

Hungary doing research for his dissertation on "Pessimism and Literature in Austria-Hungary. Macách and Grillparzer." And Steven Bela Vardy, of Duquesne University, continued his research in Budapest in 1970-1971 on "The Evolution of Hungarian Liberalism" and "The History of the East-Central European Peasantry."

Other specialists in the field traveled to a number of places for research purposes. Paul R. Magocsi, a graduate student at Princeton University, spent August and September, 1968, in Czechoslovakia working on a University of Minnesota-U. S. Department of Education project on the immigration of Rusins to the United States. In 1969-1970 he did research in Czechoslovakia on his doctoral dissertation. Alan J. Reinerman, of Appalachian State University, devoted the summers of 1968 and 1969 to collecting materials in the Viennese and Vatican archives on Metternich's Italian policy. During the summer of 1969 and the academic year of 1969-1970 Radomir Luza, of Tulane University, did research in the Institutes for Contemporary History in Vienna and Munich; the Bundesarchiv in Coblenz; the Staatslager in Göttingen; the Verwaltungsarchiv, the Stadtarchiv, and the Archiv der Widerstandsbewegung, all three in Vienna; the Documents Center in Berlin; and the Forschungsstelle in Hamburg for his book on National Socialist policy in Austria, 1938-1945. Bogdan C. Novak, of the University of Toledo, was in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in the fall of 1970 studying recent research and dissertations on the history of the Habsburg monarchy prior to 1792.

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND RESEARCH GRANTS

A substantial number of United States and Canadian scholars of Habsburg studies received prizes, fellowships, scholarships, and research and travel grants.

Paul G. Fried, of Hope College, was awarded an Austrian Gold Medal of Merit in October, 1969.

Five persons were given Canada Council fellowships. Eva S. Balogh, a graduate student at Yale University, held such a fellowship for the years 1968-1971. She was also allocated travel grants by the Canada Council for the summers of 1968 and 1969 to study in Hungary, Austria, and Great Britain. For the summer of 1970 she had a travel grant from

the Yale University Council on International Affairs to study in France. William H. Hubbard, of Loyola College of Montreal, was the holder of a Canada Council fellowship during the academic year 1969-1970 to do research in Graz. In 1968-1969 George M. Schwarz, of Memorial University of Newfoundland, was in Austria on the same kind of fellowship to collect material for a book on "Austria at War, 1792-1815." Ulrich Trumpener, of the University of Alberta, received a Canada Council fellowship to work in Germany and Austria on "Germany during the First World War;" and Stanley Z. Pech, of the University of British Columbia, was accorded one for 1970-1971 to investigate sources for a study of the revolutions of 1848 in the Habsburg monarchy.

One American specialist in the area, Istvan Deak, of Columbia University, was the recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship for 1971-1972 for research in Hungary on Louis Kossuth and the Hungarian revolution of 1848. Another student of Austrian history, Ronald E. Coons, of the University of Connecticut, was allotted a research grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to work in Vienna in the summer of 1969 on Austrian "bureaucratic conservatism" during the pre-1848 era.

An encouragingly large number of persons received research assistance from their own colleges and universities. Paula Sutter Fichtner, of Brooklyn College, had a summer research grant from the City University of New York to work in the Austrian state archives in the summer of 1970. Arthur G. Haas received a university research grant from the University of Tennessee to pursue his research at the same archives in the summer of 1969. Albert S. Hanser had a summer research grant from the Graduate School Research Council of Vanderbilt University to spend the spring and summer of 1969 in Vienna collecting material for a book dealing with the mechanics of the counterrevolution in the Austrian empire, 1848-1853. Allen Zangwil Hertz was presented with an honors fellowship by the Columbia University Institute on East Central Europe for the summer of 1969 to collect sources in the Viennese Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv for his dissertation on the Habsburg-Ottoman frontier at Ada Kale, 1691-1918.

In Canada, Peter I. Hidas, of Dawson College, spent the summer of 1968 in Budapest on a McGill University travel grant doing archival research on the Bach regime. In 1970

he had a Dawson College travel grant to attend the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Moscow.

Emile Karafiol has received a research grant from the University of Chicago to continue his work on administrative courts in the eighteenth century in Central Europe, including the Habsburg monarchy. Bruce F. Pauley was provided with a summer research fellowship by the University of Wyoming to go to Austria in 1969 to pursue his study of the multinational empire between 1900 and 1939. Alan J. Reinerman received a faculty research grant from Sacred Heart University to collect material in the Viennese and Vatican archives in the summers of 1968 and 1969 for his study of Metternich's Italian policy. Paul W. Schroeder's appointment as associate member of the Center for Advanced Study of the University of Illinois made it possible for him to devote his research efforts during the spring semester and summer of 1970 to a study of Great Britain and the Central Powers, 1815-1914. In 1970 Robert Schwarz, of Florida Atlantic University, held a faculty development grant from Florida Atlantic University, a research grant from the Florida Atlantic Foundation, and a research grant from the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute at Linz to study the history of Austrian National Socialism at the Wiener Library in London and in various Austrian archives and research centers. Finally, from 1967 to 1969 a University of Massachusetts fellowship provided funds for David C. Danahar, now of the State University of New York at Oswego, to do research on his dissertation in Vienna, Prague, London, and Rome.

A number of persons went abroad on other fellowships and research grants. Duane P. Myers, of Mary Baldwin College, spent 1970-1971 working on his study of the *Anschluss* question, 1918-1933, while on an Alexander von Humboldt fellowship. In June, 1970, a National Science Foundation travel grant made it possible for Louis A. Gebhard, of the State University of New York at Cortland, to do research in Vienna. A Ford Foundation foreign area fellowship was awarded to John Boyer, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, to devote the year 1970-1971 to his dissertation on late nineteenth century Austrian Catholic political thought. Foreign area research fellowships for the years 1968, 1969, and 1970 supported the research in Hungary, Austria, Germany, and England of Thomas L. Sakmyster, a graduate student at In-

diana University, for his dissertation on "Hungary and the European Crisis, 1937-1938," and an Inter-University Committee of Travel Grants fellowship enabled Lawrence D. Orton, now of Oakland University, to be in Czechoslovakia between February and July, 1969, collecting material for his thesis on "The Slav Congress of 1848 in Prague." Abroad on International Research and Exchanges Board fellowships were Thomas Barker, of the State University of New York at Albany, who studied in Hungary between October, 1969, and late January, 1970; Gustav Bayerle, of Indiana University, who was in Hungary in the summer of 1970; Arpad Kadarkay, of the University of California at Santa Barbara, who spent ten months in Hungary in 1969-1970; and Steven Bela Vardy, of Duquesne University, who was in Hungary from October 1, 1969, to August 1, 1970, doing research on nineteenth century liberalism and the career of Joseph Eötvös.

Allocations from the American Philosophical Society assisted two persons in going abroad. George W. Hoffman, of the University of Texas, had grants from the American Philosophical Society and the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Denver to work in southeastern Europe in the summer of 1970 on a study of comparative regional development strategy in the five countries of the Balkan area. Joseph F. Zacek, of the State University of New York at Albany, received a grant from the American Philosophical Society for the summer of 1968, grants from the Research Foundation of the State of New York for 1969-1970 and 1970-1971, and summer fellowships from the same foundation in 1969 and 1970 to work on several research projects on Czechoslovak history.

Various persons were also able to work in Europe on grants or fellowships from the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Peter F. Sugar, of the University of Washington, was accorded a Social Science Research Council travel grant to attend the second International Congress of Southeast European Studies in Athens on May 7-13, 1970. For 1968-1969 Peter Loewenberg, of the University of California at Los Angeles, received a Social Science Research Council faculty research training fellowship in psychoanalysis as applied to history. The next year he was holder of an American Council of Learned Societies study fellowship in psychoanalysis and history.

The following received pre-doctoral foreign area fellowships for 1970-1971 jointly from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council: Victoria Brown, a graduate student in history at the University of Washington, for completion of research and preparation of a dissertation on the political integration of Transylvania into Greater Romania, 1918-1940 (renewal); Thomas Emmert, a graduate student in history at Stanford University, for research in Yugoslavia on the Kosova epic in the historical consciousness of the Serbian people; Brian MacWhinney, a graduate student in psycholinguistics at the University of California at Berkeley, for research in Hungary on the acquisition of communicative competence among Hungarian children; Thomas Sakmyster, a graduate student in history at Indiana University, for preparation of a dissertation on Hungary and the European crisis, 1938-1939 (renewal); John W. Boyer, a graduate student in history at the University of Chicago, for research in Germany and Austria on social Catholicism, political action, and literary renewal in the Habsburg monarchy, 1875-1916; and Andrew Arato, of the University of Chicago, for research on Eastern European revisionist Marxism in the works of George Lukacs.

Joint American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council grants were awarded for 1970-1971 to George Barany, of the University of Denver, for a political biography of Stephen Széchenyi; Leslie Dienes, of the University of Kansas, for research on industrial location and policy in underdeveloped regions of Hungary; Jaroslav J. S. Mracek, of San Diego State College, for research on Czech chorale chants and mass of the Utraquist Church; and Brian T. O'Connell, of the University of Washington, for research on Croatian politics and political parties, 1914-1918.

Enno E. Kraehe, of the University of Virginia, was the recipient of an American Council of Learned Societies fellowship for research in Vienna from January to September, 1969, leading to the completion of the second volume of his study of Metternich's German policy. Samuel Ruthven Williamson, Jr., of Harvard University, obtained grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and the Institute of Politics of Harvard University to visit various Viennese archives in the summer of 1969 for a study of the policy process and Austria-Hungary on the eve of the First World War. In 1969-1970

Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University, held grants from both the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Philosophical Society. Gunther E. Rothenberg, of the University of New Mexico, received an American Council of Learned Societies grant for the summer of 1969 and an American Philosophical Society grant for the summer of 1970 to do research in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna.

SPECIAL COURSES¹

Roy A. Austensen has recently introduced a course in Austrian history at Illinois State University at Normal, and Kenneth W. Rock has begun teaching one on the Habsburg empire at Colorado State University. At the State University of New York at Cortland Louis A. Gebhard taught a course on "Austria and East-Central Europe, 1867-1950" for the first time in the spring semester of 1970. The title of the course recently inaugurated at the University of Connecticut by David W. Morgan is "The Habsburg Monarchy from Maria Theresa to the First World War," and that of the one instituted by Alan J. Reinerman at Sacred Heart University in 1968-1969 and at Appalachian State University in 1970-1971 is "The Habsburg Empire, 1806-1918."

Courses in Austrian history have recently been instituted in two Canadian institutions. The one introduced at Dawson College in 1969 by Peter I. Hidas covers the years from 1790 to 1918. The one inaugurated the same year at the University of Western Ontario by Vladimir Pavlov is entitled "The Habsburg Monarchy and the Balkan Peninsula."

Three courses in Hungarian history have recently been made available to students. At Rutgers University Joseph Held is teaching courses dealing with Hungary and the Danubian region since 1526 and with the history of Hungary since 1867. A grant from the American Hungarian Studies Foundation made it possible in 1970 to institute a course in Hungarian cultural history at Case Western Reserve University.

At Fayetteville State University the following courses are now being taught by Stanko Guldescu: "The Habsburg Monarchy, 1526-1918;" "Medieval Austria to 1526;" "Medieval Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia to 1526;" "Medieval Hungary

¹See also *Austrian History Yearbook*, Vol. I (1965), p. 307; Vol. II (1966), p. 349; and Vol. IV-V (1968-1969), pp. 561-562.