

Gehler, Michael, and Rolf Steininger, eds. *Österreich und die europäische Integration 1945–1993. Aspekte einer wechselvollen Beziehung.* Institut für Zeitgeschichte der Universität Innsbruck. Arbeitskreis europäische Integration. Historische Forschungen. Veröffentlichungen, vol. 1. Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1993. Pp. 530.

The reviewed collection is an attempt to present and analyze the role of Austria in the process of European integration from the end of World War II until 1993, the year in which the negotiations concerning Austria's membership in the European Union, formerly the European Community (EC), began in February. It is the first work published on this topic and is based partially on new sources. Its editors are historians at the University of Innsbruck in Austria (Institute of Contemporary History), and most of the other contributors are also historians.

The work is divided into five sections. In part 1 ("The Politics of the Government"), Florian Weiß examines the different relationships between Austria and other European countries regarding integration into the EC. He demonstrates the difficulty of balancing the Austrian desire for independence (which meant a state treaty and neutrality) and participation in West European integration in the first years after World War II. Stephan Hamel deals with the very delicate and complicated efforts at Austrian integration between 1961 and 1972, which resulted in the "Associations Agreement" with the EC. Gregor Leitner analyzes developments from 1986 to 1989, during which time most of the Austrian politicians of the Social Democratic Party (SPÖ), the Conservative People's Party (ÖVP), and the Freedom Party wanted membership in the EC, in contrast with the Greens and the Communists. Wolfgang Mederer shows the Austrian relation to European integration from the perspective of constitutional law.

In part 2 ("Austria and Its Western Partners"), Jürgen Nautz deals with the economic relationship between Austria and Germany. Thomas Angerer explains the basic positions of French policy toward Austria from the founding of the European Council in 1949 until the founding of the EC in 1960. Rolf Steininger examines the policies of Europe concerning the economy in 1961, the efforts of Great Britain to become a member of the EC, and the role of the European Free Trade Association. Günther Pallaver examines the relations between Austria and Italy in light of the South Tyrol question, a primary cause of difficulty in the Austrian policy of integration. Thomas Schwendiman compares the differences in behavior of Austria and Switzerland concerning the question of integration in the second half of the 1980s. These differences were rooted in the 1960s, when efforts by the two countries to reach a basic agreement with the EC failed; Vienna subsequently reached an agreement independently.

Part 3 ("The Parties and Integration") deals with the integration concepts of the different Austrian political parties, with the surprising exception of the Communist Party. Because of the lack of sources, the contributors concentrate on the beginning of the European integration movement. Michael Gehler states that, because of the international and national situation, the representatives of the ÖVP were not very active in pushing Austria into the EC, although they generally supported the integration. Martin Hehemann deals with the SPÖ whose leading politicians were in the beginning skeptical about membership and changed their position much later. Lothar Höbelt explains that the Freedom Party (VdU-FPÖ) had always strongly supported Austria's joining the EC and only in 1992 changed position in order to claim greater popular support.

Part 4 ("Pan-Europe and the European Council") looks at the influence of two per-

sons important to the question of Austrian Integration. Martin Posselt writes about Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the founder of the Paneurope Movement, and Helmut Wahnout introduces Franz Karasek, who was general secretary of the European Council from 1979 to 1984.

The final section deals with questions of national security, the economy, and issues of scientific research and cooperation. In dealing with Austrian policy toward the United States in the 1950s, Günther Bischof asks whether Austria was a secret ally of the Western countries in the fifties and concludes that the answer is yes. Fritz Breuss observes that until 1973 Austria was economically disadvantaged by not having joined the EC but that after the Duty Free Agreement (1973) some of the inequities were corrected. Raoul Kneucker shows that the EC forms not only a common economy but also a common arena for scientific research and development.

This is an interesting and important book. It presents many new facts and details concerning European integration in Austrian policy since 1945. It also demonstrates the different aspects and points of view of the individual Austrian political institutions and organizations in the past and makes it easier to understand their present positions. But it is regrettable that the discussion of social and cultural issues is ignored. The authors are political historians and may tend to overlook the importance of those questions and problems, which influence political institutions and, in fact, play a role in creating them. The editors, however, have been negligent in not including a broader range of contributing factors to the process of Austrian integration. Still, in spite of its shortcomings, as a political history this book covers important new ground on a topic too long unstudied.

Karin Schmidlechner
Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz

Leube, Kurt R., and Andreas Pribersky, eds. *Krise und Exodus. Österreichische Sozialwissenschaften in Mitteleuropa*. Vienna: WUV—Universitätsverlag, 1995. Pp. 232, tables. öS 298, DM 43, sFr 43.

This essay collection originated as a series of papers presented at a 1993 interdisciplinary symposium held in Budapest, "The Austrian Social Sciences in Central Europe at the Turn of the Century and in the Interwar Period." Participants were economists, sociologists, and political scientists from the Czech and Slovak lands, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, and the United States. The purpose of the conference—funded mainly by Austrian governmental, industrial, and banking interests—was to renew communication and cross-fertilizing dialogue between Austrian and East Central European social scientists, ties that had been severed by the Nazi and Communist dictatorships. The papers are brief excursions into intellectual history, dealing with the legacies of a diverse group of late Habsburg and interwar Danubian and Danubian émigré social thinkers, from Carl Menger, Eugen von Böhm-Bawerk, and Ludwig Gumplowicz to Alfred Schütz, Thomas Masaryk, Karl Polányi, and Eric Voegelin. In part, the symposium was an outgrowth of lively scholarly and nostalgic popular interest in the late Habsburg milieu and interwar Danubian successor states as a unified culture area and an innovative laboratory for the modern social imagination—the sort of spirit generated by such books as William Johnston's *The Austrian Mind* (1972) and the 1985 museum exhibition *Traum und Wirklichkeit. Wien um 1900*. (Curiously, the con-