AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Winter 1993 Vol. 5, No. 1

Prof. William Wright (left foreground), Dr. Wilhelm Schlag (right foreground), and Dr. Bruno Kreisky (at podium, background), 1977. They helped establish the Center for Austrian Studies.

CENTER'S FOUNDING DIRECTOR TO RETIRE

After a thirty-six year tenure as a professor of history, including eleven years as director of the Center for Austrian Studies, William E. Wright will retire from the faculty of the University of Minnesota in June 1993.

A member of the History faculty since 1957, Wright taught Austrian and Habsburg history to undergraduate and graduate students, and held many administrative posts, including Associate Dean for the Office of International Programs and Associate to the Vice President of Academic Affairs. But he will long be remembered in Minnesota and around the world for his role in establishing the Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota, and as its first director.

The Center was established in 1977 as a gift from the Austrian people and government to the United States of America. The government sold red, white, and blue star decals for fifty schillings ($3) in an effort to raise half a million dollars. They agreed to match the private contributions and give the total gift to the United States in gratitude for its Marshall Plan assistance following World War II.

"I was in Vienna during the bicentennial," recalled Wright. "I saw those stars everywhere--in the windows of apartments, stores, cars, even on mopeds. Coming after a period when the Vietnam war had made us unpopular abroad, it was very heartwarming."

The people's contribution exceeded the goal by over $200,000, and the government matched all of it.

"But what should they do? It was suggested to Wilhelm Schlag, Section Head at the Ministry for Science and Research, that Austria contribute to an American university. He asked for my thoughts on this.

"What would any University person say? I suggested that a center might be a good idea, that we had the resources to draw from at Minnesota, and should be one of the schools considered. I gave a

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Once again, we offer a rich and varied issue. In addition to the usual news, it contains a letter from a freelance journalist in Vienna concerning Austria and its role in the development of eastern Europe; one essay on Mark Twain's sojourn in fin-de-siècle Vienna and another on the little-known Austrian composer Karl Weigl (1881-1949); and--at last!--a new opinion piece concerning the recent political and social developments that have brought Hungary to an important crossroads. All in all, I hope you find this issue as informative as others, but a bit more colorful and controversial. My heartfelt thanks to all who contributed. To those who would like to reply, publicize an event, or contribute a feature, I encourage you to send material to me at the Center (see address on page 2). Even if you just have an idea, write, FAX or send an E-mail message; we'll work together. Deadline for the spring 1993 issue (remember, there is no summer issue!) will be **15 FEBRUARY 1993**.

P.S.: The effort to trim our mailing list was a success--perhaps too great a success. If someone tells you that they have not received this issue of *ASN*, have them contact the Center. They may not have returned --or worse yet, may not have received --their infamous postcard. We only want to eliminate those who don't want to subscribe!

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS FROM THE CENTER

FROM THE DIRECTOR:

A New Small State Project

During the 1993-1994 academic year, the Center will launch a major research project entitled "Small States, Institution-Building, and the Reintegration of Europe." It is part of a larger project on "Hierarchies of Identities in Europe" sponsored by the Center for European Studies. In the coming year, we will build on the University of Minnesota's expertise in small states (Chair in Finnish Studies, Center for Modern Greek Studies, and more) to put together an international team of scholars. We will kick off the project with a conference in fall 1993. At this point I can only set forth the main themes; Randy Kindley and I will be working out a formal framework over the coming year.

The Issue. The collapse of the Soviet empire represents a shock to the European economy on the scale of World War I and World War II. It reverses the cold war pattern of economic integration within two separate blocs and sets the stage for the reintegration of Europe over an economic space that stretches from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Europeans and non-Europeans alike have a strong stake in reintegration with a peaceful and prosperous outcome. Making this a reality will demand new ways of thinking about European affairs. Both policymakers and scholars need to break out of the categories and the paradigms that proved useful in the cold war era, but seem much less fruitful under the new circumstances.

Our goal is to contribute to the shift now underway among Europeanists. Peace and prosperity depend on how well Europeans manage the coming reintegration and the uncertainty that accompanies it. Successful strategies will include fundamental changes in underlying institutional arrangements. We look to the small states of Europe for insights on institution-building in the twenty-first century. We focus especially on the broad ring of small states between Germany and Russia that stretches from the Baltic to the Balkans, the space that is most intensely and most directly affected by reintegration.

The Coming Reintegration of Europe. At an international level, the economic pressures for increased flows of goods, people, and capital across space are immense. Within Europe, the cold war divide neutralized these pressures and reduced to a trickle the flows that otherwise would have occurred along its long-standing west to east economic gradient. At the same time, it heightened the underlying pressures by widening the income disparities between west and east.

With the end of the cold war, the flow of goods, people, and capital across Europe will accelerate. In this sense the reintegration of Europe is inevitable. Will reintegration bring economic growth, social peace, and political stability to Europe, or will it herald an era of economic stagnation, social conflict, and political confrontation? The answer is unclear because the reintegration of Europe, like the internationalization of markets on a world scale, will create winners and losers among its nations, regions, social classes, and interest groups. In the long run, Europeans can benefit from the restructuring that reintegration demands. These long-run gains may never be attained, however, if winners and losers become locked in struggle rather than focused on how to manage change in ways that minimize conflict.

The Role of Institutions. To some extent Europeans can cope with the new realities through marginal adjustments in policy. In the end, however, their strategies must include institution-building, i.e., altering the rules and practices that determine resource allocation and income distribution. There is, of course, no guarantee that the strategies will be successful.

Institution-building is already underway in the former East bloc where the collapse of the Soviet Union had immediate and dramatic consequences. In the next decades, new arrangements will replace the institutions of state socialism: nationalized industry, collectivized agriculture, and central planning at the domestic level; negotiated bilateral trade agreements at the international level.

But the task of revising institutions confronts Western Europe as well where the effects of the Soviet collapse are more indirect, but no less profound. Here, too, the next decades will see changes in the institutions of the mixed economy (state guidance of market institutions) and in the multilateral patterns of trade embodied in the EC and GATT.

The Importance of Small States in the New Europe. Large states will continue to be major players, but a small-state perspective is crucial for understanding the interaction of institutions and market forces in the coming reintegration of Europe. Europe is becoming a continent of small states as larger states split into smaller ones. But the break-up of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia may be only the beginning. The pressures for devolution that have haunted Western European states like Spain and Belgium may soon spread to large states like Italy and Germany.

In addition, small states were in the forefront of institutional innovation in the cold war era. In the West they pioneered unique forms of mixed capitalism; in the east they developed unique forms of state socialism. Finally, comparative analysis is always more useful if the units compared have similar experiences. By concentrating on small states, we eliminate size as a variable in analyzing patterns of institutional change across Europe.

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Austrian Studies Newsletter

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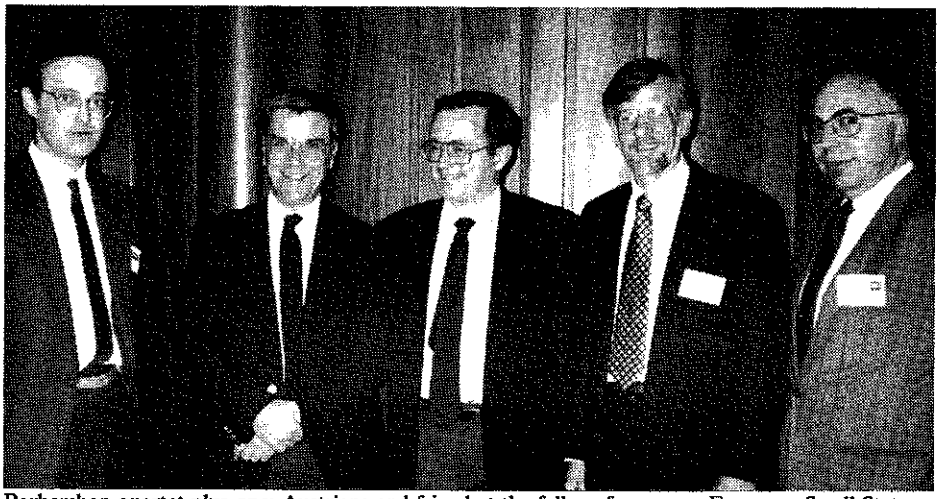

Barbershop quartet plus one: Austrians and friend at the fall conference on European Small States. L to R: Ernst Aichinger, Anton Pelinka, Hanspeter Neuhold, David Good, and Gerhard Hafner.

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The Strategic Position of Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe. In the past decades, the literature on the European economy reflected the bi-polar nature of cold war international relations. It focused on the main protagonists--the EC, its big four economies (France, West Germany, Britain, and Italy), and the Soviet Union. It tended to ignore the small states in the middle on either side of the iron curtain: the Scandinavian countries and the Central European countries of the West; the small states in the East within the Soviet orbit during the cold war or the western republics of the Soviet Union.

The western states had mixed economies and strong market links to the EC core. In contrast, the adjacent eastern states adopted variations of the Soviet economic model and were isolated from western markets. Yet the blocs show some striking similarities; in many respects the small "western" states of northern and central Europe were the most socialist of capitalist Europe, while the small "eastern" states were the most capitalist of socialist Europe. The western small states developed highly organized forms of mixed capitalism based on their systems of democratic corporatism and extensive social welfare systems. They had market ties with the EC, but with the exception of Denmark, they had no attachment to the EC's supranational organizations. Nor did their own European Free Trade Area have the ambitious economic or political goals of the EC.

Compared to the Soviet Union, decentralization of state socialism was quite pronounced in the small states of Eastern Europe (Yugoslavia's workers' management, Hungary's "goulash communism"). These states also developed important market links with the West.

Long-standing historic ties and geographic proximity explain in part the "outsider" status of these two groups within their respective cold war blocs. The same forces have also given the region an important historical mission as a "bridge" between West and East, a mission that may take on even more fundamental meaning in the post-cold war era as the small states between Germany and Russia become a "staging area" for the coming reintegration of Europe. As both blocs adjust to the realities of reintegration, these small states can serve as both a source of institutional technology and a vehicle for its transfer.

Fall 1993 Conference. We kick off the project with a conference on "European Reintegration and Institution-Building in Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, and Hungary." The annual Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture will lead off the conference. We will build sessions around the following ***tentative*** themes: "Supranational Authority and National Autonomy: Strategies of Monetary Integration"; "Domestic Adjustment to International Pressure: The Future of Neo-Corporatism"; "Regionalism and Regional Cooperation." The conference will close with a panel discussion on "The Economic Future of Small States in the New Europe."

Randy Kindley and I are eager to hear from *all* historians, social scientists, and humanists who have an interest in the Center's project on European small states. Please contact us as soon as possible and indicate specifically how you think your research plans may fit in.

DAVID F. GOOD

MINNESOTA CALENDAR

January 21: Evelyn Davidheiser, University of Minnesota. "Democratization in Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia and Poland." **4:00 p.m.**

January 27 (Wed.): CES seminar. Naomi Scheman, University of Minnesota. "Marginalities: Wittgenstein, Feminism, and the Problems of Philosophy. **246 Social Science, noon.**

February 4: Solomon Wank, Franklin and Marshall College. "Ethnicity and Political Institutions in the Habsburg Monarchy: Lessons for Central and Eastern Europe."

February 11: CES seminar. Jack Zipes, University of Minnesota. "The Search for Identity among German Jewish Writers."

February 18: Sergei Romanenko, Russian Academy of Sciences. "Roots of Ethnic Conflict between the Serbs and Croats in the Twentieth Century."

February 25: Ruth Wodak, University of Vienna. "Language and Racism Toward Foreigners in Austria."

SEMINAR SERIES: A JOINT VENTURE

CAS had a successful fall seminar series and we look forward to an exciting winter schedule. 1993 brings a new innovation: active cooperation between the Center for Austrian Stusies (CAS) and the Center for European Studies (CES) in planning seminar presentations on central Europe. The cooperation stems from the partnership between the two centers on a major project (see *Letter from the Director*). All the presentations relate either directly to the project theme, "Hierarchies of Identities in Europe," or to our sub-theme, "Small States, Institution-Building, and the Reintegration of Europe." Four of the seminars are CAS seminars cosponsored by CES. Two of the seminars are CES seminars cosponsored by CAS (as indicated on the calendar above). We invite you to come to all of the events, and see the small countries of Central Europe in a new light.

All seminars are held in the Ford Room (Social Sciences 710), Thursdays at 3:30 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

NEW YEARBOOK DUE IN MARCH

The new *Austrian History Yearbook* is in the final stages of editing and proofreading and is on schedule for March, 1993. This marks the third consecutive year that organization, hard work, many extra hands, and not a little good fortune have combined to combat the forces of darkness and bring the *AHY* out on time.

The 1993 *Yearbook* promises to be as large, thick and handsome as its immediate predecessor. Readers who examine the contents will notice contrasts and continuities between the two volumes. Both featured articles on a range of Central European areas, but Volume XXIII had a slight emphasis on German-speaking Austria. Volume XXIV has a large majority of its material concerning other areas of the dual monarchy. The emphasis was on the twentieth century in last year's *AHY*; the emphasis is on the nineteenth century this year.

Two items of note not mentioned in the table of contents to the right: This is the last volume in which Gary Cohen serves as book review editor. He has stepped down after three years, and we thank him for doing a wonderful job. His successor is James W. Miller, of University of Arkansas-Little Rock. (We're crossing our fingers, hoping that the Clinton team doesn't pick him.) And Mary Beth Ailes, a former research assistant at the Center, has compiled an index for the *Austrian History Yearbook*, Volume I-XXIII, and its predecessor, the *Austrian History Newsletter* (not to be confused with the *Austrian Studies Newsletter*), Numbers 1-4. This will prove to be a valuable bibliographic reference.

You can still be the first on your block to own this handsomely crafted journal. If you are a subscriber, you should have received a renewal notice. If you are not, why not become one now? Please send a check (institutions $35, individuals $25, retired $20, students $15) to our distributor: Burgess International Group, Inc., 7110 Ohms Lane, Edina MN 55439. ***Don't procrastinate!*** The price for institutions will go up $5.00 and the price for individuals will go up $2.50 for orders placed after February 15, 1993. (Students and retirees can procrastinate; their subscription rates will not change.)

AUSTRIAN HISTORY YEARBOOK VOLUME XXIV

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rough outline of what I thought we could propose, then spoke with both [Vice President] Henry Koffler and [History Department Chair] Stuart Schwarz. Together, we wrote up a strong proposal based on those discussions in Vienna."

Most universities proposed a faculty exchange. But Chancellor Bruno Kreisky liked the idea of a center that would coordinate interdisciplinary study of Austria throughout the campus, serve as a magnet for Americans studying aspects of Austrian and Habsburg humanities and sciences, and be a focal point for scholarly exchange. The central location of Minnesota favored it as well, since the other finalists were on the coasts.

"Although Schlag was an old friend," Wright commented, "the Bicentennial *Kuratorium* examined the universities and made the decision. They were impressed with Minnesota's strengths in many fields--liberal arts, law, medicine, technology, veterinary medicine, agriculture, and many others. And Kreisky, the grand man of the Socialist Party, survivor of the 1934 civil war and exile in the Nazi period, believed in certain values. One of them was public education. And of the top three competing universities, we were the one public institution."

Due to Wright's background in International Stuies, his Habsburg scholarship, his many friends in Austria, and his part in establishing the Center, he was named as its director in 1977.

Prof. Wright leaves a legacy from the classroom as well. The *AHY*'s book review editor, James Miller, and the Assistant to the Director of Minnesota's Institute for International Studies, David Steele, are among his former students.

"Graduate school was a wonderful experience," says Miller, "because of the combination of Minnesota and Bill's character and personality as a director and advisor. He created a positive environment in which I could be myself and pursue my own interests. He was always there for support, and he was never unreasonable. He didn't play games."

Wright plans to continue teaching, though on a more occasional basis. At one time, he and his wife had dreamed of retiring to Vienna, but the price of housing and the uncertainty of the dollar have made this an impossibility. They hope to visit Austria on at least a yearly basis.

Professor Istvan Deak's 1992 Kann lecture was a superb combination of social and military history: "Chivalry, Gentlemanly Honor, and Virtuous Ladies in Austria-Hungary." L., David Good; r., Deak.

YOU CAN STILL SEE EUROPE FOR CREDIT

Good news for those interested in Eastern Europe! From 15 June to 8 August 1993, the University of Minnesota will once again be offering a ***Polish in Lublin*** program. As before, no previous Polish is required; instruction in both first- and second-year Polish will be offered. However, this year students will be able to earn a full year of Polish language credit in an intensive program that has been expanded to eight weeks. In addition, participants will also meet three times a week to study Polish culture. Classes are held at Marie-Curie Sklodowska University; on-site staff includes Professor Leonard Polakiewicz, Chair of Minnesota's Institute of Languages and Literatures, and faculty from MCSU who are chosen on the basis of their teaching experience and expertise in Polish language and culture.

Another change is that housing will be in double-occupancy dormitory rooms (though single-occupancy rooms may be available at extra cost).

Unlike many programs, the $2350 fee includes everything: room and board for eight weeks in Lublin, tuition for 15 University of Minnesota credits, four local excursions and a four-day trip to Warsaw.

The program is sponsored by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), and is administered by the University of Minnesota's Global Campus. It is open to all University students. A candidate should have a 2.5 GPA, two recommendations, and a well-composed application. Priority deadline is 15 February 1993. All applications must be received by 1 April 1993. Financial aid may be available; contact your Student Financial Aid office. For further information, call (612) 626-2223, or write to The Global Campus, University of Minnesota, 106 Nicholson Hall, 216 Pillsbury Dr. SE, Minneapolis MN 55454.

SPRINGTIME IN GRAZ?

The spring quarter of the ***German and Austrian Studies in Graz*** program (see story in fall 1992 *ASN*) still has some open spots. But time is of the essence; the deadline is 1 February 1993. Don't just learn a language--live it! Experience life with an Austrian family in a charming and vibrant city. Contact Global campus or, if you're a local student, drop by Nicholson Hall. You'll be glad you did.

SOCIETY FOR AUSTRIAN AND HABSBURG HISTORY NEWS: *Our First Bylaws*

As reported in spring 1992 ASN, *the SAHH Executive Committee met in December 1991 and approved its first-ever bylaws, drafted by Paula Fichtner. She was subsequently elected Recording Secretary, John Spielman was elected Executive Secretary, and Ronald Coons was elected to the Committee, replacing Charles Ingrao. Here is the complete text of the bylaws.*

ARTICLE I. TITLE

The title of this organization shall be: the "Society for Austrian and Habsburg History" (abbreviation SAHH).

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of SAHH shall be to encourage, support, and further the study of Austrian history and the history of the Habsburg Monarchy and its successor states insofar as the relation between these and the Habsburg Monarchy is clear, by organizing meetings, serving on evaluative panels, preparing and distributing teaching materials, sponsoring a periodical, disseminating information to the public at large, maintaining contacts with related organizations, and by such other means as may be consonant with the purpose of the organization.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the SAHH is open to any person who subscribes to the Austrian History Yearbook, who endorses the stated purpose of the organization, and who meets such further conditions as the Executive Comittee may subsequently determine.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the SAHH shall be an Executive Secretary and a Recording Secretary, both of whom shall be elected to terms of two years, so arranged that no two terms begin in the same year.

SECTION 2. The duties of the Executive Secretary shall include the following: to serve as SAHH representative to the Conference Group on Central European History (CGCEH) and other relevant bodies, to convene and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee (q.v.), and to draw up its agenda; to report annually to the Executive Committee and to the CGCEH on the state of the organization and matters which affect it, and to perform such other functions as the Executive Committee may authorize. In the absence of the Executive Secretary from a duly convened meeting of the Executive Committee, the Recording Secretary will perform these functions. Where necessary, the Executive Secretary may appoint a member of the Executive Committee to substitute for him/herself or for the Recording Secretary.

SECTION 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the official minutes of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the Recording Secretary at any official meeting of the Executive Committee, the duties of the secretary will be performed by the most senior member of the Committee attending.

SECTION 4. Any action by any of the officers in the name of SAHH is subject to review by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee of SAHH shall consist of at least five members, one of whom shall serve as Executive Secretary and one of whom shall be Recording Secretary. Each member shall serve for five years in terms so arranged that one member is replaced on the Committee each year.

SECTION 2. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to discuss and vote on the agenda items proposed at least thirty calendar days in advance by the Executive Secretary, to choose the annual replacement on the Committee, to elect acting members for any vacancy which may occur among officers or Committee members, and to serve on the editorial board of the *Austrian History Yearbook*.

SECTION 3. The quorum for any meeting of the Executive Committee shall be a majority of those officers and members attending a convention during which the meeting is to be held, or a majority of the officers and members if the meeting is held any other place.

SECTION 4. Any action by the Executive Committee in the name of the SAHH is subject to review by the Executive Committee of the CGCEH.

SECTION 5. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a year at a time and place as convenient as possible to the membership.

ARTICLE VI. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in the most recent edition of *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the organization in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the bylaws.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended by a vote of the majority of the members of the Executive Committee present and voting at a designated annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. DISSOLUTION

This organization may be dissolved by an amendment to rescind these bylaws.

BISCHOF, PELINKA EDIT NEW JOURNAL

The first volume of a new scholarly publication has just appeared: *Contemporary Austrian Studies*, edited by Günter Bischof, University of New Orleans, and Anton Pelinka, University of Innsbruck.

At the fall conference, Pelinka spoke enthusiastically about the journal. "We felt that there was a need for an interdisciplinary journal devoted exclusively to contemporary Austrian affairs. We admire the work of existing journals, but feel that ours will be unique."

The introduction to the first issue expands on this theme. The areas covered will be post-1918 history, sociology, political science, economics, and law. Humanities, especially literature and the fine arts, will be excluded, due to extensive coverage of these topics in other journals. Indeed, Bischof and Pelinka cite Britain's *Austrian Studies* and America's *Modern Austrian Literature* as "promot-[ing] Austrian cultural and intellectual studies with scholarly sophistication and great depth." In most historical journals, Austria remains "in the shadow of Germany." The *Austrian History Yearbook*, an exception, has extensive coverage of contemporary Austria; however, *Contemporary Austrian Studies* will "address 'hot' and relevant themes in Austria's recent past as well as contemporary topics with implications for the future." This approach will distinguish the journal.

Each issue will be centered around a theme. The first issue's theme is "Austria in the New Europe." Future issues will feature topics such as "A First Assessment of the Kreisky Era," and "Austria in the 1950s."

In the first issue, political science, history, sociology, and economics are all represented. It is divided into five sections. The first, "Topical Essays," features explorations of the issue's theme; for example, Charles S. Maier, Oliver Rathkolb, and Felix Butshcek join in a spirited debate over the future of Austria's economic and political role in Central Europe. This section is followed by a "Non-Topical Essay," a "Review Essay," "Reviews," and the "Annual Review of Austrian Politics." The latter should be helpful to those who have little or no opportunity to follow political events in Austria on a regular basis.

The editorial board is made up of scholars from diverse geographical and scholarly backgrounds. The project, which is the culmination of years of personal and professional friendship between Bischof and Pelinka, is jointly sponsored by the University of New Orleans, Universität Innsbruck, and the Austrian Cultural Institute. The editors hope it will be "a lasting contribution to Austro-American friendship."

ACI GRANTS: HERE COMES DEADLINE!

If you're a United States citizen between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and your permanent residence is in the U.S., the Austrian Cultural Institute has a very exciting grant program.

For either **undergraduates** or **graduate students** who have two years of college-level German, three one-month grants for the study of German at a summer school in Austria are available; these grants may also be used for doing reserch at archives or libraries in Austria. The stipend is 10,000 schillings (about $830) plus coverage of tuition up to 7,000 schillings (about $530). These grants can be used from July 1 to September 30, 1993, only.

For **doctoral or advanced graduate students**, there are two types of grants. The first is a nine-month grant for October 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994. It is intended to enable students to carry out research projects on aspects of contemporary Austria: economic, political, and legal systems after World War I, contemporary history and Austrian-American relations, or contemporary Austrian literature. Applicants must have a good command of German. The stipend consists of monthly payments of 6,200 schillings (6,800 for grantees who already have a master's degree). Doctoral and advanced graduate students are also eligible for different grants of one to nine months. For these, the work being researched can be in any aspect of Austrian history or studies that requires research in Austria. The monthly stipend is the same as above.

For information and application forms, call the Austrian Cultural Institue at (212) 759-5165. But hurry! The deadline is **31 January 1993.** (Also see p. 15.)

U. V. I. S.-- WHAT IS IT?

It's a way to gain fresh insight into current global developments in a vibrant city in the heart of Europe. U.V.I.S. stands for University of Vienna International Studies. This program is offered by the Faculty of Law as a postgraduate course of studies and is organized by the Institute of International Law and International Relations. Its goal is a deepening of the participants' knowledge of current international problems in an interdisciplinary perspective. It consists of courses in the fields of law, political science, economics, and history. In addition, this exciting program aspires to promote international understanding through the balanced participation of foreign and Austrian students.

The professors and lecturers are chosen from a variety of universities and faculties; in addition, qualified practioners with "real world" experience also teach in their fields of expertise. Austrianists and readers of *ASN* will recognize the names of program faculty members such as Erich Streissler, Hanspeter Neuhold, and Walter Leitsch.

In any given semester, at least ten two (academic) hour courses are offered, consisting of lecture and discussion. *Konversatorien* and seminars are also offered each semester. Approximately half the offerings are in German, half in English. Students who complete eleven courses (with at least one in each of the four areas) and at least one seminar with a written paper will receive a diploma. This generally takes two semesters, though extensions can be granted. The tuition is a flat fee of 4,900 schillings (less than $500!) per semester, regardless of the number of courses taken.

For further information and application forms, contact U.V.I.S., Universitätsstrasse 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. Telephone: 43-222-42 92 82.

IN BRIEF

Dr. Reinhold Wagenleitner, Universität Salzburg (interview, Fall 1992), has won the Ludwig Jedlicka-Gedächtnispreis (outstanding work in 19th- and 20th-century Austrian history) for his book *Coca-Colonisation und Kalter Kreig* (Böhlau, forthcoming translation University of North Carolina.)

THE "AMERICAN DIOGENES": MARK TWAIN IN VIENNA

by CARL DOLMETSCH

On September 27, 1897 Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain"), his wife Olivia, their daughters Clara and Jean and their housemaid arrived in Vienna. They engaged a suite in the Hotel Metropole until May 20, when they moved to Kaltenleutgeben, then a resort on the southern edge of the *Wienerwald,* to *Sommerfrisch* in a villa. They returned to the city October 14, occupying spacious quarters in the new Hotel Krantz (now Ambassador) until May 26, 1899.

Clara's ambition to study piano with the renowned Theodore Leschetizky and voice with Wagnerian contralto Marianne Brandt was the cause of this lengthy sojourn. Consequently, Clemens was thrust into Viennese musical circles, meeting Mahler, Fritz Kreisler, Artur Schnabel, and others.

By 1898 Mark Twain was America's most famous public figure and celebrity-mad Vienna lionized him. He found himself in the salons of dowager Princess Pauline Metternich, Countess Emily De Lowszowska (who dedicated her "erotic" novel to him), and Archduchess Maria Theresa, stepmother of Franz Ferdinand. As a result of this, he gave several public readings for charities sponsored by his aristocratic friends. Twain also spoke at rallies organized by Bertha von Suttner to arouse support for the first Hague Peace Conference (May-June 1899).

At his arrival he was besieged by interviewers from Vienna's newspapers, and he quickly formed a wide acquaintance among journalists. Eduard Pötzl of *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* became Twain's closest friend. Another friend, Ferdinand Gross, editor of *Fremden-Blatt* and President of the Austrian Press Club, invited Twain to address the club in German. Twain's brief, witty speech, *Die Schrecken der deutschen Sprache*, given on October 31, 1897, was a high point of his sojourn.

Twain also became involved with the Viennese theatre. He attended the Hofoper and theatres with great regularity, becoming intimate with prominent actors and impresarios. He collaborated with playwright-journalist Siegmund Schlesinger on two comedies for the Burgtheater, but they were never performed or published. He also made his own translations of two hits of the 1897-98 theatre season in a vain attempt to get them performed in New York or London. A third translating project, of Theodor Herzl's *Das neue Ghetto*, was aborted after these disappointments.

The empire was in a constitutional crisis when Clemens arrived. During his first two months, he witnessed the fall of Count Badeni's regime and the most violent riots since 1848. These events are described in "Stirring Times in Austria,"

one of Twain's finest pieces of political reportage, and its caustic sequel on the demise of Austrian parliamentary liberalism, "Government by Article 14."

In 1898 Clemens met a young engineer, Jan Szczepanik, who had invented a machine for electrically transfiguring photographic images into perforations on jacquard loom cards, and a primitive form of closed-circuit television. Clemens wanted to buy the rights to the weaving invention, but his financial adviser would not support the plan. Mark Twain nevertheless made literary capital of Szczepanik in two stories. In one, the inventor uses his *Fernseher* to "solve" a bizzare murder case, burlesquing the French "justice" of the two Dreyfus trials.

The Dreyfus Affair, plus the anti-Semitic turn rioting in Austrian cities took after Badeni's dismissal, afforded Twain an overt rationale for "Concerning the Jews," the essay he completed in late July 1898. In addition, attacks on him in the anti-Semitic opposition press for his close ties to Jewish journalists in the dominant liberal press that prompted this factually flawed but cogently argued polemic. Denunciations of "the Jew Mark Twain" increased in scurrility and frequency, and in April 1899, even Karl Kraus joined in the attack. Despite this, Twain and Kraus shared some affinities as satirists.

Twain's frantic but vain search for effective treatment for the grand mal epilepsy of their youngest daughter, Jean, brought the writer into contact with many illustrious members of Vienna's medical community. Among them were Richard von Krafft-Ebing and Sigmund Freud, who often quoted or alluded to Mark Twain in works following *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899). Another was Wilhelm Winternitz, father of Austrian hydrotherapy. Olivia and both daughters submitted to his rigorous cold water cure throughout their Kaltenleutgeben summer without apparent benefit.

Twain's contacts with these and other leaders of scientific, literary, and artistic thought in the intellectually charged "golden moment" of fin-de-siècle when much of what our century calls "modern" was being created stimulated Clemens's mind and Twain's art. He accomplished more writing, both in volume and variety, during his sojourn in Austria than in any comparable period of his long, richly varied career. His final phase as a writer cannot be understood except within the context of his Viennese experience.

On May 26, 1899, the day before his departure for England, Clemens was summoned for a short, private audience with Kaiser Franz Josef. At a press conference after his audience, he made flattering remarks about the old monarch and gave a prophetic valedictory to Vienna: "*Man gewöhnt sich bald ein in Wien, ist hier zufrieden und geht nie mehr ganz weg.*" Although Clemens never came back, Vienna never left Mark Twain.

Carl Dolmetsch is emeritus professor of English at the College of William and Mary and author of "Our Famous Guest": Mark Twain In Vienna *(University of Georgia Press, 1992), which has just been published to glowing advance notices.*

HANSPETER NEUHOLD ON NEUTRALITY, COMMUNITY, AND SECURITY

Professor Hanspeter Neuhold has studied law and political science in Vienna, Paris, and New York (Columbia University). He holds a doctorate in law from Vienna University and is Professor of Law and International Relations at the University of Vienna, as well as Director of the University of Vienna's International Studies program (see article, p. 7) and the independent Austrian Institute for International Affairs. Recently, Professor Neuhold was in town to deliver a paper and participate in a roundtable discussion on "The End of the Cold War and Four Small European Democracies: Security Policy in Austria, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland," a conference co-sponsored by the Center for Austrian Studies and supported by the Austrian Cultural Institute and other organizations. (His photo appears on p. 3.) He also attended a Timberwolves game, but since that was a disappointing experience, ASN *decided to interview him about Austrian policy instead of basketball.*

ASN: Recent disclosures have revealed that Sweden has not actually been neutral, despite official policy. Has Austria secretly favored the West as well?
NEUHOLD: Austria's state apparatus is dominated by lawyers. For us, neutrality is a legal status with a hard-core base in international law, rights, and objectives. Austria has tried to live up to it, and by and large, the Austrian government has both set and obeyed the rules. There is such a thing as an ideological neutrality, but one can still take a stand on issues. It's no secret that Austria is a pluralistic, democratic, market-oriented system. The only problem one may have is that if you speak out too violently, you can lose credibility. You have to walk a tightrope. This has been no problem, though. We are good at this, and have become a bridgebuilder to the East as well. Neutrality is not a fiction with us. Sweden cooperated militarily with NATO. Austria did not. We have not compromised our neutrality.

ASN: Can you give us examples of Austrian partnerships with Eastern Europe?
NEUHOLD: Starting in the late 60s, the main country--in economic terms--was Hungary. Austrian relationships with socialist countries have been diverse. Relations were strained with Czechoslovakia, especially after hardliners took control in 1968. But they were exemplary with Hungary, and they survived the new Cold War of the 80s when Ronald Reagan took over and East-West relations deteriorated. Austria built hotels in Budapest, and was number two behind Germany in joint ventures with Eastern Europe.

Also, the Central European Initiative (CEI) was started in November of 1989--the timing was pure coincidence--to identify areas of common interest among four countries: Austria, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia. This is *not* a substitute for European Community membership, but there is cooperation on a number of attractive regional projects. By now there are 13 areas of cooperation and eight countries: Yugoslavia is no longer a member, but Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Czechoslovakia, and Poland have been added. They're improving railways and roads, creating international natural parks, a common data center for environmental issues, and cooperating among universities. It's very limited but better than nothing. It's not a waste of time and doesn't increase the bureaucracy. It's just a few more meetings of already existing officials.

ASN: How will Czechoslovakia's breakup affect CEI, and Europe in general?
NEUHOLD: It remains to be seen. CEI will probably admit them both. I'm afraid [the breakup is] going to happen. It will be unconstitutional, but they've reached the point of no return. There won't be a civil war, but Slovakia will be in dire straits economically. Whatever industry they have is military production and that causes all kinds of problems. Plus, you have the Hungarian minority problem, the hydroelectric plant on the Danube--it's an ecological nightmare: creating water supply problems for people, killing fish and wildlife. It's a *very bad* start.

ASN: To return to Austria: what might be a barrier to continued neutrality?
NEUHOLD: Anything amounting to an alliance or system of collective security. If one member of the system became the victim of armed attack, others would have to provide assistance. This would clearly be against all principles of neutrality. Concerning the EC, would non-membership be worth maintaining neutrality? The present position is that Austria can have it both ways. As things are standing now, a neutral country can become a member. But the long-range plan calls for a common defense system. Of course, many people don't want Austria to join the EC. Neutrality is only one issue. I must admit that a few sectors of the economy will have problems, especially farmers and small business.

There are two keys to the future of Austrian neutrality: First, though EC membership will hurt some Austrians, what would *non*-membership mean? Some adjustments are inevitable if Austria wants to maintain its living standard--it must be competitive. So it will have to follow decisions made in Brussels *anyway*. Wouldn't it be more reasonable to join EC and have a say? It could band together with other small countries that have similar interests. The European Economic Area adjusters will decide what industries continue in each area, and if you don't toe the line, there will be economic sanctions. Neutrality has traditionally protected sovereignty and independence, but Austria could lose more sovereignty as a nonmember than it would if it was in EC and participating in the decisionmaking process.

The second key: contrary to what many Austrians feel, neutrality was not designed as an end in itself. It's a security strategy. It was meant to safeguard independence and maintain territorial integrity. The state treaty says this expressly. Is neutrality an adequate strategy in 1992? We have limited armed conflict in former Yugoslavia, migration, organized crime, ecological disasters--these threats require cooperative responses. A growing number of Austrians realize that neutrality is not the answer. This is the key debate going on now in Austria. A large portion of the Austrian people thinks that neutrality is part of their identity and associate it with postwar success and prosperity. I do, I repeat, believe that there is some movement away from this. A 1990 poll showed 80% for independence and against EC membership, but this declined in 1992 to 69%. Still, the debate continues: Is neutrality sound policy--and will the country approve a change?

VIENNA AND AUSTRIA: LOST IN THE PAST? NO, BUILDING THE FUTURE

by CLIFFORD STEVENS

The recent fire at Vienna's Hofburg Palace and the fate of the city's famed Lippizaner horses received international coverage. Granted, the former imperial residence is one of mankind's precious cultural monuments. However, it seems to me that many people would like to cling to the romantic image of Austria's capital city as propogated by the tourist board. They long only to get a flavor of the glories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which in its heyday encompassed eight countries and a population of 55 million.

Today, Vienna is a forward-looking place. It is not a sleepy, provincial backwater city, sentimentally lost in its glorious past. Once again, Austria is playing a major role in the Central European region, helping to shape its future---not as empire builder, but as integral participant in the process of development of the Eastern European countries whose economies faltered under Communist central planning.

Austria's influence is out of proportion to its size and economic muscle. Unknown to a wider audience, Austria is in the vanguard of East-West economic ties, playing a pioneer role in foreign investment. Austria alone accounts for roughly 15 per cent (6,000) of all Western joint ventures in the region, with investments surpassing 1 billion dollars. 11 per cent of its trade goes to Eastern Europe, the highest export share of any leading industrialized nation to the region.

Many companies view Austria's role as the springboard to the emerging East European economies. Over one thousand Western firms operate in the region from their Austrian headquarters. For specific industries, such as computers, electronics, and international executive search recruitment, Vienna has become the key center for approaching Eastern European markets. A report by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research says that the nation could become the focal point of an emerging Central European economic region.

Austria's competetive edge goes beyond its geographical proximity and traditional connections to the east. It derives from the intimacy, trust, and mutual affinity which it has developed with Eastern Europe, and an understanding of the region's mentality and culture. Decades of doing business with the region have provided Austria with a unique expertise. Austrians have become specialists in joint ventures, privatization, trade, and mergers and acquisitions. As one prominent banker told me: "The Western business world is eager to move into Eastern Europe, and is continually tapping into Austria's know-how."

Austria's role has not gone completely unnoticed. Harvard Business School termed Austria "the bridgehead to Eastern Europe." And the EC Commission, commenting on Austria's formal application for membership, said the European Community would benefit "from the experience of a country like Austria, which, by virtue of its inherited and newly acquired ties, lies at the very centre of those developments which are giving birth to a new Europe."

It would be misleading to overestimate Austria's role. The country cannot match the financial clout of larger Western nations, which often bypass Austria to deal directly with Eastern Europe. In time, Austria's edge may erode, and cities such as Prague or Budapest will certainly provide increasingly tough competition for Vienna.

At the present moment, however, one cannot deny that Austria is, in many areas, at the center of east-west economic interaction. I would also argue that, on a scholarly level, Vienna can serve as a center for research and a jumping-off point for learning about the dynamics of change in Central Europe today, particularly from the economic angle.

Let me provide a few examples. Many Eastern Europeans come to study the "Austrian model." Austrian universities have established extensive outreach programs with Eastern Europe. The Austrian government is financing a multi-year program to train 10,000 Eastern European managers. Private initiatives exist as well. Major international conferences are continually taking place in Vienna--for example, a December seminar entitled "The Structure and Legal Order of Higher Education and Research in Central Europe." Just in terms of transportation and communications connections, working out of Vienna is far better than trying one's luck in an Eastern European capital.

As an international correspondent specializing in business reporting for the *International Herald Tribune, Central European, Institutional Investor* and other publications, I have often been asked to cover several Eastern European countries from Vienna. In the last weeks, I have done stories on Slovakian history and economic reforms, the Hungarian banking system, and Bulgaria's EC ambitions, all without leaving the country. I have found Austria's capital to be a good place to make the right contacts and gather information.

"Austrian Studies" nowadays has more or less become indelibly linked with "Central Europe." That opens up broad new perspectives. From my experience, being in Vienna would offer students and academics the potential of taking part in a rich, ongoing information flow. I would urge more people to take advantage of this opportunity.

Clifford Stevens is a freelance journalist based in Vienna.

ARIADNE ACTION

From the Univerity of California at Riverside, Donald Daviau sends word of the latest offerings from Ariadne Press.

The first is Arthur Schnitzler, *Three Late Plays*, translated by G. J. Weinberger. Contents: "The Sisters, or Casanova in Spa," "Seduction Comedy," and "The Way to the Pond." This is the first English translation of these important works.

The second is an account of life among Arabs in Israel, *Where Allah Reigns Supreme*, by Susi Schalit. The third is Jeannie Ebner's novel, *The Bengal Tiger*, translated by Lowell A. Bangerter.

The fourth is Frederike Mayröcker's *Night Train*. This introspective, poetic prose narrative was translated by Beth Bjorklund, widely acclaimed translator of modern Austrian poetry.

In addition, two fantastic works by Gustav Meyrink (*The Golem*) have been issued: *The Angel of the West Window* and *The Green Face*. Both are a mixture of dreams, visions, myths, the occult and a Kafkaesque dread.

EDUARD STAUDINGER: FIVE WEEKS BEFORE THE CLASS

For fall quarter 1992, Eduard Staudinger and Siegfried Beer team taught courses on contemporary Austria in the German and International Relations Departments, each taking the classes for five weeks. Before Dr. Staudinger left, he talked with ASN *about his life, work, and first exposure to American students.*

ES: I was born in Leibnitz, a small town near the former Yugoslavian--now Slovenian--border. I began my studies in Graz in 1970. At first, I hoped that philosophy would become my major. But in 1972 or 1973, I got a chance to work at the history department, so I switched from philosophy to history and I started my dissertation on Styrian labor movements in the 19th century.

ASN: You're not the only person to have studied there and written a dissertation on that. Is local labor history a specialty at the University of Graz?
ES: I think my dissertation was the first one on the development of the labor movement in Styria. I started with 1848 up to 1874. Then Karin Schmidlechner [interview, Fall 1992] continued with her dissertation on the movement from 1874-1890. After Karin's dissertation, there were two more that carried the history of Styrian labor to 1914 and World War I.

ASN: Who was your *Doktorvater*?
ES: Professor Othmar Pickl. I worked at his department, the Institute for Economic and Social History, as a *Studienassistant* from 1973-1977. In 1977, I finished my dissertation and was given a contract at the Institute. In 1984, a new department was created, the Institute for Contemporary History, chaired by Helmut Konrad [interview, Winter 1990]. I got a full-time position there, which made me happy because until then I only had a half-time job. Also, by 1984, my interests had changed from social and economic history to international relations and the history of the United States, Great Britain, and their relationship with Austria and Central Europe.

ASN: When Austrians speak of "contemporary history," they mean. . .
ES: It's somewhat undecided. I would say, the history of Austria since 1918: the First Republic and the Second Republic--and of course, the seven years of the Nazi period in Austria.

ASN: And this is what you teach, as opposed to what you research?
ES: I have complete freedom to study whatever I want, but it happens to be in an area that fits very nicely in with the Institute's activities. I am working on three projects. Together with Siegfried Beer and two or three students, I am writing on British military government in Styria from 1945 to 1955; it's important to discuss the Second Republic, because with the new European integration, it may undergo a transformation and become history. Also, I'm working on the development of relations between Austria and Yugoslavia after World War I, and the history of relations between the U.S. and the small states of Central Europe between the World Wars. This brings me to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. every summer--perhaps the most wonderful facility a scholar could want.

The latter two projects are especially important. We try to give students a broad background, including Africa, Latin America and so on. One of the main goals of our department is not only to teach Austrian and German contemporary history but to teach contemporary history of the world.

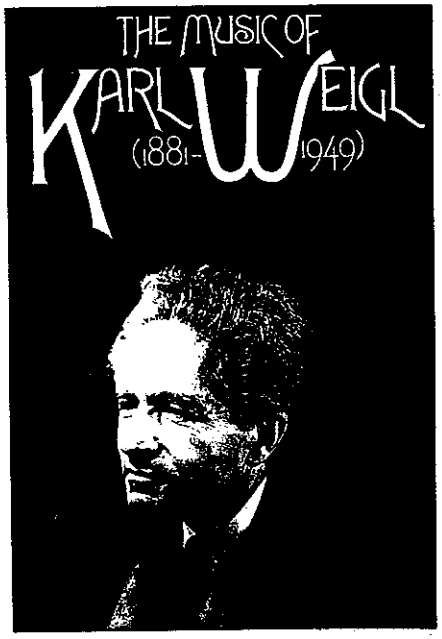
ASN: So, for a change, you came to America to teach about Austria, taking over two courses after Siegfried had started. How did that work?
ES: As a matter of fact, Siegfried and I have done a lot of team teaching at our University. We know each other very well, and it's not a problem to take over from a good friend. We prepared our syllabus before we left for the United States. Maybe it was a little bit tough for the students. They were used to Siegfried, and then they had to switch to another style. But they didn't complain, and I think the students enjoyed it, too. I got pretty good feedback afterwards.

ASN: I always like to ask people how teaching here compares to teaching in Austria, and how the students differed.
ES: We have only two terms in a year. Each one is four months long. It's not so compressed. Here you have only ten weeks. We have a little bit more time to think and to speak about the topics we have to teach. So I had to change my style, to speed it up, because I have only ten weeks. My intention is to guide the students, to take care of the students, to encourage them, to make clear which grade they can get if they do this and that and it's much harder to do in ten weeks than in four months. It's a challenge for a teacher, and very hard work, but a very good experience for me. Students in the United States seem to be under more pressure, especially during midterms and when finals are coming up, because [the grade] depends on one final. There is no chance to make it up another term. Our students have choices. They are not in a situation where they have to finish one class at the end of a semester. They can do it at the beginning of the next semester, or by appointment. Our students can organize their exams, their time. If one student in the United States doesn't show up for the final exam, I have to give him or her an "F," and that's terrible.

ASN: We can be cold. It's a big University, and the policy is to weed out those who can't do the work and do it on time.
ES: Yes, I noticed that. The students are under a lot of pressure. But I'd like to make another point about them: I think that American students try to develop arguments in their papers and finals, and try to make a point. Our students write more on the facts, and they give more of a description of their topic. Here, even in the final exams, the students try to make a point on the topic. I think they are encouraged to do this. Our students are more encouraged to learn the facts, and be knowledgeable about them. The American students are very impressive to me, especially the seniors. The finals of the seniors were very good at this, though even the juniors worked very hard. That really impressed me. They are ahead of our students in this respect.

ASN: It sounds as if, on the whole, you enjoyed your experience at Minnesota. Might we see you return to teach for a full quarter?
ES: Yes, I would enjoy it.

A Postromantic Composer in an Era of Atonality



BY MARY A. WISCHUSEN

The history of music in the first decades of the twentieth century has been dominated by the names of Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Arnold Schoenberg, Anton Webern, and Alban Berg--composers whose styles were fashioned by post-romantic musical language, although interpreted in different ways. Not all composers, however, believed that this "modernism" was the best road to take. Karl Weigl (1881-1949) was one of those composers who chose to hold on to the more traditional elements of musical style, believing, as Paul Hindemith put it, that a composer's task is "amid confusion, rush, and noise, to grasp the lasting, calm, and meaningful and, finding it anew, to hold and treasure it." Although Hindemith's compositional aesthetic was quite different from Weigl's, each preserved certain features of the past. Moreover, each of these men exhibited talents of composer, teacher, and scholar; and, like so many other European composers in the first half of the twentieth century, each fled his homeland to pursue an artistic career in exile.

Weigl was born in Vienna to a musical and artistic family of Jewish heritage. His father was an amateur composer and musician who played in a string quartet, and his mother was a lover of arts and literature who nurtured her son's talent. Weigl's formal musical education began at an early age and included studies with Alexander von Zemlinsky, who was a family friend. In 1899, Weigl entered the University of Vienna, from which he received a Ph.D in musicology in 1904. But despite his scholarly activities, Weigl always considered himself more a composer and artist than a historical musicologist.

While at the University, he became acquainted with Schoenberg and Webern. Although Weigl was as much a product of fin-de-siècle Vienna, with all its musical and artistic crosscurrents, as they, he chose a different path from the Second Viennese School of composition. This was not an easy path to take. Many of Schoenberg's disciples exhibited a devotional attitude. As Webern said, "truly, it is more than rules of art that you learn under Schoenberg. Whoever has an open heart is here shown the path of good."

Weigl even distanced himself from Alban Berg, a moderate who worked to establish a connection between Schoenberg's style and styles of the past. Weigl deliberately rejected atonality in favor of post-romantic chromaticism that was firmly rooted in the tonal system. His music represents a convergence of nineteenth-century idioms--such as Schubert and Beethoven--tinged with some contemporary influences. Weigl's most important contemporary stylistic influence was Brahms, although he was clearly influenced by Wagner, Wolf, and Mahler as well. Gustav Mahler holds a special place in Karl Weigl's career; he was mentor as well as model from 1904, when Weigl accepted a position as vocal coach at the Vienna Opera (then under the musical direction of Mahler), until Mahler's death in 1911. Weigl always admired Mahler's music, particularly its expanded sense of classical form and its romantic expressiveness. He considered the years he worked with Mahler to be his crucial formative period.

Weigl's European output included numerous songs, choral works, five string quartets, two violin sonatas, a cello sonata, and four symphonies. He received numerous awards, his music was frequently performed, he was a respected scholar as well. But when Hitler and other anti-Semitic regimes came to power in the 1930s, Weigl began to suffer from restrictions put on Jewish music and musicians. When Nazis took over Austria in 1938, he fled with his family to the United States.

Like many emigrés, Weigl did not adjust well to America. Although he had recommendations from eminent musical figures such as Richard Strauss, Bruno Walter, and even Arnold Schoenberg, he had difficulty finding suitable employment. But between 1941 and 1949, he taught at Hartt School of Music (Cleveland), Brooklyn College, The Boston Conservatory, and The Philadelphia Academy of Music. He continued to compose, but never regained the reputation that he had enjoyed in Europe. Major works from his American period include two large symphonies and three string quartets, both of which pay homage to German and Viennese romanticism, although somewhat colored by his acquaintance with contemporary American music. Karl Weigl died of bone marrow cancer in New York City in 1949.

There were many artists, writers, and composers, like Weigl, who emigrated from their homelands during the tumultuous and dangerous 1930s, and whose creative work was unappreciated or even ignored in their new countries. If one looks beyond the familiar works of the acclaimed giants, one can discover work that is worth seeing and hearing. Karl Weigl conserved and preserved the traditional compositional values of a city, a country, a tradition, and an age, at a time when those values were seriously threatened and destroyed. His music represented an alternative to modernism in the first half of the twentieth century. In light of recent reevaluations of the role of tonality in music and of the reawakening of romantic expression and ideals among many contemporary composers, the music of Karl Weigl deserves a revival.

Mary A. Wischusen is Assistant Professor of Music at Wayne State University.

OPINIONS

CAN HUNGARY LEARN FROM THE AUSTRIAN MODEL?

TO THE EDITOR:

The letter from the Director in the Fall 1992 issue stimulates further discussion. Like Professor Good, I have been involved with Austria at a deeply personal level ever since I enjoyed Austrian hospitality as a refugee from my native Hungary in 1956. I agree that studying Austrian history provides important reference points for the understanding of Europe's past. In the former Habsburg domains, a multitude of lands and peoples share a comparable governmental-administrative experience, and cultural and historical tradition. Professor Good is also right in stressing the valuable lessons of post-1945 Austria, though he may slightly overemphasize the "axiomatic" nature of Europe's transformation into a continent of small states. Internationally guaranteed neutrality, Marshall Plan economic assistance, and political astuteness (manifested in a willingness to compromise and cooperate) created domestic tranquility and economic stability. This enabled Austria to again become a center of cultural life and a marketplace for free ideas. Vienna turned out to be a preferred place for international meetings, where scholars from Communist Eastern Europe were able to compare notes with Austrian and Western colleagues in a spirit of intellectual liberty and freedom to dissent. In a sense, Austria posed a continual and multifaceted challenge to Eastern Europe.

Tito's Yugoslavia was the first of the communist-led countries to defy Stalin and reopen its borders to Western influence. Tens of thousands of its citizens found employment in neighboring Austria. Ironically, it is on the territory of the former Yugoslav state that the mentality of totalitarian intolerance manifested itself in a civil war, the like of which has not been seen on this scale since World War II.

Indeed, the entire belt of intended ethnically-based East European nation states, which came into being following World War I, appears to be in convulsion. The peoples between the Baltic, Black, and Adriatic seas have been exposed to the shocks of two world wars and the rise and fall of three totalitarian movements in the form of Fascism, Nazism, and Bolshevism. After the end of Soviet military occupation and of monolithic party and police controls, the joyous atmosphere of liberty has started to yield to nationalistic rivalries, factional struggles, and demoralizing apathy. A deteriorating economy, rise in unemployment, disintegration of state and party bureaucracies, and a general feeling of aimlessness and uncertainty are the most important factors contributing to the moral and physical fragmentation of the area; the complex legacy of Hitler and Stalin continues to haunt the 150 million inhabitants of East Central Europe.

Recent developments in Hungary are especially enlightening because of the country's close historic ties with Austria. They also reveal the significance and limitation of the Austrian example in neighboring countries.

It is noteworthy that after the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, Austria became at least a temporary home for up to 200,000 refugees. Subsequently, the Austrian government's diplomatic pressure helped force the Kadar regime to make concessions that gradually led to the normalization of Hungary's relations with the West. In foreign trade, Austria was Hungary's second most important partner, while in tourism, she was first. Some of Budapest's best modern hotels were built with Austrian capital and skilled labor. Post-communist Hungary's "Austrian connection" has acquired new significance since the government of József Antall, relying largely on the party of the Hungarian Democratic Reform, took over in the spring of 1990. Today many Hungarians claim that their country remains stable in a turbulent region.

There may be some truth in such allegations, especially if one considers the horrors of former Yugoslavia, the instability in Romania, and the split in Czechoslovakia. Due to the relative success of the Hungarian economy in the 1970s, the favorable climate for private investment, and the expansion of civil liberties, Western interest in Hungary continues. The American foundation of Hungarian-born billionaire George Soros has donated $40 million to hospitals, schools, libraries, and to thousands of individual scholars, writers, artists, and scientists since 1984. The foundation has established a new, supranational Central University with campuses in Budapest, Prague, and, soon, Warsaw. At the opening of the Prague campus, the Czech prime minister spoke of Poland, Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia as a "diversified area tied together through our links to the past."

There are signs pointing to the opening of Central Europe's closed societies. Hungary has a functioning, freely elected parliament, a multiparty system, a free press, and religious freedom. There is a new Constitutional Court to interpret laws and arbitrate actions of high officials. But, as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary witnessed protracted political struggle which erupted into a constitutional crisis.

Iván Csurka, Vice President of the governing Democratic Forum, wrote a lengthy ethnocentric article. He suggested that seriously ill Prime Minister Antall should name a successor. It attacked President Antal Göncz by alleging that Göncz, a writer imprisoned for six years after the 1956 anti-Soviet revolution, was controlled by "communist, reform communist, liberal, and radical members of the *nomenklatura* and their intermediaries in Paris, New York, and Tel Aviv." Czurka advocated rejection of the Democratic Forum's political pact with the opposition, and insisted that the President's anti-constitutional and unlawful acts--such as his refusal to allow the use of troops against striking taxi drivers--should be opposed by force. The anti-Semitic aspects of Czurka's tract, reminiscent of Nazi ideology, reflect the tone and ideas of Hungarian right-wing populists from the interwar period. He also expects "Hungarian *Lebensraum*-creating opportunities" from the assumed expiration of the 1945 Yalta

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RESOURCES

FROM VIENNA TO MINNESOTA: FAMILY DATA

BY JAMES O. BROWN

In the past year the Center for Austrian Studies has entered into a relationship with the Institute for Social and Economic History at the University of Vienna to exchange machine-readable data banks. As a result, the Vienna Data Base for European Family History is now part of the holdings at the Social History Research Lab (SHRL) in the History Department at the University of Minnesota. This database consists of census-type listings from 1632 up to 1947.

To establish this database, listings of good quality were collected on microfilm, photocopy, or by manual transcription. A further selection of these listings was computerized. The listings came from various parts of Austria, as well as Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Russia and other countries.

There are two types of material. The first is known as "soul-books," annual registrations of all persons living in a parish. They were compiled by the Catholic Church in areas of Europe under its control beginning in the late 16th century following the Council of Trent (1545-1563). The database includes soul-books from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Often the records continue on a yearly basis for several decades, but there are gaps, some of them quite long.

The second type of record is a governmental census, starting in the late 18th century. The form of the governmental census became more or less standardized by 1805, and by 1870 it was undertaken on a decennial basis. All members of the household were listed, along with their role in the household, relationship to the head, age, marital status, occupation, and place of birth. The listing of individuals' relationship to head of household, a feature of the soul-books as well, is unusual for 19th-century and earlier censuses. It opens up many more possibilities for family history research.

All in all, the raw data files comprise information on 250,000 individuals through many phases of their lives. Each is arranged chronologically as a subfile, for the smaller areas, or as a separate file, for the larger units. Within the files, individuals form the basic unit. They are characterized by variables taken directly from the listings as well as variables created to systematize or further specify information on each individual. Each case contains 29 variables.

The Data Bank is being used by both CAS and the SHRL. It can play a key role in the broadening of the Center's mission as it expands its role as a research center for both graduate and post-graduate study. It can be used both by short-term visiting scholars and graduate students doing dissertation research. It also encourages the study of Austria in the context of all the former Habsburg lands and of Europe as a whole.

The SHRL, under the leadership of Steven Ruggles, has collected one of the largest data bases for family and social history research in the United States. Prior to acquiring the Vienna Data Base, its holdings had been overwhelmingly concentrated in U.S. material. Students and other scholars now have access to data enabling them to work on European and comparative U.S.-European topics.

In addition, the faculty in the Department of History can now refer students in family history seminars to this database, and students in quantitative methods courses can now create research projects on European topics instead of being limited by U.S. data.

Establishing this connection between Vienna and Minnesota is one step in the process of building closer links between our universities. We hope this project will promote collaborative projects and the exchange of students and faculty. My own research uses the database and other material to establish connections between the economy and household structure in 18th- and 19th-century Austria. My work has been enriched by interaction with scholars at the Institute; I am indebted to Professor Michael Mitterauer, Professor Josef Ehmer, and Dr. Franz Eder for their generous and invaluable assistance, advice, and critiques.

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agreements in 1995(!), and accuses foreign bankers of intervening in Hungarian politics, singling out George Soros, who, he claims, donated "huge sums" to the "Bloc of the left" in the elections of 1990. Though a gifted writer, he resorts to the old theory of an international conspiracy of Jews, Bolsheviks, capitalistic agencies such as the IMF, and includes America as a target, speaking of "Washington's control over even the economically strongest European power, Germany."

Amazingly, Prime Minister Antall failed to react to this article for a fortnight, possibly because an overwhelming majority of the Democratic Forum's leadership supported its extreme nationalism against liberal critics. Gradually, Antall has distanced himself from his challenger, but has refrained from calling him a Nazi. Recent mass demonstrations tend to indicate that Hungary's barely born democracy may be drifting toward anarchy or may succumb to dictatorial ambitions of a reborn radical right. On October 23, anniversary of the Revolution of 1956, President Göncz was prevented from delivering his commemorative address in front of Parliament by swastika-waving skinheads who shouted "Sieg Heil!" and "Jew!" Göncz is not Jewish.

Thus, recent events in Hungary may be cause for concern. A protracted political crisis or a return to authoritarianism could undermine the fragile freedom in the Danubian region as a whole. Hungarian minorities in neighboring countries could become focal points of ethnic violence. There is still time for responsible Hungarians to remember the ideals of 1956; there is still time for them to look to neutral Austria and its policies of compromise and cooperation as a model in their domestic as well as their foreign policies. They must do so soon.

George Barany
Denver, Colorado

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Eighth Annual Symposium on 20th-Century Austrian Literature and Culture, 22-24 April 1993, University of California, Riverside. This year's topic will be "The Contemporary Austrian Volksstück." For further information, contact Donald Daviau, Department of Literatures and Languages, University of California, Riverside CA 92521. Tel: (714) 787-5603.

The Social Science History Association, 4-7 November 1993, Baltimore. Call for papers. Persons proposing complete sessions should send to the appropriate Program Committee member. Include paper titles and/or names of discussants, plus affiliations and addresses. Give names of session chairs and commentators if you have them. If you do not know who the appropriate committee member might be, contact the Program Committee chair, Eileen McDonagh, Political Science Dept., Northeastern University, 303 Meserve Hall, Boston MA 02115. Deadline: 15 February 1993.

Society for the Social History of Medicine, 9-11 July 1993. Theme of 1993 Conference: "Medical History and Computing." Contact Bernard Harris, Dept. of Sociology and Social Policy, Univ. of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH, U.K. Telephone: 0703 592567, E-mail: SS1044 @ UK.AC.SOTON.IBM.

Out of the Margin: Feminist Perspectives on Economic Theory, 2-5 June 1993, Amsterdam. The aim of the international conference is to highlight the relation between gender and economic theory. The focus will be on mainstream (neoclassical) economics. For more information, contact: Jolande Sap, Univ. of Amsterdam, Dept. of Economics, Roetersstraat 11, NL-1018 WB Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Second International Congress on Romanian Studies, 3-9 July 1993, Iasi, Romania. For more information, please contact Paul Michaelson, Society for Romanian Studies, Huntington College, Huntington, Ind. 46750. Tel: (219) 356-6000, ext. 2042, or (219) 356-9448.

Aston Magna Cross-Disciplinary Academy, 13 June-3 July 1993, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The eleventh in a series of internationally-recognized programs that bring together scholars of various humanistic disciplines and performing artists specializing in historical performance practices. This year's topic is "Schubert's Vienna: Viennese Culture in the Reign of Francis I (1792-1835)." Humanities lecturers include historians Waltraud Heindl and Enno Kraehe, art historian Gerbert Frodl, music historian Alice Hanson, and many others. The artist faculty, which will offer lecture-demonstrations and master classes, includes fortepianist Malcom Bilson, singer Sanford Sylvan, and others. For further information and application, contact Constance Baldwin, administrator, Aston Magna Academy, 105 Hudson Street, Fifth Floor, New York NY 10013. Tel: (212) 941-7354. **Fellowship assistance** includes 22 NEH stipends for teachers of humanities in American colleges and universities; at least half of these will be reserved for **non-music** scholars. Application deadline: 1 March 1993. (Supported in part by the Austrian Cultural Institute.)

GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

Austrian Cultural Institute Grants. For 1993, ACI New York offers the following grants for American students (U.S. citizens between the ages of 20 and 35): *1) Three one-month grants* for the study of German at a summer school in Austria for students who have completed at least two years of college education and who have already taken two years of German. These grants may also be used for doing research at a library or an archive in Austria or at an Austrian research institution. 2) *Three nine-month grants* (which may be divided into portions of at least three months) for American doctoral or graduate students who have a good command of German. These grants are for use during the academic year 1993-94 and are intended to enable students to carry out research or study projects in Austria in the fields of contemporary Austrian literature, contemporary Austrian history and Austrian-American relations, or Austrian economic, political, and legal systems after WWI. 3) Grants from one to nine months for doctoral or graduate students who are writing a thesis or dissertation in Austrian history, literature or any other topic in Austrian studies which needs to be done in Austria. Deadline: 31 January 1993. For further information contact ACI, 11 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10022, tel. (212) 759-5165.

German as a Second Language in Vienna. Austro-American Society courses taught in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut. Intensive language courses on all levels taught by excellent instructors. Students speak only German in classroom. Students come from all over Europe and the world. Offered year round. For information, contact the Austro-American Society, Stallburggasse 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. Tel: 43/222/512 39 82. Three four- or eight-week **tuition scholarships now available** for summer study at this institution. Open to University of Minnesota students, regardless of age or financial need. Student must pay for travel expenses, food (approximately $450/month), and lodging. In cooperation with the Institute for European Studies, rooms with modest cooking facilities will be provided for approximately $300 per month. Send application form, including current address and phone number, two-page letter of application (including summary of background, academic and career plans, and expectations of the Vienna Language Program), transcripts and letter of support from a recent German instructor, to: Professor David Good, Director, Center for Austrian Studies. See bottom of page 2 for address of CAS. Deadline: 1 February 1993.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace invites applications for its 1993-94 program of postdoctoral fellowships dealing with the social, political, economic, and historical developments of Russia, the Baltic States, other former Soviet Republics, and/or East Central Europe. Academic year grants and four-month summer grants available for candidates with Ph.D. and a university/research institute affiliation. Contact Richard F. Staar, Hoover Institution, Stanford CA 94305-6010. Tel: (415) 723-1348.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN AUSTRIA

Salzburg Seminar is an independent, non-profit educational institution located at Scholß Leopoldskron in Salzburg. Sessions address issues of global concern in various realms of human endeavor, including culture, politics, and economics. All sessions are in English. The 1991 program included: "International Migration," "Harmonizing Environment and Development," and "New Priorities for Health Care." Each session includes a series of plenary lectures, followed by intensive discussion. In addition, every Fellow participates in one or more small working group. For the 1993 program contact the Salzburg Seminar at 30 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; or Schloß Leopoldskron, Box 129, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.

Summer Study of Business and Economics in Vienna, Wirtschafts-universität Wien. Two sessions: July 6-August 1 and August 1-August 20, 1993. Includes courses in business, economics, history, and culture; both undergraduate and graduate credit offered. $980 covers room, breakfast, cost of 3 days of seminars in the Alps, 2-day trip to Prague. Tuition, books, airfare, and personal expenses extra. For information, contact Prof. Curt Harvey, Director, International Business Center, 245 Business and Economics Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0034. For information, call Prof. Harvey at 1-800-325-2766, ext. 7-4327 (if you are calling from outside Kentucky). Application form and $50 deposit due by 15 April 1993.

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