leadership of the town remained in the hands of German merchants and craftsmen. In 1421 it surrendered to the Hussite military leader Žižka and thus came under Czech control. But some Germans nevertheless stayed in the town and continued to enjoy the right to conduct legal transactions. An escheatage court case instituted against a German patrician who had fled shows that despite all the prevailing disorder and unrest, no legal liability was imposed on families of convicted non-Hussites.

Within only a few years, along with Königinhof, the neighboring German villages also became Czech. Remnants of the Hussite creed — in the form of the Bohemian Confession — survived through the following centuries and contributed to strengthening the national awareness of the Czech people. These groups were, however, also receptive to the religious teachings of Martin Luther, with the result that they viewed the German Lutherans who streamed into the thinly settled villages more as brothers in faith than as Germans.

**THE EXEMPTION DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ABBOTS OF BŘEVNÖV-BRAUNAU AND THE ARCHBISHOPS OF PRAGUE, 1705—1758**

*Beda Franz Menzel*

The exemption dispute between the abbots of Břevnov-Braunau and the Prague archbishops which lasted during the first half of the 18th Century was a bitter struggle between law and power. Three popes intervened with 15 bulls and briefs. Three Roman Congregations as well as the Rota Romana conducted and decided legal proceedings in the matter. Hapsburg emperors from Leopold I to Maria Theresa were enlisted in the struggle. This case again shows the danger which power poses, because it perverts the law, unleashes emotions, and leads to gravely erroneous decisions. The implications of this detailed account thus go far beyond the „local color“ of Bohemian Church history.

**AREAL DEPENDENCE AND CONCENTRATION INTEREST IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRIA UP TO 1914**

*Alois Mosser*

Historical literature considers the phenomenon of industrial concentration chiefly within the framework of the problems of growth. The point of departure in this attempt to relativize the interest in concentration by means of the problems of location is the observation that a particular form of areal dependence corresponds to each stage of industrial concentration. The procurement of raw and auxiliary materials for the production of goods as well as the marketing of commodities determine, in addition to the orientation of work, the areal relation-