

Bukowina und der Dakoromanismus) is now in press.

PERSONAL

In February, 1964, Docent Walter Goldinger, chief archivist in the Staatsarchiv, was appointed associate professor of Austrian history and methodology at the University of Vienna.

In the spring of 1964 Ferdinand Maass, formerly ausserordentlicher professor for medieval and modern Church history at the Catholic theological faculty at the University of Innsbruck, was promoted to professor on the same faculty.

During the summer of 1964 Fritz Fellner, formerly of the University of Vienna, was appointed professor of modern history at the University of Salzburg.

In the fall of 1963 Prof. Hugo Hantsch was awarded the Grossen Verdienstkreuz of the German Republic.

Since the fall of 1963 first class Austrian crosses of honor for arts and sciences have been awarded to Erich Swoboda, Friedrich Walter, and Oskar Regele.

Prof. August Maria Knoll, professor of sociology at the University of Vienna, an expert on recent Austrian history and culture, died in Vienna on December 24, 1963.

NEWS FROM HUNGARY

HABSBURG CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

The Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences sponsored its third international conference on the history of the Dual Monarchy in Budapest from May 4-9, 1964. The previous conferences were held in 1954 and 1959. The general theme of the conference was "The Historical Problems of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1900-1918." There were forty-five scholars present from ten countries—Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, East and West Germany, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

The conference was opened by Erik Molnár, who greeted the participants and guests and then stressed the importance of the problems to be discussed. Thereafter the conference turned to the issues to be examined. The first day was devoted to an

analysis of the international position of the Dual Monarchy in the last two decades of its existence. The principal paper, on "Austria-Hungary's International Situation, 1900-1918," was presented by Iu. A. Pisarev and K. B. Vinogradov. Four other reports followed: "Austria-Hungary's International Situation, 1900-1918," by Leo Valiani; "Considerations of the Relations between Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the War Years 1916-1917," by I. Gonda; "On the Question of the Political Ties between Austria-Hungary and Germany between 1900 and 1914," by G. Tokody; and "On the Question of the Foreign Policy of the Hungarian Ruling Classes," by J. Galantai. In the discussion which followed, many individuals participated, among them being such eminent scholars as A. Otsetea, F. Klein, O. Riha, V. Paskaleva, Z. Todorova, N. Nikov, V. M. Turok-Popov, and I. Dioszegi.

On the following day the conference concentrated on the agrarian economic problems of the monarchy. Six reports were read, three of which supplemented the major contributions. The latter were T. Kolossa's "A Statistical Examination of the Social Structure of the Agricultural Population in the Provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (around 1900);" J. Puskás' "The State of Agricultural Production in Hungary and the Monarchy as a Market, 1870-1914;" and S. Pascu's "The Agricultural Question in Transylvania." The supplementary reports were: "Methodological Questions involved in the Investigation of Agricultural Society," by P. Sándor; "The Importance of investigating the Agricultural Zones," by P. Vörös; and "The Genesis and Development of Finance Capitalism in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy," by J. Křižek. Reports were also presented by J. Mésáros and E. Deutsch.

The next working session dealt with the highly explosive nationality problem. Understandably, even the one long working day which was reserved for this topic was hardly sufficient and the discussion was extended into the next day. This problem attracted the largest audience, with almost two hundred people in attendance, whereas the other sessions averaged about one fourth this number.

Professor F. Zwitter, of Ljubljana, began the proceedings with a paper entitled "The Nationality Question in the Austro-Hun-

garian Monarchy." This was followed by a report on the same topic by the National Committee of Rumanian historians, which was presented by M. Constantinescu. Other papers were L. Katus' "The Social Bases of the Nationality Question in Hungary;" and M. Gross' "The Nationality Question in Croatia during the Era of the Crisis of Dualism." Among those who took part in the discussion were D. Kosary, L. Lolotik, T. M. Islamov, I. Dolmanyos, H. Lemke and H. Mommsen.

On the last day the conference concerned itself with the problem of social democracy. T. Erényi read a paper entitled "The Hungarian Social Democratic Party and Dualism;" and H. Steiner presented "Contribution to the Theme: 'Austro-Hungarian Social Democracy.'" This subject also evoked considerable comment. Some of those who took part in the debate were M. Gross, E. Ragonieri, R. Neck, J. Droz, P. Reiman, P. Hanák, J. Böhm, R. F. Schmiedt, H. Mommsen and E. März.

The organizers of the conference, D. G. Ránki and Dr. Péter Hanák, stated that all of the papers will be published together in book form. This publication will be a valuable addition to the further study of the problems of the Dual Monarchy particularly in view of the controversial and opposing positions taken by the participants.

In addition to the sessions of the conference, the participants were invited on tours of Budapest and Lake Balaton, to receptions given by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Rumanian Embassy, and to an evening at the opera when three works by Béla Bartók were performed.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

Gerald Stourzh, formerly a docent at the University of Vienna, has been appointed professor of history at the Free University of Berlin. During the summer of 1964 he gave a course on the nationality problems in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, 1848-1918, at that university. It was the first course dealing with Austrian history which has been given at the Free University of Berlin.