

The Cardinal Innitzer Prize for 1970 was given, among others, to Herbert Matis, of the University of Economics and Commerce, and Josef Wysocki, of the University of Cologne, for their respective works on Austrian economic history.

### *Lectures and Conferences*

Late in January, 1969, a literary-historical seminar on "Adalbert Stifter and the Crisis of European Literature" was held at the Austrian Cultural Institute in Rome. Various Austrian, Italian, and Czechoslovak scholars presented papers at this meeting.

In March of the same year Hans Wagner, of the University of Salzburg, gave a lecture in Rome on "Italian Influences in the Archbishopric of Salzburg in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." This lecture was published in *Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur*, Vol. XIV, No. 4, pp. 161-174.

In the spring of 1969 Othmar Pickl, of the University of Graz, read a paper on "Copper Mining and the Copper Trade in the Eastern Alps, 1500-1650" at the third International Symposium for Social and Economic History at Cologne.

Ferdinand Tremel, of the University of Graz, spoke at the first study week of the "Francesco Datini" International Center for Economic Studies at Prato on the topic "Wool as Raw Material in the Eastern Alpine Region from the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth Century."

In April, 1969, Alois Brusatti, of the University of Economics and Commerce, was invited to deliver guest lectures at the Universities of Göttingen and Hanover. He spoke on "The Austrian Economy, 1945-1969" and "The State and Economic Life in the Twentieth Century."

Eva Hunyadi-Balász, of Budapest, was guest lecturer at the University of Salzburg in June, 1969. She spoke on "Josephinism in Hungary." In November she delivered two lectures at the University for Social and Economic Studies at Linz, one on "Secret Political Societies in Austria-Hungary during the Era of the French Revolution as Forerunners of the Democratic Movement," and the other on "Hungarian Nationalism in the Danubian Monarchy."

Karl R. Stadler, Gerhard Botz, and Hans Hautmann attended the international symposium on "Fascism and Europe" which was held at Prague towards the end of August, 1969.

Domokos Kosáry, of the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was guest lecturer at the University of Salzburg. The subject of his talk was "Hungarian Political Endeavors and the Problems of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the Era of Dualism."

Josef Perényi, of Eötvös Lorand University in Budapest, spoke at the Institute for Eastern and Southeastern European History (Institut für Ost- und Südosteuropa-Geschichte), of the University of Vienna, on the "Experiment with a New Regional Division of East European History."

Sigmund P. Pach, director of the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, lectured at the Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies (Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut) in Vienna on "East Europe and the Rise of Modern International Trade in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."

In October, 1969, Alexander Novotny, of the University of Graz, participated in the twelfth annual meeting of the Society for Intellectual History, of which H. J. Schoeps was then president. He spoke on "The Congress of Berlin."

In November, 1969, Gerald Stourzh, of the University of Vienna, delivered guest lectures in Paris and Berlin. At the Sorbonne he talked on "The International Position of the First and Second Austrian Republics." At Berlin he spoke to the members of the Historical Society on "The Peace Treaty of St. Germain."

Fran Zwitter, of the University of Ljubljana, spoke on "Population Developments in Carinthia since the Middle of the Eighteenth Century" at the Slovenian "Carinthian Cultural Conference" held at Klagenfurt on December 28-30, 1969.

In 1969 the Research Institute for the Danubian Area (Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum) arranged a series of evening lectures. Those delivered by Heinrich Benedikt, of the University of Vienna, Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University, and Emil Franzel, of the University of Munich, were subsequently published in *Der Donaauraum*. Other lectures were given by Otto Folberth, on "Stephan Ludwig Roth and the Military Events in Transylvania, 1848-1849;" and by Helfried Pfeifer, on "Nationality Rights in the Old and the New Austria."

The sixteenth historical conference of the Institute for

Austrian Studies (Institut für Österreichkunde) was held at Rankweil, Vorarlberg, between March 30 and April 3, 1969. The papers and discussions were centered around two general themes: (1) the "History of the Lake Constance Area," and (2) "Austrian Federalism and Its Historical Foundations." The papers on the first theme were published either in *Montfort* or in *Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur*, and those on the second theme were published in a separate volume. Hans Lentze inaugurated the discussion of the second topic with a broad report on the problems of federalism and centralism in which he drew on various examples in European history. Othmar Hageneder, Karl Gutkas, Hans Sturmberger, Erika Weinzierl, and Walter Goldinger presented articles dealing with various aspects of the subject which concerned Austria from the middle ages until the Second Republic. Sturmberger's contribution was especially noteworthy because of its thoroughgoing analysis of the relationship of the absolutist state to the individual provinces and of the effects of general European developments on this relationship.

On the occasion of the semicentennial of the founding of the University of Brno, a Czechoslovak-Austrian symposium on the topic "South Moravia—Gate and Bridge" was held on April 29-30, 1969, at Mikulov (Nikolsburg), Czechoslovakia. The Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies assumed responsibility for making the arrangements on the Austrian side.

Josef Polišíensky, of Prague, gave an introductory report on "The Border Area—a Central European Problem," and read another paper on "The Bohemian-Austrian Confederation Acts of 1619." František Jordán examined "Moravia's Function in the History of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Czech-Austrian Relations." Among other things, he pointed out that before 1918 the borders were "open" and were purely administrative boundaries. František Mainus spoke on "Trade Relations between Vienna and Brno during the Eighteenth Century," while Josef Kolejka, of Brno, read a paper on Karl Renner's "Program for the Reconstruction of the Habsburg Empire," which was based on the results of his preliminary research on a biography of Renner.

Among the papers presented by Austrian historians, special mention should be made of those contributed by Alfred Hoffmann and Heinrich Lutz, of the University of Vienna; Josef

Breu, of the Austrian Institute for Eastern and Southeastern European Studies; and Paul Mechtler, of the Austrian Verkehrsarchiv. Hoffmann gave his views on "The Significance of Borders and Their Application to the Austrian-Moravian Border Area." In an essay on "Bismarck in Nikolsburg," Lutz maintained that the imperial chancellor's policy of treating Austria as leniently as possible should, above all, be attributed to his considerations vis-à-vis France and Russia. Breu talked about "The Croatian Settlements in Lower Austria and Southern Moravia." He pointed out that these settlements were actually new ones which had come into being after a long-lasting agricultural crisis in the area had led to the desertion of earlier ones. (Subsequently, Breu published a book on the results of his investigation of the whole complex of Croatian settlements on Austrian soil [see bibliography].) Mechtler treated "Transportation Problems in the Moravian-Lower Austrian Area during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries." He referred to the increased opening up of traffic before 1918. He also dealt with the problems involved in drawing up the boundaries after 1918 to take account of the Feldsberg railway. The latter topic was closely related to Hans Haas' subject, "The Problematical Nature of the Austrian-Czechoslovakian Borders in 1918." All the papers, accompanied by Czech and German synopses, respectively, were published under the title *Jižní Morava - brána a most—Südmähren - Tor und Brücke.*

The tenth Austrian Historical Conference was held at Graz on May 19-22, 1969. As previously, the main work was done in the individual commissions. There were only three public lectures. Fritz Posch spoke on "The Historical Foundations of the Austrian Nationality [Volkstum];" Hermann Wiesflecker, on "Emperor Maximilian I in Historical Perspective;" and Ferdinand Hauptmann, on "The Imperial-Royal Military Border in the Southeast." A wide range of papers was presented in the general section. Grete Mecenseffy and Johann Rainer discussed aspects of the Reformation and the Counterreformation. Alexander Novotny spoke on Archduke John, while Edith Saurer talked about the relations between the Catholic Church and the Greek Uniates during the nineteenth century, and Grete Klingenstein discussed fascism. In the discussions held in the legal and economic history section the papers by Ferdinand Tremel, Gerhard Pfer-

schy, and Othmar Pickl deserve special mention (see bibliography). In the sessions for Section 5 Horst Haselsteiner pointed out the efforts of the Hungarian Serbs, prior to the signing of the Compromise of 1867, to attain national-legal pluralism in Hungary, while Manfred Stoy examined the sixteenth-century endeavors of the Habsburgs to win the support of the Danubian Principalities in their fight against the Ottoman Turks. The papers and discussions at the conference were published in *Bericht über den zehnten österreichischen Historikertag in Graz, veranstaltet vom Verband Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine in der Zeit vom 20. bis 23. Mai 1969*. In *Veröffentlichungen des Verbandes Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine*, No. 18 (Vienna: Eigenverlag, 1970). Several contributions, such as those by Klingenstein and Novotny, however, were published elsewhere.

Since 1969 Mogersdorf, Burgenland, has been the meeting place for symposia on cultural history held for the purpose of reaching a deeper understanding of the common past of Austria, Hungary, Croatia, and Slovenia through greater cooperation by scholars from these areas. The organizers of the project regard the achievement of a comprehensive cultural view extending beyond purely historical considerations and the eradication of prejudices through making a cultural-historical inventory of this region as an essential part of these endeavors. The topic discussed at the July 28-August 2, 1969, meeting was "Austria and the Turks." Hans Wagner's opening lecture was on this subject. Franz Gall, the scientific director of the undertaking, spoke on "Turkish-Austrian Relations" and "Turkish Influences on the Outward Appearance of the Imperial Army." Rudolf Neck read a paper entitled "The Austrian Turkish Wars. The Search for a Historical World Order." Among the other Austrian participants, Fritz Posch read a paper on "Inner Austria and the Turks," Kurt Peball, one on "The Battle at Mogersdorf," Ludwig Jedlicka, one on "Austria and Turkey in the First World War," and Harald Prickler, one on "The Course and Consequences of the Bocskay Rebellion in the Austro-Hungarian Border Area." Of the non-Austrian participants, special mention should be made of the papers read by Geza Perjes, of Budapest, on "Hungary and the Turks," and by Josip Žontar, of Kranj, Yugoslavia, on "The South Slavs and the Turks." The need for working out a new concept of Austrian historiography in writing on the

Turks was emphasized by everyone present at the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Southeastern German Historical Commission (*Südostdeutsche Historische Kommission*), held at Linz between September 22 and 25, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of "Humanism and Reformation." Karl Reinerth spoke on "Humanism and Renaissance among the Transylvanian Saxons." Oskar Sakrausky talked on "The Influence of German Theology on the South Slav Reformation," and Helmut Mezler-Andelberg read a very impressive paper on "The Renewal of Catholicism and the Counterreformation in Inner Austria."

The Austrian Institute for Eastern and Southeastern European Studies (*Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut*), of Vienna, and the Southeastern European Society (*Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft*), of Munich, organized a joint meeting on October 13-15, 1969, held in Salzburg and Traunstein and devoted to a discussion of "Agrarian Social Movements and Changes in Southeastern Europe." Although the time span of the conference was limited to the period between the two world wars, problems going back to the era of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were also treated in various lectures dealing with general themes. This was especially the case with Josef Breu's paper on "The Cultural and Geographical Conditions underlying the Agrarian Social Movements in Southeastern Europe," in which the author also analyzed the linguistic and political structures of this region. In his report on "Agrarian Social Trends in the Political Parties before the First World War," Otto Ließ continued his discussion beyond 1945. Among the numerous reports on special topics, a noteworthy one was made by Jakov Kupek, of Zadar, Yugoslavia, on "The Social Agrarian Movement in Dalmatia." Kupek pointed out the distinctive features which as early as 1848 differentiated Dalmatia from the rest of the monarchy. Josef Matl, in the concluding report of the conference, spoke on "The Reflection of the Social Regrouping of Peasants into Bourgeoisie in Slovenian, Croatian, and Serbian Literature."

The 1969 scientific conference of the *Collegium Carolinum* was held at Bad Wiessee, in the German Federal Republic, between November 27 and 30. The general theme of the conference was "Versailles—St. Germain—Trianon: Upheaval in Europe Fifty Years Ago." Among the Austrians in attendance, Fritz Fellner spoke on "The Treaties signed in the

Suburbs of Paris;" Helmut Rumpler, on "Charles' Peoples' Manifesto and the Sixtus Letters;" Georg Schmid, on "The Views of the Allies, the Germans, and the Austrians on the Right of Self-Determination;" and Kurt Wessely, on "The Economic Consequences of the Paris Peace Treaties." In addition, Péter Hanák, of Budapest, read a paper on "Hungary in the Dissolution Process of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy."

On the invitation of the historical institute, Hans Mommsen, of the University of Bochum, presented a lecture at the University of Vienna in January, 1970, on "Otto Bauer" which included a critical analysis of Norbert Leser's thesis on Austro-Marxism.

On February 5, 1970, Hans Kramer, of the University of Innsbruck, lectured on Pietro Metastasio at the Austrian Cultural Institute in Rome. This lecture was subsequently published in the *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* (see bibliography).

Franz Huter, also of the University of Innsbruck, lectured at the February 11, 1970, meeting of the philosophical-historical division of the Austrian Academy of Sciences on the topic "From the History of the University of Innsbruck."

Ferdinand Tremel, of the University of Graz, participated in the annual meeting of the Ranke Society at Büdingen, German Federal Republic, in the spring of 1970. He spoke on "Managers of the Austrian Economy, 1850-1914."

In May, 1970, the institute for political science of the University of Salzburg invited Gerhard Lehmbruch, of the University of Heidelberg, to lecture on "The Austrian Political System within the Framework of Comparative Political Theories."

The tenth colloquium of assistants of the main group of the Association of German Engineers, which took place in Vienna and Linz in April, 1970, was devoted to a discussion of "The Development of Engineering in Austria." Alois Mosser spoke on "Böhler Steel. A Contribution to the History of the Austrian Tungsten Steel Industry."

On the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Second Austrian Republic, Ludwig Jedlicka, of the University of Vienna, gave a commemorative lecture at the University of Vienna on April 27, 1970, on "The Historical Suppositions underlying

the Reestablishment of Austria in 1945." This lecture was published in *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* (see bibliography).

Thorvi Eckhardt, Josef Hamm, Josef Matl, Max Demeter Peyfuss, Richard G. Plaschka, and Alexander Randa were among the Austrians who participated in the second International Congress for Southeastern European Studies held in Athens between May 7 and 13, 1970.

Three lectures were given at the Research Institute for the Danubian Area (Forschungsinstitut für den Donaauraum) during the first six months of 1970. Adam Wandruszka spoke on the political crises of the Danubian monarchy; Alois Brusatti, on "Austro-Hungarian Economic Policies from 1890 to 1914;" and George W. Hoffman, of the University of Texas, on the state of "Research on the Danubian Area in the United States." Wandruszka's lecture was subsequently published in *Der Donaauraum* (see bibliography).

The Austrian National Institute (Österreichisches Nationalinstitut) organized a conference at Bernstein, Burgenland, on June 3-6, 1970. "The Share of the Federal Provinces in Austria's Evolution into a Nation" was the overall theme of the meeting. The papers presented at and the discussions held at the conference will be published in book form by the institute.

In June, 1970, Gerald Stourzh, of the University of Vienna, spoke at Strasbourg, France, on the theme "From St. Germain to the Belvedere. The Vicissitudes of Austria's International Position."

In June, 1970, Ludwig Jedlicka, also of the University of Vienna, gave two guest lectures in Germany. At the University of Bonn on June 1 he spoke on "The Authoritarian System in Austria. A Contribution to the History of European Rightist Movements," and at the University of Frankfurt on June 10 he discussed "Invasion and Partition Plans for Austria, 1918-1938." The latter paper was published in *Festschrift Franz Loidl zum 65. Geburtstag* (see bibliography).

Friedrich Engel-Janosi, Heinrich Lutz, Hanns Leo Mikoletzky, Grete Klingenstein, Andreas Moritsch, and Norbert Schausberger, all of the University of Vienna; Fritz Fellner, of the University of Salzburg; Othmar Pickl, of the University of Graz; Johann Rainer, of the University of Innsbruck; and Herbert Steiner, of the Documentation Archive of the Austrian Resistance Movement, represented Austria at the In-

ternational Congress of Historical Sciences in Moscow in August, 1970.

In September, 1970, Ferdinand Tremel, of the University of Graz, gave a lecture at the international symposium on mining engineering at Banská Štiavnica (Schemnitz), Czechoslovakia, on "Styrian Relations with Mining and Metallurgical Establishments in Slovakia in the Eighteenth Century."

Hugo Hantsch, of the University of Vienna, delivered the opening lecture of the fall session of the International University Courses in Vienna on September 9, 1970. The subject of his discourse was "The Consequences of the Franco-German War of 1870-1871 for Central Europe."

The forty-fifth Risorgimento Congress was held in Rome between September 21 and 25, 1970. At this congress Adam Wandruszka gave a lecture on "The Austrian Catholics and the Occupation of Rome," while Friedrich Engel-Janosi talked on Austria-Hungary's attitude towards the abolition of the Papal States as reflected in the views of diplomats and political leaders.

The seventeenth historical conference of the Institute for Austrian Studies was held at St. Pölten, Lower Austria, on March 22-25, 1970. The overall theme of the conference was "Austrian Economic History." Alfred Hoffmann read a paper on "Austrian Agriculture in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period." Ferdinand Tremel talked about "Early Capitalism in the Austrian Realm." He emphasized the special importance at that time of mining, particularly mining for precious metals and other non-ferrous metals, in the accumulation of capital. In a report on "Austrian Mercantilism," Georg Zwanowetz pointed out the part played by the manor in the origin of the mercantilist system. He stressed the importance of the nobility in the founding of the first "factories" and criticized the predominance of the bureaucratic element and the purely fiscally-oriented thinking associated with it. Gustav Otruba, in a paper on "The Economy and Economic Policy in the Age of Enlightened Absolutism," delineated the transition from mercantilism to physiocratic ideas which was noticeable during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, especially in their policies of agricultural and industrial reform. Alois Brusatti occupied himself with the topic "Austria on the Eve of the Industrial Era (1790-1848)." He noted the quite uneven growth of different sectors of the economy and

referred to the crisis in state finances as a consequence of the Napoleonic wars. But he also pointed out that the state debts were consolidated and that after 1815 Vienna became one of the centers of the money market. He showed due appreciation for the constructive attitude of the high bureaucracy towards economic questions, but he emphasized the unbalanced situation as a whole that was characterized by the revival of the industrial and commercial sector, on the one hand, and the stagnation of agriculture and the handicrafts, on the other. Herbert Matis attempted to describe "Economic Conditions during the Era of Francis Joseph" in the light of business cycles. He made a sharp differentiation between three periods of economic revival—from 1848 to 1857-59, from 1867 to 1873, and from 1897 to 1914—and discussed them in relation to political developments and ideological movements in general, especially during the great depression from 1874 to 1896. The coincidence of various periods of increasing industrialization with periods of political and national disintegration, he conjectured, was a special Austrian characteristic. Wilhelm Weber gave the concluding lecture. His topic was "Economic Questions of the First and Second Republics. A Comparison." Weber maintained that the greatest difference between the two periods lay in the fact that, while ideological impulses played an appreciably greater role in the First Republic than in the second one, structural changes have come much more to the fore since 1945. All the papers presented at the conference are to be published in a special volume.

The three hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of Leopold-Francis University at Innsbruck took place on June 1-6, 1970. The main event of the jubilee was an "academic work week," at which a large number of distinguished scholars from all fields of scholarship and research presented articles. Hermann Wiesflecker, of the University of Graz, spoke on "Austria, the Empire, and Europe during the Era of Maximilian I;" and Hugo Hantsch, of the University of Vienna, on "Austrian History in Anglo-French Perspective." (Hantsch's lecture was published in slightly changed form in *Der Donauraum* [see bibliography].) At the festive academic session on June 6, Franz Huter, of Leopold-Francis University, spoke on the history of the university since its foundation.

Also on the occasion of the jubilee the publication of the *Forschungen zur Innsbrucker Universitätsgeschichte* was hur-

riedly pushed to completion. Up to now the following volumes in this series have appeared in print: Vol. III: *Geschichte der Theologischen Fakultät der Universität Innsbruck von ihrer Gründung bis zum Jahre 1740*, by Gottfried Mraz (Innsbruck, 1968); Vol. IV: *Geschichte der Theologischen Fakultät der Universität Innsbruck 1740-1773*, by Andreas Falkner (Innsbruck, 1969); Vol. V: *Die Theologische Fakultät Innsbruck 1773-1790 im Rahmen der kirchlichen Landesgeschichte*, by Manfred Brandl (Innsbruck, 1969); Vol. VI: *Die Geschichtlichen Fächer der philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Innsbruck 1850-1945*, by Gerhard Oberkofler (Innsbruck, 1969); Vol. VII: *Hundert Jahre Medizinische Fakultät Innsbruck 1869-1969*, by Franz Huter, Pt. 1: *Die Wiedererrichtung der Fakultät und ihre Vorgeschichte*; and Pt. 2: *Geschichte der Lehrkanzeln, Institute und Kliniken* (Innsbruck, 1969); Vol. VIII: *Geschichte und Bestände des Universitätsarchivs Innsbruck*, by Gerhard Oberkofler (Innsbruck, 1970); and Vol. IX: *Der Weg zur Innsbrucker Bau fakultät*, by Franz Huter (Innsbruck, 1970). Other volumes dealing with the faculties of philosophy and law are in preparation. Moreover, the edition of matriculation lists of the university begun in 1952 is in the process of being enlarged and carried further.

The 1970 symposium on cultural history at Mogersdorf was held on July 6-11. At this meeting were discussed topics related to the overall theme of "Austria and the South Slavs." In the opening lecture, Josef Hamm pursued in detail the relations between Austria and each of the South Slav peoples. Josef Breu presented a paper on "The Croatian Settlements between the Raab and the Thaya," while Franz Gall reported the results of his own research on "The University of Vienna and the South Slavs." He concluded that students from southeastern Europe constituted about one-sixth of the student body from the time the university was founded until 1848. Between 1848 and 1918, 55 percent of the students were non-German. During this period approximately 11,000 South Slavs and 10,000 Hungarians studied in Vienna. In his contribution on "Austria in the Eyes of the South Slavs," Josef Matl began by discussing the factors that could be decisive in forming public opinion. He pointed out that, although Vienna became *the center* in South Slav thought after the wars against the Turks, it was not before the second half of the eighteenth century that the term "Austria" cropped up as an original

concept in South Slav literature. Most of the South Slav intelligentsia welcomed the reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, he stated, and they continued to judge Austria's accomplishments in a favorable light during the Metternich era. It was only after the inauguration of the neo-absolutist system that this attitude began to change. Nonetheless, in spite of the "prison of nationalities" thesis, they continued to harbor Austrophile proclivities until far into the twentieth century.

In conformity with the special character of the proceedings, there were a number of papers by Hungarian and Yugoslav scholars. László Hadrovics, of Budapest, spoke on "The Literature and Speech of the Croats in Burgenland in the Eighteenth Century." Gisela Cenner-Wilhelmb, also of Budapest, illustrated her lecture on "The Etchings of Wilhelm Peter Wilhelm Zimmermann and the Accounts of the Turkish Wars by the Zrinyi Family in the Art of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries" with a number of photographs. István Sinkovics, of the same city, devoted his discussion to "The Slovenian Peasant Rebellion of 1571-1573," while Katalyn Kovačević, of Skoplje, examined "Austrian-South Slav Relations in Literature." Especial interest, and also opposition, was aroused by the paper of Janez Rotar, from Maribor, on "The Occupation of Bosnia and Hercegovina (1878) as a Theme for Slovenian Literature," in which the author analyzed the literary works of Fran Maselj (Franz Más), a pro-Slav-oriented young Slovenian. The papers and discussions at this, as well as at the previous year's, symposium, will be published in book form.

The tenth International Congress for Genealogy and Heraldic Sciences was held in Vienna from September 14-19, 1970, on the occasion of the centennial of the founding of the "Adler" Genealogical-Heraldic Society. Four hundred and fifty delegates from 35 countries attended the meeting. The opening lecture on "Genealogy in Austria before 1870" was given by Erich Zöllner, of the University of Vienna.

The first symposium on the economic and social history of Southeastern Europe, which was directed by Othmar Pickl and Ferdinand Hauptmann, was held at Graz in October, 1970. The theme of the conference was "The Economic Consequences of the Turkish Wars (1480-1700)." The papers pre-

sented at the meeting, which treated the topic in a truly comprehensive manner, will soon be published in book form.

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The fifth Linz Conference of Historians of the Working-Class Movement was held on September 16-20, 1969, in the Cultural Center of the Upper Austrian Chamber of Labor on the Jägermayrhof at Linz. The Conference, which was held under the honorary protection of Mayor Theodor Grill, who also opened it, received UNESCO support for the first time. A total of 95 specialists from 15 European countries, as well as from Canada and Madagascar, participated in the deliberations.

Georges Haupt (Paris), Janos Jemnitz (Budapest), and Rudolf Neck (Vienna) presented the main papers for the session which dealt with the attitude of the working class before and at the beginning of the First World War. Timur Timofejew and Achir Iskanderow, both from Moscow, read papers on Lenin and the working-class movement in Western Europe during that period and on Lenin and the Zimmerwald movement. Frits de Jong and Leo van Rossum, of Amsterdam, who represented the International Institute for Social History, made the principal reports for the methodological session on "Memoirs on the History of the Working-Class Movement." Both papers aroused considerable interest and were discussed at great length. On September 18 the mayor of Linz gave a reception for the participants which was followed by an excursion to St. Florian and Mauthausen.

Ninety-nine persons from twenty countries took part in the sixth conference on September 15-19, 1970, which was again held at the Jägermayrhof in Linz. It was opened by the minister of science and research Dr. Hertha Firnberg. The topics discussed at the 1970 conference were (1) the policies and aims of the working-class parties during the First World War, and (2) the historiography of the Paris Commune.

At the seventh conference, which was held on September 14-18, 1971, the subjects discussed were (1) workers' movements at the end of World War I, and (2) the workers' movement in Europe in the revolutionary year 1848.

*Documentation Archive of the  
Austrian Resistance Movement*

HERBERT STEINER