

# *De* CULTURE

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AUSTRIA • CANADA • CULTURE • AUTRICHE



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## THE FRANZ GRILLPARZER SYMPOSIUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

February 27 and 28 of 2004 saw the presentation, at the University of Alberta, of an international symposium entitled "Inter/Nationalism. The Austrian Playwright Franz Grillparzer (1791–1872)."

The symposium was initiated and supported by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies in association with the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies of the University's Faculty of Arts. Under the guidance of Franz Szabo, Director of the Wirth Institute, Professors Raleigh Whiting and Clemens Ruthner oversaw the planning and organization of the conference, which involved the presenta-

tion of ten papers by specialists on Grillparzer, with three Canadian-based scholars welcoming four colleagues from Europe and three from the US.

The main title "Inter/Nationalism" reflected the symposium's concern with Franz Grillparzer both as an Austrian national poet, whose dramas in particular reflected major developments in Austrian history from the foundation of Prague through the Habsburg monarchy, and as a writer of international stat-

ure, whose works developed the legacy of Goethe, Schiller, and Kleist in the context of nineteenth-century realism and early modernism, thus bridging the conflict of nationalities by mov-



Seated (from left to right): Dr. Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner, University for Music and the Performing Arts, Graz; Dr. Katherine Arens, University of Texas, Austin; Dr. Franz A. J. Szabo, Director, Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies, University of Alberta; Dr. Dagmar C. Lorenz, University of Illinois, Chicago; Dr. Marianne Henn, University of Alberta. Standing: Dr. Kristof Jacek Kozak, Assistant Director, Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies, University of Alberta; Dr. William C. Reeve, Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. Raleigh Whiting, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Dr. Johann Hüttner, University of Vienna / President of the Austrian Grillparzer Society; Dr. Roland Duhamel, University of Antwerp; H.E., Dr. Otto Ditz, Austrian Ambassador to Canada; Dr. Clifford A. Bernd, University of California, Davis/ President of the American Grillparzer Society; Dr. Wolfgang Müller-Funk, Universities of Vienna & Birmingham; Dr. Clemens Ruthner, University of Alberta.

ing beyond an early nationalism and towards a concern with a commonality of broader themes.

On the evening preceding the symposium, a reception for the participants was hosted by the Wirth Institute and held at Edmonton's Chateau Lacombe. The Institute was also able to coordinate the first day's proceedings with a dinner at the University's Faculty Club and, at Convocation Hall, a piano recital of Central European music by renowned Czech virtuoso Boris Krajny.

The symposium itself opened on the morning of Friday, February 27, with welcoming remarks by Franz Szabo, who then introduced both His Excellency Otto Ditz, Austrian Ambassador to Canada, and Daniel Woolf, Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Alberta.

The presentations of the ensuing two days then revealed a sense and symmetry expressing the symposium's focus on the broader impact of Franz Grillparzer's contributions to Austrian culture on the wider stage of modern literature. The sequence of papers began and ended with thematically related presentations: the opening remarks of Raleigh Whiting, like the

final paper by the University of Antwerp's Roland Duhamel, concerned Grillparzer's memorable artist novella *Der arme Spielmann*, with Professor Whiting noting that work's lasting influence on subsequent artist narratives by Thomas Mann, Franz Kafka, John Irving, and others, and Professor Duhamel's paper ("Jakobs Kampf mit dem Engel: Zur Ästhetik des *Armen Spielmanns*") analysing the story's critical reflections on the viability of earlier ideals of the sublime.



The intervening offerings focussed more on Grillparzer's considerable contributions to the modern drama. The first session began with Clifford August Bernd (University of California, Davis), the President of the American Grillparzer Society, speaking on "Grillparzer: Austrian Play-



H. E., Dr. Otto Ditz, opening the Symposium.

wright or Weimarian Classicist?" He was followed by Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner of the University of Music and the Performing Arts in Graz, whose paper ("Grillparzer on the Stage") pondered the author's claim to fame both as a spokesman of national themes and as a theatre author of international import. The second session paired offerings by Johann Hüttner (University of Vienna), President of the Austrian Grillparzer Society, and Dagmar C. Lorenz (University of Illinois, Chicago). While Professor Hüttner considered the theme of "Divided Loyalties: The Dynasty and the Multinational State—Grillparzer on Stage in Habsburg Austria," Professor Lorenz analysed "Grillparzer's Attitude toward State and Nationalism."

The first day's sessions ended

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## FRANZ GRILLPARZER, AUSTRIA'S LEADING DRAMATIST (1791–1872)

Franz Grillparzer's relentless efforts to transcend national and nationalistic themes and contribute to the wider stage of European world literature ensure him a place as Austria's leading nineteenth-century dramatist. His early works through the century's first decades express his struggle, as a devotee of the Enlightenment and admirer of Goethe and Schiller, to champion the worth of the free individual and of a multinational Austria in the face of oppressive systems that would uphold narrowly nationalistic and ethnocentric ideologies. His later works reflect his response to the chaotic mid-century developments surrounding the revolutionary events of 1848, with rebellious factions threatening to tear apart the multi-national Austria and reactionary forces raising the spectre of German nationalism and aristocratic reaction.

A first glance might suggest a division in his dramatic output between treatments of historical figures and themes on the one hand and personal tragedies of individual artist-types on the other. With *König Ottokars Glück und Ende* (1825), *Libussa* (1840–72), and *Ein Bruderzwist in Habsburg* (1872), for example, he offers a panorama of Austrian history from the founding of Prague to the Thirty Years'

War, while with *Ahnfrau* (1817), *Sappho* (1819), the *Medea* trilogy (*Das goldene Vlies* of 1822), *Ein treuer Diener seines Herrn* (1830), *Weh dem, der lügt* (1840), *Der Liebe und des Meeres Wellen* (1840), *Der Traum ein Leben* (1840) and *Die Jüdin von Toledo* (1872) he turns to a variety of mythical and historical settings to focus more on the tension between the interests and insights of the—usually, sensitive and creative—individual to the demands and frailties of a complex social and historical reality that refutes and twists those envisioned high ideals.

However, a thematic unity prevails beneath this superficial difference between historical versus individual-psychological works, with both creative, political leaders and the visionary, idealistic individuals struggling with the potentially tragic loss involved in the step from the higher ideals born of solitary, composed introspection into a reality riven by individual passions, interests, and frailties.

Grillparzer's plays were staged and acclaimed from 1817 to the early 1840s, at which time feelings of waning success with an uninterested public and disappointment with literary and political developments led him—

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## FORMER AUSTRIAN VICE-CHANCELLOR HONOURS INSTITUTE PATRON

On the occasion of a major conference mounted by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies on March 25, 2004 to mark the recent enlargement of the European Union, the principal patron of the Institute, Mr. Alfred G. Wirth, was honoured in a unique fashion. The former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Erhard Busek, who was one of the speakers of the conference, presented Mr. Wirth with the Austrian Grand Order of Merit for Services to the Republic of Austria (*Großes Ehrenzeichen für Verdienste um die Republik Österreich*).

The presentation took place at a special ceremony held in a venerable historic site of the Province of Alberta—the residence of the first Premier of the Province, Alexander C. Rutherford. Joining Dr. Busek for this special occasion were the ambassadors of the countries that support the Institute, who all traveled to Edmonton specifically for this ceremony and for the Institute's EU enlargement conference. Attending were Their Excellencies Dr. Otto Ditz, Austrian Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Vladimír Kotzy, Czech Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Denes Tomaj, Hungarian Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Pawel Dobrowolski, Polish Ambassador to Canada, and Ms. Veronika Stabej, Slovenian Ambassador to Canada (Slovakia, which also supports the Institute, currently does not have an

ambassador posted to Canada). Numerous members of the University of Alberta's senior administration, and high-ranking officials from the Federal Government of Canada and

ated with the Institute."

The conference on the enlargement of the European Union was a joint enterprise of the Wirth Institute and the Institute of European and Russian Studies of Carleton University in Ottawa, and was held in two venues, Ottawa and Edmonton. Senior government officials and NGOs from the acceding countries and some of Canada's leading EU scholars participated. The opening address of both portions of the conference was delivered via video by Günter Verheugen, EU Commissioner responsible for enlargement.

The conference focused on the processes, challenges, and conse-

quences associated with the recent wave of enlargement of the European Union (especially with regards to the role of the ten new members within the EU and the impacts of this significant change for the EU relations with Canada). Key topics such as international trade, security and defense, immigration control, education, the environment, science and technology, and globalization were addressed.

Dr. Busek, who is currently Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Chairman of the Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe, and President of the European Forum



H.E., Mr. Denes Tomaj (Ambassador of the Republic of Hungary to Canada), H.E., Ms. Veronika Stabej (Ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia to Canada), H.E., Dr. Pawel Dobrowolski (Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Canada), Dr. Franz Szabo, Mr. Manfred G. Wirth, H.E., Mr. Vladimír Kotzy (Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Canada), Dr. Erhard Busek, and H.E., Dr. Otto Ditz (Ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Canada).

the Provincial Government of Alberta were also present for the occasion.

Mr. Wirth thanked Dr. Busek, Ambassador Ditz and the Government of Austria for the honour that was bestowed on him, and reaffirmed his commitment to the Institute now named after his family. "I believe that both Canada and the world can benefit from a study of the successes and failures in the political, intellectual and artistic history of Austria and all of Central Europe," he told Institute Director, Dr. Franz Szabo. "I also salute all efforts to remember our past and to increase international understanding. Therefore, I am pleased to be able to support the University of Alberta's decision to make this study a priority, and I am proud to be associ-

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## AUSTRIAN 'INFLUENCE' IN THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

For a relatively small country, the contributions of Austrians past and present can be found in the most unlikely of places. One such place is Province House, the building in which the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia is located, and which incidentally is the oldest seat of government in Canada.

On March 18, 2004, a Black Tie Gala Performance and Reception was held to officially mark the acquisition of a fully restored, circa 1910 Pleyel (Paris) grand piano for Province House. Although the Pleyel Piano company was located in Paris, its founder, Ignace Joseph Pleyel, was born at Ruppersthal, Austria on June 18, 1757. Pleyel was also a student and then a friend of Joseph Haydn, one of Austria's most well-known and influential composers.



Picture of the Pleyel Piano in the Legislative Assembly Chamber during the Gala on March 18, 2004. Photo credits: Mr. Michael Laffin, Coordinator of Operations, Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

The other 'Austrian' connection to the piano is that Mr. Michael Novac, Honourary Austrian Consul for the Atlantic Provinces, and his wife Nelly were 'Key Supporters' in the acquisition of the piano. The 'Key Supporter' program was an ingenious fundraising strategy by which the first 85 donors could sponsor a 'piano key'. The number '85' corresponds to the number of keys on this particular piano.

The permanent home of the new piano is the Red Room of Province House, located on Hollis Street in downtown Halifax, Nova Scotia. Tours of Province House, which include the Red Room, are held daily year-round.

*Kathy Beaman*  
Consulate of Austria, Halifax

## GRILLPARZER SYMPOSIUM

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with offerings by Katherine Arens (University of Texas, Austin) and Clemens Ruthner (Visiting Austrian Professor, University of Alberta). Professor Arens's paper was entitled "The Four-Fold Way to Internationalism: Grillparzer's Non-National Historical Literacy," while Professor Ruthner proceeded from the phrase "Argonaut and Tourist," to reflect on "Grillparzer's Encounters with the Other."

The symposium's second and final day centred on three presentations. Wolfgang Müller-Funk (Universities of Vienna and Birmingham) gave a paper entitled "Libussa Twofold: The Mythical Narrative of Woman Power in Brentano and

Grillparzer. An Intertextual Approach." Professor Duhamel's closing offering on *Der arme Spielmann* was preceded by William C. Reeve (Queen's University) speaking on "The Humiliation of the Fall: Grillparzer's *Der Traum ein Leben*".

The success of the symposium was enhanced in considerable measure by the additional colleagues who kindly consented to chair sessions—Marianne Henn (University of Alberta) and Philip Raworth (Professor Emeritus, Faculty of Business, University of Alberta)—and stimulated and moderated the lively discussions that followed each paper. Professors Ruthner, Szabo, and Whiting were also greatly aided in the organization

of the conference by the staff of the Wirth Institute, above all Sylwia Adam, Kristof Kozak, and Annett Steiger.

*Raleigh Whiting*  
Professor of German



Franz Grillparzer's living room with desk and piano in his flat in Spiegelgasse, 1st district of Vienna. Water color by F. Alt, 1872. Source: <http://www.aeiou.at>.



## Austrian-Canadian Symposium 2005

### May 20–23, 2005 in Ottawa

The Austrian Embassy Ottawa, the Austrian Society of Ottawa, the Friends of Austria Ottawa, and the Austrian-Canadian Council will celebrate five anniversaries from May 20 to 23, 2005. The occasion is the celebration of the following five events:

- 150 years of diplomatic relations between Canada and Austria,
- 50 years since the signing of the Austrian State Treaty ending Austria's occupation after WW II,
- 10 years Austrian membership in the European Union,
- 40 years since the founding of the Austrian Society of Ottawa, and
- 10 years since the founding of the Austrian-Canadian Council.

The festivities are scheduled for a weekend which coincides with the annual Tulip Festival in Ottawa. On Friday evening there will be a reception at the residence of the Austrian ambassador. The daytime program for Saturday, a symposium, consists of guest lectures by well-known academics and diplomats on topics relating to the anniversary events. Participants will have ample opportunity to exchange opinions and ideas. In the evening, a dinner with musical entertainment will follow. On Sunday, participants will have the opportunity to attend an ecumenical church service if they so wish. This is followed by brunch and a visit to the Parliament buildings. The afternoon is free.

All activities except the Sunday evening program will take place on the campus of the University of

Ottawa. We have set aside a block of moderately priced rooms in the new student residence. Accommodation includes breakfast.

The University of Ottawa is centrally located and is within easy walking distance of the Parliament buildings, shopping, hotels, the National Art Gallery, and the entertainment section of the city with its restaurants and pubs.

Participation in the symposium is free of charge for registered participants, but they are responsible for travel and accommodation.

A bus tour of Eastern Canada is planned for visitors from outside Ottawa for the week following the symposium (May 23–30, 2005). Interested individuals are requested to reserve space early.

Participants from across Canada and the United States are expected to attend. Come and join us at this exciting series of events!

Please contact the following for additional information:

Roland K. Pirker, President of the Austrian Society Ottawa. E-mail: [Roland@rollframe.ca](mailto:Roland@rollframe.ca), tel.: 613/521-3603, or

Inga Michalek, President of the Austrian-Canadian Council. E-mail: [inga.michalek@sympatico.ca](mailto:inga.michalek@sympatico.ca).

Please visit the Symposium's webpage at [www.oeculture.ca/Symposium2005.htm](http://www.oeculture.ca/Symposium2005.htm), which will be up-dated regularly.

Roland K. Pirker

## GRILLPARZER, AUSTRIA'S LEADING DRAMATIST

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despite the official recognition of his achievements in 1841, when Prince Metternich appointed him to the Academy of Science—to consign his subsequent works to his writing-desk, above all the three late dramatic masterpieces *Libussa*, *Bruderzwist*, and *Jüdin*, published and performed after his death in 1872 and instrumental in the lasting enthusiasm for his works both as astute analyses of the historical interplay of genial leader and his or her complex environment and as strikingly modern psychological analyses of more intimate interpersonal interactions.

While his lasting fame and continuing popularity is based mainly on his dramatic writings, Grillparzer also created prose works of note: the novella *Das Kloster von Sendomir*, for example, but above all *Der arme Spielmann* (1847). The latter artist novella, a significant document of Grillparzer's critical perspective on existing social structures, whose corrupt and arrogant aristocracy and materialistic *petit bourgeoisie* combine to neglect and pervert the sensitive artistic individual, has gained enduring recognition as a subtly masterful expression of artistic self-irony that has strongly influenced subsequent writers from Thomas Mann and Franz Kafka to John Irving, and has proved a compelling example of the emergence of modern narrative.

Raleigh Whiting  
Professor of German  
University of Alberta

# CULTURAL AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND CANADA

There are four geographical focus points in Austria and Canada, respectively, which facilitate the transfer of knowledge between these two countries: the Canadian Studies Centres at the University of Innsbruck (founded in 1997), at the University of Vienna (1998) and the University of Graz (1999), and the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies (formerly the Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies) at the University of Alberta (established in 1998). The staff at these centres have been involved in the production and dissemination of knowledge about the respective other country as well as in an examination of bilateral relationships. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Studies Centre at the University of Innsbruck an international symposium entitled "Cultural and Knowledge Transfer between Austria and Canada. 1990–2000" was held there in May of 2002. The proceedings have now been collected in a volume edited by Dr. Ursula Mathis-Moser, the Director of the Centre.

According to the editor, the "publication is intended to be a first careful appraisal of the fact that a massive increase in contacts, in scientific relations, and cultural exchange is to be noted between Canada and Austria from the 1990's onwards... It also intends to indicate the broad diversity of possible transfers." (p. 23)

The volume is organized in six sections. In Section I, "Culture and knowledge transfer and their institu-

tionalization," the former Austrian Ambassador to Canada, **Walther Lichem**, underlined the increasing importance which "knowledge diplomacy" plays in making scientific com-



petence accessible to political decision-making processes, examined the phenomenon of bi- and multilateral cooperation, and finally discussed the relevance of the Canadian Studies Centre Innsbruck and the Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies in Canada in their contributions towards an international culture of dialogue und cooperation as well as an increased ability to understand "Otherness" in each respective society. **Otmar Höll's** reflections also resulted in a characterization of both institutions, which was supplemented by a description of the work of the Austrian Institute for International Politics in Vienna. **Franz Szabo**, Director of CCAuCES, was

also interested in the building of bridges, and emphasized the role of the university which has become a supplementary institution to government entities in times of dwindling immigration from Austria to Canada.

In Section II ("Multiculturalism and immigration policy"), five speakers addressed a question which is becoming increasingly central in both countries. **Beate Winkler**, head of the Vienna-based European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, expressed the view that attitudes towards immigrants are burdened by the orientation crisis of modern society, increasing social insecurity, the question of national identity in the face of a unified Europe, incompetence in dealing with fears, and deficiencies in political action. She then pleaded for a new kind of immigration, integration and minority policies which would avoid polarization and lead to broader public discussions. **Dirk Hörder** undertook a critical analysis of the concept of the commonly cited similarities between the Austrian *Vielvölkerstaat* and Canadian multiculturalism. He came to the conclusion that around 1900 Canada and Austria can at best be designated as "hierarchical multicultural societies." While the Canada of the British Empire could have profited from various aspects of the Austrian concept of State prior to 1918, today's Austria as an "immigration country" could learn from the immigration policies in practice in Canada. **Christiane Harzig** examined the practice of current immigration policies in the two countries



and concluded that Canadian policy highly values the creative potential of the immigrants while in Austria—as in other Central European countries—the paradigm of mistrust stubbornly persists. **Audrey Macklin** also focussed on aspects of immigration policy, in particular in the language learning process within the framework of admission to the new country. She considered the recently issued “Integration Contract” unsuitable for creating an atmosphere of trust and tolerance in which a newcomer not only can willingly speak, but is also willingly listened to. Finally, **Martine Harvey** described how one can “speak” or “be heard” in Austria, at least as an “academic migrant,” from the perspective of a Québécoise, and pleaded for openness and tolerance towards the unknown.

In Section III (“Reception of cultural forms of expression and systems of knowledge: Philosophy and theology”), the speakers focussed on the reception of elements of knowledge, their creative elaboration on both sides of the ocean, generating a network of reciprocal transmissions. Foci of attention were the renowned Canadian theologian Bernard Lonergan, René Girard, Karl Rahner and Ludwig Wittgenstein (**Linus Kpalap**); Lonergan, Emerich Coreth, Karl Rahner and Otto Muck (**Otto Muck**); Lonergan and Girard (**Raymund Schwager**); Lonergan and Ludwig Wittgenstein (**Robert Tully**); and Gregory Baum and Karl Rahner (**Harry McSorley**).

Section IV addressed the “Reception of cultural forms of expression and systems of knowledge: Literature, musical theatre, media. Austria and English-speaking Canada.” **Walter Moser** posed the

question “Who is allowed to adopt which culture?” and analyzed the significant differences between the European and Canadian understandings of cultural assimilation. He considered the European views as less reflected and at the same time less restrictive in comparison with the North American one. **Waldemar Zacharasiewicz** delineated the past 20 years of joyful intercultural encounters in Viennese academic circles and the stimulating effect of the Canadian Studies Centre in Vienna. **Luise von Flotow** tracked down the reception of Canadian literature in Austria in the form of a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Canada-specific holdings of Innsbruck’s archive of periodicals. **Walter Moser**, in his study on Vienna at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, described how one’s own values and views are written into the review of the Other by means of projections, emotion, and mirroring effects. **Marianne Henn** investigated an eminently Austrian phenomenon in the form of an analysis and critical assessment of a recent translation of Johann Nestoy’s *The Talisman*. Finally, **Andrea Mellis** recounted her many years of Canadian and Austrian experience in music theatre and compared aspects of music theatre in the two countries.

Section V parallels the previous theme from the point of view of “Austria and Quebec.” **Andrea Oberhuber** closely and critically examined the reception of Quebec’s literature and culture in Austria’s academic circles. **Doris Eibl** found at least a “trace of a trace” of French-Canadian cinematic art in Austrian film programs, film festivals, film distribution, and educational programs. **Robert Dion** conducted a quantitative analy-

sis of articles which refer to Austria, published in the periodical *Liberté* between 1959 and 1998. He concluded that references to Austrian literature and music account for over 41% of all German-language references. The authors most frequently referred to were Peter Handke, Thomas Bernhard, Joseph Roth, Rainer Maria Rilke, and Rose Ausländer. **Jean François Chassay** presented four very different contemporary texts which turn to two Austrian thinkers of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Ludwig Wittgenstein and Hermann Broch). He attributed the renewed interest in Austrian culture to a congress organized in the mid-1980’s. **Pierre L’Herault** discovered fascinating parallels between Marie-Claire Blais’s novel, *Une saison dans la vie d’Emmanuel* (1965) and Robert Schneider’s *Schlafes Bruder* (1992). **Catherine Mavrikakis** examined the universal “traitless Vienna” and saw in Thomas Bernhard a key to articulating the uniquely Austrian and to preserving it from taking an all too rash step into the globalized world. **Terry Cochran** reflected on the expressions of cosmopolitanism and globalization from a historical and a modern perspective: To think globalization in our times must also mean reconsidering the idea of collectivity and the concept of culture it involves.

The final section on “Ecology” was dedicated to the preservation of natural habitats. **Peter Mertz** examined the concept of the national park as the *tertium comparationis*. Based on the introductory presentation, **Derek Peterson’s** report dealt with the National Parks of Banff, Yoho and Kootenay while **Arne Arnberger’s**

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## KEEPING ALPINE TRADITIONS ALIVE

We may be living in a new century, but much of design and fashion today is about re-discovering and integrating time-tested ideas into modern practice. Alpine architecture is such an example. The marriage of time-tested building methods and folk art interior and exterior decorations continues to interest home owners, builders, and architects to this day.



Semi-retired Vancouver architect Wilfried Geppert's book *Alpine Architecture in North America*, published in 2003, addresses different aspects of this style. Of special interest are the sections on historical and geographical themes and the technical details related to energy-saving devices like the *Kachelofen* which allow heating and cooking off the energy grid. Other sections deal with technical concepts of construction and methods of air-vented walls and roofs, i.e., the "cold roof". Residential and commercial building projects as well as "Alpine designation resorts" are featured. Over 160 illustrations exemplify elements of the style and completed building and interior design projects.

While this 120-page book is primarily a work about the architect's many homes and developments built in the Alpine style during his long professional career, it also covers the style's 2,000-year history, its unique design features and the building tech-

niques developed along the way.

After several pre-war developments in Vail (Colorado), Leavenworth (Washington), Kimberley and Whistler (British Columbia), Sun Valley (Idaho), and Lake Tahoe (California), the Alpine style experienced a strong surge of interest in North



America with the construction of winter sports-oriented resorts after WW II. Immigrants from Austria and Switzerland began building their first homes in this style during the sixties. Some were architect-designed and erected by contractors while others were built over many years by the owners themselves. In so doing, they were returning to the roots of Alpine architecture, i.e., the houses of peasant farmers living in remote Alpine regions of Europe who built their own homes in a difficult terrain from materials at hand. From these humble beginnings, a modern—often luxurious—Alpine style has flowered in North America.

For the Alpine style, functionality was central. Severe Alpine winters called for building materials of heavy

timbers, stone and brick covered with thick lime stucco. Massive snow loads and strong winds dictated slanted side wall buttresses and strong, anchored roof structures. Heavy shutters with closing hinges ensured security and moderate inside temperatures. Decorative wrought-iron frills on the windows kept out intruders. In fact, every fea-



ture of the Alpine home was traditionally designed for a specific purpose. For example, gutters extend beyond the gable ends to collect rainwater for domestic use. This was done because the lime stone—typical of the Alpine region—makes the water 'hard,' that is mineral-rich, and thus unsuitable for laundry and other household needs. Even the graceful curving arches and heavy cantilevered beams serve to reinforce the structure and support its heavy loads.

The Alpine environment also encouraged the development of craftsmanship. During the long winters, the family worked on arts and crafts; people developed their skills in fine carpentry and ornamental painting of self-built furniture, carving wood and wrought-iron work. From ornately carved beams and railings to whimsical wall painting, *luftmalerei* and *sgraffito* are traditional crafts which characterize the Alpine home to this day and give it its distinctive charm.



Wilfried Geppert studied architecture at the Technical University of Vienna and came to Canada in 1953. He had not planned to become one of the foremost interpreters of Alpine design in North America, but once he got started he never looked back. He began designing single-family dwellings in the conventional style, but many in the Alpine style as well, in the Greater Vancouver area and the



Whistler resort. Soon he found himself branching out all over North America, designing a shopping mall in Banff (Alberta), an interesting bed-and-breakfast in Ketchum-Sun Valley (Idaho), a large project in Washington State, and several single-family dwellings in Vancouver, to mention just a few. Other work included the renovation and restoration of a heritage building, the St. Regis Hotel in Vancouver, and the challenging design of factory-produced houses in New Westminster for transportation on barges to coastal destinations.

While working on his diverse projects, Geppert found time to support every aspect of Austrian culture in

Vancouver. For instance, he was president of the Austro-Canadian Business and Professional Association of



British Columbia, chaired the popular Johann Strauss Ball three times, and oversaw the design and implementation of the Austrian Heritage Park.

Today, Wilfried Geppert is living with his wife in their Alpine-style house in West Vancouver.

M.P.



Wilfried A. Geppert, *Alpine Architecture in North America*. Distributor: Euxex International Ltd., 1120 Queens Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C., V7S 2K2. Phone: (604) 922-7345, fax: (604) 874-0588. E-mail: wageppert@shaw.ca.

## A visit to the Canadian Studies Centre at the University of Innsbruck

On May 10, 2003 several Canadian tourists visited the University of Innsbruck to get a first-hand look at the Canadian Studies Centre. The Centre's Director, Dr. Ursula Mathis-Moser, gave an overview, and the tour ended with a walk through the University, which was established in



1669. Several of these tourists were also present in the fall of 1998, as the Centre's counterpart, now known as the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies was opened at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.



Left to right: Emma Straschek, Prof. Dr. Ursula Moser, Shirley Westfall, Harold Jonvik, and Roland K. Pirker. Photo credits: Rollframe Productions.

Roland K. Pirker



## Thomas Klestil, President of Austria, dead at the age of 71

Austrian President Dr. Thomas Klestil passed away on July 6, 2004, just two days before the end of his final term. Mr. Klestil was a career diplomat who in 1978 became Ambassador to the UN and subsequently Ambassador to the U.S. In 1992 he was elected President of Austria where he served two six-year terms. The diplomatic community of Canada, Canadian citi-



zens, as well as representatives of the Austrian community came to the Austrian Embassy in Ottawa to sign the book of condolences.

*Roland K. Pirker*

Consul Gottfried Haffner looks on as a representative from the Austrian community signs the book of condolences. Photo credits: Roland K. Pirker - Rollframe.

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## Dr. Robert Feibel an innovator in the field of orthopaedic surgery

Dr. Robert J. Feibel, MD, FRCS(C), was born in Ottawa in 1960 as the son of Austrian immigrants from the Burgenland who had moved to Canada three years earlier. He attended primary and secondary schools in the Canadian capital. In 1978 Robert Feibel enrolled in the Faculty of Applied Science at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario where he studied Chemical Engineering. He graduated in 1981 with Honours. Subsequently he joined the Faculty of Medicine and received his M.D. in 1985.

Returning to Ottawa, Dr. Feibel received his surgical training at the Division of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Ottawa. In 1991 he was appointed Assistant Professor and Attending Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Ottawa Hospital, General Campus.

Dr. Feibel belongs to a small group of highly qualified orthopaedic surgeons whose skills are very much in demand. His practice spectrum is broad but focuses mainly on hip and



Photo credits: Roland K. Pirker - Rollframe.

knee replacement surgery. Dr. Feibel has taken training in a subspecialty of orthopaedic surgery called the Iliza-

rov technique. This technique of bone lengthening and regeneration allows him to care for patients with bone infection, bone loss, and post-traumatic deformities. This is still a relatively new field in North America with fewer than five surgeons in Canada being qualified for post-graduate teaching. His expertise has allowed him to give workshops on behalf of the Canadian Orthopaedic Association at McGill University and in Australia. He has also made numerous contributions to scientific journals and was guest editor of the book *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*.

Dr. Feibel has a website at <http://www.orthodoc.aaos.org/DrRobertJFeibel/> which provides information on many aspects of orthopaedic surgery.

*Hermann Franke*

## FORMER VICE-CHANCELLOR HONOURS PATRON

*Continued from p. 5*

Alpbach, gave one of the two keynote speeches at the Edmonton portion of the conference. His speech, "The New Europe: Perspectives for the Balkans," focused on the challenges Europe faces in integrating Balkan countries into the new Europe. Though he was confident that democracy in the region was an irreversible process, he conceded that serious problems remained. The party landscape is always changing because the electorate holds such high expectations that no one can deliver. Good laws are poorly administered; the infrastructure exists but it is difficult to extend; consumption capacity is not well understood.

The region also faces problems of organized crime and drug, money and human trafficking. Dr. Busek saw Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia on an EU accession track that will likely see these countries join the Union in 2007 or shortly thereafter, but cautioned that Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia-

Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania still faced serious obstacles.

Dr. Busek is hopeful that his Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, which was created at the EU's initiative in 1999 "to foster peace,



democracy, respect for human rights and economic prosperity in order to achieve stability in the whole region," will help ameliorate these problems. The Stability Pact is based on experiences and lessons from worldwide international crisis management and is the first serious attempt by the international community to replace the previous, reactive crisis intervention pol-

icy in South Eastern Europe with a comprehensive, long-term conflict prevention strategy.

Dr. Busek, who has extensive experience in the Balkans, is co-ordinator of the Southeast European Co-operative Initiative (SECI), a project created in 1996 to enhance stability in southeastern Europe through the development of economic and environmental co-operation. He began his professional career as legal advisor to the association of parliamentarians of the Austrian People's Party. He then served in a number of administrative positions including Secretary-General of the Austrian Federation for Trade and Commerce, Secretary-General of the Austrian People's Party, Deputy-Mayor of Vienna, Minister of Science and Research, Minister of Education, and Vice Chancellor. He was for some years the Special Representative of the Austrian Government on EU Enlargement, and is editor of the monthly newspaper *Wiener Journal*.

*Franz A.J. Szabo*

## Ottawa Heart Institute receives donation



Photo credits: Don Patterson - Rollframe.

Dr. Wilbert Keon (CEO, Ottawa University Heart Institute) receives a donation of \$6,102 from Roland K. Pirker, the President of the Austrian Society Ottawa and The Friends of Austria, Ottawa, at the annual Telethon Fundraiser on February 7, 2004.

## Oe Culture is now on-line

Did you miss a few previous issues of *Oe Culture*? No problem.

All 14 issues of the *Oe Culture* magazine from 1998 to the present are now available on the Internet at

<http://www.oeculture.ca/>

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# MULTINATIONALISM AND MULTICULTURALISM: A YEAR IN VIENNA

As a much-travelled Canadian, I was immediately struck by the classicism of Vienna's monumental *Ringstrasse*, the post-modernism of the Museum Quarter, and the soothing quiet of the Viennese woods, the latter having inspired the melodies of Beethoven, Haydn, and Schubert. World-renowned maestro Sir Simon Rattle considered Vienna "the best city in the world", a metropolis with a human heart where one cultural adventure follows another.

At the *Burgtheater*, the *Staatsoper*, or the *Musikverein*, one is always reminded of the proximity to the past. As is the case with these institutions, Vienna's Diplomatic Academy remains to this day intricately linked to the Habsburg family which ruled over Central Europe for more than six centuries. I had the great honour of meeting Otto von Habsburg twice at the Schönbrunn palace dur-



ing special ceremonies—the same palace where his family signed the death warrant of the Austro-Hungarian Empire by declaring war on Serbia in 1914.

The Academy lies in the shadows of the Belvedere Palace, built for Prince Eugene of Savoy. Of similar shape as the Temple of Heaven in Beijing, the Belvedere is synonymous with the emergence of a new

Vienna and a new Empire, confident of its victories over the Ottomans. Standing atop the Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg mountains, I can imagine how the Polish king Jan Sobieski



Left to right: Graduation on July 4, 2000. Philippe Tremblay speaks with Prof. Dr. Georg Winkler, Rector of the University of Vienna. Photo credits: Ernst Weingartner - Vienna.

and troops from all over Christendom must have felt when looking at the Turkish army laying siege to the city below in 1683.

The Diplomatic Academy was my home and school for a year in 2000 when I was enrolled there in the Master of Advanced International Studies program. From every perspective, my experiences there turned out to be unforgettable, challenging, and thrilling. My year in Vienna was about more than the culture, music, and history surrounding me. It was about understanding the present, about the emergence of the new Europe, and observing while old demons struggled to maintain their foothold in Europe. Here I was introduced to the world of Central Europe, far removed from Canada, yet also contributing to the cultural and social

fabric of my homeland. With professors at the Academy from not only Austria but from Germany, Hungary, the Czech Republic and other western European countries as well, we were exposed to many different points of view regarding the deepening and broadening of the European Union.

As an elected student representative, I had the good fortune to interact with the Academy's management and the then Austrian Foreign Minister Benita Ferrero-Waldner. I also had the opportunity to edit our Master's theses publication, the culmination of a year's intellectual efforts by numerous contributors.

While I was in Vienna, the students at the Academy were awakened to the realities of modern political life with the inclusion of Jörg Haider's right-wing Freedom Party (FPÖ) in the governing coalition. We



watched with consternation as the events in Vienna unfolded. Our shock gave way to fury, and we participated in the 300,000-strong demonstration in the centre of the city. Yet, most of us still wonder why Austria was targeted with sanctions for having rightist elements in its government when other

*Continued on p. 18*



## AUSTRIAN GUEST PROFESSOR FLOURISHES IN CANADA

When the Government of Austria launched the initiative that was to result in the establishment of the Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies (recently re-named the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies) at the University of Alberta in 1998, one of the most important parts of the Austrian incentive package was the provision that Austria would send and subsidize a visiting professor to the university. The visiting professor is sent as part of the *Lektorat* programme of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. The position is tenable from one to three years, and it is normally expected that the candidate will remain at the University of Alberta for the full three-year period.

The current Austrian guest professor is Dr. Clemens Ruthner. Born and educated in Vienna, Dr. Ruthner is a specialist in the history of German/Austrian literature and culture, 20th century and contemporary German/Austrian literature and culture and German Romanticism. His research interests also include Central European (Cultural) Studies, images of the Other, fantastic literature and literary and cultural theory. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Vienna in 2001, and already has broad international experience. He was a visiting fellow in Latvia, Slovenia and Belgium, and has been a lecturer on Austrian literature and culture at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest and at the University of Antwerp. During his years in Belgium he not only learned Flemish, but became the manager of

the Austrian Center OCTANT at the University of Antwerp. In this latter capacity he was the local curator for cultural projects sponsored by the Austrian Ministry for the Arts in Belgium during Austria's EU presidency.



Dr. Ruthner has published widely in his field, with his most recent book, *Am Rande. Kanon, Peripherie und die Intertextualität des Marginalen am Beispiel der deutschsprachigen Phantastik im 20. Jahrhundert*, appearing in 2003.

Dr. Ruthner arrived in Canada in September 2003 and is now beginning his second year as a guest professor in the University of Alberta's Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies. "My grandmother was a Canadian citizen and we have had a strong affinity for Canada in our family," Dr. Ruthner said. "I was therefore particularly pleased to receive this appointment." After one year, Dr. Ruthner says, "I am especially impressed by the relaxed Canadian way of being highly effi-

cient." Dr. Ruthner's spouse, Ms. Ursula Reber, is the web administrator of the well-known central European listserve "Kakanien Revisited" and is currently a research associate at the Wirth Institute.

Dr. Ruthner is an integral part of the Austrian Studies programme at the University of Alberta. In addition to his interests in Austrian literature, he is also responsible for an introductory course on "The Culture and Civilization of Austria," which is taught annually. "In some European countries," Dr. Ruthner commented, "you almost have to defend yourself for being Austrian. The positive response I have encountered here, and the enthusiasm for things Austrian among my students, has come as a very pleasant surprise for me."

With its already extant courses in Austrian history, and with the work being done in other departments on Austrian music and philosophy, the University of Alberta is thus the only university in Canada where such a wide range of Austrian history and culture can be studied in depth through explicitly designated undergraduate courses.

Previous guest professors from Austria at the University of Alberta have included Dr. Markus Reisenleitner from the University of Vienna, Dr. Alois Kernbauer from the University of Graz, Dr. Vera Vogelsberger from the *Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst* in Vienna, and Dr. Thomas Albrich from the University of Innsbruck.

Franz A.J. Szabo

## PETER STRAUZS RECEIVES AWARD

The president of the Friends of Austria Inc. Manitoba, Peter Strausz, was honored with the Golden Distinguished Service Award by the Office of the Austrian Federal President. This distinction has only been given to two other Manitobans before: to Dr. Eckhardt, the Director of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, and the former President of the Friends of Austria, Dr. Schludermann.

Mr. Strausz has had a very impressive life and career. He left Austria in 1976 with his family and has been an ambassador for his home country ever since. Knowing that he would never permanently return to Europe, he made it his mission to "keep that little piece of Austria that I carry in my heart alive and well". From opening an Austrian bakery in 1992 and hosting famous "garden parties" to organizing innumerable cultural events, Mr. Strausz has been instrumental in building a strong Austrian community in Winnipeg.

Since 1998, when he was elected President of The Friends of Austria Inc., he has spent innumerable hours in promoting his home country. To create a stronger cultural entity, he is cur-



Peter Strausz receives medal on April 1, 2003 from Ambassador Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer. Picture credits: Sonja Strausz.

rently establishing a network of various ethnic groups, including the Czechoslovakian Society, the Slovenian Canadian Association, and the Hungarian Organisation of Winnipeg.

Cultural diversity distinguishes Winnipeg from many other cities in

Canada and makes it a very special and exciting place to live. People like Mr. Strausz help enrich our community with many cultural aspects. Mr. Strausz is not only outstanding because of the many things he has done for the Austrian community in Winnipeg, but also because of the way in which he has achieved them. Combining excellent leadership skills with the famous Austrian humor, enthusiasm and love, he is a role model for so many immigrants who have chosen a new home, but will always remember their roots.

As Hodding Carter says, we need our roots in order to grow and wings to fly.

People like Mr. Strausz have made Canada the proud country it is today. Many thanks to Mr. Strausz for all his efforts, and heartfelt congratulations!

*Dr. Alexandra Heberger  
Assistant Professor of German Studies  
University of Manitoba*

## Welcoming the new Austrian Ambassador to Canada

On January 12, 2004 a delegation of the Austrian Society Ottawa and the Friends of Austria Ottawa welcomed H. E. Dr. Otto Ditz in Canada.



Left to right: Jim Burgess, Hans Wyslouzil, Mag. Jan Kickert (Deputy Head of Mission), H. E. Dr. Otto Ditz (Austrian Ambassador), and Roland K. Pirker. Photo credits: Roland K. Pirker - Roll-frame.

## SALZBURG CHAMBER SOLOISTS TOUR ALBERTA

One of the most exciting young musical ensembles of Austria, the Salzburg Chamber Soloists, is touring Alberta this fall. Described by *Fono Forum Magazine* as "a fiery and lively ensemble" distinguished by its "brilliant and refined" playing, the group will be performing in Calgary's University Theatre on September 27 and in Edmonton's University of Alberta Convocation Hall on September 29 (the latter concert co-sponsored by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies). Other North American concerts are scheduled for the Broadway Center for the Performing Arts in Seattle, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Orange County Performing Arts Center.

The Salzburg Chamber Soloists were established in 1991 when the violinist Lavard Skou-Larsen and a handful of colleagues decided to form an unusual ensemble. The aim of this ensemble was to perform orchestral chamber music with the freedom of soloists. Skou-Larsen combed Europe and the rest of the world until he had a group of first-class musicians. Their inspiration was the unforgettable Hungarian violinist and conductor, Sandor Végh, who headed Salzburg's Camerata Academica for many years and whose

charisma had strongly influenced many members of the group.

The Salzburg Chamber Soloists rose quickly to international fame, touring the United States and Canada in the first year of their existence, and following this up with tours of South America, Europe and the Middle East. They have performed concerts with such celebrities as Boris Belkin,

Mozart and Tchaikovsky with violin soloist Lena Neudauer.

The founder of the Salzburg Chamber Soloists, Lavard Skou-Larsen, was born in Porto Alegre, Brazil, but was raised in Austria. He first received violin lessons at the age of four from his father, Gunnar, and had extra tuition from Ernst Moravec in Vienna. He was admitted to the

Academy of Music and Performing Arts, Mozarteum in Salzburg at the age of 14 to study with Helmut Zehetmair, and obtained his performance diploma with distinction. He later completed a post-graduate diploma under Sandor Végh. Lavard Skou-Larsen has won prizes both as



Mischa Maisky, Michel Dalberto, Rodolfo Bonucci, Jean-Bernard Pommier, Giora Feidman and Alexander Lonquich, and are regular guests at various festivals, including *Academia Chigiana* in Siena, the Turku Musikfestival in Finland, the Mozart Festival in Würzburg, *Schubertiade* in Roskilde, and the *Salzburger Kulturtage*.

The group has recorded a number of CDs, including two highly acclaimed Mozart CDs, Vivaldi's "Four Seasons," and a CD devoted to works by Schubert and Shostakovich. Their Canadian concerts will feature works by Mendelssohn,

soloist and as chamber musician, including the "Concertino Prague" and the "Sergio Lorenzi" in Triest. He was a member of the Camerata Academica under Sandor Végh from 1983–1986. He has been teaching violin at the Mozarteum/Salzburg since 1991, the same year he founded the Salzburg Chamber Soloists. In 1997, he and the pianist Alexander Müllenbach released world premiere recordings of the complete violin sonatas of the Brazilian composer Camargo M. Guarnieri for the Marco Polo label.

Franz A.J. Szabo



## A YEAR IN VIENNA

*Continued from p. 14.*

countries with governments of similar political stripes were not penalized.

While there are innumerable differences between Canada and the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, it is the similarities that I found most intriguing. It was the wish to explore these philosophical affinities, entrenched in multiculturalism and multilingualism, that attracted me to study in Vienna. The pluralism of both states is a measure of their richness and diversity, a place where centrifugal elements and

obtuse nationalism have always been competing for dominance.

My year in Vienna gave me the opportunity to live, learn, and become a better practitioner of diplomacy. I met many individuals with admirable qualities and learned greatly from them. These people of Vienna, among them scholars, artists, diplomats and politicians, pushed me to aspire to a greater concept of myself. This desire, this dream of a communion between the soul, nature, societies and civilizations, is international, but will always remain particularly magical in Vienna.

*Philippe Tremblay*

Philippe Tremblay earned a Master's Degree in Political Science from the Sorbonne in 1999 and a Master's Degree of Advanced International Studies from the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna in 2000. Prior to joining the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in 2001, he worked for the United Nations in Vienna and for NATO in Budapest and Toronto. In Ottawa, after a year spent on the organization of the Canadian presidency of the G8 Summit, he is now working at the Northern Europe Division, dealing with Canada's bilateral relations with Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. A native of Montreal, he now lives in Ottawa. This article reflects his personal views.

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## CULTURAL AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND CANADA

*Continued from p. 9.*

and **Christiane Brandenburg's** study were dedicated to the *Nationalpark* Donau-Auen. Both contributions were concerned with the techniques, methods and administrative possibilities of influencing the visitor flow; the identical problems encountered and the very similar approaches to their resolution were highlighted.

The present volume covers a wide spectrum of contributions on "knowledge transfer" between Austria and Canada and certainly offers a foundation for further, more detailed explorations of the issues. One would hope, however, that the next volume will define more stringently the concept of "transfer of knowledge" and limit the papers to this criterion. As the

editor herself pointed out several times in her Introduction, the term "transfer" may be used to designate very different phenomena; some papers offer "comparative views" rather than "views of transfer" (especially in Sections II and VI, but also in Sections IV and V). This criticism notwithstanding, the collection offers a broad range of views of the interactions between our two countries, and it is hoped that many more will follow.

*M. P.*

This brief summary of issues and themes in *Austria-Canada: Cultural and knowledge transfer* is based to a large extent on the editor's summaries introducing each section, translated from the German by Nathalie Sequeira-Taxer.

Ursula Mathis-Moser (ed.), *Austria-Canada: Cultural and knowledge transfer* (Innsbruck: University of Innsbruck, 2003, ISBN: 3-901249-74-5).

Available from the Canadian Studies Centre, Christoph-Probst-Platz, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck. Website: <http://www.uibk.ac.at/c/cb/cb28/>. Tel.: +43-(0)512/507- 2594, 2596; fax: +43-(0)512/507-2775.

Ursula Mathis-Moser is Professor in the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Innsbruck and the Director of the Canadian Studies Centre as well as of the Centre d'étude de la chanson québécoise in Innsbruck. Her books include, among others, *Dany Laferrière: La dérive américaine* (2003) and *Austria-Canada: Cultural and Knowledge Transfer 1990-2000* (2003).

Dr. Mathis-Moser's current research focuses on francophone literatures in North America and on migrant authors in France.

## CULTURAL EVENTS/MANIFESTATIONS CULTURELLES

*Continued from p. 20*

Prof. Dietmar Goltschnigg,  
Universität Graz, Institut für  
Germanistik  
University of Ottawa, Arts Building,  
Rm. 509 (70 Laurier East, corner of  
Transitway)

8 November 2004, 8 p.m.  
The Ottawa Symphony Orchestra  
presents a program of music from  
Vienna under conductor David  
Currie  
Southam Hall, National Arts Centre

5 February 2005, 7 p.m.  
9th Annual Ottawa Viennese Winter  
Ball  
National Gallery of Canada  
380 Sussex Drive

20-23 May 2005  
Austrian Symposium and Cultural  
Evening  
Details TBA. For further information  
please visit the Symposium's web  
site at <http://www.oeculture.ca/symposium>.

### Waterloo

28 September 2004, 2 p.m.  
Lecture: "Die Mörike-Vertonungen  
von Hugo Wolf"  
Prof. Dietmar Goltschnigg,  
Universität Graz  
University of Waterloo  
Hagey Hall 373

### QUEBEC

#### Montreal

30 September 2004  
Lecture: "Gustav Mahler's  
Symphony No. 2 ("Resurrection")"  
Prof. Reinhold Kubik, Chief Editor of  
the Critical Edition of Gustav  
Mahler's Collected Works and Vice-  
President of the International Gustav  
Mahler Society, Vienna

1 October 2004  
Lecture: "Judentum und  
Antisemitismus—Karl Kraus und

Heinrich Heine"  
Prof. Dietmar Goltschnigg  
McGill University

2 October 2004  
Concert: Gustav Mahler's Symphony  
No. 2 ("Resurrection")  
McGill Symphony Orchestra and  
Chorus under conductor Alexis  
Hauser  
Église St-Jean-Baptiste, 309 Rachel  
St. E.

#### Trois-Rivières

1-10 October 2005  
Plusieurs poètes vous liront leurs  
œuvres dans le cadre du Festival  
international de la poésie, dont le  
professeur Erich Wolfgang Skwara,  
de Salzburg. Monsieur Skwara, qui  
enseigne à San Diego State  
University, en Californie, lira une  
quarantaine de poèmes en  
allemand et en français. Ces  
lectures publiques auront lieu un  
peu partout en ville.

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I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (ACC membership \$ 25.00; donation of \$\_\_\_\_\_ ) payable to the Austrian-  
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City and Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## CULTURAL EVENTS/MANIFESTATIONS CULTURELLES

Please consult the Austrian Embassy's Cultural Events Calendar page at [http://www.austro.org/Culture/Culture\\_calendar.html](http://www.austro.org/Culture/Culture_calendar.html) for a Canada-wide listing of cultural events and entertainment at Austrian clubs.

### ALBERTA

#### Calgary

27 September 2004, 8 p.m.  
Concert of works by Mendelssohn,  
Mozart and Tchaikovsky  
Salzburg Chamber Soloists with  
violin soloist Lena Neudauer  
Calgary University Theatre

#### Edmonton

29 September 2004, 8 p.m.  
Concert of works by Mendelssohn,  
Mozart and Tchaikovsky  
Salzburg Chamber Soloists with  
violin soloist Lena Neudauer  
University of Alberta  
Convocation Hall

3 October 2004, 2 p.m.

Concert: Franz Joseph Haydn's  
"Mass in Time of War"  
Pro Coro Canada and orchestra  
conducted by Richard Sparks  
Winspear Centre for Music

This concert is the first in an annual  
series jointly organized by the Wirth  
Institute for Austrian and Central  
European Studies and Pro Coro  
Canada devoted to the masses of  
Haydn.

12 February 2005  
30th Anniversary Johann Strauss  
Ball  
Westin Hotel

### ONTARIO

#### Kingston

29 September 2004  
Lecture: "Judentum und Antisemitismus—Karl Kraus und Heinrich Heine"  
Prof. Dietmar Goltschnigg,  
Universität Graz, Institut für  
Germanistik  
Queen's University

#### Ottawa

30 September 2004, 5.30 p.m.  
Lecture: "Judentum und Antisemitismus—Karl Kraus und Heinrich Heine"

*Continued on page 19*

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