

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Fall 1994

Volume 6, Number 3

Fall conference explores and celebrates complex relationship between two cultures

After focusing on the small states of Nordic and Central Europe for the past two conferences, the Center's 1994 conference, the third on small European states, shifts gears and focuses on Austria's relationship with the United States for *A Small State in the Shadow of a Superpower: Austria and the United States since 1945*, to be held at the University of Minnesota November 3-6. Coorganizers David F. Good and Ruth Wodak felt that with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and the 40th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty, the end of the Allied occupation, and the birth of the Second Republic coming up in 1995, it was time to reexamine the larger cultural legacy of the cold war by taking a new look at the close postwar relationship that the two countries have maintained.

Given the Center's commitment to interdisciplinary study, the conference, while sharply focused, is anything but narrow. Scholars in such diverse fields as anthropology, sociology, history, literature, cultural studies, American studies, and Germanistik, will talk about the political, economic, social, and cultural effect that the Austrian-American relationship has had on each country. Some papers will take a fresh look at traditional questions; for example, what effect did the U.S. occupation and the Marshall Plan have on the rebuilding and reconstitution of the Austrian Republic? Others will examine the relationship between the two countries in the light of a new generation of anthropologists and cultural historians, asking how Austrians and Americans have come to define "self" and "other" in light of postwar cooperation and competition between the two. The conference will examine both the effect of American popular culture on Austria and Austrian emigrés on American intellectual life and popular culture.

Egon Schwarz, Professor Emeritus of German at Washington University, will deliver the Kann Memorial Lecture, "Mass Emigration and Intellectual Exile from



Austrian prime minister Bruno Kreisky examines peace pipe presented to him by the University of Minnesota at the opening of the Center for Austrian Studies in 1977. (CAS photo by John Ryan)

Nazism: The Austrian Case" at the Coffman Union Theatre Lecture Hall. An Austrian native who emigrated to the U.S., he will speak about the cross-fertilization of American and Austrian culture during and after World War II as one who participated in it.

The conference will end with an all-star panel composed of Donald Daviau, tireless American promoter of modern Austrian literature; Helga Leitner, Minnesota geographer and Austrian native; Lary May, Minnesota cultural historian of America and its cinema; Richard Mitten, American/Viennese historian of contemporary Austria; and Reinhold Wagnleitner, Salzburg historian of postwar culture, author of *Coca-Colonisation und Kalter Krieg*. All sessions will be held at the Weisman Art Museum; a complete program appears on page 4. Please join us! ❖

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NOTICE: OUR E-MAIL ADDRESS HAS CHANGED!

On 1 July 1994, the electronic mailing address for the Center for Austrian Studies changed slightly as our account was transferred to a different computer. The new address is casahy@maroon.tc.umn.edu. On the one hand, this change means that the Center will now be listed in the University of Minnesota's e-mail directory for the first time. Those who know how to use Internet and Gopher can find us that way. On the other hand, our e-mail will automatically be forwarded for a year from this date, but **no longer**. Therefore, we ask you to take the time to change your address book, and to please pass this information along to your friends and colleagues. Help us keep in touch!

Editor's Note

If Pigs Could Fly, So Would I

Reading through the items that we run on the "Announcement" page can seem routine to a longtime editor. This summer, though, I looked at every item longingly, because a heavy work schedule made it impossible to get out of town for more than three days, let alone consider vacationing in Canada or Europe.

Thoughts of the activities we are publicizing began to drive me wild. Who wouldn't want to attend a conference in Innsbruck, Montreal, or Prague? The chief attraction at these events is, of course, the intellectual stimulation, but the change of scenery can, in its own way, be as stimulating as the scholarship, and sessions don't last all day and all night.

You could also satisfy your wanderlust and thirst for knowledge by studying the Nations in Transition in Wrocław, going back to graduate school in Vienna or Budapest, or studying language in Salzburg, the Tirol, or Vienna. This is a little more active. You can't simply listen; you must work diligently. But my experience in Vienna while attending a school we advertise was not all work and no play. I studied, but I also went to the opera, the theatre, concerts, and took trips to Budapest and Bratislava. Only a lack of funds kept me from seeing Prague.

Therefore, if I won the lottery, you might not see me editing the *ASN*, as much as I enjoy this job. But you would certainly run into me at international conferences or see me on a European street, on my way to this year's language school. That would be *my* idea of fun. —D.P.

Deadline for next issue: **November 15, 1994**

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Editorial Assistant: Carol Duling

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Letter from the Director

The Jury Is No Longer Out

The 1993-1994 academic year was, as *ASN* readers are aware, jam-packed with important events and activities. But the year was important in a more fundamental sense; it marked the first-ever external review of the Center. In light of the recent change in the Center's leadership and profound changes now underway in Europe, it was time to take stock: Where has the Center been? Where should it go? What does it need to get there?

As a first step, the Center's staff prepared a *Self-Study Document* in consultation with faculty members, department chairs, other center directors, and students. The Center's Advisory Committee discussed an initial draft in early March and a revised version in late March. After more revisions, we put the *Self-Study* in its final form and sent it off to the outside review committee.

We all eagerly awaited the next phase, which began with the arrival of the external review team. The team consisted of three internationally known scholars: Daniel Chirot, a sociologist who specializes on Eastern Europe (University of Washington); Fritz Fellner, an historian of modern Austria (emeritus at the University of Salzburg); and Paul Michael Lützeler, a specialist in German and Austrian literature (Washington University). These three brought differing perspectives to the evaluation process. Professor Fellner had extensive prior knowledge of the Center, Professor Chirot had attended one of its conferences, and Professor Lützeler had no prior

involvement with the Center or any of its staff.

The review took place over three days, May 4-6, 1994. In non-stop, marathon fashion, the committee met with members of the administration in the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School; with faculty members, including the chairs of several CLA departments; with graduate students who knew the Center well; with the director of the university's art museum; and with library staff. There were also intensive discussions with the Center's staff, including two separate meetings with me. The Friends of the Austrian Center hosted a delightful dinner that was attended by the review team and colleagues from the Minnesota side. The entire experience was both challenging and immensely rewarding.

The final report of the external review committee arrived a month later. It gave a highly positive assessment of the Center, made important suggestions for the future, and urged that it be strongly supported as a valuable asset of the University. In early June, I discussed the final report with the Center's Austrian Academic Advisory Board in Vienna. Based on this discussion and feedback from colleagues at the University of Minnesota, we are now in the late stages of drafting a *Plan of Action* that charts a course for the Center and specifies what is needed to make this a reality. We are approaching the task with great enthusiasm and optimism about the future.

DAVID F. GOOD

Study or intern in Europe for (almost) nothing

The Center for Austrian Studies administers grant, internship, and scholarship competitions—and the deadlines come up soon!

For either undergraduate or graduate students who are interested in a career in international business or finance, the **Creditanstalt-Bankverein** offers a one-month summer internship in Vienna for students attending colleges in the state of Minnesota. The intern will be housed by the Creditanstalt free of charge and will receive a stipend of approximately \$300. **Bank Austria** offers two summer internships in Vienna that are open to students from any college or university in the United States. Bank Austria will reimburse interns for roundtrip coach airfare and room and board. Deadline: **1 February**.

The Center also administers two other competitions for University of Minnesota students. One is for tuition scholarships for

four or eight weeks of German language study in Vienna. Deadline: **1 February**. These are granted by the **Austro-American Society** in cooperation with the **Goethe-Institut**. The other is for travel grants from **Austrian Airlines**, consisting of a roundtrip air ticket from Minneapolis to Europe for the purpose of researching at libraries or archives; this must be used between 15 June 1995 and 15 June 1996. Applicants may be graduate or undergraduate students. Deadline: **15 February**.

Each competition has its own criteria for eligibility, including GPA and level of German language skills; along with application forms, students may be required to send transcripts, letters of recommendation, and other materials. This is why we recommend starting the process now. For information or application forms, contact the Center; our telephone, fax, e-mail, and address are listed on this page. ♦

News From the Center

Rupert Pichler: history by numbers



For spring quarter 1994, Ph.D. candidate Rupert Pichler was a scholar-in-residence at the Center for Austrian Studies. Rupert is a historian living in Vienna and working with the University of Innsbruck's Brigitte Mazohl-Wallnig on a project to more accurately measure nineteenth-century Lombardy's relative economic strength compared to other regions of the Habsburg empire and to other regions of Italy. His visit was funded by a grant from the FWF, Austria's Science Foundation.

Rupert initially wanted to come to the University of Minnesota to consult with David Good, whose work on regional disparities within the Habsburg economy is internationally known, and Richard Rudolph, a prominent social and economic historian of Central and Eastern Europe whose first book was on banking in the Habsburg empire. Once Rupert arrived, David introduced him to Steven Ruggles, Minnesota's gregarious, sometimes unorthodox American historian and pioneer of innovative techniques in quantitative history and the teaching of quantitative methodology. The relationship that they established proved to be a fruitful one. Historians within Austria, with some notable exceptions, have been slow to adopt this methodology, and few teach it; Ruggles's unique pedagogy is very effective.

While here, Rupert took full advantage of the opportunities presented to him by the Center and the history department. He attended Good's seminar on the Habsburg empire, Ruggles's seminar on quantitative methods and gourmet data cookery, and numerous CAS seminars, and he gave a CAS seminar presen-

tation on his research topic. He also had *fun* during his stay, lunching with graduate students, enjoying beer and conversation at CAS and history department gatherings, and entering the history department's competitive (but occasionally tongue-in-cheek) "Quantitative History Poster Session," winning multiple prizes for his innovative visual presentation of his preliminary findings concerning income levels in Lombardy, and his skill at making speculative early findings look like concrete knowledge. And though he didn't win an award for it, we were impressed by his mastery of English, which enabled him to laugh with us at the many political and quantitative history "in" jokes.

When we asked *seriously* about his preliminary findings, Rupert explained that historians generally feel that Lombardy was a important and highly developed region of the monarchy, but the evidence is sketchy. While at Minnesota, he was attempting to measure its relative economic strength by estimating income levels in Lombardy from 1825 to 1859 and comparing the results with income levels in other regions of the Habsburg empire and of Italy. His analysis showed that the region was indeed economically developed—more so than other regions of Italy—but not more so than Bohemia, nor dramatically more so than the region comprising present-day Austria. Nonetheless, that made its loss a difficult one, economically speaking, for the monarchy.

And with that, he took his findings, methodologies, and memories back to Vienna. ♦

Minnesota Calendar

October 13: Seminar. John Freeman, Political Science, University of Minnesota. "Internationalization and Democracy: The Case of Austria."

November 3: Kann Memorial Lecture. Egon Schwarz, Literature, Washington University. "Mass Emigration and Intellectual Exile from Nazism: The Austrian Case." Coffman Memorial Union Theatre Lecture Hall, 1:30 p.m.

November 3-6: CAS Fall Symposium. "A Small State in the Shadow of a Superpower: Austria and the United States Since 1945." Coffman Memorial Union and Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum.

November 11 (Friday): Seminar. Alois Kernbauer, History of Science and Technology, University of Vienna. "The Scientific Community of Chemists and Physicists in the Habsburg Monarchy in the 19th Century." 210 Physics Bldg., 3:15 p.m.

December 1: Seminar. Alexey Miller, History, Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences. "The Transition to Democracy in Poland and the Former U.S.S.R."

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

Comings & Goings

Kinley Brauer, former interim director of the Center for Austrian Studies, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to teach in Austria this fall. They are certainly going to make him earn his stipend; he will be teaching simultaneously at Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz and the Vienna Diplomatic Academy. We hope he enjoys train rides!

Alois Kernbauer, head of the University of Vienna Archives and a historian of science and technology, will come to the University of Minnesota to teach a course in Habsburg history fall quarter.

The Salzburg Teaching Assistant exchange continues with Ann Dickerson, a Ph.D. candidate in German, going to Salzburg for the academic year and Karin Feichtinger, a graduate student in Anglistik/American Studies, coming to Minnesota to teach first-year German language. ♦

IHRC intern studies "heavy" subject

Karel Zastera, a graduate student in ethnology and social anthropology at Charles University in Prague, spent April and May at the University of Minnesota's Immigration History Research Center. While here, he helped sort and catalogue materials in Czech that have been received by the IHRC, including newspapers from Czechoslovakia, materials pertaining to Sokol or other Czech societies, and personal correspondence and diaries.

Zastera, a member of the European Association of Social Anthropologists, has held internships at several Prague museums, and has researched at the National Museum of American History and the Smithsonian.

But it is Zastera's work on marginalized groups of Czech young people and their punk, heavy metal, and skinhead subcultures that has brought him recognition. His interdisciplinary approach uses history, sociology, and anthropology to explore the semiotics of these groups—how their shared symbols and the meanings of those symbols have changed since the end of the Communist regime. He is also interested in the larger question of how these groups have constructed their identities, how mainstream society has constructed a group identity for them, and how their social role has changed, necessitating the construction of a new group identity.

"Skinheads, for example, have always been nationalistic," says Zastera, "but this was seen as a positive force in the mid-80s. Their symbol was the Czech lion, and they took to the streets protesting the Communist regime at a time when many Czechs were afraid to do so. Politicians admired them and found them useful. Now the social construction and the self-image of the skinheads have changed. The symbol they use is the Confederate flag from the southern U.S. This is why I study the culture of white southern America, so I can better understand this symbol and its meanings."

Zastera, who once had strong ties to the heavy metal community and played heavy-metal rock, is quite sympathetic to it. "In the 1980s, it was anti-establishment and anti-communist. Heavy metal bands had to make recordings in secret and pass them around to friends. There was absolutely no commercialism. The act of playing, not the music or lyrics, was a political protest. We felt really alive."

Zastera's feelings about skinheads are more mixed, but he does not totally condemn them. "Czech skinheads, while strongly anti-Gypsy, are far less dangerous and violent than skinheads in Germany or Britain. Their behavior might be changeable. Also, there are virtually no drugs in the Czech Republic. No one can afford it, and that's really good, since hard times are coming for more and more Czechs."

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

Center for Austrian Studies November 3-6, 1994

Keynote Address: The Annual Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture

Egon Schwarz (German, Washington University) "Mass Emigration and Exile from Nazism: The Austrian Case."

Session I: The Austrian Impact on American Intellectual Life

Christian Fleck (Sociology, Graz) "The Impact of Austrian Emigres on the Social Sciences in the United States."

Bernhard Handlbauer (Psychoanalysis, Klagenfurt) "The Influence of Austrian Emigres on the Development and Expansion of Psychoanalysis in the U.S. after 1945."

Kurt Fischer (Philosophy, Vienna) "Philosophy in Austria and the United States since 1945."

Comment: Leo Hurwicz (Economics, Minnesota)

Session II: America and the Making of the Second Republic

Doron Rabinovici (History, Vienna) "Austrian Perceptions of the United States: A Comparison of the First and Second Republics."

Robert Keyserlingk (History, Ottawa) "Austria, Victim or Enemy? Anglo-American Wartime Planning."

Randall Kindley (Political Science, Minnesota) "The Marshall Plan and Institution-building in Austria."

Comment: Donald Whitnah (History, Northern Iowa)

Session III: Austro-American Politics

Oliver Rathkolb (History, Vienna) "The Ballhausplatz and the Long Shadow of the White House: Austria and U.S. Geopolitics 1955-1995."

John Bunzl (Political Science, Vienna) "The US and the Denazification of Austria."

Robert Herzstein (History, South Carolina) "Kurt Waldheim and the Department of State: A Cold War Alliance, 1952-1981."

Comment: Lothar Höbelt (History, Vienna)

Session IV: Culture and Society: Similarities and Differences

Maria Mesner (History, Vienna) "The Conflict over Abortion as a Barometer for the Role of Women in the Political Culture of Austria and the United States."

Rüdiger Wischenbart (Literature, Vienna) "Vienna and New York: The Politics of Identity in Two Major Ports of Immigration."

Comment: Hazel Rosenstrauch (Cultural Studies, Vienna)

Session V: Popular Culture: Interactions and Influences

Jacqueline Vansant (German, Michigan-Dearborn) "Harry Lime Meets Maria von Trapp: The 'Denazification' of Austrians in the American Cinema."

Jonathan Munby (American Studies, Minnesota) "The 'Un-Americans': Fritz Lang, Otto Preminger, Edgar Ulmer, and the Political Significance of *film noir*'s Austro-German Connection."

Matti Bunzl (Anthropology, Chicago) "Hello Austria/Hello Vienna: The Construction of Austria's Image on American Television."

Irene Bandhauer-Schöffmann (History, Linz) "The Confrontation of Coca-Cola and its Austrian Imitations."

Comment: Richard McCormick (German, Minnesota)

Final Panel: The Future of Austro-American Relations

Donald Daviau (German, UC-Riverside)

Helga Leitner (Geography, Minnesota)

Lary May (American Studies, Minnesota)

Richard Mitten (History, Vienna)

Reinhold Wagnleitner (History, Salzburg)

Graz study program to expand, diversify in 1995-96

BY HEIDI SONESON

Ten years ago, the University of Minnesota started a modest German and Austrian Studies in Graz program that enabled local students to go to Austria for a quarter and receive University credit for special offerings. The growth and popularity of this program can be measured by the fact that, beginning in 1995-96, Global Campus will add a fall quarter option to the Graz program, making it possible for students from around the nation to spend a full academic year in Graz. In addition, the new expansion will allow students a variety of program options, including full integration into Karl-Franzens-Universität and the ability to earn credit at any college or university across the United States.

The program offers students the charm of Graz and an intensive academic experience. Graz, a city of 350,000, lies on the banks of the Mur River among the foothills of the Julian Alps in southeastern Austria, less than an hour from the Slovenian border. On-site directors Professor Siegfried and Sharon Beer have directed the program since its inception, and courses are taught by faculty from Karl-Franzens-Universität. Classes remain small, offering individual attention and room for individual development. Most classes are held on the campus of KFU, allowing students to immerse themselves in the college's environment. KFU is a bustling campus of more than 25,000 students and is within walking distance of the city center. The program includes excursions, social activities with Austrian students, and housing with Austrian host families. The latter two features make this one of the most exciting, enriching, and rewarding programs for undergraduates in the country.

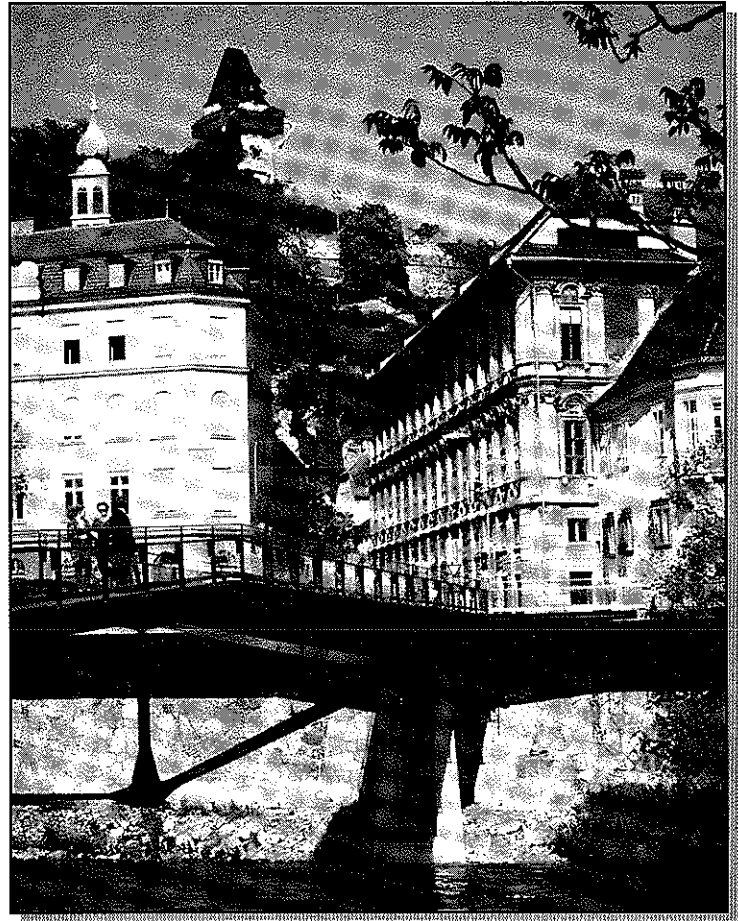
Students interested in staying the year will begin with special fall and winter quarter programs and become fully integrated into KFU for spring semester. The fall program will consist of language courses, a culture course, and an upper-division Austrian history course. The program will continue its successful internship program during winter quarter for students who enroll in both fall and winter. Past winter internship opportunities have included working at a bank, the University, and a local kindergarten.

Students interested in integrated studies will proceed from the winter quarter program into integrated classes for the spring semester at KFU. Only students with junior standing and two years of college-level German are eligible to study at KFU; however, classes across the University curriculum will be open to all qualified students. The advantage of the integrated option is that students can take classes at the University as well as continuing to take classes in the special spring quarter Graz program, depending on their academic needs and language skills. On the other hand, students who qualify at this intermediate level who do not want to stay an entire year will have the option to enroll at KFU for the fall semester, October through February. So the program will be more flexible and will offer students more varied opportunities.

Students who wish to enroll for a shorter period may still apply for fall or spring quarter. As stated above, fall quarter will consist of language, culture, and history courses. Spring quarter will consist of language, literature, and international relations courses. Students will only need one year of college-level German to be eligible for the one-quarter options.

In order to deepen students' cultural understanding, a new course entitled "The Graz Experience" will be required of all participants beginning with the 1994-95 program. This course focuses on different aspects of Austrian culture, including the school system, museums, and family life. Students will participate in numerous field trips in and around Graz to see the practical application of the topics discussed.

The application deadline for the 1995-96 yearlong or fall semester program will be **April 1, 1995**. This sounds like a long time from now, especially for those who haven't even officially started fall quarter 1994. But these deadlines don't just roll around; as Charlie Brown says,



The Old Town in Graz. (Photo courtesy Global Campus)

"They leap right out at you." Students interested in the fall quarter program have a little more time; the deadline for this is **July 1, 1995**. For those who want to go spring quarter only, start saving your pennies, but don't worry about those letters of recommendation yet; your deadline is **January 15, 1996**. ASN will give you a few reminders before then.

In the meantime, what of the 1994-95 program? It is the last year of the traditional winter and spring program; it is open to students nationwide and offers them credit that is transferrable to their home institutions. They have the option of staying for both quarters or for spring quarter alone. Course options include language, culture, Austrian history, Southeastern Europe, and Austrian literature. Students must have completed four quarters or three semesters of college-level German to participate. Students who stay for two quarters and have sufficient language skills can participate in the spring quarter internship option or enroll in classes at Karl-Franzens-Universität. Space is still available, and the deadlines are **October 15, 1994** for winter quarter (or the two quarters) and **January 15, 1995** for spring quarter; these dates are rapidly approaching!

For further information or for application forms, contact:

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Reinhard Schwabenitzky & Elfie Eschke: taking cinematic risks

BY DANIEL PINKERTON

Verlassen Sie bitte Ihren Mann [Please Leave Your Husband] was one of two Austrian films screened at the 1994 Rivertown Film Festival. A comedy about a woman who leaves her husband in search of independence as he is beginning a campaign for the Austrian Presidency, the film mixed character-based comedy about personal relationships with wry social commentary. The Austrian Cultural Institute, the University Film Society, and the Center sponsored the festival attendance of the producer-director-coauthor, Reinhard Schwabenitzky, and the leading lady, Elfie Eschke. The day after its screening, ASN spoke with them.

ASN: Did you start your career in Germany?

RS: Actually, I started my career in Austria. I attended the *Hochschule für Musik und darstellenden Kunst* [Academy for Music and Performing Arts], where there is a department for film. I started with a serial, and it was very successful in Austria. Then I did two or three small movies before I went to Germany. I worked there for twelve years before I had an opportunity to come back to Austria. But now I make movies in Austria when I can.

ASN (to Elfie): And you're from northern Germany.

EE: I was born in Bremen, and I lived in a little town about 25 kilometres away. I attended an actor's school in Hamburg and later I began in the theatre in Bonn and Baden-Baden. I performed Grillparzer, Shakespeare—the classics.

RS: I was making a serial in Baden-Baden, and she was on the stage there. I liked her work, and I cast her in the series. During the filming, we went out to dinner and since that time we've been together. We were married five years later.

ASN: Did Verlassen Sie bitte Ihren Mann receive any government financing?

RS: Yes. We have to pay part of the budget ourselves; if the government feels the project is worthwhile, they will give a subsidy. But most of our money has to come from the success of the film.

ASN: Has it been a success?

RS: Yes, one of the biggest successes in Austria in many years. But this has been a very good year for Austrian movies. Other successes include a film called *India*—which is not about Indians, it's a movie about cabarets in Austria—and a film called *Muttertag* [Mother's Day], and a third that may be a success—it was just opening as we left. So it's a very good year for Austrian movies in Austria. Our film has also done well in Germany, as has *Muttertag*, but *India* has not—it's a little too Austrian. It's in Austrian slang, and it's not

easy for the Germans to understand.

ASN: Your film has a light touch that I associate with Lubitsch and perhaps Billy Wilder, two Austrian filmmakers who were successful outside of Austria.

RS: I hope so, but it's not easy to find a distributor. This is the first time I've tried outside of Germany and Austria. Maybe I will be lucky enough to find one.

"A good comedy must be based in reality and sometimes in sadness"

ASN: I thought that both the writing and Elfie's performance were real keys to the film. *Henrietta* is ein bisschen Verrückte but not an idiot; the audience can identify with her. Was the role written with Elfie in mind?

RS: I wanted her to play the part, but I wrote the script without her. She never reads the script before it is finished. I always make sure that she is able to play this part, but the most important thing is the dramaturgy. And this is the best way to approach things—not to give the script to her as a vehicle. All the characters have to be important. Then we allow our actors to improvise and bring their own ideas to the part. And this is where Elfie comes in. It is impossible to say to Elfie, "You go three steps right and then you turn your head three centimetres left..." She's not that type of actor. She needs space, so I write the character that interests me and that the script demands, but I leave this space for her.

ASN: At that point Elfie and the other actors have their creative input into the film.

RS: Yes. It's always a risk, but you must do it. It would be dull if you took no risks.

EE: It must be an adventure.

RS: I don't like storyboards, because it's impossible for me to know before I make a shot whether or not it must be a closeup or a wide shot. I don't know how the actor will move. Maybe sometimes a wide shot will say more than a closeup; the body is expressive too, not just the face. It all depends on the actor.

ASN: So you work more improvisationally, like Robert Altman and less like Alfred Hitchcock, who storyboarded out everything.

RS: Yes, but people forget that Hitchcock improvised, too. He had a very set storyboard but he often threw it away. James Stewart had to learn many lines, but when they were shooting a scene, Hitchcock often

threw these lines away, saying, "It's enough to show your face."

ASN: In *Verlassen Sie bitte Ihren Mann*, a political candidate plans a campaign based around home and wife. Is this a campaign style any Austrian party might adopt?

RS: This kind of politics is not restricted to Austria. The candidate and his loyal wife: isn't this an image that you find in Austria, in Germany, and in the United States? Think about Clinton and Hillary. It would be impossible for an American presidential candidate to lose his wife in the middle of an election campaign—though, interestingly, the wife of our president left him and it doesn't seem to have hurt him. I don't know if the American public could be as accepting if it happened here.

ASN: However, your film is a comedy; therefore you want to exaggerate this situation, including the potential for scandal.

RS: A good comedy must be based in reality and sometimes in sadness, otherwise it's not interesting. One of the best examples of a good comedy is Wilder's *Some Like It Hot*. It's very dangerous in the beginning of this film when the gangsters are coming and shooting down people; this tension just makes the comedy funnier. In 1991, I made a comedy called *Hona und Kurti*, about xenophobia. Nobody thought that a comedy about this subject would work, given the current situation in Europe. And it was most successful with the foreigners in Austria and Germany—the Yugoslavians, Taiwanese and so forth, although Austrian critics liked it enough to give it the Lubitsch Award.

ASN: Your film is cosmopolitan and broad-minded; for example, the character of the openly gay art-gallery owner was neither a limp-wristed caricature nor a saint.

RS: One the one hand, he's a human being like everybody else; we're not using him to make a point. But you do have to take care to treat this character carefully, because the pressure of reactionary politics is very dangerous and we artists, filmmakers, and authors have to take care that our freedom isn't curtailed. We Central Europeans have faced strong political pressure, especially during the Nazi regime. Because of our history we have to take more care against danger from the extreme political right.

ASN: Do you have another project in mind after this one?

RS: Yes. I am writing a film with an Austrian actor and author, and its working title is *The Squaw*. It's a very crazy story about an older Indian and a white woman. It's a comedy about our relationship to civilization and nature, about what we have lost, particularly through our computers, cars, and other tech-

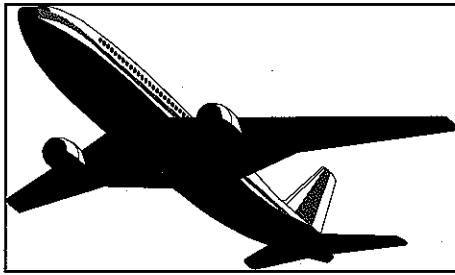
Co-sponsored programs: another gateway to Central Europe

nology, and what we have won. The American Indian way of thinking is instrumental in helping us see this more clearly. Their philosophy is important to the whole world, because they don't want to harm the Earth. Our European-based civilization is destroying it. This movie will be partly shot here in the States, perhaps in Minnesota. When we have a completed script, I want to come back to Minneapolis and look for locations and American Indians to act in the film. Part of the film is still situated in Austria, but I am working on a second script that will be entirely shot in the States. I want to compare the European lifestyle with the American lifestyle. I like the States and I am interested in everything that happens here. It's so big and so varied. I've been in Los Angeles, and it's quite different from Minneapolis. Tomorrow I'll be in New York, which I also enjoy, but which is nothing like either one. Yesterday I saw an exhibition of Naumann's work at the Walker Art Museum. It's hard to find an exhibition this good in Europe. Artists in the States are very innovative and creative; their view of the future is clearer than ours. We in Germany and Austria are always looking back and not to the future. On the other hand, the odd American attitudes toward violence and eroticism are difficult for me to understand. As a filmmaker, I am aware that you can have a man strolling down a beach shooting people with a machine gun, but it's a shocking thing to have a woman take off her bra. In Europe, the attitude is just the opposite. Sexuality is a beautiful thing, but sex in most American movies is brutal and repulsive. I'd like to make a comedy about these serious matters. I'd like to compare the European style of life with the American and have a good laugh.

ASN: *How difficult is it for Austrian films to compete in Austria with American films?*

RS: We don't have a chance against films such as *Jurassic Park* because the publicity and the studio and Spielberg are so big that we can't compete. In addition to this, most of the distributors in Austria and Germany are Americans. We Austrian or German directors have to look for an American distributor just to get it exhibited in our own country. We know the Americans can handle the work and they are very good. The Germans are not. For example, when they make back their money, they drop the film or book it into second-rate theatres. They don't make an effort to continue with a popular film, to help themselves and the filmmaker earn as much as possible. Our distributor was so bad that I took this film away and distributed it myself. But for my next film I want an American distributor for Europe and America. I don't want to do this again.

Since this conversation, *Bingo Productions* in New York has acquired the North American rights to *Please Leave Your Husband*, which will be shown in New York in September. ❖



Not all colleges and universities have their own study abroad offerings (such as Minnesota's Study in Graz program). Two non-profit, nongovernmental institutions are filling a gap for schools who become affiliated with them, so that the affiliates' students have an opportunity to study abroad. These programs have been so widely recognized for their quality that even schools such as Minnesota use them to augment their offerings, giving students greater opportunities to earn credit at their home institutions for a summer, a semester, or a year spent in Central Europe.

The first is the Institute of European Studies (IES), founded in 1950. It has campuses all over Europe, with the largest and oldest in Vienna. Colleges and universities apply and are elected to a consortium; qualified students from consortium schools receive preference for admission and financial aid awards, and the affiliates agree by contract to the full transfer of credit from IES campuses to the home institutions. In addition, study at IES qualifies for federal financial aid at affiliated schools. IES currently has 43 affiliate institutions and 68 associate institutions.

The Vienna campus of IES is located in the Palais Corbelli, a small 18th-century palace in the heart of the first district. Students live in their own rooms or apartments. The cost for 1994-95 was \$7,900 per semester and \$13,500 per year, including lodging.

The IES offers English-taught courses in anthropology, art history, economics, German language, history, international relations, music, psychology, women's studies and other subjects. German-taught courses include advanced German, theatre, and cultural history. Concentrations in Central and Eastern European studies are available, and visiting professors from universities in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Ukraine, Russia, Slovenia, or Croatia are always in residence. In addition, under terms of a formal agreement with the University of Vienna, linguistically qualified full-year students are encouraged to take at least one course there.

For further information, contact your col-

lege or university's office of international studies, or write to The Institute of European Studies, 232 West Ohio St., Chicago IL 60610-4196. They have a toll-free number, (800) 995-2300, and their fax number is (312) 944-1448.

The second is the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE). CIEE has been running student exchange programs in Russia and Eastern Europe since 1954. College and university students from around the world may attend; the program is designed primarily for undergraduates, but graduate students are also welcome. CIEE operates Cooperative Study Centers at Budapest University of Economic Sciences, Warsaw School of Economics, and Charles University, Prague. Each campus offers courses in history, politics, economics, culture, and the language of the respective country. All classes are in English and no previous language experience is required, but all students must enroll in language classes while in residence. In Prague and Warsaw, students live in dormitories; room and board are included with tuition. In Budapest, students live in apartments or with Hungarian families, and the cost is extra. Meals (or a stipend for food), orientation, cultural events, insurance, international student ID card, and local transportation are always included.

Each CIEE study center is sponsored by a different consortium of schools (the University of Minnesota belongs to all three of them). Sponsoring institutions grant credit for CIEE study after grades are forwarded to them; non-sponsoring schools may choose to grant credit, but applicants should check with their college or university first. All students at sponsoring schools apply through their home institution. Undergraduates at non-sponsoring schools should apply through Northern Illinois University; graduate students at non-sponsoring schools may apply through Northern Illinois University or directly to CIEE.

Each semester lasts 16 weeks; fall semester runs from late August to mid-December, and spring semester runs from January to late May. Deadlines for application: **November 1** for spring semester; **April 10** for fall semester. The cost per semester in 1994 was \$6,195 for Prague; \$5,600 for Warsaw; and \$5,975 for Budapest (no housing included). For information, contact University Programs Department, CIEE, 205 East 42nd St., New York NY 10017. Tel: 212-661-1414, ext. 1485.

Deadlines arrive soon, so now is the time to start planning for your personal encounter with the cultures of Central Europe!

University of Minnesota students should contact The Global Campus, 104 Nicholson Hall, Tel. 624-4525, for information and application forms. ❖

Manfred Blümel: politics as a labor of love

BY DANIEL PINKERTON

During the 1993-94 academic year, Manfred Blümel was in residence at the Center for Austrian Studies as the recipient of the Austrian Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung's CAS Graduate Assistantship. ASN spoke with him in June, at the end of his stay.

ASN: *You are currently a Ph.D candidate at the University of Vienna.*

MB: Correct. I am majoring in political science, and my dissertation topic is on the relationship between trade unions and political parties, especially left-wing social democratic parties. I'm doing an analytical comparison between Austria, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain.

ASN: *How far along are you?*

MB: I'm in the second year, and I am writing about the first country, the United States. Then in the fall I will go on to Great Britain, where I will attend the London School of Economics for about half a year. Then I will go home and write about Austria and Germany.

ASN: *Did you specifically want to come to Minnesota, or did you simply want to come to the U.S.?*

MB: It happened somewhat by accident. The opportunity presented itself and I was very pleased to get the opportunity to work at one of the country's best public universities. It turned out to be an excellent place to research. First, because of Wilson library, particularly the government documents collection. Second, because of the labor education service that is connected to the Humphrey Institute. They have a library that is separate from Wilson with a great collection of material on trade unions and the history of labor in the U.S.; I worked with Tony De Angeles, a scholar connected with the service, who was very knowledgeable and helpful and friendly. They connected me with the AFL-CIO, with COPE, the organization of the trade unions, and I had a lot of chances to interview these people. And third, the political science department itself has excellent scholars. I worked with Dr. Randall Kindley when I was researching and writing about the history of American trade unions, and Frank Sorauf, who's an expert on campaign laws, campaign financing, and the American political system.

ASN: *Are you ready yet to make any broad comparisons between labor in the U.S. and in Austria?*

MB: The position of trade unions in the U.S. is certainly one of the weakest not only in this designed comparison, but among all the Western democracies. This is because of America's

culture. A country that was founded on the ideas of individualism and federalism built up an environment where organized action for the collective good was not really desired. Because of the federal structure of the country as a whole, the trade unions developed a federal structure, which turned out to be an ineffective way to organize. There's not one union, one voice, like there is in Austria, there are about 90 unions and 90 voices, with about 90 different approaches to organizing and political action. A single large union would be far more effective politically than the labor federations. But that could never work here. You could never have a strong trade union organization.

ASN: *When did Austrian workers first form unions?*

MB: The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions was founded 100 years ago. They had a very strong coalition partner in politics, the Austrian Social Democrats [SPÖ]. It's the same in Great Britain or in Germany. In general, European trade unions found a partner in labor or socialist parties. This partner is missing in the U.S. because the Democratic party is not at all a socialist or left-wing party. It's a centrist party with some segments who are friendly to trade unions. In Austria, a lot of the population is organized into trade unions. Their political partner has been ruling the country since 1945 in a coalition with the Conservatives. Trade unions have "reserved" positions in the government. For example, the Secretary of the Department for Social Affairs is traditionally a trade union official, about thirty per cent of the Parliamentary seats within the SPÖ are reserved for trade unionists, and they have a huge influence on the Austrian social partnership. So they are able to provide certain services and to play an important role within the political system. It's very similar to Germany's SPD and Great Britain's Labour Party. This tradition does not exist in the U.S., and manufacturing in the U.S. is declining, so unions have a shrinking membership. I see only a steady erosion of their already limited influence.

ASN: *Conversely, you see Austrian trade unions, at least for now, retaining influence because the relationship works and the Social Democratic Party remains strong.*

MB: Oh, we can also see some decrease in party loyalty, as in the U.S., which affects the SPÖ. We can recognize a growing segment of white-collar workers, and the future of trade unions depends on whether they can effectively organize them. German trade unions were quite successful with that, as

were American trade unions. Time will tell if the Austrians will be, too.

ASN: *In Britain, the conservative government seems to be out of favor with voters. Is there a possibility of a Labour victory?*

MB: Well, they did very well in the elections for the European Parliament at Strasbourg. There has been a series of crises within the Conservative party. The Labour party could come back, and with it, the influence of trade unions in British politics. And in Germany, too, when they elect the Bundestag in the fall. The German SPD could make strong gains, or even take power.

ASN: *Despite Kohl's victories, labor hung on to a larger share of power in Germany than it did in Thatcher's Britain.*

MB: It has to do with the election system. Germany has proportional representation and Great Britain has a "winner takes all" election system, much like in the U.S.; this means that although the SPD was out of power, they still had an influence on the government and could champion some labor issues in Parliament. In addition, the mentality in politics in the 1980s that was represented by Reagan and Thatcher had an impact on Germany, of course, but it simply was not as big as it was in America or Britain. There was no big move toward "Reagonomics" policies.

ASN: *Why didn't Reaganomics reach Austria?*

MB: One reason is that the SPÖ changed a lot in the 1980s. It became more centrist. This caused some problems within the party's left wing, but it didn't matter: the SPÖ found the right position within the party spectrum and stopped its decrease in power. It is the most successful socialist party in the world in terms of retaining its power. It's rather bourgeois, but it does stand up for the workers and social democracy. A lot of people can identify with their policies and with Chancellor Vranitzky. He's smart, he looks good on TV, and he's attracting a lot of voters. He's the former director of one of Austria's largest banks; that's one of the indications of the party's turn to the center. We call him "the pinstriped socialist."

ASN: *What will you do when you get home?*

MB: I'm going to work for the SPÖ in the upcoming elections because I love politics and participating in it is very exciting, because I've learned something new about campaigning while I've been in America, and because I am a Social Democrat. I believe in the ideology. The SPÖ and the Austrian people have built today's Austria together, and Haider's Freedom Party wants to destroy all of this. Therefore, on both an intellectual and an emotional level, I want to stop the Freedom Party. ♦

Center for Nations in Transition: helping Central Europe help itself

"Give a man a fish, and he'll eat for a day; teach him to fish, and he'll eat forever." That's the philosophy of a new institute at the University of Minnesota that is helping Central Europeans help themselves and their environment.

In 1988, the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute (HHH) began the project "Building Institutions for Sustainable Development in Central Europe," following an international conference in Poland focusing on environmental protection and sustainable development; one conference conclusion was that the design and structure of institutions concerned with the environment must change to respond to local, national, and regional environmental problems.

Beginning with this project, the HHH put together a multidisciplinary team of scholars based in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Bulgaria. As this group began a collaborative effort focusing on comparative research and planning activities for Central and Eastern Europe, those nations began rapidly moving from totalitarian political systems and centrally planned economies to democracy and free markets. It was a crucial juncture in the affairs of one of the most heavily polluted regions on earth.

In 1991, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded \$1.8 million for establishing training programs in economics and management in Poland to a consortium of HHH, Land O' Lakes, Sparks Companies, and the Foundation for the development of Polish Agriculture; an additional \$1.44 million was awarded in 1992, and about \$1 million in 1993. In 1992, the USAID funded another agreement to provide environmental training in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Romania. This five-year, \$11 million grant is being conducted by a University of Minnesota consortium headed by the HHH, the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Hazardous Materials Research, the Institute for Sustainable Communities, and the World Wildlife Fund.

These programs, implemented by faculty and graduate students from the College of Natural Resources, the College of Agriculture, and the Carlson School of Management, thrived within HHH but lacked official recognition. In April 1994, the Center for Nations in Transition (CNT) was formally established to consolidate the already successful programs into an even more cohesive and visible unit.

Its director, Professor Zbigniew Bochniarz, is a native of Poland who received his Ph.D. from the renowned Warsaw School of Economics in 1976. He taught there for ten years before becoming a Humphrey Institute fellow in 1986 and has extensive personal and professional ties in the region, having been a visiting professor at Berlin's Hochschule für Ökon-

omie, Vienna's Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, Budapest Economic University, and numerous other institutions.

The Center for Nations in Transition has four primary areas of activity:

Institutional design research and planning for sustainable development. The CNT implements institutional design research and planning activities in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. In each of these countries it has produced comprehensive policy documents for sustainable development ("blueprints") in collaboration with scholars, activists, and government officials. It has helped to establish "catalytic" institutions such as the Institute for Sustainable Development in Warsaw, the Institute for Environmental Policy in Prague, the Center for Environmental Studies in Budapest, and the emerging new center "This Is My Environment (TIME)" in Sofia. These catalytic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are spearheading efforts to inculcate sustainable development initiatives at local and regional levels as well as working with central governments on legislation and policy.

Developing economics, business management, and public administration curricula and faculty in Central and Eastern European academic institutions. The faculty and curriculum development projects in economics and business management create cadres of educators with the capacity to teach new and relevant market economy and business courses, equip entrepreneurs and executives with the knowledge and skills required to manage private enterprise, and develop policymakers who are capable of coordinating the roles of state and local government in a new economic environment. These projects have resulted in the start of an MBA program at the Warsaw School of Economics and a post-diploma program at the University of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn.

The CNT is designing new curricula in public sector management at the Warsaw School of Economics and beginning a post-diploma program in environmentally sound restructuring of heavy industry at the Silesian Technical University in Katowice in 1994-95. Discussions are underway to develop similar programs in Hungary and Bulgaria.

From September 1994 to June 1995, the CNT will host 12 Ph.D. candidates from Central and Eastern European universities at the Humphrey Institute for intensive study in natural resource and environmental management, environmental economics, and environmental policy and planning. While they are in the U.S., these scholars will be finishing drafts of their dissertations, networking with U.S. faculty in their areas of concentra-

tion, and working on comprehensive curriculum and faculty development proposals to establish strong programs in environmental economics in their home institutions.

Providing training for environmental entrepreneurs, environmental NGOs, and representatives of local and regional governments.

Managers of existing enterprises need better training in environmental management—in how to evaluate their facilities' environmental problems and in how to evaluate economic impacts and relative cost effectiveness of alternative pollution control investments. Existing pools of well educated and technically knowledgeable individuals in Central and Eastern Europe need financial, marketing, and other management training so they can better market their skills as a home-grown environmental service industry, supplanting expensive foreign consultants. The production sector, as well as government, needs to learn about concepts of environmental impact assessment for the analysis of new activities.

Training efforts to foster public participation in environmental decision-making focus on developing the capacities and skills of NGOs, including organizing, non-profit financing and fund managing, encouraging citizen participation, negotiation and conflict resolution skills, policy analysis, leadership training, and promotion of freedom of access to government information.

The activities designed to strengthen local and regional governments target officials who are being given increased responsibility for environmental management as a result of democratization and decentralization of power. Training for these officials may include technical assistance, but the major concentration is on broader policy issues.

Information and technology transfer. Tools such as environmental assessments and audits, resource inventories, resource allocation planning, regulatory planning, project management or operations planning, and waste management provide participants with the best practices of East and West. A unique feature of the CNT is its integration of social sciences with natural sciences, which enables it to provide guidance on the environmental aspects of technological innovation as well as resource planning and conservation. To date, the CNT has been concentrating on information transfer, but hopes to expand into the area of technology transfer.

The CNT hopes to expand its activities to some of the territories of the former Soviet Union (including the Baltic Republics) and Yugoslavia. Slovenia and Ukraine have expressed strong interest, but all of Europe's nations in transition are anxious to restructure legal, social, and economic institutions. Working in partnership with the CNT, a new generation is

News From the Field

SAHH News

BY RONALD E. COONS

The purpose of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History as stated in its by-laws is "to encourage, support, and further the study of Austrian history and the history of the Habsburg Monarchy and of its successor states." Ordinarily the Center for Austrian Studies so admirably fulfills this goal that the voice of the SAHH can be muted to the point of silence. This brief report may therefore strike readers as an uncharacteristic shout. As forcefully as possible, the Executive Committee of the SAHH wants to impress upon members that one of the most effective ways to further the purpose of the association is to appear on panels at the annual meetings of the German Studies Association and the American Historical Association, which meet in October and January, respectively. The deadline for submitting panels for the meeting of the GSA in 1995 is likely to be next February. The first deadline for submitting proposals to the AHA for its annual meeting in Atlanta in 1996, on the other hand, has been set for October 28 of this year, and presumably preliminary proposals for the meeting in 1997 will need to be submitted before a similar date in 1996. SAHH members who have something scholarly to say should not be shy. These meetings afford excellent opportunities for younger scholars to present their research findings, and self-interest alone should encourage them to cooperate in creating imaginative panels. It would, moreover, be comforting to see a larger number of senior scholars giving papers at these annual events, where, in the judgment of at least one observer, the tendency in recent years has been to concentrate on historiographical trees at the expense of the forest. The admonition from the Executive Committee of the SAHH is therefore clear. All manner of historians who deal with the Habsburg Monarchy, Austria, and the successor states, from beginning assistant professors who wish to report on their dissertation research to professors emeriti who would like to share their mature wisdom, should seriously consider submitting proposals to the program committees of the GSA and the AHA. It may well be too late to generate panels from scratch for the 1996 AHA convention in Atlanta, since considerable lead-time is obviously required to put together a compelling proposal. Nevertheless, it is never too early to give serious thought to panels for meetings that will take place in what remains of the fast-disappearing 1990s.

The Executive Committee would, in addition, like to inform SAHH members of the

A Guide to Austrian Papers at the GSA

The complete program for the upcoming German Studies Association conference in Dallas, 29 September–2 October 1994 is now on line. For the full program, send the command *get GSA 1994* to Listserv@uicvm.uic.edu. Below, we list sessions focusing on Austria or Habsburg successor states:

Austria's Nazi Legacy: Rhetoric, Resistance, and the Body Politic. Moderator: Brigitte Prutti, University of Washington. "The Lived Body as the Ground of Resistance: Erich Fried," Arnd Bohm, Carleton University; "Ingeborg Bachmann's *Unter Mordern und Irren* and the Normalization of the Past," Craig Decker, Bates College; "Austrian Fascism and the Rhetoric of Motives: Thomas Bernhard's *Vor dem Ruhestand*," Kathy Brzovic, Bates College. Comment: Brigitte Prutti.

Germany in Central and Southeastern Europe. Moderator: Helga A. Welsh, Wake Forest University. "German Interests in Central Europe: Bringing in the Domestic Actors," Ann L. Phillips, American University; "Foreign Policy Options of the United Germany: The Yugoslav Case as a Paradigm," Heinz-Juergen Axt, Technische Universität Berlin; "Political Leadership after Communism: Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia," Thomas A. Baylis, University of Texas at San Antonio. Comment: Patricia Davis, University of Notre Dame.

After the Holocaust: Postwar Austria and the Jews. Moderator: Sybil Milton, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Austrian Views of the Holocaust," Bruce Pauley, University of Central Florida; "The 'Austro-Jewish War of Succession,' 1950-1960," Thomas Albrich, Universität Innsbruck; "Jewish Life in Austria since 1945," Rolf Steininger, Universität Innsbruck. Comment: Sybil Milton.

Migration and Identity in Austria, 1880-1920. Moderator: Gerda Lederer, Thyssen-Stiftung. "Historical Mass Migration in Austria, 1880-1920: Multicultural Op-

tions vs. National Hegemony," Michael John, Universität Linz; "Jewish and Bohemian/Moravian Migration and Assimilation in Austria, 1880-1920," Albert Lichtblau, Universität Salzburg; "The Jewish Dilemma in Austria, 1880-1920," Gertrude Schneider, CUNY; "Gender and Ethnic Identity: Jewish Women in Austria, 1880-1920," Harriet Freidenreich, Temple University. Comment: Gerda Lederer.

The Myths of Disgrace: Vienna as a Topos in Post-1945 Writing. Moderator: Anne Ulmer, Carleton College. "Uncovering the Viennese Mythological Landscape: Memory, Dream, and the Past in Gyorgy Sebestyen's *Die Werke der Einsamkeit*," Istvan Varkonyi, Temple University; "Shades of the Past and Other Grave Dispatches: The Vienna De-Mythology of Gerhard Roth," Michael Burri, University of Pennsylvania; "Mozart or the Soap Opera? The American Occupation Media and Austrian Literary Culture after 1945," Joseph McVeigh, Smith College. Comment: Leo Lensing, Wesleyan University.

In addition, numerous papers on Austrian and East Central European topics are scheduled to be presented in comparative panels. They include:

"Nation without a State: Austro-German Identity on the Creolized Frontier," Pieter Judson, Swarthmore College; "*Schindler's List* in Germany and Austria: A Reception Analysis," Scott Denham, Davidson College; "Skepticism, Reason, and Social Discipline: An End to Witch-Hunting in Austria," Edmund M. Kern, Lawrence University; "Inszenierungen der Sprache und des Koerpers in Arthur Schnitzlers *Reigen*," Brigitte Prutti, University of Washington; "The Politics of Book Trade in 19th-Century Austria," Norbert Bachleitner, Universität Wien; "The German Theater of Prague, 1933-1938: The Last Years of Prague German Culture," Cynthia Klima, SUNY, Geneseo.

This article was based on information compiled and e-mailed to us by Charles Ingrao. ♦

Bundeskanzleramt's announcement on July 1 that *Hofrat* Prof. Dr. Lorenz Mikoletzky, director of the *Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv* since 1991, had been selected from an unusually impressive list of qualified candidates to succeed Kurt Peball as General Director of the Austrian State Archives. Over the years this engaging and able archivist has guided numerous American scholars through the complexities of the Austrian administrative archives, and those colleagues who have

benefited from his friendly advice will join the Executive Committee in congratulating him upon his appointment to his new post. In recognition of the fact that his father, the late Hans Leo Mikoletzky, served as a distinguished General Director from 1968 to 1972, some in Vienna are already referring to the tenure of the new director as "Mikoletzky II." Readers can be assured that the new Mikoletzky will also be an adept and benevolent "ruler." ♦

CEU Budapest: fostering international cooperation, perspectives

The Central European University (CEU) was founded by George Soros in 1990 in response to the revolutionary changes that swept Central and Eastern Europe in 1989. As the centerpiece of the various Soros Foundations' educational initiatives, the CEU combines postgraduate teaching for top Central and East European scholars, research for projects pertaining to the region, and policy work through a variety of institutes. It is a dynamic, multinational institution with a unique mission:

- to provide new insights into the transition process and the problems of the post-Communist era
- to educate and prepare the new social and intellectual leadership of the region
- to foster cooperation and understanding amongst different nationalities

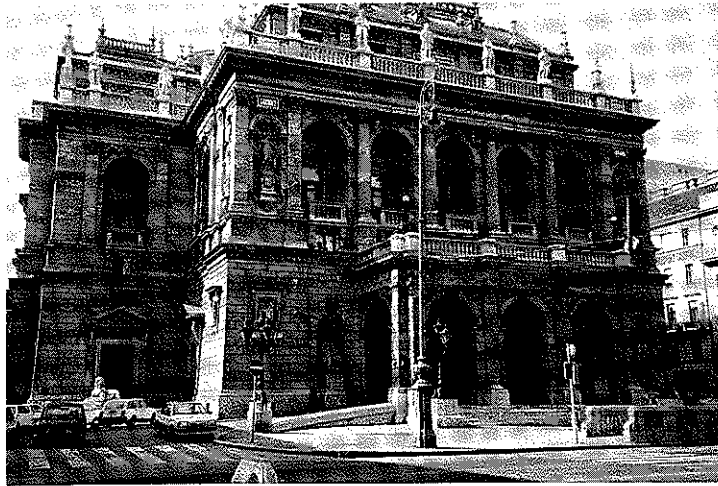
The CEU draws on the professional experience of renowned scholars from both East and West and seeks to create a network that will reintegrate Central and Eastern Europe into the Western educational tradition. As Budapest College director István Rév has written, "The CEU can be an island of polyphonic discourse in the region. It can teach us how to think and live together, how to open our minds and our societies, and how to overcome intellectual, cultural, and political isolationism."

Courses are taught by the resident faculty and prominent guest lecturers from Europe and North America. All instruction is in English and each college has a series of open lectures each year to provide insight into current and pressing issues of the region.

Currently, the university offers only one-year M.A. programs. For the 1994-95 academic year, it offered 500 scholarships. Most of these went to students from the former Communist states of Europe from Albania to the Baltic Republics, whose expenses are completely paid by the CEU; indeed, the most promising are given additional scholarships to pursue Ph.D. study at a Western European or North American university. However, the CEU is open to graduate students from other countries as well. The Senate of the CEU is eager to recruit such students who would be exposed to their peers from Eastern Europe and would enhance the success of the programs in making young people familiar with experiences in the "Western world" that for so many years was secluded from them.

The CEU has two colleges, one in Prague and one in Budapest. The Budapest College has five departments:

- **History.** Led by renowned social historian Péter Hanák, the department emphasizes reformation history, the social and cultural history of modernization in the region, nationalism and the national state, varieties of authoritarianism, fascism, and communism,



and gender and history. Students may choose between the Early Modern Program (c.1500-1789) and the Modern History Program (c. 1740-1990), but they are free to attend classes from either program.

- **Legal Studies.** This program offers courses in comparative constitutional law and international business law; in addition, it offers a special East-Central European Legal Program. This is primarily but not exclusively for students with law degrees from Central and East European (post-Communist) countries.
- **Medieval Studies.** This department intends to train students in the study of Central European Middle Ages, using advanced research skills not generally avail-

able in the region, with special reference to comparative supra-national issues; and to foster interdisciplinary approaches and new research methods among medievalists in the region.

- **Political Science.** This program provides a systematic study of the postcommunist transition processes within a comparative perspective for students who plan to become teachers,

policymakers, expert advisors, or business executives; the program is designed to be of equal value to residents of the region and Western students whose career will depend on a knowledge of the region.

The CEU-Budapest College also offers a two-month summer program in Environmental Sciences and Policy; scholarships are also available for this program.

Application deadlines for 1995-96 will be January or February, 1995. Please contact: Student Admissions, CEU-Budapest College Hűvösvölgyi ut. 54 1021 Budapest Hungary Tel: 36-1-176-3160 Fax: 36-1-176-3574 ♦

Kaunitz commemorated in Czech Republic

BY FRANZ A.J. SZABO

June 27, 1994 marked the 200th anniversary of the death of the great eighteenth-century Habsburg *Staatskanzler*, Prince Wenzel Anton Kaunitz-Rietberg. To commemorate the career of this famous Central European statesman, three major events were organized in the Czech Republic this summer.

The first was an exhibition, "Václav Antonín Kníže Kounic-Rietberg a jeho doba [Prince Kaunitz and His Times]," held at the Historical Museum in the old Kaunitz family palace in Slavkov u Brna [Austerlitz] from 11 June to 4 December 1994. At the same time a second exhibition, "Václav Antonín Kníže Kounic-Rietberg a výtvarné umění [Prince Kaunitz and the Visual Arts]," was held in the municipal museum of the city of Brno, located in the old Mitrovsky garden palais, from 23 June to 25 September 1994.

In addition, a major international symposium bringing together leading North American and European scholars was held from June 27 to 30. The conference sessions were held in two beautiful and historically appro-

priate sites: the Moravian Provincial Museum of Brno (located in the old Dietrichstein palace), and the Kaunitz family chateau in Austerlitz. The symposium was cosponsored by the Historical Museum of Austerlitz, the Moravian Provincial Museum, The Austrian Ost- und Südosteuropa Institut, the Masaryk University of Brno, the Institut für Geschichte of Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, the British Council for the Czech Republic in Prague, and other institutions. Some thirty papers ranged across numerous specific aspects of the life and times of Kaunitz. Together they constituted a major reevaluation of his political career, emphasizing both his largely pacifistic foreign policy and his progressive and frequently prescient domestic policy.

The papers presented at this symposium will be published by Andreas Schnides Verlag in 1995. The volume will be available in North America through the publisher's New York agent, Roy Mittleman, 607 West End Avenue, New York, NY 10024. It is being edited by Grete Klingenstein, Jiří Kroupa, and Franz A.J. Szabo. ♦

Paul Magocsi on scholarly and ethnic diversity

BY DANIEL PINKERTON

Paul Robert Magocsi is professor of history and political science at the University of Toronto, where he also holds the university's Chair of Ukrainian Studies. In addition, he is director of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. In May, Magocsi gave a public lecture, "The End of the Nation-State? The Revolutions of 1989 and the Future of Europe," which was sponsored by the Center for Austrian Studies and the Immigration History Research Center. ASN interviewed him the next day.

ASN: Tell us about your background and your ethnicity. Is your family from Eastern Europe?

PRM: I grew up in New Jersey, just overlooking Manhattan. On my mother's side, my family is Rusyn and they actively identify themselves as such, rather than Ukrainians or Russians. On my father's side, Magocsi is a pure Hungarian name, well-known historically. When I was an undergraduate at Rutgers, I became formally interested in East Central Europe and it was there that I discovered the existence of Ukraine for the first time. I became very interested in the Zaporozhian Cossacks. I was to come to the University of Minnesota to the Immigration History Research Center, but I stayed at Rutgers instead and did a master's degree in American history. After that I got an offer to go to Princeton. I was invited there by Jim Billington, who's now the Librarian of Congress, to do work on sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Poland, Lithuania, and Ukraine. In the course of my stay at Princeton, I had prepared my doctoral examinations in that area; having done that, I was asked to go to Czechoslovakia in 1968 for the Immigration History Research Center, and I was there during the Soviet and Warsaw Pact intervention. I was sufficiently turned off by the Soviets that I didn't want to have to spend the next year doing dissertation research in Kiev or Moscow when I could do it in Prague if I studied the nationality question amongst the sub-Carpathian Rusyns. And so instead of concentrating in 'pure' Russian and Ukrainian history, I did my work in East Central Europe: the Habsburg empire and the successor states.

ASN: How did you get a position at Toronto? Isn't that unusual for an American?

PRM: There are many Americans teaching in Canada, particularly at the main research universities. In the sixties and seventies, the percentage was so high that it led to a reaction. Beginning in 1980, it became virtually impossible for an American to teach there, but in the late sixties and seventies there was an incredible influx and those people are still around. When I finished at Princeton, I was invited to

Harvard by the newly-created Ukrainian Studies program. I was there from 1971 to 1980. In 1980, the University of Toronto created a chair in Ukrainian Studies. I was invited to apply and was appointed. The appointment was based on the fact that my dissertation and first book was on Sub-Carpathian Rus', which after World War II was within the boundaries of Ukraine, and my second major book was on Ukrainian East Galicia. Since I've been in Toronto, I've taught Ukrainian history, and just two weeks ago I submitted to the University of Toronto Press the 996-page manuscript of a two-volume history of Ukraine from earliest times to the present.

Without the forcible imposition of Marxist-Leninist policy in East Central Europe, some of these nationalities would have disappeared.

ASN: Tell us about the Multicultural History Society of Ontario.

PRM: It was established in 1976 by Professor Robert Harney, also an American—one of that group that came up in the sixties and seventies. It began first as a research project for the collection of oral history and documents dealing with all the people that comprise Ontario. It is now funded on an annual basis by the province of Ontario, though it is not an agency of the province. It is also not part of the University of Toronto. The university provides a beautiful building for free and all directors are expected to be professors at the University, but it's a self-governing institution. I myself am on leave for five years while I am director there.

ASN: What is it, basically, that you do?

PRM: We have five programs, all of which are aimed at preserving the historical record of all peoples in Ontario and promoting knowledge about that record to the public. We have a large archive of both manuscript material and oral history. We conduct seminars, hold conferences, and host visiting scholars in order to promote use of the material we have collected. We have a publishing program—our publisher is the University of Toronto Press—with about 35 titles in our catalogue at present. We have a public outreach program, lecturing and creating programs for primary and secondary schools.

We also have a small gallery within our building, a curator, Elizabeth McLuhan, and a relationship with the Royal Ontario Museum, the largest and oldest museum in the city, where we have a permanent exhibit hall for exhibits dealing with the multicultural fabric of the country. But our largest project is an encyclopedia of Canada's peoples under my direction as editor-in-chief, which is the equivalent of the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*. Ours will be published in 1996, and to give you an idea of both the breadth of the number of peoples in Canada and our sensitivity to ethnocultural distinctiveness, the Harvard encyclopedia has 106 group entries; an Australian one has 108; and ours has 140. That's not including the aboriginal peoples who in themselves have about 100 subgroups. We have one entry in the book for all of them; it's the first and the largest entry—the equivalent of a 300-page monograph.

ASN: This project is a long way from Ukrainian Studies.

PRM: I've been dragged into North American immigration history by default. I do most of my research in East Central Europe, but there comes a time when America has need of some published research dealing with these groups in its own history. I've written a book on the Russians in America, on the Carpatho-Rusyns in America, edited books and did major projects on Ukrainians in America. That's how I've gotten involved in immigration history and, while I do not have the level of expertise of some of the leading specialists in North American immigration history, I can do this work when called upon, and I can serve as director because I'm familiar with the lay of the land and can appreciate what others do.

ASN: Anyone who knows East European languages gets roped into translating, at the least.

PRM: Yes, besides French and German, I work comfortably in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, and I can read Hungarian. So I fit in well at the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, and have worked often with University of Minnesota's Immigration History Research Center.

ASN: In your talk, you gave Gorbachev much more credit for the 1989 revolutions than is fashionable, especially in Central Europe.

PRM: I gave praise in two areas; I also praised the former communist regimes which were not all bad. When it comes to certain specific areas, such as national minorities and in particular small ones, in many ways, without the Soviet regime and the forcible imposition of Marxist-Leninist policy in East Central Europe

in the satellite countries, and a variant of it in a nonsatellite country, Yugoslavia, some of these national minorities would not have survived. That's the historic record. Whether or not it's fashionable is irrelevant. When it comes to Gorbachev, it's always easy to criticize the person who's out of power initially because there are new people in power who are putting the pieces back together. But what he accomplished was one of the greatest revolutionary changes since the French Revolution. The revolutions of 1989-90 are a direct result of the dismantling of Soviet hegemony over its own country and over those countries which it controlled. This was set in place and pushed forward by Gorbachev. How else can one judge this fascinating time in which we are living without paying appropriate homage to this individual, who in many cases, didn't even want what happened? (*laughs*) But that's another story. He accepted the consequences with grace. Furthermore, I'm unaware of the opinion of Gorbachev in Eastern Europe being anything but positive. People will criticize the intellectual idealists who first came to power in Eastern Europe for being inexperienced and for making the transition more painful. But these criticisms aren't directed against Gorbachev.

ASN: *I liked your vision of Europe as a place where people are becoming regional rather than national citizens. But at present, this is more true for the West than for the economically strapped nations in transition. How long will economic disparity hamper reintegration?*

PRM: We're historians; we do not like to nor should we be in the mode of speculation on what might be in the future.

ASN: (*laughs*) *That's your disclaimer. Now what do you think?*

PRM: Clearly, each of these countries and/or territories has to be dealt with separately. The Czech Republic has an unemployment rate of something like two-tenths of a percent; in parts of Prague there's no unemployment. I don't see any shortage of Czechs moving to work in Vienna or Linz or wherever. The Czech Republic is as integrated with the rest of Europe as the Netherlands or Switzerland. On the other hand, even within Slovakia, people can't travel; the cost of gasoline relative to their salaries is phenomenal. Poland and Hungary are kind of mid-range between those two. Slovenia is much closer to the Czech Republic as far as I can observe in terms of movement of people for business or pleasure, particularly to the Italian side of Gorizia, the Klagenfurt area in Austria, or even Germany. On the other hand, the rest of Yugoslavia is a war zone; that's an exceptional case. And then we have Romania and Bulgaria and Albania, which are going to be the last. You want time frames? We've already arrived when we talk about the Czech Republic and Slovenia. We're in the

Central European programs in Strasbourg

As a research center connected to the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Strasbourg Center for Germanic Studies was primarily set up to study, within a multidisciplinary framework, the historical, political, judicial, economic, and cultural aspects of contemporary Germany. Since then, it has expanded its scope to include Austria, Switzerland, and all of Central Europe, as shown by its main research areas:

- Franco-German relations (19th and 20th centuries)
- Political life and culture in Germany (19th and 20th centuries)
- The German reunification process
- Germany and Europe (1919-1994)
- Austria and the Danubian area since 1815
- Identity, cultures, and politics in a multilingual context: Switzerland

Since 1969, the results of academic research supported by the CNRS have been published in the *Revue d'Allemagne et des Pays de langue allemande*, directed by Prof. Jean-Paul Bled and edited by Dr. Christiane

Falbisauer. In 1985, the Center launched a second journal, *Etudes Danubiennes*, centered on the Habsburg monarchy, which was followed in 1993 by, *La Revue d'Europe Centrale*, devoted to Central Europe from 1918 to the present. The latter journal publishes special issues; the first was J. Nouzille, *Transylvania, a land of conflicts and contacts*, Dec. 1993.

The Center is also supervising a new monograph series published by the Strasbourg University Press, entitled "Germanic Worlds." The first titles published were:

- *Migrations and Germanic Memory in Latin America*
- *French influence on the left bank of the Rhine: the political foundations of France's cultural action in Germany 1945-1955*

The Center provides lecture programs for students and offers multidisciplinary advanced degrees in Germanic Studies and Contemporary Central Europe. Contact Prof. Jean-Paul Bled, Director, Centre d'Etudes Germaniques, 8 rue des Ecrivains, 67081 Strasbourg CEDEX. Tel: 88-36-45-14, fax: 88-52-92-28.

process of arriving in Poland and Hungary, and there it depends on what class you're talking about. The leading classes, those who have made a killing in the new system, are already fully integrated. Full integration will come within the next five to ten years; with Romania and Bulgaria, we're talking about twenty to twenty-five years.

ASN: *When I went to Hungary in 1991, I had to beg them to stamp my passport.*

PRM: (*laughs*) Those days are over—bye, bye! I wanted a piece of the barbed wire; maybe it will surface through some entrepreneur. The last forty years were the exception, not the rule. This is Europe—it's Europe once again.

ASN: *Correct me if I'm wrong, but with the exception of the Balkan war, there doesn't seem to be an effort to assimilate minorities.*

PRM: The amount of state support for ethnic minorities has decreased but it hasn't gone away entirely. In the communist era, minority groups were considered a corporate entity and assigned a set amount of funding whether they asked for it or not and whether they needed it or not. In East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the former Yugoslavia, minorities received very substantial sums. The Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary actually still give out money this way. In Poland, minority groups get nothing. Zilch. However, in Poland, a certain number of zloty are set aside for cultural activities, as with America's National Endowment for the Arts or Humanities. Any group can apply for funding on an annual basis for specific

things, although funding is not automatic.

ASN: *I understand. But are there any governmental programs aimed at assimilation?*

PRM: I will not include Romania and Bulgaria in my statements; I really don't know about their current policies. But what I will say is generally applicable to all the other countries—including the new Germany, because we're all wondering what they're going to do with the Sorbs, right? [*a tiny and previously heavily subsidized minority—ed.*] All of these countries are still imbued with a sense of the democratic, liberal nature of the revolution of 1989. Many of them are trying to respond to the general standards of human rights and even the specific corporate requirements of groups such as national minorities. As an example, the Hungarian government just passed a law last summer on national minorities. It provided liberal amounts of money for fifteen of them, some of whom were never recorded as national minorities before. Poland has a bill before the Parliament right now on national minorities for the first time ever, because Poland never recognized national minorities, insisting that there was no one in Poland but Poles. If the bill passes, each group will have at least one representative in Parliament and they will all receive continuing funding. This is also being done in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia. Why? Partly because of the humanist thrust of the revolutionary era and partly because carrying on trade depends to a certain degree on how their internal activities are viewed by other members of the European community, and so you have a European system of checks and balances. It's one of 1989's greatest legacies. ♦

The Electronic Scholar

Internet for East European Studies

BY MICHAEL MARKIW

The continually expanding Internet, a group of interconnected computer networks, links educational, governmental, and commercial organizations worldwide. Perhaps the largest computer network in the world, its considerable size contributes to a vast pool of information. Much of it is so disorganized, however, that one often resorts to "net surfing" via navigational tools such as Gopher, which offers life-lines of automatic connections to worldwide networks through its system of hierarchical menus. In order to further systematize information within the Internet, efforts are underway to organize some of it by subject. One result of these efforts is a selected listing of Internet resources for East European studies consisting of computer conferences of special interest groups, electronic journals, newsletters, and online bibliographies.

Computer Conferences

Subscriptions to listservs provide free [for the moment—ed.] access to computer conferences of special interest groups. Listserv groups may have a choice of an Internet or a Bitnet addresses, for example E-EUROPE@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU (Internet) or E-EUROPE@PUCC (Bitnet). In these cases, Internet subscribers should use Internet addresses, and Bitnet subscribers should use Bitnet. To subscribe, send to LISTSERV@UBVM the address node, this message :SUBSCRIBE LISTNAME First Name LastName. Example: If Jane Doe wants to subscribe to BALT-L@UBVM, she should send this: LISTSERV@UBVM:SUBSCRIBE BALT-L Jane Doe. Below is a list of currently available conferences.

- BALT-INFO links librarians and information specialists in major research libraries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania with their counterparts in the West. Initially, this new network intends to provide information exchange among librarians; eventually, any researcher in the field of Baltic Studies will be able to receive help with bibliographic citations as well as submit reference requests. Contact Dawn Mann at MANND@RFERL.ORG.
- BALT-L@UBVM discusses politics and current affairs of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
- EOCHR provides a forum for exchange of ideas among members of Eastern and Orthodox churches around the world and other interested individuals. Contact Dragic Vukomanovic at DRAGIC.VUKOMANOVIC@QUEENU.CA.
- EUEARN-L@UBVM covers computer com-



- munications and technology in this region.
- E-EUROPE@PUCC or E-EUROPE@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU, the Eastern Europe Business List, discusses business and economic systems of Central and Eastern Europe.
 - HUNGARY@GWUVM or HUNGARY@UCSBVM provides information on Hungarian issues.
 - MIDEUR-L@UBVM or MIDEUR-L@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU focuses on Central European politics, history, and culture.
 - POLAND-L@UBVM or POLAND-L@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU provides a forum for discussion of Polish current events and culture. Contributions are in Polish and English.
 - SEELANGS@CUNYVM promotes scholarly communication among members of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages but includes non-members, too.
 - SLOVAK-L@UBVM or SLOVAK-L@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU covers politics and current events within the newly established Slovak Republic. An English translation of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic is in the group's archive.
 - Other news groups available on Usenet, an international computer network that provides access through most university computer systems, focus on specific European countries, including soc.culture.baltics, soc.culture.bosna-herzegovina, soc.culture.bulgaria, soc.culture.croatia, soc.culture.magyar, soc.culture.polish, soc.culture.romanian, and more.
- ### Electronic journals
- DONOSY offers daily news bulletins from Poland. Articles are in Polish but a weekly English language version is available. For U.S. subscriptions contact Przemek Klosowski at PRZEMEK@NDCVX.CC.ND.EDU; outside the U.S., send requests to DONOSY@PLEARN.

- Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty issues daily reports on Central and Eastern Europe; ask for RFE/RL by contacting LISTSERV@UBVM or LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU.
- SUEARN-L@UBVM, or bitnet newsgroup bit.listserv.suearn, provides information for reaching Eastern European sites by electronic mail, computer networks, databases, information technology, and the online industry.

Newsletters

- CAROLINA@CSEARN, a weekly newsletter reporting on current events in the Czech Republic, is published by journalism students at Charles University in Prague. Articles are in Czech or English.
- A number of newsletters describe current events in the former Yugoslavia:
- Bosnet, published daily, covers Bosnia and Herzegovina in indigenous languages and in English. Contact Hozo Iztok at HOZO@MATH.LSA.UMICH.EDU.
 - Croatian-News covers Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Slovenia in English; Hrvatski-Vjesnik does the same in Croatian. For the former, contact CROATIAN-NEWSREQUEST@ANDREW.CMU.EDU; for the latter, HRVATSKI-VJESNIK-ZAMOLBE@ANDREW.CMU.EDU.
 - MILS-NEWS is a daily Macedonian service in English and Macedonian. Access via listserv MAK-NEWS@UTS.EDU.AU.
 - RokPress presents news from Slovenia in Slovene, Croatian, and Serbia. Contact Igor Benko at IBENKO@MAVERICO.UWATERLOO.CA
 - SII has news about Serbia. Contact OWNER at MOUMEE.CALSTATELA.EDU
 - VMD is an English-language version of the weekly newspaper Vreme, serving all of former Yugoslavia. Contact Dmitrije Stamenovic at DMITRIJE@BUENGA.BU.EDU.

Online bibliographies

ABSEES Online, an electronic version of the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies available at no charge via the Internet, is a source of citations for journal articles, government and research reports, book chapters, and books published in North America. Contact Aaron Trehub, Editor, ABSEES, at absees@uxl.cso.uiuc.edu.

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Announcements

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

International conference: *Bourgeoisie in the Habsburg Monarchy*, 21-23 September 1994, Twenty-four scholars from seven Central European countries will present papers, to be published in the near future. Contact Peter Urbanitsch, Kommission für die Geschichte der Habsburgermonarchie, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Fleischmarkt 22, A-1010 Wien. Tel: 43-1-512 97 60. FAX: 43-1-513 38 51.

German Studies Association, 1-4 October 1994, Dallas TX. See story p. 10. For more information, please contact Prof. Diethelm Prowe, Dept. of History, Carleton College, Northfield MN 55057. Tel: (507) 663-4216. FAX: (507) 663-4204. e-mail: DPROWE@CARLETON.EDU

Social Science History Association, 13-16 October 1994, Atlanta. SSHA, the leading interdisciplinary association in the social sciences, attracts historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, and geographers to its annual conference. Graduate students are encouraged to attend. Contact Indiana University Conference Bureau, IMU Room 667, Bloomington, IN 47405. FAX: 812-822-8077.

Austria Under Quadripartite Occupation, 20-22 October 1994, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz. For information or registration forms, please contact Prof. Siegfried Beer, Institut für Geschichte, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Heinrichstraße 26, A-8010 Graz, Austria. FAX: 43-316-33379.

Center for Austrian Studies International Symposium, 3-5 November 1994, Minneapolis. "A Small State in the Shadow of a Superpower: Austria and the United States since 1945." See articles on p. 1 and p. 4, or contact the Center (address on p. 2).

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 17-20 November 1994, Philadelphia. For information and registration, contact the AAASS, Jordan Quad/Acacia Bldg., 125 Panama St., Stanford, CA 94305-4130. Tel (415) 723-9668; FAX (415) 725-7737; e-mail address AB.CDE@STANFORD.BITNET

American Association of Teachers of German, 18-20 November 1994, Atlanta Hilton and Towers, Atlanta GA. For information contact: AATG, 112 Haddontowne Ct. #104, Cherry Hill NJ 08034. Tel: (609) 795-5553. FAX: (609) 795-9398.

Center for Austrian Studies International Symposium, October 1995:

"Beyond Vienna 1900: Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867-1930." For further details, see winter 1994 *ASN*, p. 7, or contact the Center (address p. 2).

CALL FOR PAPERS: Interdisciplinary symposium on "Austrian Immigration to Canada," 21-23 May 1995, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Organized in conjunction with Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Geschichte und Gesellschaft. Participants from all fields and combinations of fields are encouraged, and new approaches and methodologies are welcomed. For information, including deadline, contact Franz A.J. Szabo, Dept. of History, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6. Tel: (613) 788-2828. FAX: (613) 788-2819.

CALL FOR PAPERS: Joint Meeting, American Association of Teachers of German & Internationaler Deutschlehrerverband, 4-7 August 1995, Stanford University. AATG invites proposals in English or German dealing with aspects of *Landeskunde*, teaching and learning German (e.g., research in language learning in general and German in particular, or the connections between the two), or "German Literature in its Cultural Setting," covering all periods, aspects and variants of literature, including film and noncanonical texts. Proposals for sessions, individual papers, demonstrations, or workshops are welcomed. For application form, contact: AATG (address, phone, FAX in preceding AATG announcement). Deadline: **1 October 1994**.

International Committee of Historical Sciences, Eighteenth International Congress, Montréal, August 27-Sept. 3, 1995. This meeting of historians occurs every five years; the last, in Madrid (1990), attracted over 3000 participants from around the world. For program information, contact Montreal 1995, Comité d'organisation, Département d'histoire, Université du Québec à Montréal, Case postale 8888, succursale A, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3P8. The call for formal papers has been held, but "new" historians are encouraged to submit proposals for poster, video, slide, or computer presentations for a "Multimedia Poster Session." This will allow graduate students and persons who have recently completed their Ph.D.s to participate and to show the broader historical world the results of innovative research and presentation methodologies. Send proposals to Colin Coates, Coordinator, ICHS Poster Session,

Department of History, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 2T7. Address e-mail inquiries to John Lutz at bask@uvvm.uvic.ca Deadline: **1 October 1994**.

GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS

The Fulbright Student Program is the U.S. government's premier scholarship program. Each year it enables more than 600 men and women to study or conduct research in over 100 nations. This gives recent B.S./B.A. graduates, master's and doctoral candidates, and young professionals and artists opportunities for personal development and international experience. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and must hold a U.S. bachelor's degree or equivalent professional training. Proposals may include library or field work, university classes, conservatory or other performing arts classes, or special projects in the social or life sciences. Language requirements vary, but applicants will be expected to communicate in the host country's language, and certification may be required. Competition opens May 1, 1994 and closes October 31, 1994 for 1995-96 awards. Students must contact their campus Fulbright Program advisor; others must write to U.S. Student Programs, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, NY NY 10017-3580 or phone (212) 984-5327. Applicants who want information about the Fulbright Program in Austria may also write to the Fulbright Commission, Schmidgasse 14, A-1082 Vienna, Austria.

The Institute for Human Sciences (IWM) in Vienna is accepting applications from doctoral and post-doctoral candidates for its Junior Visiting Fellowship Program. IWM is an independent, international, interdisciplinary center for advanced study in the humanities and social sciences, with special reference to Central Europe. Initiated by a group of scholars from Eastern Europe and the West in 1982, it aims to develop an international community of scholars through its research projects, fellowship programs, and publications. Applicants must submit, in English or German, a concise research proposal, curriculum vitae and letter of recommendation. Contact Institute for Human Sciences, Spittelauer Lände 3, A-1090 Vienna, Austria. Tel: 43-1-31 35 80. Fax: 43-1-31 35 830. Deadlines: **September 30, 1994** for Jan.-June term; **March 31, 1995** for July-Dec. term.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN EUROPE

Austria-Illinois Exchange Program, University of Illinois, gives students with four semesters of college-level German the opportunity to study in Vienna in a core program of German literature, language, and cultural studies. Students also have access to additional courses taught at the University of Vienna, the Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, and the Technische Universität. Applications for the Spring 1995 quarter are accepted until October 10, 1994. Contact Antje H. Kolodziej, Program Coordinator, German Dept., University of Illinois, 3072 FLB, 707 S. Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801. Tel: (217) 244-3240. E-mail: antje@uxl.cso.uiuc.edu

Wrocław University in Poland is offering a course on "The Transition Processes in Post-Communist Europe," February 1-June 15, 1995. This one-semester program offers a unique package of contemporary Eastern European Studies, a superb selection of workshops and visits, and guest lecturers from the University of Brno, the University of Budapest, the University of St. Petersburg, and the Pedagogical University of Vilnius. Course will cover economic, political, legal, and social changes; information about the culture and history of the region; and a crash course in Polish for those who would like it. Please apply to Ms. Jagoda Kraśniewska, Office of International Relations, Pl. Uniwersytecki 1, 50-137 Wrocław. Tel: 48-71-44 69 99, or 40 22 48. FAX: 48-71-40 28 00.

German as a Second Language in Vienna. The Austro-American Society offers courses in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut. Its intensive language courses are available on all levels, taught by excellent instructors. A varied group of adult students from all over Europe and the world speak only German in the classroom. Offered all year round. For information, contact the Austro-American Society, Stallburggasse 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. Telephone: 43 1 512 39 82.

Sprachschule Westendorf in the middle of the Kitzbühler Alps, Austria, offers German courses for adult students on all levels. The school is open all year. In winter the German courses can be combined with all winter sports. In summer and autumn weekly excursions and short seminars on various subjects are included. Accommodation in the school or with Austrian families is included. Contact Mrs. G. Bred, Sprachschule Westendorf, Oberwindau 4, A-6363 Westendorf/Tyrol, Austria. Tel: 43 5334 2266. FAX: 43 5334 6092.

