

anything substantial to refute Geiss' arguments.

Docent Richard Plaschka (Vienna), who, together with Prof. Fritz Fellner (Salzburg), presided over part of the conference, pointed out, in a cautious but fitting manner, that the present-day Austrian has not seemed to be at all embarrassed because so much of the responsibility of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy for the outbreak of the war has been placed on its German ally. Austria-Hungary had to take the critical and difficult step and undertake a war. In 1914 the Habsburg state believed that it had to face the question of its very existence. This thesis was pursued by Prof. Hugo Hantsch in the final lecture on "Austro-Hungarian Balkan Policies, 1908-1914." Hantsch recommended that historians probe for that deeper meaning of history which can not be found just by reading the texts of the documents but only by attempting to ascertain their meaning.

Quite rightly, Prof. Hantsch could, in his concluding words, thank the organizers, the participants, and the three hundred auditors for their contributions to the conference, for, on the whole, the meeting was very successful.

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### OTHER CONFERENCES

The Südostdeutsche Historische Kommission held its annual meeting on September 26-29, 1963, at Eisenstadt, the capital of Burgenland. At the conference emphasis was placed on topics dealing with the history of the Southeastern provinces of the former Danubian monarchy. H. Sedlmayr, of Munich, presented a paper on "The Baroque in the Danubian Area." H. J. Kissling, also of Munich, discussed "The Turkish Problem as a Problem of European History." Harold Steinacker, the most distinguished authority on the subject, spoke on "Magyar Nationalism."

On the invitation of Hungarian historians, an Austro-Hungarian historical conference was held in the Collegium Hungaricum in Vienna on November 21, 1963. In the introductory lectures various Hungarians gave an impressive account of the writings of Hungarian historians, especially those dealing with the problems of the joint Austro-Hungarian historical era. The main part of the meeting was reserved for a discussion of

the possibility of cooperation between the two groups. Before the conference began the Hungarian historians sent written "Proposals for Cooperation between Austrian and Hungarian Historians" to their numerous Austrian colleagues who were present at the meeting. These proposals served as a basis for the discussions. Among numerous proposals for common publications, the exchange of scholarly works and scholarly personnel, joint conferences, etc., the plan to prepare an edition of the protocols of the joint ministerial council is especially worthy of notice. While the meeting was still in progress, General Director Dr. Gebhard Rath stated that the Austrian State Archives were willing to cooperate in preparing such an edition. The Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost, in Vienna, which has long been known for its lectures and publications, officially changed its name to Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropainstitut.

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in Österreich, in Vienna, arranged an international symposium on the topic, "Austria-Hungary and the Internationals," which was held in Vienna on September 7-9, 1964. The majority of papers were read by persons from the succession states of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. As the symposium was a workers' meeting, only a small group of specialists was invited to attend it.

The eighth annual Austrian historical conference was held at St. Pölten, in Lower Austria, on September 14-18, 1964. The lectures and discussions were devoted more to national history than to any other subject. Among the topics dealing with recent history discussed at the meeting, J. R. Salis, of Zürich, reported on "Research and Writings on the History of Recent Times;" and R. Lorenz, of Vienna, spoke on "Historical Science, Biography, and Generation."

### SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

In the fall of 1964 the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ost, in Vienna, brought out a new German edition of Robert Kann's *The Multi-national Empire* in its publication series.

The Committee for the History of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy 1848-1918 added a second volume to its publication series: Felix Höglinger's *Jaroslav Clam-Martinic*. Vol. III (Erich Prokopowitch's *Die rumänische Nationalbewegung in der*