

the History of Austrian Social Democracy." Norbert Leser discussed "Max Adler," and Günther Nenning talked on "The Beginnings of Catholic Social Reform."

A major exhibit commemorating the Congress of Vienna of 1814-1815 was on display at the Hofburg from June until October, 1965. Numerous historical objects and documents on loan from England, France, Denmark, and the Federal Republic of Germany were included in it. The exhibit was sponsored by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and the Verein für Museumfreunde.

PUBLICATIONS

Pursuant to its plans for the publication of a multi-volume history of Austria-Hungary from 1848 to 1918, the Committee for the History of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy approached various interested historians in different countries to ask them for specific suggestions in regard to persons to be called upon to collaborate in the project. The committee has received such recommendations from Franco Valsecchi (Rome), Victor L. Tapié (Paris), Péter Hanák (Budapest), and Josef Polišenský (Prague). According to the Committee's plans, the various parts into which the study has been divided are each to have a whole volume allotted to them in which the entire era between 1848 and 1918 will be covered. The chapters in each volume will be written by authors from various countries. At a special meeting during the International Historical Congress in Vienna the chairman of the Committee, Hugo Hantsch, gave a report on how the editorial work is being planned to forty especially invited representatives from different countries (especially Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania).

In order to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary of the University of Vienna, a new publication series—*Studien zur Geschichte der Universität Wien*—was established. This new series will be published under the auspices of the Publications Committee of the Academic Senate of the University of Vienna, of which Heinrich Fichtenau is director. The first three volumes, which have already been published, are made up of essays on the history of the academic administration and of several faculties. Also on the occasion of the univer-

sity's sexcentenary, the Austrian Academy of Arts and Sciences published a special anniversary volume entitled *Die Wiener Artisten-Fakultät, 1365-1497*, which was written by Alphons Lhotsky.

In 1966 the Institute of Economic and Social History of the University of Vienna will inaugurate the publication of a new series entitled *Wiener Forschungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte*. The first volumes to be published in the series are Grete Merk's *Alois Miesbach und Heinrich Drasche. Pioniere der österreichischen Industrie* and Hedwig Pawelka's *Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen England und Österreich 1815-1848*.

The Österreichische Institut für Zeitgeschichte is planning to publish its first volume of documents on the history of the Austrian resistance in 1966. The Austrian federal government entrusted the institute with this task in 1962, and the Austrian ministry of justice has placed the appropriate court records and records of the police authorities at its disposal.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Second Republic and the tenth anniversary of the Austrian state treaty, the Institut für Österreichkunde published a collection of scholarly essays on contemporary Austrian history under the title *Zwei Jahrzehnte Zweite Republik*.

The following works will be published in the near future by the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs: *Briefwechsel Fürst Metternichs mit der Herzogin Wilhelmine von Sagan 1813-14*, edited by Maria Ullrichová (Prague); Julius Marx's *Die wirtschaftlichen Ursachen der Revolution von 1848 in Österreich*; and the second volume of Berthold Sutter's *Badenischen Sprachverordnungen*.

The fourth volume of *Studien zur Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*—Helmut Rumpler, *Max Huszarek. Nationalitäten und Nationalitätenpolitik in Österreich im Sommer des Jahres 1918*—was published in 1965.

Books are now being prepared by Franz Oswald on Emil Fey and by Irmgard Bärnthaler on the organization and ideology of the Fatherland Front for the publications series of the Österreichische Institut für Zeitgeschichte. An edition of Em-

merich Czermak's political diary will also appear in the same series.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG

The Historical Institute of the recently reinstated University of Salzburg opened its doors to students in the fall semester of 1964-65. Several appointments were made for the new institute. Fritz Fellner, formerly a docent at the University of Vienna, was appointed professor of modern history. Heinrich Koller, docent at the Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, in Vienna, was made professor of medieval history. Erika Weinzierl-Fischer was given a teaching post in Austrian history. Docent Wilvonseder was selected to teach ancient history and Library Director Forstner to give instruction in medieval Latin and paleography. At the end of the first school year 90 students were enrolled in the institute. In the field of modern history the library resources of the institute are being concentrated on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ

Lectures and Exhibits

The most important historical event that recently occurred in Styria was the 1964 jubilee in honor of the beginning of the reign of Archduke Charles II of Inner Austria (1564-90), who became ruler after Emperor Ferdinand I's death. Archduke Charles, a moderate man but a decided Catholic and an energetic and successful ruler, accomplished as much that is exemplary in defending his lands (Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola) by fighting the Turks as he did for economic recovery and for culture, art, and learning. Famous musicians lived at his court at Graz. Charles II founded the University of Graz in 1585. His state was the first one officially to introduce the improved Gregorian calendar.

The Province of Styria and its scientific institutes and art academies, provincial archive and library, academy of music, and, last but not least, its university worked with great zeal