UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Fall 1993 Vol. 5, No. 3

CENTER HOSTS SCHOLARS FROM EAST AND WEST

The Center for Austrian Studies will host another in its series of symposia on the past, present, and future of Europe as seen through the experience of small states. "The End of the Cold War and Small European States: European Reintegration and Institution-Building in Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, and Hungary" will be held October 29-30, 1993, and will be co-sponsored by the Institute for International Studies.

The ongoing internationalization of economic relations and the collapse of the Soviet empire have set the stage for the reintegration of Europe. The symposium will examine the fundamental changes in underlying institutional arrangements that may be necessary in some countries, looking to the small states of Europe for insights on institution-building in the 21st century.

One of the factors that makes this conference so exciting is that the five small states have such varied histories. Denmark is a long-standing EC member, while Austria and Finland are post-World War II neutrals who have applied for EC membership; all three have varied forms of democratic corporatism. Estonia was a republic inside the Soviet Union while Hungary was an East bloc satellite. Both took advantage of limited autonomy within the Soviet empire; both now aspire to integration with Western Europe. How do their histories speak to a post-Cold War Europe? The sessions:

I. Domestic Adjustment to International Pressure: The Future of Neo-Corporatism. *Neo-Corporatism and Institution-Building in Small Countries of Eastern and Western Europe*, Franz Traxler, Austria; *Can Nordic Social Corporatism Survive? Challenges in the Labor Market,* Juhana Vartiainen, Finland; *The Danish Welfare System in Disarray: The Challenge of Globalization*, Bruno Amoroso, Denmark; *Small Business and Local Economic Regeneration in Hungary,* Csaba Makó, Hungary. **Comment:** Michael Wallerstein, UCLA.

II. Regional Interactions in the New Europe: Resource Transfers and Institutional Implications. *Economic Implications of Eastern European Reforms on Western European Economies*, Robert Holzmann, Austria; *Finland's Role in an Uncertain Europe*, Jan Andersson, Finland; *Regional Cooperation among the Baltic States and the EC*, Mare Kukk, Estonia; *From Forced Integration to Organic Integration? Competition and Resource Transfer in East Central Europe*, Zoltán Cséfalvay, Hungary. **Comment:** Arpad Von Lazar, Tufts University.

III. Supranational Authority and National Autonomy: Strategies of Monetary Integration. *Monetary Integration: Theoretical Expectations, Austrian Experience, and the Prospects for Greater Europe*, Gunther Tichy, Austria; *The Reluctant Enthusiast: Finland and the European Monetary Union*, Pekka Sutela, Finland; *Denmark in the European Integration Process,* Niels Thygesen, Denmark; *A New Small National Currency in Europe*, Rein Voog, Estonia. **Comment:** Paulette Kurzer, Babson College.

IV. Panel Discussion. *Chair*: John Freeman, University of Minnesota. *Panelists:* Georg Winckler, University of Vienna; Ronald Rogowski, UCLA; Ellen Comisso, University of California, San Diego; Eric Weitz, St. Olaf College.

The conference will open Friday at 9 a.m. with the **Kann Memorial Lecture:** "Austria on the Path to Western Europe: The Political Culture of the Second Republic," by noted Austrian historian Helmut Konrad of Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz. Prof. Konrad, who has been a guest professor and seminar speaker at the University in previous years, is always a stimulating and intriguing lecturer. Join us for a fresh look at postwar Austria.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This issue marks the appearance of a new feature, THE ELECTRONIC SCHOLAR. The two-part article originally designed to help longtime *Austrian History Yearbook* readers locate the bibliographic material formerly collected there has evolved into a regular department. Rather than continue to put it under the rubric of RESOURCES, we are announcing our firm committment to making our readers part of the scholarly "global village." Of course, we realize that all of the electronic bibliographic tools and databases can only take a scholar so far. Eventually one has to get out of one's study and into actual archives; and, for many who study Austria, the "necessary" travel associated with scholarship is its own reward. It can never be replaced by the "virtual reality" of computer scholarship.

The old RESOURCES column is not completely moribund. *ASN* will continue to seek out news about archives, such as new quarters, expanded collections, etc. We also hope to irregularly report on unusual sources of primary material that our readers may not know about.

Please note: the deadline for the next issue is **NOVEMBER 15, 1993.**

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS FROM THE CENTER

MINNEAPOLIS ON THE MOSKVA

BY DAVID F. GOOD

Last June my wife, Rosemary, and I experienced a milestone in the field of Austrian and Habsburg history--a stimulating international conference in Moscow on the theme "Austria-Hungary: Historical Experience of the Multinational State." The event was a reunion of sorts as the heir to "Moscow on the Mississippi," the conference held here in spring 1990 on the theme "Great Power Ethnic Politics: The Habsburg Empire and the Soviet Union." While the Minneapolis conference clearly reflected the spirit of multinationalism (25 scholars from 8 countries), the Moscow conference had a tripartite character due to the financial realities of 1993. Under the direction of Tofik Islamov, the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies (Department for the Study of Multinational Empires) hosted the event, while the Center for Austrian Studies coordinated the North Americans and the Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa Institut organized the Austrians. The North American contingent was actually strongly Minnesotan: Scott Eddie as a native son, I as a recent transplant, John Swanson as a U of M graduate student, Sol Wank as editor and Gary Cohen as former book review editor of the Austrian History Yearbook.

The event began with considerable sadness. Sol Wank arrived in Moscow with the news of Bill McCagg's untimely death just days before (see obituary on p. 13). For me the news came with considerable irony and special poignancy. In spring 1989, a year before assuming my responsibilities here, Bill and I hatched the idea for the 1990 conference in Minneapolis. Throughout the following summer, we worked closely together and fashioned a program whose intellectual vitality was the product of Bill's extraordinarily fertile and imaginative mind. I thought of him often in the days that followed.

The conference was remarkable in many ways, but two in particular stand out. The most remarkable is that it took place at all, something we learned only after our arrival. Somehow our Russian colleagues managed to organize a world-class conference under extraordinarily difficult conditions. Thankfully, they kept us under their protective wings, but we experienced enough of life in everyday Moscow to appreciate perhaps the most debilitating feature of the current transition--that arbitrary and constantly changing rules make rational planning almost impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that the success of the conference was due to the sheer determination and grit of Tofik and his dedicated staff, headed by Marina Glazkova and Alex Miller. They presented us not only with a first-rate academic program (see below), but also with a fascinating social program that included tours of the Donskoy Cloister, Red Square, the Kremlin, the Pushkin Museum and the Tretyakov Gallery, a day excursion to Sergiev Posad and the country estate of Abramcevo, and a massive feast and spirited evening in the home of Natalia Vagapova.

The other remarkable feature was the high quality of the papers and discussion, which all dealt in some way with the nationality question, the old chestnut of Habsburg historiography. The majority focused on domestic issues: Walter Lukan and Sergei Romanenko on the South Slavs, Thomas Kletečka on trialist solutions, Aleksey Miller on Galicia, Valeria Heuberger on Habsburg policy toward the Bosnian Muslims, Gary Cohen on the politics of access to higher education, and Scott Eddie on the Hungarian aristocrats and land reform after World War I. Four papers dealt with the foreign policy arena: Olga Pavlenko on Russian views of the Compromise of 1867, Walter Rauscher on foreign policy under Kálnoky, Irina Barachova on the reorientation of policy between 1866 and 1871, and John Swanson on the foreign policy of Otto Bauer. Tofik Islamov (at the beginning) and Sol Wank (near the end) put the other papers in context with presentations on recent Habsburg historiography.

I certainly profited from the lively discussions on issues raised in the individual papers, but for me the most valuable exchanges touched on the bigger, more intractable questions. What can we learn from the experiences of the Habsburg era and the Soviet era about imperial rule in Central and Eastern Europe? About the nature of state-building in relatively backward, multinational societies? About the interaction of center and periphery in imperial systems? About the relative importance of external events (maintaining status as a great power) and internal forces (the functioning of the domestic political system) in undermining empires? As at the 1990 conference, a surprising (in my view) number of participants in Moscow shied away from these questions ("the two empires are simply too different to compare"), but as a big fan of comparative history, I found the exercise both challenging and fun.

The "pure" historians among us also seemed reluctant to grapple with the big question posed by the organizers at the end: What impact will the collapse of the Soviet Empire have on the writing of Habsburg history? The agenda of our Moscow colleagues was clearly to reverse the uniformly negative view of the Habsburg Empire in Soviet historiography, which is based on the notion that the

MOSKVA continued on p. 9

Austrian Studies Newsletter

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CENTRAL EUROPEAN COURSES AT U OF M

This year the University of Minnesota will offer a number of courses, both old and new, on Austrian or Central European topics. Still others will have significant Austrian components in their syllabi. The following is a list of undergraduate and graduate courses relating to the area. It is as complete as we could make it; departments offering courses in winter or spring quarter that are not mentioned here should contact *ASN*; we'll be happy to publicize them.

In the fall, Vanca Schrunk will teach a course in the Department of Slavic and Central Asian Languages and Literatures: SLAV 3511, *Southeast Europe: Slavic Cultural Diversity*. This course seeks to offer an understanding of the roots of cultural and ethnic diversity in the region as a cultural asset and political liability. Guest professor Diana Mishkova, from the University of Sofia, Bulgaria, and Central European University, Budapest, will also offer classes on the Balkans. She will teach an undergraduate course through area studies, AREA 3920, *Political Modernization: The Balkans in Comparative Perspective*, that will compare the Balkans with both the rest of Europe and the Third World, in terms of economic, political, and social development. Her graduate seminar, HIST 5720, *Readings in Modern Balkan History*, will examine the functioning of political systems in the Balkans between the Congress of Berlin and World War II in specific historical, international, social, and economic contexts.

Randall Kindley's fall course in the Political Science department, POL 3810, *Political Economy of Small European States*, will compare Austria and some of the other small states in Europe. Richard Rudolph's fall extension course, HIST 3245, *History of Eastern Europe: 19th and 20th Centuries*, covers Poland, the Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia, as well as nationalism, fascism, Jews in Eastern Europe, and the communist takeovers.

In the spring, William Wright will teach HIST 3748, *The Austrian Republic from World War I to the Present*, and David Good will offer a graduate-level seminar in Habsburg history, HIST 5777, *Habsburg Central Europe to 1918*, which will concentrate on the 18th and 19th centuries.

WILLKOMMEN!

The Center has bid goodbye to our first Research Assistant from Austria, Sonja Kröll. Now it is time to welcome our second one, Manfred Blümel.

Manfred, who will be 25 in October, was born in Lustenau, Austria, a small town near the Swiss border in Vorarlberg. "From my window, I could see Swiss trees," he says. "When I arrived in Vienna at the age of 18, I had to learn to speak German. Nobody could understand my dialect."

At the University of Vienna, Manfred studied political science and art history, eventually earning an M.A. in political science in 1992. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in political science at the University of Vienna, and his topic is "Party-Union Relations in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Austria." His main question centers around the relations between political parties and organized labor. Have positive partnerships come to an end? Have traditionally hostile relations worsened? Or is labor in the midst of finding a new base of electoral support? How can a comparative study of these countries shed light on each country's experience over the last two decades? Manfred hopes that an academic year in the U.S. will yield insights into this specific part of his dissertation. In addition, he will study with professors in the political science and history departments.

Here at the Center, Manfred will coordinate our various competitions and publicize CAS-sponsored events. We may find additional duties for him, particularly at the fall conference, where his fluent knowledge of German, English, French, and Italian (plus his dialect!) may come in handy.

But all work and no play would make Manfred a dull research assistant. He plans on touring the region, particularly while the fall colors are on display -- if he can find a used German car at a reasonable price. And his interest in sports may mean that he will enjoy the long winter more than some (though he does understand that there is no Alpine skiing in Minnesota).

The CAS Research Assistantship is funded by the Austrian Ministry for Science and Research to provide opportunities for Austrian doctoral students to study in America.

MINNESOTA CALENDAR

October 6 (Wednesday): Seminar. Michael Gehler and Rolf Steininger, Univ. of Innsbruck; Oliver Rathkolb, Univ. of Vienna. "Austria and European Integration, 1945-1992."

October 21: Seminar. James Brown, Univ. of Minnesota. "Laslett vs. Berkner Revisited: A New Look at Households and Stem Families in Lower Austria, 1790-1840."

October 29 (Friday, 9 a.m.): Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture. Helmut Konrad, Karl-Franzens Univ. Graz. "Austria on the Path to Western Europe: The Political Culture of the Second Republic."

October 29-30 (Friday and Saturday): Symposium. "The End of the Cold War and Small European States: European Reintegration and Institution-Building in Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, and Hungary."

November 4: Seminar. Diana Mishkova, Univ. of Sofia. "Social Thought and Political Elites in the Balkans, 1870-1914."

November 18: Seminar. Ruth Wodak, Univ. of Vienna. "Gender and Ideology in Austria."

SEMINARS ON THURSDAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

TRANSATLANTIC SHUFFLE

Professor Richard Rudolph of the Department of History will be teaching in Graz spring quarter 1994 as a part of the Graz faculty exchange program. This will be his second trip to Graz, and he will be doing research for his current project, a social history of the Habsburg Empire.

Rupert Pichler of the University of Innsbruck will be making the trip the other way in the same quarter. He will be a visiting research associate, working with David Good on a project concerning the position of Lombardy in the Habsburg economy.

It's a win-win situation!

CALL FOR PAPERS

International Symposium, October 1994

A Small State in the Shadow of a Superpower: Austria and the United States since 1945

Scholars normally look at the bipolar cold war system that split Europe into two competing blocs from the standpoint of the superpowers. To see the complete picture, however, one must look at the relationship between the superpowers and their individual client states. This conference will examine relations between the United States and Austria, intimately tied together in a key event in Austria's history that also marks an anniversary year in 1995--the birth of its Second Republic, which began with uncertainty under occupation by the victorious Allied Powers but eventually achieved independence with its State Treaty.

Both Austria and America have experienced a postwar transformation in images of "self" and "other." As a neutral state, Austria gained stability and prosperity, but Austrian optimism began to fade in the 1980s. The Waldheim Affair cut deeply into Austria's positive international image. It coincided with and complicated the commemoration of two key 50th anniversaries in 1988; the *Anschluß* with Germany and the subsequent "Reichskristallnacht," the pogrom against Jews in the Third Reich. Austrians now had to confront and discuss their involvement in the Nazi regime. The swing in self-image was equally dramatic in the United States. After World War II, Americans took pride in being the richest, most powerful country in the world and willingly assumed their role as the world's policeman in the struggle against communism. But urban unrest in the 1960s, the descent into the Vietnam quagmire, and the energy crises of the 1970s all took their toll. Self-doubt was further fueled by the very success of American policy in reconstructing Western Europe and Japan, both of whom successfully challenged American business in international markets.

Throughout the cold war era, relations between Austria and the United States were unusually friendly. Austrians were grateful to America for its role in helping them avoid the fate of their East European neighbors. In turn, Americans adopted romantic cliches about Austria and promoted the country as a bridge between east and west that would help "thaw" the cold war. But with the Waldheim Affair, Austro-American relations soured. Even Austrians who did not support Waldheim resented American attempts to isolate their President on the world stage. Among Americans, cliches about Austria gave way to accusations that Austrians, even more than Germans, had failed to come to grips with their Nazi past. Austro-American relations were further shaken by the collapse of the Soviet empire. As America tries to rethink its foreign policy in an increasingly multipolar world, Austria launches a two-pronged course aimed at entering the EC and developing close ties with its neighbors in the former Eastern bloc. The future shape of Austro-American relations now seems unclear.

The conference will bring together scholars from both sides of the Atlantic. ***Papers must either compare explicitly the "large" United States and the "small" Austria or examine the relationship between the two.*** We encourage work that adopts an interdisciplinary perspective and is innovative from a theoretical or a substantive point of view. We encourage participants to rethink the conceptual approaches that guide their research. We plan to publish a volume that synthesizes scholarship in the field and points it in new directions, raising questions rather than providing answers. The precise shape of the conference and its individual sessions will emerge from the paper proposals we receive. We welcome any proposal that deals with our general topic but are interested in these key themes:

1. *Attitudes: Self and Other.* What are the most important stereotypes about foreigners in each country and how have they changed over the past 50 years? To what extent have pro- or anti-American attitudes been used by Austrian political parties or groups and vice-versa? What has been the image of the United States in the Austrian media, and vice versa?
2. *Cultural Interaction and Influence.* How has Austria influenced American culture, e.g., the impact of Jewish refugees in Hollywood and in universities, the marketing of Mozart and fin-de-siècle Vienna in America, etc.? How has America influenced culture in Austria, e.g., via the "Coca-Colonization" of Austria, the rock and pop industry, the setting of standards of personal [female] beauty and aesthetics, etc.?
3. *The Politics of Austro-American Relations.* What role did the United States play in the post-1945 reconstruction of Austria? In bringing about the State Treaty? How has Austria viewed the role of the United States as "world policeman"? How are we to understand the role of the United States in the Waldheim Affair? What have been the consequences of the affair for Austro-American relations? How do differences in the political culture of the two countries shape events and the responses to them?
4. *Social and Political Movements.* What does "multiculturalism" mean in the American as opposed to the Austrian context? How has religion affected politics and ideology in the two countries? What are the politics of environmental issues in each country? What significance do gays and lesbians have in the political cultures of the respective countries? Can one meaningfully compare the structural racism towards blacks in the United States with the neo-racism directed against foreigners in Austria? What is the role of the women's movement in each country?

To enhance the quality of discussion on the key questions, the number of invited participants will be small, approximately 25. The conference will begin with a keynote speech, consist of four sessions with three papers and a comment each, and end with a final panel. Those invited to give papers will prepare written versions (about 30-35 pages in length) in advance and will have 20 minutes to summarize their main ideas at the conference. The commentator will have fifteen minutes to discuss the three papers. Approximately one hour in each session will be devoted to the general discussion. The language of the conference will be English. ***Send proposals (2 pages maximum, single spaced) and a CV to the conference organizers:***

DAVID GOOD and RUTH WODAK, Center for Austrian Studies, 314 Social Science Tower, 267 19th Ave. South, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455.
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DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS IS NOVEMBER 1, 1993.

NEW SALZBURG EXCHANGE BEGINS

This summer, the University of Minnesota and the University of Salzburg signed an exciting new accord. Beginning with the 1993-1994 academic year, the two institutions will participate in a formal exchange of students and faculty.

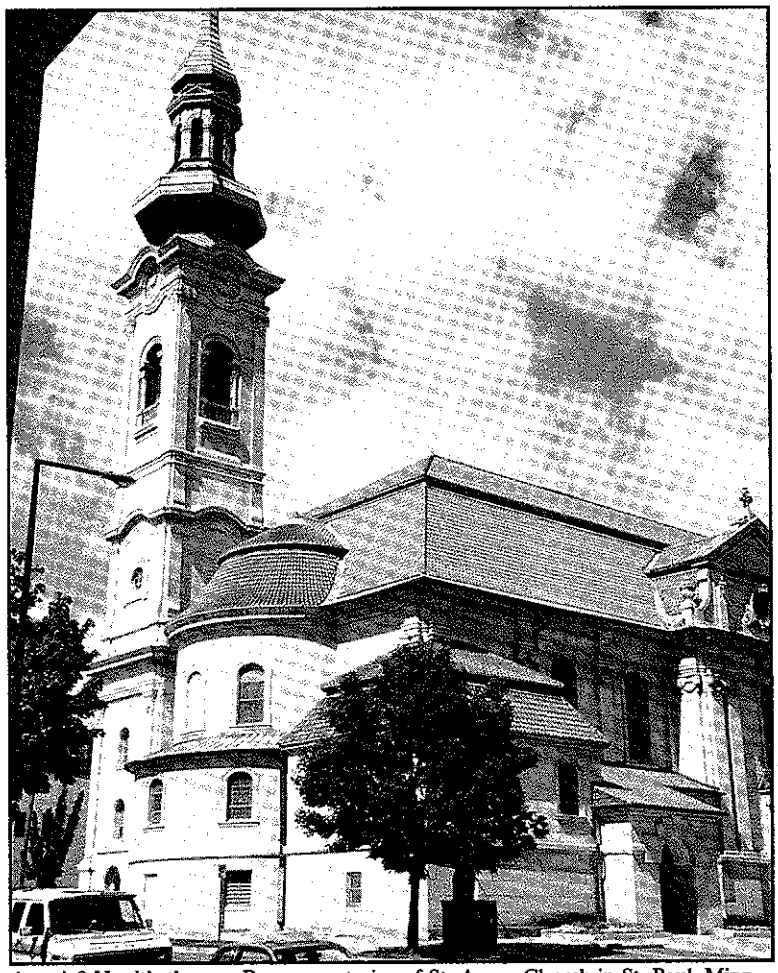
On the graduate level, one student from each institution will serve as a teaching assistant at the partner institution. This class will be taught in the teaching assistant's native language. In addition, graduate assistants will use the research facilities and take graduate-level classes at the institution where they are in residence.

For the 1993-1994 academic year, Lisa Delano of the University of Minnesota's Department of German will teach English in Salzburg, and Beate Pichlbauer from the German and English/American Studies Departments at the University of Salzburg will teach a section of German at the University of Minnesota.

Furthermore, one undergraduate student from each institution will attend the other for a full academic year. However, the agreement was not signed in time for an undergraduate exchange to take place in this academic year; this part of the program will begin in the 1994-1995 academic year.

In addition, there will be a faculty exchange. In the 1993-1994 acadamic year, Arturo Larcati will be a visiting professor in the Department of German, as well as the Department of French and Italian during winter quarter, and Klaus Mistlberger will be a visiting professor in International Relations during spring quarter. No decision has been made as to which University of Minnesota faculty member will visit Salzburg.

This new agreement brings cooperation between the two universities to a new and higher level. "We have long had valuable connections with the University of Salzburg," notes CAS director David Good. "This agreement simply formalizes the relationship in a manner that should benefit the students and faculty of both institutions." We look forward to building some exciting programs within the framework of our new partnership agreement with Salzburg. Says Good, "I'm proud that the Center could help facilitate this program."



Austria? No, it's the neo-Baroque exterior of St. Agnes Church in St. Paul, Minn.

CLASSICAL AUSTRIAN MASSES IN AMERICA

St. Agnes Church is a beautiful 19th-century edifice built in the style of a typical Austrian baroque church. One sees it and thinks perhaps of a church in Salzburg. Except that this church is part of a quiet urban neighborhood in St. Paul, Minnesota. And in addition to its architecture, it has another claim to fame: it is the only church in the United States regularly performing masses by the great composers of the Habsburg empire as a part of its services.

During a season stretching from September to June, the 60-voice Twin Cities Catholic Chorale, directed by the Rev. Msgr. Richard J. Schuler, accompanied by 25 members of the Minnesota Orchestra and professional soloists, performs masses by Mozart, Schubert, Haydn and others. This is their 21st season; there will be 30 masses in the program. "The program is similar to that of the Augustinerkirche in Wien," says Msgr. Schuler. "This is the way these works should be heard -- in a liturgical setting."

The schedule through the end of 1993: 9/26, Haydn *Paukenmesse*; 10/3, Mozart *Mass in C (K337)*; 10/10, Haydn *Mariazeller Messe*; 10/17, Haydn *Nelson Messe*; 10/24, Mozart *Missa Longa (K262)*; 10/31 Schubert, *Mass in B-flat*; 11/2 (Tues. 7:30 p.m.), Mozart *Requiem Mass (K626)*; 11/7, Haydn *Theresien Messe*; 11/14, Mozart *Piccolomini Mass (K258)*; 11/21, Dvorăk *Mass in D*; 12/24 (Fri. 11:15 p.m.), von Weber *Mass #1 in G*; 12/26, Haydn *Theresien Messe*. Service begins at 10 a.m. unless noted.

For a season brochure, directions to the church, or any other information, please call St. Agnes Church, (612) 293-1710. A mass at St. Agnes is a beautiful, moving, and very Austrian experience. See for yourself!

AROUND THE WORLD WITH KARL GRUBER, COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONIST

Professor Karl Gruber holds a chair in School and Comparative Education at the University of Vienna, is chair of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Center for Educational Research and Innovation, and in spring 1993 was a visiting scholar at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. ASN *interviewed him in May 1993.*

ASN: *You graduated from Linz Teacher's College and then taught primary and secondary school. Could you have gone on doing that all your life?*

KG: Yes. I come from a rather humble working-class background. My father thought primary teaching was a perfectly respectable career, and that was where I should have stopped. He had great reservations about universities, about which he knew nothing, having gone to school himself only for six years. I grew up in the American zone of Austria. The Allied information service did something that really got me going. They drove out a bookmobile and dispensed old back numbers of the Saturday Evening Post with Norman Rockwell drawings on them. So a very positive *Amerikabild* was somehow built up. Then as a young teacher I learned about Fulbright and came to Hamline University (in St. Paul, Minnesota), where I spent a vital year in my career. This was really an eye-opener. It was only then that I decided to go to university. Otherwise, I would have stayed a teacher. Sometimes in a nostalgic mood, I think: wouldn't it have been nice to go to a small Alpine school and become a big fish in a very small pond? Well, if pigs could fly . . . but they can't, and I'm happy to have done it the way I did.

Initially, the wide world for me was a year in America. Eventually I turned to Sweden for my doctoral dissertation topic and travelled there. Then I focused on European trends and patterns of school systems development. My *Habilitation* was about England. I spent more than two and a half years there, not all at once. At the time, England was a pacesetter in European school reform, both in the primary and the secondary sector. Among the *Anglisten* there's a career bonus, a requirement to spend time abroad. In education and philosophy, the richness of the German-speaking world is seen by many people as a justification to limit the boundaries of their explorations. Many of my colleagues are not keen on going abroad. They see my comparative work with some envy and suspicion, as merely exotic traveling abroad.

Before my interests shifted via OECD to America, I went for two prolonged periods to Japan. I must say, I like Japan. It's very different and very challenging for a comparative educationist. There are so many assumptions you cannot take for granted, ideas of what is a good life, how you use time, how religion comes in as a highly supportive factor in education.

ASN: *Are you saying that Japanese-American comparisons are tricky to make?*

KG: Yes. Data on Japan from the International Educational Achievement surveys point out that Japanese kids outsmart Western students in all the vital curricular areas, like math and science. But one has to see these results in the light of very strong support from stable families and a very non-threatening environment. If you compare Japan with the U.S.A., about 90 deaths by gunshot took place in Japan in 1990. In America, there were 11,000. Even taking into consideration that the U.S. has twice the population of Japan, it means that you have nearly a hundredfold increase in violence. Japanese schools don't have this problem; in Japan, safety is no issue. America's schools have to do many things outside safeguarding educational achievement. Until fairly recently, multicultural issues didn't exist for Japan. Of course, they do have their suppressed minorities, but nothing like big urban areas in this country; it's a highly monocultural society.

ASN: *Tell us about your current position.*

KG: Four and a half years ago, I was delegated to CERI, and then I was elected into a small executive group, because they wanted more balance. Then, to my pleasure and surprise, I was appointed to the chair, which I hold at present.

CERI is an agency of OECD, which consists of the 24 industrialized countries of Europe, plus the States, Australia, Canada, and Japan. OECD tracks the economic development of member states and makes policy recommendations. It's through the demand for qualified manpower that education has been taken on board. Now OECD has CERI, which reaches out quite broadly and looks at issues such as teacher quality, multilingual education, youth at risk -- all issues that fascinate a comparativist like myself. It isn't reductionist in the way that some people might fear an economic body would be. Of course, science and math and technology are prime targets for cross-cultural work to some extent because they have clearer boundaries than, say, humanities or social studies. But there is a balance, and it does include far-removed social concerns and even the languages or the arts.

CERI is a learning forum; it's noncoercive and it's non-invasive. The studies that are being done and the concrete solutions are critical. They are formulated in a diplomatic way, but they're not so watered down or whitewashed as many UNESCO documents are. And there is a finely tuned process of confrontations; you have initial studies, good practices from countries presented, and mutual evaluation. But countries can step back if they think some of the OECD work isn't relevant to them. There is no criticism for nonparticipation and it's a good mix of national high-ranking officials and policymakers and educationists, scholars, and social scientists. Some countries are better in implementing OECD work than others. Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and France are wise to use them. The German-speaking world is more reluctant to plow OECD findings back into their systems because some of the mainstream thinking of OECD isn't easily compatible with the educational research and the administrative and legal traditions of the countries. It's the high degree of legalization in these countries which makes the fuzziness of some OECD work inappropriate.

ASN: *Will a stronger EC diminish the role of your organization?*

KG: As a noncoercive body, the OECD is strengthened because it has this tradition of letting people learn and know. I don't see any erosion of identity or funding for OECD. OECD is Western, global, and not just European. The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan have a very strong stake in OECD. OECD has also opened up to Eastern Europe. Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have observer status. Before long, Mexico will be the next member of

OECD, with South Korea waiting in the wings. But OECD cannot expand too much, or it will lose the problem-solving smallness it has. Now we are the size of an ordinary school class. The governing board actually sits around one long table. Everybody now still can have a say. It still works, and is accountable, and can be dealt with.

ASN: *Has your semester at Harvard brought new insights?*

KG: This sabbatical is a kind of favor that was given me for the overload of work I did during these last years, a chance to recharge my batteries. I see American education through the eyes of a European; it's unavoidable. With regret which is shared by many Americans, I see that the equity issue and the racial issue are seriously at odds in urban areas. The exposure to the culture of the urban and suburban schools made me aware that in America there are three big educational cultures, so to speak. The first is the urban, the inner city, the very problem-loaded area; the second is the suburban one, the result of white flight, of social migration, the affluence allowing some Americans to fulfill their dreams by moving to a safe leafy-green neighborhood; and third, there is the mixed rural education which still has this notion of comprehensive high schools, where you have educational careers for everybody and a shared culture. In the rural schools in Wisconsin and southern Minnesota which I visited, I saw this in action.

You have some of the world's best individual schools in the States, but they also have to be seen in relation to the not so good schools. In Japan and Europe, you do not have such outstandingly brilliant schools, but the common denominator is higher, perhaps, than in the States.

There are two fundamental functions of schools and education which must be brought into a proper balance in America: the individual function and the social function. While you do have outstanding individual schools which are very good for the individuals who go there, the side effect of the social forces that drive them may be socially divisive. Are other schools and students being neglected? The catchwords here are equity and excellence. One hopes they can both be achieved and not one at the price of the other; fortunately, many Americans I have met share this concern.

AUSTRIANISTS AT THE GSA CONFERENCE

Washington, D.C. is the site of the seventeenth annual German Studies Association conference. Research on a wide range of subjects, including literature, art, music, history, sociology, anthropology, political science, philosophy, and education will be presented at sessions being held 7-10 October at the Hyatt Regency Bethesda.

As usual, a number of Austrianists are participating. Sessions devoted exclusively to Austrian Studies include:

Readings in Handke. Moderator: Silke von der Emde. Gerd Gemünden, Ingeborg Hoesterey, Scott Abbott. Comments: Alice Kuzniar.

Paul Celan: Text and Context. Moderator: Dagmar C.G. Lorenz. James K. Lyon, Hugo Bekker, Benjamin Friedlander. Comments: Beth Bjorklund.

Identity Politics in 19th-Century Austria. Moderator: Harry Ritter. William D. Bowman, Pieter M. Judson, Peter M. Bograd. Comments: Marsha L. Rozenblit and Harry Ritter.

"Auf gleicher Höhe marschieren?": Austria and European Integration, 1945-1992. Moderator: Wolfgang Schlauch. Michael Gehler, Rolf Steininger, Oliver Rathkolb. Comments: Max E. Riedlsperger.

Austrians in an Age of Anxiety: Fear and Hope in 18th-Century Austria. Moderator: James W. Miller. Karl Vocelka, Virginia R. Mosser, Karl H. Holubar. Comments: Edmund Kern.

Austrian Popular Culture: Ethnicity, Gender, Change. Moderator: Frederike Eigler. Marie-Luise Angerer, Rudi Renger, Roman Horak. Comments: Edward Larkey.

This is, again, an encouragingly large number of Austrian panels. In addition, papers on Austrian topics (or comparative studies including Austrian examples) will be presented by Klaus Eisterer, Dagmar C.G. Lorenz, Virginia Lewis, Heinrich Detering, John J. Haag, Bruce F. Pauley, Otto W. Johnston, and Joseph Patrouch.

It's always a positive development when scholars of all of German-speaking Europe can interact and share information from their various projects. If Europe can integrate, then surely scholars of German-speaking lands can do the same. We'll see you there.

GRAZ STUDY PROGRAM MARKS 10TH YEAR

It hardly seems possible, but German and Austrian Studies in Graz, Austria, celebrates its tenth anniversary in 1994. Over 200 students have participated in this study abroad program sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Global Campus, the Department of German, and the Center for Austrian Studies.

The Graz program started out as a one-term fall quarter program in 1984; now participants may study in Graz for either one or two quarters (winter, spring, or both), and an additional internship program is available. Not only have course offerings expanded, but for the first time in 1994, students will be able to enroll directly in courses at Karl-Franzens-Universität along with the Austrian students.

Part of the success of the program is the charm of Graz itself. The city of 350,000 lies on the banks of the Mur River in the foothills of the Alps in southeast Austria. Participants live and take most of their meals with an Austrian family, providing a rich cultural experience. The quality of Karl-Franzens-Universität, a lively campus with over 25,000 students, is another reason for success. Directors Siegfried and Sharon Beer have worked with the program from its inception. Siegfried Beer also teaches in the program, along with Eduard Staudinger, Liselotte Hölbling, Karl Kaser, and Elisabeth Schnitzer.

Participants must have at least four quarters or three semesters of college level German to be eligible. The curriculum consists of second and third year German language, history, literature, an internship, and university courses too numerous to mention here. All participants will receive University of Minnesota credit. Financial aid applies. For further information or an application, call (612) 626-2223, FAX (612) 626-8009, stop by 106 Nicholson Hall, or write: The Global Campus, University of Minnesota, Institute of International Studies and Programs, 106-CAS Nicholson Hall, 216 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455-0138. Deadlines are October 15, 1993 for winter (or winter and spring) and January 15, 1994, for spring. You too can visit the Alps, earn college credit, and immerse yourself in a new culture!

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

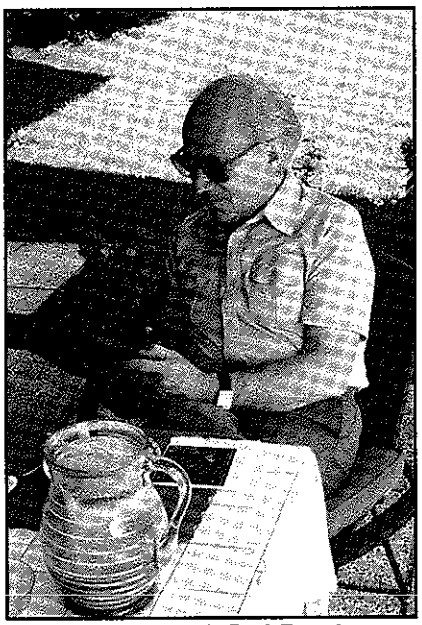
PROFESSOR FRITZ FELLNER, INFLUENTIAL HISTORIAN, RETIRES

By SOLOMON WANK

One of Austria's most renowned historians, Fritz Fellner, Professor of Modern History at the University of Salzburg, retired at the end of the 1992-1993 academic year. A native of Vienna, Fellner studied at the university there and was *Assistent* and later *Dozent* at the Institute of History before being appointed a professor at the resurrected University of Salzburg in 1964. He was one of a small group of scholars who, within a few years, established the good reputation that the university now enjoys.

Fritz Fellner's critical mind opened up new lines of research in several areas of modern European and Austrian history. His *Der Dreibund*, still an authoritative contribution, together with his incisive analysis of the famous Hoyos mission to Berlin in July 1914 and several essays on the Paris Peace conference, established his reputation as the leading Austrian expert on diplomatic history. A number of Fritz Fellner's essays rank as classics in the field, particularly his previously mentioned piece on the Hoyos mission, three influential pieces on various aspects of early liberalism in Austria, and an essay on Austrian identity, published in the *Journal of Modern History* (1988). He was among the first to chart the inner workings of liberal politics in Austria, and later historians have followed his general interpretative overview. He also published several valuable articles on the framework of Austrian history, arguing courageously that Austrian history must be seen within the broader contours of Central European history and historiography and not simply used to justify the post-1945 Austrian national identity. One may not always agree with every point of Fellner's arguments, but to read him is to encounter a subtle and disciplined mind, a scholar's scholar who is extremely careful in his use of historical evidence, but also imaginative and courageous in his analytic frameworks.

Fritz Fellner's contributions as an editor are equally impressive. To cite only one example: Fellner's two volume edition of Josef Redlich's diary, *Schicksalsjahre Österreichs* (1954), is one of the most important primary sources for the last two decades of the Habsburg Empire's political history. No one can work in the field of late Imperial Austrian politics without a close knowledge of these two rich volumes.



Prof. Fellner relaxing in Prof. Dorothea Steiner's garden. (photo by William Wright)

In addition to his scholarly achievements, Fritz Fellner contributed significantly to the reform of Austrian universities and to fostering the study of American history. As *Dozent* at the University of Vienna (1960-1964), he offered seminars on such topics as American policy at the Paris Peace Conference, the New Deal, and the United States and planning for post-war peace during World War II. At the University of Salzburg, he developed and regularly offered courses in American history and supervised dissertations and teacher certification theses dealing with American history. In the 1980s, Fritz Fellner set up a special program of distinguished Fulbright professorships in American history at the university. His familiarity with both America and Americans was broadened by eighteen years of teaching American students at the Institute for European Studies in Vienna and the University of Vienna summer school and by frequent teaching and lecturing at American colleges and universities. It was no accident that, in 1978, Fritz Fellner became the first holder of the Austrian Chair at Stanford University created by the Austrian government in honor of the American bicentennial.

In 1957, Fritz Fellner accompanied Professor Hugo Hantch on a trip to the United States under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to meet American historians of Austria and Central Europe. It was he who suggested to Hajo Holborn, Hans Kohn, and Arthur May that the American Historical Association create its Committee for the History of the Habsburg Empire. He also encouraged R. John Rath to found the *Austrian History Newsletter*, the forerunner of the *Austrian History Yearbook*, and worked cooperatively with Professor Rath when the *Yearbook* appeared. During that time as well as afterward, he established informal, but close, advisory relations with many Fulbright scholars in Habsburg history who found their way to Vienna, opening doors for them not only academically but socially. I join many colleagues in personally thanking Fritz Fellner for his support in both regards.

Several of Professor Fellner's colleagues in America, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and England honored him with a well-deserved *Festschrift* on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday in 1987 (Solomon Wank, et. al., eds. *The Mirror of History*). The volume contains a bibliography of Fritz Fellner's numerous publications. Twelve more of his essays have appeared since then. In that regard, Fritz Fellner's retirement is a purely formal event. We can look forward to many more of his stimulating essays.

Solomon Wank is editor of the Austrian History Yearbook.

EAST AND WEST MEET AT EUROPA INSTITUT

by Attila Pók

The Europa Institut Budapest is unique in the former socialist countries of Eastern and Central Europe. It is a post-graduate institute whose goal is to promote scientific research about the problems of European integration, in the broadest sense of the word. In both teaching and research, it fosters the scholarly treatment of Europe as a whole and comparative studies within the continent.

Founded in 1989, the Institut is not only a bridge between East and West, but between younger and established scholars as well. It supports graduate students in the humanities from all over the world, awarding residencies with room, board, and stipend; typically, 15 to 20 students are in residence for a full academic year. A slightly smaller number come for shorter periods during the year through exchange programs with the Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa Institut and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Guest professors from Europe and America give seminars, and a dozen or more guest speakers lecture every year. In addition, the Institut facilitates meetings, conferences, and seminars. During the three years of its existence, the Institut has become a major forum for European and American intellectuals. For example, it has held annual conferences on Habsburg history, lectures and seminars on the history of Eastern and Central European nationalism, the ideological and political role of historiography in the former European socialist countries, the past and present of national minorities, dilemmas of privatization and the problems of transition from a "command" economy to a market economy, cultural connections between Hungary and Europe, and the prospects for small states in Eastern Europe.

Prof. Dr. Ferenc Glatz is director of the Europa Institut, and Dr. Attila Pók is deputy director. Permanent professors include Prof. Dr. Peter Hanák, internationally-known historian of nationalities in the Habsburg empire, Prof. Dr. István Nemeskürty, author of dozens of major works on aspects of Hungarian and European cultural history, and Prof. Dr. Károly Manherz, a linguist who is Hungary's leading figure in German Studies.

The Institut has become a link among the peoples of Europe and especially a link between Hungary and the rest of Europe. Younger scholars in residence have come not just from Hungary but from Romania, the Czech Republic, England, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, the United States and other countries. Visiting faculty and speakers have included Harvard's János Kornai, Düsseldorf's Wolfgang Mommsen, Austrian Minister Erhard Busek, and Dr. Otto von Habsburg.

The younger scholars, the permanent faculty, and the visiting scholars are given many opportunities to interact. In addition to the more formal seminars, lectures and conferences, everyone at the Institut regularly participates in the weekly "Kaffeerunde" where scholarship holders report on their work (typically, students on stipend who are researching or writing their Ph.D. dissertations) and informal critiques take place. Often, all scholars will simply discuss topics of current interest in a lively exchange of ideas. The official language of the Institut is German, but lectures and discussions are occasionally held in English.

The Institut is financed by a private foundation, and Dr. Herbert Batliner of Lichtenstein did the lion's share of the work in its creation. It is housed on the campus of the former College of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, now managed by the Ministry of Education. Scholarship holders and conference participants are accomodated in apartments with private bedrooms and a shared living room and bath. Small kitchens serve six apartments.

The Europa Institut welcomes applications from faculty and graduate students in Europe and the United States, particularly those doing comparative work in history, the social sciences, or cultural issues. Interdisciplinary work is also highly valued and encouraged by the Institut. A candidate's German language skills should be fairly strong. For further information, please write to Dr. Attila Pók, Europa Institut Budapest, Ajtósi Dürer sor 19-21, H-1146 Budapest, Hungary; or send a FAX to: 36-1-1566-373.

MOSKVA from p. 2

collapse of the Habsburg Empire liberated the Slavic nationalities imprisoned within it. Such an agenda, of course, can find considerable support among Western European and North American scholars whose work has significantly altered the view of the Habsburg empire as "the sick man on the Danube." But as Sol Wank argued in his paper, the current nostalgia wave may have gone too far. Habsburg rule cannot be resurrected simply by pointing to the disasters that followed, especially the bad features of post-1945 Soviet domination over Central and Eastern Europe. In any case, the debate over whether the Habsburg and Soviet imperial systems retarded or facilitated state-building among the nations of the region has only just begun.

We left Moscow with emotions and impressions that perhaps will sort themselves out only over time--with awe over the superb architectural treasures, with deep concern about Russia's future, and with gratitude for the tender loving care of our hosts. On behalf of all the North Americans and Austrians, we extend thanks to Tofik Islamov, to the Russian colleagues mentioned above, and, in addition, to Alexander Stykalin and Igor Pavlovskii, for giving us such wonderful memories. *Wir freuen uns schon auf ein baldiges Wiedersehen!*

GOOD THINGS COME IN THREES

Lucky you! The scholar-elves have been busy this summer, and we now have three new titles in our Working Papers series: Klaus Eisterer's *Recreating a Nation-State: Postwar Austria and the French Allied Contribution*, Gary Cohen's *The Politics of Access to Advanced Education in Late Imperial Austria*, and David Good's *The Economic Lag of Central and Eastern Europe: Evidence from the Late 19th-Century Habsburg Empire*. In fact they're more than good, they're sublimely fascinating, but we can't make a snappy headline with that phrase. As usual, the papers are $3.00 each (there's that number again!); an order form is on the back.

JOHN CZAPLICKA ON THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC CULTURE

On May 6, John Czaplicka, of Harvard University's Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, gave a seminar presentation on "Culutre and Austrian Identity: The Controversy Over Hrdlička's Monument Against War and Fascism." The next day, ASN *spoke with him.*

ASN: *Where did you get your education and training?*

JC: I got my BA at the University of Chicago, and I was with the Students for a Democratic Society and very active in the anti-Vietnam movement. I was accepted by Columbia, but I didn't want to go on. Instead, I worked as a carpenter, then as a frame-maker, then I worked at a gallery, and eventually I worked at the Art Institute of Chicago. They sent me to Germany to learn German for an upcoming exhibition, and I stayed for twelve years. I went to the Goethe-Institut in Göttingen for six months, then I was at the Free University in Berlin, and the University of Hamburg, where I finished a PhD dissertation in 1985 with the theme "Images of the Modern Metropolis: Berlin, 1870-1930." It's about the changing visual paradigms in the city. Then I taught there for a while and I was about to get a position as a *Wissenschaftsassistent*, but I applied in the United States and got offers to come back to America.

ASN: *Your political background [with the SDS] might make you an ideal person to study political art.*

JC: Well, I definitely went after people in Germany who were interested in broader cultural, social, and political aspects of art. The Institute where I studied was called the *Kultur- und Kunstwissenschaftliches Institut*; not *Kunst* first, *Kultur* first. It had a very different outlook. One course I offered at the University in Hamburg considered the effect of an urban environment on the populace and the German concept of the environment influencing the actual configuration of land. I related that to art history; the German *Naturalismus* [naturalism] movement was concerned with the interrelationship between the environment and man. A topic that an art historian could pursue might be the new treatments for alcoholism and the references that Käthe Kollwitz makes to people like Zola and this idea of degeneracy; class and degeneracy, alcoholism and degeneracy, and the inheritability of various diseases through alcoholism and what we now know about alcohol syndrome. Now, the representation of all this played itself out in art, so we're dealing with the integration of the figure into an environment, and there's an aesthetic angle to it. But what's very important here is that with naturalism you begin to get a representation of the lower classes in these environments. It's an interesting movement both in literature and in art. The problem with this art is, of course, that someone like Wilhelm II referred to it as "art of the gutter." Such remarks immediately downplayed the value of this art and prevented it from having any grand consideration. In my presentation on Hrdlička's "Monument Against War and Fascism," I was very critical about it from an aesthetic point of view because I know he's done much better things, such as his monument in Hamburg on war and fascism, or his monument to Friedrich Engels, but no work has been more effective than that monument at the conjunction of those streets near the Opera and the Albertina. It's in the middle of all the tourists, sited perfectly, and built at the right time. If he'd done it in 1971, when he first started working on his monuments against fascism, it wouldn't have been as effective. But 1988 was the 50th anniversary of both the *Reichskristallnacht* and the *Anschluß*, and the Waldheim controversy was still blazing away. It's also at a point when there is a large public discourse about right-wing politics in Austria and in Germany again. So that all comes together and--plop!--the monument goes down right in the middle of things.

ASN: *As a public square, the interaction between the people and the sculptor's figures makes for an emotionally resonant arena for political theatre.*

JC: Hrdlička is very concerned with the idea of the piazza as a place of political discourse, as a place for the exchange of ideas, as a place for stating one's opinion. What he does with his design is to make the *Albertinaplatz* a public square again in the sense that the public constitutes itself there. The monument raises a series of questions having to do with things like victimization, law, power, violence, war, organized suppression (fascism in this case), and the figures relate to that if nothing else. Hrdlička did not want those plaques in the square [added later by the city] that explain his imagery because he did not want to make it too topical. But it's exactly the topicality of the monument which makes it so powerful. I think every fifty or a hundred years when you come back to the incredible destruction and the unbelievable and unrepresentable crimes of that period, that monument will still have that resonance. It's not the plague column in the center of Vienna that works as a sign of atonement. This is a sign exactly the opposite. It's a place of provocation and confrontation with the past, and it's there to initiate a discussion or a polemic. And that is much more effective in making sure that the issues are not forgotten. And these are vitally important issues. Of course, many Austrians don't want to deal with the issues. They want to ignore them. They want to attack the artist -- for his political views, how much money he got for his work, because he's not producing an aesthetically pleasing object. . . . None of the nine or ten different reasons used to attack this sculpture deal with the content. This work is about the violence of human beings toward one another and their capacity to inflict pain on one another.

ASN: *After this controversy, will Austria turn to safer, blander public art?*

JC: I don't think so. For all of my critique of Viennese politics, Hrdlička's monument is the most brutal, open, vivid statement about fascism in the center of a city that I know of. The most provoking, too. It had to take civic courage to erect that monument in that place at that time. It helped that it was Hrdlička's work because he's probably the greatest living Austrian sculptor. The Austrians' identity complexes need a powerful cultural representation of themselves and Hrdlička is that, whether they like his work or not. Still, it was erected with public money, it's in an essential place, and it got a lot of publicity. It's a thorn that the Austrians put in their own side. Critics might say that a rather small group did it, but they are Austrians and they are involved in a reconsideration of the past. I see that as a very positive step.

REVOLUTIONARY CONFERENCE

In April 1993, a conference on Revolutions in Hungary took place in Sopron, Hungary. It was the first of a series of conferences on revolutions and other social eruptions in southeastern and central Europe from the late 18th century to the present. It was a joint effort by many organizations: the Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut, Europa Institut Budapest, Historisches Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft (Munich), and the Bulgarische Forschungsinstitut in Österreich.

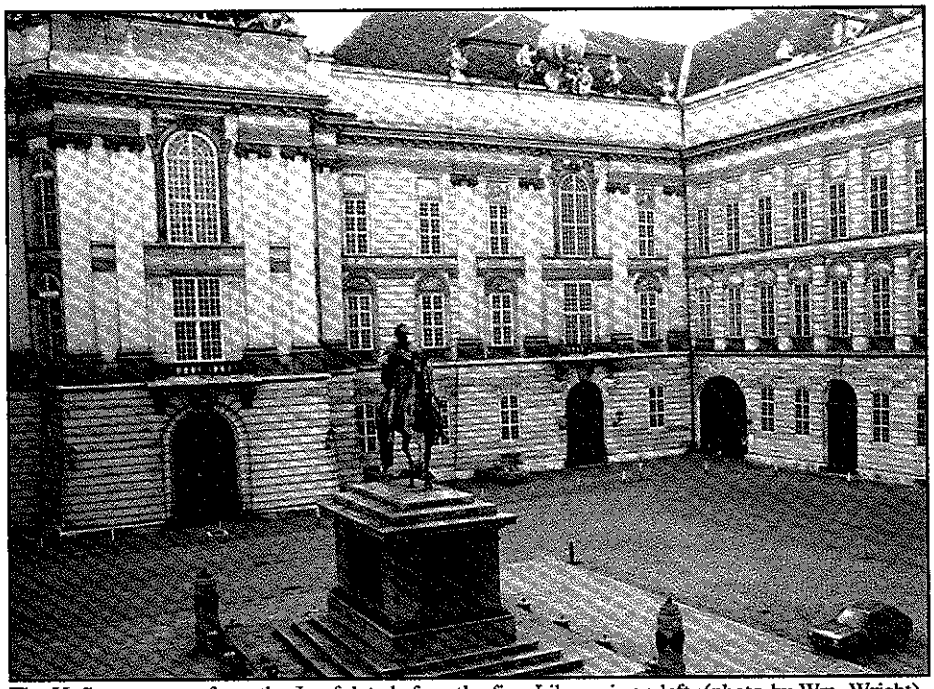
Over 40 scholars from Austria, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Republics, Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Germany, and Russia participated in this lively discussion of Hungary's past revolutions and reforms. The first debate concerned the nature of the 1848-49 Revolution in Hungary. Brandt (Würzburg), following Deak's model, argued for a lawful revolution, and Hanák (Budapest) stressed its modernizing, reformist nature, calling the compromise of 1867 the completion of 1848. Häusler (Vienna) and Spira (Budapest) presented opposing viewpoints.

There was no general agreement as to the revolutions of 1918 and 1919 -- whether one should speak more of continuities or discontinuities. On the other hand, all panelists agreed that no revolution took place in Hungary in 1945, and Stier (Budapest) presented an effective interpretation of the measures taken by Soviet occupying forces, using the center-periphery model.

The revolution of 1956 was, of course, the subject of discussions, with Gaal (Vienna) and Gottas (Salzburg) expressing skepticism concerning its revolutionary content and mass base. Glatz (Budapest) offered reflections on the changes of 1989-90, speaking of the efficacy of opposing forces, the tendency of the system to collapse, and his own preference for peaceful transition.

Hroch (Prague) put the Hungarian revolutions within his typology of European revolutions, providing a thoughtful wrap-up to the conference. A volume will be published, and the next conference in the series will concern Bohemia and be held in Prague.

PROF. HARM-HINRICH BRANDT



The Hofburg as seen from the Josefplatz before the fire. Library is on left. (photo by Wm. Wright)

NEW ACI PRIZE DEADLINE

The Center announces the 1994 prize competition for the best recent book and Ph.D. dissertation in Austrian Studies. The Austrian Cultural Institute in New York funds the prizes; the purpose of the competition is to encourage North American scholars in a range of academic disciplines to do research on contemporary Austria or the history of Austria and the pre-1919 Habsburg lands of Central and Eastern Europe. The prize for both books and dissertations is a travel grant for the purpose of carrying out research in Austria. The 1994 competition will be in "Historical and Contemporary Studies," including works that deal with political, economic, social, and cultural life in modern Austria or the Habsburg lands. All works must have been completed (publication date for books; successful defense for dissertations) between November 1, 1991 and December 31, 1993. Any individual, author, or publisher may nominate a work. Authors must be residents of North America and must hold U.S., Canadian, or Austrian citizenship. Dissertations must be completed at North American universities. Send nominations and five copies of books or three copies of dissertations to: Chair, ACI Prize Committee, Center for Austrian Studies (see address p. 2). Deadline: **Jan. 31, 1994.**

SAHH STARTS HOFBURG FUND

Everyone talked about the terrible fire at the Hofburg in Vienna last December. But the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History has actually decided to do something in a modest but thoroughly welcome way.

SAHH has started a fund-raising campaign to help pay for the restoration of the court library, and are urging not only Austrian scholars, but all *Newsletter* readers with an interest in Vienna and Austria to contribute. The suggested amounts are $15, $25, or $50, but any amount sent would be appreciated not only for its contribution to the restoration, but for its expression of concern.

Those who wish to join the drive should make their checks out to The Hofburg Fund and send them to Professor Paula Sutter Fichtner, Recording Secretary, Society for Austrian and Habsburg History, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn NY 11210.

We especially urge those Americans whose lives have been enriched by the Center and its activities to remember the generosity of the thousands of Austrian citizens whose contributions helped to found the Center for Austrian Studies and to show the same spirit by helping the Austrians restore a national treasure.

THE ELECTRONIC SCHOLAR

WORLD RESEARCH LIBRARIES ON INTERNET

In this issue, we examine research bibliography on the international computer network called INTERNET. This was developed by the military but is now available to anyone with the resources to hook up to it. They've tried to keep it "user-friendly" and, for the most part, succeeded. Using this network can be occasionally frustrating, but most of the time it's easy to use; even a computer novice or borderline technophobe can easily get the hang of one of the most exciting developments in scholarship.

Connecting to Internet

Access to Internet is highly dependent on your local computer system, so the instructions below will be general and may not be exactly right for you. There are two ways to access Internet: direct wire (hard wire) or phone line. Check with your institutional computer experts for direct wire access. To use your phone line you need (besides a computer) a modem (these start at around $99), communications software ($40 and up), and access to an account on a computer tied in to Internet (usually the "mainframe" at your institution). Popular software includes **TinCan**, **ProComm**, and **Crosstalk**. Each has its own way of connecting with the mainframe, so refer to the manual for exact instructions.

Many institutions allow you to dial in to their information services and their library's electronic card catalog. Here you may find a service such as **Hytelnet** or **Gopher**. These are intermediary programs that allow you to access other libraries, etc., over Internet, and they do all the hard work for you. Gopher, developed by the University of Minnesota, is rapidly becoming the world standard for institutional communication software because it's extremely easy to use and is given away to any institution that wants to use it. It's what we electronic scholars call "menu-driven"; at every step of the way, the program presents you with a list, or "menu" of choices to make. There are no complicated numbers or commands to remember.

If your university has Gopher, then eventually Gopher will present you with a list of institutions and libraries. You simply press the number of your choice, and you're connected. *It's that simple*. If your university or college has a different program, such as Hytelnet, you may have to actually find addresses and type them in. But not to worry. Hytelnet has a list of addresses that you can browse until you find the library that you want to connect to. For the University of Minnesota, you would enter, at the mainframe prompt:

access> open lumina.lib.umn.edu

Don't forget to put a space after "open"; our word-processing program squeezed that space out of last issue's instructions for contacting the OeHB. **It won't work without the space.**

Where's the Gopher?

Gophers are almost everywhere. The Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, for example, is home to a Gopher. If your college or university doesn't have a Gopher and the ease of use appeals to you, simply use someone else's. In order to do this, you have to know how to connect using Telnet. Telnet is the basic program which allows computers on Internet to talk to one another. (Gopher and Hytelnet use Telnet but make it more user-friendly).

To use Telnet directly, you have to know the Internet address of the computer you want to connect to. If you want to use someone else's Gopher, you must find the address of a prominent research library that has Gopher. What the Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien's menu calls "Gopher Central"--the University of Minnesota--is a terrific Gopher to use (see address above). After you connect to your mainframe, type:

telnet lumina.lib.umn.edu

In a few seconds you will be connected. Of course, you don't have to use us; Harvard, Michigan State, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien and many other institutions have friendly, eager Gophers ready to make accessing libraries and archives around the world, from Japan to the Bibliothèque Nationale to the Library of Congress, easier than you can imagine.

What do I say to the library?

Many library catalogues are easy to enter (especially those using Gopher), user friendly, and do not require specific passwords or user IDs. However, this is not a perfect world. Some systems are **not** user-friendly: they keep disconnecting

COMPUSERV VS. DIALOG: WHO'S CHEAPER?

The Library of Congress catalog can be accessed free via INTERNET, but for other databases you may still want DIALOG or COMPUSERV. The one that is least expensive for you depends on what services your library subscribes to and how savvy you are. If your library subscribes to DIALOG, you'll save a bundle. To join each service and search Historical Abstracts, the costs as of August 1993 would be:

	COMPUSERV	DIALOG
Sign-up charge	39.95	295.00
Annual(ized) charge	107.76	75.00
Per hour on line	24.00	65.00

You must be careful with COMPUSERV. If you call up HA directly, there is an even smaller per hour fee, but there is a $5.00 per search fee for each term, name, or word you search, i.e., searching intellectual history in Vienna and Prague might require searching individually or in combination: intellectual, philosophy, literature, Vienna, Prague, Austria, Bohemia, etc. There is also a $3.00 fee for each abstract downloaded. This can get **very** expensive. But if you connect to KNOWLEDGE INDEX (which contains many databases, including HA) you pay a flat hourly fee.

The bottom line: No contest: COMPUSERV is much cheaper than DIALOG, despite a slightly higher annual fee, but you should use KNOWLEDGE INDEX whenever possible. These prices may change; DIALOG is working on new and lower rates for academics. Call for the latest rates.

COMPUSERV: **800-848-8199**; DIALOG: **800-334-2546**.

you, entry requires individual passwords and IDs issued by the library or university, or there are other problems. Telnet and Hytelnet users should know that all sites have both numerical and letter addresses: either will work.

Access, search, and exit instructions and commands differ from system to system. Don't hesitate to make liberal use of the Help menus to get the commands for that system and instructions on how to use them. In using these systems (unless they tell you otherwise), it makes no difference whether you use uppercase or lowercase letters, except for the OeHB. Sometimes you can access a system by entering ANONYMOUS or GUEST as a user ID. Your e-mail address (or your library or information services' e-mail address) often serves as a password, especially on a Gopher system. If it asks for a terminal type, you almost always reply VT100. These are what Miriam and our computer honchos recommend.

To exit some sites, you will have to disconnect completely. Simply hang up using your communications software. Remember that systems often close down for at least part of a weekend for maintenance and updating. Or they may have a limited number of "guest user" entries. If you can't get in, try again later. For the scholar, patience is a virtue; in the brave new world of electronic scholarship, the value of patience is trebled.

But Wait! There's More!

Although we have talked only about bibliographical scholarship, our new friends Telnet, Gopher, and Internet can help scholars do so many more things. Would you like to access international databases of primary historical source material? Would you like to arrange a GSA or AHA panel between scholars in Graz, Minnesota, and Oxford? Internet can do all this and more. Future columns will explain--clearly and simply--how you, with the aid of your computer and in the comfort of your home, can mine the new technological wealth.

Remember that this information is necessarily rather general. Your research librarians and information services experts stand ready and waiting to help you with specifics. They're friendly, patient, and the best resource of all.

This article was based on material written by Miriam J. Levy for the 1994 Austrian History Yearbook.

WILLIAM O. McCAGG, JR. (1930-1993)

The community of American scholars in Habsburg, Jewish, and East European studies suffered a painful loss in the untimely death of Professor William O. McCagg, Jr., who taught for 30 years at Michigan State University, where he was director of the Russian and East European Program. He also served on the Editorial Board of the *Austrian History Yearbook.*

Born in 1930 in Manhattan, New York, McCagg received his B.A. from Harvard and his Ph.D. from Columbia. His firsthand experience with Central and Eastern Europe began during military service in Germany. In addition to German and French, he also learned Czech, Magyar, and Russian, languages which helped him in his frequent travels and extensive research.

Afflicted by progressive deafness, which ultimately forced him to give up classroom teaching in his last years, McCagg produced a film on deafness, "Ben's Bridge" (1992). Popular as a teacher, his students and colleagues in Michigan wanted him to return to active duty from the retirement forced upon him.

In the field of publishing, the depth and diversity of McCagg's scholarship is best represented in his major works. Writing for *The Slavic Review* 20 years ago, I said about McCagg's social history, *Jewish Nobles and Geniuses in Modern Hungary* (1972): "There is nothing approaching its scope in Magyar, and hardly anything comparable in international literature." A decade and a half later, with *A History of Habsburg Jews* (1990), he extended his research to Jews in all Habsburg lands, covering conditions of their modernization and assimilation from the late seventeenth century to the end of the Dual Monarchy. Peter F. Sugar strongly recommended McCagg's volume on Habsburg Jews in the *American Historical Review* (1991) "to those interested in either Jewish or Habsburg history." In her critical evaluation of the new literature on Habsburg Jewry in the *Austrian History Yearbook* (1992), Marsha L. Rozenblit found McCagg's essay in historical sociology "The most ambitious by far of all the books under review."

McCagg's pioneering efforts were not confined to the realm of the Habsburgs or the Jews. McCagg co-edited, with Arthur E. Adams and Ian M. Matley, *An Atlas of Russian and East European History* (1967), one of the few supplementary texts on the area available then. And, as pointed out by Philip S. Gillette in the *Slavic Review* (1981), his *Stalin Embattled, 1934-1948* (1979), "is an outstanding contribution to the study of the origins of the Cold War." Stressing the sophistication of McCagg's argument "that a domestic power struggle of great magnitude accounts for many of the crucial Soviet foreign policy actions in Stalin's era," Gillette concludes that the study "constitutes an imaginative, persuasive and indispensable interpretation of Soviet foreign policy during the early Cold War period."

The meticulous research, intellectual curiosity, and integrity which characterized his books also marked McCagg's contributions to the collections of papers co-edited by him, *Soviet Asian Ethnic Frontiers* (with Brian D. Silver, 1979) and *The Disabled in the Soviet Union* (with Lewis Siegelbaum, 1989). Both resulted from scholarly conferences held at Michigan State University in 1977 and 1985, respectively, and both bear witness to his organizational talents. The enormous implications of the volume on the USSR's ethnic frontiers in Asia, while anticipatory some 15 years ago, needs no special comment in our days. And while his personal fate may have motivated his interest in the disabled in the Soviet Union and in the then Communist-dominated Eastern Europe, his approach to this neglected topic was neither exclusively personal nor provincial. His conclusion that however miserable the lot of the disabled may be in the USSR and Eastern Europe at the moment, "they . . . are part of the popular culture, not outside it as in the West . . . and may stand a better chance of social integration there than in the West," shows vision and empathy.

Erudite, lucid, and a superb stylist, McCagg remained productive until the last phase of his life. Cut down by cancer at the height of his creative power, William O. McCagg left a significant scholarly legacy. Respectfully, we salute his memory.

--GEORGE BARANY
Professor Emeritus
University of Denver

OPINIONS

To the Editor,

I was rather disturbed by the printed version of the interview with me [Spring 1993 *ASN*]. My objections fall into two main categories: (1) errors of substance, including those arising from deficient transcription of the interview; and (2) the more general (and certainly debatable) question of the material selected from the interview itself.

By far the most egregious substantial error, because it nearly makes me commit libel, is the attribution of the statement, "The boat is full and we can't take any more" to Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. As I have repeated on numerous occasions, the notorious phrase "the boat is full" was uttered by Peter Marizzi, one of the "general secretaries" of the Social Democratic party, not by Vranitzky. Vranitzky has repudiated this very statement. As for the latter part of the quotation--"we can't take any more"--if memory serves, I intended it as a summary of the general thrust or implication of such beliefs rather than a specific statement of an identified speaker. As far as I know, this latter *quoted* passage stemmed neither from Marizzi nor from Vranitzky.

The remaining errors of this kind are mostly annoying. The *Österreichische Volkspartei*, for example, is customarily referred to as the ÖVP, as I did in the interview, not as the VPÖ, as printed. And though many former *SS-Obersturmbandführer* may imagine themselves as *SS-Oberstudmannführer*, that was not the term I used in the interview. It is also next to impossible that I referred to my *mother* as a "well-known Socialist politician," though my father, Walter Wodak, who retired as the *Generalsekretär* of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, could be considered a fairly "well-known Socialist politician" in the sense I intended.

Elsewhere, the transcription itself was accurate, but I do find it somewhat unconventional that errors in grammar or syntax are left in a printed text. Presumably this was done in deference to some notion of verisimilitude, but had I been sent the galleys of the interview, either I or my husband, a native speaker of English, would have revised these passages into a presentable form. The following are the most obvious examples: "I now define myself as belonging to the *Schicksalsgemeinschaft* ['shared destiny'] as Otto Bauer defined that"; "Long before the Waldheim affair, these are the things I very much was confronted with and thought about"; and "people don't act to me in the normal way."

But what I find most disturbing is that all of the errors in transcription and substance could have been avoided, or at least minimized, had I been sent a copy of the edited galleys prior to publication, as I thought had been agreed during my visit to the Center. Even had there not been such an understanding, it would seem common courtesy that especially non-native speakers of English be given an opportunity to see the results of their spoken interviews. While I can well appreciate that there might have been severe deadline pressures, in the age of the fax machine any such difficulties are easily resolved.

It is probably in the nature of interviews that the person interviewed often feels that he or she was not portrayed in the best possible light. Editors must print condensed versions of lengthy interviews and one must live with the final product. However, in addition to the factual errors detailed above, I must object to omissions in the printed interview that constrict, and therefore distort, any notion one might have of my personality and thought.

In the first place, though the introductory blurb mentions the subject of the talk I gave at the Center, there is nothing about it in the published interview, though it was discussed at some length. Indeed, it is difficult to discern much at all about my work *as a scholar*. The only substantial motif of the interview was what it was like being a Jew and/or a Jewish scholar in Austria. It was only in this context, for example, that my research about antisemitism was broached. The excision of all other aspects of my scholarly life from the interview, e.g., my work on institutional discourse, including doctor-patient relations and the language barriers in court room situations, has effectively stereotyped me as a Jewish scholar who works on antisemitism rather than as a scholar with wide-ranging interests who happens to be Jewish. I have enough trouble eluding this ascribed role in Austria; it was particularly disappointing to have it turn up in the *Newsletter*. I do not have access to past interviews, but I wonder to what extent the personal, biographical and emotional side of male scholars' work has been emphasized at the expense of the content of their scholarship itself.

I am not in the least implying any deliberate attempt by the editor to misrepresent me or my views of myself. But the factual errors were glaringly obvious and the choice of interview excerpts quite disturbing. I hope that such easily avoidable mistakes will not be made in the future and that serious thought will be given as to how the assemblage of material sends messages to readers of which the author might not even be aware.

RUTH WODAK

The Editor replies:

Prof. Wodak's objections are well-founded. To err, particularly when transcribing a lengthy taped interview, is human. This is why **ASN** *has a policy of sending interviews to the subject before running them. Unfortunately, I have been increasingly careless about actually doing so. Significantly misinterpreting an interviewee was an accident waiting to happen. I apologize to Prof. Wodak and assure both her and* **ASN** *readers that all errors were completely unintentional. In the future, we will strictly observe the policy of sending edited interviews to subjects; I hope Prof. Wodak and future subjects will take some comfort in this.*

It has been my aim to "humanize" both male and female scholars by relating their personal lives to their work (e.g., Reinhold Wagnleitner, Fall 1992). Professor Wodak gave a talk on "Language and Racism Toward Foreigners in Austria." I feel that her experiences as the child of a diplomat and as a Jew living in Austria were pertinent background material. Unfortunately, I let the "background" become the entire interview, thus distorting **ASN***'s picture of her life and personality.*

Finally, I do clean up the spoken language of both native and non-native speakers, but these are interviews, not essays. I will continue to leave syntax sounding conversational.

DANIEL PINKERTON

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

German Studies Association, 7-10 October, Washington, D.C. For program information, contact Kees Gispen, Dept. of History, University of Mississippi, University MS 38677. FAX: 601-232-7734.

European Science Foundation, "State and Nation in Modern and Contemporary Europe," 8-12 October 1993, Laxenburg, Austria. For information, contact Caroline Grimont, Conference Manager. Tel: 33-88-37 05 32. FAX: 33-88-36 69 87.

33rd Literature Conference of the Institut für Österreichkunde, 30 October-2 November, Hippolyt-Haus, St. Pölten, Austria. Theme: "Film and Literature: Literature Cannot Escape the Cinema." Contact Bernd Zimmerman, Institut für Österreichkunde, Hanuschgasse 3/III, A-1010 Vienna; Tel. 43-1-512 79 32.

The Social Science History Association, 4-7 November 1993, Baltimore. For registration information, contact Rick Watson, Indiana University Conference Bureau, Indiana Memorial Union, Rm 671, Bloomington IN 47405. For program information, contact Eileen McDonagh, Political Science Dept., Northeastern University, 303 Meserve Hall, Boston MA 02115.

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis Conference, 18-20 November, IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria. Theme: "Output Decline in Eastern Europe: Prospects for Recovery." Contact Dr. Janos Gacs at IIASA. Tel: 43-2236-71 5 21/326. FAX: 43-2236-73 1 47.

International Geographical Union Regional Conference on "Environment and Quality of Life in Central Europe," 22-26 August 1994, Prague, Czech Republic. This is an interdisciplinary conference with an emphasis on the role of geography. Topics will include forecasting environmental change, the effect of human values and behavior on environment, social responses to changes in environmental quality, environmental planning and management, and more. For details, please contact: Conference Secretariat, IGU RC 1994, Albertov 6, Praha 2, 128 43 Czech Republic. Tel: 011-42-2-292051. FAX: 011-42-2-296084. E-mail: KUC@CSEARN.BITNET

CALL FOR PAPERS: Russian Acadamy of Sciences, "The Great War and Its Impact on the History of the 20th Century." Conference to be held in Moscow, May 1994; proposals due January 1, 1994. Send proposals to A. O. Tchubarian or Y. A. Pisarev, Institute of General History, RAS. Tel: 7-095-938 68 26. FAX: 7-095-938 22 88. (NOTE: We have not given mail, as service is unreliable. We highly recommend contact by FAX.)

CALL FOR PAPERS: Institute for English and American Studies, University of Vienna. "Images of Central Europe in Travelogues and Fiction by North American Writers." Symposium to be held April 15-17, 1994, in Vienna. Paper title and single-page summary due November 1, 1993. Both 19th and 20th century imagological topics are acceptable. Attempts will be made to secure funding for active participants, though no formal commitment can be made at this point. Send proposals to Univ. Prof. Dr. Waldemar Zacharasiewicz, Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik der Universität Wien, Lammgasse 8/7, A-1080 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-43 86 79. FAX: 43-1-402 05 33.

CALL FOR PAPERS: Fourth Conference of the International Society for the Study of European Ideas, 22-27 August 1994, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz, Austria. Theme: "The European Legacy: Toward New Paradigms." For a new century, are Europeans and non-Europeans conceiving of physical and human nature in new terms, or is the *mentalité de longue durée* still guiding us? Art, politics, religion, science, women's studies are among the many topics to be evaluated. Abstract and short *curriculum vita* due by 1 October 1993. Early conference registration (with lowest hotel rates) until 15 December 1993. Send material to Walter Hölbling, Conference Chair, Department of American Studies, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Körblergasse 20/I, A-8010 Graz, Austria. Tel.: 43-316-380 2466. FAX: 43-316-38 48 98. Bitnet: hoelbling@edvz.uni-graz.ada.at

CALL FOR PAPERS: Center for Austrian Studies International Symposium, October 1995. "Beyond *Vienna 1900*: Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867-1930." By culture, the conference means both elite and popular consumer culture; by Central Europe it means, generally speaking, the territory of the Habsburg empire and its post-1919 successor states; however, geographical and temporal boundaries may be interpreted liberally. The language of the conference will be English; those invited to give papers will prepare 30-35 pp. written versions in advance. For further details, see Spring 1993 *ASN*, p. 6. Send 2-page proposals or requests for more detailed call to: Steven Beller and David Good, Center for Austrian Studies, 314 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455. Tel: (612) 624-9811. FAX: 626-2242. Bitnet: casahy@umnacvx Deadline for proposals: **15 March 1994**.

JOURNAL NEWS

CALL FOR PAPERS: Special 1995 issue of *Austrian Studies*; theme is "Austrians in Exile from Charles Sealsfield to Erich Fried." Any aspect of the social experience and cultural life of Austrian exiles may be considered, including the work of writers, scholars, scientists, philosophers, artists, and filmmakers. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century subjects are both suitable, though the experience of exiles during the National Socialist period will form "the centre of gravity." Articles should be approximately 6000 words in length, and will be refereed in the usual manner. Send one page proposals to Edward Timms, School of European Studies, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QN. Deadline for completed typescripts will be **April 1994**.

CALL FOR PAPERS: The *Austrian Journal of Historical Research* is planning a special issue on the history of sexuality for 1994. It will focus on new research results and perspectives and on sexuality as a social construct in specific historical and cultural settings. Studies on the differing theoretical approaches to the new history of sexuality, the changing perception of the body with reference to sexuality, and social, political, and cultural factors in the historical construction of sexuality will be welcome. Please send a 2-3 page abstract, or a finished draft (articles, 25-30 pp.; essays & conference papers, 5-10 pp.) to: *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaften*, Postfach 85, A-1183 Vienna, Austria. Manu-scripts may be in German, English, or French. Suggested deadline: **November 1993**. Write for more information.

GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace invites applications for its 1994-95 program of post-doctoral 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.

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