

Editors' Notes

The articles in volume XXXIV of the *Austrian History Yearbook* evidence the breadth and vitality of historical research on the lands of the Habsburg monarchy and its successor states. Several of the essays also demonstrate the exciting new work that scholars have been able to undertake in the archives of the postcommunist lands in Central and East Central Europe on topics such as ethnic identity, minorities, and national and ethnic conflict that were often taboo under the pre-1989 governments. The volume begins, as has been the custom since volume XXII (1991), with the Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture, this year a subtle, multilayered discussion of the Revolution of 1918 in Austria by John W. Boyer. The contributions to the forum, "A City of Many Names: Lemberg/Lwów/L'viv/L'vov—Nationalizing in an Urban Context," show how the development of group loyalties, social solidarities, and community life for each of the ethnic groups in the former capital of Austrian Galicia can only be understood with reference to the interactions with the neighboring groups and the other groups' experiences. The processes of forming ethnic and national group loyalties and the politics of ethnic identity and state loyalty also figure prominently in the articles by Balázs Szélényi on German-Hungarian patriots in the eighteenth century, by Daniel Unowsky on the imperial inspection tour of Galicia in 1880, by Joshua Shanes on Jewish nationalism in Galicia, and by Tanya Dunlap on Romanian nationalist associational life in late nineteenth-century Transylvania.

In many areas of the historical discipline, old divisions between political, social, and cultural history have faded in recent years. Writing on Austrian and Central/East Central European history is no different: most of the articles in this volume of the *Yearbook* combine the methods of political, social, economic, and cultural analysis as needed to address the particular topics. A good case in point is Allison's Rose's article on anti-Semitism and anti-feminism in Vienna around 1900, which shows how the issues of feminism and anti-feminism played out against the backdrop of developing mass politics and popular radicalism.

The political turmoil created by Central and East Central Europe's ethnic and national conflicts during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has caused many to overlook the serious and at least sometimes moderately successful efforts to find settlements. Of late, the history of such compromise efforts has attracted new attention, partly because of the new frictions and conflicts in the postcommunist countries. T. Mills Kelly assesses the accomplishments and limitations of the Moravian compromise of 1905 in his article.

Several other articles in this volume show the continuing efforts of historians to understand the ethnic and national conflicts of modern Central and

East Central Europe in their full context and to give due weight to the other factors which were at work. In Prague around 1900, the Czech-German conflict often transfixed public life, but Cathleen Giustino shows how other divisions in political life, including conflicting class interests and competing Czech notions of national community and the future of "Czech Prague" affected the design and implementation of the urban renewal project that cleared and rebuilt the old ghetto quarter. Daniel Miller also examines the convergences and confrontations of nationalist interests, constitutional principles, legislative processes, administrative action, and property rights in his study of colonization efforts in the ethnic Hungarian and German border areas of Czechoslovakia during the First Republic.

With the publication of this volume of the *Austrian History Yearbook*, we bid farewell to two members of our editorial team and welcome two important new members. For volumes XXVII (1996) through XXXIII (2002), Barbara Lawatsch-Melton served as associate editor, representing the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs. In that capacity, she provided vital liaison with the Austrian historical community and helped to recruit submissions and identify reviewers. She played a particularly valuable role in enlisting some of the European scholars who contributed to the "Guide to the East-Central European Archives" published in volume XXIX of the *Yearbook* in 1998. We wish Barbara well as she devotes herself to other responsibilities. With the publication of volume XXXIV, Angelo Ara concludes more than thirty years of service as Italian correspondent for the *Yearbook*. We are most grateful to Professor Ara for his decades of distinguished service to this journal and to the cause of Austrian and Habsburg studies in Italy. In this past year, Nicole Phelps succeeded Kenneth Marks as assistant editor. She has proved to be a remarkably quick study, and her sterling work in preparing manuscripts for copyediting and coordinating the proofing for this volume has made us already begin to think of her as a veteran. We are most grateful to Nicole and to Virginia Martin, who joined us as copyeditor this year, bringing with her considerable editing experience in other units of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society. As always, we are most grateful to the genuine veterans at the Center for Austrian Studies, Barbara Krauss-Christensen, who has overseen the business affairs of the *Yearbook* for the last twenty-two years, and Daniel Pinkerton, the editor of the *Austrian Studies Newsletter*, who oversees preparation of all the graphics that appear in the *Yearbook*.

A journal of this scope is truly the work of many hands, extending from the authors of the articles to the referees, book reviewers, correspondents, editorial board, and advisory board. We editors depend on all these colleagues to give us the best of their wisdom and scholarly efforts, and we thank all of them for their significant contributions.

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