

In way of conclusion, this writer wishes to raise the question of whether the study of reciprocal cultural influences might possibly result in the development of a new approach to the study of the causes for the monarchy's rise and decline to replace the overemphasis on nationalistic factors during recent decades? Could "acculturational research" offer a new answer to the question of why no feeling of "Gesamtstaatsbewusstsein" developed in the old monarchy.

University of Vienna

GRETE KLINGENSTEIN

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA¹

PERSONAL

Hugo Hantsch, professor of modern history and director of the Historical Institute of the University of Vienna since 1946, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 15, 1965. The name of this distinguished scholar, who is well known for his studies on Austrian history from the baroque era to the present, is especially connected with the rebuilding of the study and research programs of the Historical Institute after 1945. At a special ceremony at the Historical Institute Professor Hantsch was presented with a Festschrift entitled *Österreich und Europa*. This volume was edited by Heinrich Fichtenau and published jointly by the Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung and the Wiener Katholische Akademie. In his capacity as founder and director of the Commission of the Austrian Academy of Arts and Sciences for the Study of the History of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1848-1918, Professor Hantsch has particularly made a laudable contribution to the development of close co-operation between American and Austrian historians in the field of Austrian studies. The editor of the *Austrian History Yearbook* is especially happy to express his appreciation to Professor Hantsch for his sympathetic assistance and co-operation.

In May, 1965, Richard Plaschka, secretary of the Österreichische Ost- und Südosteuropainstitut (formerly Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost) was appointed ausserordentlicher Professor

¹The large majority of items in the "News from Austria" section were supplied by Helmut Rumpel, of the University of Vienna.

of East European history at the University of Vienna. The newly established chair was created primarily to strengthen the offerings in the history of the succession states of the monarchy.

The well known Austrian writer Ernst Joseph Görlich celebrated his sixtieth birthday on November 16, 1965. Trained in German, history, and geography at the University of Vienna, he became a teacher at the normal school at Steinberg, in Burgenland, where he remained until 1938. Since the war he has been teaching at the Technologisches Gewerbemuseum in Vienna. Görlich has written a large number of books on a wide variety of topics. Among them are various volumes dealing with important personages in Austrian history and with the history and culture of Austria and the Danubian realm.

On February 15, 1965, the well known writer and journalist Richard Charmatz died in Vienna. Ever since the appearance of his first publication, *Der demokratisch-nationale Bundesstaat Österreich*, in 1904, Charmatz had concerned himself almost exclusively with problems of Austrian history. Fritz Fellner, of the University of Salzburg, paid tribute to Charmatz in a lengthy obituary published in the March, 1965, issue of *Forum* (pp. 113-114). In it he called Charmatz "the historian of liberal Austria."

DOCUMENTS COLLECTIONS

During the summer of 1964 a collection of documents that is very important for contemporary Austrian history was found in Black Lake, in the Bohemian Forest in Czechoslovakia: the secret files of the Historical Commission of Reichsführer SS. They are entitled "The Rebellion of the Austrian National-Socialists in July, 1934." The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague has made photostatic copies of this material for the Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes and the Österreichisches Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Vienna. These documents were published by Europa Verlag in 1965, together with an introduction by Ludwig Jedlicka and Herbert Steiner.

The Documentation Archive of the Austrian Resistance