based on materials in its archive and library for various Austrian, German, and Italian radio and television networks. Members of the institute are working on important publications, such as the Lexikon zur Politik und Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts, and are publishing articles in both Austrian and foreign journals. They have given a large number of lectures away from the university, especially in the federal provinces. Among the most important research projects planned by the institute for the near future are a study, in cooperation with Italian historians, of the relations between Italy and Austria in the twentieth century; a lexicon of the history of the Austrian Republic; a publication of sources on the Austrian resistance against the National Socialist regime; and a volume on the National Socialist putsch attempt of 1934.

Recently the following volumes have been added to the institute's publication series: Gabriele Hindinger, Das Kriegsende und der Wiederaufbau demokratischer Verhältnisse in Oberösterreich im Jahre 1945; Karl Stuhlpfarrer, Die Operationszonen "Alpenvorland" und "Adriatisches Küstenland" 1933-45; and Norbert Schausberger, Geschichte der Rüstungsindustrie auf dem Gebiet der sogenannten Donau- und Alpenreichsgaue 1938-45. A volume by Karl Haas on Studien zur Wehrpolitik der österreichischen Sozialdemokratie 1918-26 is now being prepared for publication.

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Study Group on Central and East Central European Cultures

The Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies (Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut), together with the Austrian UNESCO Commission, organized a conference which was held in Vienna on June 22-23, 1970, to consider plans for the establishment of a Study Group on Central and East-Central European Cultures. Present at the meeting were delegates from several countries such as Poland, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Romania, Austria, the German Federal Republic, and the United States. Among the participants were the following UNESCO delegates: Guy S. Métraux, the director of the cultural division; Secretary General Sir Ronald Syme, who came as the representative of

the International Council for Philosophy and the Humanities; and Secretary General Emil Condurachi, the delegate for the International Association for Southeastern European Studies.

Under the patronage of UNESCO, this Study Center is to use the same kind of general approach to research in the intellectual and social fields of Central and East-Central Europe as the International Association for Southeastern European Studies does for the Balkan area. To accomplish its objectives, the Study Center will find it highly important to maintain very close contacts with similar regional groups, as well as with the International Association for Southeastern European Studies.

In principle, all countries, particularly those belonging to UNESCO, are welcome to cooperate with the Study Center. Above all, the countries actually located in Central and East-Central Europe should be interested in it. National committees, national scientific institutions, and individual scholars will represent the membership rights of the individual countries and will together constitute the international committee.

At the June, 1970, conference Austria was given a mandate to make provision for and to convoke the constituent assembly to organize the Study Center as soon as possible. Richard Plaschka and Karlheinz Mack, of the Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies, were entrusted with making the arrangements.

At the same meeting the first steps were also agreed upon to develop the program. They were as follows:

- 1. The compilation of a current historical bibliography. This is to include all the historical literature dealing with Central and East-Central Europe published in periodicals and monographs.
- 2. A comparative economic and social history of this region, with special emphasis on the analysis of the social structure.
- 3. The continuation of the atlas of the Danubian countries—a research project of the Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies which has already been in the process of preparation for years and of which five maps have been completed.

Austrian Institute of Eastern and Southeastern European Studies KARLHEINZ MACK