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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

ENQUIRY

INTO

THE CONDITIONS OF INTELLECTUAL WORK

Second Series

INTELLECTUAL LIFE

IN THE

VARIOUS COUNTRIES

AUSTRIA

Conditions of Intellectual Work and Workers

By

A. DOPSCH

Professor at the University of Vienna,  
Corresponding Member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

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## NOTE

The object of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in publishing this series of pamphlets is to call attention to the problems of organisation and intellectual assistance to which each subject gives rise. The Committee does not propose to treat these subjects exhaustively, but desires rather to bring them to the notice of the public and to provide an opportunity for further suggestions.

# SITUATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORK AND WORKERS IN AUSTRIA.

By A. DOPSCH.

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## I. GENERAL REMARKS.

Even before the war, the conditions of intellectual work in Austria were, owing to the special characteristics of the Hapsburg Monarchy, entirely unlike those prevailing in any other European country. As a rule, there is a single uniform type of national culture; in Austria there were several. Excluding the Roumanian, there were four main varieties — the German, the Slav, the Magyar and the Italian. It was, accordingly, no easy matter for the State to satisfy the claims of these various competing types of culture. All received encouragement, but the main efforts of the authorities were directed to promoting the German intellectual movement. Vienna was not merely the political centre of the Hapsburg Monarchy; it had been for centuries the home and centre of a type of German culture which, under the influence of the surrounding peoples, had acquired a distinctive character extending even to its language.

The nobility used to spend some months every year in their palaces at Vienna. Representatives of the Slav and Italian districts, called to Vienna by administrative and parliamentary business, were brought into intimate relations with the life of the capital. In addition to officials, large numbers of non-German authors, artists, musicians and workers settled in Vienna, where they found remunerative employment and opportunities of self-development. During the latter years of the 19th century, Budapest, Prague, Cracow and Lemberg made rapid progress, but Vienna still remained a centre of culture and intellectual activity for all the Austrian provinces. Many non-German inhabitants of the Austrian territories attended the colleges and special schools, the Conservatoire of Music and the Fine Arts School in the capital. Students came even from Russia, Serbia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

Many foreigners resided for a longer or shorter period in Vienna. Situated at the intersection of a number of great international routes, the city lay on one of the highways to the east and south-east, and could even be regarded as the gate of the Orient. With its vast population, Vienna was a valuable market for the products of Eastern countries.

Galicia and Hungary, as well as Bohemia and Moravia, supplied Vienna and Austria with commodities which the latter could not themselves produce — coal, sugar, wheat, fruit, wine, live-stock, petroleum, eggs and fats. These districts found an excellent market in Austria for their agricultural produce and in their turn they imported from Austria and Vienna a considerable proportion of the raw materials required in their industries.

Before the war, the Monarchy took a prominent part in initiating and promoting important international undertakings, even outside its own frontiers. It maintained scientific institutes at Rome and Athens. The Archæological Institute at Athens had an advanced post in Asia Minor. Expeditions were sent out to distant countries and even to the Polar regions. Austrian scholars took part in international congresses and Austrian explorers travelled in Siberia, Egypt and Indo-China. No difficulty was experienced in publishing the results of investigations, and, thanks to the regular exchange of publications with even the most distant countries, full advantage could be taken of the work of foreign scholars. Austrian artists, moreover, were able to study in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Even very modest resources were sufficient to enable them to work for a considerable time in those countries and to obtain fresh inspiration there.

Austrian engineers had ample opportunities for travelling to America and familiarising themselves on the spot with new inventions still unknown in Europe.

The world war ended the Monarchy, and this event affected every field of intellectual activity. With the disappearance of the nobility, intellectual life lost one of its supports without obtaining any compensating advantages. Present-day society, composed of *nouveaux riches* possessing immense fortunes which they spend freely on material things, takes no interest in intellectual acquisitions.

The downfall of the former Empire brought about far-reaching social changes. The middle classes were forced to abandon their easy manner of life owing to the depreciation of the Austrian crown. The numerous Government officials, especially, were affected by the depreciation of the currency, since their salaries did not increase in proportion to the rise in prices. Even now, the higher officials only receive a fraction of their previous salaries — four millions in paper money being worth only  $266 \frac{2}{3}$  pre-war crowns. It is obvious that a family cannot live in comfort on so small an income.

One of the reasons for the rise in prices is that the country cannot produce what it requires. Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia and Hungary formerly supplied the needs of Austria. When they broke away from the Empire and discontinued sending supplies, or only sent them at high prices, it became impossible to buy textiles and foodstuffs. With their daily growing impoverishment, the inhabitants of the towns attempted to obtain food in the country and undertook "Hamsterfahrten", that is to say, expeditions to the farms in the neighbourhood. The farmers no longer sent anything to town and asked high prices for what they did not themselves require. Intellectual workers have suffered most from this economic revolution, as they belong to the official class or to the liberal professions (artists, authors, musicians). They had neither time nor money to undertake these foraging expeditions, which had gradually to be pushed farther afield, as the country became progressively denuded. Nor had they the means to make wholesale purchases. They were forced to confine themselves to buying in the town market, and paid prices which were again increased by middlemen, or, alternatively, to give up a large number of things which till then had been as much necessities to them as their daily bread.

During the war and the years which followed the 1918 disaster, intellectual workers suffered from hunger and cold ; it was impossible to buy wood, coal or foodstuffs. Formerly these products had come from Bohemia and Silesia, which were now part of the new Czechoslovak Republic. This entailed further difficulties ; not only did merchants supply less coal than householders required, but transport costs were increased by Customs duties. The price of a kilo of coal at Vienna at the present day is 1,050 crowns, that is to say, 15,000 times more than in 1914. The salaries of officials of the Confederation have gradually been increased to 5,000 times the pre-war figures ; in consequence, they are obliged to reduce their scale of living by two-thirds. Intellectual workers, who had almost entirely invested their money in scrip and Government bonds, converted them during the war into National Loan bonds. Their patriotism cost them their property. There are in Austria to-day no woollen, cloth or linen manufactures. These articles have to be bought in Czechoslovakia or England, and here the same difficulties are experienced as in the case of coal. Deliveries ceased during the war, and the costs of transport have since become too high. The situation has been met in various ways. Intellectual workers have had to wear threadbare clothing or have had their suits turned. Shoes have to be repaired time and again, as leather was too dear.

Many families, especially where there were several children, were forced to sell furniture or carpets, as their income had become inadequate, and provision had to be made for sickness. Servants were dismissed, or left their employers of their own accord, as the factories offered them better pay. The mistress and her daughters did the household work, and even undertook menial tasks ; in many cases they were not strong enough for the work and fell into bad health. Intellectual workers, who had suffered from under-nutrition during the war, became aware, after the disaster, that they had lost much of their mental alertness and general capacity for work ; their inability to concentrate and to find new ideas was increasingly evident. Fathers of families were depressed, not merely by their anxiety as to their daily bread, but also by overpowering physical fatigue. They were obliged to assist in the household work, to shop, carry coal, and clean their clothes and shoes. Before the war, they had opportunities for witnessing good theatrical performances, hearing good concerts, buying good books and visiting art exhibitions. They have now had to sacrifice all that ; the intellectual worker can no longer buy theatre tickets for himself, his wife or his children. The price of scientific journals too has risen, as well as the price of newspapers, the monthly subscription to the latter now being 30,000 crowns.

Children's education is deteriorating owing to the deplorable conditions of life. Children cannot now be given private piano, singing or art lessons. A single lesson costs from 15,000 to 30,000 crowns. In a family with several children, 2,000,000 crowns a month would have to be spent on a hundred lessons.

Weak or sickly children have to remain in the same class from term to term, as their parents are unable to pay for the extra tuition they require. They have also suffered in physique. Children, like their parents, used to attend gymnastic clubs, skate, play tennis, go for walking tours, excursions, etc. That is no longer possible, since the subscription to a skating club costs 150,000 crowns for the old members, disregarding altogether incidental expenses.

It was usual for everybody to go to the country or to the mountains in the summer. That is now impossible, on account both of the exorbitant prices asked by hotel-keepers and owners of villas and of the enormous railway fares. The cost of a third-class ticket from Vienna to Innsbruck is 100,000 crowns. That would mean a million for five return tickets. A senior official can no longer dream of taking a taxi to go to the station; he must carry his luggage himself and cannot even register it or take a porter.

Intellectual workers cannot afford to use the public baths. University professors do not even go to the "People's Baths", which every beggar previously used to afford out of his alms. The price of admission is too high to allow of all the members of a family taking a bath once a week. Previously, in case of sickness, families of this class did not send for any casual doctor, many middle-class families having a general practitioner, who was, so to speak, the "medical adviser" to the family. Nowadays, a doctor's visit costs 100,000 crowns; the patient must either do without it or go to the doctor's consulting-room. They are also unable to consult the specialists and dentists whom they used to visit from time to time. All these facts spell a deterioration of social hygiene and neglect of health, the consequences of which will be felt later. Infant mortality has risen considerably; there was not enough milk, and the babies' rations were inadequate. Although the milk supply has now improved, the families of intellectual workers cannot afford either milk or butter. A litre of milk costs 5,500 crowns and a kilo of butter 78,000 crowns.

The war bread was positively injurious to persons with bad digestion. White bread was unknown. Everybody had to eat black bread, and what bread it was! Bran was mixed with the wheat — and even maize and sawdust — to eke out the stocks. To cope with the famine during the war and the post-war period, recourse was had to "Ersatz" products, which were extremely unwholesome, especially for children. Instead of butter, we had bad margarine, and jam manufactured almost entirely with yellow and red turnips with a very little fruit, and molasses to give it a little colour. Instead of sugar, saccharine and other innutritious ingredients were used. The whole country suffered from general debility. Jokes were made by the passers-by at the expense of any healthy looking person, for the Viennese are given to humour. The intellectual workers were the real victims of the famine, and still are. There is grave danger that one day the foundation on which intellectual work rests in Austria may crumble away without any substitute arising in its place. The children of intellectual workers, who previously inherited high intellectual traditions, are at present obliged to earn their bread; they have to choose their callings not according to their tastes but according to the pecuniary profits offered. They will be unable to study at leisure at the university or in the higher schools, especially as industry, trade and banking offer better prospects.

Intellectual workers are gradually approaching the proletariat in their conditions of life. Their standard of living is far below that of the manual labourer, who regards them as poor wretches, forced to go without ordinary comforts. The middle classes can no longer afford a doctor or teacher, or give assistance to artists; they must avoid becoming entangled in a lawsuit, for the lawyer is too expensive. They have lost the respect of tradesmen and workers, because their clothes are no longer made to measure, but are sometimes threadbare or bought at old-clothes shops. This is the melancholy position of the class to which, before the war, our country owed its great intellectual development. It is impossible to travel abroad on account of the vexatious Customs worries and costs, and the depreciation of the crown. Even

those who would like to make a short stay in the country during the summer are deterred by the exorbitant prices asked them, prices, however, which foreigners are easily able to afford. The latter forget that, by thus taking advantage of an exchange which is favourable to them, they aggravate still more the position of the home population. Prices remain high, and intellectual workers suffer from this fact more than any others, as they were unable to make purchases before the crown fell.

Works of art are going abroad. Many a family heirloom, jewels, furniture, clocks, paintings, drawings, engravings, treasured up in the families of Government officials or of their descendants, are sacrificed and sold to the antiquary, who pays a low price for them, but obtains a very high price when they are sold by auction. Neither the State nor the law is able to help. In spite of the protests of all artists and men of learning, the famous Gobelin tapestries of the museums in the Imperial Court have been removed from Vienna. It is not only works of art that the foreigner takes from us ; he is also depriving us of the best of our native intellects. Several of our professors have been invited to foreign universities, and similarly, musicians, actors and singers leave the country, hoping to find better material conditions elsewhere. The consequent disadvantages will only be felt later. Many intellectual workers, natives of various provinces of the old Monarchy, had lived for years in Vienna ; they have now left and made their homes in the Succession States.

The Germans in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia occupy a very special position. They used to study at the Universities of Vienna, Innsbruck and Gratz, and then frequently became professors, engineers, doctors or lawyers at Vienna and in the Alpine provinces. Nowadays the Czechoslovak Government refuses to recognise the diplomas and degrees obtained in Austria, or gives the preference to candidates in possession of Czechoslovak diplomas. Immigration from that quarter, accordingly, is gradually drying up, whilst immigration from Poland (Galicia), Russia and the Bukowina to Austria, and more especially to Vienna, has increased since the end of the war. The immigrants are mostly Jews, who have stayed in the capital and made money in a very short time. These "new rich", whose standard of intellectual culture is very low, devote their whole attention to the accumulation of wealth. At the same time, the aristocracy have left the city and are now scattered throughout Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, Hungary and Italy. The war has unfortunately taught us to place too much importance upon the goods of everyday life, and to neglect intellectual interests. The younger generation will be forced to continue living in this manner, since intellectual workers are no longer able to choose a vocation in accordance with their tastes.

The decline of the Austrian crown forces them to spend all their earnings on their immediate needs. We have had so long to do without milk, meat, eggs, butter and fruit that we now buy them as a sort of recompense due to ourselves, in spite of the high prices, whilst we are obliged to forgo intellectual pleasures. The younger generation prefers cinemas and detective novels of the Sherlock Holmes type. Intellectual workers have not merely suffered a loss of prestige generally ; they are no longer patronised to the same extent. The stars of the Opera and Burgtheater, orchestral conductors and fashionable musicians are able, by means of tours abroad, to earn enough money to live, but the average artist is forced to remain in the country itself and can at best vegetate.

The hours of work for artisans are fixed at eight hours under normal circumstances ; but the intellectual worker has no appointed hours and must do ten or twelve hours a day in order to improve his position. The workman receives better pay and can put in overtime, which is well remunerated. Further, he has another advantage over the intellectual worker in not having to pay so much as the latter for rent and clothing.

Workmen have opportunities of enforcing their demands and adapting them as the cost of food and other necessities increases. They have a means of putting pressure upon employers which is not open to intellectual workers, namely, the strike, by which they can hold up traffic, prevent the city being lit and heated, etc. They form the great bulk of the population (which numbers only six and a half million inhabitants), whilst intellectual workers are only a very unimportant fraction. Not merely is their pay lower than the wages of ordinary workmen,



but artists, musicians and writers must expect to find no sale for their works if they attempt to sell them at the current prices. The work done by artisans is necessary, whilst that of the intellectual workers can be dispensed with at need and hence he must be content with humble remuneration.

The two groups are organised. That of the manual workers possesses a highly disciplined organisation, which has by many years' experience become expert in the methods of class warfare; intellectual workers have only combined since the war and are divided amongst the three great political parties. These differences were brought out clearly by the new Austrian Constitution, established after the disaster. The working masses have obtained enormous political influence by the introduction of universal suffrage and constitute the decisive factor in the federal, provincial and municipal elections. Being formed of the parties which possess the great majority of votes, the Government is obliged to have regard to these factors in the Republic.

Among the three parties in Parliament the Social-Democrat party is closely allied to the workers, both by origin and by composition. The Christian-Socialist party is a little more powerful, but less homogeneous, than the Social-Democrats, since the Christian-Socialists rely on the conservative peasant in the country and on the small traders in the town. The weakest party, the "Grossdeutsche Volkspartei", includes the majority of intellectual workers. It represents the interests of professors, lawyers and doctors, although many of the latter are Jews and belong to the Social-Democrat party. The consequence of this political grouping is that intellectual workers are inadequately represented in Parliament. The Christian-Socialist party is obliged to display great deference to the workers, in order to attract them into its own ranks rather than let them drift towards the Social-Democrats. It is not always too friendly towards the intellectual workers, who are sometimes radicals with anti-clerical tendencies, although there are many among them who vote for the candidates of the right wing.

Forming as they do a large proportion of the senior Government officials, intellectual workers exercise considerable influence on the Government, especially when the head of the Ministry is a deputy who is not thoroughly familiar with Government business. The number of these officials is very considerable, especially in Vienna. Austria has even been described as a political monstrosity, with a head too big for its puny body. This is not, however, really the case. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, although the possessions of the Babenbergs were confined to half the area of modern Austria, Lower Austria, Styria and a part of Upper Austria, Vienna was one of the largest and richest towns in the German Empire. Throughout the whole Middle Ages the three great capitals — Prague, Cracow and Budapest — in the neighbouring kingdoms, though they were the residences of sovereigns who were patrons of the fine arts and centres of a flourishing trade, did not surpass Vienna. Even before 1526, the area of the neighbouring countries was larger than that of the Hapsburg dominions.

The large number of intellectual workers in the ministries is due to the return, after the final catastrophe, of the officials employed in the provinces of the former Austria (the Bukowina, Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia). The officials who returned to Vienna are far more numerous than those who left it for their native countries (Poland, Hungary, Italy), hoping to find some sort of post there. The closing of the German University at Czernowitz deprived many professors and officials of their livelihood. The dismissal of the officers of the former Imperial Army also swelled the number of the unemployed. Those who were not of German blood remained in the Succession States, but the majority came back to Austria and were unable to find employment. Thanks to their ability and intelligence, many of them found employment in industry and trade, whilst others became farmers and clerks; some of them emigrated and others became chauffeurs or artisans. "Beggars cannot be choosers." Obviously the demilitarisation and the dismemberment of the former Empire was bound to result in a plethora of intellectual workers at its centre, which produced more intellectuals than the non-German provinces.

Modern Austria, a tiny State carved out of a big one, needs fewer officials than formerly and can only offer them very modest pay. No new employees are engaged, and those who are not altogether indispensable are discharged or pensioned off. These measures have been the

cause of bitter disillusionment. The number of people who are unable to find a post increases from day to day. It is true that many intellectual workers have gone into banks, the number of which has grown rapidly ; but it is possible that the favourable business conditions consequent upon the war and the valuta crisis will disappear with the stabilisation of the Austrian Government's economic position, and in that case even posts of this kind will become difficult to obtain.

The State is unable to create posts for all intellectual workers, but it would be a serious mistake to oppose the development of intellectual work generally for this reason. No State in the world will ever possess too many intellectual workers. The latter should not ask the State to provide them with everything, but should themselves endeavour to discover a field for their activities and to become the pioneers of culture, in the highest sense of the word, in a new democracy. Private initiative has made vast conquests in many spheres where it works alone and unaided by the State — let me cite architecture, engineering, medicine and law — and holds out many prospects of further advance. There are private institutions which may be placed on a level with the various types of great public colleges, and which can supplement the work of the latter. Much can be done for trade by following the example of America and by founding a number of primary and secondary schools, such as exist in Germany. As regards health training, there can never be too many private undertakings for improving public health, undermined for so many years by under-nutrition and physical deterioration. Look at Great Britain, and see what enthusiasm has been shown in that country and what enormous sums have been expended upon the physical improvement of the race.

The new State dissolved the Army and did away with the engines of destruction. The army of the mind must now take up the work of reconstruction and create positive values to repair our national disaster. This is only possible at the cost of enormous efforts. The conversation of the working class and artisan families often turns on their dislike of work ; they can count on the doles given to the unemployed. The position of intellectual workers is a good deal worse. They do not receive a halfpenny from the doles, which cost the State millions a day, but turn their superior intelligence to good account by learning to make many objects which are indispensable to them. Many an intellectual worker at present binds his own books ; the bookbinder is too expensive. An intellectual worker often wears shoes which he has made himself, whilst his wife and daughters, who, for want of servants, do the household work, also make their dresses, their underwear and their hats. In this way they are even able to make up frocks by using old worn clothes, which no tailor would be able to turn to account.

The overcrowded condition of the professions has resulted in other remedies of a more radical nature — emigration to America and other countries overseas. As the United States have made difficulties since the war, preference has been given to South America. The emigration offices dazzled the eyes of intending emigrants with the promise of a future more favourable than it really was. Many officers hoped to acquire farms in the Argentine. They have had to undergo bitter disillusionment, success being possible only for those with capital. For workmen and artisans it is easier to find posts as servants, waiters, caretakers, etc. Musicians are in a position to earn their bread. A few doctors, sisters of charity, ex-naval officers, discharged on the dissolution of the Austrian Navy, have entered the service of the Netherlands in the Dutch Indies. Emigration amongst intellectual workers is more considerable in proportion to their numbers than amongst manual labourers.

It will be seen that conditions have altered in favour of manual labourers. Foreign countries were closed to Austrian professional men during the 1914-18 war and still remain closed. The worker has better opportunities of earning his living there. And nevertheless the intellectual worker has greater need of contact with foreign countries, because he must keep in touch with the progress of art and literature and receive new inspiration. I have already said that travelling abroad has become impossible owing to the depreciated exchange ; the position is the same in regard to the acquisition of intellectual "productions" — reviews, newspapers and books, which cost prohibitive prices. Even if we receive a gift from time to time, such gifts will no longer be the common property of intellectual workers. There have been great gaps in the public libraries ever since the war, and it is impossible to foresee the day when these will

be filled. We are also unable to procure special literature and foreign provincial reviews, as their price makes them unobtainable and the system of exchanges has not yet been revived.

We are unable to keep in touch with the progress achieved by the various countries in numerous fields. Similarly, we are unable to attend international congresses or to take part in art exhibitions. Co-operation and exchanges are rare, as is shown by the present position of architecture. Nothing has been built in Austria since the war. Only the great banks, which possess large financial resources, have been able to build. How can the architect develop his art if he cannot study what is being done abroad and if it has been impossible to build in Austria for some ten years? The history of the arts teaches us that architecture develops internationally and that its influence spreads from one country to another. We may take as an example Gothic art and the Renaissance. If a modern style were to be created in America or any other country, Austria could not benefit by it, even if, owing to its simplicity of design, it satisfied our conditions of life. For any activity in this sphere a country must possess at home an adequate number of workers who have been properly trained for the work. The workshops of the Middle Ages and the studios of Michael Angelo and other Italian artists offer an example of this. There will be no revival of architecture in Austria for many a long day. The former Monarchy produced a great deal. The buildings in the baroque style in Vienna, the palaces in the Ringstrasse, are, as it were, fine old ancestors without descendants; they represent extinct generations, foreigners without a future in the middle of a world which no longer understands them.

No simple houses even have been built in the last ten years, in spite of the urgent need. Intellectual workers are in an unfavourable position in the matter because they are forced to reduce the number of rooms they occupy to what is strictly necessary. When children marry they have no separate house, but are obliged to live with their parents in a limited space; and, more than this, they possess neither furniture nor trousseaux, for that is all too expensive, and, if the young family has children in its turn, three generations have to live in a house which before the war was only large enough for the parents.

In conclusion, there has been a deterioration in all respects in the condition of intellectual workers. Every pleasure in life has vanished; they have an overwhelming burden of sorrow and suffering, the psychological reaction of which is plain to see. Many people who have lost their fortunes have become mad. There is an increasing number of suicides, and many people renounce a life which seems to have lost all meaning and value.

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## II. PARTICULARS OF THE SITUATION.

### A. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The universities in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire had reached a high stage of development. Vienna University had 11,000 students, and the universities at Gratz, Prague, Innsbruck and Czernowitz were also well attended. The most important colleges in Austria are the public colleges subsidised and controlled by the State. Their flourishing condition was due to the fact that they were organised in 1848-1850 on the lines of the German universities. Relations between the Austrian and German universities have subsisted unbroken ever since that time. For the purpose of maintaining their scientific standard, freedom of instruction and study was guaranteed by the law, while, in regard to appointments to vacant chairs, the faculties had the right to submit proposals to the Government, which, moreover, was itself at pains to attract the most distinguished professors from all German-speaking countries. The twenty-two German universities sent numerous professors to the Austrian universities. Similarly, although more rarely, chairs in Germany and Switzerland were offered to Austrian professors who had obtained distinction in some special branch of knowledge. The system of interchanges applied also to students. Austrian students attended courses in Germany and German students in Austria. Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the Balkan States (Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania) also sent large numbers of students to Austria.

Let us now consider the results of the world war and the downfall of the Hapsburg Monarchy. During the war, there was a considerable decline in the number of students attending the more important colleges, as is shown in the following table :

	1912-13		1916-17		1918-19		1920-21	
<i>Vienna :</i>								
University.....	10,314	8,784	4,118	3,508	10,515	8,943	11,299	9,900
Technical college .....	3,143	2,588	625	423	4,309	3,555	4,826	
<i>Gratz :</i>								
University.....	2,151	1,935	906	717	1,949	1,442	2,337	2,259
Technical college .....	761	665	90	57	840	693	1,241	
<i>Innsbruck :</i>								
University.....	1,364	1,309	723	611	1,511	1,688	1,891	2,025

Every kind of university activity was impeded and curtailed by the war, since many of the representatives of education, professors, assistants, etc., were mobilised, either as officers in the reserve or as volunteers. The university buildings were converted into hospitals or placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

After the war, the universities became extremely overcrowded ; demobilised students resumed their interrupted studies or commenced them, so that their numbers were considerably swollen. Measures had to be taken for new arrivals. Special courses were organised and the scholastic year was divided into three quarter-year terms in order to compensate them for the loss of several half-year terms.

There has been no decrease since then in the number of students attending the universities and colleges. This is a surprising fact, as several provinces have been detached from Austria. The German university at Czernowitz no longer exists. The professors and officials there have returned to the colleges in Austria, while a few have remained at the new Roumanian university. Our universities have lost the large number of German students who came from Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia and who now go to the German university at Prague, in order to obtain degrees and diplomas which are recognised as valid in Czechoslovakia. The number of students attending Prague University has doubled.

Nevertheless, owing to the enormous influx of foreign students, there has been no decrease in the number of students in the Austrian universities and colleges (see Annex). Many Poles,

especially Jews, came to Vienna to study during the war ; similarly, the Balkan countries (Roumania, Bulgaria, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) now send us numerous students. The *numerus clausus* instituted in Hungary and the difficulties experienced by many Jews in obtaining admission to the Polish universities have also sent a very large number of Hungarian and Polish students to Austria, where the rate of exchange is favourable. However, they have become something of a burden for a country as small as Austria. Although foreigners pay six times as much as Austrians, the expenses are not covered, since in certain exceptional cases the matriculation fees, etc., are reduced and each student costs the State more than he pays it owing to the enormous rise in the price of all educational requisites.

This is the real cause of the crisis which threatens all the universities and colleges : until 1922, the grants given by the State were the same as in pre-war days, whilst the prices of all articles, instruments, etc., had risen ; cotton-wool, bandages, instruments, etc., besides methylated spirits, chemicals, reagents, test tubes and copper wire, are much more expensive than before the war. The price of books, printed matter, paper, ink and pens has risen considerably. Before the war a sheet of paper used to cost a heller and a half ; it now costs 200 crowns ; a pencil, which used to be worth 10 hellers, is now priced at 1,565 crowns ; a small bottle of ink, which cost 20 hellers, is now as much as 1,850 crowns. No more books are purchased, as the grants are not large enough to pay for binding ; we are now hardly able to purchase reviews and publications. The two great libraries in Vienna, the National Library (the former Imperial Library) and the University Library, were obliged in 1916 to suspend the purchase of reviews published in the provinces. The National Library was formerly entitled by law to a copy of all books, etc., published in the Empire, but the law naturally no longer applies to the countries which have separated from Austria. Nobody can nowadays obtain the scientific reviews published in Germany and the Succession States. For a short time it was possible to obtain books cheap from Germany or even to borrow them, but now the cost of carriage is too high.

For four years we have been unable to buy foreign books or reviews. This is an irreparable loss. The rate of exchange after the catastrophe was so low that it was impossible to buy French, English, Italian or American books, or works published in Switzerland and Germany (one mark was at that time worth 70 crowns). The situation has remained unchanged in spite of the decline in the mark, German booksellers having adopted a policy of selling at higher prices. It is no longer possible for students in Austrian Universities to obtain an account of the actual position of scientific research. Ever since the beginning of the war (nearly ten years ago) Austrian men of learning have been unable to keep in touch with fresh developments. When they undertake research work, they never know whether the same piece of work has not been already done by one of their foreign colleagues. Research work never stops ; each result obtained contains the germ of new ideas, and a country which does not make constant progress soon drops out of the race. The publication of scientific works is beset with many difficulties, as publishers and printers demand high prices. The printing of sixteen pages cost 60 crowns before the war ; the same number of pages, printed on bad paper with poor type, now costs a million crowns. It is almost impossible to have a book printed unless the author pays part of the costs of publication. The universities have decided that the work of candidates for higher educational posts (*privatdocents*) may be submitted in manuscript — a procedure which was never allowed in the old days. Being unable to publish anything, the university institutes — for instance, the Vienna University Institute of Mineralogy — are now quite unable to exchange their publications, as they used to do before the cost of postage became so high. The younger members of the universities in our country are placed in a disadvantageous position by this state of affairs, as the results of their labours remain entirely unknown.

Numerous Austrian professors and assistants used regularly, before the war, to visit research institutes abroad to familiarise themselves with new scientific methods or to complete work which they could not finish in Austria for instance, astronomical research. The former curator of the Vienna Academy of Science, — the late Archduke Rainer, founded a travelling scholarship of 5,000 crowns for this purpose. This sum to-day represents the price of three tram tickets in Vienna. The necessity of working in foreign institutes, however, is very keenly

felt, as Austrian scientific institutions, the Vienna Observatory for instance, can no longer buy apparatus or instruments, or even repair them, as repairs can only be carried out abroad.

The Technical Colleges (*e.g.*, at Gratz) are without certain essential machines and measuring instruments, which would have cost 12,000 crowns in time of peace, but which are now worth 180,000,000 paper crowns, a sum which the State can no longer afford to pay.

Several scientific institutes require larger premises. The new Vienna University Chemical Laboratory has been built, but is not yet fitted up. The laboratory, however, meets a need, as chemistry courses have been well attended since the war. While there were, in 1914, some 240 chemistry students, there are at present as many as 900. The professors of chemical technology have waited for fifteen years to be installed in their own premises. They have been given rooms in the new building, but, as the interior has not been equipped, they have not yet been able to use them.

Amongst medical institutes, mention may be made of the Pathologico-Anatomical Institute, which has long been waiting for the erection of a new building for its own use. Since 1820 it has owned a valuable museum. The present building, which is an old one, is, however, extremely insanitary, especially as the Institute of Medical Chemistry is also installed in it. This is dangerous for the health of the entire staff. Tuberculosis has claimed its victims. Professor Albrecht, the last director of the institute, succumbed to this disease. A year and a half ago two assistants in the institute contracted tuberculosis and were granted leave of absence. Other persons in the building suffer from tuberculous catarrh. There have been other cases of infectious disease, some of them fatal. The number of students is never less than 1,000 in each half-year term, as courses are also held in the Research Institute.

The University Clinic of Dermatology and Syphilidology will be unable, for lack of funds, to keep up its collection of casts; it is unable to buy modern instruments for special researches and for instructional purposes, and has great difficulty in procuring medicines for patients.

The loss of the Zoological Institute at Trieste is also to be deplored. It is impossible to obtain the necessary material for zoological researches.

Students at the Institute of Archæology and Epigraphy are no longer able to undertake scientific expeditions. They are unable to obtain either reproductions in plaster or photographs of new discoveries in Greece, Italy and North Africa.

The Institutes of Philosophy and Pedagogics suffer from overcrowding.

A building is required by the Technical College at Gratz for the Electrotechnical Institute; much time is devoted in the Alpine provinces to the study of the electrification of mountain railways and the development of hydraulic power. The establishment of an Institute of Electrotechnics is an absolute necessity. It would also be advantageous if a new building could be erected for the School of Mines at Leoben.

The new building for the University at Innsbruck has not yet been completed, although the masonry work was finished some time ago and all that remains to be done is to finish part of the interior. It was proposed to erect a building for the Institutes of Zoology and Mineralogy, but these have had to remain in the old University buildings, where there is not enough room for them.

Before the war there was a scheme for erecting buildings for the large Vienna Polytechnic School in the Lainzerpark on the outskirts of the city, but on account of the war all that could be built were premises near the Aspangbahnhof for the School of Chemistry and the School of Engineering. In addition to the central building it was proposed to construct several smaller buildings costing 30 million paper crowns; that sum now represents 420 milliards. (*Cf.* Dr. Golitschek: "Vorentwürfe für die Neubauten der Wiener technischen Hochschule auf Gründen nächst dem Aspangbahnhof." Separatabdruck der *Deutschen Wochenschrift für den öffentlichen Baudienst*, Wien 1919.) Over and above this expenditure, the cost of equipping the interior of the building, including machinery and instruments, would have to be met. These charges were estimated at the lowest at 50 % of the costs of construction. Nothing, however, has been finished. The number of students at the school, which was 3,000 before the war, rose to 5,000 in 1921-1922. The Chemistry Institutes are most inconveniently housed in the buildings of the former Military Academy. The development and comfortable installation of

the Institute of Physical Chemistry, the engineering workshops, the chair of Technical Mycology and the Institute of the Technicology of Fuel, along with the foundation of technical engineering laboratories, are the most urgent requirements, which must be satisfied if the organisation of studies is to conform to the legitimate exigencies of students attending lectures and the special importance attaching to technical science for the economic revival of Austria.

The Vienna Fine Arts Academy is confronted with the same difficulties as the University. It has almost as many students as before the war, 249 in 1913-14 and 227 (nine of them foreigners) in 1921. At present there are twenty students from the Balkans, Czechoslovakia and America. All higher educational colleges are badly heated and badly lit; this is disastrous for the academy as it seriously affects the models.

The academy has not been able to add to its collections of casts and costumes. The studio in which casts and models of heads, sketches, drawings and studies were made used to receive a grant of 3,000 crowns before the war; this has not so far been increased, although it represents only one-fifth of a gold crown. The principal requirement is life models. The State, however, can no longer afford even a small number of models for a few weeks in the year; pupils must pay for them themselves, and this is very rarely possible.

The art of sculpture is declining, as materials and tools are too expensive; the insignificant grants given are not even enough to pay for the conveyance of stone to the studio.

The special School of the Graphic Arts can no longer afford paper for printing or copper plates. Poor students could previously afford the auxiliary requisites for painting, but that is now impossible. The Rome Prize is no longer granted, as the money would not even be enough for a journey in the Austrian provinces. The total sum which the school would require to carry on its work would be 81,000 Swiss francs a year, and this is not even one-fifth of its pre-war income.

The situation of the Academy of Music and Art, the former Vienna Conservatoire, is much the same as that of the institutions previously mentioned. The number of pupils has increased by one-third since 1914, *i.e.*, from 900 to 1,200.

The grant given to the academy is inadequate. It is impossible to procure instruments, as a grand pianoforte costs 32 million paper crowns and horns and wind instruments almost two millions. The grant is hardly enough for repairing the strings of instruments and organ pipes. The academy would need at least the sum which was placed at its disposal before the war, *viz.*, 131,650 Swiss francs.

The Higher School of Agriculture and the Vienna Veterinary College are experiencing the same difficulties. The Consular Academy (formerly the Oriental Academy), which trains candidates for the diplomatic services, has to overcome serious difficulties of a financial nature. The State discontinued paying an additional grant in 1923. Nationals of all countries are allowed to study there. The total number of students at present is twenty-one — three Austrians, two Hungarians, five Serb-Croat-Slovenes, one Czechoslovak, one Pole, seven Germans, one Italian and one Roumanian.

The conditions of life of the professors employed in higher education are lamentable. Salaries have not risen in the same proportion as the cost of living. Even the best-paid professors receive only four million paper crowns, *i.e.*, 266  $\frac{2}{3}$  pre-war crowns, as taxes and contributions to the sickness insurance fund must first be deducted; this accordingly amounts to one-fifth their pre-war salary. Perquisites and class and examination fees are not sufficient to meet the expenditure which their rank and position imposes on professors. They are obliged to be members of a number of scientific societies and members of students' associations, to take tickets for the winter meetings of these associations, to buy books and to subscribe to reviews, if they wish to keep in touch with the progress made in their special branch of study. The State, however, retains part of the matriculation fees — which are now five times larger than formerly — and refuses to grant anything but a small fraction to the professors. They have accordingly to give additional lectures outside their ordinary periods of duty, and have

no time to take a walk, as employees do after the day's labour. The most that can be earned by lecture fees is four million and a half crowns; the majority of professors have to be content with the minimum — a million and a half. The largest possible amount that a professor can earn, including examination fees, is from nine to fourteen millions, and taxes have to be deducted from this. Ten annual subscriptions at 30,000 crowns each to scientific societies and ten founder member and honorary subscriptions at 50,000 make 1,300,000 crowns. Even those who have a balance of 10,000,000 for buying books can only buy thirty volumes a year, as scientific publications cost 300,000 crowns a volume and a simple binding 20,000, while a leather binding costs 100,000. Professors receive only one-fifth of their pre-war income; janitors (now called "subordinate employees") receive practically the same wages as formerly, and if they have children are paid almost as much as professors, seeing that the extra remuneration received by the latter, if they are married and have children, is so insignificant that it is not enough to pay their tram fares. As a tram fare in Vienna costs 1,700 crowns, and 2,000 crowns after half-past nine, they prefer to walk. All these restraints and limitations, the renunciation of all intellectual pleasures and the necessity of earning money outside their professional work are injurious to the productive powers of many intellectual workers.

It is at the moment extremely difficult to induce professors who are specialists to come from abroad. Certain Dutch (Wenkebach) and Swiss professors were giving lessons in Vienna just before the outbreak of war; there were German professors teaching in other universities or colleges in Austria. Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the educational governing body, several chairs have remained vacant for a number of years. There is no professor of Indian Civilisation in Vienna, a fact which Rabindranath Tagore was unable to comprehend when he came here to give a lecture at the University. There is only a single semitologist and no anthropologist at all. Professors in provincial universities frequently refuse a chair in Vienna owing to their apprehension of the high cost of living in the capital and heavier work due to the large number of students and the requirements of practical instruction. Younger men who have not yet obtained a post in their own countries, and who may or may not have passed their final teacher's examination, sometimes decide to come and teach in Austria; they do not, however, stay long and are soon called elsewhere or return home.

It is now almost impossible to keep artists of the first rank in the Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art or in the Academy of the Plastic Arts. Artists of the standing of Sauer, Schreker, Van Leeuwen, Sevcik, Lalewicz have gone to live abroad. The decline in the mark has done something to redress the balance in favour of Austria, but this will only be a short-lived advantage and cannot compensate for the distrust with which many Germans view a country whose future appears to them uncertain.

Many professors, chemists, engineers, doctors and jurisconsults enter private concerns, in order to obtain better pay. Holidays have lost their charm since it has become necessary to spend them in town, and journeys which formerly offered no difficulty are now impossible. Holidays must be taken advantage of to earn extra money. The teachers engaged in German higher education in Czechoslovakia have no desire to come to Vienna, as they are better paid and the conditions of life are easier at home. Many of them have refused to come and teach in Austria, whereas some celebrated Austrian men of learning have settled in Czechoslovakia. The professor engaged in higher education in Czechoslovakia is able to travel for the purposes of study not only in Germany, but even in Italy and France, to buy books and to attend foreign scientific congresses, whilst his Austrian colleague is nowadays quite unable to do so. The opinion which was expressed in Parliament "that a washerwoman was more useful than a professor and should therefore be better paid" will be undying testimony to the inferior position assigned by one of our great parties, the Social Democrats, to university professors.

It should be remembered that artisans are given their tools and working clothes by their employers. The professor has to pay, not only for ink, pens and paper, but also for some of his books, and cannot wear threadbare clothes or worn linen. Whilst the workman receives the whole of his wages for his work, the university teacher has to spend a good portion of his salary on purchasing requisites for his work. Moreover, the wife, and frequently the children — even when quite young — of the workman are also wage-earners, whereas the professor's



wife cannot keep a shop ; she must be well dressed and in touch with all new productions in art and literature.

No other professional training lasts so long as that of the university teacher. Upon the conclusion of his ordinary course, and after he has written his thesis and obtained his doctor's degree, he enters on his special studies. Not less than two years and usually five to six are required in order to become a duly qualified professor in a university or college. Original scientific treatises have to be written. The candidate for a professorial chair sets out on his career in an institute by acting as tutor or an assistant. In many cases he receives no pay, or such pay as he does receive is too small to allow him to live on his salary for a single day. (The librarians in the training colleges of the Faculty of Philosophy in Vienna receive 4,000 crowns a month, *i.e.*, 27 Swiss centimes !)

Even on becoming, after some years' study, a qualified professor (*privat docent*), he still receives no salary and must look for a post. Many qualified professors teach in secondary schools or in special schools and others become librarians or archivists ; those who study the law become Government officials or judges. This makes a double tax on their strength and the eight-hours day is unknown. Having finished the work by which they ensure their daily bread, professors are obliged to give their time to scientific research work, the preparation of their courses, etc.

There were formerly travelling scholarships for talented young men who had taken their doctor's degree. These scholarships amount to only 1,000 or 1,500 crowns. There are no candidates for them, as the scholarship would not pay the postage of the applicant's letter. Similarly, scholarships for "*privat docents*" are so small that nobody could possibly live on them.

It has become extremely difficult to obtain a professorial chair. Men with the requisite qualifications must frequently content themselves with the title of supernumerary professor and undertake a course on a subject connected with their special branch of study. It is hardly possible to become qualified before thirty years of age and, generally speaking, it is ten years before a qualified man is appointed to a professorial chair. There are many professors who have all the requisite qualities, but who never obtain a chair and remain lecturers.

The position of lecturers and supernumerary professors has improved since 1921, but no manual labourer would devote as much time as they do in order to obtain a post. Great intellectual versatility and great idealism too are required in modern times for those who enter upon the career of a university professor, which brings much disillusionment and few advantages. Only the successful, those who have "*made good*", are ever heard of ; nobody ever remembers the failures. It is not difficult to understand why, in our times, a university career is becoming unpopular, and purely academic studies, and even medicine, are being abandoned. It has also been noticed that there is an increasingly large number of Jews among the younger professors, especially if we include those who have been converted to Christianity. Out of 113 *privat docents* in the Faculty of Philosophy at Vienna, there are 66 Aryans, 47 baptised and unbaptised Jews ; in the Faculty of Law out of 45 *privat docents*, 19 are Aryans and 26 baptised and unbaptised Jews ; in the Faculty of Medicine, 111 are Aryans and 129 baptised and unbaptised Jews.

Many doctors of medicine are anxious to become "*privat docents*" as the degree may be very useful to them. Few of them attempt to obtain appointment to a chair, but content themselves with acquiring after a few years the title of "*supernumerary professor*", as this is important for their medical career.

Before the war, young university teachers had opportunities of taking part in study tours abroad for the purposes of study ; not merely geographers, geologists, botanists and zoologists, but doctors, archæologists, art historians, Egyptologists and semitologists travelled in Africa and Asia. Austrians were regularly able to take part in international scientific work on questions of geodesy, astronomy and geology, etc. That having now become impossible, our young men have lost all prospect of well-remunerated scientific work.

It has become more and more difficult to have scientific books printed ; many scientific reviews have suspended publication and others have had to cut down their size. In consequence, it is difficult to get anything at all published, short extracts in a review sometimes representing the fruit of many years' researches.

Students have been disastrously affected by the war and by the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Many of those who were called to the colours were wounded or made prisoners of war. This entailed the loss of several years' study. It was extremely difficult for them to continue their studies, as they were confronted with obstacles which did not formerly exist. Matriculation and laboratory fees have increased. Moreover, students are required to pay a subscription to the sickness-insurance funds and to the libraries. They must buy their paper, pencils, canvasses and colours and pay for their models out of their own pockets. This is all extremely expensive, especially books. Many students are obliged to spend a part of their time—half the day—in earning a livelihood. Their work suffers from it and their strength is overtaxed. There are many of them who can now afford only one meal in the twenty-four hours and consequently suffer from under-nutrition. Certain relief associations (more especially the two "mensæ" of the University) do their best by giving good meals at the moderate price of 4,000 crowns. This sum is, however, fairly large for a single meal; further, the students live in districts which are too far from the University for walking and tram-fares cost 1,700 crowns.

Private lessons would appear to be better paid when compared with pre-war charges; 15,000 crowns, however, only represent one pre-war crown and in those days the charge was two or three times higher. Most students live in small rooms, often in the basements. The rooms are dark, sometimes damp and impossible to heat. These disadvantages seriously impair their capacity for work and their health. Their clothes and shoes are worn out, sometimes beyond repair; it is almost impossible for them to buy new ones.

I should here like to offer our thanks to foreign countries for the help which they have given Austrian professors and students. The neutral countries, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands, have led the way in this relief work. The dinner, at which professors, private docents and university and college assistants sit down together, has saved the lives of many, and the same may be said of the "mensæ" (referred to above), at which thousands of students take their meals daily. The above two institutions were founded with the assistance of the United States. There is also a "breakfast fund". We have received help from Great Britain in the shape of clothes, linen and money. The work done by the Society of Friends has greatly alleviated our sufferings. Naturally, the foreign relief organisations (free holidays for students, etc.) have gradually stopped work. We must achieve the reconstruction of our country by our own efforts. We cannot expect everything to be done by others, nor must we indulge in the belief that foreign assistance will continue indefinitely.

The immediate consequences of this deplorable state of affairs are already becoming obvious. In view of the high cost and the long duration of studies, students naturally choose those subjects which will enable them to begin earning as soon as possible. There has accordingly been a great influx of pupils in the schools of commerce and the technical, medical, chemical and physics schools. The pure sciences, which are usually taken up solely out of enthusiasm for those subjects, have ceased to attract students in the old way. A man must be a great idealist to devote himself to these studies nowadays. There are signs of rationalist and materialistic tendencies amongst the young.

It has been observed that, as students are forced to conclude their studies as soon as possible, they confine themselves to what is strictly necessary, that is, to the obligatory classes for their special subjects, and that they no longer attend courses merely designed to give a liberal education. The effects will soon be perceptible; the vision of the mind will become contracted. As the students have been forced to look for additional work in order to earn a livelihood, attendance at many of the courses has become much less regular.

It must be stated that the standard of work is somewhat lower. The authorities have been more indulgent than formerly, and have attempted to make allowance for the war and for the considerable loss of time consequent upon it; allowance is made also for the long period of study and the financial position of the majority of candidates. *Humanitas humanitatum!*

Some attempt, however, is made to maintain the poise disturbed by the catastrophes which have overwhelmed Austria. The younger university generation has supported its hardships with a really impressive moral power and with obstinate tenacity, and has continued working in spite of the appalling conditions. The best evidence of its sterling qualities is furnished by the way in which it has put up with the overcrowding in the various institutions and the necessity everywhere for two students to work at a single place in the laboratories. There is often

a long queue of persons waiting until a place is free in the University libraries. Many poor students have had to work at night by candle-light.

B. MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES.

Most of the museums, libraries and archives are situated in Vienna, but there are a few in the provincial capitals of the Federation — Linz (Upper Austria), Gratz (Styria), Salzburg (Province of Salzburg), Klagenfurt (Carinthia) and Innsbruck (Tyrol).

1. Museums.

The most important are the former Imperial Museums at Vienna, which contain the collections of the Austrian royal house. Ever since the Middle Ages, the Hapsburgs had collected art treasures in Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and the East, which, according to the taste of the time, were arranged in special cabinets, galleries, medal cabinets and libraries. These collections, which are celebrated throughout the world, are of exceptional interest. The treasures they contain have been made accessible to the public by competent Government officials. Since the fall of the Monarchy, the museums have been enriched by the collection of Gobelin tapestries and State coaches and have been reorganised by experts on a more economical basis.

Special libraries, laboratories and studios, where a great deal of work is done, are attached to these State institutions. During the war, scientific researches were undertaken in the occupied territories and many treasures added to the collections. The fact that a considerable number of our works of art was claimed by foreign countries (Belgium, Italy and the Succession States) immediately after the defeat is proof of the value of these collections. The authorities have endeavoured to make them more accessible by means of publications and explanations given by guides.

These endeavours have, however, met with obstacles owing to the impoverishment of the State, which has so curtailed its subsidies that the older buildings can hardly be kept in repair, heated and lighted. The temperature is sometimes as low as 4° or 5°. Moreover, there is a lack of technical experts, of whom there were not very many even before the war.

The salaries of the officials amount only to 20 % of the pre-war rate and those of superintendents only to 50 %. The custodians are obliged to live on the assistance given by the American Relief Society. They are not in a position to visit foreign museums or to keep in touch with new methods. A proposal has been put forward to organise an interchange of custodians, but this would meet with serious difficulties. The administration of the museums has not been equal to its work ever since the break-up of the Empire; the only remedy for this situation would be the restoration of the autonomy of these institutions; their administration should be freed from the influence of political parties and the bureaucracy. Our museums are visited by people from all countries; international collaboration has, however, declined, as it is no longer possible to buy books abroad or to attend international congresses.

The *History of Art Museum* contains seven collections: (1) the Picture Gallery, (2) the Collection of Egyptian and Eastern Antiquities, (3) the Collection of Greek and Roman Antiquities, (4) the Greek and Roman Coin Room, (5) the Medal, Modern Coin and Paper Currency Room, (6) the Collection of Plastic and Applied Arts, (7) the Collection of Armour.

The museum is under the direction of a committee of experts, with two presidents elected every two years. Several studios, a large library and a yearly publication — the *Jahrbuch* (35th year) — are shared by all the collections, the *Jahrbuch* being sent abroad in exchange for similar publications. The museum was visited in 1913 by 331,000 and in 1922 by 233,000 persons.

	<i>Budget in gold crowns :</i>	
	1914	1922
(a) Expenditure (administration).....	88,000	255
(b) Salaries and wages .....	181,000	61,000
	(91 employees)	(147 employees)
(c) Grants in aid .....	70,000	30

The *Picture Gallery*, one of the largest in Europe, has been obliged to cede 65 pictures, most of them of the Italian school, and 2 triptychs by Hieronymus Bosch to Italy. Only a few

acquisitions have been made, through gifts, legacies, etc. In 1910-14, the *Collection of Egyptian and Eastern Antiquities* was enriched by the discoveries of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. It has not been possible to exhibit all the objects discovered owing to lack of accommodation. Some of the funerary monuments are still packed up in their cases. The whole grant is now devoted to studio work and it has been possible to make a few acquisitions only by means of modest gifts and exchanges.

The *Museum of Greek and Roman Antiquities* suffers from lack of space. The sculptures from Ephesus are still housed in the Belvedere Palace and those of the D'Este collection in the New "Hofburg"; it has hitherto been impossible to collect them in a single building. One of the posts of custodian has remained vacant since 1914; there is accordingly only one official to assist the director. Sixty-three works of art had to be ceded to the Italian Government in April 1921. A suitable building, adapted to modern requirements, in which all Greek and Roman works of art belonging to the State could be housed is required.

The *Greek and Roman Coin Room* is under a single official. A book on the coins of the Roman colonies is ready for printing, but there is not enough money for the printing of one indispensable plate. It is extremely difficult to add to this collection, of which French, British and Hungarian scholars avail themselves, as there are no carpenters or joiners who are capable of making the necessary cases. The present grant, amounting to 192,000 paper crowns, which is the equivalent of less than 13 pre-war crowns, would not be enough for the purchase of two copper coins.

The *Medals and Modern Coin Room* has been rearranged. A collection of silver coins, paper money, bank-notes, bills of exchange, cheques, stamps, etc., was started at the beginning of the war. In 1922, a collection of coins from the administration of the Mint (10,000 items) and a studio were added. The administration of the Mint undertakes the preservation of public monuments illustrating the history of coinage and numismatics and has co-operated in important international publications, for instance, the "Corpus nummorum Italicorum" and the "Monumenta artis Germaniae".

The *Collection of Plastic and Applied Arts* is one of the largest in the world; it is composed of a selection of the best examples from the Ambras Collection (Tyrol), the Imperial Treasury, and the cabinets of coins and Greek and Roman antiquities. The following smaller collections are attached to this collection: (1) The Imperial Treasury — that is to say, the collection of insignia belonging to the Holy Roman Empire and to the Imperial House of Austria; (2) the collection of ecclesiastical works of art; (3) the former Imperial treasure of the Church of the Capucines; (4) the D'Este collection; (5) the Gobelins collection; (6) the collection of old musical instruments. Information regarding these collections will be found in the works of Schlosser ("Die Schatzkammer", 1918), Baldass ("Die Gobelinsammlung", 1920), Planiscig ("Die Estensische Kunstsammlung", 1917), Schlosser ("Die Sammlung alter Musikinstrumente", 1920). All the above collections are now reduced, since a very large number of works of art had to be ceded to Italy in 1919 and 1921. The State grant is too small to allow of new acquisitions.

The *Collection of Armour*, which dates from the time of the Emperor Frederick III (died 1493), was divided upon the death of Charles V between the Spanish and Austrian branches of the Hapsburgs. Ferdinand of Tyrol enlarged it and Rudolf II bought the Austrian section. The Ambras collection was added to the Vienna collection in 1806.

After the fall of the Hapsburg Monarchy, the collection of coaches and harness, another of ceremonial costumes and Court liveries (in the former Hofburg, not yet open to the public owing to lack of room and the inadequate grant) and a third of hunting weapons, which, for the same reason, have not yet been arranged, were added to the museum. The cession to Italy and Belgium in 1921 and 1922 of certain valuable objects has also reduced this collection. The director, Dr. August Gross, is preparing for publication several guides to the above collections; the funds at his disposal amount to only 21 1/4 gold crowns.

The collection of *prints*, known as the "*Albertina*", is celebrated throughout the world. It was formed by the amalgamation of the former "*Albertina*" collection and the collection of prints in the former Imperial library. The two collections were founded by Duke Albrecht von Sachsen-Teschen, son-in-law of the Empress Maria-Theresa, and by Prince Eugene of Savoy respectively. The Prince's collection was acquired by the Court upon his death. The "*Albertina*" contains examples of every type of graphic art, from the fourteenth century onwards:

drawings, prints, engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts. There is a studio for restoration work attached to it. The number of visitors is considerably higher than the pre-war figure, having risen from 12,000 to 18,000. Additions to the collection have only been possible thanks to grants and gifts. Funds for new acquisitions, which were 40,000 gold crowns in 1913, have sunk as low as 280 gold crowns, which is not enough for the purchase of a single drawing. Among the gifts made to the collection we may note drawings by Oswald Kutschera-Woborski, the famous historian of art, and by the British artist, Frank Brangwyn.

The *Museum of Art and Industry*, founded by the State in 1864, is organised on the lines of the South Kensington Museum in London. It was the first museum of art and industry on the Continent and its object is to stimulate the taste for the applied arts. It endeavours to enlist the support of the public and the art industries for this object.

It includes also a library and a collection of artistic designs (ornaments, studies in design, etc.) ; a school of industrial art was installed in the new buildings at Ferstel in 1871.

The museum comprises the following collections : textiles (woven fabrics, embroideries, lace, Oriental carpets, Gobelin tapestries), furniture, sculpture, articles made of precious metals, pewter, wrought iron, glass, ceramics (earthenware, stoneware, faience, and porcelain). The museum publishes a review known as *Kunst und Kunsthandwerk* and has issued since 1914 a small guide to the collections. The museum exercised its influence in two ways : (1) by means of *exhibitions* ; there have been 200 exhibitions of industrial art of all kinds in fifty years, and the Christmas exhibitions especially have established contact between the public and artists ; (2) by *lectures*, given every year during the winter months by archaeologists and by Austrian and foreign historians of art and industrial art. There were also special courses consisting of four lectures given by the museum officials.

With the increase in the collections the premises became inadequate. An annex was built in 1908 containing lecture-rooms.

The activities of the museum have been curtailed as it now only has 130,000 crowns (8-2/3rd gold crowns) at its disposal. The custodians are unable to travel abroad for purposes of study and the museum can no longer take part in auctions. It is also unable to invite foreign professors, while even professors from the provinces find it difficult to come to Vienna, since the museum is unable to provide for their travelling expenses and for the fees they are entitled to demand. Owing to the reduction in the number of officials, it is now impossible to make an adequate study of the collections. There were in 1913 eight custodians, four employees in the administrative services and 33 subordinate employees ; in 1922, there were six custodians, three employees in the administrative services and 23 subordinate employees. Owing to the shortage of superintendents, many rooms can no longer be opened to the public.

In 1903, a Museum of Baroque Art, known as the "Modern Gallery", was established to shelter the collections of modern Austrian or foreign works. In 1912, it was given a new name — the "Austrian State Gallery" and works in the Gothic and Baroque styles and foreign works of art were added. This programme had to be curtailed after the breaking up of the Empire, but it is proposed to place all Austrian works in the Baroque style in the lower story of the Belvedere Palace, while the upper story would be reserved for modern art from Fueger to Makart. A new building had been planned and the ground had already been found, but the project had to be abandoned. The Ministry of Public Education now only appropriates insignificant sums to the museum, and private gifts are inadequate. The museum publishes the *Mitteilungen aus der österreichischen Staatsgalerie*, which is exchanged in return for publications issued at Basle, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Bournemouth, Detroit and Zurich.

The *Austrian Army Museum* had its origin in the former Imperial Arsenal, which was converted into a museum during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). It became a military establishment in 1885. An organisation was created during the war for the purpose of collecting and arranging all documents intended to illustrate the history of the war. There were 150 persons engaged at that time on this work, but now their number is reduced to twenty. The museum also contains collections illustrating the history of civilisation and of the technical arts, a gallery of war pictures, studios for repairing fancy embroideries, metal work, fire-arms,

a gunsmith's workshop, a collection of leather work, a furniture-repairing shop, etc. Before the war, the museum used to publish a review, known as *Mitteilungen des K. u. K. Heeresmuseums*, and a catalogue (4th edition, 1903). Its income, which was 39,180 gold crowns in 1914, is at present not more than 414 gold crowns, and the work can only be continued with difficulty. Moreover, there is not enough room to house the collection.

The *City of Vienna Historical Museum* was incorporated with the Municipal Library under the title of "Municipal Collections". It includes the following : (a) a collection of armour from the fifteenth century until 1866 ; (b) a collection of pictures belonging to the Viennese schools ; (c) a topographical collection, consisting of plans of Vienna executed by hand or engraved or printed, and sculptures from St. Stephen's Cathedral, stained glass, etc. ; (d) a collection of coins and medals ; (e) a collection illustrating the history of civilisation, rooms containing furniture and relics of great poets (Grillparzer) and composers (Brahms), flags and relics of the former Artisans' Guild ; (f) a collection of portraits and busts of famous Viennese citizens. The following annexes are attached to the museum : (1) The Schubert Museum in the house where Schubert was born, Nussdorferstrasse 54 ; (2) the Haydn Museum in the house where Haydn died, Haydngasse 19 ; (3) the Vindobona Museum illustrating Roman Vienna, Rainergasse 13, which contains Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Vienna. The erection of a new wing to the museum was interrupted by the war and the fall of the Monarchy. The rooms containing the collection of armour have been closed to the public since 1914. The museum at one time had five custodians ; now there are only two. Its income, which in 1913 amounted to 25,000 gold crowns, had sunk to 167 crowns in 1922.

The *Natural History Collections* are situated on the "Ring" (former Imperial Museum) and are divided into five sections : (1) Zoology ; (2) Botany ; (3) Mineralogy and petrography ; (4) Anthropology and ethnography ; (5) Geology. These collections were originally "Imperial Cabinets" ; they were amalgamated in 1885 and called "Imperial Natural History Museums". The Zoological Garden at Schoenbrunn constitutes an annex to the museum. The lack of funds, which makes it impossible to buy the necessary books, is felt here as elsewhere. Even the plans obtained by means of exchanges cannot be suitably mounted since the paper required for this purpose is too expensive. There is some likelihood of the publications being suspended. Owing to the restricted number of employees and the price of raw materials, especially of glass, it is, for instance, now impossible to prepare transparent sections for the mineralogical-petrological department. The anthropological collection contains objects from foreign countries, more especially the celebrated Mexican antiquities sent to Charles V by Montezuma in 1520. It was enlarged to hold the collections made in the course of numerous expeditions undertaken by Giesecke in Greenland, Huegel in Asia, J. Natterer, Holub, Lenz, Baumann in Africa, Siebold in Japan, Finsch and Reischek in the Pacific, Poesch, Heger and others. Owing to lack of space, only a small portion can be used for purposes of study.

A portion of the D'Este collection was added to the above in 1918. The Institute for research into the Glacial Period was founded in 1922. The object of this institute is the investigation and elucidation of the problems of the glacial period by means of lectures, discussions and publications. The Anthropological Society places its offices at the disposal of the institute and assumes the cost incurred by the exchange of publications. The institute has suffered greatly from the dismemberment of the Empire, important districts for archæological research, such as the Bukowina, Istria and Carniola, having been lost. It is impossible to carry out satisfactory scientific work on ethnography and prehistoric subjects if such work is to be restricted to Austria within her present limits. Owing to the shortage of funds and staff, the collection cannot be installed and arranged on modern lines in a wing of the "Neue Burg". The grant made to the museum is now reduced to 328 gold crowns. Lectures are given on all collections in the Natural History Museum ; the geological collections and the Library are visited by specialists, mostly foreigners.

The *Collections of Lower Austria* consist of archives and a library formed by the amalgamation in the eighteenth century of various specialised libraries. The Lower Austrian Provincial Museum, which was founded in 1902, is situated at Vienna (Wallnerstrasse 8), and is to be installed in the former Clary Palace (Herrengasse 9), which is larger and better adapted for housing these collections. Acquisitions have had to be reduced, again for financial reasons.

The *Folklore Museum*, which was founded recently, is a private institution belonging to the "Verein für österreichische Volkskunde" (Folklore Society). The museum contains important collections of costumes and household utensils. It publishes a review; twenty-five volumes and fourteen extra numbers were issued up to 1919.

The objects exhibited in the museum have mainly been collected in German Austria; but Czech, Slovak, Polish, Ruthenian, Serb-Croat-Slovene and Roumanian ethnology are also represented, together with German, Swiss, French, Italian, Russian, Polish and Balkan art and civilisation. This museum accordingly contains collections which are unique. It was founded by Herr Haberlandt and his son. The younger Herr Haberlandt collected objects of great value in Albania during the war. The museum was installed for twenty years in the Bourse, and was transferred in 1917 to the former palace of Count Schönborn. It was formally opened in 1920. The museum was enlarged and extended and employs three times as many persons as formerly. Before the war, its income amounted to 40,000 Swiss francs; in 1921, it fell to 1,000 francs, and the authorities were forced to reduce the number of lectures, publications, etc.

There is a *Provincial Museum at Linz*, in Upper Austria, founded in 1835, an offshoot of the Francisco-Carolinum Museum. It is one of the oldest of the provincial museums. Owing to the impoverishment of the middle classes and especially the intellectuals, the museum association was unable to support it after the war. In 1920, it became the property of the province of Upper Austria. The collections, which are housed in a single building, consist of a large library and art and scientific collections. Private donations are now rare, since the donors belonged either to the aristocracy or to the middle classes, which are no longer wealthy. The income, which was 79,228 gold crowns in 1913, fell later to 13  $\frac{1}{3}$  gold crowns. It is impossible to provide for the institution's requirements. The publication of catalogues has been suspended for some time; a new edition would be too expensive.

The collection of prints should be reorganised, to save the more valuable of them from deterioration. Similarly, the pictures should be rehung. Half the collection of national and provincial costumes is buried away in the vaults, as glass cases are too expensive. The numismatic collection is imperfect.

The prehistoric collection in the museum, which enjoys an international reputation (Hallstadt civilisation), should be rearranged on another plan; excavations have had to be discontinued, although extremely interesting results were anticipated.

The natural and physical science collections, which latterly have been enlarged, at present suffer from lack of room; the twelve voluntary assistants have to make the best they can of the limited space at their disposal. The Caves Museum (caves containing exhibits discovered during the building of Linz Railway Station) was founded in 1916.

There is a general shortage of instruments of all kinds; there are no microscopes for the study of minerals, no stone-cutting machine and no goniometer; the photographic equipment and workshops leave much to be desired.

Thirty thousand Swiss francs would be required to meet the needs of the collections of the history of art and civilisation, and 60,000 Swiss francs for those of the natural history collection.

The *Graz Provincial Museum*, or "*Joanneum*", was founded in 1811 by the Archduke John of Austria; it is under the control of the Styrian Government and is managed by a governing body. Its object is to give an extensive survey of the development of the history and civilisation of Styria and its inhabitants, and of the natural products of the province. It is intended to promote knowledge of the province in all branches of science and art. The purpose of the collections is to instruct the dilettante and to interest intellectuals no less than men of learning, tradesmen and farmers. The museum comprises the following collections: (1) a museum of history and of applied arts; (2) a picture gallery; (3) a print room; (4) a collection of Greek and Roman antiquities; (5) a geological collection; (6) a mineralogical collection; (7) a zoological and botanical collection; (8) an army arsenal and museum; (9) a folklore museum. The provincial archives, which are under an independent administration, and the library are attached to the Joanneum. The subsidy, which amounted to 20,487 crowns in 1913, has now sunk to 11,900 paper crowns (8 crowns); there can accordingly be no question of making new acquisitions. The excavations, which, in 1913, brought to light the Roman town of Flavia Solva, near Leibnitz, together with an amphitheatre and circumvallation, have had to be



suspended; even the objects which have been found there cannot be properly exhibited. The army museum, too, cannot be arranged in an appropriate manner. It is proposed to turn the lateral wing of the museum into a small open-air museum (the arbour of a public-house (*Wirtslaube*), smithies, brass foundries, weaving sheds), and since the museum is an old monastery, there would be a rustic Styrian cemetery behind the church. The buildings on the other side of the court might be converted into lecture rooms and the old cellars into a museum of viticulture.

*The Innsbruck Museum* or "*Ferdinandeum*". The Tyrol-Vorarlberg Museum, which is known as the "Ferdinandeum", is a privately owned institution, the object of which is to raise the standard of scientific and artistic knowledge in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and more especially to collect and preserve specimens of the natural products and of the science and art of the country of special interest to the inhabitants. The collections in the museum include: (1) A library containing printed works, manuscripts and maps of Tyrol and Vorarlberg; (2) an art collection; (3) an historical and archæological collection (Roman milestones, sarcophagi, monuments, coats of arms, seals, coins, documents and armour). There are also natural history collections (fauna, minerals and flora of Tyrol and Vorarlberg), and a collection illustrating varieties of timber, as well as natural curiosities.

*The Carinthian Natural History Museum* was founded in 1847 by the Carinthian Agricultural and Industrial Society; it ceased to be controlled by the Association in 1871, and became known as the "Carinthian Provincial Natural History Museum". Thanks to the generous help given by the Savings Bank, a new museum was built in 1879, known as the "Rudolfinum". The first floor houses the Natural History Museum and the second floor the Historical Museum. The first Yearbook of the museum appeared in 1852; there were twenty-nine issues down to 1918. No more have been published since owing to lack of funds. In 1863, the Association, with the assistance of the Carinthian Historical Society, resumed publication of *Carinthia*, a review which was founded in 1811, and was subsequently divided into two parts, one dealing with history and the other with natural history.

The Association possesses its own library and acts as custodian for that of Count Goëss, which is stored in the same building. It possesses also a small mineralogical and chemical laboratory, a modest zoological laboratory, a botanical garden containing a very full collection of Alpine and foreign plants, and a small conservatory. It also owns the largest portion of the Alpine Museum, more especially the relief maps, among which we may mention the famous map of the Glockner, modelled in 1894 by Paul Oberlecher. The directors and experts of the "Landesfachstelle für Naturschutz" (Provincial Bureau for the Protection of the Beauties of Nature) all co-operate in the work of the museum. During the war, the Association contrived to carry on, as it was managed by the members of the governing body, who received no fees. Lectures have been given there regularly every winter ever since 1848. The museum owns more than 1,400 photographic films, which it lends to other societies for their lectures. It includes also a meteorological station. The museum's activities were curtailed by the war. The "new rich" take no interest in it and the middle classes are no longer in a position to contribute. The lectures have been suspended owing to lack of funds to meet heating and lighting expenses; there are not enough librarians or copyists for the library; the collections remain stationary; much important work fails to appear in print. The Federal, provincial and communal governments are no longer able to assist the Association. The collections require reorganisation and the Alpine Museum, which is at present housed in the Chamber of Commerce, should be combined with the Historical Museum.

*The Klagenfurt Historical Museum* was founded by the Carinthian Historical Society in 1844. It comprises several collections illustrating history, the history of art and of civilisation (prehistoric, Roman and mediæval objects, collections of Roman milestones and coins); it also comprises a picture gallery and photographic studios. An annex was founded in 1913 and 1914 at Teurnia (St. Peter-in-Holz) to house objects found in the excavations in the neighbourhood, which were interrupted at the beginning of the war as were those at Virunium. The historical section of the review *Carinthia*, has had to be curtailed for the same reason. The *Monumenta Historica Ducatus Carinthiae*, by Dr. Jacksch, five volumes, 1896-1906 (covering the period between 811 and 1269), can no longer be published.

*The City of Salzburg Museum* is a provincial museum analogous to those described above, and labouring under the same difficulties.



The "*Mozarteum*" at Salzburg was founded in 1846 by the Cathedral Musical Society and the Conservatoire of Music. An international endowment fund was created in 1869, known as the "*Mozart-Stiftung*"; in 1881, the Cathedral Musical Society ceded the *Mozarteum* to the "*Mozart-Stiftung*" under a contract. Owing to the foundation of the "*Mozart*" societies in Austria and abroad and the endeavours made by these associations, the "*Mozarthaus*" was built in 1914 and the house where the great composer was born was acquired in 1917. Since the war, the title "*Mozarteum International Association*" has had to be changed to "*Mozarteum*". This institution is devoted to the cult of Mozart and to his works and to the encouragement of music as an art in general. Its ideals find expression in the artistic performance of the master's works, in musical festivals and the foundation of as complete a collection as possible of his works (*Mozartina*); it also ensures the preservation of the "*Magic Flute*" cottage on the Capucine Hill and the enlargement of the Mozart library, and provides facilities for the study of music by talented but poor students. Every year during the Conservatoire holidays Frau Lili Lehmann, the celebrated Berlin singer, gives a course at the *Mozarteum*, which is attended mainly by artists from abroad (Great Britain, France, United States, Netherlands, Sweden, Russia, Germany and Czechoslovakia). The Women's International League held a congress in August 1912, at the *Mozarteum*, in which all countries took part. The war has put an end to these meetings. The great festival which was to have taken place in 1914 at the opening of the *Mozarthaus* was countermanded, and the opening took place without any ceremony. The "*Mozart*" societies have been dissolved. There were twenty of them in Germany, and one each in London, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Berne, St. Petersburg, Cairo and Milan. The annual reports sent in by the "*Mozart*" societies have been suspended, the printing costs being too high. Although the Federal, provincial and communal Governments gave it their support, the Conservatoire was unable to survive. All employees were discharged on January 1st, 1922, and the National Council decided to convert the Conservatoire into a State institution. A "*Mozart*" week was held from August 1st to 10th, 1921, when ten concerts of Mozart's works were given before an audience consisting of a large number of foreigners, and this gives some hope for the future. Two important concerts were held in 1922, when Mozart symphonies were performed in the Hall of the *Mozarteum*, with Richard Strauss conducting, and seven concerts were given by the International Association of Chamber Music. The audience included artists and representatives of all countries. British, French, Italian, American, Swedish, Spanish, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, German, Russian and Polish works were performed, the artists often playing works by their own compatriots.

The activities of the *Mozarteum* are limited owing to the shortage of money for the purchase of foreign reviews and works on Mozart. The issue of the new edition of Köchel's catalogue, containing the results of the more recent researches of Wyzewa and St.-Foi, has had to be postponed. It has been impossible to preserve the house in which Mozart was born in its original condition. The "*Mozart*" annual review will be published for the first time in 1923, under the editorship of Abert, by the "*Drei Masken Verlag*," of Munich.

## 2. *Libraries.*

The *National Library at Vienna* is the most important of the libraries. The former Imperial Library, which belonged to the reigning house, is one of the oldest in Europe. It was founded by Ferdinand I at the beginning of the sixteenth century and is formed of the collections of the Hapsburg Princes who lived outside Vienna (at Wiener-Neustadt, Innsbruck, Ambras and Graz) and of men of learning, such as the humanists Nidbruck, W. Lazius, Augerius Busbeck, Sambucus, and of the monasteries suppressed by Joseph II in 1782.

Owing to their position in history and to their political and family relations with Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, the Hapsburgs were able to collect objects of great value, especially illuminated manuscripts. The Fugger Library was acquired in 1656 and the Ambras Library in 1666. Later additions were the Greek and Oriental manuscripts (Hammer-Purgstall, Glaser), musical manuscripts and the celebrated collection of papyri acquired in 1899. In addition to the printed-book section, there are collections of manuscripts, music, prints, papyri and geographical maps. The print collection has been removed and incorporated with the

"Albertina". The "Familienfideikommissbibliothek" of the Hapsburgs, containing very valuable portraits, has been joined to the library. The nucleus of a theatrical library was created by the acquisition of the collection formed by Thimig, the ex-Director of the "Burgtheater", but, owing to a reluctance to remove it from the celebrated hall built in the baroque style by Fischer von Erlach, there has never been enough room for this collection. The arrangement of the library in new premises (from 1900 to 1906) made it possible to convert old cellars into vaults for the storage of books and to fit out a magnificent reading-room (the Chapter room of the Augustines). It is very regrettable that no new building was erected at a time when it would still have been possible. The following annexes are attached to the library. During the war a start was made with the formation of a collection of works illustrative of the war, as also the theatrical archives, a photographic studio, a studio for the restoration of manuscripts, a bibliographical information office containing a complete catalogue of all Austrian libraries. The libraries of the City of Vienna Historical Association (formerly the Municipal Antiquities Association), of the Numismatic Society and the Academy of Sciences are under the management of the National Library. The collection of music and papyri was housed in 1920 in the former palace of the Archduke Frederick. The geographical maps in the "Albertina" were added to the geographical collection. In 1919 to 1920 various manuscripts and incunabula had to be ceded to Italy. The new law on the compulsory deposit of books (1922) authorises the National Library to receive two copies of all printed matter and four copies of reviews. In this way it has been possible to organise a system of exchange with Zürich, London, Paris, Prague, the Ibero-American Institute and with the "Notgemeinschaft" (Emergency Association) of the German scientific libraries. Further, the publications of the Vienna Historical Association and of the Numismatic Society are exchanged with foreign countries. The manuscript section exchanges duplicates of facsimiles. The studio arranges for exchanges of photographs between Austrian and foreign men of learning. Courses and lectures are given at the library and exhibitions organised. The catalogues of the exhibition of the Art of the Book in 1916, of the Theatre Exhibition in 1922, and the following books on the history of the library: O. Smital, "Die Hofbibliothek" (1920), Museion, "Veröffentlichungen aus der National-Bibliothek", vols. 1 to 5, Publication of Facsimiles, "Das Xylographische Symbolum Apostolicum" (1923), "Die Chronik von Jerusalem" (1923) and H. Gerstinger, "Die griechische Buchmalerei", have been published since the war.

The following are the difficulties confronting all libraries at the present time :

1. Lack of room, which prevents the classification of new acquisitions ;
2. Shortage of personnel ; many employees have been discharged and it is impossible to engage new ones ;
3. Lack of funds, the grants being too small to make even the most necessary purchases possible.

The rise in the price of binding is a serious problem for all libraries. Nevertheless, greater use is made at present of public libraries, as no one has the money to buy books. Readers have become more numerous and many persons of indifferent education waste the librarians' time. The latter are overwhelmed with work which could be done by subordinate employees.

The exchange of duplicates and the establishment of an international loan system would be to the advantage of everybody. Libraries in Austria have received gifts of money from Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, U.S.A., Great Britain and France ; but the great gap made in our collections in consequence of the war cannot be filled.

The same is the case with the *University Library*, founded in 1777 by Maria-Theresa ; it is used for scientific research and also as a public library. In 1913 to 1914 it was subsidised to the amount of 58,928 crowns and in 1920-21 to the amount of 525,746 paper crowns, *i.e.*, 35 gold crowns.

The library of the *Academy of Music and Dramatic Art* contains opera scores and orchestral and choral music, but is, generally speaking, inadequate. It contains none of the principal works on the theory of music, no study of sources and none of the new publications of musical literature in English, French and Italian.

The *Municipal Library* contains works on the artistic history and development of Vienna and works by musicians of the first rank, which it owes to Beethoven, Bruckner and Schubert ; the printing of the manuscript catalogue has had to be suspended and the catalogues of printed matter cannot be published. The *Popular Library*, founded in 1920 (Villa Wertheimstein), is under the management of the Municipal Library.

The *University Libraries at Graz and Innsbruck* are also used as public libraries. Innsbruck University was forced to cede valuable manuscripts to Italy. There is only one public library at *Linz* and this is the sole library in Upper Austria and is in a lamentable condition. Many of the rooms require shoring up, the ceilings are in danger of falling in, the reading-room is dark, nothing can be effectively protected against fire or theft, and manuscripts and collections (830 incunabula and 20,000 drawings and maps) are exposed to the effects of the weather. The plan for constructing a new building has had to be given up, although the lack of room is so serious that the only librarian has to use a store-room as his office.

The *Klagenfurt Public Library*, founded in 1774, possesses, besides its circulating library, an educational library, the libraries of the Doctors' Association, Engineers' Association, and of the Carinthian Section of the Alpine Club.

The *Salzburg Students' Library*, which is the only public library in the province of Salzburg, was founded, at the same time as the Library of the Benedictines, by Archbishop Marcus Sitticus in 1619. He endowed it with a sum which amounted to 3,000 crowns in 1914 and has now fallen to 250,000 paper crowns, *i.e.*, 17 gold crowns. This sum would not even suffice for the purchase of the paper required for the index cards, and the copies of books which publishers must compulsorily send to the library cannot be bound. The library is in close touch with the Provincial Geographical Society.

In Styria, there is, in addition to the University Library, a *Provincial Library*, founded in 1811 at the same time as the "Joanneum" museum, which supplies it with funds for purchasing books. The Styrian History and Natural History Societies forward to the library the publications of Austrian and foreign scientific associations.

### 3. Archives.

The administration of the Austrian State archives before the war left nothing to be desired, as it was conducted in accordance with a long-established tradition ; the archives were used by men of learning and specialists, as well as by the public, and were under the direction of competent officials. The treasures accumulated by the House of Hapsburg during its great historical past were of incalculable value for Austrian and foreign scholars. Thanks to the efforts of a highly efficient staff, it was possible to issue extremely important publications on the political, administrative and economic development of Austria and her provinces.

The situation, however, has greatly changed since the world-war and the break-up of the Empire. On the one hand, the number of documents has considerably increased, so that it is difficult to find room for them, and on other, important documents have had to be handed over to the Succession States. While the collections have been enlarged and the necessity of making them accessible to the public entails heavier work for the archivists, the number of the latter has been reduced. There were seventy officials before the war and to-day there are only forty-five. Three or four will shortly be dismissed. Further, certain employees in the Chancellery have been discharged and their work will be undertaken by the archivists, who will then not have enough time for their own work. It is to be hoped that this policy of discharging staff will not be continued, as the archives in Austria, and especially those in Vienna, have always been much used by foreign scholars.

The archives need money to fill the gaps in their reference libraries, and especially to resume the printing of catalogues and other similar works which have been completed but not yet published.

The principal archives are the *Archives of the House of Hapsburg, of the Imperial Court and of the State* (Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archiv) at Vienna, which contain not only documents relating to the House and Court of the Hapsburgs but also the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Other archives have been incorporated with them in the course of time—for example, the archives of the former Holy Roman Empire, of the Chancellery of the Imperial Cabinet and

Higher Court Officials. A review entitled *Historische Blätter*, to which foreign scholars contribute, is published quarterly.

The photographic studio, in which an expert was employed up to 1914, has been shut down owing to the lack of heating, which is injurious to the documents.

The *Vienna War Records Office*, founded in 1808 by the Archduke Charles and incorporated in 1888 with the General Staff's "Office for the History of War", became a civil institution in 1920. They contain, in addition to the old documents of the former "War Council" and of the later Ministry of War, a very complete collection of documents relating to the world war. They further contain a valuable collection of geographical maps and one of the most celebrated military libraries in the world, as well as the records of the former Austrian Navy and of the Military Courts. The Records Office has had to suspend its very extensive pre-war work owing to lack of funds. Most of the rooms are dark and have to be lighted before four o'clock in the afternoon. There is no lighting installation, so that it is only possible to work there for a few hours a day.

The *Archives of the Imperial Chamber of Finance* contain documents on the economic development of Austria; they are inadequately housed.

The *Archives of the Ministries of the Interior and of Justice*, in which the records of the former Imperial Chancellery, of the "Directorium in Publicis et cameralibus" (1748), the Ministry of the Interior, the Police and Censorship Offices and the former Ministry of National Defence are stored, are no longer able to publish their work. The great work on the Central Administration of Austria, of which three volumes have already appeared, has been suspended, although the fourth volume, dealing with the reign of Maria Theresa, is ready for printing. The documents of the former Chancellery of Bohemia have been ceded to the Czechoslovak Republic. It has been impossible to convert these archives into a central general records office for the administration of the interior.

The *Ministry of Finance*, which has possessed its own archives and an immense library since 1892, has, for reasons of economy, been forced to dismiss four librarians. There can accordingly be no question of enlarging the archives, of continuing the bibliography of works on finance or of publishing the library catalogue.

The State archives at Innsbruck, the oldest and formerly the richest in Austria, are now called the *Archives of the Province of Tyrol*. They were until 1363 the archives of the Princes of Tyrol descended from the house of Goerz; in the time of the Hapsburgs they became the archives of the reigning branch in the Tyrol. Under Maximilian I, they became virtually the Imperial Archives. The documents belonging to the Prince Bishops of Brixen and Trent have for the most part been ceded to Italy. Although these archives are recognised as the general record office for the province, they are most inadequately housed. The number of officials has been reduced by half, and the review "Forschungen und Mitteilungen zur Geschichte Tyrols und Vorarlbergs", published by the office, has not appeared since 1920. The premises are damp and there is risk of fire. Most important work has had to be suspended owing to lack of funds.

As regards *Styria*, the former Government archives were reorganised in 1906 as the records office for the entire province. The Law Courts and Army records have been deposited there since 1918. It has been impossible, owing to lack of funds, to publish the further volumes of the printed catalogue, "Inventare österr. Staatlicher Archive IV, 1918, and the "History of the Administrative Organisation of Central Austria", the first part of which appeared in 1916.

The province of *Salzburg* possesses Government archives at Salzburg, for the preservation of which it is at present impossible to construct a new building.

There are also in several provinces archives founded in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, where the minutes of the debates in the Diet are preserved. Before the war, competent archivists superintended the preservation of the records and made them accessible to the public, for instance, at Vienna (Lower Austria), Linz (Upper Austria), Graz (Styria), Klagenfurt (Carinthia), Innsbruck (Tyrol), Bregenz (Vorarlberg). The Graz archives incorporated in the "Joanneum" in 1868 are the most important.

The *Carinthian* archives founded in 1903 are an offshoot of the Historical Society, from which they inherited a large number of documents referring to the administration of the province. It has been impossible to make further additions — although this is very necessary — owing to lack of space and funds.

The *Vorarlberg* Archives and the library attached to them were founded in 1898. After the break-up of the Empire, many of the documents preserved in the Government archives at Innsbruck were deposited there. Research work is energetically pursued, thanks to the activities of the Museum Society and of the Vorarlberg Historical Commission. For this reason it would be desirable to enlarge the library.

### C. SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

1. *The Academy of Sciences.* — Among the scientific institutions which are State-controlled or attached to other State institutions, for administrative reasons, the most important is the Academy of Sciences. Founded in 1847 by the Emperor Ferdinand I, the Academy is divided into two sections: one for mathematics and natural history, the other for philosophy and history. Each of these sections has thirty national members and forty-six corresponding members abroad; when vacancies occur they are filled, by the vote of the remaining members, at an election which takes place at the annual meeting. The members of the Academy include representatives of every nationality; even during the war not a single name was struck off the roll of members.

The Academy owns a library containing periodicals published by about 600 institutions and associations with which it exchanges publications. It also comprises:

1. Phonogram Archives.
2. The Radium Research Institute.
3. The Biological Research Institute.

The two sections of the Academy publish minutes of the meetings at which the work of members or other scientists is discussed, together with reports containing accounts of more extensive work, besides a record (*Anzeiger*) of the work done and of the meetings. The natural history section has also published:

- (1) The "Proceedings" of the Seismological Commission;
- (2) The "Proceedings" of the Radium Research Institute;
- (3) The "Proceedings" of the Biological Research Institute.

Works dealing with the results of deep-sea exploration are published in a summary called "Berichte der Kommission für ozeanographische Forschungen". The first section of the Academy also publishes annually reports on chemical questions.

In addition to the "reports", "minutes" and "records" of meetings, the philosophy and history section publishes: (1) the records of the history of Austria; (2) the "Fontes rerum Austriacarum" (in two parts: (a) scriptores, (b) diplomataria et acta); (3) the reports by the German legate; (4) the historical atlas of the Alpine provinces, accompanied by explanations and notes; (5) the origins of the agrarian history of the Alpine provinces; (6) the documents referring to the register of seigniorial lands and revenues in Austria (in four parts: (a) the estates of the reigning princes, (b) ecclesiastical estates, (c) estates of the monasteries, (d) seigniorial fiefs); (7) the Austro-Bavarian dictionary; (8) the "Corpus scriptorum patrum latinorum"; (9) the collections of inscriptions in Asia Minor (*Tituli Asiae minoris*); (10) a contribution to the "Thesaurus linguæ latinæ"; (11) investigations into the "limes" in Austria; (12) the catalogues of mediæval libraries in Austria.

The two sections also publish a Year-Book giving information regarding the achievements of the Academy and its members. Among the most important scientific enterprises undertaken since 1913 were: (a) the exploration of the frontier districts of China and Thibet (1913-14) by A. Gebauer; (b) geographical and geological research in the frontier district of Tien-Chan in 1914 (these two enterprises were interrupted by the war); (c) botanical expedition in South-West China from 1914 to 1918 by H. Handel-Mazzetti; (d) anthropological research work by R. Poech, in the camps for prisoners of war; (e) botanical research (Doerfler), geological research (Kerner and Vettors) and zoological research (Penther) in Albania in 1916 and 1917; (f) geological research (Krebs and Abel, Ampferer and Hammer) and zoological research (Penther and Zerny) in Serbia and in the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar in 1916 and 1917; (g) geological research work along the Italo-Tyrolean frontier (Diener, Geyer, Doelter) in 1917-18.

The results of the expeditions undertaken in 1913 and 1922 by the philosophy and history section are set out in the following volumes : (1) "Archæological Explorations in Albania and Montenegro", by C. Praschniker and A. Schober, 1919 ; (2) "Albanian Fairy Tales, and other Documents", by Max Lambertz, 1922 ; (3) "Results of the Census in Albania and in the Territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Troops", by François Sainer, 1922.

The Academy once possessed a considerable fortune ; indeed, in 1914, it was one of the wealthiest institutions of its kind in Central Europe. But, with the exception of Czechoslovak scrip and industrial shares, all its former holdings have depreciated, and the subsidies granted by the State cannot be increased sufficiently to counterbalance this depreciation. Naturally, the publications of the Academy suffer as a consequence. Printing costs have risen and every month printers demand higher salaries, which have to be conceded in order to avoid strikes. In 1914, the printing of a sheet cost 60 crowns ; to-day the cost is a million paper crowns, or 17,000 times as great as in 1914. Private contributions appear to be almost exhausted and may cease altogether. It is impossible to procure foreign scientific literature. To its great regret the Academy has not yet been able to resume the exchange of publications with the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

Travelling has become extremely difficult, if not impossible, for members of the Academy.

The Academy is a member of the Association of German Academies (German "Kartell") and collaborates with the latter in publishing the following works :

1. "Encyclopædia of Mathematics".
2. Poggendorff's "Biographical Dictionary of the Exact Sciences".
3. "Thesaurus linguæ latinæ".
4. "Austro-Bavarian Dictionary".
5. "The German Biographical Year-Book".
6. "Catalogue of Mediæval Libraries".

Other work, *e.g.*, research work connected with atmospheric electricity, the "Mahabharata", the "Encyclopædia of Islam", etc., has had to be suspended. The Academy took a share in the foundation of the International Association of Academies, which was dissolved owing to the war.

The mathematics and natural history section proposes to publish the results of the following work which has been carried out since the war : (1) an altimetric geodesical survey conducted in the Alps by officials of the former Geographical Institute ; (2) geological-petrographical researches in the Central Alps ; (3) explorations in the Balkan peninsula and in China, the travels of Professor Werner and his companions in the Soudan ; (4) biological researches in freshwaters in Austria, commenced by Charles Kupelwieser, founder of the Institute on the Lake of Lunz in Lower Austria ; (5) utilisation of the anthropological and ethnographical material bequeathed by R. Poech ; (6) publication of the work of three institutes affiliated to the Academy, *viz.* : the Phonogram Archives, the Radium Research Institute and the Biological Research Institute.

The philosophy and history section is preparing, in spite of financial difficulties, to publish certain new works : (1) the "Schwabenspiegel", a thirteenth-century book on jurisprudence ; (2) the second volume of the Tigris Dictionary, edited by the Lazarist Fathers ; (3) the Arabic translation of Aristotle's Rhetorics and Poetics ; (4) the publication of Russian folk-songs, collected in the prisoners' camps in Austria.

II. *The Austrian Archæological Institute* was founded by the State in 1898, and the schools at Constantinople, Smyrna and Athens were under its direction ; but in 1918 certain collections of antiquities were ceded to the Succession States, and in 1919 the permanent office at Smyrna was abolished. At present there is only one permanent office — at Athens — in addition to the headquarters of the Institute in Vienna. The number of officials has been reduced from seven to four. The "Museum Carnuntinum" at Deutsch-Altenburg (Lower Austria) is under the direction of the Institute, which now includes 100 Austrian members and 200 foreign members of all nationalities.

The Institute owns two libraries, one in Vienna and the other in Athens, vast collections of photographs, casts of inscriptions, plans, and so on. It publishes an illustrated review entitled *Jahreshefte des österreichischen archäologischen Instituts*, and catalogues of the collection of Austrian antiquities.

Several excavations have been carried out in the Alpine provinces, also in Istria and Dalmatia (Virunum, Teurnia, Aquileia, Aguntum, Solva, Poetovio, Pola, Zara, Salone, Burnum and Aequum). The Institute has also undertaken the editing of the commentaries on the "limes" published by the Academy of Sciences, and in the publications of the Academy's Balkan Commission. It has taken part in archæological researches in Greece (Lusoi, Élis and Aigeira); in Asia Minor, mainly at Ephesus; and even in Albania, where some progress was made with archæological research during the war. The activities of the Institute have been curtailed owing to lack of funds; instead of 100,000 Swiss francs, it had at its disposal only 218 francs in 1922. Research work would be feasible outside Austria in the Adriatic countries and in Greece and Asia Minor, as the secretaries of the Institute are able archæologists. The publications might be resumed if means were forthcoming. The library needs to be completed by the addition of the more important foreign publications. The Institute does good work by keeping in touch with the Academy and the universities.

III. *The Federal Public Monuments Office.*—A central commission for historic monuments of artistic value was set up in 1854; in 1918 it was christened the "Staatsdenkmalamt" and in 1920 the Federal Monuments Office (Bundesdenkmalamt). The office employs a director and several specialists in the arts, technical sciences, prehistory, folklore, numismatology and the preservation of nature. An institute of the history of art, which publishes scientific works, is attached to the Office. In the various Austrian provinces there are other monument offices subordinate to the Vienna office.

In 1913 the latter office employed forty-six persons; to-day it has only seventeen. It superintends the preservation of monuments and the imports and exports of antiquities and works of art. In 1913, its income amounted to 700,000 Swiss francs; in 1922, it was only 485 francs. The lack of funds has proved a serious embarrassment to some of the chief publications of the office: "The Typography of Art", "The Year-Book of the History of Art" and "Proceedings".

It is proposed to prepare a catalogue of Austrian monuments of artistic value.

IV. *The Oriental and Far Eastern Research Institute* was founded in 1916 by the Oriental and Far Eastern Society, on the principle of co-operation between scholars and business men. Its activities extend to the Balkans, Russia and the Ukraine and also to Asia and North Africa. The proposal for its foundation emanated from the Lower Austrian Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of manufacturers and men of learning. The Institute has a large library, rich in works illustrating the history of Oriental civilisation and art. The Balkan-Slav library, which belonged to Professor Jirecek, was acquired in 1918. There is also a rich Byzantine collection.

Numerous works have been published by the Institute, and several others are in preparation, but cannot, however, be printed owing to lack of funds.

V. *The Styrian History Commission*, founded in 1892 by the Diet, is intended to promote research work into the history, administration and constitution of Styria.

The head of the provincial administration of Styria is the chairman of the Commission; his deputy is the rapporteur on questions of intellectual culture. The Commission is composed of historians and from among them are selected a permanent committee and a secretary, to deal with current affairs. There are also three members at Vienna and one at Klagenfurt. The Commission has been obliged to suspend its publications (which were formerly numerous and dealt with the sources of history and the constitution and administration of Styria), as the grants from the province and the Ministry of Public Education were inadequate.

It is proposed to publish the Acts of the Diet and the provincial charters. An expert assistant will have to be engaged.

VI. *The Geological Institute*, founded in 1849 under the title of the Imperial Institute, was the first State institute of the kind to be founded on the Continent. It employs a director, a certain number of geologists, several cartographers and administrative employees, besides subordinate staff. It possesses a chemical laboratory (with a chemist), a library and a museum comprising twenty-four rooms.

The Institute publishes the results of geological researches, certain treatises and scientific works and also a year-book. It proposes to publish the sheets of the general geological map with a commentary, a geological survey map, the results of the researches in the Suedeten district, etc.

In 1913, the Institute comprised a director, twenty-one geologists, four employees and six messengers, superintendents, etc. It now has only twelve officials and two messengers. The sum at its disposal for the purchase of necessary objects amounts to only 1,653,000 paper crowns.

The Institute has accordingly been forced to curtail its activities very considerably and to restrict the publication of its labours, thus rendering the exchange of works with other institutions almost impossible.

VII. *The Central Institute of Meteorology and Geodynamics*, founded in 1851, is the central meteorological station for all Austria. It undertakes magnetic measurements, geodetical work, meteorological and seismological observations (the latter since 1914), and researches into the upper strata of the air by means of manned balloons and balloons without a crew.

It has several affiliated institutions, viz., a seismological station at Graz, another at Innsbruck, 102 meteorological stations and more than 1,000 macroseismic and 160 thunderstorm stations in Lower Austria. The mountain observatories at Sonnblick (3,106 metres) and at the Obir (2,044 metres) are affiliated to it and are maintained by subscriptions from the Meteorological Society and the Sonnblick Association.

In 1913, the Institute employed thirty persons, but since the decline in the exchange their number has been reduced to nineteen; its budget amounts to 14,510,000 paper crowns — the equivalent of rather less than 1,000 gold crowns. The help provided by private donations, welcome though it is, is unfortunately inadequate. The regular publications of the Institute are the "Daily Meteorological Bulletin", the "Austrian Monthly Weather Record", the "Weekly Record of Earthquakes" and the "Austrian Climatological Bulletin".

VIII. *The Research Institute for Agricultural Chemistry at Vienna* was founded in 1869 by the Ministry of Agriculture. This Institute undertakes scientific research-work in connection with the breeding of animals, the production of plants and applied chemistry. It also tests agricultural products and those of the agricultural industries. It gives advice on agricultural questions and on improvements in the methods of cultivation. The Institute was divided into eight sections, which dealt with the following questions respectively: (1) Plant culture; (2) dairy-farming; (3) viniculture; (4) fens and peat-bogs; (5) chemico-technical researches; (6) chemico-technical research for official purposes; (7) fisheries and drainage; (8) forage and foodstuffs. The Institute employed fifty-eight persons, including twenty-four experts. The eight sections have been reduced to three: (1) Plant cultivation; (2) forage and foodstuffs, dairy-farming, viniculture; (3) agricultural industries. There are only forty employees, of whom seventeen are technical experts. As the State is unable to place adequate funds at the disposal of the Institute, the libraries and laboratories are becoming out-of-date and useless. This Institute should receive assistance without delay.

IX. *Plant Cultivation and Seed-Testing Institute*. — This Institute was founded as the Agricultural Societies' testing station for seeds and was granted an annual subsidy by the State. It was placed under State control in 1895. In 1903, it was installed in a specially constructed building in the Prater. It undertakes scientific research-work connected with the cultivation of plants and seeds, and by giving advice to farmers it assists the practical application of such researches to national agriculture. The Institute owns six laboratories, viz.: (1) a laboratory for the cultivation of plants and seeds; (2) a laboratory for testing seeds (purity and productive capacity); (3) a botanico-microscopic laboratory; (4) a chemical laboratory; (5) a photographic laboratory; (6) a research laboratory for milling and baking questions. There is a library attached to the Institute. In 1914, it comprised nine scientists, four other officials, seven employees in the administrative services, three assistants and two messengers, twenty-five persons in all. In 1923, it had five technical experts, one botanical inspector, one inspector of grasses, five chemists, three administrative employees and one messenger. In 1914, it received a grant of 18,000 crowns. In 1918, the grant only amounted to 474,776 paper crowns,



*i.e.*, 316 gold crowns. The Institute has been obliged to curtail its work. Whilst in 1914 it undertook 32,153 analyses, only 6,786 were carried out in 1920. Its publications, which were formerly very numerous, have also been reduced in number.

X. *Institute for the Preservation of Plants*.—This Institute, which is a State establishment founded in 1903, undertakes the investigation of diseases in plants and plant-parasites, advises farmers on all botanical and bacteriological questions (such as typhus in rats and mice), and furnishes them with information concerning protective methods.

The Institute possesses a library and botanical, zoological, chemical and bacteriological laboratories. It publishes a bulletin on the preservation of plants, which it will shortly, no doubt, be obliged to discontinue publishing, owing to the heavy cost. Only 7 million paper crowns were granted in 1923 for the library and 517 millions for research, *i.e.*, 500 and 4,000 gold crowns respectively. As a consequence, both tours of enquiry and publications have had to be curtailed. No margin is left for the carrying out of tests, nor are reviews and special publications received in sufficient numbers. The collections of insects and photographs and the herbaria can be neither preserved nor enlarged.

XI. *The Mariabrunn Federal Forestry Institute (Lower Austria)*.—This Institute was founded in 1874 for the purpose of improving the science of forestry. It is subdivided into the following sections: (1) Afforestation and the relative suitability of soils; (2) forest botany and phytopathology; (3) forest fauna; (4) chemistry.

The Institute employs one forester, one gardener, one clerk, one laboratory assistant, a concierge and an assistant gardener. The inadequate equipment of the laboratories has an adverse effect on the Institute's work. The number of officials has fallen from nine to four and that of the assistants from five to one, that of the messengers and superintendents from five to two. The library is unable to purchase any new works or to have reviews bound.

The funds which the Institute has at its disposal are inadequate and it is unable to undertake tests either in nursery-gardens or in the forests of Austria.

XII. *The Linz Research Institute for Agricultural Chemistry* was founded by combining the Upper Austrian Agricultural Research Institute at Schärding with the Linz Institute for Alimentary Research and the Chemical Laboratory. At the beginning of the war, the Institute had just been accommodated in a new building and it had not commenced its work.

The object of the Institute is to undertake the analytical testing of foodstuffs, and to conduct research-work in connection with aliments. It possesses, for this purpose, two chemical laboratories, an office for analysing milk and a small library.

The scientific work of the Institute is impeded by lack of funds, its resources amounting to only 8 million paper crowns (500 gold crowns); it is unable to buy either test-tubes or retorts. It has been forced to suspend the publication of its scientific tests, but it continues to issue its "Practical Advice to Farmers". No research-work of any kind is possible, because the Institute does not possess sufficient land for the purpose and cannot obtain the technical reviews which it would need to consult.

XIII. *The Austrian Ornithological Institute at Salzburg* was founded in 1913. It is the property of the founder, Ed. Paul Tratz, and undertakes research-work connected with the habits and protection of birds. It includes a research laboratory and a museum which is open to the public. The library contains the records of observations carried out over a period of forty years. The collection consists of about 10,000 specimens, the majority of which are stuffed birds. There are also specimens of eggs, nests and bones, together with anatomical and biological specimens. The laboratory is equipped to undertake ornithological research-work. The system of marking birds by rings was introduced in 1913.

Most of the work is done by the director himself and by voluntary assistants. Since 1919, the Instituté has published a review known as *Der Waldrapp*, the leading journal of Austrian ornithologists. The subsidies granted by the State, the province and the municipi-

pality being inadequate, research-work has been suspended since 1921 and the review since 1922. For the same reason, the Institute has remained free from State control, which it had been proposed by the Academy of the Sciences to introduce ; indeed, the admission receipts of the museum cover only four months' expenditure.

#### D. SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

##### (a) *General Conditions.*

A great number of scientific associations and societies were in existence under the old Monarchy, not merely in Vienna, where most of them naturally had their headquarters, but also in the various provincial capitals. For the purpose of our survey, we may divide them into three groups : (1) special associations formed for purely scientific purposes ; (2) professional associations superintending professional interests ; (3) general associations of intellectual workers (including those superintending economic interests). Before the war the first two groups had a very long membership-roll and their expenditure was almost entirely covered by annual subscriptions. Few societies owned their own premises ; the majority had their headquarters in public buildings, where they met at regular intervals and where lectures were given. These societies generally published reviews of their own, dealing with the particular branch of science with which they were concerned. These reviews made it possible for them to exchange publications with similar societies abroad, and thus, in course of time, quite extensive libraries were built up.

The most important associations also received regular grants from the State (Ministry of Public Education), or from the provinces or municipalities in which they had their headquarters.

All scientific associations have suffered greatly from the war, the dismemberment of the country, and the depreciation of the currency.

Membership has dwindled, for most of the members were drawn from the intellectual workers and the middle classes. Several societies have ceased to exist ; the Scientific Medical Association of Carinthia, for instance, became extinct in 1919. This association was in the main absorbed by the Carinthian Medical Association.

The population of Austria has suffered a general decrease since the dismemberment of the Empire in 1918. This decrease was also due in part to the losses suffered in the war.

Owing to the precarious position of the middle classes and the intellectual workers, it was impossible to increase subscriptions to an extent which would counterbalance the appalling depreciation in the currency, and such increases as have been made are unimportant. Neither were the State, provincial or municipal grants-in-aid sufficient to counteract the effects of depreciation — the sums granted were always inadequate. In several instances, associations have been forced to evacuate their premises because, owing to the housing crisis, it became necessary to employ meeting-halls, etc., for other purposes. This was the case, for instance, with the Graz Natural Science Society. In other cases, the premises leased by the societies were requisitioned for conversion into public kitchens or for similar purposes. This was the fate with the Graz Lawyers' Association. Moreover, rents rose far more rapidly than the societies' receipts, and the costs of lighting, heating, cleaning and service have reached a fabulous figure.

The societies were accordingly forced to curtail their meetings and lectures. This paralysed their work and made it impossible for them to obtain new members abroad. The harm caused by such restriction of activity was especially serious, as it occurred at a time when the humble resources of the middle classes and the intellectual workers forced them to limit their expenditure to the bare necessities of life.

The increase in postage charges for letters, printed matter and invitations, which absorbed practically the whole income of the societies, affected the scientific associations in a very adverse manner. The expedient which they adopted of sending out only one programme for the whole series of lectures and meetings organised by the society, instead of issuing special invitations for each lecture, had an unfortunate effect on attendances at the meetings, for it is well known that frequent invitations have to be sent to ensure a good attendance.

It is extremely difficult, at the present time, to organise lectures in other towns for the purpose of attracting new members. Consequently, the interest taken by the general public in such societies is gradually diminishing.

The acquisition of new books, and of foreign books in particular, has become almost an impossibility for most societies. As a result, their libraries show very serious lacunæ, and are becoming less and less useful to men of learning, or at any rate are fast losing their modernity. Scientific publications, especially reviews, have gradually ceased to appear, as the printing costs are utterly beyond their reach. Consequently, exchanges of publications with foreign societies, which had already been considerably diminished during the war, have been completely paralysed. Numerous scientific societies are no more than a shadow of their former selves.

### (b) *Special Difficulties of certain Associations.*

#### 1. *Special Scientific Associations.*

The difficulties which we have just mentioned are common to all societies and associations, and seriously hinder their activities ; some of them are obliged in addition to contend with difficulties of a peculiar nature, inherent in their objects and their work.

A large number of scientific associations (geographical, geological and other societies) formerly organised tours and expeditions in Austria and even abroad. At the present time, much of the former Empire has become "abroad" for us, and the exchange in these countries is prohibitive. Even expeditions in Austria have become difficult in view of the increased price of railway tickets, so that it is hardly possible to undertake excursions except in the vicinity of one's own town.

Other societies, which used to conduct excavations (prehistoric and anthropological societies, for instance), are now unable to carry out any work of this kind, because the expenses entailed by excavations have become too high as a result of the increased price of labour.

The Austrian Meteorological Society is only able to maintain its Alpine observatories by means of gifts from foreign meteorologists.

Associations such as the Numismatic Society and all the art societies — which formerly organised exhibitions — are seriously hampered by the difficulties mentioned above. Rent, heating, lighting, advertising and superintendence cost far more than the price of admission, and it is almost impossible to increase the price, for in that case the number of visitors would probably diminish. Catalogues can no longer be printed ; foreign artists cannot send their work to our exhibitions, and vice versa, as the cost of conveyance is too high.

The Numismatic Society, which was amalgamated in 1919 with the Austrian Society for Roman and Greek Coins and Medals, was formerly in the habit of giving prizes to medallists and used to organise a meeting at least once annually in some provincial town ; but now it is no longer in a position to do so.

#### 2. *Professional Associations.*

##### (a) *Artists.*

The art societies (the Society of Viennese Artists, the "Sezession", the "Hagenbund", etc.) are particularly dependent on the success of their exhibitions ; and exhibitions are nowadays much more difficult to organise than formerly, for the reasons given above.

Apart from these difficulties, of a general nature, certain societies, more especially the smaller ones, are confronted with difficulties more peculiarly their own.

The Salzburg Art Association is hampered by a shortage of studios, and desires to remedy this state of affairs by adding a story to the Künstlerhaus (Artists' Home), but it has not the necessary sum (100,000,000 crowns) at its disposal.

The Albrecht Dürer Union at Vienna has no gallery of its own and it can only organise exhibitions at irregular intervals when the municipality or some artists' association allows it to hire a gallery — at extremely high rates. In 1913, the municipality placed a plot of ground at the disposal of the Union, but the war precluded all building operations.

The Austrian Arts and Crafts Union in Vienna, the object of which is to improve handicrafts and to encourage artistic, industrial and commercial activity by instruction and propaganda, is unable to publish important works or even to organise regular lectures owing to its financial difficulties. It is unable to publish a regular review and has no means to provide scholarships for young artists, to equip studios, to organise study-tours or visits to museums under expert guidance, etc.

Even that great Viennese society "The Friends of Music", which was founded in 1812 and is one of the oldest societies of its kind, has to battle with numerous difficulties. It founded the Vienna Conservatoire of Music in 1817 and subsidised it until 1918, when the Conservatoire became a State institution. This society promotes the cultivation of the higher forms of music, and was until recently the only society in Vienna which organised choral concerts and oratorios. The former became famous under the conductorship of Herbeck, Johannes Brahms, Hans Richter and Franz Schalk; they are, at the present moment, conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler. The society has also contributed in an indirect way to spreading a knowledge of serious musical works and has organised musical recitals for the big public, popular concerts and lectures.

Two societies have been affiliated to it for more than sixty years, namely, the Choral Union of the Society of the Friends of Music and the Orchestral Association, both composed of amateurs who, without remuneration and merely for music's sake, devote their talents to the work of the society. The Choral Union in particular supplies choirs for the big concerts given by the Society of the Friends of Music called the "Society's Concerts" (Gesellschaftskonzerte).

The society, which has never been organised on a commercial basis, has encouraged numerous artists by gifts of money, scholarships, etc., and organised charitable performances, either by its own efforts or by placing at the disposal of other artists the necessary halls at reduced prices or gratis.

It has, since its foundation, organised a records library and a museum, which may be visited free of charge; many foreign musicians work there. On the occasion of the Society's centenary it published a "History of the Society of the Friends of Music 1812-1912", Vienna, 1912. It has also organised exhibitions, including, in 1920, a Beethoven Exhibition, and, in 1922, exhibitions of the works and relics of Brahms and Schubert. Prizes used previously to be awarded for serious musical compositions (the last occasion was in 1912).

Prevaling economic conditions have greatly hampered the society's work. It only subsists by means of private donations, and is obliged to renounce printing its annual reports and awarding prizes; even exhibitions have become almost impossible.

(b) *Doctors.*

The Viennese Medical Association, founded in 1838, established in the course of its existence certain endowments intended to afford relief to its members or their widows; these endowments have now become valueless, and the same may be said of the science prize awarded every two years (the Goldberger prize). The immense library is badly housed and requires enlargement; one of the reading-rooms needs to be converted into a room for the storage of books, but this would involve considerable expenditure.

The Innsbrück Scientific Medical Association is also unable to buy scientific works and special reviews, particularly foreign reviews.

The Austrian Society for Cancer Research, founded in 1910, was engaged upon building a special hospital and research institute of which the plans had all been designed when the

war broke out. The membership has fallen from 682 (1913) to 497 (1922). Any serious attempt at research-work has become impossible owing to lack of funds.

(c) *Lawyers.*

The same difficulties confront the Associations of Lawyers at Vienna and in the provinces (there is an association of this kind at Steyr, also in Upper Austria); they are unable to organise lectures or keep up their libraries for the reasons given above.

(d) *Actors.*

The object of the Austrian Actors' Association, founded in 1893, is to assist artistes and to watch over their economic interests. Apart from the general prevailing difficulties, it is also hampered by the fact that its members are often unable to obtain the necessary increase in their salary to meet the rise in prices. Many of its members are unable to earn their livelihood, and are exposed to all kinds of privation.

3. *General Associations (including Associations superintending Economic Interests).*

The abnormal conditions of poverty into which intellectual workers were plunged immediately after the fall of the former Monarchy in 1919 led to the foundation of several immense organisations. One of the most important of these is the *Central Council of Austrian Intellectual Workers*. The Council is a Union of professional associations of intellectual workers, its object being to combine the representation of their interests under a single society, and its membership already including 219 organisations of this kind, with a total of 400,000 members.

The work which the Union proposes to achieve is the improvement of the economic and social position of intellectual workers. In the period when the famine was at its height and poverty was most acute, immediately after the catastrophe — when there was an appalling lack of food — the Union endeavoured to assist its members to obtain food supplies; it furnished them with clothes and undertook to provide them with other indispensable articles for their daily life. The relief work, which was conducted on very broad lines, under the energetic leadership of the Chairman, Dr. H. Sperl, Professor at the University, has continued to develop. The Union undertook to distribute the "charitable gifts" sent from abroad (Great Britain, America, the Netherlands), and also organised a "Mutual Relief" Organisation, comprising a bureau for the distribution of food and fuel, a section for general insurance and insurance against sickness, a boot-repairing workshop and an employment and house agency. Moreover, many children were sent abroad (to Denmark, Great Britain and the Netherlands), and room was found for others in convalescent homes, hospices, etc. There is a special medical department where patients are examined, which provides them with suitable treatment, supplies sick children with medicine, condensed milk and cod-liver oil, and which, in maternity cases, furnishes money and extra food.

Since economic conditions in Austria began to improve, the Union has steadily devoted more of its time to superintending the intellectual interests of its members. For this purpose, it has founded an art and educational association, which has made artistic pleasures such as theatrical performances, concerts and art exhibitions accessible to the intellectual middle classes, who had for long been deprived of them. Books are supplied at very reasonable prices by the "Amba" organisation, which is affiliated to the Central Council of Intellectual Workers, and the former also provides paper, pens and other requisites for intellectual work.

Recently, a fund has also been endowed for the purpose of assisting indigent poets, artists, men of learning and musicians; and to this fund the Central Council contributed ten million crowns. The gifts received from persons interested in Austrian science and art and the receipts from concerts and lectures are used to increase and supplement the fund.

Lastly, it is proposed to endow a fund, which would be available for loans at a very moderate rate of interest, or even free of interest, for financing relief work. These loans could be repaid gradually. The relief referred to takes the form of providing special libraries for scholars,

assistance for young doctors who are about to set themselves up in practice, loans for the printing of works of undoubted value from a scientific or literary point of view, and for the completion of works of art.

The Central Council is permanently in touch with the League of Nations and with the International Labour Office, and also with similar unions in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and France. It represents all Austrian intellectual workers, and, as such, is the mouthpiece of their interests in their relations with the State and public authorities. It attempts more especially to secure for them, in the social and economic field, that influence on the life of the nation which is theirs by right.

Another post-war foundation is the *International Relief Organisation for Intellectual Workers*. A fund was collected and organised in 1921, which is intended, under State control, to help intellectual workers and members of the middle classes, who are in distress, by supplying them with clothes and other indispensable articles, and advancing them money in case of sickness, equipping rest-homes for intellectual workers, founding popular kitchens where such workers can obtain meals at very reasonable prices, and also by procuring for them a few intellectual amusements such as lectures, theatrical performances, etc.

These objects have all been attained, but the rest-homes (at Altaussee, Zell-am-Ziller, Fulpmes and Raach) have, unhappily, had to be abandoned, owing to the excessive rental.

The *Middle Classes Club* has been of great assistance to intellectual workers. It endeavours to protect the interests of this class of society when threatened. It opened in 1920 a Correspondence Bureau, where letters could be drafted in all languages. At the beginning of 1921, a "Home Work Organisation" was founded in order to provide women of the intellectual classes with industrial work of an artistic nature. An Appointments Bureau was added in 1922, which obtains situations for members of the middle classes as clerks, professors, school teachers, household-helps, and so on. At the same time language and training courses were established for persons being trained as governesses and children's nurses, and in addition there were courses in needlework, sewing, etc. Musical evenings were also organised in private houses for the purpose of reviving the old Viennese music.

There is also a scheme for founding "Homes", obtaining housing accommodation, organising sickness relief funds, etc. Further, it is proposed to set up "Landeserziehungsheime" or "National training homes".

Among the various humanitarian institutions attached to the universities and academies for assisting students, special mention should be made of the *Vienna University Association Home*. The Association maintains a Hostel for Students, where more than a hundred students of the Vienna University receive board and lodging in return for an extremely small contribution to current expenses. The building is in urgent need of repair, but the cost would amount to several millions of crowns. The Association is only just able to exist on the contributions from its members and on a few donations. No funds are available for repairs or acquiring new material, etc. Owing to the general housing shortage, the question of finding a shelter for indigent students is of great importance.

The *Austrian Jewish Students' General Union* defends Jewish interests in the widest sense of the word. Its object is to unite all Jewish students in Austria on an entirely non-political basis, to encourage and to defend their special interests and the national interests of Jews in general. The means employed for this purpose are :

1. The establishment of a philanthropic bureau which obtains information as to material needs by means of statistics, and maintains a Students' Home and "Mensa"; the distribution at reduced prices of all kinds of necessary objects; contributions towards entrance, matriculation and doctorate fees; the organisation of a students' dispensary and sickness fund; and finally, the constitution of a bureau for providing destitute members with legal advice and assistance. The same bureau finds lodgings and work, and from time to time undertakes philanthropic work on behalf of Jewish students.

2. The establishment of a bureau intended to serve as an intellectual centre; it organises lectures, courses, etc., on all kinds of subjects connected with Jewish life and intellectual life

in general ; the publication and circulation of reviews and books on Judaism and on subjects interesting Jewish students ; the foundation of lecture-rooms and libraries ; the encouragement of scientific and literary work by Jews by means of prizes and financial assistance ; the promotion of gymnastics and other sports, the encouragement of social relations and a spirit of good comradeship amongst the members by organising serious meetings and entertainments, and the maintenance of relations between Jewish students and Jewish pupils in secondary schools (Gymnasia, etc.).

The supreme executive organ of the Union is the "University Committee", which represents it in its relations with other associations and conducts its business.

The Union is in touch with almost all foreign organisations of Jewish students, and receives considerable grants from the "Inter-Collegiate Menorah Association", the "Joint Distribution Committee", the "Fund for the Jewish Victims of the War in Europe" and from the "Alliance Israélite universelle". The Union is a member of the Universal Union of Jewish Students, and took part at the Congress of the "World Help Conference" and the "European Students' Relief" (held at Turnau in April 1922).

## E. LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

### *Artists (Painters and Sculptors), Musicians, Actors, Men of Letters and Journalists.*

Besides the intellectual workers in the service of the State and of the provincial and communal administrations, there are a certain number of free-lance artists and men of letters — not to mention isolated scholars — whose numbers were not large even before the war. Now that middle-class fortunes are more or less a thing of the past, there are practically no private scholars left in Austria.

Intellectual workers of this class are affected by the same circumstances as intellectual workers with fixed salaries, of whom we have been speaking ; but the former have suffered even more from the war and the ensuing chaos. They lack even the meagre support which the others derive from their fixed salaries ; they have to earn their living entirely by art or pen, and must even try to put something by, as they have no prospect of pensions. They are also worse off in case of illness, as not only is their work interrupted, but they have to meet additional expenses, such as doctors' and chemists' bills. Every day's work lost is a serious matter for them, as it lowers their output, and yet it is of vital importance for them to maintain this output and every moment's work is of value in view of their numerous wants.

The general housing shortage and the difficulties of heating, lighting, etc., caused by the complete stoppage in building activity and the enormous increase in coal, wood and oil prices, are yet more serious for workers of this class as they have no public institutions to assist them and no work-rooms are maintained for them by the Government at the University or elsewhere.

Young artists who had studios at the Academy during their years of study find themselves without a room to work in once their studies are over. In Vienna, a certain number of young artists are housed in a building used as a hospital during the war, the rooms in which still bear the marks of blood-stains ; it has not only been condemned as unfit for habitation, but is held by competent authorities to be a menace to the public health. A number of young artists have formed a club for the purpose of founding an art colony, to be known as "Rosenhügel", consisting of dwelling-houses and studios ; they propose to do half the manual work themselves in spite of the loss which this may involve to their artistic output, so anxious are they to obtain quarters. The funds which have hitherto been generously placed at their

disposal by the Friends' Relief Mission are unfortunately exhausted, and the artists have more need than ever of outside help. The sum required to carry this scheme into effect is estimated at one milliard crowns, the equivalent of only 67,000 pre-war crowns.

Artists are dependent in a greater degree than other intellectual workers on their patrons, whose tastes they have to consider if they wish to find purchasers for their work. We have already spoken of Austria's precarious economic position and emphasised the fact that economy is the rule in all that does not concern the satisfaction of immediate material wants. The number of connoisseurs has been greatly reduced by the exodus of the nobility and by the break-up of the Imperial household and of the Court; the well-to-do middle classes have been "proletarianised", and the "new rich" either have no taste for art, music or literature or care only for worthless productions, trash, and cinema melodramas. The workmen are well paid, but the great majority of them would not dream of spending a penny on art, and should they at any time be smitten with a desire for culture, they can easily satisfy it by going to popular performances and lectures, to which they are admitted free or at very low prices.

In the opinion of eminent artists and writers, literary and artistic taste is everywhere on the wane, and this is due not only to the terrible events of the Great War, but also to the frenzied and unprincipled struggle for material profit and personal gain, the undermining and destruction of all authority and the disappearance of idealism. The hectic society of to-day, living in an atmosphere of continual nervous excitement, bowing down before no god but the golden calf, and riding rough-shod over all who stand in its way, has neither the depth of feeling nor the mental development to appreciate and enjoy true art. Its one aim in life is the enjoyment of the moment. The inner life, the conception of moral values, are for it a sealed book. As intellectual work is so ill remunerated, it is the less appreciated. This predominance of materialism in the mentality of the country has led to an impoverishment of intellectual life such as has not been witnessed in a German-speaking country since the Thirty Years' War.

Among the members of the liberal professions, *architects* and master-builders are worse off than any others. Since the war and the ensuing economic collapse, building activity has ceased, in spite of the fact that there is a serious shortage of houses. There are not sufficient funds available for such objects, and the more important banking firms are alone in a position to build. The shortage of money restricts facilities for credit, the more so as it is impossible to estimate building costs in view of the fluctuating rate of the exchange. Building activity is therefore limited to State and communal buildings executed by the public authorities, and private architects are altogether excluded.

The cessation of all contact with foreign countries will have one particularly unfortunate effect. Countries like Russia, the Ukraine, the Balkans, etc., where our best architects were always highly appreciated, are practically closed to Austria, although it is reasonable to suppose not only that these countries are in want of architects, but also that there are plenty of people in them who are anxious to build.

Austrian architects are perhaps unusually well qualified to build on the most economic principles, as they have had to cut down all unnecessary expenditure in construction. Necessity has always been the mother of invention; and the necessity of giving up ornamentation and display has always had the effect of developing a higher degree of skill and leading to the discovery of new artistic processes.

It is a matter for regret that Austria has not a single review in which architects can exchange ideas on their art. Austrian reviews on this subject were formerly renowned. The *Foersterische Bauzeitung* had a European circulation, and the "Architekt" had subscribers in all parts of the world. Periodicals dealing with interior decoration, such as the *Intérieur* and the *Ver Sacrum*, had a considerable influence on the artistic development of Europe. This loss is the more regrettable as the Austrian architects used to be supported by an important cabinetmaking and furniture industry, which, during the last twenty years, was materially influenced by our artists. The increased exportation of furniture, glass, and *objets d'art* was largely due to the architects of Vienna, and the cessation of their activities has naturally had a detrimental effect on these industries.



In order to meet the problem of currency depreciation, artists are usually obliged to turn out superficial work, and do not venture, for fear of not finding purchasers, to undertake work on a large scale, which would require much time.

Sculptors are obliged, in the absence of larger orders, to confine themselves to small plastic works ; work in bronze or precious metals is practically out of the question. The wages of stone and metal workers are so high that Viennese sculpture, so long famous, is, like architecture, in process of decline.

Painters, it is true, have been able to sell their works, both during the war and since, but the purchasing public, being devoid of good taste and artistic feeling, did not appreciate the best work, while mediocre paintings found ready purchasers if their authors understood the art of advertising and of maintaining useful business connections.

The arts and crafts, which formerly flourished in Vienna, are now in an alarming state of stagnation ; not only do they suffer from a shortage of orders — as no new houses are being built — but sales abroad have completely ceased. The cause may be sought in the dismemberment of Austria, which has shrunk from a large nation of considerable purchasing power to a small country constrained to the narrowest economy.

Medal engravers no longer receive the orders which used formerly to flow in from private societies and offices whenever there was any special event to commemorate ; nowadays nothing of the kind occurs, since the numerous jubilees of the various offices and of the foundation of institutions have to be celebrated more modestly and without artistic commemoration. Orders from the Government and the Ministry of Public Education have entirely ceased, as the sums formerly available for this purpose have dwindled almost to nothing.

Our unfortunate little country has even been obliged to close the special Fine Arts Department which was formerly attached to the Ministry of Public Education.

The printing and illustration of books suffer from the shortage of the necessary materials, such as parchment, fine-quality paper, colours, etc. The production of picturesque posters is a lost art ; there are few big exhibitions to encourage it, and in those which are still held simpler methods of advertisement have to be employed to attract the public attention.

It is a matter for regret that so many reviews and periodicals have discontinued publication, as many men of talent are thereby deprived of the opportunity of publishing their works and thereby influencing public taste.

As even the Academies of Fine Arts are no longer able to award prizes or scholarships to promising artists, it is obviously almost impossible for private artists to travel abroad, as, without assistance, they cannot meet the cost of visits to countries with a higher rate of exchange.

Artists are more than ever obliged to confine their attention to the earning of their daily bread, which has grown very dear nowadays, as the race of true patrons of art seems to have died out.

*The reproductive arts* played an important part in Austria before the war ; etchings were specially prized (e.g., those of W. Unger and other artists). The art-loving public had a strong predilection for coloured etchings. The immense increase in the prices of printing, accessories, materials, etc., naturally brought about a rise in the price of etchings, so that purchasing power and the inclination to buy have diminished — have, in fact, almost disappeared. The Society of Reproductive Arts has not at present the necessary funds to allow it to give orders to artists of the first rank. The "new rich" have not yet acquired sufficient artistic discrimination to pay any attention to this important branch of artistic activity, which might have a great influence in forming the public taste. A revival of the *Review of Reproductive Art* (*Zeitschrift für vervielfältigende Kunst*) would be most desirable. This review was instrumental in bringing about great improvements in the reproductive arts. The number of subscribers has diminished since it was found necessary to increase the subscription, and this has, of course, aggravated its financial difficulties.

As we have already observed, one of the chief obstacles in the way of creative art is the difficulty of procuring materials. Not only have they become very expensive and indeed almost unobtainable in many instances (*e.g.*, canvas), but, at any rate in Austria, they are no longer produced in the same good quality, and have therefore to be imported from abroad (*e.g.*, colours, chalks and small tools for modelling and sculpture). It is no longer possible to employ marble of the first quality (Italian marble); what is required has to be bought in Austria, where the price has become exorbitant owing to the high cost of transport.

Many works of art have, perforce, to remain in a rough state and cannot be finished, though the plans and sketches are complete, because the additional materials required cannot be obtained.

Naturally, it is even more difficult for artists working independently than for those who belong to associations to send their works to foreign exhibitions, and they cannot therefore hope to sell them. The orders given during the war by the Army Administration, *e.g.*, for the portraits of distinguished generals, etc., ceased immediately after the war, when the army was disbanded.

The chief sources of orders for private artists were the Imperial Court, the nobility, the army and the well-to-do middle classes; but these classes have either ceased to exist or have left Austria, or, at all events, are no longer living in Vienna, the artistic centre of the country.

The position of *music* is hardly more favourable, though at first sight it would appear that the situation of intellectual workers in this sphere was not so precarious, as concert-halls and operas are filled to overflowing. But here also, by comparison with pre-war days, great changes have taken place for the worse. During the war, the number of performances was at first reduced and the price of admission was lowered, but soon the situation was reversed. To-day, prices of admission have soared to such heights that only very wealthy people can afford the luxury. The people who really appreciate art can rarely attend good musical performances, except when special concerts are organised for intellectual workers with the generous assistance of the great musicians, or when they are given tickets by personal friends. The more famous performers have to be remunerated in a manner befitting their reputation and even then they only sign contracts for part of the season in Austria, so as to be able to spend the remainder of the year touring abroad, where they receive higher pay in more stable currencies.

This so-called "star" system has many drawbacks. Not only does the repertoire suffer during the absence of the "star" performers, which often coincides with the winter — the principal season in Austria — but the system reacts unfavourably on the average standard of acting, on which the success of the great dramatic performances depends.

Moreover, the position of the majority of performers, who do not rank among the favourites of the public, is far less advantageous. They are badly paid in comparison with their more celebrated brethren, and have no opportunity of increasing their incomes by touring abroad and thus making up for their own country's deficiencies. This applies not only to the members of the Opera company, but also to concert singers and members of orchestras. The "Philharmonic" Players can indeed go abroad and get full houses, but this good fortune does not fall to the lot of less famous performers and still less of beginners. It is the rising generation of performers that especially suffers in this respect. Once the hard years of study are finished at the cost of many sacrifices, the real struggle begins, and it is very difficult to make a name. It is far harder than it used to be to organise concerts for young unknown musicians. The rent of halls, the cost of light and heating, and fees of accompanists, etc., involve prohibitive expense, to which must be added the high entertainment tax imposed by the Vienna municipality. It is more than ever necessary for young artists to distribute free tickets if they do not want to play to empty stalls, but nowadays these free tickets represent a heavy outlay to the giver, and only those in an assured position can afford to distribute them.

Young musicians can, of course, give private lessons, which are now well paid — better, in fact, than any other kind of lessons given by intellectual workers. But even a well-paid teacher has to remember that he will only be able to give lessons during two-thirds of the year, as most pupils interrupt their studies in the summer (June-September). This gives rise to considerable uncertainty, quite apart from the fact that illness or other mishaps may cut down his earnings during the winter.

The fact that foreigners with a stable currency and war profiteers are the only people who can afford seats at operas and concerts has had other consequences. The cult of foreign music in Vienna has assumed proportions which border on the grotesque. Nowhere, during the war and in the post-war period, were foreign musical works, even by composers belonging to enemy countries, played so frequently as in Vienna. French, Polish and Italian composers monopolise the repertoire to the exclusion of Austrians. While abroad, especially in France, native authors and composers are given the greatest encouragement, the rising generation in this country has to overcome an apathy which is largely due to the methods of the Austrian Press. The big daily newspapers, from which the so-called cultured classes derive their opinions and their judgments, have critics on their staff who affect the international spirit and only encourage Austrian talent when it corresponds with their conception of art. Like Richard Wagner, our German-speaking composers have to contend with great difficulties raised by the Press, and can only attain success and assert their talent after they have been acclaimed in Germany and had their works performed there. Julius Bittner is a striking example of this, and Franz Schreker was also well known in Germany and had his works performed there before Vienna accorded him the same honour. He finally went to Berlin.

Our composers and playwrights suffer from the consequences of the war, inasmuch as they are unable to enforce all their rights of authorship. Many composers and dramatists whose works have been played abroad have not yet received the royalties to which they are entitled. The Berne Convention was a step towards the international protection of authors' rights, but active collaboration between the intellectuals of different countries is urgently needed. Only a passing reference can be made here to the fact that the performance of works in German was impossible during the war in the enemy countries, and that this naturally involved our authors in considerable losses. There is a general demand for the prolongation, from thirty to fifty years, of the period during which an author's works enjoy legal protection. This proposal originated from the fact that Richard Wagner's family has been reduced to indigence. The example of France, where the extension has been already decided upon, ought to be followed. In the sphere of music, the same difficulties are encountered as in the other sciences. Special reviews, *e.g.*, *Der Merker*, which used to be subsidised by the Government, are disappearing under the pressure of financial difficulties. To subscribe to foreign musical periodicals has become impossible owing to their prices.

As the printing expenses of books in general have so greatly increased, it naturally follows that the cost of printing works dealing with the science of music is even greater, as the printing of the passages of music necessary to illustrate the text is a costly item.

The *Drama* has been labouring under the same difficulties as music since the war. Here, too, the comparatively favourable situation of a small number of star performers is no criterion of the circumstances of the profession as a whole. The artists of the State Theatre (Burgtheater) are only a small minority. Out of about 2,000 dramatic performers at present living in Austria, 90 % do not draw salaries sufficient to support a family, as the professional expenses are exorbitant. The purchase and upkeep of a modern stage outfit and the very high price of rouge, which is subject to a luxury tax and comes largely from abroad, involve so much expenditure that actors have to look for outside employment. Most of them act in private theatres which are under the control of the managers and, being private undertakings, are naturally worked for a profit. They are not subsidised by the State, which is under no obligation to meet or guarantee their deficits; unlike the State theatres, they are in fact commercial enterprises; their repertoire must consequently be adapted to the tastes and passing fancies of the public, and the actors are not always paid or treated as they should be. The numerous quarrels between managers and proprietors of theatres, and the endless disputes which arise between actors and

their managers whenever the former ask for a rise in salary, are an unpleasant feature of the situation. The pensions and relief granted to families and widows are particularly inadequate in this profession.

As many actors do not sign contracts for life, but only for limited periods, it often happens that they find themselves without an engagement, and the renewal of contracts, or the formalities necessary when they wish to transfer their services to another company or theatre, provide the managers with opportunities for exploiting them. It is true that managers do not always lead an easy life, and cannot be continually raising the price of seats to cover the increasing expenses of their concerns without risking the loss of many patrons. The entertainment tax and the other adverse circumstances already mentioned, which have led to an enormous increase in costs, have obliged a number of theatrical companies to close down, or at any rate to restrict their activities to such an extent that they have had to dismiss some of the members of their companies. In the Succession States of Austria, the number of theatrical companies in which German-speaking actors can find employment has greatly decreased.

Moreover, we must not overlook the fact that, though the demand — and therefore the opportunities — of obtaining employment have fallen off, the supply has increased, the number of actors being now greater than before the war. Many ex-officers and soldiers have gone on the stage, for which they had always felt an inclination, or have joined the companies of small night theatres of the "cabaret" type. It is a well-known fact that in Austria dramatic talent is common among the people. The growth of democracy in the new Republic, in conjunction with the financial difficulties which have assailed the intellectual classes, has broken down the barriers between society and "play-actors", which prevented many people from freely following their bent. The self-styled "upper" classes have suffered a complete eclipse and no longer exist in their old form; their members are scattered to the four winds and have been in part "proletarianised", while the "new rich" are either aliens or come from classes of the population which have no social prejudices.

The younger generation, of course, shares the financial hardships due to this tremendous upheaval. The patrons of art who formerly fostered talent and defrayed the expenses of study are now but a memory. The scholarships of former days have depreciated with our currency, and have lost all value. Young aspirants have to go hungry or live from hand to mouth, eking out a precarious livelihood as supers in the theatres or members of the chorus in operas and musical comedies; in some cases they are even reduced to seeking employment in *cafés-chantants*, music-halls, picture theatres, etc.

The cinemas, which are springing up at every street-corner, compete to a dangerous extent with the old theatres and with dramatic art in general, as they offer cheap and sensational performances to the illiterate mob. When these dramas are effectively staged, and adapted to the popular taste of the moment, they are enthusiastically received by an audience whose love of display and thirst for superficial amusement they gratify to the full. We need hardly say that good taste suffers, and that serious efforts to elevate and purify popular culture are hampered by spectacles of this kind.

In the period immediately following the war, from 1918 to 1920, Vienna, in consequence of the depreciation of the crown, was flooded with foreigners, who entered heartily into the cheap pleasures of night life. The result was that a number of new *cafés-chantants*, night-clubs and other similar establishments were opened, in which dramatic artists were engaged to give lectures, act in sketches or recite. At that time Vienna was also frequented by a number of foreign film companies, who found labour cheap, and provided actors with extra employment at good pay. Since the stabilisation of the Austrian crown, and owing to the high cost of living in Vienna and the fall of the mark in Germany, the influx of foreigners has greatly diminished. Good openings for actors have therefore decreased, as many night theatres have closed down, and the film companies have transferred their activities to Germany. Extra employment is unobtainable in Vienna to-day. In the provinces the cost of living is nearly as high as in Vienna. Moreover, the provincial theatres are in an even worse position than those of Vienna. Municipalities and provincial governments are heavily in debt and incapable of granting subsidies, and actors are continually threatened with the danger that

their theatres will close down and their means of livelihood be gone. It is almost impossible for the head of a household to emigrate to Germany, since giving up a flat in these days involves selling the furniture, as the cost of removal would be enormous.

The pensions for old or disabled actors are very meagre, except in the case of those who have served in a State theatre ; otherwise they only receive 200,000 to 300,000 paper crowns a month !

Many actors and singers are unable to exercise their profession because they have no stage costumes.

The position of *men of letters* (including poets) must not be judged too superficially, as their circumstances vary perhaps even more than those of the intellectual workers we have been discussing. Some of them make a good deal of money, are widely read, produce "best-sellers", or have their plays frequently acted ; but the great majority are in an unenviable position, especially those who produce serious work displaying high moral qualities. Publishers hesitate to print their works, as the cost of printing has increased considerably, and the few publishing houses which exist in Austria are extremely cautious and chary of risking their money.

The great majority of well-known writers consequently prefer to go to German firms and have their articles printed in German reviews. The Swiss papers, with a few exceptions, are not inclined to accept foreign contributions. Austrian writers therefore also suffer from the fall in the German mark, and are exposed to all the consequences of its depreciation.

The theatres are rarely in a position to accept pieces of purely literary value. Those which made the venture either failed or had to give up the attempt. They are forced to make concessions to the taste of the new public of to-day, which has been described by two of our most eminent poets, in their reply to a questionnaire sent by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, as "brutal and despicable".

One of our best-known writers could easily improve his financial situation, which is none too good, if he would consent to write the book of a musical comedy for one of our most popular composers, who has repeatedly requested him to do so. His refusal to prostitute his talent to such work proves him to be a genuine poet.

Others are less fastidious and make a great deal of money out of writings of this kind, though these can hardly be called original productions. Some play, often an old one, is redecorated and clothed in modern dress, and if the advertising has been properly managed and a good press has been secured, it may draw full houses and make enormous profits.

The facts that new plays and operas are seldom added to the repertoire and that new scenery is rarely used is also detrimental to our authors.

The reading public of the old days, which used to buy and read serious literature, is now unable to afford it, and the "new rich", when they go in for literature, order their books in a wholesale manner ; their only idea is to have a large number of well-bound books on their shelves, and they leave the choice to the bookseller. The large proportion of foreigners among these "new rich" has also had unfortunate effects. There is little appreciation of really original authors, and especially of Austrian authors in close sympathy with the spirit of their native land. French, Russian and English writers are preferred. Detective stories of the Sherlock Holmes type sell like hot cakes, just as in the sphere of music it is the shallowest musical comedies which attract the crowd.

Lyric poetry was never a paying proposition. In our days lyric poets are in danger of starvation, as the contemplative spirit, without which this purest form of poetry cannot be appreciated, is totally lacking.

Young writers in particular, who work honestly without having recourse to the tricks of the trade or being boomed by their publishers, have little chance of success.

On the other hand, the Press sings the praises of time-serving writers, whose productions, which are of doubtful literary value, are written in support of the aims of their political factions. An attack on political opponents or the glorification of his own party, be it never so crude, is sure to "make" a writer, and the organs of his party may be relied upon to boom his plays and praise his books.

The rights of authorship of our Austrian writers have suffered severely from the war. In some cases their works have been printed abroad without the author being consulted or remunerated. This species of international piracy has developed at the expense of the defeated countries, depriving intellectual workers and publishers of the fruits of their labour. At the present moment American newspapers are printing the works of Austrians without possibility of hindrance and without paying any royalties to their authors.

As the majority of writers are unable to live upon the proceeds of their books or their contributions to German and Austrian reviews, many of them are obliged to seek employment as editors, librarians, dramatic critics, publishers' readers, etc. All these activities, however, take up much time and energy, so that it is rarely possible for these writers to improve their literary work and to increase their output.

There are no literary reviews in Austria. The German literary reviews either ignore Austrian literature altogether or barely mention it. Thus the special character of Austrian literature is hardly known beyond the frontiers of our little country, while, on the other hand, Austrian writers have little idea of the intellectual activities of other countries, as foreign reviews are as much beyond their reach as is travel abroad.

The P. E. N. Club has suggested the establishment of a similar club in Austria and is planning an international authors' organisation. Under this scheme, authors on their travels would receive a hospitable welcome in every country of the globe and would be given every facility, and access to all sources of information. The Austrian Club would, of course, require the necessary resources to enable it to cultivate foreign relations. There is an urgent need of a reading-room with foreign periodicals and newspapers, and a library containing the most important foreign books, as well as a special correspondence service, with carefully-kept registers, between the associations of the different countries for the mutual exchange of information of every kind regarding the literary world.

In conclusion, we must make some reference to the group of men of letters covered by the term *journalists*. The greatly increased cost of production of daily papers — a cost which is most felt in the purchase of large quantities of paper and the payment of printers' wages — has compelled many papers to discontinue publication. Other journals only appear once a week, and many journalists have therefore lost their employment and have been obliged to seek a living in other directions. Newspaper subscriptions have had to be raised considerably, which has resulted in the loss of many readers.

The breaking-off of political relations at the beginning of the war deprived many journalists, who had been the regular correspondents of foreign papers, of their source of income. More recently, the fall in the mark has greatly aggravated the financial difficulties of a number of journalists.

Austrian reporters and the contributors of daily articles also found their activities curtailed in consequence of the war, as events at the front monopolised public attention and relegated every other kind of news to the background. Theatrical and sporting intelligence lost their interest, and, in fact, sport practically ceased, as the young men were all in the army; very few new plays were produced, and exhibitions became few and far between in Austria, while it was, of course, impossible to give any account of exhibitions abroad.

The character of newspapers was completely altered by the war. In the excitement of the struggle, the need was for short and concise reports and definite statements of fact. The public thirsted for sensation. Then came chaos, the depreciation of the Austrian crown and the terrible increase in the cost of living. And in their train came speculation, which spread to classes of the population to which it had till then been unknown; profiteering in foodstuffs and speculation in foreign currencies became the fashion. Newspapers had to publish the stock exchange prices, the news from foreign markets and financial articles. The columns of the daily papers were filled with advertisements of new business methods or of stockbrokers and business agents, and with announcements of flats to be let, exchanged or sold. New papers were founded representing the organisations patronised by the "new rich" and dedicated exclusively to their interests. Many journalists succumbed to the lure of the stock exchange and endeavoured to turn to account their talents and the knowledge and experience acquired by their daily contact with speculative circles. The dangerous tendency towards an alliance between journalism and

speculation is daily gaining ground, while at the same time the difficulties of the journalistic calling are increasing, as so many of the foreign newspapers, periodicals and books which journalists need for their work have become unobtainable owing to their price.

These difficult circumstances have been somewhat relieved by the existence of active journalists' associations. The most important are the "Concordia" and the "Vienna Press Organisation", which, by establishing "collective contracts", have safeguarded the rights of the salaried editor against the proprietor of the newspaper ; they have secured the adjustment of salaries more or less in proportion to the depreciation of the currency, they provide assistance to widows, orphans, and their sick members, and they have formed a provident fund. Provincial journalism has followed suit and founded a similar organisation. Moreover, the National Council has passed a law which regulates the legal rights of journalists and entitles them to claim compensation for dismissal if their journal changes its political complexion or ceases to appear.

These efforts have not, however, compensated the older journalists for the loss of the savings which they had invested in private insurance companies, or in their own provident funds, in the hope of providing themselves with a pension or with the means of supporting their families.

The correspondents of the foreign Press have formed two organisations, the Foreign Press Union and the Foreign Press Association, which represent them in their dealings with the public authorities and assist them in the exercise of their profession.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE TO TABLE I.

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*University of Vienna.*

Until the summer term of 1919, students were entered according to the provinces of the Hapsburg Monarchy to which they belonged. After this period, many of these provinces became part of new States. In this table, for purposes of comparison, we have added the figures for the former provinces of the Monarchy, from 1912 onwards, to the States to which they now belong. The figures in brackets given above the other figures up to 1919 refer to the districts which have never formed part of Austria.

Under the heading of Austria we include only Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, the Province of Salzburg, the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg. These provinces correspond more or less to the new Austria. Notwithstanding the loss of part of Styria and Carinthia, the number of Austrian students has increased since the war.

Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia are included in Czechoslovakia. We have taken no account of Slovakia, which was ceded by Hungary, but this district has never furnished many students to the University of Vienna. The number of Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian students at Vienna has fallen off owing to their preference for the German university of Prague (see Table IV).

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes includes, in addition to Serbia, Carniola, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia. Notwithstanding the creation of the University of Ljubljana (Laibach), many Serb-Croat-Slovene students still attend the University of Vienna.

Istria, Gorizia and Gradisca, together with Trieste, are included in Italy. The number of Italian students at the University of Vienna has decreased.

Roumania, which includes the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of the Bukovina and Transylvania, sends more students to Vienna than before the war.

The large number of students from Galicia, which is now part of Poland, is remarkable. While, since the beginning of the war, the number of the students from the former provinces of the Austrian Monarchy has fallen by 50 %, the number of students from Galicia has nearly doubled. Many Galician students have subsequently acquired the status of Austrian citizens, and are thus counted as Austrians, so that the decrease in students of Polish origin since 1919 is only an apparent one. Poland now takes second place, with 15 % of the students, whereas before the war she only came third.

The number of students from Eastern Europe (Russia and the Ukraine, Bulgaria, etc.) has increased. Many Bulgarians also go to the Universities of Graz and Innsbruck.

As the table shows, nationals of enemy countries have never been precluded, even during the war, from studying in the Austrian universities.

The University of Vienna can justly claim to be an international institution, as an average of from 45 to 50 % of its students come from abroad.

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TABLE II.

Number of Students at the University of Graz.

Winter and Summer Terms	Austria	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Total
W. term 1912-13	1942	128	81	2151
S. » 1913	1739	118	78	1935
W. » 1913-14	1972	128	110	2210
S. » 1914	1819	129	122	2070
W. » 1914-15	1133	66	40	1239
S. » 1915	723	40	21	784
W. » 1915-16	732	60	25	817
S. » 1916	595	57	21	673
W. » 1916-17	779	96	31	906
S. » 1917	602	86	29	717
W. » 1917-18	984	108	50	1142
S. » 1918	1312	132	57	1501
W. » 1918-19	1762	137	50	1949
S. » 1919	1329	63	50	1442
W. » 1919-20	1563	33	295	1891
S. » 1920				
W. » 1920-21	2327			2327
S. » 1921	1471		788	2259
W. » 1921-22	1668		1054	2722
S. » 1922	1814		802	2616

NOTE. — From the winter term of 1920-21 onwards, the statistics, as in the table for Vienna, take into account the new territorial divisions; this explains the decrease in the number of foreign students. Notwithstanding the political isolation of Austria, the influx of students from the Succession States has not fallen off. The most numerous body of foreign students attending the University of Graz is the Serb-Croat-Slovene (approximately 14 %). About 10 % are Bulgarians.

TABLE III.

Number of Students at the University of Innsbruck.

Winter and Summer Terms	Austria	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Total
W. term 1912-13	1000	110	254	1364
S. » 1913	936	97	276	1309
W. » 1913-14	1063	129	288	1480
S. » 1914	1029	112	281	1422
W. » 1914-15	631	104	131	866
S. » 1915	454	88	107	649
W. » 1915-16	425	110	78	613
S. » 1916	407	108	76	591
W. » 1916-17	521	117	85	723
S. » 1917	433	99	79	611
W. » 1917-18	778	132	72	982
S. » 1918	1025	134	76	1235
W. » 1918-19	1416	50	45	1511
S. » 1919	1474	39	75	1688
W. » 1919-20	1808	47	113	1968
S. » 1920	1480	46	156	1682
W. » 1920-21	1042		849	1891
S. » 1921	1120		905	2025
W. » 1921-22	1173		842	2015
S. » 1922	993		797	1790

NOTE. — From the winter term of 1920-21 onwards, the statistics have taken into account the new territorial divisions. The Faculty of Theology attracts most of the foreign students (about 80 %). German students are the most numerous and Bulgarians come second.

TABLE IV.

Number of Students at the German University of Prague\*.

Winter and Summer Terms	Czecho-slovakia	Austria	Germany	Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	Roumania	Poland (Galicia)	Russia and Ukraine	Italy	Hungary	Other Foreign Countries	TOTAL
W. term 1912-13	1818	81	30	23 (1)	9	17	64	(1) 12	13	1	2,068
S. » 1913	1687	72	34	20 (1)	8	15	66	(2) 13	12	1	1,928
W. » 1913-14	1960	103	27	22 (1)	9	15	121	(1) 16	17	5	2,295
S. » 1914	1732	98	28	17 (1)	(1) 12	16	126	(1) 16	15	7	2,067
W. » 1914-15	1074	55	20	3	4	58	—	4	6	5	1,229
S. » 1915	753	36	16	2	5	52	—	4	4	6	878
W. » 1915-16	643	26	9	3	5	31	—	4	8	4	733
S. » 1916	579	27	8	5	2	25	—	4	12	5	667
W. » 1916-17	643	25	6	9	24	57	—	5	29	2	800
S. » 1917	522	20	7	7	14	45	—	1	15	1	632
W. » 1917-18	839	41	7	8	25	81	—	5	23	2	1,031
S. » 1918	1245	67	10	9	19	86	15	6	30	3	1,490
W. » 1918-19											2,071
S. » 1919											1,930
W. » 1919-20											3,065
S. » 1920											3,319
W. » 1920-21	3409	42	23	53	63	24	68	—	4	17	3,703
S. » 1921	3109	35	19	41	61	40	37	—	4	7	3,353

NOTE. — See Table I for the figures and explanation of the names of the countries.

\* General information in regard to the German University of Prague, the statistics of which are given here for purposes of comparison, will be found in the pamphlet of this series on the Czechoslovak Universities.

(Note by the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.)



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