

the social milieu out of which the movement grew, he emphasized the prevailing spirit of Bavarian particularism and the strong counterrevolutionary mood of the Bavarian populace after 1919. A considerable number of voters, he pointed out, swayed between the left and the right. Hitler took advantage of the prevailing mood, and in his propaganda he stressed mainly immediate national, regional, or local issues. Among the early members of the movement were a substantial number of laborers and artisans.

The commentator, Klemens von Klemperer, of Smith College, suggested that all three papers might have addressed themselves less to the German-oriented and more to the Austrian aspects of the rightist movements under discussion. Students of Austrian history, he advised, should come to terms with the problems of an indigenous Austrian fascism. They should stop measuring Austrian fascism by the models of German National Socialism and Italian fascism which make it appear marginal, less dynamic, less totalitarian, merely "authoritarian" or "conservative." Fascism, being ill-defined, should be assessed in terms of its components, especially the attempt to overcome an inevitable pluralism and to recreate an irretrievably lost past by means of magic and terror.

PUBLICATION PROJECTS

The first volume of *Rumanian Studies*, an annual devoted to the humanities and social sciences, has appeared under the sponsorship of the Russian and East European Center and the Graduate Research Board of the University of Illinois. The editor is Keith Hitchins.

Both American and Romanian scholars have contributed to the first number: Barbara Jelavich, of Indiana University, on Russia and the double election of Prince Alexander Cuza; Dan Berindei, of the Institute of History of the Romanian Academy in Bucharest, on the formation of a Romanian national state in 1848; Philip Eidelberg, of Montclair State College, on the agrarian policy of the Romanian National Liberal Party; Mircea Zaci, of the University of Cluj, on the Romanian novelist Camil Petrescu; Petru Comarnescu, art critic in Bucharest, on the Romanian and the universal elements in the work of Constantin Brâncuși; and Richard Todd, of Wichita State University, on recent excavations at His-

tria. Paul Simionesco, of the Institute of History of the Romanian Academy in Bucharest, has written an extensive bibliographic guide to the medieval and modern history of the Romanians. Two studies deal with the Romanians of the Habsburg monarchy. David Prodan, a member of the Romanian Academy, describes the career of the historian and philologist Gheorghe Şincai and elucidates the special character of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment among the Romanians of Transylvania; and Ştefan Pascu, rector of the University of Cluj, provides a comprehensive analysis of the published sources relating to the uprising of the Romanian peasantry in Transylvania in 1784-1785.

Subscriptions and orders for single numbers should be sent directly to the publisher: E. J. Brill, Leiden, The Netherlands. Manuscripts and correspondence pertaining to editorial matters should be sent to the Editor, Department of History, University of Illinois, 309 Gregory Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Stanley B. Kimball and Rudolf Wierer have recently catalogued a 1,100-volume collection of Slavic-American imprints, consisting mainly of Czech and Slovak books, periodicals, newspapers, and original lodge records. The collection is especially rich in items from the midwestern area of the United States. This catalogue will be published in the near future.

Joseph F. Zacek, of the State University of New York at Albany, is editor of two new reprint series of books on Central and Eastern Europe, one published by Academic International and the other by Frederick A. Praeger.

MICROFILMING OF AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC RECORDS

The Librarian of Congress, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, announced on July 8, 1970, the formation of a consortium of the Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries, the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, and the libraries of Boston College, Yale, Harvard, Duke, and Stanford Universities and the University of Virginia for the microfilming of records in the Austrian State Archives.

This project, which has as its main objective the filming of major elements of the "Politisches Archiv" of the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, should be of particular interest not only to scholars working on the history of the Habsburg