

professor of history at California State Polytechnic College. Promoted to associate professor were Joseph Held at Rutgers University, Stanley Suval at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and Douglas A. Unfug at Emory University. Five persons were promoted to professor: Josef Anderle at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Stanley B. Kimball at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Bela Kiraly at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, Radomir Luza at Tulane University, and George J. Prpic at John Carroll University. William A. Jenks was made chairman of the history department at Washington and Lee University.

PERSONAL

Péter Hanák, of the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was visiting professor of history at both Columbia University and Yale University in the spring semester of 1970-1971. At Columbia he taught a colloquium on "Vienna-Budapest-Prague at the Turn of the Twentieth Century." At Yale University he directed a seminar.

Three United States scholars in the Austrian history field have recently served as visiting professors in American and European institutions. At Columbia University Otakar Odložilík, of the University of Pennsylvania, conducted a colloquium in the fall semester of 1969-1970 on East-Central Europe in the late middle ages. Istvan Deak, of Columbia University, taught in 1970 in the summer university at Keszthely, Hungary. Radomir Luza, of Tulane University, was visiting professor of history at the University of Hamburg in 1969-1970.

Several Canadian and United States scholars served on various research and professional committees. In 1970 Peter I. Hidas, of Dawson College, was chairman of the Social Science Council. In August, 1968, Joseph F. Zacek, of the State University of New York at Albany, was one of the two representatives of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council at the sixth International Congress of Slavists in Prague. He is now a member of the screening committee of the American Historical Association preparing for the participation of United States historians in the seventh International Congress of Slavists in Warsaw in 1973. In June, 1970, Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers

University, and R. John Rath, of Rice University, attended a meeting in Vienna at which plans for the future establishment of a Study Center for Central and Eastern European Cultures were discussed.

Various persons gave lectures both in the United States and abroad. At a special symposium on "The Fall of the Germanic Monarchies, 1917-1919" at Chestnut Hill College on April 16, 1970, which was organized and directed by John Lukacs, Hans Kohn spoke on the meaning of monarchy before World War I. Robert A. Kann, of Rutgers University, talked on the topic "Was a Separate Peace Possible for Austria-Hungary?" Solomon Wank, of Franklin and Marshall College, devoted his remarks to the question "Was the Habsburg Monarchy Salvageable?"

Margaret Sterne, of Wayne State University, gave a lecture on "Problems of teaching European History at American Universities" at the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität in September, 1968. In June and July, 1970, Robert A. Kann lectured on various aspects of Archduke Francis Ferdinand's policies at the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, at the Slovenian Academy at Ljubljana, at the Serbian Academy at Belgrade, at the Balkan Institute of the University of Belgrade, and at the University of Munich. In March, 1971, he delivered a formal lecture on "Emperor Francis Joseph and the Outbreak of the World War" at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. This lecture will be published as a separate publication in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Academy.

Various American scholars have recently gone abroad to work on special research projects. A number of them went to Vienna. Ronald E. Coons, of the University of Connecticut, worked there in June-August, 1969, and again in June, 1970. Raymond E. Bell, Jr., of the United States Military Academy at West Point, did research in the Kriegsarchiv in the summer of 1970. George de Poor Handlery, of California Western University, devoted the summers of 1968-1970 to examining documents in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv.

Several persons went to Hungary. William O. McCagg, Jr., of Michigan State University, was there in the summer of 1969 to collect material for his study of "Hungary's Jewish Nobility, 1820-1944." Stephen Good, a graduate student at Rutgers University, spent the academic year 1969-1970 in

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