

News from the United States and Canada

News from the United States and Canada

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

A number of appointments and promotions have been reported since the publication of Volume II of the *Austrian History Yearbook*. In 1965 Ronald E. Coons was appointed assistant professor of history at the University of Connecticut. In 1966 E. Earl Edmondson was promoted to assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the same year Helen Liebel was promoted to associate professor at the University of Alberta at Edmonton, and Stephen Fischer-Galati, previously of Wayne State University, was appointed professor of history at the University of Colorado. Bascom Barry Hayes, formerly of the University of California (Riverside), was appointed dean of the graduate school and professor of history at Sam Houston State College.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven brought appointments to the position of instructor for Wilmer H. Paine at the University of Puget Sound and assistant professor for Duane P. Myers at Mary Baldwin College and Thomas O. Schlesinger at the State University College in Fredonia, New York. Emanuel Fenz at Purdue University and Carole Rogel at Ohio State University were promoted to assistant professor. In the same year Istvan Deak was promoted to associate professor at Columbia University and appointed director of the Institute of East Central Europe. Appointed to the position of associate professor in 1967 were Ivan L. Rudnytsky (formerly of La Salle College) at American University, Adam Szászdi at the University of Bridgeport, and Radomir V. Luza at Tulane University. Alfred Diamant was appointed professor of government at Indiana University.

In 1968 Christa Altenstetter, of the Institut für politische Wissenschaft at the University of Heidelberg, was appointed research associate at the Urban Research Center of Harvard University for the academic year. W. Robert Houston, formerly a graduate student at Rice University, was appointed instructor of history at the University of South Alabama

(Mobile); and Bruce Garver was appointed instructor of history at Yale University. George Porges was appointed sessional lecturer at the University of Alberta (Edmonton) for the academic year.

Also in that year four men were newly named assistant professor: Kenneth W. Rock, at Colorado State University; Voytech Mastny, at Columbia University; William O. Oldson, formerly a graduate student at Indiana University, at Florida State University; and Gabor Vermes, formerly of San Francisco State College, at the University of California (Los Angeles).

A number of men were promoted to associate professor during 1968: Gerard E. Silberstein at the University of Kentucky, Béla K. Király at Brooklyn College, Alan J. Reinerman at Sacred Heart University, and Frederick Dumin at Washington State University. Joseph Zacek, formerly of the University of California (Los Angeles), was appointed associate professor at the State University of New York at Albany.

Also in 1968 Enno E. Kraehe, formerly of the University of North Carolina, was appointed professor of history at the University of Virginia; and Paul P. Bernard, formerly of Colorado College, was appointed professor of history at the University of Illinois. Joseph Rothschild was promoted to professor of public law and government at Columbia University, and Stanley B. Winters was promoted to professor of history at Newark College of Engineering.

In 1969 four former graduate students at Rice University were named to positions as instructor of history: Reinhard Kondert and Robert Gentry at Southwestern Louisiana State University, and Jerry Pyle and Richard Niebuhr at Southern Arkansas State College. John Haag, also a graduate student at Rice University, was appointed assistant professor of history at the University of Georgia. Promoted to associate professor of history in 1969 were Gerald R. Kleinfeld at Arizona State University and Douglas W. Houston at Fordham University. Promoted to the rank of professor were George Barany at the University of Denver, Gunther E. Rothenberg at the University of New Mexico, Thomas M. Barker at the State University of New York at Albany, Arthur Haas at the University of Tennessee, and Keith Hitchins at the University of Illinois. Carl E. Schorske, formerly of the University of California (Berkeley), was appointed professor of history at

Princeton University. At the University of Notre Dame, Stephen D. Kertesz was appointed director of the new Institute for International Studies.

PERSONAL

Many professors and students of Austrian history have received special honors and appointments during the last few years. A number have spent time abroad teaching and doing research. Some had special appointments. Frederick Heymann, of the University of Alberta at Calgary, was visiting professor of history at the University of Chicago during the spring quarter of 1966-1967. Charles H. O'Brien, of Wittenberg University, served as dean of the European American Study Center at Allschwil, Switzerland, in 1968-1970. Fritz Epstein, of Indiana University, who became professor emeritus of history at the end of the 1968-1969 academic year, spent 1969-1970 at the University of Bonn and the University of Hamburg teaching seminars. Eric C. Kollman, of Cornell College, was Fulbright visiting professor of history at the University of Mainz during the academic year 1968-1969.

Among those doing special research were Karl F. Helleiner, of the University of Toronto, who did research in the Austrian state archives in Vienna and in the Public Record Office in London in 1966 and 1967; and Emile Karafiol, of the University of Chicago, who spent the summer of 1965 doing research in Vienna. William O. McCagg, Jr., of Michigan State University, spent nine months working in the state archives and libraries in Budapest as a participant in the Inter-University Exchange program with Hungary.

Alan J. Reinerman, of Sacred Heart University at Bridgeport, Connecticut, spent the summers of 1965 and 1966 doing research on Austro-Papal relations in the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* in Vienna. During the summer of 1967 he did research in Vienna, in the secret Vatican archives, and in the *Archivi di Stato* in Rome and Florence. During the next summer he did further research in various Italian archives. Andreas Dorpalen, of Ohio State University, worked during the summer of 1967 in the *Archivio di Stato* of Trieste on the topic "Trieste and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866."

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS,
AND RESEARCH GRANTS

Among the many specialists in Austrian history who have received special awards since the publication of Vol. II of the *Yearbook* are the ones listed below.

Stanley B. Kimball, of Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville), received Southern Illinois University Graduate Council research grants for the summers of 1965 and 1968. In the summer of 1965 he did work on Austro-Slavism in German and Austrian libraries. In the summer of 1968 he did research in Czechoslovakia on Czech and Slovak literary societies.

Rebecca S. Wells, of Mississippi State College for Women, received a summer research grant in 1966 from that institution to do research on the Viennese Biedermeier Theater.

Charles H. O'Brien, of Wittenberg University, received a research grant from the Board of College Education and Church Vocations of the Lutheran Church and Wittenberg University to do research in the summer of 1967 in Vienna, Utrecht, and Stockholm on "The European Context of Joseph II's Reforms."

Marvin L. Brown, Jr., of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, received a University of North Carolina faculty research grant to spend the summer of 1967 doing research in the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* in Vienna for a book on Heinrich von Haymerle.

In the summer of 1968 Carole Rogel, of Ohio State University, was awarded a research grant from Ohio State University to do research in Ljubljana on the *Preporod* Movement.

Roman Szporluk, of the University of Michigan, received grants from the Committee on Comparative Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies as well as from the graduate school of the University of Michigan to spend 1968-1969 in Vienna, Prague, and London, doing research on the political thought of Thomas G. Masaryk.

Emanuel Fenz, of Purdue University, had a Purdue University research grant to spend the summer of 1967 in Italy studying the South Tyrol question. In the summer of 1969 he was at the University of Michigan on a Social Science Research Council Research training fellowship. He spent the academic year 1968-1969 at the same institution on an American Council of Learned Societies study fellowship.

Béla K. Király, of Brooklyn College, did research work in Vienna in the summer of 1965 on a travel grant from the Columbia University Institute on East Central Europe. In 1966 he held a New York City University Graduate Division research grant. He did research in Vienna in the summer of 1968 on a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Istvan Deak, of Columbia University, spent the summer of 1968 in Vienna and Budapest on a research grant from the Columbia University Institute on East Central Europe collecting material for his book on Louis Kossuth and the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-1849.

In 1967 Thomas M. Barker, of the State University of New York at Albany, received a grant-in-aid from the State University of New York Research Foundation to support summer research in Vienna on Montecuccoli. In the summer of 1968 he received a grant-in-aid and a faculty fellowship from the same foundation, in addition to a grant-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society to continue his research in Vienna.

In the summer of 1967 Paula Sutter Fichtner, of Brooklyn College, held a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Hanns Gross, of Loyola University, received a grant from the American Philosophical Society to spend the summer of 1967 in Vienna doing research on Austrian administrative history during the reign of Leopold I.

Robert Schwarz, of Florida Atlantic University, has recently had grants from both the American Philosophical Society and the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture to do research in London on Nazism in Austria during the First Republic.

Frederick Dumin, of Washington State University, had grants-in-aid from the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Philosophical Society, and the Research Committee of Washington State University to spend 1967-1968 working in the Public Record Office at London and the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* at Vienna on the background of the Austro-German *Anschluss* Movement, 1918-1919.

Robert A. Kann received one-term Rutgers University faculty research fellowships in the academic years 1967-1968 and 1968-1969. He also received grants from the American Philosophical Society and the American Council of Learned Societies in 1966 and 1967. In May, 1968, he was elected

corresponding member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The American Council of Learned Societies awarded travel grants to the following persons to participate in a conference at Bratislava on August 28-September 2, 1967, commemorating the centennial of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867: Keith Hitchins, of the University of Illinois; Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University; Charles Jelavich, of Indiana University; Peter F. Sugar, of the University of Washington; Joseph F. Zacek, of New York State University at Albany; and R. John Rath, of Rice University. To participate in the semi-centennial in Vienna of the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy, it awarded grants to Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University; Ivo J. Lederer, of Stanford University; and R. John Rath, of Rice University.

Keith Hitchins, of the University of Illinois, did research in Romania in 1965-1966 on a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

George Barany, of the University of Denver, had grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Denver in 1966-1967 to work on his biography of Count Stephen Széchenyi.

Joseph F. Zacek, of the State University of New York at Albany, had an American Council of Learned Societies travel grant and a research grant from the Center for Slavic and East European Studies of the University of California (Berkeley) to do research in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1967. He was awarded a Doris Duke Foundation grant for the fall of 1967 for research in the United States and an American Philosophical Society grant for the same purpose for 1968-1969. In addition, he received a travel grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to attend the sixth International Congress of Slavists in Prague in August, 1968.

Paul W. Schroeder, of the University of Illinois, received an American Council of Learned Societies grant to work in the British, French, and Austrian archives from January until September, 1967, on "Austria and the Crimean War, 1853-1856."

Solomon Wank, of Franklin and Marshall College, was awarded an American Council of Learned Societies fellowship for 1967-1968 to spend the entire academic year working on a biography of Count Alois Lexa von Aehrenthal.

Gunther Rothenberg, of the University of New Mexico, had an American Council of Learned Societies grant for the summer of 1968 to do research in the *Kriegsarchiv* in Vienna.

Enno E. Kraehe, of the University of Virginia, was awarded an American Council of Learned Societies fellowship for 1968-1969.

John A. Trumbull, a graduate student at Indiana University, received a study grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to study Magyar at the University of Debrecen in the summer of 1968. For the academic year 1968-1969, he received a research grant from the Ford Foundation.

Eva S. Balogh was granted a Ford Foundation fellowship for 1966-1967 and a Canada Council fellowship for 1968-1969 for graduate study at Yale University.

For the year 1969-1970, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council awarded the following post-doctoral grants for Slavic and East European Studies to support projects dealing with the history of the Habsburg monarchy: Keith Hitchins, of the University of Illinois, to work in Romania on "The Romanian National Movement in Transylvania, 1867-1918;" Charles Jelavich, of Indiana University, to study in Yugoslavia "The Issues in Yugoslav Nationalism in the Nineteenth Century;" and Richard L. Rudolph, of the University of Minnesota, for a study of "The State and Industrialization in the Bohemian Crown Lands, 1848-1914." Thomas L. Sakmyster, a doctoral candidate at Indiana University, received a fellowship for the study of "Hungary and the European Crisis, 1938-1939."

Radomir Luza, of Tulane University, was awarded a faculty research grant by the Social Science Research Council for 1969-1970 to support a study of the German occupation and the rise of Austrian nationalism, 1938-1945.

Roy A. Austensen, a graduate student at the University of Illinois, spent the year 1966-1967 in Vienna as a Fulbright scholar doing research on the early career of Count Buol-Schauenstein.

Robert J. Gentry, a graduate student at Rice University, spent the year 1966-1967 on a Fulbright scholarship in Austria collecting material for his doctoral dissertation on Albert Schäffle.

Glenn E. Torrey, of Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, spent the year 1966-1967 in Romania on a Fulbright

senior research award and a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council studying relations between the Central Powers and Romania during World War I.

James A. Wegs, a graduate student at the University of Illinois, received a Fulbright scholarship to spend the year 1967-1968 in Vienna doing research on aspects of Austrian industrial mobilization in World War I.

John Haag, a graduate student at Rice University, spent the year 1967-1968 in Austria and Germany as a Fulbright scholar, doing research for his dissertation on the political impact of Othmar Spann.

Bruce M. Garver, of Yale University, spent the year 1967-1968 on a NDEA-related Fulbright-Hayes fellowship in Czechoslovakia, Vienna, and Paris, doing research on "The Young Czechs and the Reorientation of Czech Politics during the 1890's."

Joseph Rothschild, of Columbia University, was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for 1967-1968 for research on the topic of East Central Europe in the Interwar Period.

Gordon A. Craig, of Stanford University, was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for 1969-1970 for a study of German and Austrian intelligentsias, 1770-1830.

Jacob Kott, a graduate student at New York University, received a Fulbright grant for 1968-1969 to do research in Austria on Archduke Charles' ideas about military and governmental reforms, 1792-1810.

Karl A. Roeder, a graduate student at Stanford University, held an Austrian Ministry of Education scholarship in 1967-1968. Such a scholarship was also awarded to Philip Snyder, a graduate student at Rice University, for the academic year 1969-1970.

Allen J. Hertz was awarded a Woodrow Wilson fellowship for 1967-1968 for study at Columbia University. The next year he held a faculty fellowship at Columbia University.

Stanley B. Winters, of Newark College of Engineering, received a summer stipend from the National Endowment on the Humanities to do research in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1967.

John A. Mears, of Southern Methodist University, received a grant for the summer of 1967 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to begin his work on a biography of

Leopold I.

A Theodor Körner research prize for 1965 was awarded to Radomir V. Luza, of Tulane University, for his manuscript on the history of the Socialist International of Youth, 1907-1966.

In November, 1969, the annual prize of the European History Section of the Southern Historical Association for the best seminar paper in European history written at a southern university or college was awarded to Olena I. Kucyk, of Rice University, for her essay on "Some Thoughts concerning National Conflicts in Bukovina, 1848-1914. Causes and Issues."

Emile Karafiol, of the University of Chicago, spent the academic year 1967-1968 at the Harvard University Law School as a fellow in law and history studying law and doing research on a comparative study of administrative law in Austria, Prussia, and France.

SPECIAL COURSES

New courses on the Habsburg monarchy are now being offered at many universities. At the University of Chicago, Emile Karafiol is teaching a graduate seminar on administrative and constitutional developments in the Habsburg empire in the eighteenth century. He is also teaching a one-quarter graduate course on the history of the Habsburg monarchy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Other one-quarter courses on the Habsburg empire are being offered at Colorado State University and at Ohio State University, where Carole Rogel's course covers the period from 1740-1918. At Florida State University, William O. Oldson has introduced a one-quarter course in the history of the Habsburg monarchy, 1815-1914. The period covered by Edward P. Keleher's course at the Calumet campus of Purdue University is 1282-1919; the one by Robert A. Kann at Rutgers University is 1526-1918; and the one by Alan J. Reinerman at Sacred Heart University is 1740-1920. The period 1867-1918 is covered in courses introduced by Douglas W. Houston at Fordham University and by Idris Rhea Traylor, Jr., at Texas Technological College. Other courses in the history of the Habsburg empire have been inaugurated by Radomir V. Luza at Tulane University, Steven Bela Vardy at Duquesne University, and Emanuel Fenz at Purdue University. At the University of Tennessee, Arthur G. Haas has introduced a lecture course on "The Habsburg Monarchy and Modern Austria," and at Michigan

State University, William O. McCagg, Jr., is giving, in addition to an undergraduate course, a graduate seminar in Habsburg history. Other new graduate courses are also being offered. In 1968-1969 Ronald E. Coons introduced a graduate conference course on "Topics in the History of the Habsburg Monarchy" at the University of Connecticut, and in that same year Louis A. Gebhard, of the State University of New York at Cortland, inaugurated a graduate course on the Habsburg monarchy, 1815-1918. Moreover, Habsburg history since 1715 is now offered as a doctoral field at the University of Alberta at Edmonton.

CONFERENCES

Of the several significant conferences held in 1965, one was a three-day meeting in July sponsored by Columbia University and the Kossuth Foundation. The subject considered was "Hungary and the Soviet Bloc."

In October of the same year the Bi-State Slavic Association met in Kansas City, Missouri. Among the papers read was one by Stanley B. Kimball, of Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville), on "Nineteenth Century Slavic Literary Societies."

At a session of the American Historical Association convention at San Francisco on December 28-30, which dealt with "Moral Values and Social Systems—Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," William B. Slottman, of the University of California (Berkeley), read a paper on the "Habsburg Empire."

In April, 1966, a special Slavic conference was sponsored by the social science division of Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville). Ludovít Holotík and Jiří Kořalka, of Czechoslovakia, and Fran Zwitter, of Yugoslavia, presented papers at the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Far Western Slavic Conference was held at the University of California (Berkeley) on April 30-May 1, 1966. At one session William B. Slottman, of the University of California (Berkeley), discussed "The Development of Absolutism in Danubia, 1627 to the Reign of Maria Theresa."

The Southern Conference of Slavic Studies met at the University of Kentucky on October 21-22, 1966. Arthur Haas, of the University of Tennessee, read a paper on "Metternich

and the Slavs" at a session on "Eastern Problems of Austria-Hungary," chaired by Josef Anderle, of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). At the same session Keith Hitchins, then of Rice University, talked on the "Romanians of Transylvania under the Bach System."

The third congress of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America was held at Columbia University on September 2-4, 1966. Of the many interesting papers read, the following were of particular interest to students of the history of the Habsburg monarchy: "Kladsko as the Last Center of Resistance against the Habsburg Conquest, 1620-1622," by Milic Capek, of Boston University; "The Beginnings of Slovak Historiography in the Eighteenth Century," by James J. Zatko, of Loral College; "Problems of Slovak Nationalism," by Joseph F. Zacek, then of the University of California (Los Angeles); "The *Matice* Movement," by Stanley B. Kimball, of Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville); "Slavic Consciousness and the Slav Congress at Prague in 1848," by Jaroslav Boucek, of Carleton University; "Czech Political Parties in 1848," by Stanley Z. Pech, of the University of British Columbia; and "The Young Karel Kramář and T. G. Masaryk," by Stanley B. Winters, of Newark College of Engineering.

Several papers of special interest to specialists in the Habsburg monarchy were read at meetings of the American Historical Association in 1966. At the meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch on the Reed College campus on August 30-September 1, a special session was devoted to "The Habsburg Monarchy: Leadership and Nationality," which was chaired by R. John Rath, of Rice University. Gunther Rothenberg, of the University of New Mexico, read a paper on "The Nationality Problem in the Habsburg Army during the Reign of Francis Joseph," and Joseph F. Zacek, then of the University of California (Los Angeles), talked on "Metternich's Censors: A Case Study." George Barany, of the University of Denver, made comments on both papers.

Two other papers of special interest to students of Austrian history were presented at the American Historical Association convention in New York City on December 28-30, 1966. Joseph F. Zacek delivered a paper on "The Virtuosi of Bohemia: The Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences." At a session on "1866: a Centennial Perspective," Hans A. Schmitt, then

of Tulane University, discussed "After the War of 1866: Austria's German Policy, 1866-1871." Istvan Deak, of Columbia University, talked on "Budapest" at another session dealing with "Revolutions by Consensus and by Force, 1918-1919." Theodore S. Hamerow, of the University of Wisconsin, made comments about Schmitt's paper at the first of these sessions, and Klemens von Klemperer, of Smith College, made comments on Deak's paper at the second.

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven brought a number of interesting and significant conferences. A special session of the second national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies at Washington, D. C., on March 30-April 1, 1967, was devoted to "Nationalist Ideology in Bohemia and the Ukraine;" the chairman of that session was Ivo J. Lederer, of Stanford University. Roman Szporluk, of the University of Michigan, read a paper on "The Political Thought of Masaryk." Stephen M. Horak, of Eastern Illinois University, discussed "M. Hrushevsky: the Historian of Eastern Europe." Ivan Rudnytsky, then of La Salle College, talked on "Michael Drahomanov and His 'Rehabilitation' in the Soviet Union;" while Joseph Zacek, then of the University of California (Los Angeles), read a paper on "Palacký, the Historian as Statesman." The discussant for the session was Hugh Seton-Watson, of the University of London.

The Southern Conference of Slavic Studies met at Tallahassee, Florida, on October 26-27, 1967. At one session, chaired by Josef Anderle, of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), a paper on "The Relationship of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbian and Croatian National Claims" was read by Stanko Guldescu, of Fayetteville State College; and another one was presented by Carole Rogel, of Ohio State University, on "The Slovenes and Political Yugoslavism on the Eve of World War I."

When the Southern Historical Association met in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8-11, 1967, there was a session on "The Military and Diplomacy," at which one of the papers read was "The Military and Diplomacy in Austria-Hungary, 1914-1917," by Gerard E. Silberstein, of the University of Kentucky.

By a rare quirk of programming, the nineteenth-century Europe session of the Missouri Valley Conference of Collegiate Teachers of History turned into a quasi-commemoration of

the centennial of the *Ausgleich*.¹ The Conference was held at the University of Omaha on March 10-11, 1967. At the session, chaired by Professor Raymond A. Smith, Jr., of Central Washington State College, and attended by some sixty historians, three papers were presented: "Hungarian Legal Conservatism and the Ausgleich of 1867," by Zoltán Kramár, of Central Washington State College; "Count Beust and the Austro-German Liberals, 1866-1871," by Robert L. Reigle, of the University of Oklahoma; and "Count Beust and Germany, 1866-1871: Reconquest, Reapportionment, or Retreat," by Hans Schmitt, of Tulane University. At the 1968 session of the same Conference, R. John Rath, of Rice University, read a paper on "History, a Science or a Science of Propaganda? An Austrian Case Study."

In 1967 the meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Stanford University. Of particular interest to students of Austrian history were several papers. Steven Bela Vardy, of Duquesne University, read a paper on "Baron Joseph Eötvös: Statesman, Thinker, Reformer." Paul P. Bernard, of the University of Illinois, presented a paper on "The Radical Aristocracy in Austria." Roman Szporluk, of the University of Michigan, gave a paper on "Masaryk and the Idea of Czechoslovakia;" and Gabor Vermes, then at Stanford University, read a paper on "Moscow and Budapest: Relations between Two Soviet Republics, 1918."

The American Historical Association convened for its 1967 meeting in Toronto. One session, chaired by the late Arthur J. May, of the University of Rochester, was devoted to "The Rise of a Great Power: Austria in the Early Eighteenth Century." William B. Slottman, of the University of California (Berkeley), spoke on "Politics." Herman Freudenberger, of Tulane University, read a paper on "Economics;" while John P. Spielman, of Haverford College, devoted his attention to "Culture." John B. Wolf, of the University of Illinois (Chicago Circle), commented on all three of the papers. Another session, chaired by Stanley Z. Pech, of the University of British Columbia, was devoted to "The Impact of the Russian Revolution on East Central Europe, 1917-1920." The following papers were read and were commented on by Istvan Deak,

¹Information submitted by Zoltán Kramár, of Central Washington State College.

of Columbia University: "Czechoslovakia," by Josef Anderle, of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill); "Jugoslavia," by Ivan Avakumovic, of the University of British Columbia; and "Romania," by Keith Hitchins, of the University of Illinois (Urbana). In addition, at another session dealing with "The Impact and Assessment of Luther in Slavic Lands," Frederick G. Heymann, of the University of Calgary, spoke on Luther's impact on Bohemia.

In 1968 the Far Western Slavic Conference was held at Stanford University on April 25-29. Josef Korbel, of the University of Denver, chaired a program dealing with "Topics in Soviet Foreign Policy" at which Janos Radvanyi, of Stanford University, read a paper concerning "The Hungarian Question and Sino-Soviet Rivalry, 1956-59." On a program chaired by Charles Jelavich, of Indiana University, and dealing with the dilemma of minority peoples in Austria-Hungary, Gabor Vermes, of the University of California at Los Angeles, read a paper on "The Slovak Dilemma in Austria-Hungary;" Nancy Weil, of the University of Washington, one on "The *Ausgleich* as a Czech Dilemma, 1867-69;" and Brian T. O'Connell, of the University of Kansas, one on "The Croat Dilemma during the 1905-7 Crisis." Discussants for the program were M. George Zaninovich, of the University of Oregon, and Stanley Pech, of the University of British Columbia.

The 1968 meeting of the American Historical Association was held in New York City on December 28-30. Several papers of interest to students of Austrian history were presented. Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University, discussed "Austria-Hungary" in a session devoted to "The Defeat of the Central Powers in 1918." At another session on "Banking and Industrialization among the Late Comers: an Examination of the Gerschenkron Hypothesis," Richard Rudolph, of the University of Minnesota, read a paper entitled "The Case of Austria." At a session for which Barbara Jelavich, of Indiana University, served as commentator, Paul Schroeder, of the University of Illinois (Urbana), spoke on "Austria and the Danubian Principalities, 1853-1856."

In March, 1969, a special conference on "The Hungarian Soviet Republic: 1919," was held under the auspices of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies of the University of California (Berkeley). Richard Lowenthal, of the Free University of Berlin, gave the opening address on "The Hun-

garian Soviet Republic and the European Revolutions." Marian Low, of the University of Michigan, discussed "The Intellectual Origins of Hungarian Radicalism;" William O. McCagg, Jr., of Michigan State University, "Ministers and Commissars: Patterns of Social Mobility in Prerevolutionary Hungary;" Peter Kenez, of the University of California (Santa Cruz), "Coalition Politics in the Soviet Republic;" Keith Hitchins, of the University of Illinois (Urbana), "The Romanian Socialists and the Hungarian Soviet Republic;" and William B. Slottman, of the University of California (Berkeley), "Vienna and Budapest: Austria looks at the Commune."

PUBLICATION PROJECTS

A multivolume *Hungarian Encyclopedia* is being prepared under the editorship of Joseph M. Ertavy. The project is sponsored by the Hungarian Cultural Foundation, in cooperation with the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Central European History, sponsored by the Conference Group for Central European History and published by Emory University, began publication in 1968 under the editorship of Douglas Unfug. The journal publishes articles and reviews dealing with the history of German-speaking Central Europe from the middle ages to the present. Manuscripts, inquiries, and subscriptions should be sent to *Central European History*, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

The library of Columbia University each year makes substantial additions of published material from Eastern Europe. The total holdings of the library in the field may well run over 100,000 volumes. All newspapers of the area are being collected, including post-World War II newspapers donated by Radio Free Europe. About 1,300 Hungarian items are collected annually, of which 450 are recent publications and about 850 are backdated or secondhand publications from Hungary.

In 1967-1968 the University of Illinois library acquired a 2,000-volume collection of books on Slovakia and another collection of about 2,000 volumes on Hungary and Romania.

In 1965 the Cameron Library at the University of Alberta purchased a 3,500 volume collection of law books of the

Priesterseminar of the Archbishop of Salzburg. Besides containing rare works in canon law, this collection has excellent materials for nineteenth and twentieth-century Austrian and German law. In 1966 the same library purchased some 900 volumes on eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century Austrian history, mainly political history.

The Tulane University library has an exchange program with the library of the Czechoslovak Historical Institute in Prague.

Rutgers University library has recently been rapidly expanding its collection in Hungarian history. Among other important purchases, the library recently acquired a complete set of *Magyar Történeti Tár*.

In 1968 the Stanford University library acquired a special collection of over 2,000 volumes, together with many pamphlets, broadsides, and journal issues, most of them from the library of the late Max von Portheim. They are duplicates from the Stadtbibliothek, of Vienna, which received a very large collection of Austriaca from Max von Portheim's estate. They include many publications now extremely difficult to obtain on the military, economic, political, religious, and court life of the Habsburg empire. Of special interest are source materials and contemporary accounts from critical periods in Austrian history—the age of Joseph II, the Revolutionary and Napoleonic era, the 1848 Revolution, the War with Prussia in 1866, the establishment of the Dual Monarchy, the Congress of Berlin, and the subsequent contest with Russia over Balkan influence culminating in World War I. There are many books on the nationality and internal political problems of the empire. The collection also includes many descriptive works on cities and provinces of the empire, such as Vienna, Brünn, Klosterneuburg, Krems, Olmütz, Carinthia, and the Tyrol. Several works deal with old Italian possessions and their neighbors. Also included are many volumes of regimental regulations, drill manuals, and treatises on military organization, tactics and strategy, hygiene, army life, and the like.

*Major Research Collections in Austrian History
recently acquired by the Fondren Library,
Rice University*

Fondren Library of Rice University has been fortunate to

obtain during the past several years various important collections in the field of Austrian history. Among other significant items acquired are over 10,000 duplicate volumes of the library of the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* and over 2,500 volumes of the library of the *Kriegsarchiv*. In addition to these acquisitions, the library has obtained the valuable Stephen K. Swift collection of over 3,000 volumes and purchased a 3,600-volume collection of books on the history of Vienna which is reported to be one of the two or three best ever assembled. This year, the library purchased the most complete collection in existence of the "illegal" *Arbeiter Zeitung*, published surreptitiously in Brünn and Paris between 1934 and 1938.

Among the many valuable works in the above collections or purchased separately are the *Allgemeines Reichs- Gesetz- und Regierungsblatt für das Kaiserthum Oesterreich*, 1849-1918; *Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Österreich*, 1920-1938, 1945-; *Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Oesterreichischen, Böhmisches und Galizischen Erbländer*, 1792-1848; *Alphabetisch-chronologische Übersicht der k. k. Gesetze und Verordnungen*, 1740-1821; *Handbook aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II für die k. k. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer Systematischen Verbindung* (18 vols., Vienna, 1785-89); *Sammlung der Gesetze*, 1793-1851; *Gesetze und Verordnungen im Justizfache unter Joseph II (1780-90), Leopold II (1790-92), Franz I (II) (1792-1835), Ferdinand I (1835-48)*; *Verordnungsblatt des k. k. Justizministeriums*, 1885-1900 and 1902-1905; Lower Austria, *Landesgesetz- und Regierungsblatt für das Erzherzogthum*, 1850-1905; and Moravia, *Landes- Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt*, 1850-1921.

Stenographic records of various legislative bodies also make up an important part of the recent acquisitions. Among them are Bundesrat, *Stenographisches Protokoll*, December, 1962-; Nationalrat, *Stenographisches Protokoll*, 1962-; Reichsrat (Abgeordnetenhaus), *Stenographische Protokolle*, 1861-1918; Delegation des Reichsrates, *Stenographische Sitzungs-Protokolle*, 1894, 1902-1904, and 1910-1914; Hungary, *Berichte der ungarischen Delegation*, 1884-1893, 1896-1898, 1902, and 1906-1914; and *Stenographischer Bericht über die Verhandlungen der deutschen constituirenden Nationalversammlung zu Frankfurt am Main*, 1848-1849.

Valuable publications of various ministries and bureaus are also included in the special collections recently acquired. These include the *Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt für das Verwaltungsgebiet des k. k. Handelsministeriums*, 1883-1916; Bundesministerium für Finanzen, *Verordnungsblatt*, 1854-1918; Finanzministerium, *Entwurf des Finanzgesetzes und Staatsvoranschlag*, 1906-1912, 1914-1915, and 1918-1919; Gewerbeberichte, *Sammlung von Entscheidungen der k. k. Gewerbeberichte*, 1900-1913; Handels-Ministerium, Statistisches Department, *Nachrichten über Industrie, Handel, und Verkehr*, 1893-1900; reports of the *Comité zur Herausgabe der Geschichte der österreichischen Land- und Forstwirtschaft und ihrer Industrien*, 1848-1898; *Erläuterungen zum Central-Rechnungs- Abschlusse über den Staatshaushalt der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder*, 1893-1906; Ministerium des Innern, *Verordnungsblatt*, 1901-1916; *Beiblatt zu dem Verordnungsblatte*, 1901-1906; and *Beilagen zum Verordnungsblatte*, 1901-1906.

Official Viennese and Austrian registers such as the following are also included in the *Staatsarchiv* collection: *Hof- und Staats- Schematismus des Kaiserthumes Österreich*, 1767, 1772-1774, 1779, 1781, 1784-1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, and 1793-1806; *Hof- und Staats- Handbuch des Kaiserthums Österreich*, 1807-1808, 1811, 1825, 1828, 1830, 1833-1834, 1842-1843, 1846, and 1866; *Hof- und Staats- Handbuch der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*, 1874, 1877, 1886-1889, 1891, 1893-1895, and 1897-1918; *Handbuch des allerhöchsten Hofes und des Hofstaates seiner k. und k. apostolischen Majestät*, 1886-1918; and *Gothaischer Hofkalender, genealogisches Taschenbuch der fürstlichen Häuser*, 1841, 1848-1849, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1872-1873, 1875-1881, 1883-1885, 1887, 1893, 1898-1900, 1902-1916, and 1917-1944.

Miscellaneous items secured by the library in recent years, whether through the above collections or by separate purchases, include the following volumes: Kommission für Neuere Geschichte Österreichs, *Veröffentlichungen*, Vols. I-V, VIII, XI, XXVIII-XXXII, XXXIV-; Staatsarchiv, *Mitteilungen*, 1948-; Oberster Gerichts- und Cassationshof, *Entscheidungen des k. k. Obersten Gerichts- und Cassationshofes in Civil- und Strafsachen*, 1885-1898; and *Jahrbuch höchstrichterlicher Entscheidungen*, 1929-1937; *Jahrbuch des k. und k. auswärtigen Dienstes*, 1898-1905, 1907, 1909-1910, 1912, and 1916-1917;

Lower Austria, *Landes- Amtsblatt des Erzherzogtums Österreich unter der Enns*, 1905-1915; and Ernst Mayrhofer, *Handbuch für den politischen Verwaltungsdienst*, 1895-1913.

Among the major Austrian military works acquired from the library of the *Kriegsarchiv* are the following: *Österreichische (Streffleur's) Militärische Zeitschrift*, 1808, 1811-1813, 1818-1849, and 1860-1914; Bundesministerium für Landesverteidigung, *Österreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg, 1914-1918*; Generalstabsbureau für Kriegsgeschichte, *Der Krieg in Italien im Jahre 1859*; *Österreichs Kämpfe im Jahre 1866*; Reichskriegsministerium, *Schematismus für das kaiserliche und königliche Heer*, 1818-1819, 1821, 1828, 1831, 1833, 1835-1837, 1841, 1843-1844, 1852-1853, 1855-1859, 1861-1862, and 1865; and *Militär-Statistisches Jahrbuch*, 1870-1894.

The Stephen K. Swift collection includes many important items on Austrian and Hungarian history. Among them are *K. und k. Genie Wesen im XIX und XX Jahrhundert*; *Militärwissenschaftliche Mitteilungen*, 1865-1902; Franz Hübler, *Militär- Oekonomie- System der k. k. österreichischen Armee*, 1820-1823; and *Das Österreichische Recht: ein Hilfsbuch für praktische Juristen, Beamte, Gewerbetreibende, Kaufleute, Haus- und Grundbesitzer*, Vols. I-III and supplemental volume (1906).

In addition to these multivolume sets, the Swift collection contains numerous books on Hungarian history and on military science and many collections of historically important military maps as well as rare single-volume editions such as the *Salzburger Fuersten-Kalender*, published in 1751, and the Hungarian *Articuli Dominorum, anni 1715*, which contains the seal and signature of Emperor Charles VI. British intelligence plans for the postwar rehabilitation of the Austrian population are contained in the *Austria Basic Handbook*, compiled throughout the war and privately bound in London in 1945. Among the works of the Österreichisch-Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft, which conducted illegal Austro-German *Anschluss* negotiations, are the following rare works that were published by the Deutsche Einheit Verlag in Vienna: *Doppelte Staatsbürgerschaft* (1928); Joachim Fischer, *Österreichische und reichsdeutsche Sozialpolitik* (1932); and Helfried Pfeifer, *Deutsche und österreichische Verfassung und Verwaltung* (1932).

An important acquisition in the history of Vienna collection

is the *Wiener Zeitung*, 1774, 1781-1811, 1848-1849, 1908, and 1928. In addition, the library has acquired the issues since 1945.

There are numerous duplicates in the above collections. Among them are four duplicate sets of the *Allgemeines Reichs-Gesetz- und Regierungsblatt für das Kaiserthum Oesterreich* covering the years 1849-1917, 1849-1914, and 1849-1913. Anyone interested in securing a set or in acquiring other duplicate volumes should get in touch with Richard L. O'Keeffe, Director, Fondren Library, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77001.

Rice University

BRIAN L. REEVES