

Historiography 1918-Today (Austria-Hungary)

By [Hannes Leidinger](#)

Summary

Apart from a few brief words regarding the relevant scientific work of international scholars, this article focuses primarily on Austrian World War I historiography from 1918 to the present. Hence, characteristics of historiography in the “German speaking rest of the Dual Monarchy” will be placed in the foreground. First, antagonistic cultures of recollection until 1934 will be mentioned; second, the prevailing nostalgia and “backward Habsburg reason of state” as an “Austrian ideology”; third a partial break with the traditional military history particularly since the 1960s; and eventually, the improvement of international cooperation, theoretical and methodological standards.

Table of contents

[1 Introduction](#)

[2 Commemoration and Historiography in the “era of catastrophes” from 1914 to 1945](#)

[3 Post-war Society between Taboo and Backwardness, Deficiencies and Reorientations](#)

[4 International trends](#)

[5 Promising Trends in Austria](#)

[6 Conclusion](#)

[Notes](#)

[Selected Bibliography](#)

[Citation](#)

Introduction

The following pages are devoted to the development of Austrian First World War studies since 1918. The text will begin with the culture of recollection, the social framework and scientific priorities as well as the specific historical analyses and research on the events from 1914 to 1918 during the “era of catastrophes” up to 1945. The next section describes the situation from the early years of the second Austrian Republic up to the late 1980s, while the third part focuses on the deficiencies as well as the very promising, more internationalized, studies carried out by a younger generation of scholars.

The article does not provide coverage of the whole topic. Though selected publications and unpublished dissertations especially since 2000 will be mentioned, it is not meaningful,

reasonable, nor even possible, to list the total number of publications relevant to the theme. However, what can be achieved is to give a general view of the topic presented in the form of outlines that lead to focal points, a better understanding of the items, and in-depth studies for further reading.

Commemoration and Historiography in the “era of catastrophes” from 1914 to 1945

It was not an Austrian peculiarity that the history of war was written since the beginning of the fighting in 1914. In this connection, the immediate starting of commemorative work was not so much initiated by private circles – on the contrary, it became the responsibility of officials, in particular the military administration. In these circumstances the war archives in Vienna and the “[War Press Office](#)” (as a sub-section of the army headquarters) became a stronghold of war depictions and war interpretations that influenced how the events of 1914 to 1918 were represented, long after the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy.¹

The consequences for the following decades seem to be manifold. First, the final military campaigns of Austria-Hungary were expected to be exclusively within the scope of former officers and [propagandists](#) of the “spirit of 1914”. Deriving from this was the intention to stress the “brotherhood in arms” – the alliance with the Germans in a defensive war in which the Central Powers were seen to be attacked and encircled by enemies “all around the world”.²

Beyond that, World War I military [historiography](#) leads to several additional characteristics of the interwar period in Austria. For example, and notwithstanding the restrictions concerning the accessibility of relevant sources in the archives, civilian experts such as the historian [Heinrich Ritter von Srbik \(1878-1951\)](#) tended – according to his “colleagues in uniform” – to offer no comment on the “era of the terrible breakdown” of the Dual Monarchy. Past elites of the “lost empire” created an atmosphere of “silence”, connected with a strong and uncritical feeling of nostalgia and continuous loyalty to the ex-emperor and once ruling dynasty. This kind of “backwarded reason of state” prevailed until the 1930s, after the Social Democrats were ousted from power and later on from legal existence.³

Thus, it is not a surprise that endeavours to condemn “Habsburg’s warfare” and plans to replace monarchical traditions with republican ideals, did not survive the short period of unrest and leftist movements after 1918. Until the early 1920s a “Commission for Inquiries about Military Breaches of Duty” failed to change the ideological mainstream which was widely accepted after the “red years” and was partly due to the lack of alternative statements even among the intellectual circles of oppositional milieus. The commission was

openly rebuffed by generals of the “old army” and members of the Habsburg family, was frequently ignored by archives and official institutions, and moreover, was hampered by the lack of coordination between successor states primarily unwilling to support a supposed “leftist body”.⁴

In lieu of critical discussions of the war a personality cult of the former chief of the general staff of the Habsburg army, [Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf \(1852-1925\)](#), emerged,⁵ together with the concentration on such classical topics as military history and battles and campaigns, especially in the form of a multi-volumed publication about “Austria-Hungary’s last war”. Initiated by the Viennese War Archives and edited from 1930 to 1938, this extensive work figured as a prominent example of military historiography stimulated by general staffs. At the same time “Austria-Hungary’s last war” turned out to be an influential model for the approach of officers to analyses and descriptions of the war.⁶

Neglecting nearly completely for example a social or economical interpretation of the developments between 1914 and 1918, after the end of the Dual Monarchy the Austrian elaborations differed in one respect from the contemporary standard of World War I Historiography and Memory abroad: with the exception of some references in several editions of diplomatic sources, the debate of war guilt was not given the same importance in Austria as in other countries, especially in the long run.⁷

Instead of this and backed up by conservative veterans and their associations the “Austrofascist” regime promoted a kind of “Austrian ideology”, a “historical engineering” that favoured pro-Habsburg commemorations, exhibitions, consecrations of memorials, celebrations of the “glorious armed forces” and their military operations from 1914 to 1918, as well as the “reconciliation” with the emperor’s family being exiled and deprived of economical privileges and political rights in 1919.⁸

Then, in 1938, when Austria was annexed by the Third Reich and thus ceased to exist as a sovereign state, the situation changed in two ways. First, the institutions that were focussed on military history and the war of 1914 to 1918 (especially the war museum and the war archives), were subordinated to central offices in Berlin. Second, the pro-Habsburg interpretations often turned into the opposite, above all with respect to First World War. Significantly the characterization of the last emperor, [Charles I, Emperor of Austria \(1887-1922\)](#), was converted from [hero-worship](#) and canonization to condemnation as a coward and traitor to “Prussian” interests.⁹

At the same time this point of view referred to a twofold continuation of historical

perspectives in Austria. On the one hand and in spite of the prevalent “Habsburg myth”, secular movements, German nationalists or Pan-German groups even before the end of the Dual Monarchy and specifically after 1918, kept the catholic Habsburg dynasty at a distance. On the other hand the military aspect of World War I remained the crucial point of expert studies before and after 1938.¹⁰

Post-war Society between Taboo and Backwardness, Deficiencies and Reorientations

A more fundamental caesura marked the end of World War II and Nazi tyranny. The following Allied occupation and the establishment of the second Austrian Republic resulted in a break with pro-German and martial feelings. The moment when the idea of an “own” small nation became attractive to the Austrians, was therefore a turning away from military history. This was underpinned by the simple fact that no Austrian army with affiliated research institutions existed while at the same time the war archives and the war museum suffered from the consequences of war, the destruction by air raids and the evacuation of sources (especially collections), to different locations.¹¹

Parallel to that, the “era of catastrophe” was wiped out of collective memories on different levels. The population averted its eyes from the terrors of the Second World War as well as from their own responsibility for war crimes and the holocaust. Yet, shaken by the trauma of recent experiences on the frontlines, the home front, and in prisoner and concentration camps, the discussion about the earlier cataclysm of 1914-18 came almost completely to a halt. Only a few sources or memoirs were published (or republished) until the mid-1950s.¹²

The omission of the First World War corresponded with a “sphere of silence” after 1918, but also with Habsburg nostalgia, especially in the 1930s. Film historians stressed the connection between movies and a social approach to the past in general. Though many novels described the “great struggle” until 1918, and in spite of the fact that Austria’s national identity relies disproportionately on its history and particularly on the Habsburgian Myth, World War I hardly existed for instance in the cinema of the country until the second half of the 20th century.¹³

Only with television and changing attitudes since the 1960s, did the events from 1914 to 1918 re-enter the picture together with the debates of other sublimated historical eras. Austria’s self-portrait became torn and cracked, a development which was in a way anticipated by new impulses in the historiography after the state treaty and the end of Allied occupation in 1955. First of all it has to be mentioned that the relevant records were accessible from 1956 onwards, and a recently founded army of the republic legitimized a

return to the realms of military history.¹⁴

Nevertheless, it was not a simple revival of older scientific traditions. Quite the contrary, Austrian historians outside the sphere of military competence applied new methods. Experts like Fritz Fellner, [Ludwig Jedlicka \(1916-1977\)](#) and [Richard Georg Plaschka \(1925-2001\)](#) started with critical analyses and got over a “historiography of officers” that was seldom closely linked to universities. A younger civilian generation of academics worked on groundbreaking studies in the realm of the established, reorientated or nascent exploration of modern, contemporary and Eastern European history. Debate about German war guilt (the “Fischer controversy”) was prompted by [Fritz Fischer \(1909-1999\)](#) work, published in 1961.¹⁵ In Austria, historians like Plaschka, Karlheinz Mack, Arnold Suppan and Horst Haselsteiner began to deal with some obscure chapters of “Habsburg’s last war” such as the responsibility of the imperial government and court for the outbreak of World War I; social discontent and unrest at the home front; and deserters and mutineers in the army, above all in 1917 and 1918.¹⁶ Moreover, the scientific focus on the elites and the urban centers of the Dual Monarchy was supplemented by a growing interest in peripheries, expressed for instance in a concentration on regional studies since the mid-1950s and on the activities of local veteran groups.¹⁷

Unfortunately, former soldiers after the First as well as after the Second World War participated in a more traditional, martial culture of [commemoration](#) in spite of their paradoxical claim for a lasting peace and pacifistic values. But not only the members of past armed forces with their attempts to rehabilitate ancient soldier-ship tended to a more conservative perspective on war and military. The academic world was reluctant in the long run to turn to innovative questions and international debates. While contemporary history was fully employed to overcome the taboo of Austria’s guilt during the National Socialist terror, the role of the Habsburg Empire in the “European catastrophe” at the beginning of the 20th century was nearly doomed to disappear in an “antique shop’s dim corner of the forgotten history”.¹⁸

Especially in Austria after 1945 the situation worsened because of a lack of (skilled) personnel in research institutions like the state archives and the museum of military history in Vienna. Some articles about the Austrian historiography also criticized the ignorance and indifference to new theoretical and methodological approaches of scientific communities abroad. Therefore it seems to be significant that [Manfried Rauchensteiner](#)’s opus *Der Tod des Doppeladlers* [The death of the double eagle] was praised for its impressive description of Austria-Hungary’s development from 1914 to 1918. Reviewers remarked that Rauchensteiner

presented a symbiosis of a classical military, political and diplomatic history as well as hitherto unknown information about social and economic aspects. At the same time they felt bound to state that *Der Tod des Doppeladlers* was not an innovative study concerning new reflections on culture, mentality and everyday' life.¹⁹

International trends

Another obvious deficiency was the neglect of international contacts in the fields of historical sciences, though it should be kept in mind that most of the (European) countries failed to integrate scholarly work in the context of a continental and global framework. This is particularly true of the "successor states" of the Habsburg monarchy and the adjacent countries of the Austrian Republic, which can be divided into three groups.

The first one - consisting of Austria and Hungary - regarded the proceedings of 1914 to 1918 from the perspective of the former dominant peoples of the empire. Taking also into consideration that both countries experienced a [revolutionary rupture](#) with communist bids for power; the loss of territories mainly inhabited by "compatriots"; increasing [anti-Semitism](#); and strengthened conservative elites since the beginning 1920s, the situation in Vienna and Budapest seemed to be comparable at first glance. More detailed observations of course obtained different impressions: Admiral [Miklós Horthy \(1868-1957\)](#), the strong man in Hungary during the interwar period (and many members of the upper class who supported him), appreciated the Habsburg state, albeit that they favoured not restoration but a "kingdom without a king" and particularly one without a descendant coming from the former ruling dynasty. Parallel to that, historical retrospective was also shaped by the remembrance of the 1848-revolution and therefore by separatist ideas and a critical distance from the Dual Monarchy. Beyond that liberal intellectuals did not contribute to a positive image of the perished empire either. The sociologist [Oszkár Jászi \(1875-1957\)](#) for instance could only describe the last decades and even centuries as a permanent process of decay. The collapse of the Austrian-Hungarian state, wrote Jászi in his 1929 book, *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy*, was "not anything surprising but rather the long continuance of this amalgamation of peoples without a common state idea, based on the mutual hatred and distrust of the various nations". Hence, the bloodshed between 1914 and 1918 was hardly a decisive factor in these reflections of long-term developments. For Oszkár Jászi, World War I "was not the cause, but only the final liquidation of the deep inner crisis of the monarchy".²⁰

Historians like Jozsef Galántai, Péter Hanák and György Ranki in Hungary also presented a wide range of studies regarding Austria-Hungary and its decay in the more liberal atmosphere of communist rule since the 1960s and during the last decades of the Cold War.²¹

However, interpretations of this kind were not even secondary for another group of countries, which became national states during the 19th century, waged war against the [crumbling Habsburg Empire](#) and “inherited” some parts of it after 1918. [Italy](#) for example was more occupied by the discussion about its own national identity. World War I therefore represented a time of patriotic unity and a remarkable chapter of the making of a homogeneous state in contrast to the rise of the [Fascist regime](#) and its downfall brought about not least by the local resistance against [Benito Mussolini \(1883-1945\)](#).²² Although historians, especially since the 1960s, also concentrated on proofs to the contrary, such as the tense situation at the home front, strikes or riots among workers, and the suppression of discontent within the army, the idea of solidarity from 1914 to 1918 is still an important aspect of the national recollection. Against this background Austria-Hungary has never been the focal point of [Italian World War I historiography](#). Since the 1980s, the Habsburg Empire has been above all mentioned in regard to post-1918 debates about the responsibility for the “defeat of [Caporetto](#)” (the lost [Twelfth battle at the Isonzo River](#)) and the research into the fate of [prisoners of war](#) in the Dual Monarchy or on the borderlands of the [Trentino](#), Trieste and Goricia,²³

In the meantime the third group of states, which were formed during the First World War partly or completely out of Austrian-Hungarian territories, developed their own specific cultures of memory. According to the importance of the period up to 1918, these countries focused above all on the events since 1914, on the respective regions and most influential “liberation movements” fighting for independence.²⁴ This applied in particular to the studies and representations of “legionaries” among the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks in spite of the fact that the latter normally preferred to identify themselves with the antiheroic figure of Svejek, the central figure in [Jaroslav Hašek \(1883-1923\)](#) famous book “[The Good Soldier](#)”.²⁵ At the same time the [Czechoslovak](#) debates centered on the question of whether the initiatives of legions and committees-in-exile counted for more than the anti-Habsburg resistance at the home front.²⁶ Notwithstanding these public discussions the majority of the historians did not react to this “policy of recollection” in the first place, and some even pleaded very distinctly for “empirical work” instead of any “teleological interpretation”. Certainly the Second World War and its aftermath – the oppression and murder of slavic intellectuals during the Nazi terror and the establishment of pro-soviet regimes in the second half of the 1940s – marked an important turning point in the historiography of East-Central Europe.²⁷ New paradigmatic figures, such as the anti-Fascist fighter and the partisan, increasingly conflicted with the leading model of the legionnaire, while bilateral commissions of historians in the states of the Warsaw Pact stressed the role of labour movements and uprisings of the “working class”. Corresponding to the “Russian example”, the history of World War I was often superseded by

the ideological staging of the “[October Revolution](#)”. Yet the interwar interpretations did not disappear completely. Czechoslovak or Polish identities were still orientated by the formation of sovereign countries between 1914 and 1918. Hence, national peculiarities were maintained and mixed with stereotypes of communist or Stalinist principles.²⁸

Thus the entire Austrian-Hungarian state was left out of the account for the benefit of regions and actors convenient to the national saga. This gap was only filled by historiographical endeavours overseas. Oszkár Jászi for instance did not publish his book *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* in Chicago, by chance.²⁹ Former members of Central European elites figured prominently among the authors of the so-called “Carnegie series”, which tried to represent the development of several belligerents from 1914 to 1918 not only from a military or political point of view. Thus, “Austrian-Hungarian studies” about the administration, the earnings, the nourishing and the state of health of the population, the labour conditions, the industrial production and the economic situation in general were issued between 1925 and 1932 by [Joseph Redlich \(1869-1936\)](#), [Hans Loewenfeld-Russ \(1873-1945\)](#), [Clemens von Pirquet \(1874-1929\)](#), [Ferdinand Hanusch \(1866-1923\)](#), [Wilhelm Winkler \(1884-1984\)](#), [Richard Riedl \(1865-1944\)](#), [Gusztáv Gratz \(1875-1946\)](#) and [Richard Schüller \(1870-1972\)](#).³⁰ Some of these experts like Josef Redlich took up themes which were pivotal for Jászi’s analyses and also influenced British specialists like [Henry Wickham Steed \(1871-1956\)](#) and [Robert William Seton-Watson \(1879-1951\)](#).³¹ The controversies centered round the attitude of Austria-Hungary’s inevitable downfall due to the internal contradictions and the problematical governance of the emperor and his advisors.³²

This negative judgement was at least modified, when totalitarian regimes devastated Europe. Some leading personalities of the Western powers, such as [Winston Churchill \(1874-1965\)](#), toyed with the idea of unity in the Danube basin and the balancing character of the old “Austrian order”. Some historians like Robert Kann in the USA and Alan J.P. Taylor in Great Britain also flirted with this imaginary cooperation in Central Europe, though particularly Taylor did not pin his hopes on the “Habsburg card”.³³ The discussion about the value of the Austrian-Hungarian example continued. But the view of Dual Monarchy to be found in the publications of Edward Crankshaw, David Good, [István Deák](#) and Alan Sked since the 1960s was far better than it was in the analyses of the preceding periods.³⁴

Notwithstanding these attempts to give a general view, international scholars looked out for new thematical approaches to the situation and development of the Dual Monarchy during World War I. Detailed studies were made by Gary W. Shanafelt, [Samuel R. Williamson](#), [Holger Afflerbach](#), [Günther Kronenbitter](#) and Eric A. Leuer about the German-Austrian alliance, the

Eastern Policy of the Habsburg Empire, and the plannings of the Austro-Hungarian general staff as well as the responsibility of the Dual Monarchy for the outbreak of World War One.³⁵ Additionally, some historians like Mark Cornwall, Alison Flaig Frank, [Jonathan E. Gumz](#), Mark von Hagen, [Maureen Healy](#), [Patrick Joseph Houlihan](#), Jovana Lazic Knezevic, [Reinhard Nachtigal](#), Alon Rachamimov, David Rechter, Marsha L. Rozenblit, [Matthew Stibbe](#) and Georg Wurzer concentrated on other “Austro-Hungarian” topics: propaganda measures; [international law](#) and [atrocities](#); mentalities; loyalties towards the government and the ruling dynasty; different regions and occupied territories; ethnic and religious minorities; pastoral care; political suspects; prisoners of war; the home front; and everyday life. These studies therefore mirrored the changing interests of international scholarship as well as new theoretical and methodological questions.³⁶

On the whole it can be stated that a “new military history” concerning particularly civilian aspects of the war was established within the last decades, while at the same time a considerable number of new publications still focus on “familiar items” such as campaigns, [weapons](#), units or different branches of the service. Publications in English about the “Destruction of Serbia”, “The Carpathian Winter War”, “The Gorlice-Tarnów campaign”, “The Czech and Slovak Legion in Siberia”, “Austro-Hungarian Albatros aces” and battleships, by Charles E. J. Fryer, [Graydon A Tunstall](#), Richard L. Di Nardo, Joan McGuire Mohr, Paolo Varriale and Ryan Noppen represent a more “classic” approach to the theme,³⁷ which can also be stated in respect of recent Hungarian studies for example. Notwithstanding analyses of neutral powers and their meaning for the Viennese diplomacy, war posters, soldiers’ songs, the situation of the local press or responses of feminism to the hostilities.³⁸ many books in Hungary are occupied with the events along the front lines, with special military units and particularly with the history of the Austro-Hungarian naval forces.³⁹

Promising Trends in Austria

In the meantime Manfred Rauchensteiner’s book *Der Tod des Doppeladlers* referred to another turning point in Austria’s World War I historiography due to the attention paid to the topic since the 1990s.⁴⁰ Apart from outline histories of the First World War written by Austrian scholars⁴¹ specific studies about the Dual Monarchy and some of its regions as well as the combat zones of the Habsburg army, have been published especially since 2000. For example the “Innsbruck School” has done some outstanding scholarly work on the [fighting in the Alps](#).⁴² Beside the traditional researches on weapons or single regiments supported by the museum of military history in Vienna,⁴³ the regional scientific centers have also stressed

theoretical and thematic innovations. Hence, members of a special research group dealing with aspects of modernity (*Sonderforschungsbereich Moderne* in Graz) have carried out important work on discourses on the war before and after 1918.⁴⁴

Together with Viennese historians these pressure groups turned to many different items such as experiences of [Austrian-Hungarian POWs](#) in Russia; the problem of captivity within the boundaries of the Habsburg Empire;⁴⁵ studies on causes and consequences of the refugee problem;⁴⁶ [military justice](#) and deserters; mass executions in Galicia in 1914/1915; and the [internment of enemy aliens](#) as well as Austrian-Hungarian citizens.⁴⁷ Other focal points were studies about the domestic policy; the decisions of elites; the government; the court and the ruling Habsburg dynasty;⁴⁸ war economy;⁴⁹ works on gender aspects;⁵⁰ biographical approaches;⁵¹ and analyses of social, religious and ethnic groups.⁵²

Thus, the events from 1914 to 1918 were increasingly examined as a civilian topic in Austria too. While some representatives of a traditional military history fear that “classical themes” of battles, [strategies](#) and so forth could be thrust aside completely, other scholars welcome the recent trend. Correctly, the latter realize that the new approaches are closely linked to the actual interests and debates of the international scientific community. Older deficiencies are therefore surmounted by approaches not only to the topics mentioned above but also to other fields of research like the roles of media, [literature](#) and theatre, [science](#), and above all [medical services and medicine](#) during the “Great War”, as well as cultures of recollection after 1918.⁵³

Conclusion

Parallel to these developments Austrian historians have become part of the international community of experts since the 1990s. This applies to, among others, vital groups of transdisciplinary working scholars established by some historians of the University of Vienna, to the already mentioned “Innsbruck School” and Graz group within the “Sonderforschungsbereich Moderne”, to the International Research Center for Cultural Studies in Vienna and to the “Forum: Österreich-Ungarn im Ersten Weltkrieg”.⁵⁴

These initiatives, associations and institutions have organized international conferences or published monographs as well as omnibus volumes in recent years and have helped to explore fields of hitherto unexplored research areas. Hence, it can be stated that Austria is now connected with international developments in the realm of international World War I studies, though the importance of the Habsburg monarchy for the early 20th century is

scarcely appreciated by other countries and unfortunately also by most of their historians.

On the other hand Austrian experts know that a lot of work must be done in the future. Therefore they point to many desiderata, for example, social, cultural, gender and religious questions. Together with their international colleagues they are beginning to focus on “forgotten theatres of war”, such as the Eastern front experience of Austro-Hungarian soldiers. In this context, conferences about “other fronts” and especially the situation on the Balkan Peninsula have been held in Innsbruck and Vienna.⁵⁵

It was no surprise that the contributing papers in this context could not provide anything more than first insights, sketches and general views. Nevertheless some results have already been edited: analyses of the Austro-Hungarian [occupation](#) in [Ukraine](#), in [Poland](#)

(“Kongresspolen”), [Serbia](#), [Montenegro](#), [Albania](#) and Northern Italy.⁵⁶

Hannes Leidinger, University of Vienna

Notes

1. Überegger, Oswald: Vom militärischen Paradigma zur “Kulturgeschichte des Krieges”? Entwicklungslinien der österreichischen Weltkriegsgeschichtsschreibung im Spannungsfeld militärisch-politischer Instrumentalisierung und universitärer Verwissenschaftlichung, in: Überegger, Oswald (ed.): Zwischen Nation und Region. Weltkriegsforschung im internationalen Vergleich. Ergebnisse und Perspektiven, Innsbruck 2004, pp. 63-122, 64-67; Leidinger, Hannes/Moritz, Verena: Der Erste Weltkrieg, Vienna et al. 2011, p. 11. ↑
2. Burz, Ulfried: Die Kriegsschuldfrage in Österreich (1918-1938). Zwischen Selbstverleugnung und Identitätssuche, in: Burz, Ulfried/Derndarsky, Michael/Drobesch, Werner (eds): Brennpunkt Mitteleuropa, Klagenfurt 2000, pp. 100-101; Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, pp. 69-70. ↑
3. Leidinger, Hannes/Moritz, Verena: Die Republik Österreich 1918/2008. Überblick, Zwischenbilanz, Neubewertung, Vienna 2008, p. 45; Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, pp. 70-71. ↑
4. Ibid. ↑
5. Sondhaus, Lawrence: Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf: Architect of the Apocalypse, Boston et al. 2000. ↑
6. Bundesministerium für Heerwesen/Kriegsarchiv (ed.): Österreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg, 7 volumes, Vienna 1930-1938. ↑
7. Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, p. 102; Burz, Ulfried: Die

- Kriegsschuldfrage in Österreich 2000, pp. 97-115. See also: Bittner, Ludwig / Uebersberger, Hans (eds): Österreich-Ungarns Außenpolitik. Von der Bosnischen Krise bis zum Kriegsausbruch 1914. Diplomatische Aktenstücke des Österreichisch-Ungarischen Ministeriums des Äußern, 9 volumes, Vienna 1930; Goos, Roderich: Das Wiener Kabinett und die Entstehung des Weltkrieges. Mit Ermächtigung des Leiters des Deutsch-österreichischen Staatsamtes für Äußeres auf Grund aktenmäßiger Forschung dargestellt, Vienna 1919. ↑
8. Suppanz, Werner: Österreichische Geschichtsbilder. Historische Legitimationen in Ständestaat und Zweiter Republik, Vienna et al. 1998, pp. 225-243. ↑
 9. Ibid., pp. 233-234. ↑
 10. Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, pp. 73-74, 83, 94. ↑
 11. Ibid., pp. 92-97. ↑
 12. Suppanz, Werner: Der "überschriebene" Krieg. Die Präsenz des Ersten Weltkrieges in der österreichischen Zeitgeschichte, in: Erker, Linda/Salzman, Alexander/Dreidemy, Lucile/Sabo, Klaudija (eds): Update! Perspektiven der Zeitgeschichte. Zeitgeschichtstage 2010, Innsbruck et al. 2012, p. 210. ↑
 13. Marksteiner, Franz: Where is the War? Some Aspects of the Effects of World War One on Austrian Cinema, in: Paris, Michael (ed.): The First World War and Popular Cinema. 1914 to the Present, New Brunswick et al. 1999, pp. 247-260. ↑
 14. Peball, Kurt: Österreichische Militärgeschichtliche Forschung zum Ersten Weltkrieg zwischen 1918 und 1968, in: Plaschka, Richard Georg/Mack, Karlheinz (eds): Die Auflösung des Habsburgerreiches. Zusammenbruch und Neuorientierung im Donauraum, Vienna 1970, p. 312. ↑
 15. Fischer, Fritz: Griff nach der Weltmacht. Die Kriegszielpolitik des kaiserlichen Deutschland 1914/18, Düsseldorf 1961. ↑
 16. Jerabek, Rudolf: Die österreichische Weltkriegsforschung, in: Michalka, Wolfgang (ed.): Der Erste Weltkrieg. Wirkung, Wahrnehmung, Analyse, Munich 1994, pp. 957-958; Allmayer-Beck, Christoph/Broucek, Peter/Rauchensteiner, Manfred: Der Erste Weltkrieg in der Österreichischen Geschichtsschreibung zwischen 1914 und 1984, in: Rohwer, Jürgen (ed.): Neue Forschungen zum Ersten Weltkrieg, Essen 1985, p. 276; Rauchensteiner, Manfred: Die Militärgeschichtsschreibung in Österreich nach 1945, in: Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (ed.): Militärgeschichte in Deutschland und Österreich vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart, Herford et al. 1985, pp. 150-153; Peball, Österreichische Militärgeschichtliche Forschung 1970, pp. 312-313. Apart from Plaschka and Mack's Die Auflösung des Habsburgerreiches, see also in this connection: Plaschka, Richard Georg/Haselsteiner, Horst/Suppan, Arnold: Innere Front, 2 volumes, Vienna 1974. ↑
 17. Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, p. 101. ↑

18. Rauchensteiner, Manfred: Der Tod des Doppeladlers. Österreich-Ungarn und der Erste Weltkrieg, Graz et al. 1993, pp. 12f. ↑
19. Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, pp. 104-109. ↑
20. Quoted in Pók, Attila: Radical Democratic Criticism of the Dualist Monarchy: A Present Day Perspective, in: Gerö, András (ed.): The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy Revisited, New York 2009, pp. 117-118. Jászi, Oszkár: The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy, Chicago 1929; Litván, György: A Twentieth-Century Prophet: Oscar Jászi, Budapest 2006. ↑
21. In many publications Galántai, Hanák and Ranki strove to place the events from 1914 to 1918 within a wider framework of long-term developments in the Danube basin and East Central Europe. More specifically focused on the bloodshed at the beginning of the 20th century and its consequences, are: Galántai, Jozsef: A Habsburg-monarchia alkonya. Osztrák-magyar dualizmus, 1867-1918, Budapest 1985; Galántai, Jozsef: Magyarország az első világháborúban 1914-1918, Budapest 1964; Hanák. Péter (ed.): Die nationale Frage in der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie 1900-1918, Budapest 1966; Ranki, György: Economy and foreign policy. The struggle of the great powers for hegemony in the Danube valley, 1919-1939. Boulder 1983. ↑
22. Procacci, Giovanna: Die italienische Forschung über den Ersten Weltkrieg. Die "patriotische Deutung" des Krieges und die Kontroversen über die Legitimations- und Delegitimationsprozesse, in: Überegger, Oswald (ed.): Zwischen Nation und Region, pp. 37-39 and 54-57. ↑
23. Ibid., pp. 6-37 and 40-52. Cf. Labanca, Nicola: Caporetto. Storia di una disfatta, Florence 1997; Procacci, Giovanna: Soldati e prigionieri italiani nella Grande Guerra, Turin 2000. See also: Pieropan, Gianni: Storia della grande guerra sul fronte italiano 1915-1918, Milan 2009; Thompson, Mark: La guerra bianca. Vita e morte sul fronte italiano 1915-1919, Milan 2009; Sema, Antonio: La grande guerra sul fronte dell' Isonzo, Gorizia 2009. ↑
24. In this connection for instance: Lipiński, Waclaw: Wolka zbrojna o niepodległość Polski w latach 1905-1918, Warsaw 1935; Pekař, Josef: K českému boji státoprávnímu za války, Prague 1930. See also South-Slav examples after 1945, such as: Marušič, Branko (ed.): Slovenci v prvi svetovni vojni, Ljubljana 1987; Pleterski, Janko: Prva odločitev Slovencev za Jugoslavijo. Politika na domaèih tleh med vojno 1914-1918, Ljubljana 1971. ↑
25. Stegmann, Natali (ed.): Die Weltkriege als symbolische Bezugspunkte: Polen, die Tschechoslowakei und Deutschland nach dem Ersten und Zeiten Weltkrieg, Prague 2009, pp. 57, 69-70, 90 and 126. Among other publications regarding the history of legionaries: Roja, Boleslaw: Legjonisci w Karpatach w 1914-1915 roku, Warsaw 1933; Papousek, Jaroslav: Proč došlo k bojům legií de sověty. Diss, Prague 1931. About the role of Tomáš G. Masaryk and Jozef Pilsudski in Czechoslovakia and Poland during the

- interwar period: Pichlík, Karel: Europa nach dem Krieg in den Vostellungen T.G. Masaryks im Exil, in: Mommsen, Hans (ed.): Der Erste Weltkrieg und die Beziehungen zwischen Tschechen, Slowaken und Deutschen, Essen 2001, pp. 67-80; Mazierska, Ewa: Between Parochialism and Universalism: World War One in Polish Cinematography, in: Paris, The First World War, pp. 192-216. ↑
26. Zückert, Martin: Der Erste Weltkrieg in der tschechischen Geschichtsschreibung 1918-1938, in: Brenner, Christiane/Franzen, K. Erik/Haslinger, Peter/Luft, Robert (eds): Geschichtsschreibung zu den böhmischen Ländern im 20. Jahrhundert, Munich 2006, p. 62. ↑
27. Ibid., pp. 63-64, 74. ↑
28. Ivanicková, Edita: Zur Tätigkeit der gemeinsamen Historikerkommission der Tschechoslowakei und der DDR 1955-1989, in: Brenner, Christiane/Franzen, K. Erik/Haslinger, Peter/Luft, Robert (eds): Geschichtsschreibung zu den böhmischen Ländern im 20. Jahrhundert, Munich 2006, pp. 448 and 453-454; Zückert, Der Erste Weltkrieg 2006, p. 75; Stegmann, Die Weltkriege als symbolische Bezugspunkte, p. 90. See also for Poland: Migdal, Stefan: Piłsudszyszna w latach pierwszej wojny światowej, Katowice 1961; Holzer, Jerzy/Molend, Jan: Polska w pierwszej wojnie światowej, Warsaw 1963. Publications after 1989/90: Pajewski, Janusz: Pierwsza wojna światowa 1914-1918, Warsaw 1991; Suleja, Włodzimierz: Orientacja austro-polska w latach I wojny światowej, Wrocław 1992; Milewska, Wacława / Zientara-Malewska, Maria: Sztuka Legionów Polskich i jej twórcy 1914-1918, Cracow 1999; Szymczak, Damian: Między Habsburgami a Hohenzollernami. Rywalizacja niemiecko-austro-węgierska w okresie I Wojny Światowej a odbudowa państwa polskiego, Cracow 2009. ↑
29. Pók, Radical Democratic Criticism 2009, p. 116. ↑
30. Redlich, Joseph: Österreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkrieg, Vienna 1925; Loewenfeld-Russ, Hans: Die Regelung der Volksernährung im Kriege, Vienna 1926; Pirquet, Clemes Freiherr von: Die Volksgesundheit im Weltkrieg, Vienna 1926; Hanusch, Ferdinand: Die Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse im Weltkrieg, Vienna 1927; Winkler, Wilhelm: Die Einkommensverschiebung in Österreich während des Weltkrieges, Vienna 1930; Gratz, Gustav/Schüller, Richard: Der wirtschaftliche Zusammenbruch Österreich-Ungarns, Vienna 1930; Riedl, Richard: Die Industrie Österreichs während des Krieges, Vienna 1932. ↑
31. Cf. Steed, Henry W.: The Doom of the Habsburgs, London 1937. ↑
32. Beller, Steven: Franz Joseph. Eine Biographie, Vienna 1997, pp. 11-16. ↑
33. Taylor, A.J.P.: The Habsburg Monarchy 1809-1918, Harmondsworth 1948; Kann, Robert A.: A History of the Habsburg Empire 1526-1918, Berkeley 1977. ↑
34. Crankshaw, Edward: The Fall of the House of Habsburg, New York 1963; Sked, Alan: The Decline and Fall of the Habsburg Empire 1815-1918, London 1989; Good, David F.: The

- Economic Rise of the Habsburg Empire, 1750-1914, Berkeley 1984; Deák, István: Beyond Nationalism: A Social and Political History of the Habsburg Officer Corps 1848-1918, Oxford 1990. ↑
35. Shanafelt, Gary W.: The Secret Enemy. Austria-Hungary and the German Alliance, 1914-1918, New York 1985; Williamson, Samuel R.: Austria-Hungary and the Origins of the First World War, London 1991; Herwig, Holger H.: The First World War. Germany and Austria-Hungary 1914-1918, London/New York 1997; Afflerbach, Holger: Der Dreibund, Vienna et al. 2002; Kronenbitter, Günther: Krieg im Frieden. Die Führung der k.u.k. Armee und die Großmachtpolitik Österreich-Ungarns 1906-1914, Munich 2003; Leuer, Eric A.: Die Mission Hoyos. Wie österreichisch-ungarische Diplomaten den Ersten Weltkrieg begannen, Freiburg 2011. ↑
36. Cornwall, Mark: The undermining of Austria-Hungary: The Battle for Hearts and Minds, Basingstoke et al. 2000; Cornwall, Mark (ed.): The last years of Austria-Hungary, Exeter 2002; Nachtigal, Reinhard: Russland und seine österreichisch-ungarischen Kriegsgefangenen 1914-1918, Remshalden 2003; Wurzer, Georg: Die Kriegsgefangenen der Mittelmächte in Russland im Ersten Weltkrieg, Göttingen 2005; Rachamimov, Alon: POWs and the Great War: Captivity on the Eastern Front, Oxford et al. 2002; Rozenblit, Marsha L.: Reconstructing a National Identity. The Jews of Habsburg Austria During World War I, Oxford et al. 2004; Rechter, David: The Jews of Vienna and the First World War, London 2001; Healy, Maureen: Vienna and the Fall of the Habsburg Empire. Total War and Everyday Life in World War I, Cambridge 2004; Fleig Frank, Alison: Oil Empire. Visions of Prosperity in Austrian Galicia. Cambridge, London 2005; Hagen, Mark von: War in a European Borderland. Occupations and Occupation Plans in Galicia and Ukraine, 1914-1918, Seattle et al. 2007; Gumz, Jonathan E.: The Resurrection and Collapse of Empire in Habsburg Serbia, 1914-1918, New York 2009; Knezevic, Jovana Lazic: The Austro-Hungarian occupation of Belgrade during the First World War: battles at the home front, New Haven 2006; Stibbe, Matthew: The Internment of Political Suspects in Austria-Hungary during the First World War, in: Schwartz, Agata (ed.): Gender and modernity in Central Europe. The Austro-Hungarian monarchy and its legacy, Ottawa 2009, pp. 203-218; Houlihan, Patrick Joseph: Clergy in the trenches. Catholic military chaplains of Germany and Austro-Hungary during the First World War, Chicago 2011. ↑
37. Di Nardo, Richard L.: Breakthrough. The Gorlice-Tarnów campaign, Santa Barbara 2010; Tunstall, Graydon A.: Blood on the Snow: The Carpathian Winter War of 1915, Lawrence 2010; Mohr, Joan McGuire: The Czech and Slovak Legion in Siberia, 1917-1922, Jefferson 2012; Varriale, Paolo: Austro-Hungarian Albatrosses of World War I, Oxford 2012; Noppen, Ryan: Austro-Hungarian battleships, 1914-1918, Oxford 2012. ↑
38. Pallagi, Mária: A spanyol semlegesség kérdése a bécsi diplomáciában 1914-1918,

- Szeged 2007; Rákóczy, Rozália: A nagy háború plakátjaiból: 1914-1918, Budapest 1994; Szalay, Olga (ed.): Száz magyar katonadal: Bartók Béla és Kodály Zoltán kiadatlan gyűjteménye, 1918, dokumentumok és történeti háttér, Budapest 2010; Fenyves, Miklós (ed.): Terepszemle. Utazások a Monarchia német nyelvű publicisztikájában, Budapest 2010; Acsády, Judit: In a Different Voice: Responses of Hungarian Feminism to the First World War, in: Fell, Alison S. / Sharp, Ingrid (eds): The women´s movement in wartime, Basingstoke 2007. ↑
39. Among others: Földi, Pál: A Szent István csatahajó története, Budapest 2010; Négyesi, Lajos: 46-os szegedi bakák a tolmeini hídfőben, Budapest 2007. ↑
40. Überegger, Vom militärischen Paradigma 2004, p. 109. ↑
41. See for example: Bihl, Wolfdieter: Der Erste Weltkrieg 1914-1918. Chronik – Daten – Fakten. Vienna et al. 2010; Leidinger, Hannes/Moritz, Verena: Der Erste Weltkrieg. From a more theoretical standpoint: Moritz, Verena/Leidinger, Hannes: Die Nacht des Kirpitschnikow. Eine andere Geschichte des Ersten Weltkrieges, Munich 2008. ↑
42. In particular: Mazohl-Wallnig, Brigitte/Kuprian, Hermann J.W./Barth-Scalmani, Gunda (eds): Ein Krieg – zwei Schützengräben. Österreich-Italien und der Erste Weltkrieg in den Dolomiten 1915-1918, Bozen 2005; Kuprian, Hermann J.W./Überegger, Oswald (eds): Der Erste Weltkrieg im Alpenraum. Erfahrung, Deutung , Erinnerung, Innsbruck 2006; Barth-Scalmani, Gunda (ed.): Militärische und zivile Kriegserfahrung 1914-1918, Innsbruck 2010. ↑
43. E.g. Ortner, M. Christian/Rest, Stefan/Frank, G. (eds.): Sturmtruppen. Österreichisch-ungarische Sturmformationen und Jagdkommandos im Ersten Weltkrieg, Vienna 2005; Hinterstoisser, H./Beimrohr, Wilfried/Frank, G. (eds.): Die k.u.k. Landwehr-Gebirgstruppen. Geschichte, Uniformierung und Ausrüstung der österreichischen Gebirgstruppen von 1906 bis 1918, Vienna 2006; Neumayer, Christoph/Schmidl, Erwin A. (eds.): Des Kaisers Bosniaken. Die bosnisch-herzegowinischen Truppen in der k.u.k. Armee, Vienna 2008. ↑
44. Among many others: Konrad, Helmut (ed.): Krieg, Medizin und Politik. Der Erste Weltkrieg und die österreichische Moderne, Vienna 2000; Ernst, Petra/Haring, Sabine A./Suppanz, Werner (eds): Aggression and Katharsis. Der Erste Weltkrieg im Diskurs der Moderne, Vienna 2004. ↑
45. E.g. Leidinger, Hannes/Moritz, Verena: Gefangenschaft, Revolution, Heimkehr. Die Bedeutung der Kriegsgefangenenproblematik für die Geschichte des Kommunismus in Mittel- und Osteuropa 1917-1920, Vienna et al. 2003; Moritz, Verena/Leidinger, Hannes: Zwischen Nutzen und Bedrohung. Die russischen Kriegsgefangenen in Österreich 1914-1921, Bonn 2005; Walleczek, Julia: Die Kriegsgefangenenlager in den Kronländern Oberösterreich und Salzburg im Ersten Weltkrieg. Diss., Innsbruck 2012. ↑
46. See for example: Mentzel, Walter: Kriegsflüchtlinge in Cisleithanien im Ersten Weltkrieg.

- Diss., Vienna 1997; Hoffmann-Holter, Beatrix: Ostjüdische Kriegsflüchtlinge in Wien 1914-1923. Diss., Salzburg 1994. ↑
47. Notwithstanding the older publications by Hans Hautmann see for example, Überegger, Oswald: Der andere Krieg. Die Tiroler Militärgerichtsbarkeit im Ersten Weltkrieg, Innsbruck 2002; Leidinger, Hannes: Der Einzug des Galgens und des Mordes. Die parlamentarischen Stellungnahmen polnischer und ruthenischer Reichsratsabgeordneter zu den Massenhinrichtungen in Galizien 1914 / 18, in: zeitgeschichte 33:5 (2006) pp. 235-260; Holzer, Anton: Das Lächeln der Henker. Der unbekannte Krieg gegen die Zivilbevölkerung 1914-1918. Darmstadt 2008; Hofmann, Georg/Goll, Nicole/Lesiak, Philipp: Thalerhof 1914-1936. Die Geschichte eines vergessenen Lagers und seiner Opfer, Herne 2010. ↑
48. E.g. Gottsmann, Andreas (ed.): Karl I. (IV.). Der Erste Weltkrieg und das Ende der Monarchie, Vienna 2007; Höbelt, Lothar: Franz Joseph I. Der Kaiser und sein Reich Vienna et al. 2009. ↑
49. E.g. Böhler, Ingrid: Dornbirn in Kriegen und Krisen. Zur politischen und ökonomischen Entwicklung von 1914-1945. Innsbruck et al. 2005; Hwaletz, Otto: Der große Bruch. Der Auftakt zu Österreichs langer Krise durch Krieg, Staatszerfall, wirtschaftlichen Rückschlag und Inflation nach 1914 / 18. Norderstedt 2008. See also the contributions of Wolfram Dornik, Hannes Leidinger, Martin Moll and Verena Moritz in: Dornik, Wolfram / Gießauf, Johannes / Iber, Walter M. (eds): Krieg und Wirtschaft. Von der Antike bis ins 21. Jahrhundert, Innsbruck et al. 2010, pp. 441-487. ↑
50. Ehrmann-Hämmerle, Christa: Alltag - Krieg - Geschlecht. Studien zur Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Habilitation, Vienna 2001; Zettelbauer, Heidrun: Die Liebe sei Euer Heldentum. Geschlecht und Nation in völkischen Vereinen der Habsburgermonarchie, Frankfurt et al. 2005; Hatschek, Christoph: Von der "wehrhaften" Frau zum weiblichen Rekruten. Entwicklungshistorische Perspektiven der österreichischen Soldatinnen. Diss., Vienna 2009. ↑
51. Apart from many unpublished dissertations see for example: Broucek, Peter (ed.): Theodor Ritter von Zeynek: Ein Offizier im Generalstabskorps erinnert sich, Vienna et al. 2009; Reichlin-Meldegg, Georg: Des Kaisers Prinz Eugen? Feldmarschall Hermann Baron Kövess von Kövessháza, der letzte Oberkommandant der ku.k. Armee im Ersten Weltkrieg. Graz 2010; Pethö, Albert (ed.): Belagerung und Gefangenschaft. Von Przemyśl bis Russisch-Turkestan. Das Kriegstagebuch des Dr. Richard Ritter von Stenitzer 1914-1917, Graz 2010. ↑
52. Apart from not a few unpublished dissertations: transversal. Zeitschrift des Centrums für Jüdische Studien 9 (2008); Lein, Richard: Pflichterfüllung oder Hochverrat? Die tschechischen Soldaten Österreich-Ungarns im Ersten Weltkrieg, Vienna 2011. In this connection see also the conference Galicia in the 20th Century. A Region in the Shadow

of Empires (June 2010). ↑

53. For example: Biwald, Brigitte: Vom Helden zum Krüppel. Das österreichisch-ungarische Militärsanitätswesen und dessen Auswirkungen auf die Gesellschaft im Ersten Weltkrieg, Vienna 2002; Hofer, Hans-Georg: Nervenschwäche und Krieg. Modernitätskritik und Krisenbewältigung in der österreichischen Psychiatrie (1880-1920), Vienna et al. 2004; Hofmann, Barbara: Kriegsblinde in Österreich, 1914-1934, Graz et al. 2006; Holzer, Anton: Die andere Front. Fotografie und Propaganda im Ersten Weltkrieg. Darmstadt 2007; Krivanec, Eva: Krieg auf der Bühne – Bühnen im Krieg. Diss, Vienna 2009; Eybl, Erik: Information, Propaganda, Kunst. Österreichisch-ungarische und französische Plakate des Ersten Weltkrieges, Vienna 2010. Regarding cultures of recollection see also: Überegger, Oswald: Erinnerungskriege. Der Erste Weltkrieg, Österreich und die Tiroler Kriegserinnerung in der Zwischenkriegszeit, Innsbruck 2011. ↑
54. In this regard see among others: Mülder-Bach, Inka (ed.): Modernität und Trauma. Beiträge zum Zeitenbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges, Vienna 2000; Musner, Lutz: Im Schatten von Verdun. Die Kultur des Krieges am Isonzo, in: Konrad, Helmut / Maderthaler, Wolfgang (eds): ... der Rest ist Österreich. Das Werden der Ersten Republik. volume 1., Vienna 2008, pp. 45-64. ↑
55. Heeresgeschichtliches Museum (ed.): Der unbekanntete Verbündete – Bulgarien im ersten Weltkrieg. Begleitband zur Sonderausstellung des Heeresgeschichtlichen Museums, Vienna 2009; Angelow, Jürgen / Gahlen, Gundula (eds): Der Erste Weltkrieg auf dem Balkan. Perspektiven der Forschung, Berlin 2011. In this regard the Innsbruck Conference of the International Society for First World War Studies in the autumn of 2011 – with the motto “Other fronts” – has to be mentioned too. See also in this connection: Marix Evans, Martin: Forgotten battlefronts of the First World War, Stroud 2009. ↑
56. Scheer, Tamara: Zwischen Front und Heimat. Österreich-Ungarns Militärverwaltungen im Ersten Weltkrieg, Frankfurt et al. 2009; Dornik, Wolfram / Kasianow, Georgiy / Leidinger, Hannes / Lieb, Peter / Miller, Alexey / Musial, Bogdan / Rasevyc, Vasyly: Die Ukraine zwischen Selbstbestimmung und Fremdherrschaft, Graz 2011. This publication will be published in English before long. ↑

Selected Bibliography

- [Allmayer-Beck, Christoph / Broucek, Peter: **Der Erste Weltkrieg in der Österreichischen Geschichtsschreibung zwischen 1914 und 1984**, in: Rohwer, Jürgen \(ed.\): **Neue Forschungen zum Ersten Weltkrieg. Literaturberichte und**](#)

[Bibliographien von 30 Mitgliedstaaten der 'Commission internationale d'histoire militaire comparée', Koblenz 1985 Bernard & Graefe, pp. 267-285.](#)

- [Burz, Ulfried: **Die Kriegsschuldfrage in Österreich \(1918-1938\). Zwischen Selbstverleugnung und Identitätssuche**, in: Rumpler, Helmut \(ed.\): Brennpunkt Mitteleuropa. Festschrift für Helmut Rumpler zum 65. Geburtstag, Klagenfurt 2000 Verl. Carinthia, pp. 97-115.](#)
- [Ernst, Petra / Haring, Sabine A. / Suppanz, Werner \(eds.\): **Aggression und Katharsis. Der Erste Weltkrieg im Diskurs der Moderne**, Vienna, 2004: Passagen.](#)
- [Jerabek, Rudolf: **Die österreichische Weltkriegsforschung**, in: Michalka, Wolfgang \(ed.\): Der Erste Weltkrieg. Wirkung, Wahrnehmung, Analyse, Munich 1994 Piper, pp. 953-971.](#)
- [Kharizanova, Rумыana \(ed.\): **Uchastiето na България v Първата световна война 1915-1918 година. Bibliografiya \(Bulgaria's participation in the First World War 1915-1918. A bibliography\)**, Sofia, 1994.](#)
- [Konrad, Helmut: **Krieg, Medizin und Politik. Der Erste Weltkrieg und die österreichische Moderne**, Vienna, 2000: Passagen.](#)
- [Kuprian, Hermann / Überegger, Oswald \(eds.\): **Der Erste Weltkrieg im Alpenraum. Erfahrung, Deutung, Erinnerung / La Grande Guerra nell'arco alpino. Esperienze e memoria**, Bozen, 2006: Athesia.](#)
- [Leidinger, Hannes / Moritz, Verena: **Der Erste Weltkrieg**, Vienna et al., 2011: Böhlau.](#)
- [Peball, Kurt: **Österreichische Militärgeschichtliche Forschung zum Ersten Weltkrieg zwischen 1918 und 1968**, in: Plaschka, Richard G / Mack, Karlheinz \(eds.\): Die Auflösung des Habsburgerreiches. Zusammenbruch und Neuorientierung im Donauraum, Vienna 1970 Verl. für Geschichte u. Politik, pp. 308-317.](#)
- [Rauchensteiner, Manfred: **Die Militärgeschichtsschreibung in Österreich nach 1945**, in: Allmayer-Beck, Johann Christoph \(ed.\): Militärgeschichte in Deutschland und Österreich vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart, Herford 1985 E.S. Mittler, pp. 134-161.](#)
- [Suppanz, Werner: **Der 'überschriebene' Krieg. Die Präsenz des Ersten Weltkriegs in der österreichischen Zeitgeschichte**, in: Erker, Linda et al. \(eds.\): Update! Perspektiven der Zeitgeschichte. Zeitgeschichtstage 2010, Innsbruck 2012 StudienVerlag, pp. 208-216.](#)

- [Suppanz, Werner: **Österreichische Geschichtsbilder. Historische Legitimationen in Ständestaat und Zweiter Republik**, Vienna, 1998: Böhlau.](#)
- [Tunstall, Graydon A.: **The Habsburg command conspiracy. The Austrian falsification of historiography on the outbreak of World War I**, in: Austrian History Yearbook 27, 1996, pp. 181-196.](#)
- [Überegger, Oswald: **Erinnerungskriege. Der Erste Weltkrieg, Österreich und die Tiroler Kriegserinnerung in der Zwischenkriegszeit**, Innsbruck, 2011: Wagner.](#)
- [Überegger, Oswald: **Vom militärischen Paradigma zur 'Kulturgeschichte des Krieges'? Entwicklungslinien der österreichischen Weltkriegsgeschichtsschreibung im Spannungsfeld militärisch-politischer Instrumentalisierung und universitärer Verwissenschaftlichung**, in: : Zwischen Nation und Region. Weltkriegsforschung im interregionalen Vergleich. Ergebnisse und Perspektiven, Innsbruck 2004 Universitätsverlag Wagner, pp. 63-122.](#)

Citation

Hannes Leidinger: Historiography 1918-Today (Austria-Hungary), in: 1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. by Ute Daniel, Peter Gatrell, Oliver Janz, Heather Jones, Jennifer Keene, Alan Kramer, and Bill Nasson, issued by Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 2014-10-08. DOI: [10.15463/ie1418.10326](https://doi.org/10.15463/ie1418.10326)

External Links

- [Ackerl, Isabella / Weissensteiner, Friedrich: Löwenfeld-Russ, Hans \(Austria-Forum, das Wissensnetz\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Gratz, Gustav / Schüller, Richard \(in German\): Der wirtschaftliche Zusammenbruch Österreich-Ungarns, Vienna 1930 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Hanusch, Ferdinand \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Hanusch, Ferdinand et al. \(in German\): Die Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse im Weltkrieg, Vienna 1927 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)

- [Hanusch, Ferdinand \(in German\) \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Hašek, Jaroslav: The Good Soldier Švejk and his Fortunes in the World War \(libcom.org\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Hötzendorf, Conrad von \(in German\): Aus meiner Dienstzeit, 1906-1918, Wien et al. 1921 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Jászi, Oszkár \(in German\): Der Zusammenbruch des Dualismus und die Zukunft der Donaustaaten, Wien 1918 \(Internet Archive\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Löwenfeld-Russ, Hans: Die Regelung der Volksernährung im Kriege, Vienna 1926 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Pawliczek, Aleksandra: National Narratives of the First World War - Memory and Commemoration, Archival Research Guide \(CENDARI Collaborative European Digital Archive Infrastructure\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Pirquet, Clemens Peter, Freiherr von Cesenatico \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Pirquet, Clemens Peter, Freiherr von Cesenatico \(in German\) \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Pirquet, Clemes Freiherr von \(in German\): Volksgesundheit im Krieg, Vienna 1926 \(Internet Archive\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Redlich, Josef \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Riedl, Richard \(in German\): Die Industrie Österreichs während des Krieges, Vienna 1932 \(Internet Archive\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Srbik, Heinrich Ritter von \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Srbik, Heinrich Ritter von \(in German\) \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Winkler, Wilhelm \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Winkler, Wilhelm: Die Einkommensverschiebung in Österreich während des Weltkrieges, Vienna 1930 \(Internet Archive\) \(Book\)](#)
- [Winkler, Wilhelm \(in German\) \(AEIOU Österreich-Lexikon\) \(Article\)](#)

Metadata

Regional Section(s)

[Central Europe](#) > [Austria-Hungary](#) > [Austria](#)
[Central Europe](#) > [Austria-Hungary](#) > [Hungary](#)

Thematic Section(s)

[Post-war](#)

Subjects

[Culture](#)

[Memory and historiography](#) > [Historiography](#)

[Science and technology](#)

[Warfare and the military](#) > [Wars after war](#) > [Second World War](#)

Author Keywords

Austria-Hungary; First World War Studies; Austria; Cultures of Recollection;
Historiography

GND Subject Headings

[Weltkrieg \[1914-1918\] ; Österreich ; Geschichtsschreibung](#)

LC Subject Headings

[World War, 1914-1918--Historiography ; World War, 1914-1918--Austria ; Austria](#)

Rameau Subject Headings

[Guerre mondiale \(1914-1918\) ; Historiographie ; Autriche](#)

Key Person(s)

[Fischer, Fritz](#); [Hašek, Jaroslav](#); [Pirquet, Clemens von](#); [Srbik, Heinrich Ritter von](#); [Jedlicka, Ludwig](#); [Plaschka, Richard Georg](#); [Jászi, Oszkár](#); [Redlich, Joseph](#); [Loewenfeld-Russ, Hans](#); [Hanusch, Ferdinand](#); [Winkler, Wilhelm](#); [Riedl, Richard](#); [Gratz, Gusztáv](#); [Schüller, Richard](#); [Steed, Henry Wickham](#); [Seton-Watson, Robert William](#); [Mussolini, Benito](#); [Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer](#); [Conrad von Hötzendorf, Franz Xaver Josef Graf](#); [Horthy, Miklós](#); [Charles I, Emperor of Austria](#)

Key Location(s)

Title

Historiography 1918-Today (Austria-Hungary)

Author(s)

[Hannes Leidinger](#)

Article Type

Handbook Article

Classification Group

Regional Thematic Article

Articles That Link Here

[Food and Nutrition \(Austria-Hungary\)](#); [Centenary \(Hungary\)](#); [Occupation during the War](#); [Between Acceptance and Refusal - Soldiers' Attitudes Towards War \(Austria-Hungary\)](#); [Prisoners of War \(Austria-Hungary\)](#); [War Surveillance Office \(Austria-Hungary\)](#); [War Surveillance Office \(Austria-Hungary\)](#); [War Archives \(Austria-Hungary\)](#) and [Centenary \(Austria\)](#)