

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

to insure that the jubilee would be celebrated in a deserving manner. More important, for several months an exhibit of historical documents, works of art, mathematical and astronomical apparatuses (John Kepler lived at Graz at this time!), weapons, and other curiosities, all of which were illustrated by an exemplary catalogue, was on display at the Burg in Graz. For the city of Graz it was a matter of especial satisfaction that so many words of praise which bordered on the superlative were given by historians, art historians, museum experts, etc. from near and far about the selection, classification, and arrangements which were made, the explanations which were given, and the way everything was managed. In addition, the inhabitants of Graz had an opportunity to listen throughout the year to extremely well attended first-rate renditions of important musical compositions of sixteenth century composers.

The Forschungsinstitut für den Donauraum, of which a branch has existed in Graz for years, has experienced a revival during the past year. The conversations between the older and younger generations have become livelier and the contacts between representatives of different fields of knowledge have become more numerous.

Several well known foreign scholars have given lectures. Among others, Prof. Gustav Wetter, of the University of Rome, lectured in a crowded lecture hall on February 8, 1965, on "The Ideological Bases of a Policy of Co-existence." This was the first lecture he had ever given in Graz. In an original, profound, and expert, but thoroughly discreet and unpretentious way, he developed new aspects of general principles in a discourse which aroused an echo in many circles. Prof. Wetter was kind enough to remain in the lecture hall two hours after his speech was over to answer questions and discuss various points of view with interested persons. Sociologists, philosophers, theologians, historians, and still others engaged in lively discussions over what he had said.

Hans Kramer, of the University of Innsbruck, gave two lectures on May 21 and 22, 1965, which were in conformity with both the interests of the Tyrolese circle to which the speaker belonged and the intellectual atmosphere of Styria. On the first day he talked on "Archduke John and the Tyrol;" on the 22nd, he lectured on "Tyrol during the Time of the

Risorgimento." An especially fortunate sequel of both of his very informative and profound lectures was the fact that older and younger members of the audience, persons who had fought in the Italian theater during World War I, as well as freshman students, engaged in a public discussion which led to a fruitful exchange of ideas from which both groups learned considerably.

University of Graz

ALEXANDER NOVOTNY

Studies in Modern History at the Historical Institute

In view of the fact that ever since the time of Leopold von Ranke the era of absolutism has been the field of modern history in which the most research has been done, the members of the Historical Institute at the University of Graz, especially those in charge of the classes in Austrian and general modern history, have felt it necessary to place more emphasis on the periods preceding and following the age of absolutism, particularly on the following three: (1) the sixteenth century, from Maximilian I to Archduke Charles II (in part, in connection with the 1964 jubilee!); (2) the *Vormärz* era in Austria and Europe (the age of Archduke John), from approximately 1780 to 1860; and (3) the Francis Joseph era and the end of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Lack of space prevents us from mentioning all the writings of the younger historians. Fully aware that this report is too short, we are limiting ourselves to making a concise summary of the more important works which were embarked upon.

In the first group there is a whole series of special investigations of problems dealing with the era of Emperor Maximilian (recently around a dozen), among which the dissertations of Mrs. Inge Friedhuber and Roland Schäffer are especially worthy of emphasis. Mention should also be made of the studies made of Maria, Duchess of Bavaria, Archduchess of Austria, and Archduke Charles II's wife, by Hanna Wehner; Archduke Charles II's children, by Elke Roth; the youth of Emperor Ferdinand II, by Mrs. Gugl; and the relations between the courts at Munich and Graz at the end of the sixteenth century, by Günther Cerwinka.

The following studies fall into the second group: Archduke