted could be trusted and eventually accepted. But with racial anti-Semitism, they could go to Mass twice a day every day and there was still no hope for them.

ASN: *What's your next project?*
BP: I'm doing an interpretive essay on totalitarianism, attempting to compare the Italian fascists, German Nazis, and Russian Communists to see if I can find some similarities there. It's a big project, but I'm not so much looking for new facts as making comparisons that people perhaps have missed because they have studied only Fascism, National Socialism, or Communism. I'm doing it for Harlan Davidson. I expect to be finished next September, and it should come out in 1996. ❖



On a balcony at the Weisman Art Museum overlooking the Mississippi: Wolfgang Waldner, ACI prizewinners Geoffrey Wawro and Bruce Pauley, and David Good. (staff photo)

Pauley & Wawro win 1994 ACI prizes

Dr. Wolfgang Waldner, director of the Austrian Cultural Institute, and Prof. David Good, director of the Center for Austrian Studies, presented the 1994 ACI prizes for best book and dissertation in Austrian Studies. The prize is a grant of $2,000 for travel and research in Austria.

The winning book was Bruce F. Pauley's acclaimed *From Prejudice to Persecution: A History of Austrian Anti-Semitism* (University of North Carolina Press, 1992). Pauley, professor of history at the University of Central Florida, "has written a pioneering study of anti-Semitism, and Jewish reactions to it, particularly during the short life of the First Austrian Republic, 1918-1938," according to advance readers. "No one before has examined interwar Austrian anti-Semitism with such breadth, depth, and sensitivity." The Prize Committee noted that this volume "bears the stamp of a comprehensive, authoritative study on a subject of great historical significance. . . . It is not only exhaustively researched but presented with admirable clarity and vivid detail." The book concentrates on the First Republic, but it allots a generous amount of analysis to the study of Jews and anti-Semites in the Habsburg Empire and the Nazi and post-Nazi eras, thus providing a thorough contextual setting for its subject and demonstrating its connection to the Waldheim era and the recent rise of the far right. The Prize Committee summed up its report by simply stating: "It is indeed a masterful piece of work."

Geoffrey D. W. Wawro's dissertation, "The Austro-Prussian War: Politics, Strategy, and War in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1859-1866" (Yale University, 1992) impressed the Prize Committee as "an unusually mature work that is especially worthy of publication. . . . Wawro has taken on a subject on which more than enough has already been said, yet he says much that is new." Basing his analysis on an impressive range of archival and published sources in several languages, Wawro challenges traditional views of the war that blame conservative Austrian politicians for a disastrous defeat, arguing that an outmoded military establishment made serious blunders and was incapable of winning the war. But the dissertation is more than a military history; its analysis of social and political structures in Central Europe demonstrates how pyrrhic a military victory would have been and how unacceptable Austrian leadership would have been to the German states. "Throughout his dissertation," the Prize Committee stated, "Wawro tears apart old clichès and offers fresh insights. We were especially impressed by the quality of his writing, which is exceptional. We have learned much, and wish to see the revised manuscript published. It is a tour-de-force that will appeal to a wide audience." Cambridge University Press concurred; we are pleased to report that Wawro is currently revising his dissertation for it. ❖

News from the Field

SAHH News

Habsburg discussion group joins H-Net

by CHARLES INGRAO

The Habsburg electronic discussion group has recently affiliated with the History e-mail network. "H-Net" operates over fifty discussion groups with nearly 20,000 subscribers worldwide. Joining H-Net has increased the size of HABSBURG to nearly 250 members from over a dozen countries. The overwhelming majority are historians and history graduate students, including many of North America's most eminent scholars of the Habsburg monarchy; not surprisingly, our European counterparts have been much slower to enter the Internet.

One of the biggest advantages of H-Net affiliation has been dedicated technical service that has permitted HABSBURG to maintain a readily accessible gopher that currently contains (1) a comprehensive listing of relevant article titles (with synopses) that have appeared in over a dozen American, British, Austrian, German, and Hungarian journals (see below), (2) recent book reviews by HABSBURG members, (3) selected course syllabi, and (4) a complete archive of all announcements and discussions about Austrian or East Central European history, 1500-present.

Journals currently previewed by HABSBURG:

- *Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte*
- *Austrian History Yearbook*
- *Austrian Studies*
- *Bohemia*
- *Catholic History Review*
- *Central European History*
- *German Studies Review*
- *Mitteilungen des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung*
- *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs*
- *Österreichische Osthefte*
- *The Sixteenth Century Journal*
- *Slavic Review*
- *Századok*
- *Történelmi Szemle*

Individuals may subscribe to HABSBURG by writing to habsburg@vm.cc.purdue.edu and may direct inquires to Prof. Charles Ingrao, Dept. of History, Purdue University, at ingrao@vm.cc.purdue.edu ❖

Dollfuß-Schuschnigg Society to form

For those interested in the study of interwar Europe and Austria's First Republic, Robert von Dassanowsky of the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, is in the early stages of forming the *Society for the Study of Dollfuß-Schuschnigg Austria.* Its planned focus will include a range of topics that should appeal to scholars and students in the fields of history, *Germanistik*, cultural studies, and other fields. Professor von Dassanowsky has suggested topics such as the study of sociopolitical and cultural aspects of the Fatherland Front and the "Ständestaat Österreich"; reevaluation of the work of Chancellors Dollfuß and Schuschnigg; the concept of Austrofascism as distinct from other European nationalist movements of the period; literature, film, and art from 1932-38; and the new Austrian interest in utilizing this past ideology against current right-wing movements, including the new pan-German movement. But those interested in helping to form the group should feel free to include their areas of research not mentioned.

If this piques your interest, contact Robert von Dassanowsky, Head, German Studies, Department of Languages and Cultures, University of Colorado, 1420 Austin Bluffs, Colorado Springs CO 80933. FAX: 719-593-3146. E-mail address: rvondassanow@uccs.edu. Tell him the *ASN* sent you!

Ariadne Press honored

On November 15, 1994, the Literaturhaus in Vienna sponsored a presentation celebrating "Five Years of Ariadne Press." All of the eighty books published to date were displayed. Enlargements of the covers decorated the walls, creating a colorful and festive atmosphere for the reception following the formal program. Ministerialrat Dr. Wolfgang Unger represented the Ministerium für Unterricht und Kunst, and cultural attaché Ronald J. Post represented the American Embassy in Vienna. Donald G. Daviau described the aims and goals of Ariadne Press, and Dr. Heinz Lunzer spoke on behalf of the Kulturhaus. Approximately 170 guests, including thirty-five authors, attended. It was a fitting tribute to a young but vital American institution that has done so much for the dissemination of 20th-century Austrian literature and culture.

International Study and Travel Fair

The University of Minnesota's 22nd annual International Study and Travel Fair will take place in the Great Hall of Coffman Memorial Union on February 16, 1995. The fair will run from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm.

The fair is free and open to the public and is an excellent opportunity to find out more about opportunities for study, work, and travel abroad. Representatives from over fifty organizations will be on hand to answer questions.

This event is sponsored by the University's International Study and Travel Center (ISTC). Highlights will include a photo contest and door prizes such as a European rail pass and an airline ticket. For further information about the fair, contact ISTC, 102 Nicholson Hall, 626-9000.

MUSIKHAUS DOBLINGER

Those who read our feature on American-born Viennese composer Eugene Hartzell (Spring 1994) might be wondering what his music actually sounds like. His publisher offers a full line of his chamber pieces, should you want to try your hand at them. Cassettes and some CDs are also available. All are available in Europe through Musikhaus Doblinger, Dorotheergasse 10, A-1010, Vienna. They are available in the U.S. (and, Doblinger tells us, kept permanently in stock) through Foreign Music Distributors, 13 Elkay Drive, Chester NY 10918. Telephone: 914-469-5790. Fax: 914-469-5817.

Doblinger also publishes a volume by Gottfried Scholz, *Austrian Contemporary Music*, that will introduce you to some other composers. The text is in English and German, and the book contains biographical sketches, commentary, and the scores of 27 musical examples. 2 CDs are included that allow the listener to hear the scores performed. The price is $72.

Austria in the 1950s

Volume three of *Contemporary Austrian Studies* is now available. Its subject is "Austria in the 1950s," and it features a wide range of articles about postwar Austrian social, political, economic, and diplomatic history. It also features an exhaustive historiography of research on the era. Contact Transaction Publishers, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903.

Dorothea Steiner looks at culture from both sides now

by DANIEL PINKERTON

Dorothea Steiner is an associate professor of Amerikanistik *at the University of Salzburg. She has longstanding ties with the Center and the departments of English and American Studies at Minnesota. She was on campus for a fall conference celebrating fifty years of American studies at Minnesota, and* ASN *spoke with her.*

ASN: *You were educated in both Austria and America.*
DS: Yes. I started at the University of Salzburg in the winter of 1965-66. I went to Cornell in 1971 and spent a year there working toward my doctoral dissertation. Then I returned to Salzburg and finished with a degree in English and German in 1973. In 1974 I became an assistant at Salzburg, and since then I have taught American subjects. I had an ACLS grant to do research at Princeton in 1981-82, and in 1987 I taught at the University of Minnesota as a part of the Fulbright exchange program. I was a guest professor in the English department.

ASN: *How did you get interested in American literature?*
DS: I had always had an interest in languages and in traveling. I remember at one point I considered doing English and Latin, but I realized that you cannot travel to a Latin-speaking country, so naturally I became more interested in English. Also, my mother grew up in the States in the 1920s, and she told me many stories when I was a child. New York was actually the first place I really lived in America. I remember when I first came to Minnesota and people said, "We're going to the city," I thought that they were going to New York. And that was quite a few years after I had been away! I also had an interest in literature, which at the time—the late 1960s or early '70s—meant literature as high culture and not popular literature. At Cornell, I was working toward my thesis in British Romanticism under Meyer Abrams. That was curious because here I was, a continental European doing English stuff in the States, surrounded by the American culture and of course getting interested in it. I did audit some courses on American matters but I had not been trained in American studies. You must know that in Central Europe in the late '60s, Fulbright professors taught American literature. I was quite lucky because my department in Salzburg had Fulbrighters from 1967 on, and I always took these courses. These people didn't have any committee meetings and all that, so you could establish a good relationship with them. There are one or two that I still know and see at conferences.

ASN: *It's important to get a taste of American culture from American teachers.*
DS: And part of the flavor was of course American English, because the language teaching had been purely in British English. As a child I heard the language because my mother was fluent in American English. I could have heard it on the streets from soldiers—Austria was an occupied country until 1955—but you can't pick language up as well on the street as you can at home or in the classroom. So that was a major contribution that the Fulbright Program made to Austrian universities: we suddenly realized that the whole world did not speak British English. This is much more obvious now that our students travel so much; many of them come back with an American accent or an in-between mid-Atlantic accent. The experiences that we have in particular foreign lands shape not only our philosophy, but also our accents.

ASN: *How have your experiences as a student affected the program you set up at Salzburg?*
DS: I did not set it up. When I returned from Cornell and finished my degree, I started working with the professor who *did* set it up: Tyrus Hillway, an American who had retired from the University of Northern Colorado. He had been a Fulbrighter at Vienna and Salzburg, and he got the first chair in American studies in 1973. I had just come back from the States and he needed an assistant. I worked with him for four years and he had a great influence on me. He dealt with me and he communicated with the students in a very American way. He was an older professor, and there was a sort of father-daughter relationship because I was 25 and he was 60. After he retired in 1980, Leo Truchlar, then an associate professor in the department, replaced him. I continued my research and teaching, and in 1988, completed my *Habilitation* and received tenure; so I have been continually involved in the program, though others established it. As with most European countries, the American studies program is based within the English department. Consequently, our students never come to American studies directly from their Austrian language, literature, and culture background. They always have to study English language, linguistics, literature, and culture as well. But then they can concentrate on American studies and this is where I come in as a professor; my experience at Minnesota helped me immensely in becoming more of a mediator between American culture as it is lived, taught, and experienced, and American studies as it can be taught in another, foreign, country. Which happens to be my country.

ASN: *Tell us more about how your Minnesota experiences shaped your teaching.*
DS: The conference that just took place celebrated fifty years of American studies at Minnesota. I came relatively late, but it was interesting looking back from 1994 to 1987. I taught seven courses in seven months, which was intense and unforgettable. But looking even further back to the time that others had experienced, it seems as if there was always an emphasis on teaching, personal communication between the professor and the students, and the input from the students. It was never just a one-way street. This is what I experienced when I was here in 1987. The Minnesotan emphasis on not only pedagogy but also involvement with the people you teach is something I have always had, but I emphasize it even more strongly because I spent a year teaching at Minnesota. If I had taught at Princeton or Stanford or somewhere else in the States, my teaching style would be different and probably not as rewarding for my students. The person who is actually to blame for my coming to Minnesota is Ed Griffin from the English department. He had a Fulbright from here in Salzburg in '83-'84 and this triggered it all. Before that, I was an east-coast person: Cornell, Princeton, New York, Washington D.C.—these were the places that interested me. Of course I had travelled to Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and all these places you want to see; I had friends in Oregon and New Orleans. This is very typical because Europeans have a different attitude toward cities. We don't shun them, we seek them, because that is where you find life and culture. The midwest was almost a blank on my mental map, so it was a real eye-opener when I came here. I realized that Minnesota is a state that is quite unique in its self-conception and quite distinct from the states surrounding it. It has a strong democratic tradition that may have to do with immigration from the Scandinavian and German-speaking countries. The social context is very different from Princeton or New England. The eastern social context is very strongly based in the Anglo tradition and the Jewish intellectual tradition that you get from New York, and was part of what made Cornell a strange new world for me. Minnesota is different, and when I found there was a Center for Austrian Studies here, and the Schubert

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Publications: News & Reviews

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY VIENNA AND ITS LEGACY: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF DONALD G. DAVIAU

edited by Jeffrey B. Berlin, Jorun B. Johns, and Richard H. Lawson
Vienna: Edition Atelier, 1993. 546 pp. $49.50

Professor Donald Daviau is well known to scholars of things Austrian as the longtime editor of the respected journal *Modern Austrian Literature*, president of the American Council for the Study of Austrian Literature, and member of the Vienna P.E.N. Club.

As Dr. Wolfgang Unger, *Ministerialrat* of the *Bundesministerium für Unterricht und Kunst* notes, one of Daviau's most important contributions to the field of *Germanistik* is his insistence on understanding Austrian literature as uniquely Austrian. While this stance may appear self-evident to those involved in other academic disciplines related to Austrian studies, this is not always the case in *Germanistik*. "Austrian authors are represented as being German, and Austrian literature is occasionally treated as a special form of German literary history—if it isn't simply subsumed under German literature and culture" ("Preface," iv). Daviau's insistence on contextualizing Austrian literature within Austrian history, culture, and society is most certainly reflected in the essays included in this *Festschrift*.

The thirty essays included cover the sum and substance of Austrian intellectual life of the fin de siècle and its enduring influence on Austrian culture. Vienna serves as a focal point for the essays here, but the topics are wide-ranging in scope. Of particular interest is Leo A. Lensing's essay on Kokoschka's heretofore unpublished "literary" portrait of Peter Altenberg, "The Viennese and the Artist," written in 1934. In Kokoschka's text, "not only does he verbally revise his powerful painting of Altenberg from 1909, he also defiantly appropriates the literary otherness of this Austrian-Jewish poet, in order to articulate his own tenuous position at a crucial moment in the rise of Austrian fascism" ("Scribbling Squids and the Giant Octopus: Oskar Kokoschka's Unpublished Portrait of Peter Altenberg," 193). Five essays on Hofmannsthal, four on Kafka, and four on Stefan Zweig are also included.

The most intimate piece of scholarship in this volume is the touching essay by Reinhold Grimm on the Austro-American poet, aphorist, essayist, and storyteller Felix Pollak. Pollak was born in Vienna in 1909 and lived there for the first three decades of his life. Pollak was Jewish and "hence, either doomed or forced to flee as a result of the so-called Anschluß—he emigrated from Austria, escaping the Nazis' murderous onslaught only by the skin of his teeth" ("Felix Pollak and Vienna," 509). He came to the United States, earned an M.A. in library science, and settled in the Midwest. Grimm includes Pollak's poem "The Finger" in his essay. In this poem, Pollak travels eloquently in verse from Madison, Wisconsin, to London and finally to a space above Vienna's Burgtheater. Pollak begins his poem with a quote from Alfred Polgar: "The foreign land has not become home, but home a foreign land" (507). The émigré Pollak is caught, as many émigrés were and are, between two countries, languages, and cultures. Anyone familiar with Vienna and its dark history during the Anschluß will gain from this essay. One can understand why Grimm so highly recommends Pollak to all who study modern Austrian history or Austrian exile literature. Pollak's involuntary exile and its subsequent retelling in what Grimm calls "Pollak's Viennese verses" (521) are certainly worthy of further research and scholarship.

This *Festschrift* is a fine addition to scholarship in Austrian literature and culture of the fin de siècle. It is a testament to Daviau's wide-ranging interests, his scholarly achievements, and his influence as a mentor.

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Beginning with this issue, the *ASN* inaugurates a new service for our readers. We hope to bring scholarship that lies outside the domain of the *Austrian History Yearbook* to your attention, and in a more timely manner than is typical for a scholarly journal. The volumes that we review will cover a wider range of disciplines than the *AHY*: literature, sociology, musicology, anthropology, psychology, and other fields in the humanities and social sciences. We will also review formats that fall outside the *AHY* domain, including *Festschriften*, journals, and volumes of working papers.

This section will also include *Hot Off the Presses*, a listing of recently published books. This is highly arbitrary: the information comes from authors and publishers who send us notices, and from submissions to the *AHY* and the ACI Prize Committee. We encourage publishers, editors of journals, and authors to send us news of recent or forthcoming volumes. Whatever the field, works announced or reviewed must deal with the Habsburg Empire or its modern successor states and be in English or German.

Daniel Pinkerton

HISTORY DEPARTMENT YEARBOOK, 1993

edited by Andrea Pető
Budapest: Central European University-Budapest, 1994. 293 pp. No charge.

Central European University-Budapest is a new institution with a small core faculty and an international group of visiting professors. In order to give scholars a flavor of the institution and its students, the department has produced a volume that includes work by affiliated faculty and outstanding graduate students.

It contains three main sections: "Early Modern Central Europe," "The Habsburg Monarchy and its Heritage," and "Central Europe: A Region in Transition." All three feature useful and provacative work.

An outstanding essay in the first section is István György Tóth's "How Many Hungarian Noblemen Could Read at the End of the Eighteenth Century?" Its qualitative and quantitative analysis makes the reader realize how widespread illeteracy was, and how closely youth and literacy were related.

The largest number of essays concern the modern Habsburg period—*ASN* readers, take note! Norman Stone contributes a personal yet critical examination of A.J.P. Taylor's influence on British historians and the historiography of Central Europe. Péter Hanák and David Good contribute strong essays. Graduate student D. Dylan C. Gray and professors András Gerő and Alexey Miller contribute excellent articles on the nationalities question—Pan-Romanism; liberals and Jews in Hungary; and Poles and Ruthenians in Galicia, respectively. Finally, one should mention editor Pető's contribution, "Women's Employment and Lifestyle in a Hungarian City of Heavy Industries in the Fifties," a first-rate social history of women during a still-underexplored era.

Because this volume is addressed to an English-speaking audience, perhaps more attention could be given to copy-editing and smoothing translations. Nonetheless, this is a valuable collection, and a real bargain. It can be obtained at no cost from the address listed at the bottom of the *Women in History* review (p. 13).

Daniel Pinkerton

WOMEN IN HISTORY - WOMEN'S HISTORY:

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES

edited by Andrea Pető and Mark Pittaway
Budapest: Central European University History Dept. Series in Working Papers, 1994. 153 pp. No charge.

This inaugural volume of Central European University's history department working papers series offers readers an intriguing and wide-ranging view of women's history and gender issues in Central and Eastern Europe, both past and present. Growing out of a workshop sponsored by CEU, held in Budapest in April 1994, this collection was conceived as a forum for highlighting the work of CEU history graduate students.

Leonore Davidoff sets the tone for the volume in an introductory article that reprises her keynote address. In "Catching the Greased Pig: Domesticity and Feminist History," Davidoff deconstructs a mainstay of feminist debate by exposing the contradictions inherent in the dichotomy of "public and private spheres." In historicizing the realm of the "domestic," Davidoff establishes that clear dividing lines between a male-centered (public) and/or female-centered (private) domain remain historically elusive. Her article provides an overarching theme to the volume, as this problematization of the public and private and doubts about its ensuing value as a heuristic device is taken up in several succeeding articles.

The book is divided into four sections. The first, "Women in Early Modern Central and Eastern Europe," features papers by Vilana Pilinkaite and István György Tóth. Pilinkaite breaks new methodological ground in her examination of sixteenth-century Lithuanian polemical tracts and makes a solid case for the contradictory position held by women in the Grand Duchy, as exemplified in a liberal property code and a prevailing misogyny. Tóth analyzes aristocratic correspondence and signed inventories to assert that literacy was exercised significantly more often by males than females as it filtered through the social classes, although he is a bit lax in probing how this may have been a result of contemporary concepts of gender-appropriate attitudes and roles.

Section Two, "Women's History in the Period of the Habsburg Empire," contains the most polished pieces of the work. Mónika Mátay uses the lens of a young Hungarian woman's experience to focus on female education policy and the manipulation of female emancipatory interests by integral nationalists in early nineteenth-century Hungary. Gábor Gyáni offers a fascinating permutation of the public/private controversy in his exploration of material and consumer culture in late nineteenth-century Hungary. Similarly, Susan Zimmerman demonstrates the impact of industrialization in securing a strictly gendered division of labor, although she tends to discount the function of patriarchy in such outcomes. In one of the best selections of the volume (particularly in terms of editorial polish) Mária Kovács analyzes the ironic outcomes of the formal Hungarian women's movement and the appropriation of its agenda by the nationalist right in the 1920s.

The third section, "Women's History in the Socialist Period," is a captivating glimpse into what until very recently was scholastic "terra incognita." Using newly released party documents and revised statistics, Sergei Podbolotov, Irina Korovushkina, and Andrea Pető explore female experience under Soviet-model state centralism. As these articles attest, despite sloganeering to the contrary, women's lot often worsened under communism, as forced industrialization and gender politics-as-usual shunted them into low-paying jobs while subjecting them to oppressive divorce and reproductive legislation.

Nor does the outlook for women in the region appear to be changing much in the wake of the Cold War, as Aleksey Grigor'ev and Irmina Matonyte demonstrate in the fourth and final section, "Women in the Post-Socialist Era." Although women are gaining some measure of political power in the Soviet Union and educational equality in the Lithuanian successor state, the real bases of power lie elsewhere. While I sympathize with Matonyte's contextual sense of political evolution in her native Lithuania, I cannot agree with her concluding remark that such a "tradeoff between gender inequalities and democracy is justified." Family historians will want to read Rozita Dimova's analysis of the changing position of women within the zadruga, the Balkan extended family unit.

In sum, then, this volume offers a useful and satisfying overview of women's history and gender issues in a region just beginning to be plumbed for such insights. Its only real failing is inferior copyediting and muddled translation, including some absent punctuation and malapropisms. But these difficulties can be easily remedied and will surely be addressed in future series volumes.

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HOT OFF THE PRESSES

(our idiosyncratic list of recent titles)

Rudolf Urich. *Österreicher in Hollywood.* Vienna: Edition S, 1994. ÖS 398, DM 54,80. This biographical reference profiles Austrians who contributed their talents to the film and television industry, including actors, directors, writers, producers, studio founders, and agents.

Thomas N. Burg. *"Sieches Volk macht siechen Staat". Arzt, Stand und Staat im 19. Jahrhundert.* Vienna: Verlag Editions Praesens, 1994. ÖS 253, $21. A history of the rise of the medical profession in the context of 19th-century Habsburg state and society.

Rolf Steininger, ed. *Der Umgang mit dem Holocaust. Europa–USA–Israel.* Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1994. ÖS 598, DM 86. Twenty-seven essays by scholars from seven countries exploring Holocaust research and the reaction to the Holocaust in the Middle East, Europe, and America.

Patrick Werkner, ed. *Egon Schiele: Art, Sexuality, and Viennese Modernism.* Palo Alto CA: Society for Promotion of Science and Scholarship, 1994. $37.50. Seven essays and an introduction; illustrations.

Thomas Bender and Carl Schorske, eds. *Budapest and New York: Studies in Urban Transformation, 1870-1930.* New York: Russell Sage, 1994. $39.95. A multidisciplinary collection of comparative essays that illuminates both the peculiarities of each city's development and the process by which a modern metropolis is created.

Franz A. J. Szabo. *Kaunitz and Enlightened Absolutism, 1753-1780.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994. $34.95, paper. The first major archivally-based study in any language of the career of Prince Kaunitz.

Jean Bérenger. *A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1273-1700.* London: Longman, 1994. £42 cloth, £16.99 paper.

Joachim Unseld. *Franz Kafka: A Writer's Life.* Translated by Paul F. Dvorak. Riverside CA: Ariadne Press, 1994. $27.50.

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

Environment and History, an interdisciplinary journal, will begin publication in 1995. It will bring together scholars in the humanities and the biological sciences for fresh perspectives on current environmental problems. Write to the Editor, c/o White Horse Press, 10 High St., Knapwell, Cambridge CB3 8NR, United Kingdom.

Musical life in early 19th-century Vienna:

a rich array of choices for musicians and audiences

BY MARY WISCHUSEN

The musical and cultural life of Vienna was unusually rich in the early 19th century. Despite the Napoleonic wars, the imposition of censorship, and the political unrest that plagued the empire, Vienna continued to be a center of activity. Operas and singspiels (light, comic operas in German with spoken dialogue) were produced at both Court and privately owned theaters, and concerts were held in public and private venues. Professional and amateur music-making flourished, newly-founded publishing houses met the increased demand for musical scores and instruction books, and journals devoted entirely to music appeared. Three of history's greatest composers—Haydn (1732-1809), Beethoven (1770-1827), and Schubert (1797-1828)—lived and worked in Vienna during the early 1800s, and many other fine composers and musicians, including Antonio Salieri (1750-1825) and Carl Czerny (1791-1857), called the city their home.

The Kärtnertortheater in the late 18th century.

Vienna had a long theatrical tradition of folk comedies and farces with skeletal plots, improvised dialogue, and extensive musical numbers. Since the 17th century, this musical and theatrical genre had bridged the gap between commoners and the aristocracy. Yet the popularity of these plays, together with the Italian operas and French dramas that were favored by the nobility, hindered the acceptance of singspiels and operas in German. Indeed the first quarter of the 19th century witnessed a struggle in Vienna between proponents of Italian and German opera that was not to be resolved for some time to come, the success of Carl Maria von Weber's *Der Freischütz* 1821 and *Euryanthe* in 1823 notwithstanding.

Two Imperial Court theaters (the Burgtheater and the Kärntnertortheater) and three privately owned suburban theaters (the Theater an der Wien, the Leopoldstädtertheater, and the Josefstädtertheater) were responsible for the most noteworthy operatic productions.

The oldest of the Court theaters was the Kärntnertortheater, opened in 1708 by Emperor Joseph I as the *Comödihaus*. The comic character Hanswurst dominated this theater until at least 1760 when Josef Heinrich Engelschall began a campaign against the vulgar nature of the Viennese folk plays. Engelschall's campaign was only moderately successful. Translations of foreign comedies and some original plays were staged at the Kärntnertortheater during the 1760s, but the Viennese comedies and farces continued to be more popular.

The other major Court theater was the Burgtheater, which was originally the *Ballhaus nächst der kaiserlichen Burg*, and was renovated and equipped for opera and comedy by Maria Theresa in 1741. However, the new theater was not large enough for most Italian operas and French classical dramas; these were often staged in the Kärntnertortheater, and less elaborate plays were produced at the Burgtheater.

By the early 19th century, the Viennese popular comedies were staged mainly at the suburban theaters, while both the Burgtheater and Kärntnertortheater presented a variety of theatrical and musical events: spoken plays (both comic and tragic), operas in Italian, French, and occasionally German, and ballets. After 1810, the Burgtheater staged mostly spoken plays, and the Kärntnertortheater presented only operas.

Major influences on the Court opera of Vienna at this time were Antonio Salieri and Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868). Salieri, Court Composer and Kapellmeister, favored Italian opera, although he composed several French operas and German singspiels. Although Rossini did not compose specifically for Vienna, his *L'inganno felice* was successfully performed there in 1816. The Viennese clamored for more Rossini operas, and for at least the next ten years almost every one was staged in Vienna at both Court and suburban theaters. Some successful German works were staged at the Court theaters during the early decades of the century, notably by Joseph Weigl (1766-1846), Adalbert Gyrowetz (1763-1850), and Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826), but Italian operas were the most popular.

German singspiels and improvised plays with incidental music had no trouble finding an audience at the suburban theaters. The most important of them, the Theater an der Wien, rivalled the Court theaters in operatic production. A principal composer at the Theater an der Wien was Ignaz Xaver von Seyfried (1776-1841), whose biblical music dramas were especially successful. Beethoven's *Fidelio* was premiered on 20 November 1805, only two weeks after Napoleon's occupation of Vienna. The theater commissioned work by Schubert, including his melodrama *Die Zauberharfe* (1820) and his incidental music to Helmina von Chezy's play *Rosamunde. Fürstin von Zypern* (1823), and instrumental concerts; several of Beethoven's symphonies (No.2, 1803, No.3, 1805, Nos.5 and 6, 1808), piano concertos (No.3, 1803, and No.4, 1808), and the violin concerto (1806) received their first public performances there.

The most popular suburban theater was actually the Leopoldstädtertheater, frequented by all classes of society. Emphasizing the Viennese folk comedy, it was nicknamed "Kasperltheater," after the character Kasperl, a descendant of Hanswurst. Many of the plays contained incidental music, composed by Wenzel Müller (1767-1835), Ferdinand Kauer (1751-1831), and others.

The least influential of all the Viennese theaters was the Theater in the Josefstadt. Although it presented popular comedies

by many of the same writers and composers as the Leopoldstädtertheater, the Josefstädtertheater never maintained a consistently high standard in its musical works, though Beethoven wrote and conducted his overture, *Die Weihe des Hauses*, for the reopening of the Josefstädtertheater after renovations on 3 October 1822.

Although both the Court and suburban theaters presented some orchestral concerts, the relatively new and popular phenomenon of the public concert required that other halls be available. In previous centuries, concert life in Vienna had centered around the Court and palaces of the nobility, most of which had resident musicians. From as early as the 16th century, the Court's musical establishment (Hofmusikkapelle) had combined all the elements of a church choir, an orchestra, a lyric theater, and a conservatory, playing at the Imperial Chapel, meals, and balls and presenting operas, ballets, and concerts. But by the beginning of the 19th century, its activities were limited to the performance of sacred music at Sunday Mass in the Hofburgkapelle.

Many noble families no longer employed their own musicians, and chamber music in aristocratic households was often provided by professional players hired for a single evening. Public concerts were held in the large and small assembly halls of the Redoutensaal in the Hofburg Palace. But these halls were primarily intended for Court balls and other festivities and permission to use them was difficult to obtain. Other concert halls included the great hall of the University, the Landhaussaal where the Lower Austrian County Council held its session, Zum römischen Kaiser (the Roman Emperor's Inn), the Augarten in the summer, and theaters when operas and plays were not being performed.

With the increasing importance of the public concert in Vienna, professional musicians began to flourish. The first completely professional ensemble was the Schuppanzigh Quartet, organized in 1804 by violinist Ignaz Schuppanzigh (1776-1830) to give subscription concerts. Its repertory consisted almost solely of Viennese classical works. The quartet introduced much of Beethoven's chamber music to the Viennese public and, after an 1816 visit to St. Petersburg, to the Russian public. Schuppanzigh also premiered four chamber works by Schubert between 1824 and 1828, including the Quartet in A minor (1824), which the composer dedicated to him.

Another professional group, the Lanner Quintet, in which Johann Strauss, Senior (1804-1849) played the violin, often performed in coffeehouses. In 1824 the group was enlarged into a string band. Demand for performances was so great that the group was soon divided, with Strauss conducting the second half. When the two conductors quarreled, the group split, giving the city of Vienna two fine dance orchestras.

Even so-called amateur music-making often attained a very high quality in early 19th-century Vienna. In 1812 Joseph von Sonnleithner founded the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, a middle-class Philharmonic Society whose purpose was the cultivation of all types of music. Other societies had been formed in the 18th century, notably the Tonkünstler-Sozietät, the Gesellschaft der Assoziierten Kavaliere, and the Adelige Liebhaberkonzerte.

The aims of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde were more ambitious than those of the earlier societies. It maintained an orchestra, produced large concerts, fostered an interest in early music, and planned editions of important musical works of the past. A Conservatorium der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde was founded in 1817, where at first only singing was taught by Antonio Salieri, although other subjects were soon added to the curriculum. In 1818 the society introduced a series of concerts devoted to performances of Lieder, polyphonic vocal music, and chamber works, including works by Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert.

Encouraged by the success of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, two other societies were established in the early 19th century: the Gesellschaft des Privat-Musik Vereins in 1818 and the Concerts spirituels einer Gesellschaft von Musikfreunde, founded by Franz Xaver Gebauer in 1819. Gebauer, one of the earliest members of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, founded the Concerts spirituels to enlarge ordinary choir rehearsals into meetings of music lovers. Eighteen concerts were held the first year and included five works by Beethoven (Symphonies nos.1-4 and the Mass in C). The Concerts spirituels remained a regular feature of Viennese musical life for decades to come.

An important aspect of Viennese cultural life was the informal salon held at homes of the middle class and aristocracy. While more formal literary clubs were often censored, private salons were normally free to offer discussions of musical, literary, and theatrical interest, even semi-public concerts. Karoline Pichler (1769-1843), a prolific writer who encouraged young artists, held a salon twice weekly in Vienna for over twenty years. Recitations, theatrical performances, concerts, and literary discussions involved many leading writers, artists, and musicians of the day. Other important salons were held in the homes of bankers, notably at the Palais Caprara-Geymüller of Johann Heinrich Geymüller. The Kunstlersoirées of Henriette von Pereira, closest in artistic level to Pichler's evenings, were lauded by such writers as Ignaz Castelli and Adalbert Stifter.

Schubert composed his Fifth Symphony in 1816 for a salon in the home of Otto Hatwig, a prominent citizen and amateur musician, and many of his Lieder, piano, and chamber works were composed for musical evenings in the home of Josef von Spaun. Beethoven's work was also frequently performed in Viennese salons.

The importance of the salons decreased, however, as the popularity of coffeehouses increased. From the 1760s on, people had gathered at the Kramersches Kaffeehaus, where foreign newspapers and periodicals were available. After 1793, however, in the wake of the anti-Jacobin reaction, many of the coffeehouses disappeared. Although under the threat of censorship, Ignaz Neuner's Silbernes Kaffeehaus took over as the regular meeting place for Vienna's intelligentsia, and from 1825 until the early 1840s it was the center for whatever liberal ideas could be publicly expressed. Regular guests included such prominent writers as Franz Grillparzer, Eduard von Bauernfeld, and Nikolas Lenau, and artist Moritz von Schwind. Other coffeehouses included the Bognersches Kaffeehaus and the Café Rebhuhn, which were both frequented by Schubert's circle.

The popularity of the city's composers and the demand for music kept Viennese publishers busy producing numerous editions of songs, dances, and piano pieces, many of which were intended for amateurs. Yet these same publishers also spread the work of great composers. Artaria, the oldest music publishing house in Vienna (founded in 1765), was the foremost publisher of the music of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and continued publishing music until 1932. Others included Mollo and Steiner-Haslinger, where the dance music of Josef Lanner and Johann Strauss, Senior was published. The firm of Cappi and Diabelli, which became Anton Diabelli and Company after Cappi's retirement in 1824, was the first principal publisher of Schubert and Czerny.

The new fascination with the public concert, at which both contemporary and older music was performed, engendered an interest in music criticism and research. Music journals began to appear in 1813 and included *Allgemeine wiener Musikzeitung*, *Allgemeiner musikalischer Anzeiger*, and *Wiener Zeitschrift für Musik*. Nonspecialist papers and journals such as the *Wiener Zeitung* and *Literatur und Mode* also featured musical notices and reviews. Scholarly works such as Ignaz von Seyfried's work on Beethoven and Ignaz Franz von Mosel's work on Salieri and operatic aesthetics were published.

continued on next page

Opinions

Czech skinheads: violent embodiment of social ills

To the Editor:

As a regular recipient of your newsletter, I was particularly intrigued by an article in your Fall 1994 issue concerning an intern at the University of Minnesota ("IHRC intern studies 'heavy' subject," p. 4). Being an anthropologist myself, and originally from Czechoslovakia, I was interested to read about research on marginalized groups in the Czech Republic. However, I was disturbed by some of the comments made, particularly the following passage: "Czech skinheads, while strongly anti-Gypsy, are far less dangerous and violent than skinheads in Germany or Britain. Their behavior may be changeable. Also, there are virtually no drugs in the Czech republic. No one can afford it, and that's really good, since hard times are coming for more and more Czechs."

First of all, the fact that the Czech skinheads are anti-Gypsy is not as minor a point as the comment may suggest, given that they have been involved in a number of violent attacks on Gypsies and/or Gypsy-resembling foreigners that resulted in deaths. Several cases come to mind: a Gypsy man thrown to his death off a train by a group of skinheads in 1992; another incident involving a Vietnamese man killed in the same fashion, also in 1992; and the 1993 experience of a British journalist of Indian descent traveling with his wife in Prague who was mistaken for a Gypsy by a group of skinheads and beaten unconscious in a busy lounge of the main train station, without a single person interfering. Unfortunately, anti-Gypsy sentiment is so widespread in the former Czechoslovakia, and so normalized, that even well educated individuals have been known to advocate sterilization of Gypsy women, or the denial of Czech citizenship to Gypsies with a criminal record.

Secondly, although they were hard to get, drugs were available even under the Communist regime. In the early 1980s one could procure marijuana and morphine in Prague (and, I suspect, other places as well). Psychiatric wards treated patients for dependency, and nurses and doctors were occasionally dismissed from their jobs for stealing morphine. Since 1989, drugs have become widely available, a fact which is being publicly acknowledged and discussed. A number of rehabilitation centers exist, and have an ample number of patients. Indeed, there seems to be more of a shortage of rehab centers than of drugs (the journalist Radek John has been vocal on this subject for some time).

Thus, while your intern may have acted in good faith when presenting an innocent version of skinheads relative to their dreaded German and British cousins, and a picture of a drugless Prague, the image presented is far too pure. Comparisons can be both enlightening and misleading. Relative to most Western cities, Prague is "safe," but nevertheless crime has tripled since 1989. The fall of communism opened the door to many positive freedoms, but also allowed less pleasant things out of the closet: racism, homophobia, and misogyny, to name a few. Polarization of such issues in simple comparisons tends to homogenize the nuanced reality of the Czech Republic on the one hand, and that of Western society, on the other.

For those interested in further reading I include a few references in English:

Anon. 1993. "Anti-Gypsy racism." *Migration World Magazine,* 21:5.

Ellis, David. 1991. "The low cost of getting high." (marijuana in Czechoslovakia) *Time,* 138:26 (Dec 30).

Galarza, Pablo. 1992. "Cocaine Czechs in." *Forbes,* 149:4 (May 25).

Harskin, Mike. 1992. "Skinheads who cry." *New Statesman & Society,* 5:207

Mates, Pavel. 1993. "Drug abuse and trafficking in the Czech and Slovak Republics." *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Report,* 2:4 (Jan 22).

Pehe, Jiri. 1993. "Law on Romanies causes uproar in Czech Republic." *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Report,* 2:7 (Feb 12).

Smidova, Jana and Isahlweit, Cathrill. 1991. "Crime and violence already on the rise: the bad comes with the good." *World Press Review,* 38:2.

Silvia Tomaskova
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19th-century Vienna *from p. 15*

Two schools specialized in music: one in the Josefstadt for sons of the nobility, and the k.k. Stadtkonvikt, the principal boarding school for commoners who were educated at the city's expense. Admittance to the Hofmusikkappelle as a choir boy automatically meant acceptance to the Stadtkonvikt. Pupils received a fine eclectic education at both schools, but the emphasis was clearly on music.

Viennese music lovers of the early 19th century were blessed with a rich array of choices, both as participants and audience members. A rising class of professional musicians and critics, a supportive court and city government, and a group of dedicated amateur musicians and impresarios all contributed to Vienna's musical excellence and to its place as an important force in European musical life.

Mary A. Wischusen is an associate professor of music at Wayne State University.❖

Steiner *from p. 11*

Club in downtown St. Paul, I said to myself, "something is going on here that must have grown out of this place but must also have an effect on this place—and Austrians must know more about this."

ASN: *How did the Minnesota-Salzburg exchange program come about?*

DS: In 1990 I happened to be President of the Austrian Association for American Studies. I had invited Ed Griffin to come over; he became a delegate for the Center for Austrian Studies, which had an exchange program with Graz and wanted to have more Austrian universities involved. As soon as I heard that, I wanted Salzburg to have top priority because we have several ties: Fritz Fellner was a pioneer on the scene; Reinhold Wagnleitner taught and visited here; people in the German department like Karlheinz Rossbacher had been over; a relationship existed between the Philosophy departments at both schools. I took the lead because I happened to be in the position. We had a meeting in Salzburg at the Schloß Leopoldskron with Ed Griffin, myself, Dean Morscher, and the newly elected chair of the Foreign Relations Büro, Markus Bayer—who happens to be an American studies person. Of course, it took another two years before the universities really ratified the program, and it was David Good and myself who did it. But the important thing is that it was more than just my experience or effort, and this is life. Things don't just fall into place like that. It is only when the right people get together and are willing to do the extra work that a program can succeed.

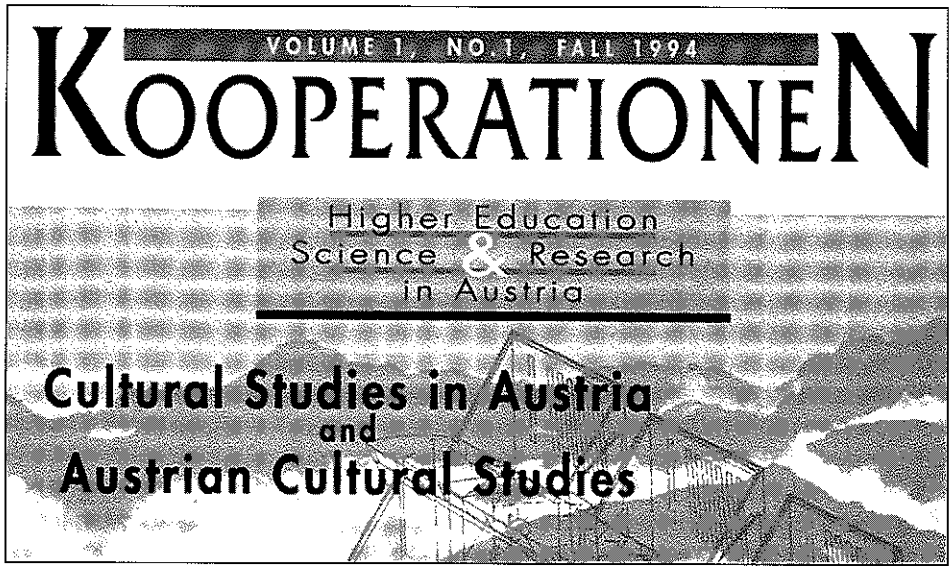
ASN: *The students have to be willing to do extra work, too.*

DS: Certainly, but I must say that you can get Minnesota students to want to do something or trigger something that is la-

continued on next page

Steiner *from p. 16*

tent in them if you as a teacher listen to each student, respond thoughtfully, and help the student to move on. You can't tell her or him what to work on. Of course, this can be difficult for the professor. Cathy Davidson, the outgoing president of the American Studies Association, 1993, said, "American studies nowadays means that your students come up with projects that you are not really prepared for. It means you have to do a lot of reading toward their projects." I tell my students to go to the States, do all the research and get someone to advise them there. They return with all this knowledge, I get the reading list and must read as much of it as I can find time for, because the student always needs your help even though you're not an expert in his or her particular area. For example, I have a master's student who is working on the history of American-Hawaiian relations, the contact between the indigenous cultures and the Americans, and its reflection in the literature. Another student went to New Orleans and worked on Cajun history and literature. Another one just came back from Maine, where she researched missionaries and Native Americans. It's just now that I have two who seem to be interested in major American modernist poets, a subject that is close to my heart, and about which I know far more than about Cajuns and New England missionaries. But this is what the world is like nowadays in American studies. It is more than teaching American literature to a non-American audience. I find myself coming from one culture, immersing myself in another that is not "native" to me, and testing the ground that is in between those two places. I sell, so to say, American culture to my Austrian audience, but I'm not really a part of that which I sell. I know that my audience aspires to know more about it, perhaps even become experts about it in different ways. Everyone in the world is affected by American culture because its being spread around the globe. Reinhold [Wagnleitner] can tell you more more about this than I, but every student is knowledgeable to a certain extent in American culture and in some areas more than I—in rock music, for example. But we need to do a good solid German kind of thematizing for them and make them understand things. This is where history and literature come in. It would be a dangerous development if American studies moved too much away from literature and became too social science oriented, because literature is an informant in a very important and complex way. What we get from a literary text is both cultural and aesthetic information. If we throw out the aesthetic side of our dealings with each other, it would be a great impoverishment. ❖



ÖAD launches new publication on Austrian education, science, and research

KOOPERATIONEN: Higher Education, Science and Research in Austria is the name of a new English-language quarterly magazine published by the Austrian Academic Exchange Service (ÖAD, *Österreichischer Akademischer Austauschdienst*) in Vienna. The purpose of this periodical is to inform an international readership on a regular basis about trends in higher education, research, and science in Austria. This publication is not only a medium for disseminating information on what is happening in these fields in Austria, it also has been designed to promote the international contacts of Austrian universities, institutions and agencies of higher education, and research organizations and facilities, with their counterparts abroad.

Each focuses on a particular topic and includes a commentary, features, and general items of interest under the heading "Noteworthy." The first issue, Fall 1994, focused on cultural studies in Austria and Austrian cultural studies. It provided readers with an overview of institutions in the field as well as articles on two big new research projects: "The Sustainable Development of Austrian Cultural Landscapes" funded by the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research ($5 million over the next five years) and an interdisciplinary project on modernity at the Karl Franzens University Graz generously supported by the Austrian Science Foundation. The issue's features include, for example, a commentary by Gerhard Schurz, a philosopher from the University of Salzburg, on the problems and potential of paradigm diversity in the "hard" and "soft" sciences, and a feature article on the implementation of a major new law on university organization: "Deregulation, Decentralization, and Autonomy."

The forthcoming Winter 1994-95 issue will focus on "Austria and the European Union" and address the consequences of full membership in the EU for the Austrian academic and scientific communities. It also has an article on the ten new *Fachhochschulen*, new vocational/technical college programs which started operating in Austria this fall. Spring 1995 will address "Austria and Central and Eastern Europe," and Summer 1995 will provide an overview of the preparations for the celebration of Austria's millennial anniversary in 1996.

The Austrian Academic Exchange Service is an Austrian non-governmental organization which manages a broad spectrum of scholarship and exchange programs for "outgoing" Austrians and "incoming" international students and scholars. It publishes *KOOPERATIONEN: Higher Education, Science and Research in Austria* in conjunction with Österreich Kooperation and with the support of the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research. It is edited by Lonnie Johnson and Josef Leidenfrost.

Individuals or institutions (libraries, departments, research institutes) involved with Austrian educational or research organizations may apply for a free subscription by contacting: *KOOPERATIONEN*, Berggasse 21/7, A-1090 Vienna, Austria. Telephone: 43–1–317 27 91; Fax: 43–1–317 27 95. ❖

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS: EARTHQUAKE AND AFTERSHOCKS

by MANFRED BLÜMEL

Voting patterns in Austrian general elections

	1990	1994	change
SPÖ	42.8%	34.9%	-7.9%
ÖVP	32.0	27.7	-4.3
FPÖ	16.6	22.5	+5.9
GREENS	4.8	7.3	+2.5
LF	-.-	6.0	+6.0

If ever there was a political earthquake in Austria, it occurred in the general elections for the Austrian Parliament (*Nationalrat)* on October 9. Political commentators trumpeted it as the end of an era (*Profil* 41:1994), the end of the Second Republic's fundamental political realities. Although it is still too early to make predictions, signs indicate that, on many levels, the "Austrian way" of politics may be dismantled. After describing the why and how of the elections, I will briefly survey the state of the recently maligned social partnership.

The results of the Austrian elections—as the table shows—were disastrous for the parties in the Grand Coalition government: a dramatic loss for the Social Democratic Party (SPÖ), which has been in power since 1945 with a four-year interruption, and a setback for the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP). In contrast, all three opposition parties—the Freedom Party (FPÖ) of right-wing extremist Jörg Haider, the Green Party of Madeleine Petrovic, and the Liberal Forum (LF) of political whiz kid Heide Schmidt—made large gains. In an Austrian *Guinness Book of Records*, the results of this election would be worth including. Socialists have never done this poorly in the nearly 80 years of Austrian democracy; they were actually more successful at the end of the Habsburg monarchy when the franchise was restricted. Nor did the conservative party (ÖVP) have reason to gloat. Once the strongest party in Austria (in 1970, at the start of Bruno Kreisky's SPÖ success story), it hit its all-time low with 27% of the vote. It is somewhat surprising that Haider gained votes, since his declared intention is to overcome the representative democracy and build a Berlusconi-type (Italian) authoritarian leadership democracy. The real surprise, however, was the victory of Heide Schmidt's Liberal Forum. This new party, lacking political tradition, split off from the Freedom Party two years ago and declared itself in favor of decriminalizing the use of soft drugs, separation of church and state, and granting equal rights to gay partnerships. Few political observers would have bet a dime on the popularity of this platform.

Explaining why voters voted as they did is like dividing scrambled eggs into their original components. There is not one reason but a complex interaction of specific campaign events, individual popularity levels, public opinion, party structural problems, and long-term attitudes.

When the Socialist campaign machine started to run, it was well organized with a strategic plan and high approval ratings (over 40% early this summer, compared with 25% to 30% for the ÖVP). Nobody thought that Christine Vranitzky, the chancellor's wife, would give the campaign manager cause to worry. After she declared that she does not understand women who place their children in day care so that they can earn peanuts, a wave of protest began within the party. Instead of being progressive on women's issues, the party had to become defensive. This lack of traditional Socialist competencies left room for the pro-woman politics of Heide Schmidt and Madeleine Petrovic.

Another black day for the Socialist campaign manager came on September 18, when the SPÖ lost more than 5% of the vote and one senator in Austria's smallest federal state, Vorarlberg. As the FPÖ became the second largest party in the province, Socialist alarms should have finally started ringing. Chancellor Vranitzky's popularity—the biggest hope of his party—began to shrink.

The last and deepest wound came in a televised discussion, when the chancellor was confronted with the monthly income ($20,000±) of officials in the Chamber of Labor, who represent worker's interests. Many working-class people could not understand such salaries for "their" representatives and turned to the populist FPÖ. Thus, the FPÖ has turned into a larger working-class party than the Social Democrats. An ideological paradox has become reality.

Up to the early 1980s, Austria was unique among Western European democracies and party systems. It had the highest proportion of party members among eligible voters, a highly developed camp mentality (*Lagermentalität*), and a kind of two-party system with proportional representation (both major parties together represented more than 90% of the votes in parliament). Since the mid-1980s, political scientists have noted a degree of change in the above-mentioned features. Party membership is still high but declining; the camp mentality predominates only among elderly voters and is counteracted by a high proportion of floating voters (*Wechselwähler*) not traditionally bound to a party; and even the party system, with five parties in parliament, has adopted Western European standards. Although populist movements are experiencing a renaissance all over Europe (Vlaam's Block, Berlusconi's Forza Italia, Prime Minister Meciar in Slovakia) the most successful populist movement exists in Austria (FPÖ). Haider's success not only shocked left, moderate, and liberal political observers but also the coalition government, which now represents only 63% of the seats in parliament. Changing major laws (the constitution) requires a two-thirds majority. This constitutional restriction might cause serious troubles for a future government dependent upon the goodwill of an opposition party.

The elections will, presumably, have the largest impact on the Austrian social partnership (*Sozialpartnerschaft*). The FPÖ stated years ago that it does not favor obligatory membership in the Chamber of Labor (*Arbeiterkammer, AK*) and the Chamber of Business (*Bundeswirtschaftskammer, BWK*). This viewpoint was reinforced by the above-mentioned scandal, which brought a crisis of identification and legitimization to the Chambers but especially to the AK. The Austrian social partnership, widely admired by other countries, is based on the membership of all employees in the AK and all employers in the BWK. Only the representation of all segments of the workforce within these two Chambers guarantees the effectiveness of the system. Although its arguments are superficial, the FPÖ and parts of the business faction in the ÖVP want to demolish this basis of Austrian society. They argue that membership should be voluntary, dissolving one of the essential conditions of the Chambers. Nevertheless, urged by public opinion, the SPÖ-ÖVP coalition has decided to hold a referendum on obligatory membership. If Austrian workers and employers then vote against their Chambers, it would be a big success for the FPÖ and its critique of the system. The chambers would collapse because, after all, few would pay dues voluntarily. It would also mean that Austria's social partnership, a stable and greatly admired system, would break down, and nobody can say for certain what will follow.

Manfred Blümel, a former research assistant at the Center, works for the SPÖ in the Landtag (provincial parliament) in Vorarlberg.

Announcements

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Tenth Annual Austrian Symposium, "Austrian Literary History," 18-23 April 1995, University of California, Riverside. More than one hundred scholars from over two dozen countries will explore new approaches to the writing of Austrian literary history. For information, contact Donald Daviau, Department of Literatures and Languages, University of California, Riverside CA 92521-0021. Tel: 909-787-5007. Fax: 909-787-2160.

International Symposium, "Ambivalenzen der Aufklärung," April 1995, Universität Salzburg. This conference, planned in honor of Emeritus Professor Ernst Wangermann, will explore the tension between Enlightenment theory and cultural practice, i.e., personal freedom and Absolutism. Scholars from 10 European and North American countries will be featured. For information, contact DDr. Gerhard Ammerer, Institut für Geschichte, Universität Salzburg, Rudolfskai 42, A-5020, Salzburg, Austria. Fax: 43-662-8044-413.

Interdisciplinary Symposium, "Austrian Immigration to Canada," 21-23 May 1995. Organized in conjunction with Ludwig Boltzmann-Institüt für Geschichte und Gesellschaft. For information, contact Franz A.J. Szabo, Dept. of History, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottowa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6. Tel: 613-788-2828. Fax: 613-788-2819.

American Association of Teachers of German & Internationaler Deutschlehrerverband. Joint meeting, 4-7 August 1995, Stanford University. For information, contact: AATG, 112 Haddontowne Ct. #104, Cherry Hill NJ 08034. Tel: 609-795-5553. Fax: 609-795-9398.

International Committee of Historical Sciences, 18th International Congress, 27 August-3 September 1995, Montréal. This meeting occurs every five years; the last attracted over 3000 participants from around the world. For information, contact Montréal 1995, Comite d'organisation, Department d'historie, Université du Quebec á Montréal, Case postale 8888, succursale A, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3P8.

International Conference of the Historians of the Labor Movement (ITH), 12-16 September 1995, Linz, Austria. "Migration and the Labor Movement." Contact ITH, Wipplinger Straße 6-8, A-1010, Vienna. Tel: 43-1-534 36 776. Fax from Europe: 534 36 99771, from outside Europe 43-1-53436 7171.

Center for Austrian Studies International Symposium, "Beyond 'Vienna 1900': Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867-1938" 12-14 October 1995, Weisman Art Museum, University of Minnesota. For information, contact the Center for Austrian Studies (address, telephone, fax, and e-mail on p. 2).

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 26-29 October 1995, Washington DC. For information, contact Harley Balzer, Russian Area Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington DC 20057. Tel: 202-687-6080. Fax: 202-687-5929. E-mail: balzer@guvax.georgetown.edu

CALL FOR PAPERS, 20th annual meeting of the Social Science History Association, 16-19 November 1995, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago. SSHA is the leading interdisciplinary association in the social sciences. Graduate students are encouraged to submit paper, panel, or poster exhibit proposals. Contact Alice Bee Kasakoff, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia SC 29208. Tel: 803-777-6500. Fax: 803-777-0259. E-mail NO50078@UNIVSCVM.CSD.SCAROLINA.EDU Or: Andrejs Plakans, Dept. of History, Iowa State Univ., Ames IA 50011. Tel: 515-294-6686. Fax: 515-294-6390. E-mail: S1.AXP@ISUMVS.IASTATE.EDU **Deadline: 3 February 1995.**

CALL FOR PAPERS: German Studies Association 19th Annual Conference, 21-24 September 1995, Hyatt Regency Hotel Downtown at Illinois Center, Chicago. Proposals on any topic in history, literature, or politics of the German-speaking areas of Europe are welcome. Proposals for entire sessions and for interdisciplinary presentations are encouraged. A special session on Saturday from 4:30-6:00 has been reserved for graduate student sessions and papers. For information and submission forms, contact Helga A. Welsh, Dept. of Politics, Reynolda Station, Box 7568, Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem NC 27109. Tel: 910-758-5454. Fax: 910-759-6104. E-mail: welsh@wfu.edu **Deadline: 25 February 1995.**

CALL FOR PAPERS: "Tillyfest," a conference in honor of Charles Tilly, will be held 6-9 October 1995 in Toronto. Send 3-page abstract or paper for refereeing to Tillyfest, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 455 Spadina Ave., Ste. 426, Toronto, Canada M5S 2G8. For info, call 416-978-2072, fax 416-978-7162, or e-mail Paul Gregory at pgregory@epas.utoronto.ca **Deadline: 30 March 1995.**

GRANTS & SCHOLARSHIPS

International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) reminds scholars of the following upcoming deadlines: Short-term Travel Grants, **1 February 1995**; Special Projects in Central/Eastern Europe and Eurasia, **1 March 1995**. For additional information, copies of *IREX 1995-96 Grant Opportunities,* or application forms, contact IREX at 1616 H St., NW, Washington DC 20006. Tel: 202-628-8188. Fax: 202-628-8189. E-mail: irex%irexmain@irex.org.

The Institute for the Study of World Politics announces its 1995-96 dissertation fellowship competition. The Institute annually awards approximately 25 fellowships to students conducting research on dissertations in political science, international relations, economics, or history, which address topics of unusual significance for current international affairs. **Deadline: 15 February 1995.** The Institute also administers the Dorothy Danforth Compton Fellowships for minority students of world affairs. Contact: ISWP, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington DC 20036.

The National Research Council, Office for Central Europe and Eurasia, announces a grant competition for *Collaborative Research in Sectoral Policy,* 1995, to support collaborative research between American specialists and colleagues from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) in fields of public policy requiring substantial input from the applied sciences. Travel and living expenses will be provided for 2-week, 1-month, or 2-month visits to CEE; grant awards are $2200, $2500, and $3500. Contact: Ms. Kelly Robbins, Office for Central Europe and Eurasia (FO2014), NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington DC, 20418. Tel: 202-334-2644. Fax: 202-334-2614. E-mail: krobbins@nas.edu **Deadline: 10 March 1995.**

Dunn Peace Research Scholarship makes one or two awards of $1500 annually to University of Minnesota graduate or undergraduate students to help fund research abroad on topics related to international peace. The research may be for a Ph.D. dissertation, master's thesis, Plan B master's paper, honors thesis, or independent study project. Contact International Travel and Study Center, 102 Nicholson, 626-9000. **Deadline: 20 March 1995.**

The Institute for Human Sciences (IWM) in Vienna is accepting applications from doctoral and post-doctoral candidates for its Junior Visiting Fellowship Program. IWM is an independent, interdisciplinary center for advanced study in the humanities and social sciences, with special reference to Central Europe. Its research projects, fellowship programs, and publications involve an international community of scholars. Applicants must submit, in English or German, a brief research proposal, curriculum vitae, and letter of recommendation. Contact the Institute for Human Sciences, Spittelauer Lände 3, A-1090 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-313580. Fax: 43-1-3135830. **Deadline: 31 March 1995** for July-Dec. term.

The Minnesota Humanities Commission is making "Works in Progress" grants available for scholars conducting humanities research. MHC hopes to encourage scholars not only to pursue their specialized research, but also to consider how their research can benefit the community and reach a non-specialist audience. Contact MHC at 26 E. Exchange St. LL North, St. Paul MN 55101. Tel: 612-224-5739. **Deadline: 31 March 1995.**

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN EUROPE

The IES Vienna Center for Central European Studies offers American undergraduates the opportunity to study firsthand the issues facing Central Europe and its relationships to the New Europe. English-taught courses in business, economics, ethnicity, history, literature, political science, women's studies, and more are offered by distinguished Austrian and Central European faculty. Prior study of German not required, but students must enroll in German while attending the program. Students may enroll for a semester or a full year. Direct enrollment for courses at the University of Vienna and a limited selection of German-taught courses are available for students with proficiency in German. (For further details see Fall 1994 *ASN,* p.7). Contact your Study Abroad Office or The Institute of European Studies, 223 W. Ohio St., Chicago IL 60610. Tel: 800-995-2300.

CAS Working Papers in Austrian Studies

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92-3. James Miller, *Agrarian Politics in Interwar Austria*
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