

WU Vienna, U of Minnesota train executives for global economy

by Daniel Pinkerton

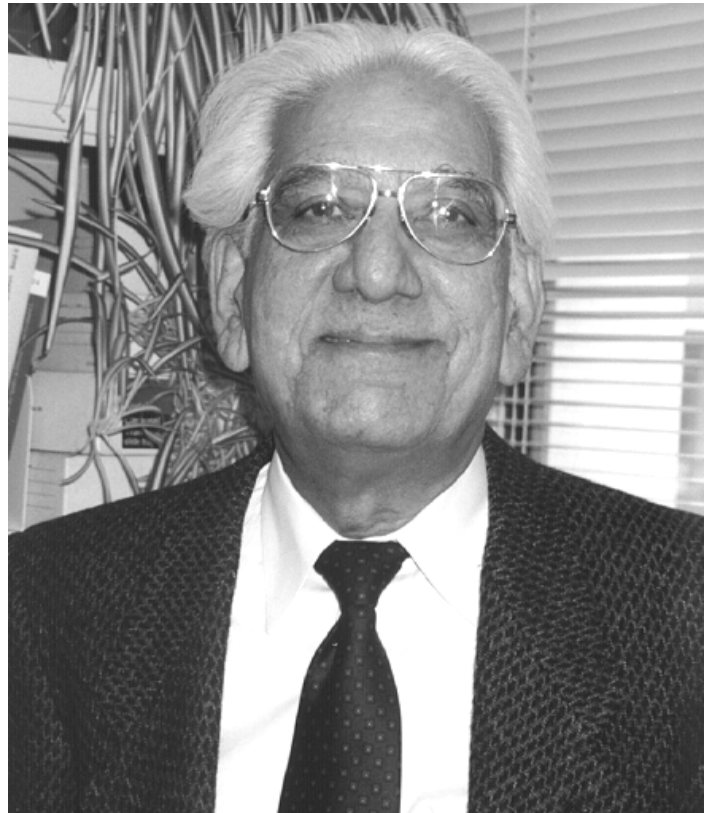
Since 1992, the University of Minnesota's Carlson School of Management (CSOM) and the Vienna Economics University (WU) have had a formal student exchange. By 1999, however, CSOM and WU hope to offer a joint Executive MBA that would require successful candidates to work with faculty from both institutions. Management students with an interest in the emerging Central and East European markets would be clear winners, since the combination of WU, Austria's premier business school (and one of the best in Europe), with the CSOM, whose rankings continue to rise (currently, it is among the top 25 national business schools), would create a formidable international program.

The Executive MBA at WU would become CSOM's third "offshore" degree granting program, following the Executive Master's program at Olsztyn University of Agriculture and Technology, Poland, established in 1995, and the Executive MBA program at Warsaw School of Economics, established in 1996. (Both Polish programs were developed in partnership with the Humphrey Institute's Center for Nations in Transition; see a related story on that Minnesota institution on p. 3.) The success of the Warsaw Executive MBA program in particular led CSOM to capitalize on its WU connection and explore the possibility of establishing a second offshore program there. After all, WU was Austria's top business school and Vienna was renowned as the gateway to East Central Europe.

"We knew from the beginning that we wanted to have more than just a simple exchange of students with WU," said Professor Mahmood Zaidi, CSOM's Director of International Studies. "Rektor Stremitzer was as enthusiastic as we were about the possibilities. So we began to look for ideas for specific programs. We have what we call the Carlson School Executive MBA program, in which companies pay to send some of their brightest young executives to CSOM to learn more about management. These students wanted experience in Eastern and Central Europe as well as in Western Europe, so I arranged for a spring semester class to go to Budapest first and then come to Vienna. It was a very successful trial, and our current programs were based on that experience."

In 1995, the faculty at CSOM (Professor John Anderson in particular) and WU created the "Vienna Seminar: Doing Business in Central and Eastern Europe," which consists of two groups of students, one at CSOM and one at WU. In the spring semester, each has a series of lectures, presentations, readings, and CAS-led orientation sessions; then both groups, along with faculty from both institutions, meet in Europe for two weeks in June. There the students are given a real-life case study of

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Mahmood Zaidi, CSOM Director of International Studies

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THE CENTER HAS A NEW FAX NUMBER:

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PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF IT!

EDITOR'S NOTE

Sun still rising on Habsburg studies

In March, Chieko Kitagawa Otsuru, Associate Professor at the Japanese Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, came to visit the Center. She met with Director Richard Rudolph and the CAS staff, and she presented us with the following report from her husband. I'd like to take this occasion to share news from our colleagues across the Pacific with *ASN* readers.

Daniel Pinkerton

"The annual meeting of the Japanese Association for Habsburg Studies was held 6-7 January 1998 at the Shonen Center for International Scholarly Exchange, located on the outskirts of Tokyo. The meeting consisted of two sessions.

"The first featured critical reviews of three recently published volumes on the Habsburg Empire written [in Japanese] by members of our society: Nobuhiro Ito, *Bartók* (Tokyo: Chuokoron-sha, 1997), about the composer/ethnomusicologist's changing attitudes toward the relationship between national identity and folk music; Masahiro Kagami, *A Journey to the Habsburg Monarchy* (Tokyo: Kodan-sha, 1997), in which the author uses extensive research into contemporary guidebooks to take us on a 'virtual journey' through the now-vanished monarchy; and Mendel Neugroschel (Mari Nomura, trans. and ed.), *The Yiddish Vienna* (Tokyo: Shorai-sha, 1997), a Japanese translation of a fin-de-siècle work about Galician immigrants in Vienna, one of the few Yiddish translations available in Japanese.

"In the second session, three papers were presented: 'A Rural Family of South Carinthia' by Akiko Mori (National Museum of Ethnology) demonstrated the persistence of traditional rural culture in the face of increasing globalization. It was based upon Mori's extensive fieldwork in southern Carinthian villages. 'The Urbanization of Central Europe and Family Structure: Vienna and Its Neighborhoods' by Yuji Wakao (University of Nagoya) began with a comparative review of structural changes in Central European families during industrialization, then focused on industrialization's effects on the families of Klosterneuberg. 'The Austrian Millennium and the Present State of Regional Studies' by Masanori Sato (University of Tohoku) was a survey of post-World War II Austrian historiography; Sato concluded that regional history was more effective than ethnic or national history in understanding the past.

"I am delighted to inform you that the Japanese Association for Habsburg Studies is now ten years old. We now have approximately 90 members. We are proud of our contribution to growing scholarly activity on Habsburg studies, though we realize that much remains to be done. We hope to pursue closer ties with CAS and hope that the relationship between our institutions will flourish in the future."

Atsushi Otsuru

Associate Professor of History, Osaka University

CLARIFICATION

In a review of *Ungleiche Partner?* (fall 1997), Rudy Weißenbach stated that Lothar Höbelt "borrow[s] from a xenophobe's vocabulary: he talks about 'the Russian' (*der Russe*) when he refers to the Russian Empire." The passage in question was actually a deliberate quotation from Adolph Hitler. Unfortunately, due to a printer's error, the quotation marks were omitted, making it erroneously appear as if Höbelt were both a plagiarist and a disciple of the master xenophobe.

—D.P.

IN MEMORIAM:
ERICH CHRISTENSEN

Erich Christensen, son of CAS Executive Secretary Barbara Krauß-Christensen and Russell Christensen, died on February 18, 1998, at the age of 23. He passed away surrounded by loved ones, after a protracted illness.

Erich was a kind, gentle, and enthusiastic friend to the many Center staff members who met him. He was passionately interested in music and dance (particularly flamenco), and was a gold-medal-winning swimmer. His many friends, relatives, teachers, and caregivers found him to be courageous and loving during the years they knew him. At a memorial service held March 14 at Hamline University, the memories they shared brought both laughter and tears to a packed hall.

We at the Center counted Erich as our friend, too, and we join Barbara and Russ in mourning his loss. Our best wishes, and the best wishes of those who are acquainted with Ms. Krauß-Christensen (which means just about anyone who has ever contacted the Center), go out to her and Russ during this time of grief. Memorials in Erich's name may be sent to the Children's Cancer Research Fund, 4930 W. 77th St., Suite 364, Minneapolis MN 55435.



L. to r.: Russell Christensen, Erich Christensen, and Barbara Krauß-Christensen.

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

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15 JULY

NEWS FROM THE CENTER

Economy, ecology focus of Center for Nations in Transition

by Daniel Pinkerton

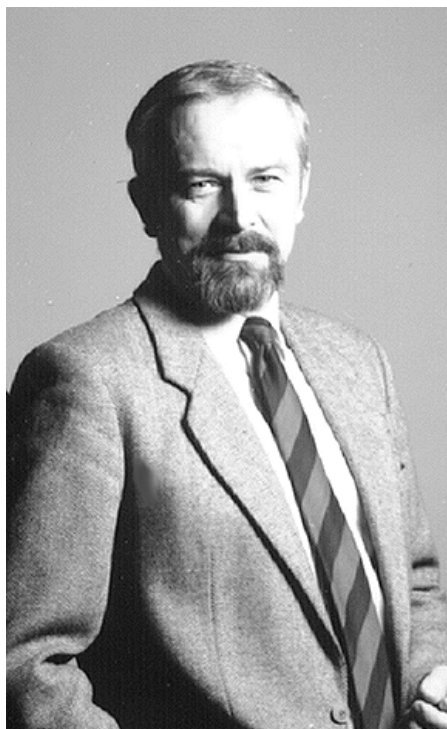
The collapse of Soviet hegemony created unique opportunities for Central Europeans. At the same time, many of the fledgling democracies inherited social, economic, and ecological problems that were the detritus of forty years of communist rule. The challenge to citizens and policymakers was to create a dynamic society that could tackle both old and new problems. In the new capitalist order, money would be power—and in the West, money cares all too often only for itself, not society or the environment.

But at the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute (HHH), a professor from the Warsaw School of Economics (WSE) had a different vision. "You cannot build a sustainable society unless businessmen and ecologists are working together," Zbigniew Bochniarz insists. "You must find a way to support ventures that are environmentally friendly."

Such a viewpoint led Bochniarz to found the Center for Nations in Transition (CNIT). The object of the Center is to train Central Europe's future business executives and environmental activists—perhaps more significantly, to train executives with an awareness for environmental concern and environmentalists with some training in business and economics.

"A small group of ecological purists cannot, by themselves, save the environment when these countries are undergoing such massive economic and social change," argues Bochniarz. "Business, with its promise of prosperity, has tremendous power. Environmentalists must harness the power of business and enter into a dialogue with it. At the same time, we must raise awareness among managers and consumers. If you can show a demand among consumers for environmentally friendly products, businesses will listen."

Bochniarz received his PhD in economics from the Warsaw School of Economics and taught there for over ten years before becoming an HHH fellow in 1986. He has also been a visiting professor at Berlin's Hochschule für Ökonomie, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Budapest Economic University, and numerous others. His knowledge of the region as a whole has proved invaluable, but he credits his inno-



Zbigniew Bochniarz, director, CNIT

vative thinking to his training at WSE. As Bochniarz has stated, "Even when politics dictated curriculum . . . even when faculty members were told what to teach . . . there was always critical thinking."

In 1991, HHH and Bochniarz obtained funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other sources for establishing economics and management training in Poland (more money was given for this project in 1992 and 1993). In 1992, USAID funded an agreement to provide environmental training in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. These programs—implemented by faculty and graduate students from HHH, the College of Natural resources, the College of Agriculture, and the Carlson School of Management (CSOM)—thrive within HHH but needed a coordinating organization. In 1994, CNIT was formally established to consolidate the programs into a cohesive and visible unit.

While CNIT coordinates a number of programs, its two largest efforts are the Manage-

MINNESOTA CALENDAR

17 APRIL-2 MAY. *Minneapolis-St. Paul International Film Festival*. Dozens of recent films from around the world, including Austria and Central Europe. See story on p. 5.

21 APRIL. *Seminar*. Adi Wimmer, history, University of Klagenfurt. "The Lesser Traumatized: Strangers at Home and Abroad." 3:30 P.M., Reuben Hill Room, 915 Social Sciences.

27 APRIL. *Seminar*. Gerda Neyer, demography, Stanford Visiting Professor. "Gender and the Austrian Welfare State: A Case Study." 3:30 P.M., Maureen Mason Room, 246 Social Sciences Building.

30 APRIL. *Seminar*. Monika Albrecht, Germanistik. "It Is Yet to Be Written: Colonization and Magical Worldview in Ingeborg Bachmann's *Das Buch Franza*." 4:00 P.M., 128 Folwell Hall.

14 MAY. *Seminar*. Michael Landesmann, economics, Schumpeter Fellow, Harvard University. "The Shape of the 'New Europe': Perspectives on East-West European Integration." 3:30 P.M., Ford Room, 710 Social Sciences Building.

ment Training and Economics Education programs in Poland and the Environmental Training Project for Central and Eastern Europe (ETP).

The management program in Poland is a partnership between CNIT, HHH, CSOM, WSE, Olsztyn University of Agriculture and Technology, and USAID. In 1991, the Polish-American Center for Agricultural Management and Marketing was established at Olsztyn. By 1996, over 2,600 people had participated in its seminars, training sessions, and post-diploma study (PDS) programs. In 1995, it began granting an MA in Rural Industry, which trains managers for small and medium-sized businesses and other agricultural support institutions.

The Polish-American Center for Management was established at WSE in 1992 to provide education for public and private sector participants. From 1993 to 1996, a Day MBA program was offered; in 1995, an intensive 14-month Executive MBA program was launched, with the first class graduating in 1997. Both programs are jointly administered by Univer-

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Students from the Carlson School-Vienna Economic University summer program. (Photo courtesy Carlson School of Management.)

CSOM/WU from page 1

a major international corporation doing business in Central and Eastern Europe. After analyzing the case and visiting actual business sites (for 1996, they looked at 3M's operations in Prague), students make presentations to executives from the firm, who critique their work. According to Mary Maus Kosir, Associate Director, the Vienna Seminar has been an unqualified success. "It's so full we don't even advertise it," she stated, adding that a number of other institutions are using it as a model. "The combination of theory and hands-on experience with real challenges in Central Europe is exactly what students and employers are looking for."

In addition, WU has a summer program that focuses on comparative business practices between western nations and the emerging markets of Central and Eastern Europe. It draws students from all over the world, including 60% from nations in transition. For the first time in 1997, CSOM students and faculty participated in this program.

"We now want to put an Executive MBA program in place at WU, using the Warsaw program as a model," Zaidi explained. Of course, there will also be significant differences, since the programs are tailored for the student body, institution, and country. As in Poland and the U.S., the program will be open to working professionals with five years of business experience. The fast pace and group project form a strong cohort bond that an Executive MBA graduating class carries forward into the business world after they finish. As in the U.S. and Poland, their employers will pay the cost of tuition—about \$35,000 for the 14-month program. This cost is comparable to that of an American MBA program, but how will Austrians perceive it? After all, higher education is free in Austria.

"Actually, Mary Nichols, CSOM Associate Dean for MBA Programs, and Kathryn Carlson [*no relation to Curtis Carlson—Ed.*], Program Director of the Carlson Executive MBA Programs, went to Vienna and conducted extensive market research," Kosir said in reply to this question. "They met with corporate executives to determine the need for an Executive MBA program and, frankly, to see if they wanted it badly enough to pay for their employees to attend it. The response—from companies such as 3M and Bank Austria—was overwhelmingly positive. We're confident that the program will pay for itself."

Of course, Poland also had a tradition of free higher education; in fact, according to Polish law, an executive MBA program is the only kind that is allowed to charge tuition (presumably because the employer, not the student, is paying for it). But according to Zaidi, "Poland's economy is in transition, so we have a USAID grant that subsidizes the Warsaw program. But Austria has a very healthy free market economy, so we have no subsidy to help us out." Kosir added, however, that the terms of the USAID grant call for gradually bringing that program's tuition charge up to Vienna's level over the next five years.

The percentage of CSOM faculty participating in the program will also differ; they will teach half of the courses offered at WU, as opposed to the 40% they teach at Warsaw. There will also be appropriate changes in course content and structure. "The key to the program's success so far has been our ability to tailor the curriculum to the needs of the students and the countries they're in," stressed Kosir. "Both of our Executive MBA programs are simply a model, a framework. The Vienna experience will not be available elsewhere."

Of course, CSOM must still obtain approvals at many levels. The first step will be University of Minnesota faculty approval (which might even be granted before this issue reaches you); then Board of Regents approval; then AASB (American Association of Schools of Business, the national accreditation agency) approval. Zaidi, while admitting the process is time-consuming, expresses confidence in the eventual outcome. "David Kidwell, CSOM Dean, has been very supportive, and Dean Nichols and Kathryn Carlson have contributed invaluable work. On the other side of the Atlantic, Wilhelm Brunner, WU's Director of Study Abroad, and Hans Robert Hansen, the new Rektor, have been key players who have really pushed for this program at their institution."

Plans call for classes to begin in March 1999. The first class could graduate—with a joint diploma with both WU's and CSOM's names on it—as early as 2000. How appropriate: a new millennium marked by a new era in Austrian-American competition and a new group of bright young executives with extra training to help them guide the course of a new Europe.

Jacquelyn Geier also provided information for this article. ❖

SPRING MEANS WORLD CINEMA, NOT ROBINS

What are the sure signs of spring in Minneapolis and St. Paul? For some, it's the rise in temperatures (sometimes even above freezing!); for others, the mud and slush of spring storms; while to another, more urbane group, the arrival of the University Film Society's annual Mpls./St. Paul International Film Festival (formerly the Rivertown International Film Festival) has, for the past 16 years, been a harbinger of spring.

Last year, the festival was moved up a week to avoid conflict with other world festivals, and the tradition continues as this year's event runs from April 17 to May 2 at half a dozen Twin Cities screens, although the bulk of the films will run at the Bell Museum Auditorium and the Oak Street Cinema.

As usual, the variety of films shown at the festival is astonishing—over 100 films from 35 countries. According to festival director Al Milgrom, films from every continent except Antarctica will be featured. Milgrom has always had an interest in Central and Eastern European film; as this issue of *ASN* went to press, films were booked for this year's festival from Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, and Poland. More films will undoubtedly be added by the festival's start.

From Hungary comes Ferenc Molodovanyi's *The Way*; set in 1990, in the midst of an influx of Chinese immigrants, it follows the fortunes of a sixty-year-old professor from Szechuan who turns to a Chinese agency to find a wife. The festival's Bulgarian film is *From Scratch*, in which an aging pianist tells an imaginary audience a mosaic of stories about love—some sad, some funny, but all reflecting the mystery and wonder of love. And Macedonia is represented by *Gypsy Magic*, the story of a gypsy family making a last, desperate effort to find its way out of poverty and misfortune. The film stars Miki Manojlovic, from Emir Kusturica's *Underground*.

Three Czech films are being screened. The first, *Unseen*, is a docu-

mentary, about a progressive boarding school in Prague for the sight-impaired, that has drawn rave reviews and the backing of famed Czech director Miloš Forman. Directed by Miroslav Janek from a script by Daniela Horníková, the hour-long film documents the rich inner lives



Maria Schrader in Robert Dornhelm's *The Unfish* (courtesy U Film Society).

of blind children. The second is the debut feature film of director Petr Nikolaev, based on Michael Viewegh's ironic, humorous, yet nostalgic novel of growing up in post-1968 communist Czechoslovakia, *Those Wonderful Years That Sucked*. The third, Vladimir Michalek's *Forgotten Light*, is adapted from Jakob Deml's classic 1934 novel of the same name. Updated to the 1980s, it tells the story of a village priest battling both religious and state bureaucracies.

Poland is also represented by three films. Two are modern day "morality tales" directed by Krzysztof Zanussi, acclaimed director of *Year of the Quiet Sun*. The first, *Deceptive Charm*, concerns an impoverished re-

search worker who takes a lucrative job as personal assistant to a wealthy count. In the second, *Unwritten Law*, a chauffeur becomes caught up in a web of love and deceit with two powerful businesswomen. The third Polish feature is Andrzej Kondratiuk's *The Sun Dial*, a film about an elderly couple who express their love for each other through the medium of cinema.

Two Austrian films are slated as well. The first is *An Almost Perfect Divorce*, the latest romantic comedy from perennial Twin Cities favorites, Salzburg filmmaker Reinhard Schwabenitsky and his wife, actress Elfie Esche (*Please Leave Your Husband*, *An Almost Perfect Affair*, *Hannah*). It's another story of mismatched lovers and complex, intertwined relationships that deftly juggles farce and romance. The second, *The Unfish*, is a surreal comedy/drama about a young woman who inherits a stuffed whale (the "unfish") that will grant wishes to anyone

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Two new Austrianists added to University of Minnesota faculty

In 1997, the University of Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts granted the Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch two new tenure-track positions for professors of German language and literature as part of a plan to maintain the strength of the university's strongest nationally ranked departments. As if this were not good enough news, department chair Jack Zipes made a commitment to recruit and, if possible, hire at least one Austrianist.

As this issue went to press, *ASN* learned that Patricia Carollo McBride and Leslie Morris had accepted Assistant Professorships in the department. McBride, who is finishing her Ph.D. at Indiana University's highly respected program, gave a job talk on Robert Musil and lists fin-de-siècle Vienna, 20th century Modernism, and Austrian literature and

philosophy among her scholarly interests. Morris, a professor at Bard College who founded that institution's Jewish Studies Program, is a scholar of German-Jewish literature, Holocaust studies, and Jewish studies.

While on campus for their interviews, both scholars visited Richard Rudolph and CAS, and expressed great interest in working with the Center in the future. Morris (who has also contacted the campus's Jewish studies and Holocaust studies programs) was particularly excited about contributing to the 1999 symposium, "Creating the Other" (see call for papers, page 10). These two outstanding appointments will enrich student opportunities and further cement the ties between CAS and the Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch.

AUSTRIAN HISTORY YEARBOOK

Volume XXIX

by Charles Ingrao

Subscribers will notice something different in this spring's edition of the *Austrian History Yearbook*. Volume XXIX (1998) will comprise two issues, the first time that *AHY* has produced multiple "yearbooks" since the classic three-part volume III (1967) appeared over three decades ago. The first part will follow the standard format of recent years; the second will be entitled *A Guide to Central European Archives*, a freestanding, ten-country tour through the most important archival repositories of the formerly Communist Habsburg successor states.

As the *Guide's* preface explains, the events of the past decade have not only sparked renewed interest in the region, but have also made it much more accessible to foreign scholars. The simultaneous collapse of the Iron Curtain and the U.S. dollar at the beginning of this decade has presented some powerful incentives for forsaking the popular but expensive archive centers like London, Paris, and Vienna for the relatively untouched repositories of the formerly Communist successor states. Although both the dollar and the region's newly independent states have recovered somewhat from the nadir of the early 1990s, a decade of rapid changes among the lands and peoples of the former Habsburg dominions has aroused a genuine and justified interest in what had practically become a region and people "without history" during a half-century of Soviet tutelage.

The *Guide* is designed to encourage that transition. It does not pretend to be comprehensive in its enumeration or examination of archival repositories; that would have consumed many volumes. We do, however, hope that showcasing some of the collections of a select group of archives will assist scholars at all professional levels in formulating research topics in the Habsburg field.

Producing even a one-volume guide presented numerous challenges. The project could not have been initiated or sustained without the assistance of several superbly qualified Central European colleagues who were recruited for the project by Associate Editor Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden. Even then, it proved extraordinarily difficult to enlist contributors from several countries where archive staffs had been obliged to overcome the demoralizing and destructive effects of long periods of unpaid salaries, wartime destruction, or international embargoes. Once the manuscripts had been submitted, Assistant Editor Carol Duling was obliged to fashion a new style sheet for the *Yearbook's* first venture into archival publishing. Finally, my request for accompanying maps pinpointing the location of every archive was cheerfully met by Daniel Pinkerton, who composed one for each country in consultation with Frank Reed, creator of the popular *Centennia* historical atlas.

The special issue falls in the middle of my three-year term as *AHY*
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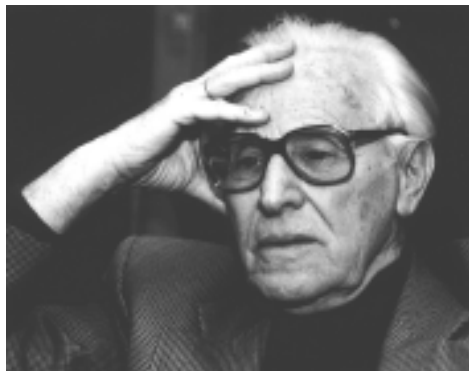
Ukraine
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PÉTER HANÁK (1921-1997)

In her brief biographical sketch of Péter Hanák prepared shortly after his death, Andrea Petò makes reference to his memoirs *Insisting on Utopia*. Hanák's vision of utopia was "a multicultural, peaceful Central Europe in which different peoples could live in mutual understanding." Hanák's early years were anything but peaceful, and in this sense his life mirrored the history of Central Europe more generally. Of Jewish background, he was born in Kaposvár in western Hungary and attended school there. Excluded from the university, he worked in a factory and joined the Social Democratic Party. Unlike most of his family, he managed to survive World War II and the holocaust. After the war, he became a highly committed member of the Communist party, but grew disillusioned soon after the post-Stalin thaw and was expelled from the faculty of the Budapest University of Economics for his politics in the revolution of 1956. He found a home in the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences where he launched his career as a distinguished historian of Central Europe under Habsburg rule.

Péter Hanák was a historian of tremendous breadth. As a specialist on Hungary he insisted on placing Hungary in its wider Central European context. No doubt he will be most remembered for his work in cultural history, which was his main focus in the last decade or so of his life. His splendid comparative study of culture in Vienna and Budapest before World War I examines the social dimensions of both high and low culture in these two great cities of Central Europe. It became a classic in its Hungarian (1988) and German (1993) versions and will now gain an equally appreciative and even wider audience when the forthcoming English version (*The Garden and the Workshop: Essays on the Cultural History of Vienna and Budapest*, Princeton) is published this spring. But Hanák was equally at home with other kinds of history that use different methodologies. In a masterful article published over thirty years ago in the *Austrian History Yearbook*, "Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" (vol. 3, 1967), he largely anticipates the later findings of revisionist economic historians on the empire's economic development and provides a superb analysis of the political arrangements that bound together Austria and Hungary under the Compromise of 1867. Overall, he held a positive view of the Habsburg empire as a viable framework for Central Europe, which indicates that his research may have shaped his special vision of "a multicultural, peaceful Central Europe."



Péter Hanák (Princeton U. Press photo)

Hanák's vision had institutional as well as intellectual foundations. In the midst of the cold war, he was a driving force behind the growing formal linkages among historians in Austria, Hungary, and the other Habsburg successor states, who eventually comprised a sizeable scholarly community that also included colleagues in North America. These efforts took on a special meaning with the stunning events of 1989 that brought an end to the cold war division of Central Europe. He was a founding member of the Dubrovnik Summer University, where the idea for the Central European University was first hatched, and he served as the founding chair of CEU's Department of History

from 1991 through 1995.

It was in this context that I first met Péter Hanák in person. As the newly appointed director of the Center for Austrian Studies I invited him to a conference in spring 1990, where I came to appreciate his warmth, his wonderful sense of humor, and his immense intellectual vitality. He was intensely interested in my plans for the Center, and our discussions reinforced my view that the end of the cold war required a wholesale rethinking of the Center and its mission. This marked the beginning of a valuable cooperation between the Center and CEU's Department of History. Subsequently, Péter invited me and Richard Rudolph to lecture at CEU. In 1995, he and a CEU colleague, Ilona Sármany-Parsons, returned to Minnesota to present papers at the conference "Beyond 'Vienna 1900': Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867-1939," and in 1997 another CEU colleague, András Gerò, spoke at the Center's Austrian Studies Seminar. At CEU, I experienced firsthand Péter's efforts in turning his vision of a more peaceful Central Europe into reality. By bringing together bright young women and men to study the region's history, he hoped to instill a sense of the common experience they shared and thus create intellectual leaders who would work toward fostering the kind of mutual understanding among the diverse peoples of Central Europe that he envisioned. These experiences were central to my efforts at rethinking the mission of the Center as the twenty-first century approached. In this sense, the Center and those who identify with its mission in promoting Austrian studies have lost not only a highly productive and impressive scholar but also a valuable friend.

David F. Good

Department of History, University of Minnesota

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editor. Subscribers may have already noticed some subtle changes. Including manuscripts already accepted for Volume XXX (1999), at least four early modern articles will appear in 1997-1999, twice the number of the previous three-year period. In an attempt to discern a continuity between past and present interethnic relations, the *AHY* has also begun to publish a limited number of contributions on nationalism in the post-Habsburg successor states. Finally, Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden has inspired a dramatic increase in the number of article submissions from Austrian scholars, at least four of which will appear in 1997-99. Our Austrian colleagues' relatively strong interest in the history of the two Austrian republics (together with installments from *AHY* founder R. John Rath's definitive biography of Engelbert Dollfuß) has fueled a steady number of contributions dealing with Austria's post-Habsburg experience.

There have also been certain trends that have much more to do with the quantity and quality of unsolicited contributions than with any editorial appointments or priorities. Whereas contributions on the monarchy's Austro-German dominions have always figured prominently, there have recently been an unusually large number of submissions from what has come to be known as the "Czech mafia"—the talented, younger American scholars who specialize in the Bohemian lands. The *AHY* is, of course, open to submissions in all historical fields and methodologies and makes its selections on the basis of their scholarly merit. Nevertheless, we would like to encourage submissions that broadly reflect the diversity of the Habsburg lands, including such geographically and historiographically remote areas as the Banat, Bukovina, Transylvania, Voivodina, or even the monarchy's western appendages in Italy and the Low Countries.

Charles Ingrao is Editor of the Austrian History Yearbook. ❖

ASN Czechs out T. Mills Kelly

by Daniel Pinkerton

T. Mills Kelly ("Mills" to his friends and colleagues) is Assistant Professor of History at Grinnell College. On February 26, he delivered a CAS seminar titled "Without Remorse: Czech National Socialism and the Habsburg State." Before the lecture, ASN talked with him about his life, research, and the "original" National Socialist Party.

ASN: Tell us a little bit about your background.

MK: I grew up in the Virginia suburbs of Washington D.C. and studied history at the University of Virginia. I got into Habsburg studies when I took one of Enno Kraehe's classes my first semester and was hooked. During my doctoral program, I worked with Hugh Agnew at George Washington; he's the East Europeanist there.

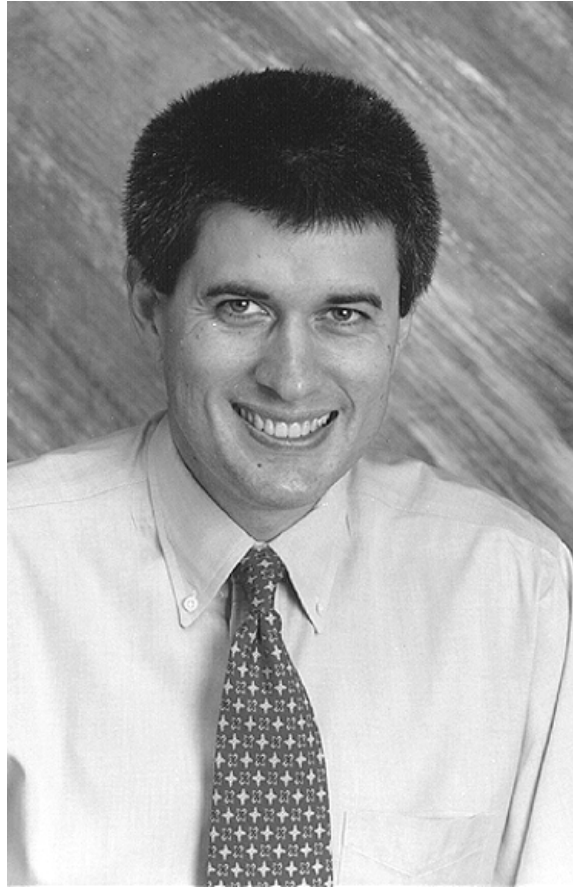
ASN: I noticed on your c.v. that you did some consulting work.

MK: After a couple years as a bartender, I went into consulting and didn't quit my full-time job until I started writing my dissertation 10 years later. I was one of the dreaded league of enrollment management consultants. I used to go to various university campuses and advise them on how to change their enrollment—more students, or fewer students, or better students, or a more diverse student body. At the moment, I don't use those skills, because I've only held temporary faculty positions—at Comenius University in Bratislava in 1994-95, then in New Hampshire, and currently at Grinnell. I'm shielded from being involved in committees and advising until I get a tenure track job. [*Since this interview, Dr. Kelly has accepted a tenure track position at Texas Tech, so he is shielded no more—Ed.*]

ASN: Bratislava must have been very interesting. You know both Czech and Slovak?

MK: I knew Czech but not Slovak when I got to Slovakia, and my Czech wasn't that firm, so now I speak Czech-Slovak. My Czech and Slovak friends think it's funny, but they understand me. I taught, in English, and gave public lectures around Slovakia. I brought along a translator for the question and answer part, but I could understand 90% of the questions. The translators were students and often very polite, but since my lectures were about nationalism and politics in Eastern Europe, sometimes the questions weren't polite. The students wouldn't translate those words because people shouldn't be saying such things to a guest. So it was good to know exactly what they were saying.

ASN: I have always thought of national socialist parties as an interwar phenomenon. Is that generally true, is the Czech National Socialist Party the first?



MK: I hesitate to claim anything is the first, but, certainly, they were one of the first parties to call themselves National Socialists. The Czech party leaders were very distressed when Hitler started using the same name. They felt they had nothing in common with his Nazi party, but I'm not so sure I'd agree with their assessment. They had split from the Social Democratic Party because it wasn't representing the interests of the Czech nation as they understood it, so they called themselves the National Socialists. The Czech National Socialists, like other interwar populist parties, would accept anyone who was devoted to the interests of the nation, as the party understood them. So it had anarchists, socialists, ultranationalists, feminists, small tradesmen, and railroad workers—a diverse constituency of dissatisfied people who shared Czech nationalism. Many felt they were being left behind as the society modernized, first in Bohemia and Moravia—which by then were some of the most industrialized parts of Europe—and later in Czechoslovakia.

On the other hand, the party was led, mostly, by intellectuals, who weren't being left behind at all. Radical politics is what they did for a living. The Czech National Socialists shared this with a lot of

the interwar, populist, nationalist parties. As they did their anti-Semitism; they did not have a monopoly on that by any means. They were unusual in being committed to pacifism, feminism, and many of the basic ideals of socialism, much more so than these other interwar parties. (Not more so than the Czech Social Democratic Party, though.) They weren't original political thinkers. Instead, they cannibalized existing ideologies and cobbled something together that they, with their mish-mash of constituencies, liked. One of the few things the Czech National Socialists could claim as an innovation was their style, their willingness to carry demonstrations to the point of violence. They seemed to enjoy having riots get out of hand and liked to break windows, to push it one step beyond what was typical in Czech politics. Sometimes this got especially ugly.

ASN: What level of support did they enjoy?

MK: They were the coming party of Czech politics. Founded in 1898, they picked up their first four seats in Parliament in 1901. They gained a small number of seats again in 1907, with a substantial number of votes in the urban constituencies of Bohemia. So they began to focus on the urban areas of Bohemia and Moravia and in 1911 emerged as the third highest vote-getter in Bohemia and the fourth overall among Czech parties. All in only thirteen years. In the interwar period, they were consistently one of the five largest parties in Czech politics, in terms of votes, and were almost always members of the ruling coalitions. But they remained an urban party. They seem to have done best in heavily Czech areas that were close to heavily German ones. Bohemia and Moravia

were fairly clearly segregated, and the linguistic boundaries didn't move much then, except in a few German areas where rapidly developing industry meant a need for workers. Czechs would go into those areas to work in the mines and factories. The National Socialists did well in the parts of Bohemia that those Czechs came from.

It seems to me that poor opinion of others is strongest where there aren't many of the others. You don't know them, so it's easy to dislike them. This is true in Slovakia at the moment: anti-Hungarian sentiment is strongest in those parts where almost no Hungarians live. The same was true in Bohemia. Also, as Richard Rudolph demonstrated, much of the large industry that was developing, even in the Czech areas of Bohemia, was owned by German capital, so there was a lot of Czech resentment. It wasn't just workers versus management but Czech workers versus German owners of the means of production.

ASN: *So, who did the Czech National Socialists focus their energies on once there was no more emperor?*

MK: That's a question that I'm only starting to do more research on, for the final chapter of my book. It covers until 1920, when the Czechoslovak state was finally on a firm foundation of constitutionalism and the first general elections were held. After that, interwar Czech and Slovak political life proceeds on a well-defined track.

How did the party continue to survive, given the loss of their primary enemy? They moderated their anti-German and anti-Semitic rhetoric after 1918. In many ways, they traded in their radical credentials for access to political power. The postwar Czechoslovak constitution broke the elite parties' grip on local and municipal government, so they were able to invade municipal councils and school boards, and gain things for their constituencies that way. They struggled with the Social Democrats for votes among the working classes. In 1917, the two parties briefly united, but they couldn't accommodate themselves to one another. The Social Democrats made a tactical mistake in emphasizing the traditional working class vote, concentrating on large industrial concerns and the rural proletariat. Meanwhile, the National Socialists worked with the smaller industrial concerns—fifty employees or less—and tradesmen, who continued to support the party because they didn't like the Social Democrats as a workers' party and the centrist parties didn't represent the interests of the tradesman. The National Socialists retained influence over some large unions, which stayed with the party at least through 1920. They also gained substantial votes with newly enfranchised women, as a result of being the one Czech party in the prewar period to demand female suffrage. The bureaucratic segment of the electorate was harder for them to crack. The Young Czech and Old Czech parties had controlled the lower levels of bureaucracy in Bohemia and Moravia and seem to have had a lock on that vote, at least in the early interwar period.

Another thing that helped the National Socialists after 1918 was their relationship with Masaryk. Before the war, they had feuded with him, considering him a stooge of the Social Democrats. After the war, they became his most loyal supporters because they wanted an independent Czech state and Masaryk was the one Czech leader who went abroad and worked for that, so their opinion of him changed. He really had no political constituency, just respect; he was a president who was above parties. Because the National Socialists supported Masaryk so strongly, Edvard Beneš chose to join them, giving them control of the foreign ministry and later the presidency. They never were successful in Slovakia, although they tried. In the interwar period, they tried to play themselves as Czechoslovaks in their rhetoric and mindset, but they didn't understand how the Slovaks felt about it. Except for a few thousand votes in Bratislava, they never managed to penetrate Slovak politics, where the Social Democrats and the Agrarians did quite well.

Klofáň, the party leader, lived until 1942. He was in failing health

when the Nazis took control of Bohemia and Moravia in 1939. Unlike many, he was not executed immediately after the takeover. I don't yet know why. During the postwar period, the communist explanation was that Klofáň collaborated with the Nazis, so they let him survive. But I haven't seen any evidence of that. Unfortunately for me, it seems he spent the last year or so of his life destroying most of his personal papers, because they would implicate others. Apparently either his son or his nephew destroyed the rest during the postwar Purge trials for the same reason. So there are no substantial Klofáň archives in the Czech Republic, which would have been a gold mine for me. I have to piece his career together from correspondence existing in other people's archives and from his public writings.

ASN: *I can see you like a challenge.*

MK: Perhaps, but I'm going to select my next project very carefully, because I have this jinx concerning original sources. My master's thesis was on a U.S. diplomat who attempted to go to Hungary in 1848-49. Later, he became a Confederate diplomat in Paris and wrote his memoirs there. His son, a judge from Chicago, helped him edit them. After the father's death, the son brought the memoirs back and was preparing them for publication when he had a stroke and died. I went to the Cook County courthouse to check probate records—because I thought someone must have these memoirs, which have never been published—and found that, two years before, the records I needed had been destroyed in a fire. So that was just gone. When I started this project, there was a possibility that I might subsequently write a biography of Klofáň. I can't imagine doing that now. It's hard enough to write a biography with someone's personal papers, but much harder when there is no such collection. The other thing that was frustrating about Klofáň is that he didn't date some of his correspondence, so I had to spend an inordinate amount of time piecing together exactly when specific letters had been written, because in a couple of cases it may have made a difference to the points I was arguing. My next project is certainly going to be during the age of the typewriter.

I could never have done the work without the archivists at the Archive of the National Museum in Prague. The archivists there and the librarians at the Klemintinum library in Prague really were extraordinarily helpful and forgiving about my language skills. I was commuting from Bratislava to Prague, because all my teaching was on Thursdays one semester. So I would leave Bratislava on Thursday night, spend Friday through Wednesday in Prague, then come back on Wednesday afternoon. The archive is normally closed on Friday, but when they found out about my commuting, the archivists arranged to let me in on Fridays. When they would leave for their lunch break, during which the archive is closed, they would just lock me in so I could stay and continue working. It was that kind of assistance that really made it possible for me to do so much research in a fairly short amount of time. ❖

FILM FESTIVAL *from page 5*

who sleeps with her in its stomach. The director, Robert Dornhelm, has had a variety of documentary and feature successes, including *The Children of Theater Street*, *Echo Park*, and *Requiem for Dominic*.

As usual, filmgoers get to rate the films they attend, and many favorites will receive encore showings during a "Best of the Fest" week.

Twin Cities residents will be able to get more information from the *StarTribune* and *City Pages*. The April 15 issue of *City Pages* will include a pullout schedule of the entire festival. Prices will remain close to last year (\$6 general admission, with discounts to UFS members, students, and seniors). Discount passes will also be on sale at Hungry Mind Bookstore; Borders Books, Lake Street; and the Bell Auditorium. There's no cheaper, easier way to celebrate spring and see the world! ❖

CNIT *from page 3*

sity of Minnesota and Polish faculty, and the students earn degrees from both CSOM and the Polish institute where they study (see related story, p. 1). The students must take courses in business, finance, economics, etc.—but also in public policy and environmental issues. It's knowledge that most students are eager to get—so eager that they, or the companies and nonprofit institutions they work for, are actually paying for their education, something unheard of (and previously forbidden by law) in Poland.

ETP has helped to establish a number of institutions in Central Europe, including the Center for Environmental Analyses (CEA) in the Czech Republic, the Center for Environmental Studies (CES) in Hungary, and Environmental Training Projects in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. Over 10,000 people have been trained by ETP.

ETP has also produced tangible benefits for the Central European environment. Among the highlights:

- a decrease in hazardous waste at six organizations and in the use of hazardous materials at seven organizations;
- a reduction in noise emission at four companies;
- a decrease in the use of industrial water at eight companies and in emission of waste water at five firms;
- a reduction in energy consumption at eleven firms;
- introduction of more efficient technology at six organizations;
- the abatement of dust emissions at seven companies;
- the reduction of sulphur dioxide and other gasses by seven companies; and
- new measures to protect the environment taken at three organizations.

Changes are, however, in store for the CNIT and its two flagship projects. USAID support is gradually coming to an end. Although the programs have been enormously successful (so successful that CNIT managed to secure an extra year of funding for a number of the countries), USAID has always seen itself as a provider of seed money to start a whole new generation of managers and environmentalists talking and working together.

In the case of the Management Training and Economics Education program in Poland, demand is strong; a new generation of managers is being trained in global methods of manufacture, trade, and finance. The gradual withdrawal of USAID support simply means that students in Poland, instead of paying artificially low rates, will have to pay the same amount for their MA and MBA classes that students in Vienna do. Laws have been amended to enable them to do this legally, the first classes have graduated, and the future looks bright.

All over Central Europe, newly established agencies and ETPs continue to work, and their graduates provide the environmental assessments and business plans necessary for existing businesses, large and small, to find cleaner, safer ways of producing goods. Forty percent of all Romanians who are qualified to assemble environmental impact statements were trained by ETP. Slovakia's ETP members have formed an alliance with politicians on the national and community level in order to implement projects designed to benefit the ecology. And all the while, their management background is allowing them to find ways for companies to take better care of the environment while increasing sales and decreasing losses (in some cases, showing profits for the first time in the history of postcommunist Central Europe).

And it all goes back to a clear vision—of environmentalists who want the economy to grow, business people who want the air, soil, and water to be cleaner; of people who can speak each other's "language"—the vision of a dedicated group of faculty who are giving the tools to eager Central European managers and ecologists. ❖

EXTENDED DEADLINE!

THE CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES
International and Interdisciplinary
Symposium and Workshop

**CREATING
THE
OTHER:** the causes and
dynamics of
nationalism,
ethnic enmity,
and racism
in central and
eastern europe

University of Minnesota, 6-8 May 1999

The Center's 1999 symposium will primarily examine Austria and the Habsburg monarchy, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Balkans. It will be part of an ongoing project concerning the sources and resolutions of these conflicts in the region. However, we welcome both specialists dealing with the region and people who offer a comparative perspective from their own disciplines and regions of interest. The major themes will be:

- The causes of national, ethnic, and racist enmity: theoretical and historical approaches;
- The functions of nationalism: psychological, cultural, political, and economic;
- The functions of the Other: psychological, cultural, political, and economic;
- Imagining the Other: the creation of images of the Other; literature and discourse;
- Defining the Self, creating the Other: the function of the Other in self-identity;
- The dynamics of viewing the Other: changes over time in the functions and images of the Other;
- Comparative aspects of the problem: transnational comparisons between Central and Eastern Europe and other world regions; counter-strategies—experiences and proposals.

A volume based on papers from the conference will be published. To participate, please send a brief curriculum vitae; if you are interested in presenting a paper, include a 200-word abstract. Submit by mail, fax, or e-mail to: Professor Richard L. Rudolph, Director, Center for Austrian Studies, 314 Social Sciences Bldg., 267 19th Avenue S., Minneapolis MN 55455. Tel.: (612) 624-9811; fax: (612) 626-9004; e-mail: casahy@tc.umn.edu

DEADLINE: 15 MAY 1998

1998-99 AUSTRIAN PROGRAM IN SALZBURG, Center for International Education, St. John's University/College of St. Benedict, 24 September 24 1998-17 January 1999. The program focuses on the acquisition of German language skills and the appreciation of Austrian culture. Cultural classes are taught in English, although advanced German students may take classes at the University of Salzburg. Participants may live in apartments, Austrian boarding homes, or dormitories. The program is open to undergraduates from any accredited college or university in America—in recent years, SJU/CSB students have come from the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin-Madison, and Oregon; College of William and Mary; Harvard University; and others. Applicants must be in good scholastic standing, with a minimum GPA of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale and must have completed one year of German. Program fee of \$10,223 covers tuition, food, housing, course-related excursions, bus fare from Munich airport to Salzburg, books, and instructional costs. Contact: Center for International Education, St. John's University/College of St. Benedict, Collegeville MN 56321. Tel: 320-363-2082; fax: 320-363-2013; e-mail: intleduc@csbsju.edu *Deadline to contact SJU/CSB: 1 May.*

The Center for Austrian Studies announces the publication of its latest monograph . . .



From World War to Waldheim: Culture and Politics in Austria and in the United States

Edited by
David F. Good and Ruth Wodak

Volume 2 of Berghahn Books' series "Studies in Austrian Society, History, and Culture" is based on the CAS Fall 1994 symposium, "A Small State in the Shadow of a Superpower: Austria and the United States since 1945." A select number of the participating scholars were invited to expand upon their presentations. The result is an insightful, tightly focused book that explores fifty years of political and cultural connections between Austria and the United States in fresh ways that make us aware of just how much the cultural is political and vice versa. The approximately 256 pp. volume will be available February 1999, for \$49.99 cloth. (No plans for a paper edition have been announced yet.)

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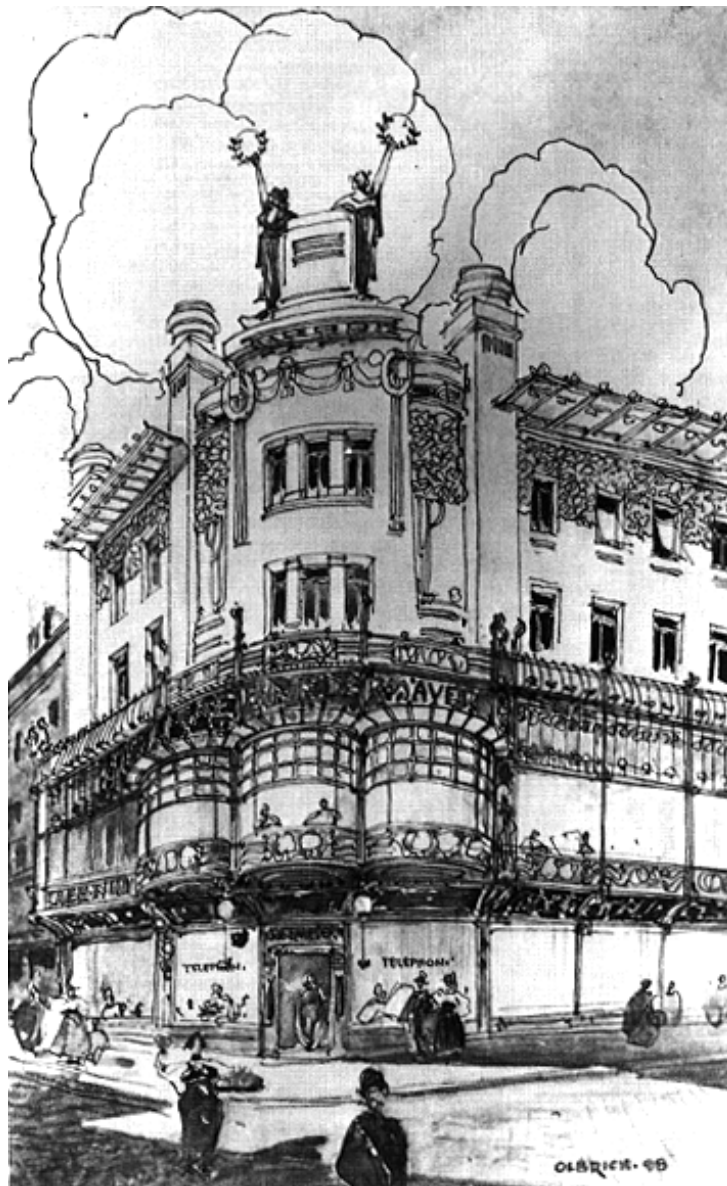
PUBLICATIONS: NEWS AND REVIEWS

COMPETING VISIONS

Aesthetic Invention and Social Imagination in Central European Architecture, 1867-1918

Ákos Moravánszky. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1998. 523 pp., 351 illus., 33 color. Cloth, \$50.

Ákos Moravánszky's timely and engaging examination of the architecture of the late Habsburg monarchy is the end product of a long personal and scholarly odyssey. Reared and educated in the socialist Hungary of the 1960s and 1970s, he was granted permission by the authorities in 1976—quite exceptional during that time—to spend a year of study in the West, in Vienna. The result was a dissertation comparing the architecture of Budapest and Vienna at the turn of the century that was eventually published as *Die Architektur der Jahrhundertwende in Ungarn und ihre Beziehungen zu der Wiener Architektur der Zeit* (Vienna: Verband der wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften Österreichs, 1983). Moravánszky has continued to explore this same terrain in his subsequent books, each time broadening and redefining the scope of his interests. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, when the Vienna 1900 “boom” was beginning, he began work on the first comprehensive study of the architecture of Austria-Hungary. As he writes in the preface of his current book, he was especially intrigued at the time by questions having to do with the larger cultural forces at work in the empire, trends and ideas that went beyond the regional or national dimension: “I tried to sort out the different aspects of the morphology, to establish a system that would allow me to order a wide range of artifacts—buildings, photographs, writings—in a way that, for the first time, was not based on the citizenship of architects” (x). What set Moravánszky's book (which appeared in Hungarian as *Építészet az Osztrák-Magyar Monarchiában* [Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1988]; German edition, *Die Architektur der Donaumonarchie*, trans. Marina Annus and Franz Gottschlig [Berlin: Ernst & Sohn, 1988]) apart from previous works was not only its willingness to cross national borders, but also its attempt to chart the significant trends and movements that shaped the distinctive character of the empire's building scene.



Moravánszky followed this pioneering effort with another book on a related theme, this time exploring the genesis and development of the particular Central European vision of modernism in the period from the fin de siècle to the eve of World War II. The work (*Die Erneuerung der Baukunst: Wege zur Moderne in Mitteleuropa 1900-1940* [Salzburg and Vienna: Residenz Verlag, 1988]) broke new ground in several ways, not only by surveying the buildings and ideas of a large number of figures who had been wholly neglected in previous histories of modern architecture, but also by challenging the standard narrow, determinist, Western-dominated view of the evolution of the modern movement that had been previously offered by Sigfried Giedion, Nikolaus Pevsner, and others.

Moravánszky's current work revisits many of these same themes and problems, but with an altered focus. Rather than attempting to systematize and reveal commonalities, he has sought instead to probe the divergent notions of modernism developed by architects throughout the empire. He is not, he tells us, interested in the “‘everyday architecture’ that makes a former *kaiserlich und königlich* garrison town in western Ukraine appear familiar to a visitor from Lower Austria,” but rather the *alternative visions* of architects “who refused to continue reproducing traditional forms” because they “knew that those forms had become meaningless, unable to express the essence of modern culture” (x-xi). The book is not organized chronologically, but consists instead of ten loosely linked essays exploring different topics or problems within the larger context of “competing visions.” Seven of the chapters (on historicism, art nouveau, the aesthetics of the Wagner circle, the quest for a national style, ornament, Czech cubism, and classicism) are focused on aesthetic issues and the search for an appropriate architectonic language; two of the chapters (“The City as Political Monument” and “The Architecture of Social Reform”) ex-

continued on page 21

WIEN ALS MAGNET?

Schriftsteller aus Ost-, Ostmittel- und Südosteuropa über die Stadt

Edited by Gertraud Marinelli-König and Nina Pavlova. Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences, 1996. 616 pp. öS 990, DM 136.

Wien ist eine angenehme Stadt. . . wer hier jedoch leben müßte, würde die Stadt auf einmal hassen. In Wien gibt es keine tiefen Gedanken. Es gibt keine Ideen. . . Man kann hier nicht arbeiten. Kann nicht denken und nicht leben.

Milena Jesenská, *Alles ist Leben*

Austrian artists and intellectuals from Franz Grillparzer to Thomas Bernhard have long outdone themselves in tirades against Vienna. Indeed, the genre of self-flagellation is as least as established as the effusive praise by foreigners, creating a distinct schizophrenia for all outsiders (non-Viennese Austrians included) who live in the city for a time. Less than a decade ago, I recall hearing a conductor shout, as we neared the city's main train station, "Wild Westbahnhof!" He may have meant to equate Vienna with Dodge City, yet the same individual had previously told an inquisitive passenger that, yes, Vienna did have a subway system, which enabled the locals to travel underground, "wie die Ratten." Mixed metaphors?

Times have changed, Austria has joined the EU, and yet a fascinating aspect of *Wien als Magnet?* is precisely the fact that this collection of 20 articles presents a Vienna seen through the eyes of non-Viennese and non-Austrians, more specifically by writers from countries once part of the Habsburg Empire, Russia, and the Balkans.

Wien als Magnet? is the fruit of an East-West effort at rewriting cross-cultural history by a team of Austrian and Russian literary scholars under the auspices of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, headed by Gertraud Marinelli-König and Nina Pavlova. The editors divide the book into three sections, corresponding to the proximity of national groups to the imperial capital: Russia, East-Central Europe (Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Jews [writing in Yiddish]), and South-eastern Europe (Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Romanians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks). The approaches of the individual scholars reflect the frequency and intensity of Vienna as a setting in their literatures. Not surprisingly, the closer to Vienna, the more critical the tone (with the notable exception of the Slovaks), so that the most enthusiastic pro-Viennese writers are the Russian, Bulgarian, Albanian, and Greek.

Vienna is seen at a literary remove, though often at anything but a distance, from the sugary-idealized (for example, Gyula Krúdy's novels propagating the Habsburg myth in Hungarian) to the mainly polemical and acrimonious (Czech writers from the late 19th to the mid-20th century). Essentially, the essays cover the 18th century to the present. Interestingly enough, with one exception, the pieces devoted to a single writer (Franko, Krúdy, Cankar, Eminescu) deal with the fin de siècle, revealing experiences of Vienna very different from the accustomed glories of Freud, Schnitzler, Mahler, Klimt, Schiele, and Loos. The two Slavs particularly belie the stereotype.

Ivan Franko (1856-1916), the major Ukrainian writer of his generation, had a penchant for offending the authorities. He came to Vienna for a purely practical reason: to finish the degree he was barred from taking in Galicia. Both before and after his extended visits—beginning in 1892—to the Haupt- und Residenzstadt, Vienna was a distant, unreal place in which one pursued a career.

Like Franko, Ivan Cankar (1876-1918), the most prominent late 19th century Slovene writer, was a committed socialist, yet his intimate know-

ledge of the Austrian capital, especially the working class districts, was also reflected in his fiction. He came to Vienna to study at the Technische Hochschule in 1896, where he stayed almost without interruption until 1909. He confessed to a friend in 1900, "Most importantly, I remain in Vienna, in solitude. . . otherwise [in Slovenia], I would become lazy and petty, with all the petty squabbles and small problems." Destitute, Cankar found refuge and seclusion in Ottakring, not oblivious of the brilliant official culture around him, but single-mindedly focused on his mission of creating a new literature in Slovene.

Perhaps the most interesting story of a foreign Viennophile is that of Teodor Trajanov (1882-1945). The aspiring Bulgarian writer fell in love with the city as an 18-year-old. The quarter century he spent there reads like a fairy tale: a fully assimilated Viennese and established café figure, he was appointed press attaché of the Bulgarian embassy, established professionally and financially—until political upheaval forced him to return to Sofia in 1923, where he remained for the rest of his life, returning only once to visit his son a few years before his death. For Trajanov, Vienna was truly paradise lost, which make his futile efforts at introducing Viennese café culture to Sofia in the '20s all the more poignant.

The attraction/repulsion many foreign writers felt toward Vienna assumed many forms. One of the most productive is the clash between the Vienna cliché—Habsburgs, music, sachertorte, and Lipizzaner—and everyday life. Methodologically, the pieces by Rosemarie Ziegler and Alois Woldan are most consistent in breaking down conventions into their component parts. Ziegler identifies cultural codes (Vienna, city of art and music) used by "third wave" (post-1966) Russian emigres, which she contrasts with the average Russian's historical image of Vienna. In his article on contemporary Polish literature, Woldan goes one step further in cataloguing Viennese names, themes, and composition into an itinerary of disillusionment. Polish writers added the imperial and monarchistic principle and the "golden West" to the pool of cultural clichés to produce unreal expectations of the Austrian capital. Their initial bedazzlement at material abundance was quickly spoiled by Viennese hostility and the realization that money wasn't falling from the sky, that they would remain outside what they saw. Oddly, for Polish writers who came to Austria during the Jaruzelski years, rather than destroying the myth, this feeling of otherness reinforced it.

Stylistically, *Wien als Magnet?* closely follows these real and associative harmonies and dissonances. It is hard to assess the overall stylistic qualities of the book as almost half of the essays are in translation (9 out of 20) by 6 translators. Whatever loss there is in stylistic subtlety—and it is probably negligible—is more than offset by the ample body of quotes in the original Russian, Polish, etc., plus German translation.

Reinforcing some Viennese stereotypes while confounding many others through a refreshingly skewed point of view on a familiar subject, *Wien als Magnet?* is an edifying and enjoyable reappraisal of the Austrian capital's attraction for literati from countries now finding their way back to Europe.

David Marinelli

David Marinelli holds a B.A. in history, two M.A.s (German and Italian), and a Ph.D. in Italian. After working for thirteen years in Vienna, he returned to live in the United States, where he is working as a commercial translator. His most recent translation is Antonio Vivaldi by Karl Heller (1997). ♦

Lernet-Holenia: Last Voice of the Empire

By Dr. Gertraud Steiner

With a body of work encompassing novels, plays, collections of poems, and film scripts, Alexander Lernet-Holenia was one of the most productive and successful Austrian writers of the 20th century. In the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation's literary program "Welt des Buches" (January 21, 1976), writer Janko Musulin remembers Lernet-Holenia and his time: He "is part of Vienna, part of Austria. . . [with his] loving scorn for the past and scornful love of the present." Through the decades, he remained faithful to himself and to the idea of the "Emperor's Austria," embodying the old traditions—so much so that he became the model for snobbish nobleman Baron Holenia in Billy Wilder's *The Emperor Waltz* (1948).

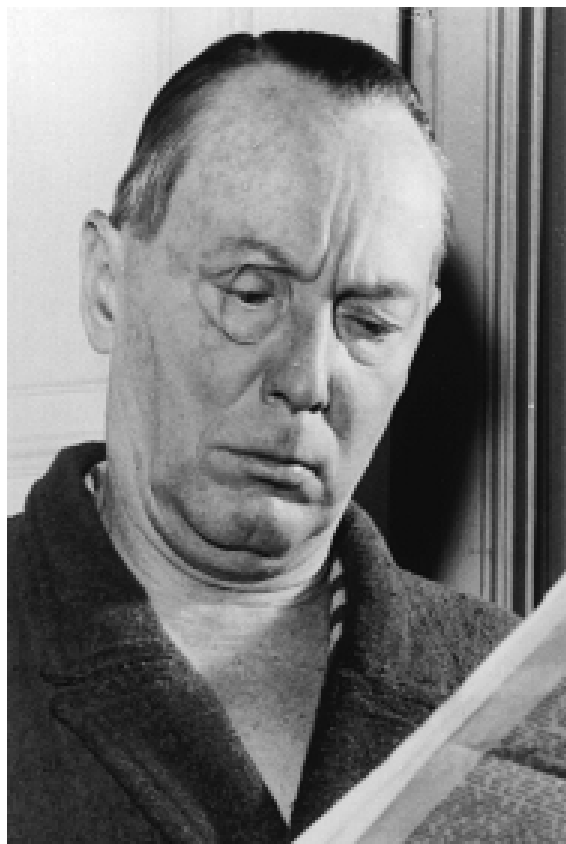
At the high point of Lernet-Holenia's career, critic Hans Weigel wrote that Austrian literature's two main figures were Lernet and Holenia. In his later years, he became regarded as "difficult." The man with the monocle, the gentleman and sportsman, didn't seem part of the First Republic and even less of the Second Republic, so his body of work remained prominent internationally rather than in Austria. Only now is Austria reexamining his work as its deeper dimensions, dealing with Austrian history and traditions, spark literary and sociocultural analysis.

Alexander Lernet was born in Vienna on October 21, 1897. His mother, Baroness Sidonie Boyneburgk-Stettfeld, née Holenia, was married for only a short time to Alexander Lernet, lieutenant on a regular service ship. Rumors spread that he was the illegitimate son of a Habsburg archduke, rumors he neither denied nor proved but almost encouraged in his novel *Die Inseln unter dem Winde*.

In 1916, Lernet joined the cavalry as a one-year volunteer, serving in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine, and Russia. He frequently returned to these landscapes and to his wartime experiences in his books. After the war, the young officer was adopted by his mother's affluent Carinthian family, at which time he took the name Lernet-Holenia. He soon became a freelance writer and in 1926 had his first successes with the ironic plays *Ollapotrida* and *Österreichische Komödie*, which were strongly influenced by Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

From 1926 on he lived in his mother's mansion in the Salzkammergut, where he counted among his friends important literary figures like Carl Zuckmayer (*Der Hauptmann von Köpenick*) and dramatist Ödon von Horvath. In *Welt im Widerschein*, Hilde Spiel writes that his world was one of "silent, spacious rooms in noble country mansions." It was "a world of green and golden drawing rooms and bloody battlefields."

Lernet-Holenia's successful writing gave him the means to live according to his station. Among his most renowned novels are *Die Abenteuer eines jungen Herren in Polen* (1931), *Ich war Jack Mortimer* (1933), and *Die Standarte* (1934). The last, set in World War I, describes its



Alexander Lernet-Holenia in 1956. (Photo courtesy Republik Österreich Bundeskanzleramt Bundespressediensst.)

military rituals as a detailed nostalgic reflection of the Emperor's Austria. Never evoking one-dimensional military camaraderie, his heroes always have a spiritual mission to fulfill. He wrote for posterity but also engaged in light entertainment; elegant style and understanding of his time mark his work. *Beide Sizilien*, *Baron Bagge*, and many of his other books are inspired by and reshaped the myth of the monarchy.

When World War II broke out, he was drafted again but quickly wounded. Soon after, he was made chief scenario editor of the *Heeresfilmstelle* in Berlin. The Nazis used his tendency to romanticize the military even though they banned the film version of *Die Standarte* (*Mein Leben für Maria Isabell*, 1935).

Lernet-Holenia never became a party member even though he worked at the heart of the Nazi establishment. He even wrote the only Austrian resistance novel, *Mars im Widder* (1941), hinting at the impending downfall of the Third Reich and describing the attack on Poland in all its cruelty and pointlessness. He managed to publish the novel in serial form in the magazine *Die Dame*, but the first edition of the book was destroyed (it was republished in 1947).

The booming postwar Austrian film industry showed great interest in his works.

Film versions of three of his books appeared in 1948 alone: *Maresi* (in Germany *Der Angeklagte hat das Wort*), directed by Hans Thimig; *Der 20. Juli* (*Das andere Leben*), directed by Rudolf Steinböck; and *An klingenden Ufern*, directed by Hans Unterkircher.

After the war he received many honors and was given an apartment in the Reichskanzleitrakt of the Vienna Hofburg, where he spent the winter months. Between 1954 and 1967 he and Friedrich Torberg published the renowned intellectual magazine *Forum*. In 1969, he followed Franz Theodor Csokor as president of PEN Club of Austria but resigned in 1972 to protest Heinrich Böll. Lernet-Holenia died in Vienna on July 3, 1976.

The first extensive analysis of the cultural and political aspects of Lernet-Holenia's works was Robert von Dassanowsky's *Phantom Empires: The Novels of Alexander Lernet-Holenia and the Question of Post-imperial Austrian Identity* (Riverside, Calif.: Ariadne Press, 1996). Dassanowsky emphasizes Lernet-Holenia's important contributions to present Austrian identity and to Austria's future in a European context.

As the questions of Austrian identity and the country's position in Central Europe become more important than ever, Lernet-Holenia's body of work is gaining in significance. His writings have become an integral part of interpreting Austrian history from a conservative point of view.

Dr. Gertraud Steiner is a lecturer, film scholar, and editor with the Republik Österreich Bundeskanzleramt Bundespressediensst. She is the author of *Die Heimat-Macher* (1987), *Filmbook Austria* (1995), and *Traumfabrik Rosenhügel* (1997). ♦

HOT OFF THE PRESSES

Péter Hanák. *The Garden and the Workshop: Essays on the Cultural History of Vienna and Budapest*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1998. 250 pp., halftones. Cloth, \$29.95.

Peter Weibel, ed. *The Wiener Gruppe—The Vienna Group. Ein Moment der Moderne 1954-1960/die visuellen Arbeiten und die Aktionen—A Moment of Modernity 1954-1960/the Visual Works and the Actions*. Text in German and English. Vienna: Springer, 1997. 700 pp., illus., CD-ROM. Cloth, öS 896, DM 128; paper, öS 686, DM 98.

Richard Teleky. *Hungarian Rhapsodies: Essays on Ethnicity, Identity, and Culture*. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press, 1997. 256 pp., photos. Cloth, \$35; paper, \$18.95.

Klaus Koch, Walter Rauscher, and Arnold Suppan, eds. *Österreich zwischen Staatsbankrott und Genfer Sanierung*. Vol. 4, Außenpolitische Dokumente der Republik Österreich 1918-1938 (ADÖ). Vienna: Verlag für Geschichte und Politik, 1998. 496 pp. Cloth, öS 720, DM 99.

Carl E. Schorske. *Thinking with History: Explorations in the Passage to Modernism*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1998. 256 pp., halftones. Cloth, \$24.95.

Eva Badura-Skoda, Gerold Gruber, Walburga Litschauer, and Carmen Otter, eds. *Schubert und seine Freunde*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1998. 448 pp., illus., musical examples. Cloth, öS 686, DM 98.

Gunnar K. Eliasson and Christopher Green, eds., Charles R. McCann, Jr., asoc. ed. *Microfoundations of Economic Growth: A Schumpeterian Perspective*. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan, 1998. 400 pp. Cloth, \$75.

Derek Sayer. *The Coasts of Bohemia: A Czech History*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1998. 408 pp., halftones, maps. Cloth, \$29.95.

Dirk Hänisch. *Die österreichischen NSDP-Wähler. Ihre politische Herkunft und ihr soziales Profil*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1997. 540 pp., halftones. Paper, öS 686, DM 98.

Rumpler, Helmut. *Eine Chance fuer Mitteleuropa: Bürgerliche Emanzipation und Staatsverfall in der Habsburgermonarchie; 1804-1914*. Wien: Überreuter, 1997. 672 pp., illustrations, maps, musical examples. Cloth, öS 740.-

Oliver Rathkolb. *Washington ruft Wien. US-Grossmachtpolitik und Österreich 1953-1963*. Wien, Böhlau, 1997. 320 pp., tables, map. Paper, öS. 498.

Réka A. Szemerényi. *Central European Civil-Military Reforms at Risk*. Adelphi Papers 306. New York: Oxford, 1997. 96 pp. Paper, \$26.

Esther Benbassa and Aron Rodrigue, eds. *A Sephardi Life in South-eastern Europe: The Autobiography and Journal of Gabriel Arié, 1863-1939*. Seattle: Univ. of Washington, 1998. 333 pp., illus. Paper, \$25.

Robert Hoffman, ed. *Bürger zwischen Tradition und Modernität. Bürgertum in der Habsburgermonarchie, Band 6*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1997. 356 pp. Cloth, öS 476, DM 68.

Andreas Hutter and Klaus Kamolz. *Billie Wilder. Eine europäische Karriere*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1998. 250 pp., photos. Paper, öS 398.

Anthony Popl, ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Berg*. New York: Cambridge, 1997. 250 pp., halftones, musical examples. Cloth, \$64.95; paper, \$19.95.

Stadtplanung Wien and Architektur Zentrum Wien, eds. *Architektur Wien. 500 Bauten*. Vienna: Springer, 1997. 320 pp., photos, illus. paper, öS 380, DM 52.

Vladimir Brych et al. *A Thousand Years of Czech Culture: Riches from the National Museum in Prague*. Seattle: Univ. of Washington, 1997. 180 pp., 242 illus., map. Paper, \$40.

Peter Franklin. *The Life of Mahler*. New York: Cambridge, 1997. 232 pp., halftones. Cloth, \$39.95; paper, \$14.95.

Richard Butterwick. *Poland's Last King and English Culture: Stanisław August Poniatowski, 1732-1798*. New York: Oxford, 1998. 350 pp., halftones, map, table. Cloth, \$85.

Arnold Greissle-Schönberg. *Arnold Schönberg und sein Wiener Kreis. Erinnerung seines Enkels*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1998. 240 pp., photos. Cloth, öS 398, DM 58.

Brigitte Hamann, ed. *Kaiserin Elisabeth. Das Poetische Tagebuch*. Vienna: Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1997. 396 pp. Paper, öS 218, DM 29,80.

Gerhard Ammerer and Hans Haas, eds. *Ambivalenzen der Aufklärung. Festschrift für Ernst Wangermann*. Vienna: Verlag für Geschichte und Politik, 1997. 280 pp., illus. Paper, öS 396, DM 54.

Rita Steblin. *Die Unsinnsgesellschaft. Franz Schubert, Leopold Kupelwieser und ihr Freundkreis*. Vienna: Böhlau, 1998. 432 pp., illus., musical examples. Paper, öS 498, DM 69,80.

Karen Dawisha and Bruce Parrott, eds. *The Consolidation of Democracy in East-Central Europe. Democratization and Authoritarianism in Postcommunist Societies, v. 1*. New York: Cambridge, 1997. 420 pp. Cloth, \$64.95; paper, \$19.95.

Kurt R. Leube, ed. *Fritz Machlup. Führer durch die Krisenpolitik*. Vienna: Manz, 1998. 350 pp. Paper, öS 340, DM 46,60.

Sigurd Scheichl and Wolfgang Duchkowitsch, eds. *Zeitungen im Wiener Fin de siècle*. Vienna: Verlag für Geschichte und Politik, 1997. 285 pp., illus. Paper, öS 348.

Randolph L. Braham. *The Destruction of Romanian and Ukrainian Jews during the Antonescu Era*. Boulder: East European Monographs (dist. Columbia Univ. Press). 424 pp. Cloth, \$60.

Hermann J.W. Kuprian, ed. *Ostarrichi—Österreich. 1000 Jahre—1000 Welten*. Innsbrucker Historikergespräche 1996. Innsbruck, Vienna: StudienVerlag, 1997. 296 pp. Paper, öS 298.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Austrian Fulbright Commission: new partnerships, new programs

by Lonnie Johnson

In September 1945, J. William Fulbright, a junior senator from Arkansas, introduced a bill in Congress to authorize the proceeds from the sales of surplus war property for "the promotion of good will through the exchange of students in the fields of education, culture, and science." Having been a Rhodes scholar who studied and travelled in Europe in the 1930s, Senator Fulbright was fully aware of the personal benefits and cognitive merits of firsthand experience abroad, and, immediately after World War II, he became one of the United States' most prominent advocates for the promotion of international understanding and educational exchange.

One of Fulbright's main concerns was the negative potential of isolationism—not only in the U.S. but elsewhere—because it manifested itself in parochialism, chauvinism, xenophobia, and, ultimately, conflict. President Harry S Truman signed the Fulbright Act into law on 1 August 1946, thus establishing a program that bears the name of its political and intellectual mentor. Looking back on the program over 40 years later, Senator Fulbright observed that fostering "leadership, learning, and empathy between cultures" was and remains the purpose of the program, which he described as "a modest program with an immodest aim—the

achievement in international affairs of a regime more civilized, rational, and humane."

Today, grants awarded under the auspices of the Fulbright Program allow American students, teachers, and scholars to study, teach, lecture, and conduct research in more than 140 countries around the world, and provide their peers from abroad with opportunities to engage in similar activities in the United States. The Fulbright Program in Austria dates back to a bilateral agreement that was concluded in 1950, and the first exchanges under its auspices were during the 1951/52 academic year. In 1963, a new agreement established the Austrian-American Educational Commission, a binational organization with a binational board, to oversee the program, which is funded by government contributions from the United States and Austria. Since its inception in 1950, some 1,600 Americans and over 3,000 Austrians have participated in the Fulbright Program.

Fulbright Student Grants are available to American and Austrian college and university graduates and graduate students, and the Austrian Fulbright Commission offers some twenty grants for U.S. and Austrian students each academic year. Under the auspices of the American Scholars Program, American faculty and professionals have an opportunity to teach and do research in Austria. Lecturing, research, and combined lecturing/
continued on page 17

Canada, Austria launch new scholarly center

by Franz A. J. Szabo

A joint initiative launched in November 1996 by the Austrian Canadian Council and the Austrian Embassy in Ottawa has led to an agreement that will see the establishment of a Center for Austrian and Central European Studies at a Canadian university this fall.

A memorandum of understanding between the University of Alberta and the government of Austria was signed in Edmonton on 2 March, by His Excellency, Ambassador Walther G. Lichem for Austria and Dr. Patricia Clements, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, for the university. The new Canadian Center for Austrian and Central European Studies (CCAUCES) will be formally launched on 8 September 1998.

The Austrian Federal Ministries of Science and Transportation, Foreign Affairs, and Education and the Conference of Austrian University Presidents collaborated to develop a package of incentive programs and donations that would permit the growth of an interdisciplinary program of Austrian studies in Canada. The Austrian Embassy in conjunction with the Austrian Canadian Council developed a short list of Canadian institutions where an Austrian studies program could be most effectively implemented. After nine months of negotiations with these institutions, an interministerial conference held in Vienna last November selected the University of Alberta in Edmonton. This selection received ministerial approval shortly thereafter.

The University of Alberta, which was recently ranked by a prominent national survey among the top five universities in Canada, is already home to the world-renowned Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and has long had a reputation as one of the most important centers of

Central and Eastern European studies in Canada. Its library of some 10 million volumes includes the most outstanding collection of Austrian and Habsburg materials in Canada and is among the five leading libraries in the field in North America. Its collection includes the famous "Priesterseminar" library of the Archbishop of Salzburg, purchased in 1965, and the libraries of the Viennese Juridisch-Politischer Leseverein, purchased in 1969.

By virtue of this agreement, the University of Alberta will establish, maintain and finance the new Center and will appoint of a senior Canadian scholar as Director. It will offer undergraduate courses in Austrian history and culture and expand its already broad capacity for Austrian and Habsburg studies at the graduate level.

The Austrian government will be donating books and periodicals to the University of Alberta over the next five years. It will also subsidize an ongoing "Institutslektorat" and a series of visiting professorships. Through the Austrian Conference of University Presidents, the agreement provides for a partnership between the University of Alberta and all post-secondary institutions in Austria. Both parties have agreed to cosponsor diverse scholarly activities, including symposia, conferences, cultural events, and publications.

The new Canadian Center will be working in close cooperation with the Center for Austrian Studies in Minnesota, and the two will be undertaking a number of joint activities. At its recent annual meeting in Seattle, the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History agreed to make the Director of the new Canadian Center an ex officio member of its executive committee.

Franz A. J. Szabo is Professor of History at Carleton University.

SAHH NEWS

As the new executive secretary of the SAHH, I would like to introduce myself and to report on the business meeting of the SAHH that took place on 9 January 1998 at the AHA in Seattle. One of the chief items of business was the nomination of a new member of the executive committee and a new executive secretary to replace Lawrence Sondhaus, whose term expired in 1997. On the executive committee, Larry was replaced by Gary Cohen of the University of Oklahoma; as executive secretary, by Mary Gluck of Brown University. The ongoing members of the executive committee are: James Van Horn Melton of Emory University, Mary Gluck of Brown University, Mária Kovács of the University of Wisconsin, and Franz Szabo of Carleton University. Ex-Officio members are: Richard Rudolph of the University of Minnesota, Charles Ingrao of Purdue University, and Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden of the Universität Salzburg.

My first task is to thank Larry Sondhaus for the outstanding job he has done as executive secretary over the past two years. It is under his tenure that the SAHH became an affiliated society of the AHA and it is due to his meticulous organization that SAHH business ran as smoothly as it did during this period. I have inherited a position with more possibilities and more responsibilities as a result of his leadership. Unfortunately, during part of my tenure, I will be in Budapest (Sept. 1998-Aug. 1999) and will have to rely on my colleagues on the executive committee to pick up some of my duties. In exchange, I will try to establish closer contacts with Hungarian academics who might contribute in a number of ways to the SAHH.

Possibly the most important development of the past year was the SAHH becoming an affiliated society of the AHA as of June 1997. This new status will not only increase the visibility of the SAHH, but it will also provide increased opportunities and flexibility in organizing sessions at the AHA. In particular, the SAHH will now have the right to submit two kinds of sessions for the AHA: those that have been

screened and accepted by the planning committee of the AHA (deadline for submission of proposal is February); and those that have been approved by the Executive Committee of the SAHH (deadline for submission of proposal is June). Since we could have any number of "unscreened" sessions at the AHA, the organizing of a "mini-conference" somewhat on the model of Latin American historians becomes a real possibility.

Another interesting occurrence was brought to the attention of the SAHH by Franz Szabo, who announced that the governments of Austria and Canada have reached an agreement to create a Center for Austrian and Central European Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton [see story, p. 16]. Franz Szabo promised to stay in close contact concerning the establishment and operation of the new center.

Finally, a word about past and future sessions. At the February 1998 meeting of the AHA, the SAHH had two sessions. The first, held on the morning of 10 January 1998, was entitled "The Habsburg Legacy and Contemporary East-Central Europe," and the second, held that same afternoon, was about "Commemorations and National Identity in East-Central Europe." Both sessions were extremely well attended and provoked lively and far-ranging discussions. Looking ahead, the SAHH will have a session at the September 1998 meeting of the AAASS at Boca Raton, "Austria and the South Slav Lands, 1848-Present."

We still have time to submit proposals for panels at the AHA in January 1999. If you have any ideas, please contact me or any member of the executive committee of the SAHH by 15 May 1998.

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Austrian Fulbright Commission *from page 16*

research grants are open to all fields and disciplines, and the recruitment of Fulbright scholars is a two-way street. U.S. scholars interested in teaching and research in Austria are asked to arrange an invitation or institutional affiliation as part of the application process, just as faculty at Austrian institutions of higher education are encouraged to solicit U.S. scholars for guest professorships or collaborative research. Finally, the Visiting Scholars Program provides midcareer Austrian academics with opportunities to pursue research in the United States.

The Austrian Commission also is actively seeking the support of other institutions as well as the private sector to augment its program, and it is particularly pleased that joint grant agreements recently have been concluded with the Sigmund Freud Society and the Internationales Forschungszentrum Kulturwissenschaften (IFK, a center for advanced cultural studies) in Vienna. Starting with the academic year 1999/2000 (application deadline: 1 August 1998), a one-semester lecturing/research award, the Fulbright/Sigmund Freud Society Visiting Scholar of Psychoanalysis, will be offered annually. Open to specialists with a documented interest in the history, theory, application, or practice of psychoanalysis, this grant has been conceived to facilitate research at the Sigmund Freud Museum (located in his former residence on Berggasse 19) as well as lecturing at a Viennese university.

Fulbright-IFK collaboration will operate on two levels. An annual one-

semester Fulbright/IFK Visiting Scholar in Cultural Studies grant will provide U.S. scholars with an opportunity to conduct research at IFK, which is particularly interested in interdisciplinary and comparative research in topics that are relevant to Viennese, Austrian, and Central European traditions. Two Fulbright/IFK Junior Visiting Fellows in Cultural Studies, designed for U.S. graduate and Ph.D. students with similar fields of interest, will receive grants for the full academic year and also have an opportunity to participate in IFK seminars, workshops, and symposia. For more information on IFK and its program, consult <http://www.ifk.or.at/ifk>.

Fulbright Commissions all over the world work together closely with the United States Information Agency (USIA) in Washington D.C. and with USIA officials posted at embassies abroad; the national ministries of higher education in respective partner states; the Institute of International Education (IIE) in New York, which is responsible for managing the Fulbright Student Program; the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars in Washington D.C. (CIES), which handles the respective scholars' programs.

For further information on the Austrian Fulbright Program and relevant links, please consult the website of the Austrian Academic Exchange Service: <http://www.oead.ac.at/Fulbright/>

Dr. Lonnie Johnson is the Acting Executive Secretary of the Austrian Fulbright Commission and the author of Central Europe: Enemies, Neighbors, Friends (Oxford, 1996). ❖

HABSBURG happenings

Primary sources on the HABSBURG Homepage

One of many challenges of teaching the history of East Central Europe is locating primary sources in English that can be shared with students. Many more are published for American history because of greater market demand. Generous funding and superior internet connections have also facilitated the creation of exciting online collections for American history such as "American Memory" by the Library of Congress [<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/>] and "The Valley of the Shadow" at the University of Virginia [<http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/vshadow2/>]. After an initial discussion on HABSBURG in 1995, I scanned a first batch of texts and coeditor Charlie Ingrao raised grants to support the scanning of other texts by his students at Purdue. Later we recruited Nick Miller to supervise the project and, at the beginning of this year, added Mills Kelly as Teaching Editor. Miller and Kelly report in this column on the current status of our collection and how it can be used in the classroom.

James P. Niessen

The Text Archive

The HABSBURG text archive now includes a small but growing number of primary source materials for use in the classroom. As it stands, the collection is imbalanced, reflecting the interests of its compilers but also the ready availability of much of the included material. Nonetheless, I think the collection represents a good start. Today there are several categories of primary source material: official state documents, such as the Austrian Fundamental Law of 1867 and the Hungarian-Croatian Nagodba of 1868; materials relating to political movements, including the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-49, the Yugoslav movement of the early twentieth century, and a memorandum on the creation of a Bohemian state by Tomáš Masaryk from 1915; memoirs and correspondence, including Metternich's memoirs and letters from Archbishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer and William E. Gladstone during the Eastern Crisis of 1877-78; and literary works, including "Stirring Times in Austria" by Mark Twain, an evocative and often hilarious account written during the author's visit to Austria in 1898, and *Four Weeks in the Trenches*, a memoir of World War I by Fritz Kreisler. In all cases, complete bibliographic information accompanies the document, it is reproduced exactly from the original publication (odd grammar, spelling, and punctuation included), and original page breaks are marked. The documents thus mirror the original publications and can be cited by page number.

These texts share certain important characteristics. First, they are (almost) all short, a few pages at most, which increases their usability for students. Those that are longer (Kreisler, Twain, the Nagodba, the Austrian Fundamental Law) have been excerpted from the rule either because of their literary quality or for the sake of completeness; they can still be excerpted for use in class. Second, none of the documents required translation by HABSBURG. Of course, I would be thrilled to put translations into the archive, but that requires a commitment of time and expertise that is hard to come by. Third, the documents are free of copyright restrictions. Finally, I have interpreted the HABSBURG mission rather broadly: we will include materials concerning the lands of the Habsburgs to the present (explaining the presence of the Dayton Accords).

Over time, I hope to improve the balance of the collection in various ways. The geographic and thematic coverage can and will be improved.

A more ambitious goal is to include translations from the many languages represented in the former Habsburg lands. This would require time and effort on an individual basis, but if any HABSBURG member has translations they made for use in their own classes or wishes to take on the task of translating short documents from their field of expertise, I would be pleased to include them in the archive. Translators possess copyright for their own translations of public domain texts, and thus would be free to make them available to us.

Nicholas Miller

Teaching with Web Sources

The availability of these source texts confronts us with the question of how the World Wide Web will be used by historians in their teaching. In the past year, this question has made its way into mainstream discussions among scholars. For example, the most recent issue of the AHA's newsletter, *Perspectives*, is devoted to new information technologies and their impact on the historical profession. Similarly, a recent essay by Michael O'Malley and Roy Rosenzweig of the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University in the *Journal of American History* (June 1997) titled "Brave New World or Blind Alley? American History on the World Wide Web" [<http://chnm.gmu.edu/chnm/jah.html>] considers the pros and cons of the Web for historians.

At present, most historians who use the Web in their courses still rely on it as a management tool, either to make their syllabi available online or to provide students with hypertext links to source documents such as those on the HABSBURG page in lieu of assigning a document reader. A smaller fraction of those using the Web in their teaching are beginning to explore how the Web can be used to change the ways students learn. The multimedia capabilities of the Web raise the possibility that in something close to real time students can be provided with a true multimedia experience that conventional teaching cannot readily offer—visual images, music, and even text more or less simultaneously. As a result, it is possible that the Web may genuinely revolutionize classroom teaching, especially if students pursue many different lines of inquiry simultaneously and interactively.

Most of us are still a long way away from realizing the potential of the Web, but already a number of exciting sites exist for those interested in the history of the Habsburg monarchy and its successor states. Among the sites with the most multimedia content are the Mozart Project [<http://www.frontiernet.net/~sboerner/mozart/index.html>] and a site devoted to the works of Gustav Klimt [<http://sunsite.mff.cuni.cz/wm/paint/auth/klimt/>]. Even Tito has his own home page these days [<http://www.titoville.com>], complete with photos of, speeches by, and songs dedicated to the former Yugoslav leader.

In the coming year the editors of HABSBURG hope to expand the way we and our members use the World Wide Web and test the limits of this resource in hopes of answering some of the many questions it presents to us.

T. Mills Kelly

T. Mills Kelly teaches at Grinnell College, Nicholas Miller teaches at Boise State University, and James P. Niessen is a librarian at Texas Tech University. The URL for the HABSBURG Text Archive is <http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~habsweb/sourcetexts/index.html> ♦

Salzburg Festival 1998: a banner year

by Daniel Pinkerton

In recent years, Artistic Director Gerard Mortier has managed to keep the Salzburg Festival on the cutting edge. Performances of established warhorses have been mounted by leading avant-garde lights, and new productions have ranged from the refreshing to the shocking. And of course, all the while, big voices and important orchestras have continued to perform. This year's festival, which runs from 24 July to 30 August 1998, is no exception. It promises to be one of the most adventurous in recent years.

A rich variety of drama is scheduled for this summer, due in part to collaborative projects with leading German-language theatres. The Berliner Ensemble will coproduce a new staging of *Danton's Death* at the Landestheater. It will be directed by American minimalist Robert Wilson, whose staging of *Pelleas et Melisande* was so successful at 1997's festival. The Berliner Ensemble will also present *Die Reise nach Jerusalem*, an evening of material by Else Lasker-Schüler, starring Angela Winkler, at the Landestheater. Theater Basel will coproduce a new German-language staging of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* at the Lehrbauhof. Frank Lloyd Wright and his times will be brought to life in a new theatre piece written and directed by Robert LePage, *Geometry of Miracles*. It's a coproduction of Ex Machina and EXPO 1998 Lissabon, and the festival will be giving it its Austrian premiere at Perner Insel. Of course, *Jedermann* will be staged again at the Domplatz.

The 1998 festival will present two world premieres: *er nicht als er (zu, mit Robert Walser)* by guest poet Elfriede Jelinek, a coproduction with Deutschen Schauspielhaus Hamburg. (There will also be two evenings devoted to Jelinek and her writings, *Homage to Elfriede Jelinek* and *A Trip through Jelinek's Head*, as well as a series of readings—by Bruno Ganz, Angela Winkler, and others—of material chosen by Jelinek.) Writer/composer/director Hal Hartley's eagerly anticipated musical about millennialist cults, *Soon*, will also have its world premiere at Salzburg 1998. Hartley himself will direct the Salzburg/deSingel coproduction, which will be staged at Perner Insel.

Kurt Weill will also be a focus of the 1998 festival, since this is the centenary of his birth. A concert series will focus on his instrumental works and songs. Tickets are bound to be in short supply for the 18 August concert, conducted by Dennis Russell Davies, featuring Weill's Symphony No. 2 and *The Seven Deadly Sins*, the latter featuring the whiskey-throated Marianne Faithfull as vocalist. The festival is also staging its first production of the Brecht/Weill opera *The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahogany*. The cast will feature acclaimed American tenor Jerry Hadley, soprano Catherine Malfitano, and Dame Gwyneth Jones; Dennis Russell Davies will conduct the Vienna Radio Symphony Orchestra and the Vienna State Opera Choir in what will almost certainly be an audience favorite.



Other operas will include the first production of Janáček's *Katja Kabanova*, featuring Angela Denoke in the title role. Sylvain Cambreling will lead the Czech Philharmonic in a coproduction with Théâtre du Capitole, Toulouse.

A new production of Verdi's masterpiece *Don Carlo*, with Lorin Maazel conducting the Vienna Philharmonic and the Vienna State Opera Choir, is also bound to be a hot ticket. *Don Carlo* really demands an ensemble of superb voices, and this cast features veteran Samuel Ramey, and rising stars Carlos Alvarez, Johan Botha (in the title role), Andrea Gruber, Dolora Zajick, and Yvonne Naef. Sir Charles Mackerras leads the Vienna Philharmonic and the Vienna State Opera Choir in a new production of *Le Nozze di Figaro*, and this combination should prove to be irresistible as well. When you add a cast headed by the young American star Dwayne Croft, Dorothea Röschmann, and Barbara Frittoli, you have the recipe for a superb evening of music theatre. And for something out of the mainstream, you might want to attend the festival's new production of Messiaen's *Saint François*

d'Assise. José van Dam, who has become famous around the world for his interpretation of the demanding title role, will be featured along with Dawn Upshaw, a familiar face to festival audiences. Kent Nagano will conduct the Halle Orchestra and the Arnold Schoenberg Choir.

Salzburg 1998 will stage two concert versions of operas—one unknown to most operaphiles, and one famous masterpiece. The former is Polish composer Karol Szymanowski's *King Roger*. Sir Simon Rattle conducts the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus; American baritone Thomas Hampson sings the title role (in Polish!), and soprano Elzbieta Szmytka plays opposite him. (This same group has recently recorded the opera.) Valery Gergiev, the young Russian conductor who has been labelled a genius, will lead the Vienna Philharmonic and the Vienna State Opera Choir in Wagner's classic *Parsifal*. Plácido Domingo will make his debut in the title role, so tickets for this are probably just a distant memory.

An earlier production of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, with Sergei Larin and Deborah Voight as Florestan and Leonora, and last year's "Haremzauber à la James Bond" production of Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, starring Elzbieta Szmytka, will also be produced in 1998.

And of course, Salzburg 1998 will include the usual spate of superb recitals, orchestral concerts, and chamber concerts. In addition to the Weill series and the usual Mozart matinées, series will include "Schumann the Poet," "Beethoven's Contemporaries," and "Stravinsky & Mozart." Artists will include Maurizio Pollini, Yo Yo Ma, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Catherine Malfitano, Jessye Norman, Alfred Brendel, and the Alban Berg Quartet.

Of course, very few tickets are left now, although "brokers" and tour packages might have access to some. As you can see, those who can get their hands on tickets to Salzburg 1998 will be amply rewarded. ❖

Summer study in Austria: serious fun

For many people—adults as well as children—summer is a time of travel and relaxation. For others, it's a time of work, research, and study. But summer study in Austria can offer all of the above. You can immerse yourself in Austrian culture, meet its people, and tour its urban and rural attractions—while, at the same time, engaging in a scholarly pursuit. What follows is a select list of some of the courses available for children, college students, and adult nonstudents. Although we've included some courses run by Austrian universities, we've excluded programs run by American colleges and universities; you'll find a few of them listed in the "Announcements" section of the ASN, but we're also going to run an article dealing exclusively with American study abroad programs in Austria.

Not surprisingly, most programs specialize in German language instruction. Classes are offered for every age group. Children can attend the *International German Language Courses for Young People* in Vienna, 12 July-1 August. The program courses are held in a private school with extensive sports and leisure facilities on the northern outskirts of Vienna. Classes consist of small groups and are offered at all levels. Children are divided into two groups: 9-12 years old and 13-16 years old. The cost for room, board, tuition, books, sports, and cultural activities is öS 16,300. Contact OEKISTA, Garnisongasse 7, A-1090 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-401488820; fax: 43-1-401488800; e-mail: german.course@oekista.co.at; website: <http://www.oekista.co.at/oekista> OEKISTA also offers *German and Sports for Students* (12-16 years old) at Bad Ischl, the little village where Franz Josef and Sissi's Kaiservilla still stands. Students can attend a 2, 3, or 5 week session here; the courses are offered from 5 July to 8 August. Costs range from öS 10,800 for 2 weeks to öS 27,100 for 5 weeks; accommodation, full board, tuition, books, and all activities are included in the price (activities here tend toward sport and social rather than cultural). The contact information above applies to the Bad Ischl program as well.

Alpha Sprachinstitut Austria (in pre-EU times, the "Austro-American Society") in Vienna offers year-round intensive German courses at all levels for adults and—through its affiliation with the Goethe Institute—internationally recognized exams and proficiency certificates. Summer sessions are 2-30 June, 1-28 July, 3-28 August, and 1-25 September. Cost for tuition and books is öS 4,950 per session. Lodging can be arranged; cost is öS 3,000 per month and up. Contact Alpha Sprachinstitut Austria, Schwarzenbergplatz 16 (or Canovagasse 5), A-1010 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5036969; fax: 43-1-5036969-14; e-mail: alpha@telecom.at (Alpha also offers a program in Salzburg that includes tuition, room, and half board plus sports and cultural activities—including the Salzburg Festival—for öS 14,900 per session. Sessions are 1-19 July and 19 July-8 August; contact information same as above.) Also located in Vienna is *Cultura Wien Language and Culture Institute*. Like Alpha, they have 4-week sessions running all year; summer 1998 sessions include 6-31 July, 3-28 August, 31 August-25 September. At öS 9,100



for 4 weeks, öS 17,000 for 8 weeks, or öS 25,300 for 12 weeks—tuition, books, activities, and a single dorm room—this program is a bargain. Contact: Cultura Wien, Bauernmarkt 18, A-1010 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5332493; fax: 43-1-5355912; e-mail: cultura@magnet.at; website: <http://www.austria-info.at/campusaustralia/cultura>

We also must mention the University of Vienna's *Vienna International University Courses*, because they range over a wider variety of subjects than simply intensive German (although they do offer that at all levels); those 16 and older can also take courses in literature, music, and the Viennese waltz; or study specialized vocabularies, such as medical terminology or business. Sessions: 6-31 July, 3-28 August, 30 August-29 September. Cost: öS 4,000 tuition, öS 250 registration, öS 400 books, öS 5,400 accommodation. Contact: Wiener Internationale Hochschulkurse, Universität, A-1010 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-4051254-0; fax: 43-1-4051254-10; e-mail: wihok@univie.ac.at

ac.at; website: <http://www.univie.ac.at/wihok>

If you can't get tickets to the Salzburg Festival (see preview, p. 19), you might want to enroll in the *Amadeus Academy*, located in the heart of the city. No age restrictions are listed (in fact, the school has family accommodations), and in addition to concert and opera tickets, you'll get 20 to 30 hours of German lessons per week, opportunities for sailing, water skiing, rafting, and hang gliding, and excursions to Prague, Vienna, Budapest, and Munich on the weekends. Cost for the three-week course (no dates given; you'll have to ask them) starts at öS 16,900 per person (that's less than \$1,500, they note). Contact Amadeus Ferienschule. *September-April*: P.O. Box 51, A-1096 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-4060566; fax: 43-1-14081585. *April-September*: P.O. Box 19, A-5024 Salzburg. Tel: 43-662-882470; fax: 43-662-880096; e-mail: amadeus@via.at

But of course there is more to Austria than Vienna and Salzburg; a number of intriguing educational and cultural experiences can be found in other locales. *Deutsch in Graz* (DIG) offers programs for children (10-14), young people (15-17), and adults (18 and up). As with OEKISTA's programs, small classes prevail; sports and excursions are also part of the program. Children can attend from 13 July to 24 or 31 July; their fees of öS 13,230 (2 weeks) or öS 19,845 (3 weeks) include room, board, books, instruction, activities and excursions (you'll pay extra for tennis lessons, though). DIG's youth program consists of two 3 week sessions, 6-24 July and 27 July-14 August. Each session costs öS 8,550, but does *not* include room and board. The adult session has many different levels of instructional intensity (languid to crash), program length (2-15 weeks), and cost (starting at öS 4,200 for 2 weeks of low intensity instruction); you should contact DIG for information. Adult classes start as early as 15 June and go as late as 28 September; accommodation is not included with the adult program, but DIG can help you find it. Contact Deutsch in Graz, Kalchberggasse 10, A-8010 Graz. Tel:

43-316-833900; fax: 43-316-833900-6; e-mail: dig@mail.styria.com

If you'd like to give a young person a taste of imperial Austria, GKI Language Courses offers *Castle Courses for Children [10-15] and Students [16 and up]* in Wachau Castle, Lower Austria. The course runs from 5-25 July; the cost, öS 20,800, includes room, board, classes, activities, and excursions. This company also offers a *Language and Culture Course* for adults over 50 in nearby Melk (near the famed abbey). This includes morning lessons, afternoon tours of privately held historic property, and optional visits to Salzburg and Vienna. An intermediate knowledge of German is required. The price—which includes a single room at a four-star hotel—is öS 18,200. Contact GKI Language courses, Raimund Zodergergasse 10, A-1190 Vienna. Tel. and fax: 43-1-3206808; e-mail: m.helbich@gki-sprachkurse.co.at

Deutsch in Österreich (DIA) offers intensive (24 lessons/wk) and crash (6 lessons/day!) courses in German speaking, listening, writing, and reading at all levels at the University of Klagenfurt in Carinthia. There are three sessions: 6-31 July, 3-21 August, and 24 August-11 September. Participants must be at least 16 years old. Cost: öS 6,000 (2 weeks); öS 8,000 (3 weeks); öS 9,900 (4 weeks); öS 19,900 (8 weeks). Leisure activities are included in the cost, but lodging is not; DIA can help you find reasonable accommodations. Contact Deutsch in Österreich, Universität Klagenfurt, Universitätsstraße 82, A-9020 Klagenfurt. Tel: 43-463-24180; fax: 43-463-24180-3; e-mail: dia@uni-klu.ac.at; website: <http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/dia>

Interschool of German offers *International Summer Vacation Courses at Innsbruck* in the heart of the Tirol. This program offers, in addition to German instruction at all levels, theatre and concert visits, sightseeing tours, a music club, and classes and seminars in German literature for advanced students. Sessions: 4 July-1 August, 2-30 August, and 1-9 September. Registration fee: \$500. Cost, including room and half board with Austrian family, öS 5,700/wk. Contact Interschool Deutsch in Innsbruck, H. P. Lerch, Director, Kohlstattgasse 3, A-6020 Innsbruck. Tel. and fax: 43-512-588957. The *University of Innsbruck* also offers language courses for adults (17 and up) and features a very modern computerized language lab as well as class sizes of 8-15 students. Sessions: 5-25 July and 26 July-1 August. Cost: öS 5,500 (1 session) or öS 10,800 (2 sessions). Room and board not included. Contact: Innsbrucker Hochschulkurse Deutsch (IHD), Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck. Tel. and fax: 43-512-587233; e-mail: ihd-univ-innsbruck@uibk.ac.at; website: <http://ihd.uibk.ac.at>

Finally, there are programs devoted to subjects other than German language. For example, the *International Summer Academy of Fine Arts, Salzburg* offers seminars in architecture, painting, drawing, sculpture, graphic arts, video, and more at the Fortress Hohensalzburg and the Old Salt Mine Hallein. Classes run from 20 July to 22 August and cost öS 12,500 per seminar (öS 10,500 for art students). Room and board are not included. Contact: Internationale Sommerakademie für Bildende Kunst, Sekretariat, Kapitelgasse 5 Rgb., Postfach 18, A-5010 Salzburg. Tel: 43-662-842113; fax: 43-662-849638. One hundred lucky children and young people (ages 9-16) will spend three weeks at the spectacularly scenic *International Summer School at Gmunden am Traunsee*. Working in very small groups, they will receive instruction in language, computer studies, arts and crafts, windsurfing, horseback riding, tennis, and golf at a beautiful Alpine lake. Session: 19 July-8 August. Cost: öS 22,800; includes everything except a separate fee for horseback riding and tennis. Contact: International Sommerschule Gmunden am Traunsee, Postfach 182, A-4810 Gmunden. Tel. and fax: 43-2243-33572; e-mail: isgmunden@compuserv.com; website: <http://www.traunsee.com>

The Austrian College will be conducting its 53rd *European Alpbach Forum*, an interdisciplinary, international conference that focuses on real world problems (see the *ASN* spring 1997 feature on the Alpbach Forum); in conjunction with the University of Innsbruck Institute for International Law and International Relations, it will also be offering the *Alpbach Summer School*. The theme of the former will be "The Fragmented Society"; the subject of the latter will be "Special Seminar on European Integration." Forum: 13-28 August; Summer School: 16-28 August. Both are located in Alpbach, Tirol. No price listed. Contact: Österreichisches Colloge, Reichsratstraße 17/8, A-1010 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-4063434; fax: 43-1-4022900; e-mail: forum.alpbach@netway.at; website: <http://info.uibk.ac.at/alpbach/alpbach.html> Note: From 6 August to end of forum, tel: 43-53365248

Of course, if you have absolutely no interest in studying Austria or things Austrian, but you're still looking for an excuse to spend some time there, there is always the 38th International Seminar for Russian Language in Eisenstadt, run by the Ost- und Südosteuropa Institut (OSI). It runs from 5-18 July, teaches language, literature, and culture, and costs öS 8,500 for tuition, room, and board. Contact Josef Vogel, OSI, Josefpfplatz 6, A-1010 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5121895, ext. 44 or 55; fax 43-1-512189553; e-mail: y2251dac@vm.univie.ac.at. *Schastlivogo puti!* ♦

COMPETING VISIONS *from page 12*

amine the ways in which architects sought to address the changing political and social realities of the region; and an introductory essay investigates the idea of Central Europe and its meaning for understanding its architecture.

This approach, which allows one to explore a wide variety of issues without having to fully integrate them, is particularly well-suited to dealing with the complex nature of the monarchy's architectural culture but also fosters certain problems. Because the political, social, cultural, and intellectual landscape in this period was constantly shifting, for example, some of the leading actors on the architectural stage—including Otto Wagner, Ödön Lechner, Max Fabiani, Josef Hoffmann, Jan Kotěra, Jože Plešek, Gottfried Semper, and Adolf Loos—appear in a variety of different roles. Yet it is not always clear from Moravánszky's account how and why their relative positions change. Moreover, some figures who explored the use of new forms or materials (such as Alexander von Wielemans, Robert Örley, or Ciril Koch) or important movements (for example, the historical eclecticism of the post-1905 era) are excluded, providing an incomplete view of the competitors and the playing field. To fully grasp the special nature of aesthetic invention in the Habsburg realm,

it is essential to understand how this broader cultural and architectural background evolved. I suspect that many readers, who lack Moravánszky's intimate familiarity with the region, will come away with a somewhat distorted picture of the architectural scene.

The book is richly illustrated, but unfortunately a few of the photographs will further serve to mislead the reader. Two of the images (7.32, 7.34) are reversed, and two others (2.10, 4.10) are printed backwards. Moravánszky also makes use of a large number of recent photographs (many of which he has taken himself), and in several instances (4.9, 4.20, and 9.10) they show the buildings or their sites in a much-altered state, quite different from what the architects originally intended.

These problems notwithstanding, this is an important and useful book, which, with its innovative comparative framework, offers new insight into the period. Not only has Moravánszky succeeded in conveying the complex and contradictory nature of the region's architecture, but he has also captured a sense of the remarkable cultural and intellectual ferment that gave rise to it.

Christopher Long
School of Architecture
University of Texas at Austin

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Conference. "An Economic and Social History of the Marshall Plan in Austria," 5-7 May, University of New Orleans. Sponsored by the newly established Center Austria, a Center for Austrian Culture and Commerce at the University of New Orleans. For further information, contact: Center Austria, ED 128, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans LA 70148. Tel: 504-280-3223; fax: 504-280-7317; e-mail: camc@uno.edu

Symposium. "Movement in the Empire of Imobility: The Revolution of 1848-49 in Central Europe," 6-9 May 1998, University of Klagenfurt, Institut für Germanistik. Contact: Hubert Lengauer, Tel: 43-463-2700-453, e-mail: hubert.lengauer@uni-klu.ac.at; or Primus-Heinz Kucher, tel: 43-463-2700-452 (secretary: 43-463-2700-449), e-mail: primus.kucher@uni-klu.ac.at

Conference. "Urban Cultural Movements: A Perspective for Comparative Cultural Studies?" 8-9 May, Vienna, Internationales Forschungszentrum Kulturwissenschaften. Contact IFK, Danhausergasse 1, A-1040 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5041126; fax: 43-1-5041132; e-mail: ifk@ifk.ac.at

International Conference. "Literature in Translation," 23-24 May, Prague. Cosponsored by Literaturhaus Wien, Czech Translation Society, Fédération internationale des traducteurs, and OSI Brno. Contact Dr. Jana Starek, OSI Brno, Arne Nováka 1, CZ-66080 Brno, Czech Republic. Tel and fax: 42-5-412-134-67.

Symposium. "Culture and the Politics of Identity in Romania," 27-30 May, Elisabeta Palace, Bucharest, Romania. A multidisciplinary symposium sponsored by *Journal of the History of Ideas*. Contact Irina Livezeanu or Susan Corbesero, Dept. of History, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. Tel: 412-648-7451; fax: 412-648-9074; e-mail: identity@pitt.edu; website: <http://www.pitt.edu/~identity>

Conference. "The Counts of Celje: Old Theme, New Findings," 27-30 May, Celje Regional Museum, Slovenia. Contact Dr. Miroslav Polzer, OSI Ljubljana, Zaveti•ka 5, SLO-61111, Ljubljana, Slovenia. Tel and fax: 386-61-123 44 85.

Conference. "Desiderata of the New History of Science," 5-6 June, Vienna, Internationales Forschungszentrum Kulturwissenschaften. Contact IFK, Danhausergasse 1, A-1040 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5041126; fax: 43-1-5041132; e-mail: ifk@ifk.ac.at

International Conference. "1200 Years of the Archdiocese of Salzburg: The Oldest Metropolis in the German-Speaking World," 11-13 June, Salzburger Residenz and the Great Hall of the University of Salzburg. Organized by Univ.-Prof. Dr. Heinz Dopsch, Dr. Peter F. Kramml, and Univ.-Ass. Mag. Dr. Alfred Stefan Weiss. For information, Tel: 43-662-8044-4780 to 4782; fax: 43-662-8044-413; e-mail: alfred.weiss@sbg.ac.at

Conference. "Modernity and Trauma," 18-20 June, Vienna, Internationales Forschungszentrum Kultur-

wissenschaften. Contact IFK, Danhausergasse 1, A-1040 Vienna. Tel: 43-1-5041126; fax: 43-1-5041132; e-mail: ifk@ifk.ac.at

Center for Romanian Studies (CRS), 4th International Conference, 23-28 June, Iasi, Romania. Theme: "Romania during the World War I Era." More information at the CRS website: www.romanianstudies.ro

Conference. "Southeast Europe between War and Peace, 15th-20th Centuries," 27-28 June, Varna, Bulgaria. Cosponsored by Free University Varna, University of Graz, University of Vienna, and OSI Sofia. Contact Mag. Sigrid Berka, OSI Sofia. Tel: 35-92-872069; fax: 42-95-6231883.

Conference. "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea: The Danube as Middle European Culinary Culture," 2-3 July, Melk, Austria. Sponsors: Kulturabteilung des Amtes der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung and OSI Vienna. Contact: Dr. Elisabeth Vyslonzil, OSI, Vienna. Tel: 43-1-512-18-95/47.

Sixth Conference of the International Society for the Study of European Ideas (ISSEI), 16-21 August, University of Haifa, Israel. "Writing History for the Twenty-First Century: Tradition and Innovation." For information: Dr. Jolanta T. Pekacz, Dept. of History & Classics, 2-28 Tory Bldg., University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6G 2H4; fax 403-492-9125 or 403-433-2074, e-mail: jpekacz@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca

Conference. "The Political Geography of Germans in Austria: A Comparison between the Frankfurt and Kromeriz Deputies," 14-16 September, Kromeriz, Czech Republic. Contact Pan Mag. Petr Palka, Odbor školství, kultura a řestovního ruchu, Mestský urad Kromeriz. Tel: 420-634-430 200-1; fax: 420-634-430202.

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 24-27 September, Boca Raton Resort and Club, Florida. Theme: "Fifty Years of Slavic Studies in the U.S." The resort is set on 300 acres of land; the special room rate of \$120/night includes choice of hotel rooms, golf villas (with kitchens), or the Beach Club, with pools and a private beach. Full details posted on the web at <http://fas.harvard.edu/~aaass>, or contact AAASS, 8 Story St., Cambridge MA 02138; Tel: 617-495-0677; fax: 617-495-0680; e-mail: aaass@hcs.harvard.edu

Social Science History Association, 19-22 November, Palmer House Hilton, Chicago. The SSHA is the leading interdisciplinary association in the social sciences. Its annual conference attracts historians, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists, economists, and demographers from around the world. Contact Thomas J. Sugrue, Dept. of History, University of Pennsylvania, tel: 215-898-0293, fax: 215-573-2089, e-mail: ssha@history.upenn.edu; or Richard M. Valelly, Swarthmore College, Dept. of Political Science, tel: 610-328-8099, fax: 610-328-8442, same e-mail as Dr. Sugrue.

American Historical Association, 7-10 January 1999, Washington DC. For program information,

contact: John Voll, Chair, 1999 AHA Program Committee, Department of History, Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, NW, Washington DC 20057.

Call for Papers. 4th Annual Graduate Student Conference, 24-25 October 1998, Center for German and European Studies, Georgetown University, Washington DC. Theme: "Defining Europe: Borders and Directions for the 21st Century." We are inviting master's and doctoral candidates in the humanities and social sciences to submit abstracts related to the changing face of Europe. Potential panels and topics for discussion include but are not limited to: nationalism and identity, the future of economic and political integration, common foreign and security policy, technology and innovation, and immigration and ethnicity. Abstracts should be no longer than 2 pages and submissions should include a current resumé. A limited number of supplementary domestic and international travel grants are available. Participation in the conference is restricted to students currently enrolled in degree-granting programs. Send submissions to: Graduate Student Conference, Center for German and European Studies, Georgetown University, ICC 501, Washington DC, 20057, 202-687-5602. For more info, contact Jamie Smouse at smousej@gusun.georgetown.edu **Deadline: 1 May 1998.**

Call for Papers. Interdisciplinary Conference, "When Languages Collide: Sociocultural and Geopolitical Implications Of Language Conflict and Language Coexistence," 13-15 November 1998, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. We seek a discussion of all areas in which conflict or disputes arise as the result of competition between different languages or between dialects within a single language. Moreover, our interest is in the social, political, historical, and linguistic dimensions of these issues, with a broad geographic coverage that is global in scope. We anticipate publishing selected conference papers with a major university press. Conference themes include state-imposed linguistic unity and its implications; the linguistic legacy of colonialism; race-, ethnic-, gender-, and class-based dialects under siege by the dominant linguistic paradigm; diglossia; orthographies in competition; etc. Send five copies of a 1-page anonymous abstract with a second page allowable for references and data, together with a 3" x 5" file card with your name, title of paper, address (plus summer address, if different), phone number, fax, and e-mail address to: Office of International Studies, Attn: Language Conference, 300 Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Avenue, Columbus OH 43210-1219. Tel: 614-292-8770; e-mail: wolf.5@osu.edu **Deadline: 15 May 1998.**

Call for Proposals. Sixth International Council for Central and East European Studies Congress, 29 July-3 August 2000, Tampere, Finland. The International Program Committee invites proposals for panels and roundtables. The proposals should present the results of new research on Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. For more information, contact: VI ICCEES World Congress Secretariat, Finnish Institute for Russian and East European Studies, Annankatu 44, FIN-00100, Helsinki, Finland. Tel: 358-9-2285-4434; fax: 358-9-2285-4431; e-mail: iccees@rusin.fi; website: <http://www.rusin.fi/iccees> **Deadline: 1 January 1999.**

SCHOLARLY COMPETITIONS

The 1998 Association for Women in Slavic Studies Graduate Essay Prize will be awarded to the best dissertation chapter or article-length essay in any field or area of Slavic studies by a woman or on a topic in Slavic women's studies by either a woman or man. This competition is open only to current doctoral students or those who defended their dissertations in 1997-98. If the entry is a dissertation chapter, it should be accompanied by the dissertation abstract and table of contents. If the submission is a seminar paper, it must have been written in 1997-98. Previous submissions and published materials are ineligible. The submission must be a maximum of 50 pages and in English. If the original paper was written in a language other than English, please feel free to submit the original along with the English translation. The winning essay will be announced and cash award presented at the AWSS annual meeting in Boca Raton in September 1998. Send three copies to: Christine Worobec, Chair, AWSS Graduate Essay Prize Committee, Department of History, Kent State University, P.O. Box 5190, Kent OH 44242-0001, e-mail: cworobec@kentvm.kent.edu **Deadline: 1 August 1998.**

Conference Group for Central European History biennial competition: \$750 prize for the best book in Central European history. Central European history is understood to include all German-speaking countries as well as areas previously included within the Habsburg monarchy. Open to books published in 1996 or 1997, in English, by permanent residents of North America. Letters of nomination for the prize may be submitted by authors, publishers, or others and should be addressed to the chair of the book prize committee, Professor Vernon Lidtke, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218. Three copies of each book nominated should be submitted: one to the committee chair, and one each to the other two members of the prize committee, Professor Celia Applegate, Department of History, University of Rochester, Rochester NY 14627, and Professor Robert Moeller, Department of History, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717. For further information, contact Kees Gispens, Department of History, University of Mississippi, University MS 38677. Tel: 601-232-7148; fax: 601-232-7033; e-mail: hsgispens@olemiss.edu **Deadline: 15 May 1998.**

PUBLICATION NEWS

Call for Papers. *International Review of Social History* Supplement 1999: "Complicating the Categories: Gender, Class, Race, and Ethnicity in Western and Non-Western Societies." The *International Review of Social History* long has focused on the issue of labor. For the 1999 Supplement, the *International Review* has planned a special issue on the interrelationships between class, gender, race, and ethnicity. We invite proposals on non-Western societies and countries, favor long-term perspectives, and, in terms of Western Europe, the early modern period. We will give special preference to articles of a comparative nature and to those that consider the dynamics of all three analytical categories. Abstracts should be 800 words, stating clearly the questions that will be examined, the type of empirical material that will be used, and an outline of the main argument that will be developed in the paper. Send abstract with name,

address, fax number, and e-mail address to: Dr. Angelique Janssens, University of Nijmegen, Department of History, P.O. Box 9103, HD-6500 Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Fax: 31-24-3612807; e-mail: a.janssens@let.kun.nl and Dr. Eileen Boris, Department of History, Howard University, Washington DC 20059. Fax: 202-806-4471; e-mail: ecb4d@faraday.clas.virginia.edu **Deadlines:** abstract, **1 May**; first draft for editorial committee, **1 October**; final version, **1 December.**

Call for Papers. "Cultural Policies, Practices and Debates in East Central Europe." We are seeking submissions for a collection of research articles and essays on contemporary cultural issues in East Central Europe. We welcome submissions from any disciplinary perspective or from cultural actors outside of academia. The purpose is to provide a forum for analysts of cultural issues in the countries in Europe that had Communist regimes after World War II and were not part of the former Soviet Union and to offer materials for scholars and students who wish to expand the scope of cultural studies beyond Western Europe and North America. The volume will be organized around issues rather than around countries or regions. Some suggested topics: cultural policies (e.g., Cultural funding, political interventions in culture); culture and power (e.g., censorship and obstacles to cultural production); "high" and "low" culture (e.g., the evolution of "elite" and "popular" institutions, "high" and "low" as political categories); inclusions and exclusions (e.g., nationalities, minorities, women); culture and globalization (e.g., the local and the global in art and culture, translocal and intercultural forms); the "democratization" of culture (e.g., the influence of markets on cultural production). Or suggest your own topic. Contact (2 copies): Eric Gordy, Dept. of Sociology, Clark Univ., 950 Main Street, Worcester MA 01610, e-mail: egordy@clarku.edu; or Anna Szemere, Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of California-San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, Dept. 0533, La Jolla, CA 92093, e-mail: aszemere@ucsd.edu **Deadline: 30 September 1998.**

NEW ON THE NET

The Hungarian National Bibliography is now available on the web. Entitled *Magyar Nemzeti Bibliografia, Konyvek Bibliografija*—WWW, the five recent issues of the bibliography are available at the URL: <http://www.oszk.hu/mnbkb/> The content corresponds to the printed version; the structure differs slightly to assist easy use. In the main part of the bibliography the entries are arranged in nine broad subject groups based on UDC. Within the subject groups entries are sorted alphabetically. An alphabetical index of names and titles and an ISBN index follow the main part. The identification number in an index entry refers to the full bibliographic description, which can be displayed on the screen. To comment or request more information, e-mail: mnbkb@oszk.hu

GRANTS & SCHOLARSHIPS

The Hoover Presidential Library Association (West Branch, Iowa) offers travel grants for research in the collections of the Presidential Library. In 1997, 21 grants ranging from \$430 to \$1070 were awarded to graduate students, faculty, and independent scholars. The Library's manuscripts collection includes several collections of interest to those working on

SPOTLIGHT

A new list for Central and East European Music has been opened within the Mailbase group of lists by Ann Buckley of Cambridge University. This list exists in order to communicate ideas and engage in discussion on musicological research on Central and Eastern Europe. Musicology is here defined in the widest sense to include historical musicology, theory, analysis, criticism, ethnomusicology, sociology, iconography, and interdisciplinary studies that include a music component. They welcome participation from all who study any aspect of music, past or present, in which the primary focus is on regions to the east of a line running roughly north-south from Germany to the Adriatic. To join, send a one-line message, no header: join centr-and-east-euro-music Firstname Familyname (put in your real name instead of Firstname Familyname), to the following address: mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk For more info, e-mail Geoffrey Chew, chew@sun.rhbc.ac.uk

Habsburg and Successor State topics. In addition to Hoover's own papers from his years as Secretary of Commerce and as President (the famine relief effort papers held in Iowa are copies of the originals held at the Hoover Institution in California), the Library holds copies of the official State Department reports relating to the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary, June 1912-20, and the papers of Hugh Gibson, the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Poland in 1919. Contact Patricia A. Hand, Office Manager, Hoover Presidential Library, P.O. Box 696, West Branch IA 52358-0696. For information on the collection, contact archivist Dwight M. Miller, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch IA 52358. Tel: 319-643-5301; fax 319-643-5825; website: <http://www.nara.gov/nara/president/hoover/>

Call for Project Proposals. The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies, in collaboration with the Southern Oral History Program, is in the planning stages of preparing a proposal to fund the training of pairs of US and East European scholars in the methods of oral history. The primary objective is to encourage research that will investigate and record the stories previously suppressed under totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe, and to explore other topics for which oral history is particularly suitable. A concomitant goal is to foster collaborative work joining the efforts of eastern and western scholars, and for this reason the Center seeks joint proposals. Plans for the Center's program include an initial training opportunity in the US, possibly the provision of audio/video equipment, a research opportunity, and a conference at which participants will present the preliminary results of their work. Descriptions of individual projects are solicited on the understanding that they will be cited (possibly in condensed format) in a proposal to an appropriate foundation. If you would like to participate, please send a brief (one page) description of your proposed project and the c.v.s of the scholars (US and East European) to: The Center for Slavic, Eurasian, and East European Studies, UNC-CH, CB#5125, 223 E. Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-5125. Tel: 919-962-0901; fax: 919-962-2494. Include all points of contact (addresses, e-mail, fax, phone) on both the proposal and the c.v.s.

WORKING PAPERS IN AUSTRIAN STUDIES

The Center for Austrian Studies serves scholars who study the politics, society, economy, and culture of modern Austria and of Habsburg Central Europe. It encourages comparative studies involving Austria or the Habsburg lands and other European states, stimulates discussion in the field and provides a vehicle for circulating work in progress. It is open to all papers prior to final publication, but gives priority to papers by affiliates of the Center and scholars who have given seminars or attended conferences at the Center. If you would like to have a paper considered for inclusion in the series, please contact Richard L. Rudolph at the Center for Austrian Studies.

- 94-1. Diana Mishkova, *Modernization and Political Elites in the Balkans, 1870–1914*
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The price per paper is \$3.00 (\$4.00 for foreign addresses). To order, send your name, address, and paper numbers requested along with payment to: *Center for Austrian Studies, Attention: Working Papers, 314 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455.* Checks must be drawn on a U.S. bank in U.S. dollars and should be made out to "Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota." We also accept MasterCard, VISA, and Discover cards. To pay by credit card, indicate the card used and include your card number, expiration date, and signature on the order.

Working Papers 92-1 through 93-7 are still available. See previous issues of the *ASN*, the CAS website, or contact the Center for authors and titles.



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