

No. 2/2000

# *C* CULTURE

A U S T R I A • C A N A D A • C U L T U R E • A U T R I C H E



**CULTURAL EVENTS**

**EDMUND HUSSERL AND THE SCIENCES**

**LIVING AND WORKING IN TWO WORLDS**

**GLOBALISATION IN THE 18TH CENTURY**

**VIENNA'S HELDENPLATZ TO VISIT CANADA**

**IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN CONSULATES IN CANADA, 1850-1914**

### From the editor's desk

This issue of *Oe Culture* focusses on several dimensions of Austrian history. The Austrian Ambassador examines the interconnections between Austria and Canada resulting from three wars in the 18th century which would be of momentous significance for both countries. The establishment of diplomatic relationships between Canada and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is the subject of another contribution, and a third previews an important up-coming exhibition about a famous square in Vienna on which history has been made many times.

No issue of *Oe Culture* would be complete without reports on the Austrian-Canadian connection to music and the arts. CBC will have an important Gustav Mahler event this fall; a Canadian artistic director, singer, actress and choreographer relates her experiences in Vienna's music world; and an Austrian-Canadian painter has another significant exhibition in several locations in Canada.

Manfred Prokop

### Web sites on Austrian-Canadian affairs

Austrian-Canadian Council

<http://www.trytel.com/~austcan/>

Austrian Embassy, Ottawa

<http://www.austro.org/>

Canadian Center for Austrian and Central European Studies:

<http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/CCAuCES/>

Austrian Trade Commission, Toronto

<http://www.austriantrade.org/>

### Members of the Austrian-Canadian Council's Executive

Roland K. Pirker, President

Hans Raschke, Vice-President

Frank Marth, Treasurer

Christine Welling, Secretary

Garry Bonner, Past President

Heidemarie Kelly, Legal Advisor

Franz Plangger, ACBC Chair


Dr. Franz Szabo, Foundation Director


The Ambassador of Austria, ex officio member

## CONTENTS/SOMMAIRE

- 3 The Establishment of Imperial Austrian Consulates in Canada, 1850-1914
- 4 Globalisation in the 18th Century: Three battles shape the destiny of Austria and Canada
- 5 Living and working in two worlds: A Canadian artistic director, singer and choreographer in Austria
- 6 Vienna's *Heldenplatz* to visit Canada
- 7 Edmund Husserl and the sciences
- 8 Exhibitions by Ernestine Tahedl  
High decoration for Professor Karl Steiner
- 9 A Gustav Mahler event on CBC
- 12 Cultural events / Manifestations culturelles

## Austria... Oesterreich... Autriche

 CULTURE is published three times a year jointly by the Austrian Embassy, 445 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa, Ont., K1N 6M7 (Tel.: 613/789-1444, Fax: 613/789-3431) and the Austrian-Canadian Council, 1391 Cavendish Road, Ottawa, K1H 6B8 (Tel.: 613/521-3603).

 CULTURE est publié trois fois par an par l'Ambassade d'Autriche en collaboration avec le Conseil austro-canadien.

Editor/Editeur: Manfred Prokop  
Modern Languages and Cultural Studies  
University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2E6  
Tel./Fax: 780/467-6273

Design/Maquette: HTL-Linz, Linz, Austria

© Copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the official view of the Austrian government or of the editor. / © Copyright 2000. Tous droits réservés. Les articles publiés ne reflètent pas nécessairement le point de vue du gouvernement autrichien ou de l'éditeur.

# THE ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN CONSULATES IN CANADA, 1850 - 1914

Rudolf Agstner

One hundred and fifty years ago, on 4 December 1850, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria ordered the organization of an Austrian consular service in North America. Explicitly included in this decree was a provision for the establishment of four consulates "in the English Dominion on the northern coast of America." Baron Ludwig von Bruck, the Austrian Trade Minister, who had been one of the founders of the "Steam Navigation Company of the Austrian Lloyd" and whose interests were primarily in maritime trade, recommended that consulates be opened in Montreal, Québec City, Halifax, and St. John's.

Imperial Austrian officials concluded early on that the volume of commercial traffic between Austria's chief port of Trieste and Canada did not warrant the implementation of this plan. As a result, it took many years before honorary consuls were finally even appointed in Montreal and Halifax. No consuls were ever posted in Quebec or in St. John's.

That initial consular appointments reflected primarily commercial aspirations is clear from the appointment in 1856 of William Cunard, son of the founder of the Cunard Steamship Company, as Imperial Austrian Honorary Vice-Consul in Halifax. When Cunard moved to Britain in 1877, he was succeeded by prominent Canadian businessmen, William H. Hart (1879-1896), and H.L. Chipman (1896-1914). Further honorary consulates

headed by businessmen were also opened in St. John, New Brunswick (1880-1913), Pictou, Nova Scotia (1882-1907), and Sydney, Nova Scotia (1907-1914). But all these consulates had one thing in common: Austro-Canadian maritime traffic still did not justify their existence as the century wore on, while the real business of Austrian consulates increasingly focused on migrants from what was by then officially known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



From the 1890s on, Austro-Hungarian immigration to Canada increased dramatically, reaching well over 100,000 immigrants in the 1910-1914 period alone, and making Austria-Hungary the second largest source of immigrants to Canada after Britain herself. The honorary consular agent in Sydney, Alexander Neil McLennan, for example, reported in 1912 that around 5,000 Habsburg nationals then lived in Cape Breton, while consular agent Percy Walter Thomson reported from St. John that "a group of about 30 workers were employed in construction of a breakwater ... [while] outside of St. John Austrian workers are said to have found employment with wood clearing companies and

railway construction."

However, the bulk of migrants did not settle in the Maritimes, but in the Canadian West. Consulates were thus really needed much more in the political and economic nerve centre of Canada and in the area of migrant destination—and the two most important urban centres in the country from that point of view were Montreal and Winnipeg.

An Honorary Vice-Consulate, as we have seen, had been planned for Montreal from the start. Even before Confederation it was regarded by the Austrians as "the most important trading place in Canada and the British Dominions of North America," and the first Honorary Vice-Consul appointments reflected the same commercial hopes that had animated the appointments in the Maritimes. The first two honorary consuls there were also businessmen, originally immigrants from Germany. Friedrich Bankhage was appointed in 1865, but went bankrupt two years later and fled the country. His successor was Johann Daniel Eduard Schultze, a distinguished member of the Montreal Board of Trade, who was warmly praised by the Empire's Foreign Minister as a man who was always "eager to be useful to [our] nationals seeking assistance and especially to promote the commercial interests of the Monarchy in Canada." In return for importing Canadian furs and timber, Austria

*Continued on page 10*

# GLOBALISATION IN THE 18TH CENTURY: Three battles shape the destiny of Austria and Canada

Wendelin Ettmayer

During the 18th century, three wars took place simultaneously in Europe and America which affected the destiny of Canada and Austria in a very decisive way. In all those wars, Austria, France and England were involved. The outcome has influenced the course of history until today: France lost its territories in America, and at the same time, the power constellation in Central Europe was newly arranged. The three wars were the War of Spanish Succession, the War of Austrian Succession, and the Seven Years' War.

**The War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713).** After Charles II, the last Habsburg in Spain, had died, Austria and France were at war over the Spanish inheritance. Louis XIV of France fought on behalf of his grandson Philip of Anjou, and Emperor Leopold I for his son Charles (who later became Charles VI and the father of Maria Theresa). England and the Netherlands were on Austria's side, while Bavaria and Savoy fought for France. Some European countries, stretching from the Netherlands to Upper Italy, became involved in the battle scenes.

After the death of Emperor Joseph I in 1711, Great Britain and the Netherlands feared that too much power in Europe would fall into the hands of the Habsburgs who now had the opportunity to unite Spain and the Austrian inheritance. In order to avoid that, the Peace Agreement of Utrecht (1713) provided that Philip V, supported by France, would become King of Spain. Austria was given the Spanish Netherlands.

The same peace agreement made France lose Acadia on the coast

of eastern Canada (now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick). Acadia had tremendous importance because it served as a sea gateway to Newfoundland and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. With Acadia in British hands, the colonists in the New England colonies could be better protected against French advances. The English claim for Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay and its territory was acknowledged as well.

An active engagement of the English only started when English trade was impaired and English settlers were confronted with French fur traders. Armed conflict also started in the area of the Mississippi as English colonists started to cross the Appalachian Mountains.

In 1710, British war ships shelled the poorly armed Fortress Fort Royal in Nova Scotia. Its defeat meant the end of French domination in this area. The superiority of the British Navy had prevailed.

France remained only in possession of Prince Edward Island, the Island of Cape Breton and, until today, the small Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the southern coast of Newfoundland. French fishermen kept their privileges in that region. But all in all, the Peace Agreement of Utrecht brought big losses for France in North America and for Austria in Europe.

**The War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748).** After the death of Charles VI in 1740, some countries, even after having signed it, did not respect the "Pragmatic Sanction." This document was supposed to regulate the succession of Maria Theresa to the throne, which was now being questioned.

In 1740, Frederick II of Prussia occupied the Austrian province of Silesia and thereby started the War of Austrian Succession. France, Spain and Bavaria supported Prussia while England and the Netherlands were on Maria Theresa's side.

With the Peace Agreement of Aix-la-Chapelle signed in 1748, Maria Theresa had to sacrifice Silesia and some northern Italian principalities, but in general Austria could hold on to its great power position. The same peace agreement ended a new war between England and France in eastern Canada. After the Peace Agreement of Utrecht, the French had started to build the powerful Fortress Louisbourg on Cape Breton. But soon after it was finished, with a heavily protected sea side, the War of Austrian Succession started to spread to North America. In 1745, 4,000 colonists from the New England colonies conquered the Fortress of Louisbourg, which was defended in a rather reluctant way by French and Swiss soldiers. But since France was on the side of Frederick II and therefore a winner in Europe, the Fortress of Louisbourg was returned to them with the Peace Agreement of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).

**The Seven Years' War (1756-1763).** The Seven Years' War dramatically shifted power in Central Europe and in Canada: Prussia became a great power after it had conquered Silesia, and France lost everything in Canada.

In Europe, a completely new alliance was formed, the "Renversement des Alliances" had taken place: Great Britain joined forces with Prussia, while

*Continued on page 9*

# LIVING AND WORKING IN TWO WORLDS

## A Canadian artistic director, singer and choreographer in Austria

Andrea Mellis

I know all about the fire regulations governing theatres in Austria since the time of Franz Josef. I need to know now, but I didn't realise how important they would be to me when in 1977 I sailed the Atlantic on the *Alexander Pushkin* to become an opera singer in Germany.

I had no idea that, 23 years later, I would be directing and choreographing operas, musicals and plays all over Europe as well as running the course for Musical Theatre at the University of Music and Performing Arts in Vienna. But as one used to the peripatetic life from the cradle as an air-force brat, I have learned to move in whatever direction the winds blow me.

I first directed an opera in 1987—Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*—which subsequently toured to France. After having been pushed about the stage by a number of more or less interesting directors, and generally told what to do, I revelled in thinking out for myself what should happen, using my own brain to try and discover what the composer and librettist had intended, and to present these insights as clearly as possible.

So it was, that, after having been brought to Vienna in 1988 to coach the singers for the then burgeoning trend of producing West End musicals in the German language, I founded my own opera ensemble, and within four years had produced and directed, *inter al.*, the first Austrian performances of Benjamin Britten's *Noye's Fludde*, in which over 200 school children were involved.

I found that there was a great hunger among the young people of Vienna to be involved in such projects—especially working together with professional singers and actors, quite normal in other parts of the world but looked upon with the gravest suspicion by that part of the city



council responsible for giving out subsidies. The City of Vienna prefers to make cultural consumers out of its children rather than cultural participants.

I still believe that the active involvement of these young artists is the best way to provide an informed and educated public for the future (and, incidentally, uncover some great young talent), and therefore I will continue to make such productions an important part of my directing work. Interestingly enough, private sponsors have always been more open-minded, and, in the past few years, I have directed several productions involving children and teenagers, working with professionals in both Austria and in Germany.

One stage further along, I am responsible for the annual musical theatre productions at the University, preparing students to meet the enormous demand for highly trained musical theatre performers in the German-speaking parts of Europe.

My work with professional singers and actors involves me in productions and workshops all over Europe and will as of next year take me to South East Asia as well.

A current project—one very close to my heart—will be the Euro-

*Continued on page 8*

Andrea Mellis studied music in Canada, first at the University of Victoria, then at the University of Alberta. Since 1978 she has lived in Europe where she has worked as an opera singer, actress, choreographer and director of operas, musicals and plays. Since 1996 she has been Head of the Course for Musical Theatre at the University for Music and the Performing Arts in Vienna.

In 1991, Ms. Mellis founded the ensemble "Mariahilfer Oper". Since then she has been its artistic director and responsible for all its productions. She has also worked as a director for the "Steirische Herbst" (a festival for modern music in southern Austria), for Theater Hof (Germany), and the Festspielhaus St. Pölten.

Her work as a director for the stage has, among many other productions, included *L'Orfeo* (Monteverdi), *Dido and Aeneas* (Purcell), *Hänsel und Gretel* (Humperdinck), *Noye's Fludde and the Golden Vanity* (Britten), *Ludus Danielis* (or Daniel in the Lions' Den, a medieval work), the musical *Snoopy!!!*, Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, *The Beggars' Opera* (Gay/Pepusch), *Pollicino* (Hans Werner Henze), *Into the Woods* (Stephen Sondheim) and *Once upon a Mattress* (Mary Rogers).



## VIENNA'S HELDENPLATZ TO VISIT CANADA

On Friday, February 4, 2000, and continuing on through the subsequent weekend, thousands of Austrians demonstrated in protest against the formation of a new coalition government which included Jörg Haider's Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ). Historically-minded observers did not fail to point out that these mass demonstrations against xenophobia and racism took place in the same public forum where in March 1938 thousands had also acclaimed Hitler's proclamation of Austria's annexation to Germany.

That forum was Vienna's so-called "Heroes' Square" (*Heldenplatz*), and there is little doubt that the most recent demonstrators recognized the symbolic significance of this public space, for it had been the locus of some of the most important events in modern Austrian history. Long before the demonstrations of this year re-affirmed the historicity of this public space, a decision had been taken to mount a special exhibition devoted to it from 4 May to 31 August 2000. Entitled "Vienna Heldenplatz: Myths and Masses, 1848-1998," it was mounted on illuminated panels in the square itself, complete with phone-booth-like interpretive centers dispersed at strategic points of the show.

Now the Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies of the University of Alberta will be making the exhibit available in Canada as well. Opening in the University of Alberta's Rutherford Library foyer on September 15, it will remain on view in Edmonton until mid-October. Thereafter it will be available to other Canadian centres on request from the Austrian Embassy

in Ottawa. A bilingual exhibition catalogue is available from the Austrian Centre while supplies last. Admission is free.

Known officially as the "Outer Palace Square" because of its location adjacent to the imperial palace, the area became known as "Heroes' Square" when massive equestrian monuments of two of Austria's great military heroes were erected in the mid-nineteenth century. The first was dedicated to Archduke Charles, the first allied general ever to defeat



The "Neue Burg" with memorial of Prince Eugene on the Heldenplatz. Projekt AEIOU.

Napoleon in the field at the Battle of Aspern in 1809, and the second was devoted to Prince Eugene of Savoy, whose spectacular military victories over the French and Turks raised the Habsburg Monarchy to the status of a European Great Power by the early eighteenth century.

The area of the outer palace square had been the focus of the main siege efforts by both the Turks in 1683 and the French in 1809 when Vienna was still a walled and fortified city. The French destroyed this portion of the fortification, and after Napoleon's defeat it was never rebuilt, but reconfigured into a parade ground. When the decision was taken in 1857 to demolish the remaining fortifications around Vienna's inner city, and to build a

broad boulevard known as the Ringstrasse in its place, the architect Gottfried Semper was commissioned to re-design the parade ground into what he called an "Imperial Forum." Semper's full plan was never realized, but since its initial re-design the *Heldenplatz* has served as a venue for public activities of all kinds—from religious commemorations through festive parades to political rallies and protests.

The "Vienna Heldenplatz" exhibition displays images of many of these seminal moments in Austrian history. These include, among others, events like the 1854 wedding of Emperor Franz-Joseph and Empress Elisabeth, the 1910 funeral of Vienna's popular mayor, Karl Lueger, the suffragette protests of 1911, the popular support for the war effort in 1914, the funeral of Emperor Franz-Joseph in 1916, the proclamation of the Austrian Republic in 1918, the International Youth Conference of 1929, the 1931 rally on the occasion of the "Worker's Olympic Games", the 1934 memorial ceremony for the assassinated Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss, Hitler's historic "Anschluss" speech of 15 March 1938, the victory parade of the Allied forces in 1946, and the Congress of Austria's Catholics on the occasion of the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1983 and 1998.

Visitors to the exhibition will thus have an illustrated introduction to modern Austrian history, and will be able to place events like the most recent political protests earlier this year into the larger context of public activities and public space in Vienna.

*Dr. Franz A.J. Szabo, Director, CCAUCES*

# AUSTRIAN-CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST/ LES AUSTRO-CANADIENS D'UN OCÉAN À L'AUTRE

## Message from the President

Dear members of the Austrian-Canadian Council,

I hope your summer has gone well. Unfortunately it has been rather cold and rainy in most parts of Canada. High gasoline prices and the impact of the airline merger have played a large role in planning our summer travels, and the high cost of flying has resulted in many cancellations by potential participants in our ACC gatherings. We therefore have had to cancel this year's Austrian Music Workshop for Youth, and we were also forced to change the venue for our meeting in the

southern Ontario region this September. The Annual General Meeting of the Austrian-Canadian Council is now planned for September 3, 2000 in Ottawa.

Another change: Our third and last CBC radio documentary on Robert Stolz by Jill Laforty has been rescheduled for September 6 at 8 p.m.

If you are planning to move, please do not forget to send us your change of address.

I hope to see many of you at our AGM on September 3 in Ottawa.

Roland K. Pirker  
President, ACC

## Walter Ott: Master Engraver and Director of the Canadian Mint

It can be maintained with pride that Austrian immigrants have contributed to many aspects of Canada's culture, society and economy. One such contributor is Walter Ott, the now-retired Master Engraver and Director of Art at the Canadian Mint.

Walter Ott was born in Kapfenberg, Styria, in 1920. After attending elementary and high school, he began his apprenticeship as an engraver at the Böhler-Werke which lasted four and a half years. After winning a scholarship, he enrolled in the Academy of Applied Arts in Graz. There he studied modeling and composition with Professor Georg Sieder and Professor Rudolf Adametz. During his five years at the Academy he passed the Master's Examination as an engraver. In 1946 he was elected as a member of the Master Examination Board for the Province of Styria and in 1949 he became its chairman.

After completing his education, he started his own business as a metal sculptor and engraver, eventually deciding to seek greener pastures in Canada where he arrived in November 1952. Soon word spread in the business community, and the artistic skills and innovative ideas of this competent craftsman and artist were quickly in demand. For example, he was able to establish himself as the only engraver for hunting rifles in Canada, and the monthly publication *The laughing world* discovered that he was also a talented caricaturist. For several

years, Walter Ott worked for various companies in Montreal, Waterloo and Toronto.



"Austrian Immigration to Canada." International Symposium at Carleton University, Ottawa, May 19-21, 1995. Lecture on May 19. Left to right: Walter Ott, Josefina Ott and Prof. Walter Ott, Jr.  
Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.

In 1964 his life took an important turn when he joined the Royal Canadian Mint as an engraver. A year later, he advanced to the position of Assistant Chief Engraver, and in 1976 became the Master Engraver and Director of Art, and was confirmed in that position in 1978.

During his career at the Mint he was responsible for the design and creation of literally hundreds of coins, medals, commemorative medallions and tokens. It is fair to say that Walter Ott's talent has significantly contributed to the reputation of the Royal Canadian Mint as a leading global producer of circulation, collection and bullion investment coinage which is valued for its unsurpassed quality, skilled craftsmanship and attention to detail.

Walter Ott has modeled many celebrities, including the Prince and Princess of Wales from a photograph supplied by Buckingham Palace, and the Pope and Governor General Ed Schreyer. He remembers that Schreyer was very pleased with the design of the coin, but he did not hear from the Pope. Ott's favorite creation is the annually issued "Gold Maple Leaf" which he designed from a

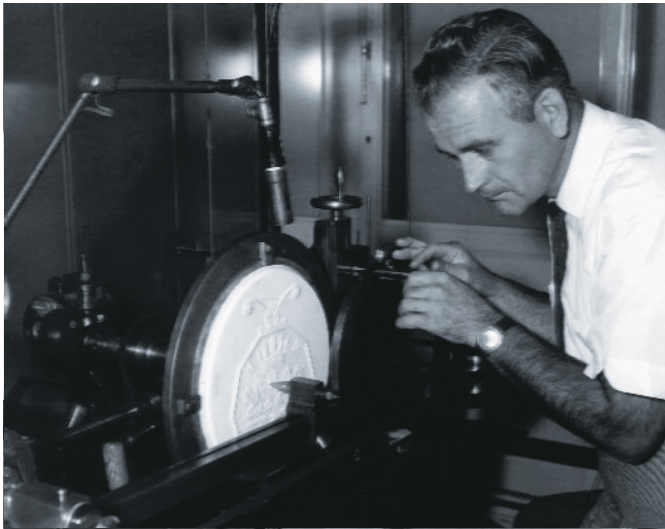


Photo: Archives of the Royal Canadian Mint

real one that he had found in the Gatineau. For this design, he received the award "Most Artistic - Best Gold Coin" from *World Coin News*. In addition to his artistic work at the Mint, he instituted a five-year training program for engravers which proved its success by the fact that one of his students is now the Mint's Master Engraver.

One of Walter Ott's duties was to represent the Royal Canadian Mint at the annual international meeting for minting technology. From such prestigious gatherings he was able to bring back the latest technical advances and to acquaint others with his Canadian experience. While in Europe, he had the opportunity to promote his cherished "Gold Maple Leaf" in Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

Now retired for fifteen years, he has two sons and six grand children and lives in Ottawa with his wife Josefine.

Dr. Kurt A. Fuerst

**Dear member of the Austrian community in Canada:**

You may have heard of the ambitious project which I am undertaking on behalf of the Austrian-Canadian Council, namely a *Biographical Dictionary of Austrians in Canada*, which will provide details about the personal and professional lives of the thousands of Austrians in Canada and their contributions to Canadian society.

This book is *not* limited to those Austrian-Canadians who have made a "splash" in Canada. Every Austrian-Canadian has made a contribution in his or her own way, and each and every one should be acknowledged — be it in the trades, in business, in the arts, or in academe. In particular, women who might feel that they "haven't really done anything worth writing down" are encouraged to send in an entry for themselves and their family members. Of course, there are many women of Austrian origin who have had their own career, but then there are countless others who have established businesses with their husbands, have helped in clubs and in public and social events, have raised their children with Austrian values, and have in innumerable ways have left their mark as Canadians of Austrian origin. We hope that this dictionary will include literally thousands of Austrian-Canadians.

Please feel included This announcement has already appeared several times, but I have received only about 300 responses so far. Don't worry about "style": making sure that the style is evened out across all entries is the editor's (my ) job. If you like, just send me "Schlagwörter."

There is *no cost* involved for you when you send in your entry. This is a project *by Austrians in Canada for Austrians in Canada*

How can you get your biographical information to me? Please send me a note, an e-mail message, a fax, or give me a phone call. I will then send you a questionnaire (let me know how many questionnaires you will need for you and your family) by return mail. And please tell your Austrian friends about this project as well There are some 25,000 Canadians of Austrian origin

I hope to hear from you soon

**Manfred Prokop**  
**422-52313 Range Road 232**  
**Sherwood Park, AB T8B 1B7**  
**Phone and fax: (780) 467-6273**  
**E-mail: [Manfred.Prokop@Ualberta.ca](mailto:Manfred.Prokop@Ualberta.ca)**



## Heinrich Sandler: Austrian painter visits and exhibits in Vancouver

Heinrich Sandler was born on June 20, 1934 in Friesach, Carinthia and attended high school (*Gymnasium*) in Klagenfurt. In 1951 he and his family emigrated to Brazil. He graduated in 1953 from the *Escola Americana de Rio de Janeiro* (a North American-type high school). Subsequently, he returned to his native Austria to complete his education at the *Hochschule für Welthandel* in Vienna (University for Economic Sciences) and in 1961 graduated with the degree of *Diplomkaufmann*. From 1961 to 1976 he examined the accounts of large public companies in which the Austrian government was a ma-



Left to right: Beatris Schreiber, Dr. Michael Pötscher, Austrian Consul and Trade Commissioner (Vancouver) and Dkm. Heinrich Sandler. Photo: Karl Maru.

...jor shareholder. From 1976 to 1996 he was the head of the internal auditing department of an insurance company. In 1996 he retired from his full-time job and was then able to pursue wholeheartedly his passion for art—a passion that he had developed some 25 years ago. From this point on, Heinrich Sandler has seldom been far away from brush and canvas, allowing him to paint whenever he finds a spare moment and the right environment.

In the spring of 1999, Heinrich and his wife Helga visited British Columbia. After having explored the Butchart Gardens on Vancouver Island, Capilano River Park and Lynn Valley Canyon he quickly realized that he had landed in paradise, as Helga explained later. The impressions he took away from these visits became the focus of his work while staying in Vancouver. His dream was to eventually have an exhibition of his work in Vancouver.

With the help of Trudy Duller, a friendly contact was quickly established with Beatrice and Stephan Schreiber, proprietors of the highly regarded Bel Art Gallery in North Vancouver. On June 3, 2000 Heinrich Sandler's dream

became reality. The exhibition was opened by the Austrian Consul, Dr. Michael Poetscher. In his opening remarks, Dr. Poetscher noted that Mr. Sandler was the first Austrian artist to exhibit visual art in Vancouver, which received resounding applause from the many guests attending the opening. In a short time, Sandler's work has generated great interest among Vancouver art lovers. Although the exhibition closed in North Vancouver on June 28, his art work will be displayed in several other Canadian cities over the next few months.



"Vancouver Harbourfront". Watercolor painting by Dkm. Heinrich Sandler. Photo: Stefan Schreiber.

Chiefly residing in Vienna and Friesach, Heinrich Sandler is being kept busy by his artistic interests. He regularly gives art classes and is often commissioned to produce paintings for organizations and individuals. He is also the president of "Freunde der Friesacher Burg-hofspiele". His supportive and charming wife Helga not only accompanies him on his travels; she also acts as his business manager.

Trudy Duller

## Présentation du livre: *Le Canada en Miles Images*

Eugen et Gretl Kedl, Autrichiens d'origine et demeurant à Québec, ont présenté le 4 juillet dernier au Musée des Civilisations à Hull leur plus récent volume, *Le Canada en Miles Images*.

Eugen et Gretl ont voyagé à plusieurs reprises durant 3 ans à travers le Canada et ont sans aucun doute réussi à produire le volume le plus illustré (1150 photographes) sur ce magnifique pays.



Speaker: Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer. Front row: Eugen Kedl, Gretl Kedl and Gerhild Ettmayer. Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.

Parmi tous les gens présents le couple a été honoré par la présence de son Excellence Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer et de son épouse Mme Gerhild Ettmayer, du député d'Ottawa M. Mac Harb, le Président du Conseil Autrichien Canadien, M. Roland K. Pirker, ainsi que plusieurs membres de la communauté autrichienne d'Ottawa.

## ACC supports Photo Exhibit and Book Launch

On July 4th 2000, Eugen and Gretl Kedl, "Altösterreicher" from the Burgenland now living in Quebec City, presented their most recent book, *Canada in a thousand pictures*. The Photo Exhibit may be viewed from April to October 2000 at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, P.Q.

Eugen and Gretl Kedl travelled for three years across Canada and produced what is probably the most lavishly illustrated book (1,150 photos) ever made about Canada.



Left to right: Roland K. Pirker, President of the ACC, Gretl Kedl (co-author), Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer and Eugen Kedl (photographer & author). Photo: Les Photographes Kedl Ltée, Hermann Griesseier.

The Kedls were honoured by the presence of His Excellency, the Austrian Ambassador Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer and Mrs. Gerhild Ettmayer, Mr. Mac Harb (MP, Ottawa Centre), Mr. Roland K. Pirker (President, ACC). Many members of the Austrian Society of Ottawa were among the guests.

### Canada's Austrian Community bids farewell to the former President of Austria

Dr. Rudolf Kirchschräger passed away at the age of 85 in Vienna in March 2000. The Austrian-Canadian Council Executive signed the book of condolences at the Austrian Embassy on April 7, 2000. Left to right: Franz Plangger (ACBC Chairman), Roland K. Pirker (President, ACC), and the Deputy Head of Mission, Dr. Wolfgang Spadinger. Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.





## Karl-Franz Hafner: A life-long passion for physics

Karl-Franz Hafner was born in 1927 in Graz, Austria. After Volks- and Middle School in Graz, he spent nearly four years in a technical school in Berlin where he matriculated and also earned his journeyman's papers (*Facharbeiterbrief*) as an electromechanic. Returning a prisoner of war in October 1945, he combined full-time work at Siemens A. G. with part-time studies in engineering courses. Two years later, he became the technical manager of a company employing over 30 craftsmen. A broken personal relationship prompted him to go overseas "for a year or two".

On May 23, 1954, he arrived in Quebec City on the Cunard liner "Samaria" with two suitcases. After nearly a year in Toronto at Massey Harris, he applied for a nationally advertised position as a Research Technician at the Applied Physics Division of the National Research Council in Ottawa. Teaming up with a brilliant English scientist, he found the fulfillment of his professional life: to design and construct electromechanical gadgetry used in physics research.

Attending evening classes at Carleton College filled his time, and he soon forgot about returning to Austria, very much to the dismay of his family there. In the fall of 1956, he met a young, pretty girl who had immigrated with her family from Germany in 1953, and they got married in August 1957. In 1958, Karl-Franz followed his boss to Carleton University where they jointly developed an internationally acclaimed course for physics students called "Physics of Laboratory Techniques". A few years later came another challenge: to become involved in the design of a new building for the Physics Department (now called the Herzberg Laboratory for Physics) and to be the liaison during the construction from 1964 to 1966. The lobby and central tower of the building was designed to house a working Foucault Pendulum, like the one at the U.N. Building in New York, but the architects could not find a qualified consultant to design and build one. In early summer of 1970, he started to tinker with a design and by August, with the competent help of his technical staff, he had created Carleton University's own Pendulum (see insert). It has become somewhat of a landmark in Ottawa and is featured on many publications. The Science writer of the *Ottawa Journal* wrote on



Both photos on this page: Carleton University

October 23, 1970: "In addition to, or in spite of its aesthetics, that five-storey high pendulum is a living experiment in science".

Karl-Franz and his wife Traudie have two daughters who both work in computers. He goes back for a visit to Austria almost every year and is sad to have lost his Austrian citizenship when he became a Canadian citizen in 1961. He was a founding member of the Austrian Society of Ottawa in 1965.

### As the world turns - Ottawa is not at the North Pole

If you need proof, the technical staff of the Physics Department at Carleton University offers its Foucault Pendulum as evidence. The 12-inch diameter bronze ball swings at the end of a 55-foot long cable suspended from the ceiling of the Physics Building foyer, moving through 10 degrees and 40 minutes of arc every hour, or 256 degrees in a day. Situated at the North Pole, the plane of the pendulum swing would go through a full circle in 24 hours.

The device is named after French scientist J. B. L. Foucault who produced the same motion in 1851 with a 62-pound cannon ball suspended by piano wire from the top of the Pantheon in Paris. He offered the motion as proof that the earth does indeed spin around on its own axis as well as rotate around the sun.



## Ottawa Schrammeln and Alpentrio trip to Boston

“On Friday, May 19, 2000, 5 a.m. we are leaving for Boston ” These were the words of Roland K. Pirker, President of the Austrian Society Ottawa. All the Ottawa “Schrammels” and their wives, the reduced “Alpentrio” (unfortunately minus Gretl Wyslouzil), and our guest, Mrs. Renate Pammer (wife of the Austrian Ambassador to Tunisia) had to rise very early that morning. At five o’clock sharp, two vans with ten people started the long trip to Boston, Massachusetts.



Left to right. Front: The 4 Schrammler (Hermann Griesseier, Edmund Wyslouzil, Hans Wyslouzil and Alois Platzer). Back row: Karin Laframboise, Juliana Belcsak (President, Austrian American Council), Roland K. Pirker (President, Austrian-Canadian Council), Dr. Diethild Harrington (President, Austrian American Association Boston), and Maria Wyslouzil. Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.

Thanks to today’s technology, walkie-talkies provided constant contact between the two vans. The weather was beautiful, and there were a lot of stops to admire the countryside. Unfortunately it rained during the last leg of the trip

Dr. Joe Harrington met us at a pre-arranged location in the Boston suburb of Westborough and guided us to his lovely home. There Dr. Didi Harrington graciously received and hosted us with wine, snacks and a video called “The Big Dig” (a documentary explaining Boston’s freeway system). At the Harringtons we were advised who the host families would be, and everyone was assigned a family for the duration of the visit. The host families all lived in different suburbs, and it took a while to get everyone to the right family. Boston, to a stranger, feels overwhelming. But we all got really spoiled by our “families” and the members of the Austrian American Association-Boston (AAA-B) - what a treat

Saturday, under the guidance of Dr. Didi Harrington, President of the Austrian American Association of Boston,

we took a sightseeing tour of downtown Boston. What a beautiful historical city. That evening, by invitation of the AAA-B, we dined at the famous and fancy Boston Harbor Front seafood restaurant called “Jimmy’s”. Many dignitaries like John F. Kennedy (and now all of us) have dined there. We had the chance to meet several more members of the Association, and we all truly had a good time

Sunday morning was spent sightseeing in each family’s particular area. The annual general meeting was held in the afternoon, with Mr. Georg Kilzer, Deputy Consul General at the Austrian Consulate General in New York; Dr. med. Heinz K. Grohs, Austrian Vice-Consul of Boston; and Mrs. Juliana Belcsak, President of the Austrian American Council in attendance. Unfortunately, the AAA-B’s newly elected president, Mrs. Trudy Acker, was absent due to some unexpected business in Vienna. The election of officers was followed by our “Schrammelfest”. Our hosts were not only very generous and friendly, they were also enthusiastic listeners to our group’s music and singing. The “Schrammels” and the “Alpenduo” received lots of applause and were thanked wholeheartedly. As the saying goes, “We felt just as at home and comfortable there as back home in Ottawa.”

Unfortunately, Monday morning was the time to say good-bye to our “host families” (we now call them friends). I would like to say on behalf of all of us who made the trip that we will not forget the warmth and friendliness of our hosts and the members of Austrian American Association of Boston. A special thanks to Dr. Didi Harrington, Trudy Acker and Roland K. Pirker, who worked so hard to make this trip possible. We hope that our new friends from Boston will be our guests in the near future and that we can return their hospitality

Hannelore Platzer

### Reminder

1. The Annual General Meeting of the ACC will take place on September 3, 2000 in Ottawa.
2. The third and last CBC documentary on Robert Stolz by Jill Laforty can be heard on September 6 at 8 p.m. on CBC, Radio Two.



## AUSTRIAN-CANADIAN COUNCIL

Dear reader,

We are pleased to present you with *OeCulture*, a magazine devoted to the impact and relevance of Austrian culture in the broader Canadian context, which the Austrian-Canadian Council publishes in cooperation with the Austrian Embassy in Ottawa.

The Austrian-Canadian Council was established in February 1995 as a national umbrella group for Austrian clubs and organizations across Canada. Its first objective has been to give the Austrians in Canada a national voice and to raise the profile of Austrian culture in Canada by informing Canadians about Austrian culture and learning, including an appreciation of Austrian studies, Austrian graphic and performing arts as well as Austrian literature.

The Austrian-Canadian Council also serves as a charitable foundation which acts on behalf of its patrons to promote such Austrian studies and Austrian culture in Canada by sponsoring various cultural, scholarly and other Austria-related activities.

We take pleasure in offering you this free copy of *OeCulture* and ask you to consider becoming a member of the Austrian-Canadian Council. All donors who contribute \$25.00 or more in any given year will receive a full year's subscription to *OeCulture*, three times a year and free of charge.

As to clubs and organizations, the ACC at its national meeting in September 1998 agreed to a voluntary annual membership donation of \$ 100.00 per group.

For further information on the Austrian-Canadian Council, you may write us at the address given below, send an e-mail to [austcan@trytel.com](mailto:austcan@trytel.com) or visit our web site at <http://www.trytel.com/~austcan/>.

With best wishes and a most cordial "Grüß Gott",

Roland K. Pirker  
President, ACC  
1391 Cavendish Road  
Ottawa, ON K1H 6B8

## PLEASE INFORM US IF YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

### Membership application

I enclose a cheque for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (ACC membership \$ 25.00; donation of \$\_\_\_\_\_ ) payable to the Austrian-Canadian Council, 1391 Cavendish Road, Ottawa, ON, K1H 6B8

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City and Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## AUSTRIANS CONTRIBUTE TO THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN AT RIDEAU HALL

The Canadian Heritage Garden at Rideau Hall was officially opened by H. E. The Right Honorable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, on June 9, 2000.



Right to left: Former Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn and Mrs. Gerda Hnatyshyn. H. E., The Right Honorable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, and the Board of Directors of The Canadian Heritage Garden Foundation cut ribbon. Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.

On the occasion of the 125th anniversary of Confederation (1992), the then Governor General, H. E. The Right Honorable Ramon John Hnatyshyn and Mrs. Gerda Hnatyshyn requested the assistance of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, in consultation with the National Capital Commission, to design a heritage rose garden on the grounds of Rideau Hall. A. D. Regehr, Landscape Architect (Toronto), won the subsequent national competition with a bold design that uses roses to symbolize Canadian ancestral groups and historical events.

The Garden has been brought to life by the collaborative efforts of The Canadian Heritage Garden Foundation (TCHGF), the National Capital Commission and Rideau Hall. This creation was funded entirely by donations from Canadians whose deep love of their country led to the building of this beautiful gift to the people of Canada.

The Austrian-Canadian Council was requested by Mrs. Gerda Hnatyshyn, the CEO of The Canadian Heritage Garden Foundation to participate in constructing

this symbolic "Milestone in the History of a People". Subsequently, a donation was made by the Austrian Society Ottawa on behalf of the Austrian-Canadian Council. A plaque and a rosebush will commemorate the contribution that Austrian immigrants have made to Canadian society. The Canadian Heritage Garden is the first garden in the world to use roses to symbolize ancestral groups and historical events. This rose garden will be seen by thousands of visitors each year as they tour the Rideau Hall grounds.



Opening ceremony at Rideau Hall of the Rose Garden, Ottawa, June 9, 2000 by the Canadian Heritage Garden Foundation. Invited guests at the opening of the new Rose Garden at Rideau Hall. Photo: Rollframe, Roland K. Pirker.



Burgie Pirker and Roland K. Pirker, President of the Austrian-Canadian Council and the Austrian Society Ottawa. Photo: Rollframe.

# EDMUND HUSSERL AND THE SCIENCES

Richard Feist

A century ago, the great Austrian philosopher Edmund Husserl published his *Logical Investigations*, a sprawling, difficult and highly influential work. This seminal text will be the basis of a conference held at the University of Ottawa, October 14 and 15, 2000. The ultimate goal of the conference, however, is not simply to cast light upon the numerous dark regions of Husserl's thought. Striving for such illumination will, of course, be an important component of the conference, but the ultimate goal could be said to be one of healing a division in philosophy. To better understand what the conference is really aiming at, some history is in order.

Philosophy suffered no less than a schism after World War II. Philosophers clustered into two solitudes which became known as the "analytic" and "continental" traditions. While the analytic philosophers concentrated on the foundations of technical disciplines, like mathematics and science, the continental philosophers focused more on the foundations of human experience, like art and history.

Husserl, however, did not live to see this schism. There is no doubt that it would have deeply troubled him. His writings embody a more encompassing approach to philosophical problems than is often taken by philosophers of either tradition. His *Logical Investigations* deftly embodies Husserl's broad approach to philosophical problems and contains themes he continued to develop throughout his academic career. A few comments on this foreboding text will help shed some light

on Husserl's thinking.

Husserl struggled to perfect his "phenomenological method" which he hoped to use to solve all philosophical problems. Roughly put, the method was a way to investigate and determine the "structural invariants of experience." For example, consider the following symbol: ○.



Source: [www.Phenomenologycenter.org](http://www.Phenomenologycenter.org)

Describe exactly what you see. Clearly it is a circle. But wait: it is not just a circle but a black circle. Wait again: it is a black circle on a white page. Again: it is a black circle surrounded by other symbols all on a white page. Yet again: it is a black circle surrounded by other symbols all on a white page that is (perhaps) resting on a table top. One could go on, and the content of the description would differ somewhat from person to person. But all persons would agree that the circle appears against a background. The structural invariant would be: for something to appear it must stand out from a background. This may seem pretty

trivial after it has been pointed out. But it raises the question as to what other structural invariants there are in experience. Indeed, this question consumed Husserl. He went on to examine in detail many different types of experiences, whether of mathematicians, musicians, physicists, or poets. The structural invariants he claimed to have articulated were often quite complex. The relevant structural invariants would be used in explaining our understanding of elements of disciplines like mathematics, music, physics and poetry.

Nonetheless, many philosophers regard Husserl simply as the founder of the continental tradition. This view of Husserl has its roots in the general temptation to read teachers in the context of their more famous pupils.

This has certainly happened with Husserl's most famous student, Martin Heidegger. Heidegger, unquestionably a continentalist figure, staunchly opposed the analytic philosophers, denouncing their approach to the discipline. Philosophy students often first encounter Husserl's thought in terms of its influence on Heidegger's. Similarly, many philosophy students are first exposed to Husserl's work within the context of the continental tradition's most famous movement, existentialism, and its quintessential representative, Jean Paul Sartre.

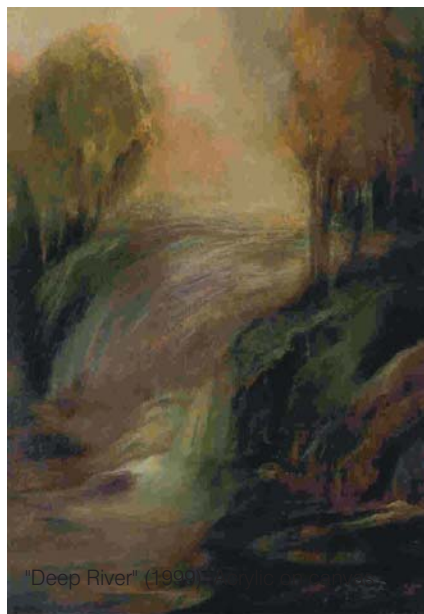
Viewing Husserl through the lens of his successors presents not a false, but certainly a partial picture. It prevents seeing that he had lively intellectual exchanges with figures

*Continued on page 8*



## EXHIBITIONS BY ERNESTINE TAHEDL

Works by the well-known Austrian-Canadian painter Ernestine Tahedl were on display recently at two exhibitions in Toronto. The John B. Aird Gallery showed recent paintings by the artist from May 2 to May 27 in "2000: The Next Show," and the Trias Gallery had a display of Ms. Tahedl's "New



"Deep River." 1999 acrylic on canvas. 65" x 46".

Works" from May 13 to June 2.

Ms. Tahedl was born and educated in Austria and received a Master's Degree in graphic art from the Vienna Academic of Applied Arts. She emigrated to Edmonton in 1963, but her studio is now located in King City, Ontario. Ms. Tahedl participates regularly in group and traveling shows and has won acclaim with solo exhibitions in Austria, France, the U.S., and Canada. Among her awards and prizes is the Governor General's Canada 125th Anniversary Medal (1993). Some of Ms. Tahedl's paintings and stained glass windows may be viewed on her web site at <http://www.interlog.com/~etahedl>.

### High decoration for Professor Karl Steiner

Professor Steiner, a native Austrian living in Belleville, Ontario, was recently awarded the Austrian Cross of Honour for Science and Art, 1st Class.

Professor Steiner has promoted the works of Austrian composers and has drawn attention to Austria as a land of music. He taught at McGill University in Montreal and produced several outstanding CDs with works by composers of the "Second Viennese School." He gained international reputation as a piano player and is still closely cooperating with the Arnold Schönberg Institute in Vienna. Although retired, Karl Steiner held master classes on the Second Viennese School at the U of Toronto and McGill University in 1999.

### ANDREA MELLIS

*Continued from page 5*

pean premiere of Harry Somers' masterpiece *Louis Riel* in 2001 with Canadian and Austrian singers and the chorus and orchestra of the Kiev Opera, in Vienna, with a subsequent tour of Canada.

I hope not only to present this work, which is entirely unknown in Europe, but also to give some Canadian singers the international exposure which they still need in order to be taken seriously as artists in what, after all these years in "exile" I still think of as "home." Spare hours are now being devoted to fundraising.

And the fire regulations? Sensible and necessary they may be, but I still get a stomach ache whenever I see the inspector coming into the dress rehearsal. "Yessir, no lit matches on the stage and all the seats are tied together."

### EDMUND HUSSERL

*Continued from page 7*

clearly outside the continental tradition. For instance, he debated the foundations of mathematics with Gottlob Frege, currently credited with founding the analytic tradition. Moreover, Husserl influenced Hermann Weyl, a mathematical physicist whose contributions to the General Theory of Relativity are second only to those of Albert Einstein.

To address the division in philosophy, the conference will examine the connections between the *Logical Investigations* and the foundations of mathematics and science. Scholars from Austria, Canada, France, Germany and Holland, representing each of the two solitudes, will converge to share insights, and strive to bridge the continental divide.

*Dr. Richard Feist is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa*



## A GUSTAV MAHLER EVENT ON CBC

CBC Radio One and Two celebrate the creative genius of composer Gustav Mahler with a series of documentaries and concerts. This great Austrian composer was born in Kalischt, Bohemia, in 1860 and died in Vienna in 1911.

Mahler was a unique and compelling fin-de-siècle figure. The composer of strikingly original music, he was also a brilliant conductor throughout Europe and, for ten years, the director of the Imperial Court Opera in Vienna. Both reviled and revered in his own day, he declared: "My time will come in fifty years." As we enter the third millennium, Mahler's time has ar-

rived. His music is raw, intense, brash, ironic, anxious, longing—a musical voice for our own time.

### CBC Radio Broadcasts and Concerts

- *The Mahler Day on CBC Radio Two*: An all-day celebration with concerts, features and documentaries. November 12, 8:00 A.M., 8:30 in Newfoundland.

- *In Performance*, on Radio Two: A week of Mahler's music, including rebroadcasts of the documentaries. November 13-17, 8:00 P.M., 8:30 in Newfoundland.

- *A Tale of Two Mahlers*, on "Ideas" (Radio One): Mahler the

Composer, Mahler the Conductor. Three radio documentaries. November 20 and 27, December 4, 9:05 P.M., 9:35 in Newfoundland.

- *Three Mahler Concerts in the Glenn Gould Studio at the Canadian Broadcasting Centre*: A series featuring many of Mahler's great orchestral vocal works in transcriptions for chamber orchestra. Toronto: October 2, October 16, November 9, 8:00 P.M. Broadcast dates to be announced.

Programming details may be found on CBC's Gustav Mahler homepage: [www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca).

### GLOBALISATION

*Continued from page 4*

France and Austria were fighting side by side. Even Russia, Sweden and Saxony became involved in the armed conflicts. After the famous battles of Kolin, Roßbach, Zorndorf and Hochkirch, the Peace Agreements of Hubertusburg and Paris were signed (1763).

In Paris, France had to abandon all its territories on the North American continent, from the Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Great Britain became the new sovereign in North America. Already at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, France had sent its most qualified general, the Marquis de Montcalm, to America in order to protect its military interests. Having arrived in Québec, he was confronted with the jealousy of the governor and the corruption of the *Intendant*, who was supposed to represent the King's interests. Nonetheless Montcalm managed to build an army of 14,000 men

near Québec City, consisting of French professional soldiers, Canadian militia and Native people.

The British secured the coasts. In 1758 they succeeded again in occupying the Fortress of Louisbourg. The deciding battle was fought in September 1759 on the Plains of Abraham, just outside the walls of Québec City. The British general James Wolfe managed to sail up the St. Lawrence River, landed 2.5 kilometres off the French fortress and conquered the embankment. Montcalm started a massive attack which abruptly ended 40 meters in front of the British lines. Both generals were mortally wounded—a scene which can be seen in numerous paintings. But the British won the battle and thereby laid the foundations for British domination in Canada.

The defeat of the French had many reasons. The loss of Canada can be blamed on the unbeaten British domination of the seas. Another

factor: as immigration from the home country was low (the harsh climate on the St. Lawrence River was apparently not attractive), the French could not strengthen their colonies sufficiently. Thinly populated Québec could not withstand the attacks of the much stronger settlements of New England.

Nevertheless, the French played a great part in the Canada's development and beyond: their fur traders had good relations with the Native people, the Catholic missionaries with the Indian tribes were mostly French, and the Code Civil is still used in Québec. It is important to mention that French civilisation has had a great impact and has made it possible that there is a difference between Canada and the rest of North America. Without the simultaneous battles in Europe, the development in America might have been quite different.

*Dr. Wendelin Ettmayer is the Austrian Ambassador to Canada*

## IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN CONSULATES

*Continued from page 3*

was particularly optimistic about prospective exports of Hungarian wines, but after 30 years on the job, it was rising immigration from Austria-Hungary, not trade issues that began to overwhelm Schultze.

Accordingly, the decision was taken to transform the honorary consulate to a regular Consulate General and to appoint a career diplomat from Austria-Hungary to the post. In 1901 Schultze resigned, and on 17 February 1902 Ferdinand von Freyesleben arrived in Montreal to take up the new office. There had been some discussion in Vienna on whether the Consulate General should be based in Montreal or Ottawa, but as the latter was "only important as the seat of the Canadian Government and Parliament, whereas Montreal with more than 220,000 inhabitants is the largest and most important town and the commercial and financial centre of the whole of Canada," the choice fell easily on the larger metropolis, and in 1906 the decision was finally made to locate the Consulate in a classic Edwardian walk-up at 686 Sherbrooke Street West.

In 1907 Freyesleben was replaced by Alexander Pescha von Kis-Szem, and he, in turn by Hermann Hann von Hanneheim in 1909. The budgets for the Consulate were slowly increased so that in 1905 it was possible to purchase a typewriter "at the exceptionally favourable price of \$75.00". In 1907 the Consular flag had to be replaced as the old one "had suffered much from the severity of the Canadian winter that it could no longer be used." In 1910 it was even possible to buy an iron safe for \$50.00.

Despite budget increases, the work load increased even more. Kis-Szem reported that he was "barely able to meet all the requirements of the office only with the utmost effort and 10 hours work per day." Most of this time was spent not on paperwork, but on interviews with immigrants. "More tiring than the correspondence and reporting," he wrote, "is the time-consuming oral intercourse with immigrants, who arrive here or pass through and who claim the consulate's full attention with their numerous complaints."

Immigration pressures were also primarily responsible for the establishment of the Consulate in Winnipeg. Already in 1889 Schultze had recommended this step, as "Hungarian and Bohemian settlements in the townships of Esterhazy and Hunsvalley" had been established. No action was taken at that point, but in 1903 Freyesleben reiterated the plea, noting that "in evaluating this question any commercial consideration can be disregarded. All the more important, however, is the question of consular protection of those citizens who have emigrated there. Emigration from the Monarchy to Canada, particularly from Galicia, has increased considerably in recent years.... Not speaking English, and not familiar with the situation and without any representation on the spot, our emigrants are exposed to various impositions and exploitations."

Consular presence in the West seemed all the more important since Austro-Hungarian migrants seemed reluctant to give up their original citizenship. An official report of 1904 pointed out that "by far the most numerous contingent [of immigrants] is made up of Galicians and

Bukovynians, who are influenced in their decision to emigrate in the first place by the attractive higher local wages, ... [but] only a small percentage of immigrants seem to renounce Austrian or Hungarian nationality. The percentage is estimated at roughly 30%."

Despite these pressures, it still took some years for a Consulate to be established in Winnipeg. It finally received Imperial assent in 1909, and formally opened in Suite 101 of the Keewayden Building in February 1910—an edifice picturesquely described as "a very modern, tall American office building." The first Austro-Hungarian Consul in Winnipeg was an ethnic Slovene by the name of Hans Schwegel, previously an Austrian consular official in the United States. In addition to Slovenian, Schwegel was expected to be fluent in German, English, French, Hungarian, Polish, and Ukrainian. He was transferred at the end of 1913 and replaced on 4 January 1914 by another career diplomat, Robert Lukes, who, despite his English-sounding name, was born in Austria and served as Austria's minister plenipotentiary to Romania in the 1920s.

When on 12 August 1914 Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary, the consuls ceased their activities, and protection of Austro-Hungarian interests was entrusted to U.S. consuls. In April 1917, when Austria-Hungary broke off relations with the U.S., Washington having declared war on Germany, protection was transferred to Sweden—which after the collapse of the Monarchy liquidated the consulates in Montreal and Winnipeg.

*Rudolf Agstner is with the Austrian Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

## CULTURAL EVENTS/MANIFESTATIONS CULTURELLES

*Continued from page 12*

26 September 2000  
Public Lecture:  
*Jörg Haider and the Political Crisis in Austria*  
Prof. Anton Pelinka (Professor of Political Science, University of Innsbruck, Austria)  
Senate Chamber  
University of Alberta

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### Vancouver

22 October 2000  
*A Salute to Austria*  
West Vancouver United Church

26 October 2000  
*A Salute to Austria*  
Sinfonia Orchestra  
Centennial Theatre, North Vancouver

17 November 2000  
*Vienna Ball*  
Hotel Vancouver  
Organizers: Vancouver Board of Trade

29 and 30 December 2000  
*The Charm of Vienna*  
Vancouver Symphony Orchestra  
Orpheum Theater

28 January 2001  
Concert  
Vienna Choir Boys  
Chan Centre for the Performing Arts

### ONTARIO

#### Toronto

16 September 2000  
*Opera Ball*  
Sheraton Hotel  
Organizers: Canadian Opera Women's Committee

#### Ottawa

21 September 2000  
"Viennese Salon", dedicated to Karl Kraus  
National Art Gallery  
La Chapelle Rideau

25 September 2000  
"Soirée Viennoise", dedicated to Ludwig Wittgenstein  
Aylmer Church

5 October 2000  
Public Lecture:  
*Developments in Europe and the European Integration Process from an Austrian Perspective*  
Dr. Heinz Fischer (President of the Austrian Parliament)  
Co-sponsored by CCAuCES  
Senate Chamber  
Carleton University

October 14 and 15, 2000  
Conference to honour the centenary of the publication of the *Logical Investigations* by Edmund Husserl  
Organized by Prof. Richard Feist (University of Ottawa)  
Lecture by Prof. Dr. Sonja Rinofner-Kreidl (University of Graz)

23 October 2000, 8 p.m.  
Vienna Choir Boys  
National Arts Center

November/December 2000 (TBA)  
*EU-Film Festival*  
Austrian participation: "Nordrand"  
National Archives

### QUEBEC

#### Montreal

Jusqu'au 20 octobre 2000, tous les jours  
10h - 17h  
*Exposition de Crèche de Carinthie, avec 300 autres crèches*  
Musée de l'Oratoire  
3800 Chemin de la Reine Marie

Until 15 October 2000  
Exhibition  
*Shaping the Great City, Modern Architecture in Central Europe*  
Canadian Centre for Architecture  
1920 rue Baile

In conjunction with this exhibition:  
Concerts (music by Schoenberg, Zemlinsky, Berg and others)  
7 September at 7 p.m.  
10 September at 2 p.m.  
14 September at 7.30 p.m.  
17 September at 3 p.m.

Lectures on the Evolution of the Great Cities of Central Europe

21 September at 6 p.m.  
28 September at 6 p.m.  
5 October at 6 p.m. (see below)  
12 October at 6 p.m.

October 5, 2000  
Public Lecture  
*Assault on the Senses: The Genesis of Modern Architecture in Central Europe*  
Prof. Franz A.J. Szabo  
Director, Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies  
Canadian Centre for Architecture  
1920 rue Baile

15 octobre, 14h30  
Concert  
Ensemble Johann Schrammel  
Eglise de Val David, Quebec

21 octobre, 18h  
Concert  
Trio Kaffeehaus  
Restaurant Chatel Vienna  
Ste. Agathe

26 October, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
*Austrian National Day Celebrations*  
Montreal Badminton and Squash Club  
3509 Atwater Avenue

5 novembre, 14h30  
Concert  
Ensemble Franz Lanner  
Ecole de musique Vincent D'Indy  
628, chemin de la Cote  
Ste. Catherine

12 novembre, 2000 14h30  
même concert  
Centre culturel Therese de Blainville  
Ste. Therese

November 18, 7 p.m.  
Austrian Ball  
*Austria, the Sound of Music*  
Hotel Marriott Chateau Champlain

30 novembre, 20h  
Récital du bariton Rupert Bergmann  
Chapelle historique du Bon Pasteur  
100, est rue Sherbrooke

16 décembre, 18h  
Concert  
Ensemble Johann Schrammel  
Restaurant Chatel Vienna  
Ste. Agathe

**CULTURAL EVENTS/MANIFESTATIONS CULTURELLES**

**ALBERTA**

**Calgary**

26 October 2000  
*Austrian National Day Celebrations*  
 Austrian-Canadian Cultural Center

**Edmonton**

18 September - 13 October 2000  
 Exhibition:  
*Vienna Heldenplatz: Myths and Masses, 1848-1998*  
 Lobby of Rutherford Library South  
 University of Alberta

18 September - 13 October 2000  
*Central European Film Festival, Part 1*  
 "Jugofilm" (Austria)  
 Myer Horowitz Theatre  
 University of Alberta

19 September 2000  
*Schubertiad: An Evening of Songs by Franz Schubert*  
 Followed by a Viennese "Heurigen"  
 Reception  
 Maura Sharkey, Mezzo-soprano  
 Accompanied by Roger Admiral, Piano  
 Timms Centre for the Arts  
 University of Alberta

20 September 2000  
 Public Lecture:  
*The Cinema of Central Europe*  
 Prof. Wieslaw Godzic (Film and Media  
 Professor, Jagiellonian University, Cracow,  
 Poland)

21 September 2000  
 Roundtable:  
*Eyes Wide Shut: Stanley Kubrick's film and Arthur Schnitzler's Novella*  
 With Werner Michler and Karl Wagner  
 (University of Vienna), Raleigh Whiting, Marianne Henn, and Holger Pausch  
 (University of Alberta)

22 September 2000  
 Symposium presentation:  
*Was there an Austrian Naturalism and if so, what was it?*  
 Werner Michler (University of Vienna)  
 Map Room

22 September 2000  
 Symposium presentation:  
*L'héritage de Zola dans l'expressionisme allemand*  
 Arturo Larcati (University of Salzburg)  
 Map Room  
 University of Alberta


22 September 2000  
 Symposium presentation:  
*(Anti-) Naturalist Tendencies in Austrian Literature*  
 Karl Wagner (University of Vienna)  
 Map Room  
 University of Alberta

22 September and 23 September, 2000  
 Workshops:  
*Textures of Modernity: Metropolis Vienna and Fin-de-siècle culture*  
 Siegfried Mattl and Roman Horak  
 (University of Vienna), Ilse König (Division Head for Social Sciences, Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, the Sciences and Culture), Christina Lutter (Cultural Studies Associate, Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, the Sciences and Culture), and Markus Reisenleitner (Associate Director, CCAuCES)  
 Arts Building, Senate Chamber  
 University of Alberta

22 September and 23 September, 2000  
 The North American Book Launch of  
*Metropole Wien. Texturen der Moderne*  
 (Vienna: Wiener Universitätsverlag, 2000)  
 CCAuCES


*Continued on page 11*

**The publication of this issue has been made possible by a grant from the Austrian Society Ottawa and the Austrian-Canadian Council Foundation. — La publication de ce numéro est rendue possible grâce a une contribution financière de la part de Austrian Society Ottawa et de la Fondation du Conseil austro-canadien.**



CULTURE

A U S T R I A ◦ C A N A D A ◦ C U L T U R E



**AUSTRIAN EMBASSY**  
**445 Wilbrod Street**  
**Ottawa, Ontario**  
**K1N 6M7**  
**Tel. (613) 789-1444**  
**Fax (613) 789-3431**