

## Minnesota Forges European Alliances

by Susannah L. Smith

The Minnesota Population Center (MPC), a research center at the University of Minnesota, is developing contacts with statistical offices across Central Europe in order to convert individual-level census data from the region into a data series with a consistent format and comprehensive documentation that will be accessible via the world wide web.

The MPC is an interdisciplinary research center that fosters connections among population researchers across disciplines and opens up new opportunities for large-scale collaborative research projects. Its renowned Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) is a data series of large nationally representative samples of the 1850–2000 U.S. censuses converted into a machine readable format with consistent (“harmonized”) codes for age, occupation, country of birth, and so on. The IPUMS enables geographers, historians, sociologists, and other social scientists to compare changes over time. The IPUMS project is also famous for its broad-based web access that makes data sets available to any researcher.

Now, after years of concentrating on the U.S. census, the MPC has turned its attention outward to the rest of the world. Led by director Steven Ruggles, the history professor whom *Wired* magazine has dubbed “The King of Quant,” MPC has undertaken its new IPUMS-International project. IPUMS-International is funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Health. Its first phase culminated with the release in May 2002 of a beta version of harmonized microdata from Colombia, France, Kenya, Vietnam, and the United States ([www.ipums.org/international](http://www.ipums.org/international)). MPC researchers, in cooperation with European partners, are now planning a European-wide version of the data series. The project, as envisioned by MPC researchers, will harmonize and create documentation for European census data from recent decades.

Robert McCaa, professor of history at the University of Minnesota and co-principal investigator on the IPUMS-International project, has been travelling throughout Central Europe, meeting with officials and negotiating agreements to join the proposed IPUMS-Europe project. Thus far Austria, Bulgaria,



*Austrian IPUMS partners, left to right: Richard Gisser and Josef Kytir of Statistik Austria, Josef Ehmer of University of Salzburg.*

the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia have indicated interest in the project. Following his visits to Bucharest and Warsaw earlier this fall, McCaa reports that Poland and Romania are likely to sign on as well. These seven Central European countries together

represent a population of almost one hundred million. (Six Western European nations are also participating.) Although sample size and other details still need to be finalized, the proposed project will likely include censuses from the following years:

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## Letter from the Director

The Center for Austrian Studies is about to begin a significant new initiative in its support for scholarship in Austrian and Central European studies. From its earliest days, the Center has been committed to advancing research in its various fields of interest through the sponsorship of a range of scholarly publications. The Center has published the journal, the *Austrian History Yearbook*, since 1980, as well as a number of important volumes of collected essays in the series, *Austrian History, Culture, and Society*, with Berghahn Books. The Working Papers in Austrian Studies fulfill a special role in making some of the very latest research in progress accessible to the scholarly community. Within a few weeks the Center and the University of Minnesota will sign agreements with the Purdue University Press to make the Center a working partner in editing that press's Central European Studies. Professor Charles Ingrao, the founding editor of that monograph series, will continue as senior editor, and I shall join him in the work as editor.

### EDITOR'S NOTE

In our last issue, we spotlighted the departure of Kenneth Marks. But we have lost two other CAS colleagues to the necessary evils (and delights?) of dissertation research and writing.

Seulky Shin, editorial assistant for Center volumes *The Great Tradition* and *Creating the Other*, designer of the new, improved CAS website, and web editor, left the Center in September.

Leo Riegert, who performed many editorial and administrative duties and did a superb job of coordinating the recent conference, "The Environment and Sustainable Development in the New Central Europe," left in November.

We are extremely grateful for the expertise and energy that they brought to the Center, and we do want them to complete those Ph.Ds. Therefore, we bid them *Wiedersehen* with mixed feelings of sadness and joy.

However, reinforcements have arrived. Nicole Phelps, a graduate student in Habsburg history, began taking over Ken Marks's duties as AHY editorial assistant and ASN copyeditor in May (though Ken stayed on for a two-month transition). Tiffane Hastings, a graduate student in Russian history (with a B.A. in German!), began work at the Center in August. She assisted Leo during the "Environment and Sustainable Development" conference and has, in conjunction with Gary Cohen, already begun planning for our 2003 conference, "Baroque Cities," which she will coordinate. Arnold Lelis, a graduate student in the medieval history of the Baltic region, took over Seulky's duties in September. He is the editorial assistant for CAS volumes (including the manuscript in progress, *Creating the Other*), website editor, ASN copyeditor, and our long sought-after Working Papers copyeditor. Finally, Harald Stelzer, the 2002-03 Research Assistant from the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science, and Culture, arrived in September and is now busy coordinating our lecture series, copyediting German-language manuscripts, and performing other tasks. Harald is a Ph.D. student in philosophy from the University of Graz.

We know we will eventually lose these colleagues, too. But for now, join us in welcoming them to the Center!

Daniel Pinkerton

This distinguished series has included such titles as Peter Thaler's *The Ambivalence of Identity: The Austrian Experience of Nation-Building in a Modern Society*; William Godsey's *Aristocratic Redoubt: The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office on the Eve of the First World War*; Gunther E. Rothenberg's *The Army of Francis Joseph*; John P. Spielman's *The City and the Crown*; Harold B. Segel's *Egon Erwin Kisch, the Raging Reporter*; and *The Vienna Coffeehouse Wits, 1890-1938*; Lawrence Sondhaus's *The Naval Policy of Austria-Hungary, 1867-1918*; Frederick Kellogg's *The Road to Romanian Independence*; and three important collections of essays, *In Quest and Crisis: Emperor Joseph I and the Habsburg Monarchy*, edited by Charles W. Ingrao; *Staging the Past*, edited by Maria Bucur and Nancy M. Wingfield; and *State and Society in Early Modern Austria*, edited by Charles W. Ingrao. I was pleased to be able to publish my own *Education and Society in Imperial Austria, 1848-1918* in this series in 1996. A new English edition of Anna Coreth's *Pietas Austriaca: Austrian Religious Practices in the Baroque Era* is now in preparation.

The new partnership will enhance the editorial capacity of the Central European Studies series and make possible, we hope, some increase in the number of titles published down the road. Charles Ingrao and I will have joint responsibility for recommending the publication of new titles in the series to the Purdue Press editorial board. In dealing with submissions, Professor Ingrao will take the lead in editing manuscripts dealing with the late medieval and early modern eras and the Balkans. I shall have primary responsibility for studies of the Habsburg Monarchy in the nineteenth century and for Austrian and Czech history in the early twentieth century. We shall share editing duties for other subject areas in Central European studies. This partnership will give the Center for Austrian Studies great opportunities to help support and disseminate scholarship on Austria and Central Europe in a number of disciplines. I am much looking forward to my work on this new venture.

Gary B. Cohen

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## News from the Center



*Sleighbing party at Neuer Markt, Vienna, circa 1720.*

## CAS symposium sets sail for fall

Since the day the fall 2002 symposium ended, the CAS has been hard at work planning the fall 2003 symposium. Entitled "Embodiments of Power: Building Baroque Cities in Austria and Europe," this international, interdisciplinary conference will be held September 18-20 at the University of Minnesota's Coffman Memorial Union (Friday afternoon) and Weisman Art Museum (all other times). So far, cosponsors include the Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies at the University of Alberta, the U of M's Center for Early Modern Studies, and the Weisman.

"Embodiments of Power" will analyze and assess a critical epoch in the development of European urban life. In the Baroque era, sovereigns, church authorities, and economic elites transformed the architectural face and daily life of the great cities. The great new palaces and churches often faced grand new plazas, which were designed to break up the densely built-up neighborhoods and parishes of the medieval communities. Of course, the outlines of the medieval urban districts and street plans did not disappear altogether; therefore, the Baroque architecture and urban culture of grand display and control coexisted with older traditions in these cities. Long-established medieval marketplaces survived in place, but the elites of the Baroque era strove to refocus popular attention and traffic on their splendid new edifices. At the same time, privileged property owners, merchants, and guild masters tried to consolidate and maintain monopolistic controls over capital, commerce, and manufacture. The Baroque synthesis of power was vividly represented in

architecture, state and ecclesiastical festivals, the arts, popular customs and celebrations, and a precisely regulated economic life. It dominated many continental European cities until the 19th century, when the industrial revolution, the spread of liberal capitalism, and the explosive growth of urban population broke down the early modern way of life.

In keeping with its mission, the Center will advance research on Baroque cities in Austria and Europe by asking the participants to analyze the transformations of the politics, society, and culture of the cities in a broad comparative and interdisciplinary framework. The papers will examine how and to what extent the many changes in cities across large parts of Europe were interrelated parts of larger political and cultural currents. Fifteen out of a projected 16-18 distinguished scholars from Europe and America have accepted the Center's invitation to present a paper.

The symposium will also include plenary addresses by internationally famed scholars. Thomas Da Costa Kaufmann, professor of art history at Princeton University and author of *Court, Cloister and City: The Art and Culture of Central Europe, 1450-1800*, will speak at a meal session. Robert J. W. Evans, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University and arguably the preeminent historian of the Habsburg Monarchy in the early modern era, will give the annual Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture during this event. Evans will address the issue of language in the history of the Habsburg Monarchy.

All panel sessions will be open to the public; students and employees of the University may attend the sessions free of charge. ❖

## Minnesota Calendar

**January 30.** *Lecture.* Harald Stelzer, Philosophy, University of Graz. "Karl Popper on Democracy."

**February 6-April 29.** *Exhibit.* "Almost Home," portraits of repatriated Austrians by Nancy Coyne. Gallery D, Weisman Art Museum. (See story, p. 9)

**February 13.** *Lecture.* Michel Janssen, Physics and History of Science, University of Minnesota. "Boltzmann, Loschmidt, and Ehrenfest: Three Viennese Physicists on Entropy and Statistics."

**February 27.** *Lecture.* William D. Bowman, History, Gettysburg College. "Suicide in Freud's Vienna."

**March 13.** *Lecture.* Matti Bunzl, Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. "From Austrian Victims to European Victors: Viennese Jews at the Turn of the Millenium." 3:30 P.M., Shepherd Room, Weisman Art Museum.

**March 27.** *Lecture.* Maria E. Reicher, Philosophy, University of Graz. "A Pathbreaker in Modern Austrian Philosophy: Value and the Emotions in the Philosophy of Alexius Meinong."

**April 10.** *Lecture.* Alison Frank, History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Galician California or Galician Hell? The Austrian Oil Industry at the Turn of the Twentieth Century."

**April 24.** *Lecture.* Derek Katz, Music, Lawrence University. "Leoš Janáček and the Perils of Musical Patriotism."

**May 1.** *Lecture.* Wolfgang Müller, Political Science, University of Vienna; Schumpeter Fellow, Harvard University. "The Life and Death of the Austrian Center-Right Coalition (2000-2002) in the Light of Coalition Theory."

**Unless noted, all events take place Thursday, 3:30 P.M., in the Ford Room, 710 Social Sciences.**

## Austrian Elections 2002: Black is back, bye bye Blues

by Günter Bischof and Martin David

The November 24 general elections generated major surprises. First, the major victory of the Christian Democratic Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, ÖVP), whose 42.3% of the vote—more than 15% above its lackluster performance of October 1999 (27%)—constituted a landslide. Second, the right-wing populist Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, FPÖ) was abandoned by a stunning three-fifths of their 1999 voters. Third, for the first time since 1970 the Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, SPÖ) were not the strongest party at the polls in a general election.

The final result is not official yet, but the figures released by the Austrian Interior Ministry are as follows: The ÖVP won 42.3% (+15.39%) of the vote and will have 79 members of the national parliament (MPs). The SPÖ came out second with 36.9% (+3.36%) of the vote and 69 seats, followed by the FPÖ, which won only 10.01%, (-16.9%) of the vote and 18 MPs; with 9.47% of the vote (+2.07%) and 17 MPs, the Greens almost closed the gap with the FPÖ but did not live up to pre-election forecasts. The SPÖ's and Greens' failure to garner 50% of the votes will prevent them from following the German model of a successful "Red-Green" coalition.

The campaign leading up to the election was short but intense. In Austria there is hardly any private fundraising for political campaigns; the political parties represented in parliament are allotted their campaign finances in proportion to their electoral strength. Parties still habitually overspend and go into debt during campaigns as big billboards and TV ads are as expensive as in American campaigns. The absence of private money keeps Austrian campaigns more issue- and less personality-oriented.

Ever since the beginning of 2002 the political climate within the ÖVP/FPÖ coalition had been deteriorating. One of the principal bones of contention was the forthcoming round of EU eastern enlargement. The ÖVP has been the strongest supporter of the EU enlargement process among all Austrian political parties. Haider had opposed Austria's joining the EU in 1995. His FPÖ was very divided on EU eastern enlargement. The traditional right wing opposed it due to the threat of cheap "foreign" labor flooding into Austria. Haider also roused emotions in Austro-Czech relations with his demand that the postwar "Beneš Decrees"—relating to the expulsion of Sudeten Germans—needed to be revoked before Czech accession. Haider and the FPÖ have also been agitating against the Temelin atomic power plant going on line; they have been supported by the leftist Green Party on this issue. The moderate wing in the FPÖ around Vice Chancellor Susanne Riess-Passer tried to mute these volatile issues to keep the coalition going.

In September 2002 intra-FPÖ tensions reached a final showdown over tax reform, namely the postponement of a promised tax relief program. The coalition government announced its procrastination on tax relief by pointing to the high cost of support for victims of the great flood of August 2002, which wreaked great havoc along the Danube. At the same time Chancellor Schüssel's government announced that it would buy a new generation of very costly jets ("Interceptors") to beef up Austria's air defenses. Modernization of Austria's air defense system was badly needed but highly unpopular among broad segments of the neutralist Austrian population.

Haider, who had been upstaged by the FPÖ cabinet members and whose political performance had been lackluster lately, smelled a good opportunity to engage in some of his infamous populism. FPÖ offi-



*Wolfgang Schüssel serenades the electorate as the Blacks overtake the Reds. (Photo: Federal Chancellery Press Office)*

cialists close to Haider initiated a special Party Congress on the issues of "Tax Reform, Not Interceptors" (*»Steuerreform statt Abfangjäger«*). Given that Herbert Scheibner, the Minister of Defense from the FPÖ, supported the modernization of the Air Force, this special Party Congress undercut its own cabinet ministers. The rebellious Party Congress left Vice Chancellor Susanne Riess-Passer, Finance Minister Karl-Heinz Grassler, and Minister of Infrastructure Mathias Reichold no other choice than to resign from the party and their government posts to maintain their integrity.

This forced Schüssel to end the coalition and call for new elections to avoid being pulled too deeply into the FPÖ rivalries. The pressure from both the powerful Federation of Austrian Industry and the Chamber of Commerce for tax reduction to improve Austria's international economic competitiveness added to Schüssel's worries. He called for general elections just in time—before he had to deal with serious tensions between ÖVP party organizations threatening a united front.

Schüssel left no doubt that the next government could not retreat from the contract signed with the Eurofighter consortium and thus indicated his ongoing commitment to air defense modernization. This forced the hands of the SPÖ and FPÖ, who focused on the government's "wasting money" on defense while neglecting social programs.

Schüssel could also point to his government's surprisingly strong record of achieving major restitution settlements with the hitherto unrewarded victims of World War II (slave laborers, Jewish victims of "aryanization"). Arguably, no postwar government has done more in "coming to terms" with Austria's controversial World War II past than that of Schüssel and Riess-Passer.

Alfred Gusenbauer, leader of the SPÖ, responded by presenting new and popular candidates in his shadow cabinet to the public, among them the dynamic Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, who had gained a

*continued on page 21*

# 2002 CAS SYMPOSIUM

## and CAS 25th anniversary banquet



*Erika Kahler, longtime friend of CAS.*

Photos by Daniel Pinkerton



*From the business workshop, left to right: Tim Odegard, Minnesota Trade Office; Ursula Wegrzynowicz, Export-Import Bank of the United States; Steve Riedel, Minnesota Trade Office; Jennifer Gothard, Central & Eastern Europe Business Information Center.*

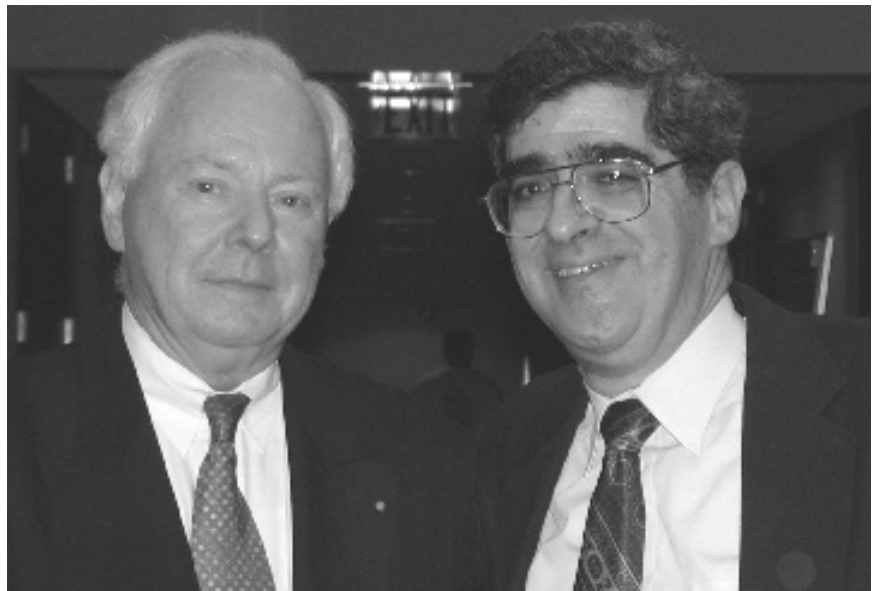


*Left, Christine Maziar, Provost and Executive Vice-President, University of Minnesota.*

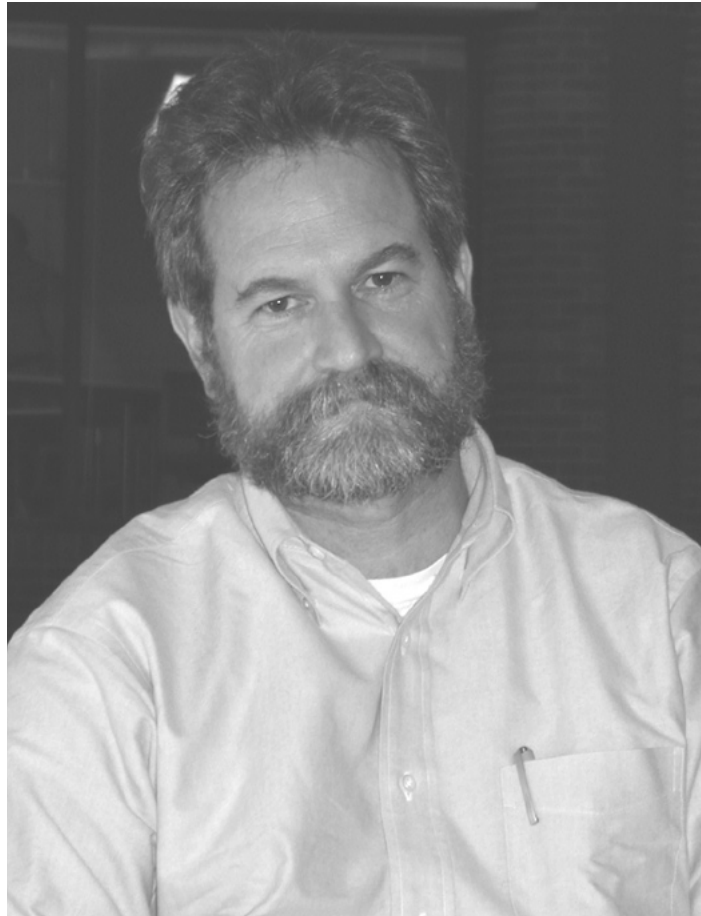
*Right: James Parente, Associate Dean of CLA (left) and Peter Moser, Austrian Ambassador to the United States (right). Below right: Heinz Seitingner, Austrian Business Agency (left), with Gary Cohen, CAS director (right).*



*Left to right, Gerhard Weiss, former CAS director, and Ronald Bosrock, Honorary Twin Cities Austrian Consul.*



# Robert Wilkinson: Central Europe as ecological success story



*Robert Wilkinson is an expert in climate change with the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He was the invited speaker at the banquet that was the centerpiece of our fall conference, "The Environment and Sustainable Development in the New Central Europe." The title of his talk was "From Communism to Climate Change: The Sustainability Challenge and Lessons from Central Europe." The afternoon before his talk, he spoke with ASN about the issues at the heart of his talk.*

**ASN:** *How did you become involved in ecology and environmental issues in Central Europe?*

**RW:** My focus is environmental policy, and I teach at the University of California-Santa Barbara in the Environmental Studies program; I also work with the geography department on some climate impact assessment issues. My connection to Central Europe is through work at the Central European University back in 1990-92. I moved to Budapest with my family at the end of 1990 to set up the graduate program in environmental science and policy for the new Central European University. Now, bear in mind that there were no university facilities at that point. This was the first program, so when I showed up with an agreement with George Soros to go do this, it was a matter of starting from scratch, hiring faculty, selecting students, developing the curriculum and so forth. I spent two years learning about the environmental problems and issues in every country of Central Europe, from Albania all the way through to Estonia, and across Siberia in Central Asia—the entire former Soviet Union and Central Europe. It was a trial by fire, learning along with everyone else. Frankly, East European and Central European as well as Western experts were trying to understand the range of issues in the region, and no one had a very clear sense of the issues, so the expertise, such as it is, was born of the experience of simply being there in every country working with folks essentially at every level trying to learn about the issues.

**ASN:** *Tell us what the issues were, and what the state of environment and environmental policy was in Central Europe when you arrived in the early 1990s.*

**RW:** The physical state of affairs, as I'll discuss tonight, was a mixed story. As represented in the West, Central Europe or everything east of the old "Iron Curtain" was an ecological disaster zone. Well, that's not the case. There are many wonderful parts of every country in Central Europe in terms of the ecology, the environment, the architecture, the history, so it's a mixed story. Certainly there are many environmental problems, but they're not all that dissimilar to environmental prob-

lems we face in other parts of the world. The physical problems were a mix, but the usual you'd expect: from power plants, combustion of low-grade coal, radioactivity; problems with both civilian and weapons issues; mercury contamination and contamination from tanneries and so forth; water pollution; the usual range of issues. The more interesting part, perhaps, was that every country in the region was in a process of reformulating its legal structure—its body of environmental law, its body of law connected with freedom of information, the whole logic of environmental impact assessment and so forth. And so there was a very rich dialogue going on, and many very bright people from Central European countries were looking at the models all over the world to determine the best approach. What a great experience! What an interesting opportunity to actually have that chance to look—under, of course, tremendous pressure because they needed

new structures right away. Still, the Central and Eastern Europeans took the sophisticated approach of really trying to understand the difference between the German system and the British system, and the Dutch, and U.S. systems, various state systems and so forth, and learning a great deal. For me, it was like looking in a mirror and realizing that many of the laws that they were looking at that I was familiar with really had only been developed quite recently. For example, the National Environmental Policy Act in the US, and many of what we now take for granted as legal norms, are relatively recent constructs. That was a very educational experience for all of us—to look at what works or what doesn't work in legal structures.

**ASN:** *As the 90s progressed and Europe established policies and began to deal with both preventing future environmental degradation and beginning to repair past degradation, can you think of some of the reasons why you consider Central Europe to be a "success story"?*

**RW:** As I reflect back ten years and longer on the changes, I've been focusing my thinking on how many problems there were to be surmounted and how eagerly people have taken these on. The success, really, and the lesson for the rest of the world is that a whole set of countries were put through a huge transformation of their economies, their social organization, and political structures, top to bottom, and still managed to transition their economies and their systems productively, in a civilized way, even with a sense of humor. They still have a way to go, but could the Western European countries or the United States handle that scale of change in as effective and positive a way as Central and Eastern Europe have? The world needs to get a grip on the need for transition economies and systems of production to deal with

the reality of climate change. It's a human problem, an issue of our own construction, and we need to figure out how to change. The Central European countries have a lot to teach us about how we might go about changing our economies and systems to deal with this threat.

**ASN:** *Is it easier to effect change in Central Europe because many of the countries are smaller than, say, the United States or Britain?*

**RW:** I'm not sure I have the data to really answer that. I have my impressions, and my impressions from spending a great deal of time in all of these countries in the early 90s is that smaller countries—take Estonia, for example—had little choice; they had little ability to stall on changes. They had to improve the environment. They did so, and did it effectively. Was it easy? I suspect for small countries it was hard, although there was a social consensus that this had to be done. Maybe it's easier to get a social consensus in a smaller country. Of course there are other small countries, such as Albania—a very closed society prior to its political changes—that are having a difficult time of it.

**ASN:** *During the past decade, countries in the region established a number of bilateral, trilateral, other international agreements to improve the Central European environment. Are they helping?*

**RW:** Well, I probably shouldn't venture too far, because I'm not up to speed on a lot of the bilateral and multilateral agreements that have been developed recently. That said, it strikes me that Central Europe has a healthy process of different countries trying different things, setting up relationships in different ways—commercial environmental policy, educational exchanges, and so forth. These relationships do lead to new approaches to solving problems and restoring the environment, and that's a very healthy thing. I equate it to some degree with interstate commissions in the United States experimenting, doing things differently, learning from that, sharing ideas back and forth in a fruitful collaboration between states. This is happening in Central Europe, too. There's a lot of effort to find equivalent situations, say, between a West European country and a Central European country, in

terms of the industry or the geography and then developing relationships that make sense.

**ASN:** *A Central European professor I know was chiding a fellow Central European scholar for having recently bought a Jaguar, because it gets such terrible gas mileage. Thinking of this, I want to ask you: What role does personal choice play in issues of the environment and global warming?*

**RW:** I think all choices, from communities to countries, come back down ultimately to individual choices that we make. They may be our own consumer choices, they may be made on behalf of our families, or a business that we work for or run, or a government that we work for or have a senior position in. But ultimately, it's all about understanding those choices. At the same time, none of us is perfect, so it's easy to be hypocritical about these things. If we look in the mirror, we all realize that we could do better with personal choices, so I'm hesitant to point fingers at others. Still, I think we all need to think carefully about what our choices really mean. For instance, the public needs to understand the broad implications of many of their choices and the opportunities to choose more energy-efficient products. Do people know that not all environmentally sound cars are boring and slow? There are sporty, quick cars that are fun to drive that also are more environmentally sound. Many people don't realize that there are choices that mean we don't have to sacrifice everything, so we shouldn't put it in those terms. When I ventured into Central Europe to set up the CEU-Budapest graduate program, the first thing I did was to travel to every single country and meet with dissidents, students, professors, senior political figures, presidents, and try to understand what environmental problems they were facing. I had a set of fairly standard questions, and I would get the usual answers. One rather brilliant young Czech woman gave a different and memorable answer. She said, "Well, it's our thinking, of course. It's what's in our mind. That is the environmental problem." I've reflected on that ever since. Ultimately that is the issue, and everything else follows from it. ❖

## 2002 ACF PRIZES AWARDED

2002 was a wonderful year for scholarship on Habsburg Europe and its successor states, as a casual glance through *ASN's* reviews and "Hot off the Presses" will show. But committees assigned by CAS have now done the impossible: picked the best book and dissertation of the last two years in the category "historical and contemporary studies" and awarded the corresponding Austrian Cultural Foundation (ACF) Prizes.

*Emperor Maximilian II* by Paula Sutter Fichtner (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001), was named best book. "Austrian El Dorado: A History of the Oil Industry in Galicia, 1853-1923" by Alison Fleig Frank (defended at Harvard University, 2001), was named best dissertation.

Fichtner, professor of history emerita at Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center, City College of New York, was lauded for her concise study of the unfortunate ruler. "This superb study of the reign and failures of Maximilian II represents another distinguished contribution by Paula Fichtner to our understanding of Habsburg history," the committee chair wrote. "Elegantly written, with succinct characterizations of Maximilian and his senior associates, the work draws upon a lifetime of effective research among all of the relevant archives: Vienna, Prague, Innsbruck, and Madrid. What emerges is a compelling portrait of a ruler seeking to bridge the religious divide caused by the Reformation, yet whose per-

sonality and approach to his kingship doomed him to relative ineffectiveness. At a time when a heroic ruler might have reconciled the mounting religious tensions, Maximilian brought self-doubt, introspection, and hesitation. As Fichtner notes, an examination of failure can be instructive. However, while Maximilian may have failed, Paula Sutter Fichtner has succeeded brilliantly. Moreover, her careful examination of the religious issues and their geopolitical ramifications gives this beautifully produced book contemporary relevance."

The dissertation committee came to a unanimous decision in awarding the dissertation prize to Frank, now an assistant professor of history at University of Wisconsin-Madison. The members were all impressed by the originality and freshness of her methodology and by her clear and lively writing style. She approached the history of the Galician oil industry by placing it squarely within the social, political, and geographic topography of the region. Her ability to show the connection between local and central authority, her understanding of the connections between local environment, technology, and politics makes this a pathbreaking work. As the committee chair put it, "this is Austrian history done in a new way."

Each author wins a grant for scholarly travel expenses generously provided by the ACF. The next prizes will be awarded in 2004, and the rules have changed slightly. See the fall 2002 *ASN* for details.

**MPC in Central Europe** *from page 1*

Austria	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961
Bulgaria	2001	1992			
Czech Republic	2001	1991			
Hungary	2001	1990	1980		
Poland	2002	1988	1978	1970	
Romania	2002	1992			
Slovenia	2001	1991	1981		

A European-wide IPUMS project will greatly facilitate comparative research across Europe as well as other parts of the world. Thanks to the project's unified coding system, developed through IPUMS and applied to this new regional data, registered researchers will be able to engage in comparisons over time and across national borders without loss of information. The MPC standard of extensive documentation, in both the original language and English translation, will aid in the interpretation of data and highlight major comparability issues. All this will be accomplished with strict adherence to international confidentiality standards. The project will constitute an exciting collaboration among researchers and statisticians around the world.

The possibility of a Europe-wide census data series was facilitated early in the project with the agreement to participate by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and Gabor Rózsa, deputy director, Population Census; early commitments by France and Spain also helped the project gather momentum. Center for Austrian Studies director Gary Cohen lent his support by holding discussions earlier this year with Josef Kytir of Statistik Austria and Jan Tucek, Vice President of the Czech Statistical Office.

McCaa considers the interest of Central Europe to be crucial to the success of the project: "The early commitments by Austrian and Hungarian institutions created excitement about IPUMS-Europe. They



*At the Polish National Statistics Office, left to right: Barbara Domaszewicz, deputy director; Lycyna Nowak, deputy director of the Social Statistics Division; and MPC's globe-trotting Robert McCaa.*

proved to be the keystone for bringing together all the regions of Europe—East and West, North and South—into this pan-European project."

Central European agencies and officials involved in the project include: Statistik Austria, Dieter Burget, director general; the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, Alexander Hadjiiski, president; the Czech Republic Statistical Office, Jan Tucek; the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Gabor Rózsa; the Polish Central Statistical Office, Tadeusz Toczyński, president, Barbara Domaszewicz, deputy director, and Lycyna Nowak, deputy director of the Social Statistics Division; the Romanian National Statistics Institute, Stefan Trica and Aura-Mihaela Famfirescu; Vasile Ghetau, director of the Population Research Center of the Romanian Academy; and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Apolonija Oblak Flander.

The MPC will apply for funding to support the project in 2003.

*Susannah Smith is a historian and editor. She is assistant editor of the Journal of Asian Studies and a program director for MPC. ❖*

## Seminar Snapshot



*Left, Tim Malchow, who successfully defended his Ph.D. dissertation at the U of M and, the next day, lectured at CAS on Bernhard, Stifter, and Austrian national identity; right, former CAS interim director Gerhard Weiss.*

## NEW CAS WORKING PAPERS!

Have you checked the CAS website recently? We have two new papers in the Working Papers in Austrian Studies series.

Paper 02-1, "My Life Was Determined by History": An Interview with Jaroslav Pánek, by Stanley and Zdenka Winters, is a fascinating glimpse of life and academics in postwar Czechoslovakia—the full version of the condensed interview that appeared in *ASN*. Paper 02-2, *The Austrian School of Economics and the Gold Standard Mentality in Austrian Economic Policy in the 1930s*, by 2002 Schumpeter Fellow Hansjörg Klausinger, is an examination of Austrian monetary debates during the First Republic.

And in January, Paper 03-1, *Working-Class Literature: Petzold's Rauhes Leben*, by Beth Bjorklund, professor of German at the University of Virginia, will be available. It contrasts Petzold's working-class autobiography with those of better-known bourgeois authors. All papers are also available in what web surfers call the "dead tree" version.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE OR CALL US TO PLACE AN ORDER.



# Exhibit at Weisman Museum to explore lives of postwar Viennese repatriates

Before the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany in 1938, approximately 200,000 Jews called Vienna their home. In the wake of the Holocaust, one of Europe's largest Jewish communities—producing some of the most distinguished thinkers and artists of the 20th century—was virtually destroyed. Yet a few Viennese Jews returned to pick up the fragments of a shattered culture and to rebuild their lives on the site of their former persecution. Other Austrians, Christian survivors of Nazi persecution, chose to return to their homeland as well. *Almost Home*, an exhibit to be held at the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum from February 7-May 4, is about their individual stories.

*Almost Home* is an exhibition project by Nancy Ann Coyne, an American media artist, professional photographer, and visual anthropologist. Since 1984, she has lived and worked in Europe, the Middle East, and the Republic of Georgia. Her photography and video work have been exhibited and published in the United States, Europe, and the former Soviet Union. She has been a recipient of a Fulbright grant, the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture Fellowship, the Austrian Koerner Prize for Innovation in Arts and Sciences, and an Austrian Arts Council Fellowship. In 1994, she was a Junior Fellow at the IFK (International Forschungszentrum für Kultur) in Vienna, and in 1997-98 she was the Koerner Fellow for Holocaust Studies at the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies, Oxford University.

In 1987, in response to the absence of information in archives and museums concerning the legacy of Viennese Jews, Coyne initiated a case study project integrating contemporary photography with survivors' oral histories and salvaged family photographs. In total,



*Willy Stern, surgeon, 1920-1999. "Naturally one has to work through the past otherwise one can't live here. I am convinced that it can't happen again despite right-wing extremists shouting in the streets of Vienna. But one cannot be careful enough. One undetected, resilient, cancer cell can destroy the whole body. A small group of bigots already showed us once what was possible, so we must be cautious." Photo by Nancy Coyne.*

Coyne interviewed 38 Viennese survivors who fled, were deported or imprisoned, lived underground, resisted, or rescued Jews.

The exhibit profiles eight survivors. It presents portraits, narratives, and memorial books created by Coyne. The latter resemble reconstructed family photo albums and are exhibited on tripods. In addition, it includes a rare home movie from the Israeli photographer Gilad Ophir that documents his mother's Viennese family at their Vienna Woods summer home in 1937 and records an Austrian Army parade on the Vienna Ringstrasse in the late 1930s.

*Almost Home* provides an intimate view

into returnees' lives and their stories of homes lost and found. Part photography, part anthropology, the project explores issues of place, space, and identity in relationship to personal memory, family albums, and histories, addressing the questions: How does one return to the site of former persecution and trauma and regain a sense of place and belonging? How were survivors' family photographs salvaged and what were the photographs' journeys?

The museum will hold an opening/preview with refreshments on Thursday, February 6, from 7:00 P.M.–10:00 P.M. Tickets are \$10, \$5 for WAM members, students, and seniors. For reservations, please call the Weisman events line at (612) 626-4747. The museum is located at 333 East River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Thursday, 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; weekends, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.; closed on Mondays. Parking is available in the museum ramp at a rate of \$2.50 per hour or a flat rate of \$5 on Saturday and Sunday. For information call 612-625-9494. There is no admission fee to the Weisman Art Museum. ❖

## SECOND 2002-03 SCHUBERTIAD TO CELEBRATE COMPOSER'S BIRTHDAY

The second concert in this year's Schubertiade Series will be its annual concert in observance of Franz Schubert's birthday at 6 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 16 in the Salon of 510 Groveland in Minneapolis. Performers will include Twin Cities soprano Maria Jette, as well as the Twin Cities debut of the Schubert Trio (Lucia May, violin; Stephen Framil, cello; Daniel Rieppel, piano). Also performing will be an authentic Männerchor directed by James Hart, singing the rarely-heard men's choral lieder of Schubert. The program will be:

• Marche militaire #3 for piano duet

- Selections for Männerchor, including Schubert's "Trinklied"
- Six Welsh songs by Franz Joseph Haydn, *Maria Jette, soprano; The Schubert Trio*
- Impromptu in G-flat Major, *Daniel Rieppel, piano*
- Three Schubert lieder, *Maria Jette, soprano; Daniel Rieppel, piano*
- Beethoven's "Ghost" Trio, *The Schubert Trio*

Tickets are \$20.00, which includes a complimentary glass of wine at intermission. For reservations, call 612-870-8811, or e-mail [rieppel@starpoint.net](mailto:rieppel@starpoint.net). Tickets may also be purchased at the door.

# Hubert Lengauer:

## Dispatches from Austria's cultural struggle

by Daniel Pinkerton

*Hubert Lengauer, Associate Professor of Germanistik at the University of Klagenfurt, was the first Visiting Fulbright Professor at the University of Minnesota, spending fall semester in the Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch. As part of the CAS Lecture Series, he gave a talk entitled "Is This a Good Land? Self-Image and Self-Critique in Austrian Culture after the State Treaty." Immediately after his lecture, ASN spoke with him.*

**ASN:** *I'd like to begin with a little bit of biographical information.*

**HL:** I was born in a small village north of Linz, Upper Austria, and then I went to study literature in Vienna and finished up with a doctoral dissertation and went to Naples as a lecturer, teaching German literature. Then I went back to Vienna and worked there as an Assistant Professor, and then went to Klagenfurt and wrote my Habilitation, which is a kind of second dissertation, was promoted to Associate Professor, and given tenure.

**ASN:** *Is that part of the new system different from the old system?*

**HL:** The university is fairly young, but we have one system and that hasn't really changed since 1993. That was the last major change. And the present government has made major alterations in the university system, but that doesn't affect me any more—because I have tenure.

**ASN:** *You seem to have a broad range of specialties—all the way from 1848 through Jelinek.*

**HL:** Yes, my first dissertation was historically even further back: 18th century moral weeklies in the time of Lessing, and then I went to the 19th century. On the one hand, my work does cover a wide range, but I specialize mainly in Austrian authors and Austrian literature. That is a development that has taken place in the last 30 years or so. Austrian literary critics, at least at the academic level, tend to work on Austrian authors and Austrian themes rather than on the whole of German literature these days. It has to do with the nation's identity as well.

**ASN:** *Does it parallel a maturing of an actual Austrian literature?*

**HL:** Yes. We became aware of that gradually during the 1950s and 1960s. Up to that time people were quite insecure: Was Austria a nation in itself or was it one of four states of the German nation along with West Germany, East Germany, and Switzerland? Our identity was not very secure, not well defined, but gradually it developed into its own, quite different culture with its own literature.

**ASN:** *So the growth of Austrian literature and a critical focus on it*



*Hubert Lengauer, left, with Wernfried Hofmeister, also a visiting professor of German. He taught fall semester as part of the Graz faculty exchange.*

*is due more to a maturation of the culture more than or in addition to a maturation of the literature.*

**HL:** Yes, it is a maturation of the culture that drives both literature and criticism. Of course Austria or Vienna has always been important culturally, and there is substance and history and tradition with deep historical roots, so that you can speak at least of a Viennese culture very much of its own.

**ASN:** *And that really isn't even a Habsburg or an Austrian culture.*

**HL:** It is specifically Viennese.

**ASN:** *In 1955, the Vienna opera reopened with Fidelio, and the Burgtheater with Grillparzer. On the one hand, these were very safe choices; on the other hand, they were statements. What was Austria attempting to say about that juncture in social and cultural history?*

**HL:** Well, Austria has had this complex relationship with Germany. Germany was not a uni-

fied state in the 19th century, whereas the Habsburg Empire was—although one could say it was falling apart. The Second Reich was established in 1870, and German-speaking Austrians were a bit insecure after 1866 or 1870 because the German-speaking people were a minority in this Habsburg Empire. They were surrounded by Slavs and Hungarians; this made some of them feel uneasy and favor Anschluss with Germany. But after the Second World War, there was of course a tendency never to have been German, or always to have been Austrian, to have been something different, and to have been occupied by Hitler. This was of course a strategy to distance Austria from Germany. And it worked. The Germans didn't get a state treaty for a very, very long time—not until almost 13 years ago, when East Germany was united with West Germany. But Austria, of course, had its state treaty ratified in 1955. What matters in this discussion is that one of the tactics that Austrian politicians used to distance Austria from Germany was to confirm a separate cultural identity. In effect, they said, "We have always been different. Submitting to Nazism when we were occupied was just a mistake; culturally we have always been different, we have always been somebody else." This is true to a certain extent, but the opposite is true as well, because great parts of the state, the Habsburg monarchy, and the German-speaking minority in it inclined toward Germany as the big brother that could protect us from the Slavs and other non-Germans in our midst.

**ASN:** *And it certainly is true that a good deal of Nazism and anti-Semitism came from within the state of Austria.*

**HL:** There's no doubt about that. State doctrine for a long time was that Austria was the first state to be conquered by Hitler, but one cannot uphold this. I mean, the first few generations of politicians really

had been in Dachau and other concentration camps. But the difficulty came up with later generations—not with Kreisky, who was a Jew himself and was in exile in Sweden, so he was not under suspicion of favoring the Anschluss to Germany or Hitler. The state doctrine broke up with Waldheim, really, who had been an officer in the German army, and could not deny part of his activity there. So the myth was shattered and discussion started anew.

**ASN:** *It seems to me that by picking a policy in which you categorically deny a certain part of the past, you get a short term gain, but in the end things will come around.*

**HL:** Yes, you can't just jump back to the time before the First World War and to the Vienna operetta, and that era. You can't leave out fifty problematic years of Austrian history.

**ASN:** *Was there any attempt at de-Nazification in Austria?*

**HL:** Yes, there certainly was—for three years, until 1948. There were de-Nazification programs, and the people who were most compromised were sent together to camps and trained or instructed about democracy and all that. But that produced a very strange result. These people—"Glaserbacher," because one of these camps was in Glaserbach in Salzburg, and "Wolfsberger," because another camp was in Wolfsberg in Carinthia—formed tight associations of unrepentant Nazis because they were thrown together in camps. Many of them didn't learn anything about democracy, but being kept together reinforced Nazi thinking among them. They felt that they were wronged and martyred. And then something else happened: the big political parties tried to win voters from this Nazi reservoir. Those who were not so much compromised—just simple party members of the National Socialist Party—were excused, and the big parties, the Socialist party and the Conservative party, tried to win over former Nazis and to bring them back into political life. Therefore, many members of the National Socialists went into these parties, and that was the end of de-Nazification because when they entered these parties, they technically weren't Nazis any more, even though they were still very attached to Nazi ideas. The de-Nazification problem is understandable. Take my own father; he was a poor peasant boy and twenty years old when he joined the army. He had never seen anything else in his life but this country. In order to endure everything, to go to Russia, people had to believe that what they were doing in some way made sense, and only a few of them had the power or the mental capacity to see that they were doing wrong. And if they did, doing something about it was very difficult. So very many of these war veterans accepted the ideology of it in order to make sense of these seven, eight lost years of their lives.

**ASN:** *Your father must have hated the "Crimes of the Wehrmacht" exhibit.*

**HL:** He was quite upset and he said, "I was no murderer—I haven't done anything!" He tried to fight this idea that he was among those who were incriminated, because he felt that he had suffered enough in his life and in the war, and didn't want to be called a criminal at the end of his life. It is very hard to be the son of a father who was in the war; I've spent hours trying to explain things to him and it's difficult.

**ASN:** *But an earlier reckoning was avoided, too. How do you deal with people who were part of the machinery? It's easier to deal with people who ran the machinery than with people who were part of the machinery. So all of this mixture, the hidden, the exposed, the swept-under-the-rug, the explained away, becomes sort of the rich soil in which people like Bernhardt and Jelinek mature and write. Art is one way of dealing with history.*

**HL:** Yes. But one cannot, you know, overlook what one political party—the Freiheitliche Partei—wrote on billboards: "Do you want

Jelinek or do you want art?" They posted it all over Vienna, because they knew instinctively that her criticism and literature were directed against them. The Freiheitliche Partei was founded after the war; many of its original members had been National Socialist Party members and it is, or was, a continuation of that kind of thinking, as you know.

**ASN:** *Does this mean that a cultural war is being waged?*

**HL:** Yes. And then literature like that of Jelinek is not very easy to understand. You know, for many people, for theatergoers or TV watchers, this is just nonsense, a horrible montage and strange things going on, and they say "These writers are crazy, and they call us Nazis." When the ordinary people who watch TV are confronted with an avant-garde style that is just too much for them, they feel that they are in the right because the nonsense that these "artists" produce is not understandable, it's not art.

**ASN:** *Are there any examples of socially critical art that have reached a larger Austrian audience?*

**HL:** I think I mentioned Peter Turrini's *Alpensaga*. Turrini was only extreme in his early plays and his one novel, in terms of style. But he wrote a series of TV plays, *Alpensaga*, which was filmed in the traditional realistic style of film, and still in terms of content it had a very important message, because it showed the history of the poor people of rural Austria. It showed the history of those who were killed by the Nazis and it showed the conflicts between Nazis and others in very small communities, in villages. It showed a real-life picture of rural Austria that may not be avant-garde, may not be surrealistic, may not be deconstructionist, but I think people—the ordinary TV watcher—gained much more out of this than out of avant-garde plays and novels. I don't mean to say that there should be no avant-garde plays or novels, but if the form is less avant-garde, people will often sit down and watch something with a radical message. And this is why I mention this seemingly unassuming story of Franz Kain, because it's a very traditional story, in contrast with what Bernhardt and Jelinek do, and has a fairly traditional way of narration, yet it has an important message.

**ASN:** *The irony of nature inspiring the Nazi vision, which in turn destroys nature, is very chilling and moving.*

**HL:** There are of course other authors who have explored this theme—for example, Ingeborg Bachmann is a very important author who, in her lyrical descriptions of landscape, aims for the same effect. As Leslie Morris describes it in her book, Bachmann says, "Ich suche ein unschuldiges Land" ("I'm looking for an innocent country"), and she doesn't find it, because there's all this rubble of history in this country. This is one of the great themes of Ingeborg Bachmann, who is a local poet, and I should of course have mentioned her, but one just has to pick one's examples.

**ASN:** *I know you've said there's a cultural struggle going on. Is the critical literature slowly losing out in terms of number of authors and what's being published?*

**HL:** Well, literature in general is in a very difficult position now. Its audience is shrinking and it is losing readers. I don't know if I am idealizing my own past, but I sometimes feel that students are not as eager to read literature, and I'm afraid that they often go for the easier things. With all the other means of entertainment—films, TV, and the computer, it's getting more and more difficult for literature to reach a wide audience. But reading has always been a minority activity. In the Middle Ages, few could read; in the present, many can read, but only a few can or will read in the most intense meaning of the word, using reading as a technique of acquiring culture, not just information. ❖

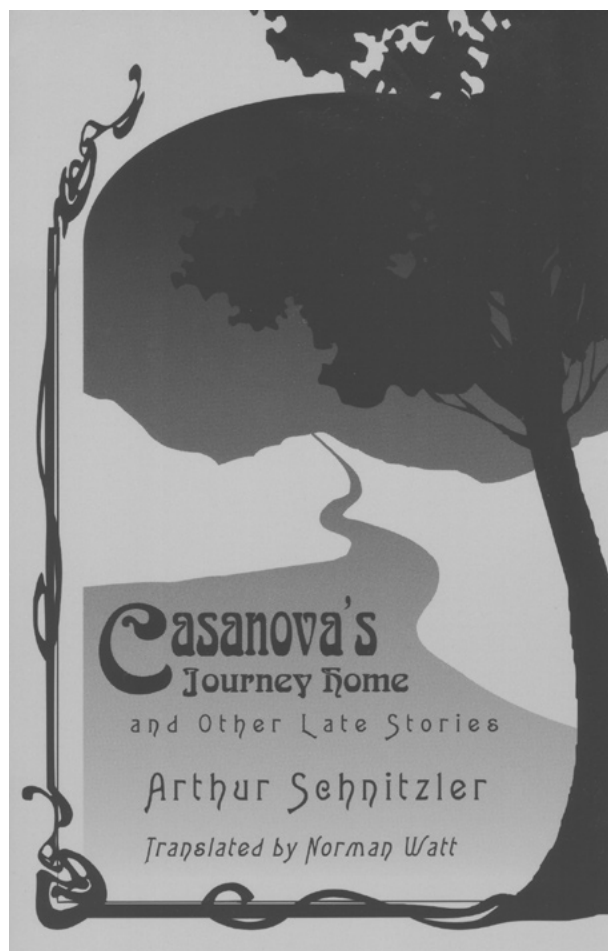
## Publications: News and Reviews

Arthur Schnitzler. *Casanova's Journey Home and Other Late Stories*. Translated from the German and with an Afterword by Norman Watt. Riverside, CA: Ariadne Press, 2002. 270 pp. Paper, \$28.50.

Readers of the Newsletter may recall that in the winter issue we anticipated that 2002 may well become a “Schnitzler Year” (“Schnitzler’s Night Games,” ASN, Vol. 14, No. 1, p. 14). Peter Gay’s *Schnitzler’s Century* and Margaret Schaefer’s new translation of several Schnitzler novellas offered a promising beginning of a new focus on the great writer and psychoanalyst of fin-de-siècle Viennese bourgeois society. Looking back now, at the end of the year, we must confess that there has not been an outpouring of Schnitzleriana in America, but we are able to welcome at least one additional volume of excellent translations of Schnitzler’s mature stories.

The stories presented in *Casanova’s Journey Home* include “Casanova” (1918), “Fräulein Else” (1924), and “Game at Dawn” (1926), three stories that rank among the best Arthur Schnitzler has written. They show the author’s oft-repeated themes of “Liebe, Spiel, und Tod” (“Eros, Gambling, Death”) carried out to perfection. Norman Watt’s sensitive translation captures the fine nuances of Schnitzler’s style in an exemplary manner, so that one can read the English text with almost the same pleasure as the original German. Watt’s “Afterword” offers a sketch of Schnitzler’s life and of his preoccupation “with analyzing members of a society in decline, focussing on their loss of traditional values and changing sexual mores, their maintenance of empty codes of honor and wearing of masks to hide their horror of existence” (262). The postscript also presents us with a valuable brief commentary on each of the translated stories, putting them in proper perspective within Arthur Schnitzler’s work.

“Casanova’s Journey Home” is one of the few stories whose setting ostensibly is not the Vienna of the late 19th or early 20th century, although, of course, one can always find connections. Norman Watt’s translation of the German title *Casanovas Heimfahrt* as “Journey Home” is felicitous and both linguistically and semantically more appropriate than previous translations, which render it as Casanova’s Homecoming (see, for example, Eden and Cedar Paul’s version, 1930). The emphasis of the story, after all, rests with the journey, not the arrival. Schnitzler’s interest in Casanova hails back to his reading of Casanova’s Memoirs about 1914/15, when their recently published German translation provoked great interest in Viennese society. While Schnitzler adopts the tone of a chronicler, his tale is (as he clearly states) purely fictitious. In Schnitzler’s hands, the story becomes the reflection of the psyche of an aging man (he sets Casanova’s age at 53, similar to his own age at the time of writing), who comes to realize that he has lost the vigor of his youth and whose once famous sexual successes can now only be achieved through deception and deceit. And,



in the end, the freethinker and libertine Casanova returns home to his beloved Venice, not as a hero, but—to prove his patriotic fervor—as an informer for the ruling oligarchy that he had once detested, spying on his old friends and their alleged revolutionary ideas. Considering that this was written during World War I, one can see similarities to the mentality of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

“Fräulein Else,” the second story in this anthology, is written in the form of interior monologue. The reader becomes Else, seeing the world through her eyes. It is the world of the upper bourgeoisie that is “always on vacation” (112), the “idle rich” (or of those who play the role of the “idle rich”). The setting is kind of a magic mountain, a luxury resort in the Dolomites, where Else acts out the role that society expects of her. She is not equipped to face the realities of life in this dreamworld of keeping up appearances. This world comes crashing down as it becomes obvious that her father’s debts will necessitate either giving in to the advances of a man she detests, or of committing suicide. She chooses the latter. That, of course, is the basic Schnitzler theme: Eros, Gambling, Death. Love is a marketable commodity, life is a game of

hazard, death is the ultimate answer.

This theme is repeated in the final story, “Game at Dawn.” Here Schnitzler takes us back to the world of the military, so masterfully described in the novella *Leutnant Gustl*, published in 1900. In “Game at Dawn,” we see the main character, a basically frugal and careful young officer, turn into a compulsive gambler. The card game, which becomes the young officer’s undoing, is described in such impressionistic detail that the reader practically feels the tension and electricity of the moment. The gambling debt becomes insurmountable, and the code of honor demands payment or death. The only help can come from a woman, now successful in business, with whom the officer once had a brief affair. She had genuinely loved him, but he treated and abandoned her like a prostitute. She does come to him, they spend the night together and, in a reversal of roles, she now pays him—not enough to meet his debt, but to make him painfully aware of the demeaning aspect of “love for sale.” In the end, the officer abides by the military code of honor and shoots himself—for nothing, as it turns out, since moments later the money that he owed is brought to his room, courtesy of his former love.

Norman Watt’s rendition of these stories offers an excellent introduction to the best that Arthur Schnitzler has to offer. The three novellas prove that as a writer Schnitzler is still relevant, even though the culture and society out of which these stories grew no longer exists. It is the “Menschliche, allzu Menschliche” that continues to fascinate us. Now, how about some fresh translations of Arthur Schnitzler’s plays?

Gerhard Weiss

Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch  
University of Minnesota

# Parlor and Kitchen:

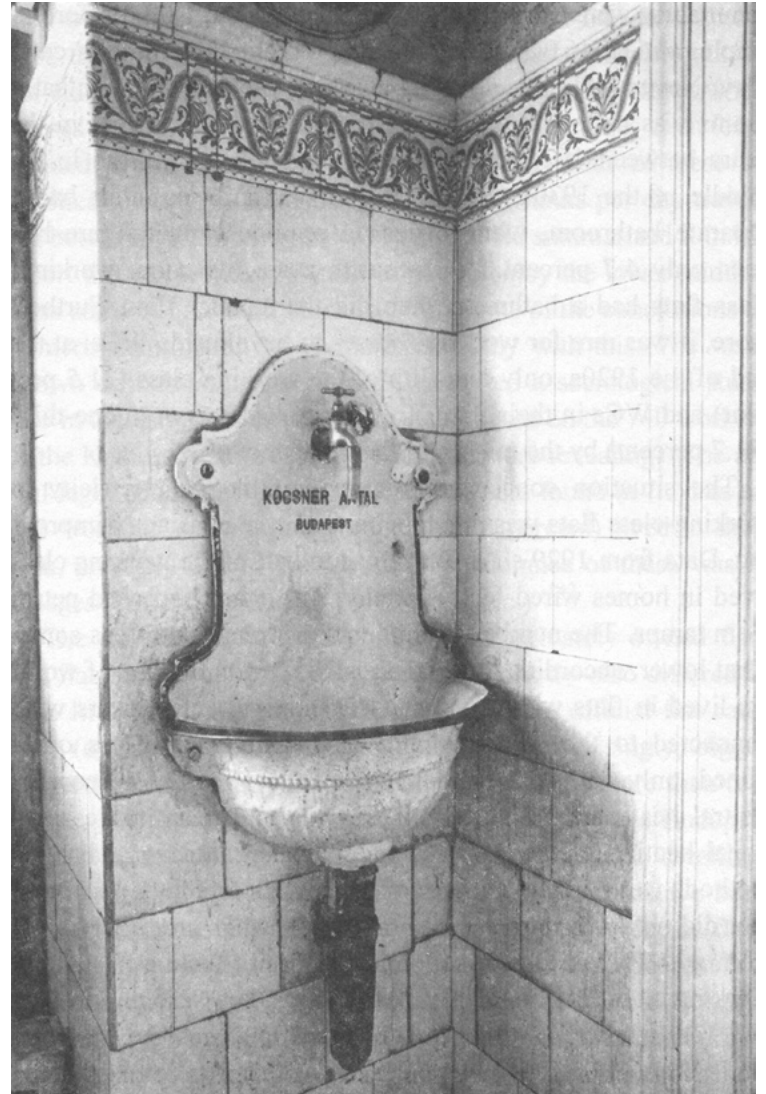
## Housing and Domestic Culture in Budapest, 1870-1940

by Gábor Gyáni. New York: Central European University Press, 2002. 220 pp., maps, photos, blueprints. Cloth, \$45.95.

*The Parlor and the Kitchen: Housing and Domestic Culture in Budapest, 1870-1940* is the second half of a work that appeared in Hungarian as *The Street and the Salon: Social Use of the Square in Budapest*. Gone is the methodological introduction and the discussion of urban use of public space, but the remaining meticulous analysis of “bourgeois domestic culture” is fascinating in itself. Like a genial real estate agent, Gábor Gyáni escorts the reader from the grand ten-room apartment to the one-room bedroom-kitchen, all the while gossiping about the previous owners, the cost of furnishings, the choice of décor, the use of space, and the mannered interactions in the courtyard and hanging corridors. Where his mentor Peter Hanák emulated Carl Schorske’s broad cultural-political portrait of fin-de-siècle Vienna, Gyáni approaches turn-of-the-century Budapest on the microhistorical level with pointillist precision. He utilizes twelve apartment inventories, presents schematic layouts of apartment furnishings, autobiographies, and a variety of statistics to unravel the meaning of the accumulation of things in the everyday life of Budapest’s middle classes. He demonstrates that while funds were lavished on formal drawing rooms, dining rooms and the often little-used male refuge of the study, the functional rooms—kitchen, nursery and bedrooms—were often modestly appointed. Although almost all of Gyáni’s sample apartments included children, they were accommodated in a haphazard way. The nursery was not ubiquitous in Budapest as it was in London or New York. Gyáni found “no evidence of a child-centric culture,” although he does not refute the assumed family-character of this period. Despite a great deal of expense lavished on the public rooms, he conjectures that public family entertaining was rare, with men and women more likely to socialize in their separate spheres. Kitchens were of decidedly low priority, with technical innovations or labor saving items appearing last of all in the domain of the servants.

In the late nineteenth century, Budapest was the fastest growing city in Europe, outside of Berlin, and the patterns for living in urban apartment spaces were being developed ad hoc. Translations of German manuals and magazines were popular resources. Budapest was a melting pot, teaming with newcomers from the countryside, from other parts of the Habsburg realm, or, after World War I, from neighboring countries. The same apartment building could be divided into sumptuous and modest flats. Although middle class and haute bourgeoisie shared the same apartment house facades and interacted professionally and civilly, they kept to themselves in their private social spheres. People socialized “among their own” (*unsereiner*), Gyáni reports. This was particularly true of the religious divide between Jews and non-Jews. One-fifth of Budapest’s population was of Jewish origin, concentrated in certain neighborhoods and professions. One of the grand apartment buildings in Gyáni’s study is from the Lipótváros, and many of the individual apartments he surveys were Jewish, or one can intuit as much. Gyáni has not yet subjected the clichés about Budapest Jewry to the same meticulous and detailed scrutiny as he has class issues. Hungarians no longer whisper or dance around the Jewish and ethnic issues, but microhistorical approaches would be a great step forward.

In contrast to Gyáni’s earliest comparative work, this volume is turned inward. In the process, it may be forgotten how unique Budapest was, first in its dynamism in the second half of the nineteenth century and then in its stagnation and deterioration in the interwar



period. Suburban growth was not a chosen escape for Budapest’s middle classes, who remained in the city’s core and continued to vie for the existing apartments. Since the metropolis was largely frozen into place during the short “twentieth century” (1914-1989), Gyáni’s descriptions of housing blocks and interiors have a familiar feel. His interest is itself a reflection of an awakening urban middle class, and, as such, a document of the transformation of the late 1980s and early 1990s when training in class analysis was applied to subjects and themes hitherto taboo. The concern with which class is employed may strike some Americans as quaint, but Gyáni’s data-based, often apolitical treatment of the middle class during the capitalist period represented an important shift in Hungarian historical studies.

Budapest was also the “country’s largest factory town.” Gyáni picks up this part of the story in the second half of his book, following the transformation of the working class single-story deteriorating structures along unpaved streets and dirty water flows to the temporary shanties, council housing, and tenements that filled sprawling suburbs. When focus shifts to worker housing, politics—hitherto marginalized in Gyáni’s account—comes to the fore with discussion of the rent strike movement of 1907-11, which delivered landlord concessions and energized an activist housing council. Housing construction

*continued on page 14*

# Affordable ecological textbook for Central and Eastern Europe published in Minnesota

An interdisciplinary team of European and U.S. scientists has recently released a new textbook entitled *Ecosystem Management in Central and Eastern Europe*. The language of the volume is English and its publication has been subsidized in order to keep the price affordable to students from Central and Eastern Europe.

“We submitted it to for-profit textbook houses who were enthusiastic about publishing it,” said co-author James Perry, H.T. Morse Distinguished University Professor and Head of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology at the University of Minnesota. “But in every case, they wanted to publish a profitable, high-priced volume that would have put the text out of reach of the very audience we are addressing.” As a result, they solicited funding for an initial run and went to a small Minnesota publisher, Bang Printing, in rural Brainerd, Minnesota. They plan to sell the book for approximately \$15 U.S., and are seeking an American distributor to fund shipping to Europe.

The text is designed to introduce university students and environmental professionals to the concept of *ecosystem management*. Far more than just another foreign management scheme, ecosystem management stems from an integrated, decentralized, and participatory philosophy that enables each community to arrive at its own unique environmental management strategies. Ecosystem management has not only brought about a paradigm shift in natural resource management in the United States, but it offers unlimited potential for effective management in Central and Eastern Europe. According to co-author Árpád Baranyi, consultant for COWI Engineers and Planners AS, Budapest, Hungary, “We felt that the concept of ecosystem management provided a flexible and holis-



tic framework for solving the complex and unique management issues we face in our respective countries.”

Perry says, “Our idea was to take the theory and practice of ecosystem management as it currently is practiced in the United States, incorporate the tradition of Central and East European (CEE) landscape ecology and apply the lessons learned to CEE management.” To meet that goal, the book is structured in six chapters. The early chapters set the stage for understanding the CEE situation. Chapter 1, for example, reviews the biophysical, socio-economic, and environmental challenges in several CEE countries. Chapters 2, 3, and 4 trace the dramatic developments in ecological theory that led to the ecosystem concept, the social history that led to adoption of ecosystem management and, finally, the principles of the ecosystem management approach *per se*. These sections are complemented by reprints of important papers in the ecosystem management field, along with summaries outlining key sections of those papers. Chapters 5 and 6 present case studies that explore the application of ecosystem management in Central and Eastern Europe.

Perry and Baranyi’s other coauthors are Martin Dovčiak, Technical University Zvolen, Slovakia; Juan Bosco

Imbert, Public University of Navarre, Spain; Martin Malovesky; Karen Sudmeir-Rieux, French National Forest Service; and the late Jindrich Tichý, formerly at J.E. Purkyne University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic. The volume was edited by Elizabeth Vanderklein.

For information on how to order *Ecosystem Management in Central and Eastern Europe*, contact Dr. James Perry at the University of Minnesota: [jperry@umn.edu](mailto:jperry@umn.edu). ❖

## Parlor and Kitchen *from page 13*

stopped dead during World War I, but immigrants poured in, particularly Jews from Galicia and Magyars from surrounding nations after Trianon. Gyáni painstakingly explores the bleak realities of government emergency housing.

Gyáni builds upon previous Hungarian work that has mapped peasant tastes and cultural patterns by the study of furniture and housing patterns. Clothes were easiest to exchange. Furniture is a more conservative measure, with items acquired more cautiously. Cheaper apartments were set in the darker, less ventilated back courtyards of the large block buildings. Style was beside the point for families crammed into one-room-plus kitchen flats. There was “no clear relationship between the size of an apartment and the size of the family who lived in it.” Sharing beds was common. Gyáni insists that the working class

of Budapest did not have excessively large families. Given the impossibly cramped living conditions, this no doubt is true—or became true over time. Paid lodgers and bed-tenants accounted for much of the over-crowding. Privacy was noticeably absent. Cafés, squares, and public spaces provided the escape that home could not.

The reader cannot but be impressed with the diligence, inventiveness, and fulsomeness with which the author has marshaled his detail. The book is also easy reading. The translation is good, flowing English. The book’s rich description will be useful to anyone trying to create a picture of everyday urban life in Budapest from 1870-1940.

Alice Freifeld  
Department of History  
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## HOT OFF THE PRESSES

- Christopher Long. *Josef Frank: Life and Work*. Chicago: U. Chicago, 2002. 424 pp., color, b/w illus. Cloth, \$70.00.
- Matthias Konzett, ed. *A Companion to the Works of Thomas Bernhard*. Rochester NY: Camden House, 2002. 300 pp., illus. Cloth, \$85.
- M. Latzer and S. W. Schmitz. *Carl Menger and the Evolution of Payments Systems: From Barter to Electronic Money*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2002. 191 pp. Cloth, £49.95.
- Maria Dowling. *Czechoslovakia*. New York: Oxford, 2002. 208 pp., maps. Paper, \$16.95.
- Lutz Musner, Gotthart Wunberg, and Eva Cesutti, eds. *Gestörte Identitäten? Eine Zwischenbilanz der 2. Republik*. Innsbruck: Studien, 2002. 102 pp. Paper, EUR 12.
- Steven Saxonberg. *The Czech Republic before the New Millennium*. Boulder: East European Monographs, 2002. 280 pp. Cloth, \$42. (Dist. Columbia U. Press.)
- Kurt Luger and Franz Rest, eds. *Der Alpentourismus*. Innsbruck: Studien, 2002. 528 pp., illus. EUR 43,80.
- Susanna Buttaroni and Stanislaw Musial, eds. *Ritualmordlegenden in der europäischen Geschichte*. Vienna: Böhlau, 2002. 200 pp., illus. Cloth, EUR 29,90.
- Gábor Kádár and Zoltán Vági. *Self-Financing Genocide*. Budapest: CEU Press, 2002. 240 pp. Cloth, \$44.95, £28.95.
- George Kourvetaris, Victor Roudometof, Kleomenis Koutsoukis, and Andrew Kourvetaris, eds. *The New Balkans: Disintegration and Reconstruction*. Boulder: East European Monographs, 2002. 520 pp. Cloth, \$62. (Dist. Columbia U. Press.)
- Egon Schwarz. *Refuge: Chronicle of a Flight from Hitler*. Riverside CA: Ariadne, 2002. 231 pp. Paper, \$26.50.
- Geoffrey Pridham and Attila Agh, eds. *Prospects for Democratic Consolidation in East-Central Europe*. Manchester UK: Manchester U., 2002. 264 pp. Cloth, \$69.95. (Dist. Palgrave)
- Marek Haltof. *Polish National Cinema*. New York: Berghahn, 2002. 320 pp., photos. Cloth, \$75, EUR 82; paper, \$25, EUR 28.
- Z. J. Kosztołnyik. *Hungary under the Early Arpads, 890s to 1063*. Boulder: East European Monographs, 2002. 520 pp. Cloth, \$63. (Dist. Columbia U. Press.)
- Hanns Zischler. *Kafka Goes to the Movies*. Translated by Susan Gillespie. Chicago: U. Chicago, 2002. 200 pp., illus. Cloth, \$30.
- Sumantra Bose. *Bosnia After Dayton: Nationalist Partition and International Intervention*. New York: Oxford, 2002. 352 pp. Cloth, \$35.
- Jeremy King. *Budweisers into Czechs and Germans: A Local History of Bohemian Politics, 1848-1948*. Princeton NJ: Princeton U. Press, 2003. 304 pp., maps, illus. Cloth, \$39.50.
- Linda C. DeMerritt and Margarete Lamb-Faffelberger, eds. *Postwar Austrian Theater: Text and Performance*. Riverside CA: Ariadne, 2002. 377 pp. Paper, \$38.
- Rolf Steininger, Günter Bischof, and Michael Gehler, eds. *Austria in the Twentieth Century*. Piscataway NJ: Transaction, 2002. 285 pp., illus., maps. Cloth, \$44.95.
- Karin J. MacHardy. *War, Religion, and Court Patronage in Habsburg Austria: The Social and Cultural Dimensions of Political Interaction, 1521-1622*. New York: Palgrave, 2002. 328 pp. Cloth, \$72.
- Roland Girtler. *Echte Bauern: Der Zauber einer alten Kultur*. Vienna: Böhlau, 2002. 200 pp. Cloth, EUR 23,80.
- Peter Noever, ed. *Dagobert Peche and the Wiener Werkstätte*. New Haven: Yale, 2002. 432 pp., color, b/w illus. Cloth, \$75.
- Vera Mayer. *Wohnpräferenzen von Jugendlichen in Wien. Ein Beitrag zur Kultur- und Socialgeographie des Wohnens*. Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences, 2002. 115 pp. Paper, EUR 15.
- Jelena Milojkovic-Djuric. *The Eastern Question and the Voices of Reason: Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the Balkan States, 1875-1908*. Boulder: East European Monographs, 2002. 220 pp. Cloth, \$33. (Dist. Columbia U. Press.)
- Ingrid Adamer. *Albert Bechtold 1885-1965*. Vienna: Böhlau, 2002. 384 pp., color, b/w illus. EUR 49.
- Adalbert Winkler. *Banking and Monetary Policy in Eastern Europe: The First Ten Years*. New York: Palgrave, 2002. 208 pp. Cloth, \$70.
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- Karel Hruza, ed. *Propaganda, Kommunikation, und Öffentlichkeit (11.-16. Jahrhundert)*. Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences, 2002. 272 pp. Paper, EUR 49,80.
- Renate Welsh. *A House of Cards*. Translated by Linda C. DeMerritt and Beth Bjorklund. Riverside CA: Ariadne, 2002. 314 pp. Paper, \$29.50.
- Andreas Kappeler, ed. *Russland, Polen, und Österreich in der Frühen Neuzeit*. Vienna: Böhlau, 2002. 268 pp. Paper, EUR 49.

## News from the Field

# THE “HOUSE OF TERROR” AND HUNGARY’S POLITICS OF MEMORY

by Mark Pittaway

The year 2002 will be seen as a watershed in Hungary’s recent history for a number of reasons. In politics it was marked by the narrow electoral defeat of the government of Viktor Orbán, staffed by some of the most radically right-wing, anticommunist members of the generation of 1989. This occurred in an extraordinarily polarized climate. Both the tension generated by this polarization between right and left and the election itself pushed the political system almost to breaking point. The mainstream right-wing parties took politics to the streets of Budapest in a way not seen since the change of system. In a reversal of the situation in which “populism” had been seen as a dirty word by the political elites for much of the 1990s, the mainstream right pursued an extraordinary strategy of mobilizing the “people.” Furthermore, and most significantly, issues surrounding the recent past and the meaning of socialist (communist) dictatorship have become more directly politicized as some of the silences that have hitherto characterized transition politics were broken. This was at its most evident during the summer months when

controversy over the past of the new (Democratic) Socialist Prime Minister, Péter Medgyessy, led to the “outing” of a number of politicians from both left and right who were alleged to have collaborated with the internal security services during the 1970s and 1980s. However, this controversy generated considerably more heat than light; an honest appreciation of the extent and nature of popular collaboration with the dictatorship remains some way off, though discussion of that past has at least begun.

With the landslide victory of Hungary’s current governing Socialist-Free Democrat (MSZP-SZDSZ) coalition government in the October 2002 municipal elections, the moment of open political polarization has passed. The Medgyessy government has been able to consolidate its authority, which looked distinctly shaky in the months immediately following its election. While the causes of the ultimate failure of the mainstream right’s resort to popular political mobilization are many, one significant element is of interest to contemporary historians. Orbán and his supporters have failed to convince a majority of the Hungarian population to adopt an unambiguously anticommunist view of the recent past that would form the basis of right-wing hegemony in



Hungarian politics. The extent of this failure was revealed in opinion polling conducted by the Hungarian arm of the Gallup organization at the height of the controversy surrounding Medgyessy in June 2002. They asked a representative sample of the Hungarian population to evaluate three periods in the country’s recent past on a five-point scale with five being overwhelmingly positive and one being overwhelmingly negative. The results: 49% of the sample (including those who chose not to respond to the request of the opinion pollsters) judged the Kádár era of reform communism as being an “outstanding” or “good” (five or four on their five-point scale) period in the country’s recent history. Only 32% evaluated the post-1989 period in the same way.<sup>1</sup>

Certainly Orbán’s right-wing coalition government had sought to reshape popular memory of the socialist era. In power since 1998, they had used cultural policy as a political tool far more overtly than any government since 1989. This extended to unprecedented state intervention into the writing of contemporary history and, later, overt state attempts to present the recent past to the general population. In November 1998

the government cut state support to the Institute for the History of Politics (*Politikaiörténeti Intézet*, the reformed Institute of Party History) entirely and reduced the funding of the Institute for the Study of History of the 1956 Revolution from a planned 73 million to 6 million forints for the year 1999.<sup>2</sup> The motivation of the cuts was clearly political, intended, as one adviser to the government described it, to end a situation where public money was used to subsidize the writing of “socialist party history.”<sup>3</sup> The savings were then redirected to create a new Institute for the Twentieth Century under the auspices of a private foundation, the Foundation for Research into the History and Society of Central and Eastern Europe. The new institute’s connections to the government were clear since its director, Mária Schmidt was a senior adviser to the Prime Minister. The institute has sought to publish historical writings that emphasize right-wing views of the country’s recent past.

The most daring attempt by the Orbán government to shape popular understanding of the recent past was the creation of the “House of Terror” (*A Terrorháza*)—the transformation of number 60 Andrassy út in downtown Pest into a public museum. Like many of the build-



ings on the street, it was originally built as an apartment block in the late 19th century for Pest's burgeoning upper middle classes to satisfy their demand for luxury housing during a period of spectacular industrial and commercial expansion in the city. During the late 1930s, part of the block was rented by factions of Hungary's National Socialist (Nazi) movement. It became the headquarters of the country's fascist Arrow Cross Party in 1940; they renamed it the "House of Loyalty." Following the siege of Budapest in February 1945, it fell into the hands of the Ministry of the Interior. It became the headquarters of the political department of first the Budapest and then the Hungarian national police force. During the late 1940s as the Communists' grip on power in the country tightened, the department was directed against opponents of the emerging dictatorship. With the creation of the Agency for the Protection of the State (Államvédelmi Hatóság, or ÁVH) in 1949, the building became the new organization's headquarters. 60 Andrassy út thus became associated with both the crimes of National Socialism and of Stalinism in Hungary.

During the 1990s, the building carried symbolic meaning, especially for the victims of Stalinist repression during the late 1940s and early 1950s. The building's dark past was common knowledge to most Budapest residents, though its role was commemorated only with a plaque to the victims of "communist repression" placed on its walls by a right-wing political party. This changed in 2000 when it was purchased by the Foundation for Research into the History and Society of Central and Eastern Europe. The foundation spent 3 billion forints and a substantial sum—believed to be 330 million forints per year of construction—to transform the block into a museum.<sup>4</sup>

The government of Viktor Orbán established the House of Terror to present the official, state-sponsored view of Hungary's recent past to the population—especially the younger generation who knew little of life under socialist dictatorship. It was designed to articulate three arguments about Hungary's socialist regime: first, to stress its fundamentally terroristic nature; second, and more controversially, to assert a fundamental kinship between state socialism and fascist National Socialism; third, and most controversially, to argue that both systems were "foreign" impositions on the country. This argument in the Hungarian context implied that supporters of the Socialist Party, as the successor organisation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, had been the agents of a foreign power. It also implied a denial of Hungarian responsibility for the Holocaust of the country's Jewish population in 1944. For these reasons alone, the House of Terror attracted considerable public criticism from historians of contemporary Hungary, including this author, when it opened in February 2002.<sup>5</sup>

The issues raised for historians by the House of Terror seem different now than they did in early 2002. At the time, historians were concerned about the blatant manipulation of both memory and the historical record for clearly political uses; the past was recycled in order to become political propaganda. Given the connections made between the legitimacy of the Orbán government and propagandistic views of the past, it was clear that, in the event of its reelection, research and publication in the field of contemporary history would have become all but impossible. As I wrote at the time, government use of the recent past "seems to represent a regressive step away from the positive developments of the first eight years of the system change in the direction of a new form of authoritarianism."<sup>6</sup>

With the election and consolidation of the Medgyessy government and the new Prime Minister's own endorsement of the permanent exhibition made on a private visit a few days before the municipal elections, the dangers have shifted. The manipulation of the past inherent in the permanent exhibition remains, serving as focus for those who would seek to "mythologize" the country's recent past from a right-wing perspective. The exhibition remains an obstacle to those who seek to integrate events such as the Holocaust within interpre-

tations of Hungarian political development, or who wish to evaluate honestly the role of the Horthy regime in the country's wartime tragedy. Paradoxically, it seems to represent a fundamental obstacle to those seeking to examine the everyday forms of collaboration that made socialist dictatorship possible in the postwar by emphasising its "foreign" roots and "terroristic" nature. Opinion polling into attitudes towards the recent past suggests that many believe alternative, possibly left-wing "myths" about that past that are rooted in nostalgic views of daily life during the later years of socialist dictatorship.<sup>7</sup> Given the role that such myths played in generating political polarization during a time of relative economic improvement in 2002, one wonders how a society divided by radically different views of the past would be likely to react in more difficult times. The whole controversy underlines the difficulties of being a contemporary historian, when research might fundamentally challenge "myths" that lie at the root of political identities in Hungary today.

#### NOTES

1. <http://www.Gallup/release/ppref020621.htm>.
2. V. Gy. "Megszünhet két kutatóintézet," *Népszabadság*, 27 November 1998.
3. Interview with Tóth Gy. László, "Szocialista párttörténet – közpé- nzen," *Napi Magyarország*, 9 December 1998.
4. *Népszabadság* munkatársai "Vizsgálatok a Népstadiontól a Terror Házáig", *Népszabadság*, 28 June 2002
5. For an expanded version of my criticisms see Mark Pittaway, "Contemporary History and Hungary's 'House of Terror'" (<http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=habsburg&month=0203&week=d&msg=DjseJHLX0P1dnn/U/5EyQw&user=&pw=>); and idem., "Dealing with Dictatorship: Socialism and the Sites of Memory in Contemporary Hungary" in *War, Culture and Memory*, ed. Clive Emsley. (London: The Open University, Milton Keynes, forthcoming, 2003).
6. Mark Pittaway "Re: Contemporary History and Hungary's 'House of Terror'" (<http://h-net.msu.edu/cgi-bin/logbrowse.pl?trx=vx&list=habsburg&month=0203&week=d&msg=DjseJHLX0P1dnn/U/5EyQw&user=&pw=>).
7. <http://www.Gallup/release/ppref020621.htm>.

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## FIRST RATH PRIZE AWARDED

The R. John Rath Prize was established upon Rath's death to honor, in his memory, the best article published each year in the *Austrian History Yearbook*. The selection committee, chaired by William R. Wright, is pleased to announce that the winner of the prize in its inaugural year is Professor Catherine Albrecht of the University of Baltimore, for her article in vol. 32 (2001), "The Rhetoric of Economic Nationalism in the Bohemian Boycott Campaigns of the Late Habsburg Monarchy." This 2002 prize was awarded for the best article in volumes 32 (2001) and 33(2002).

According to the committee, "Albrecht has brought forth a new understanding of the nature and conduct of the boycotts that marked the struggle between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia in the last decades before the demise of the Habsburg Monarchy. Her lucid presentation of evidence and convincing interpretation of its significance reveal that boycotts were as much instruments affecting the character and internal dynamics of those groups which conducted the boycotts as they were weapons used to gain advantage over the opponent. Her article makes a rich addition to the body of literature that treats the contest between Czechs and Germans in the latter days of the monarchy."

# FRED STAMBROOK: FROM VIENNA TO BUKOVINA BY WAY OF AUSTRALIA

by Daniel Pinkerton

*Fred Stambrook, a native of Vienna and a professor of history at the University of Manitoba, came to the Center in October to deliver a lecture entitled "The Golden Age of the Jews of Bukovina, 1880-1914." Immediately after the lecture, he spoke with ASN about his work and his eventful life.*

**ASN:** *Let's begin at the beginning.*

**FS:** I was born in Vienna. My mother died when I was four and I went to live with my grandparents. At the age of eight, we were able to escape from Austria to Prague. We weren't there long when the Germans occupied Bohemia. About two weeks after the invasion, my grandparents put me on a train one evening, and I traveled to England. They had to stay, and they lost their lives in Theresianstadt.

**ASN:** *And your father?*

**FS:** A great friend of my mother's—who subsequently became my stepmother—had run around London to get the "magic letter" which allowed me to come into England as one of 10,000 refugee children. At the same time, my father had escaped from Austria to Holland, and he happened to arrive in England at much the same time as I did. And then I went to a horrible little boarding school. Many of them were, of course, but this one was particularly dreadful because they didn't feed us properly. In the summer of 1939, I was perhaps fortunate to catch scarlet fever—there was a big scarlet fever epidemic in London that summer—and I spent five or six weeks in an isolation hospital where at least the food was good.

**ASN:** *Stambrook doesn't sound very Viennese.*

**FS:** My father changed it during World War II in England. I was Fritz Sternberg, and I became Fred Stambrook. He was one of the Jewish servicemen from Germany and Austria who petitioned the British government in, I think, 1943 for British citizenship. They thought that this would help them if they were captured by the Germans during the invasion of Europe, which was obviously impending. The government said no, but we'll make it easy for you to change your names to something that sounds English. And my father was one of those who took advantage of this opportunity. It wouldn't have helped them much, because you could have cut their accents with a knife.

**ASN:** *How did you escape your Dickensian boarding school?*

**FS:** After about fifteen months in this little boarding horror house, my stepmother (by this time), knowing that I was so very unhappy, arranged with me to go and live in eastern England with an English family, and the Jewish service organization continued to pay some-



thing for my upkeep. So I went to a village school for a few months. They didn't think my English was yet good enough to take the scholarship examination at age eleven. I went to the local secondary modern school for a year, but I did pass the scholarship exam, and so I went to Alford grammar school in eastern England, probably the very smallest grammar school in all of England. And I had a very happy six years there. After that, I won a scholarship to Oxford. It was not an Oxford University scholarship. I was one of two hundred or four hundred state scholars who scored high enough on a higher education certificate examination, which entitled me to a scholarship that enabled me to attend Oxford University.

**ASN:** *When did you get interested in history, and whom did you study with?*

**FS:** I got interested in history at my grammar school, because the headmaster taught history, and he was a good teacher of history. And so I read modern history at Oxford. I didn't have any

really well-known scholars as my two college tutors. One was in fact a sprightly old gentleman—over eighty at the time I knew him—the sort of person who had been retired and then called back to the university with the great influx of postwar students, who were mostly war veterans. My other tutor was a man who had done good work on the history of Spain, but he was not a well man when I knew him; he did not have much influence on me. After Oxford I did my two years compulsory service in the Royal Air Force, and then I got my state scholarship renewed and went to the London School of Economics.

**ASN:** *So you have a degree in economics as well as history?*

**FS:** I have a degree in economics that I actually completed as an external student at the University of London. But at LSE my subject was international history, and I was a student of W. M. Medlicott, who was a very famous name at the time in international history.

**ASN:** *And how did you get to Australia from there?*

**FS:** Whilst I was at the LSE, I played a lot of bridge as a graduate student, and because I got to know somebody—a lecturer in history, lecturer being what we would now call an assistant professor—I was asked one day if I'd be interested in a job, and I said yes, so three hours later I was being interviewed in the Foreign Office Library for a job as one of the editors of *Documents on German Foreign Policy*. I had the two essential qualifications: I knew German, and I was a graduate of one of the "real" universities. So I spent the best part of five years as one of the editors of this documentary series. After that, I was looking for a job again, but there weren't many jobs in England at that particular time, so I applied for a job at the University of Sydney. For a long

time I heard nothing from Sydney, and then finally I got a telegram telling me I'd been appointed. So from 1960 to 1968 I taught history at the University of Sydney. After that, I went to the U. S. for one semester. I was at the University of Kentucky as visiting professor. And from there, I was invited to come to Winnipeg to the University of Manitoba, so I came. I was looked at, I looked at it, and I read a paper there, and we seemed to have a fit, so I left Australia for Canada, and I've been at the University of Manitoba ever since. I have held a variety of positions there, including Dean of Arts, and for nine years I was the University's Academic Vice President.

**ASN:** *I'd like to turn to the subject of your lecture. Bukovina was an amazing place where there was conflict, but people were civil to each other. When and how did you discover Bukovina as a topic?*

**FS:** My interest in Bukovina in the late Habsburg period came about in a curious way, as people's research interests sometimes do. After having been in university administration for many years, I was looking around for a manageable topic, and I was aware that one of my grandfathers had been born in Czernowitz, in Bukovina. Then I read this amazing story that when the foundations were being laid for a new synagogue in Czernowitz, the first foundation stone was laid by the chief rabbi and the second by the Orthodox Archbishop. In Eastern Europe, this must have been unique, then and now. As one of my colleagues—a Jewish colleague—at the University of Manitoba said when I related this episode to him, this could be considered blasphemy by both parties.

**ASN:** *A wonderful story that conveys the essence of Bukovina.*

**FS:** It does. The Jews of Bukovina were spared the vicious anti-Semitism that you got in so many other parts of Europe—even in Western Europe—and they were certainly unique, I think, in Eastern and Central Europe. Bukovina had an unusual culture in which toleration, accommodation, and compromise were major elements. The Jews benefited from that, and therefore they were left in peace. It's not that there wasn't anti-Semitism; yes, there was, but not very much, and the Austrian authorities were careful not to allow overt expression of such sentiments. It was very different in other crown lands.

**ASN:** *You said that much of the area was very poor, but that Jews were both part of an upper-middle class and an artisan class. Were they overrepresented in those classes?*

**FS:** They were overrepresented in the middle class, particularly the commercial middle class. They were probably underrepresented in some elements of the intellectual middle class, although there were a lot of professional middle-class Jews also—doctors, lawyers, journalists and so on—but most middle class Jews were engaged in business, and some of the Jews in Czernowitz were very successful—built themselves nice villas and so on—and prided themselves on their Austro-German culture and were very much the *Bildungsbürgertum*. They were a big part of university life as well. There were flourishing Jewish student associations, just as there were student associations of all the other ethnicities.

**ASN:** *And you believe the fact that there were so many ethnicities, with no single dominant group, partially accounted for the toleration.*

**FS:** That's very definitely the case. In some respects the other ethnic groups needed the mediating influence of the Jews, particularly between Ukrainians and Romanians. We're told that Jews and *Volksdeutsche* played this sort of intermediary role, but no one ethnicity had the numbers to dominate, and by the early twentieth century even the political influence of the great Romanian landowners had abated, and they too were willing to go along with an important reform of the election system in Bukovina, even though they lost some of their remain-

ing influence as a result. And in this situation, the 12 or 13 percent of the population that was Jewish were able to benefit from the general political climate with its lack of ardent, strident anti-Semitism, and got along. It was part of Bukovinian culture to get along.

**ASN:** *It surprised me to hear that 35 percent of Czernowitz was Jewish and that some smaller towns ranged as high as 80 or 90 percent—yet the total Jewish population of Bukovina was 13 percent.*

**FS:** The rural areas had many fewer Jews. The Jews were the traders, merchants, shopkeepers, stewards on large estates, and so on. They tended to congregate in the market towns. However, the percentage of Jews in the market towns in Bukovina, although high, is nowhere like as high as the percentage of Jews in the market towns of eastern Galicia; so they got along, although they also lived socially distinct lives.

**ASN:** *Was there anything legal that kept them in their segregated communities? In other words, did Bukovina have ghettos?*

**FS:** No. After 1867, there were no restrictions whatsoever about the movement of Jews or about their places of residence, so that you could find Jews everywhere. So there were no ghettos as such, not in the late Austrian period. Interestingly enough, Jews came into possession of a large number of estates, so-called tabular estates, and they're said to have been good business managers, making their farms profitable. But there also seemed to be some Jewish smallholders, although the occasional reference that I've come across is not really firm enough for me to build a case on. My theory is that there may have been Jewish smallholders active as market gardeners around Czernowitz and perhaps some market towns where there were large Jewish populations.

**ASN:** *Are you continuing to do research, poke into archives, and look at other sources to see if you can find this kind of information?*

**FS:** Well, I am continuing; yet I may have done almost as much on the Jews of Bukovina as I am going to do. I'm wanting, together with my wife, historian Stella Hryniuk, to do something on the Ukrainians of Bukovina, even though a big book has just been published in Czernowitz on the Ukrainian national movement. I want to have a look at the Ukrainian peasant farmers, how they were really faring, because I have come across indications that things were looking up on the agricultural scene, even for them. I also want to study something that ethnic authors generally avoid: the fact that despite the growth of Ukrainian nationalism in Bukovina, the dominant stream, whether you call them Young Ruthenians, Populists, or National Democrats, wanted equal rights for Ukrainians in Bukovina but were *kaisertreu*. Particularly when the alternative seemed to be the tsarist empire, where the reality of life for Ukrainians was grim. And the Ukrainian leader in Bukovina—to give him his German name, Nicholas von Walsiliko (in Ukrainian, Vasylo)—was actually about the only Ukrainian politician who was of aristocratic background. The majority of his family accounted themselves as Romanian aristocrats in Bukovina. Balsilko remained *kaisertreu* right through the war years and probably beyond.

A couple of years ago, Stella and I published a joint paper, "Eastern European Immigrants in Manitoba pre-1914," in which we wrote about the Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews who came from Eastern Europe to Manitoba. We contended that relations between these groups changed very little in central Manitoba. There are indications, for example, that Ukrainian peasants, on arriving in Canada, even in their first sort of stop in Montreal, were delighted to find Jewish shopkeepers who had products that they were accustomed to and knew enough Ukrainian for them to do business with. And in Manitoba pre-1914, there would hardly be a place settled by Ukrainians that did not have a Jewish shopkeeper; this pattern continued until roughly 1920. ❖

## HABSBURG happenings

# The HABSBURG editorial board . . . and you

HABSBURG's editors are reassessing the composition and mission of our editorial board. Since our network joined H-Net, we have had a board, recruited by the editors and certified in their positions by H-Net's elected leadership. H-Net's constitution stipulates that every network must have a board, that the board must approve all new editors before they are sent to H-Net Council for certification, and that network editors shall consult regularly with their members and board. H-Net's bylaws provide a bit more information about the function of the boards. They note the role of boards as an element in the chain of appeal, after editors and before H-Net's Vice President for Networks, Editorial Affairs Committee and Council, in the resolution of disputes with members about messages submitted to the mailing list. Editors are again reminded to consult regularly with their boards, and to call upon the boards in the establishment of policies as needed, particularly with regard to restrictions on the use of the mailing list for purposes of a political nature such as candidacies for professional societies' offices or petitions on matters of current interest.

Members of our board have included the Director of the Center for Austrian Studies and members of our affiliated societies, the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History, the Czechoslovak History Conference, and the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History. In addition, we have sought to reflect the diversity of HABSBURG membership in the composition of the board, and included some editors from other H-Net networks as a way of sharing ideas and best practices. Our board has an unmoderated listserv mailing list (which also includes the editors) for purposes of collective consultations. The board has served four basic functions:

1. It has approved new recruits for editorial and board member duty and affiliation relationships before they are submitted to the H-Net Council for certification.

2. It has approved to date one official HABSBURG policy, the Query Guidelines, which stipulate that editors will only distribute research questions that reflect a minimum level of preliminary research and are presented with sufficient context to be of broader rather than just individual interest.

3. It has commented upon drafts of this column before they are submitted to the ASN.

4. It has responded to requests for advice that are posed to it by the HABSBURG editors.

In addition, the board has served, like the boards of print journals, as a pool of experts whom the editors may consult individually with some reasonable expectation of a timely response.

Are we making the best possible use of the board? Here are some additional options for the future:

1. Consultation and approval of additional policies. This might concern political candidacies and petitions (as noted above and in the bylaws), or the kinds, and format, of messages distributed to the list.

2. The definition and deepening of relations with our affiliated societies. This might include formal liaison and reporting with societies' leadership, other publications, and editorial boards.

3. More commissioning of reports about sessions at scholarly conferences, as has been done very effectively by H-Soz-u-Kult and more recently by H-German.

4. More regular exchange of information with other H-Net networks.

If you would like to contribute actively to the work of HABSBURG in these or other areas, please contact me at the address below.

*Jim Niessen*

*HABSBURG Editor*

*H-Net Vice President for Research & Publications*

*niessen@mail.h-net.msu.edu*

## Austrian flood relief: how you can help



*Flooding in Upper Austria, August 2002. Photo: APA/Andrea Gruisböck, courtesy Austrian Press and Information Service.*

In August 2002, Austria suffered the worst national catastrophe since World War II. The areas most heavily affected by severe flooding were the cities along the Donau, Kamp, Enns, Traun, and Salzach rivers in the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg. Some 200,000 Austrians were affected by the flood. At least 10,000 houses were badly damaged and are to a great extent irreparable. The total damage incurred by private individuals, business, infrastructure, and agriculture amounts to 4 billion euros.

In response to numerous offers of solidarity, the Austrian Embassy, in cooperation with Riggs Bank, opened a special Austrian Flood Relief Fund to benefit the Austrian relief organizations involved in rescue and reconstruction efforts and providing immediate help to the most needy victims. You can donate in 3 ways:

- 1) Checks payable to the Austrian Flood Relief Fund should be sent to the Embassy of Austria, 3524 International Court NW, Washington D.C. 20008-3027.
- 2) Payments directly at a branch of Riggs Bank, account number 25446383, beneficiary Austrian Flood Relief Fund.
- 3) Wire transfers through any US Bank to Riggs Bank, bank number 0544030, Beneficiary Austrian Flood Relief Fund, account number 25446383. Austria is grateful for any and all support.

## Austrian Elections *from page 4*

reputation as the UN's High Representative in Bosnia, as his prospective foreign minister. In the final weeks of the campaign, the FPÖ was losing additional support due to Haider's increasingly erratic behavior, including two successive visits to Saddam Hussein's Iraq, the "rogue state" of the international community.

Polls indicated a close race between the ÖVP and SPÖ, leading the polls with around 40% of the vote each. Both the FPÖ and the Green Party were apparently struggling to pass the 10% margin. During the final weeks, the public was flooded with continuous public opinion polls financed both by the political parties and the leading newspapers and magazines. Such instant polling—some of it on the Internet—seemed to confirm the opinion of those critics who lament the "Americanization" of Austrian politics.

Two weeks before the end of the campaign, Schüssel scored a coup that seems to have had a decisive influence on the strong showing of the ÖVP in the election. He invited former FPÖ Finance Minister Grasser, one of the most popular politicians in Austria, to continue in his job after the election. This move stumped Gusenbauer, the SPÖ chairman. Initially he pooh-pooed any future cooperation with a Grasser-ÖVP coalition, but the next day Gusenbauer made a complete turnabout, which was unpopular with Michael Häupl, the SPÖ Mayor of Vienna and a powerful party broker.

A round robin of one-on-one television debates between all major party leaders on ORF seemed to give the advantage to Schüssel, but left no clear frontrunner. Most experts seemed to agree that Gusenbauer "won" the debate against Schüssel. This came as a surprise, given that Schüssel seemed to have the advantage in his other debates, while Gusenbauer's television performance were uninspiring.

Now the consummate Austrian game of forming a coalition is on. After the October 1999 election, this required some three months of complex negotiations. Given the surprising election results, the ÖVP as the strongest party has a chance to form a coalition government with any of the three other parties to achieve a parliamentary majority. SPÖ leader Gusenbauer announced during the election campaign that he would continue his party's oppositional role, should he not end up leading the strongest party after the election. Schüssel had made a similar announcement before the 1999 elections but failed to abide by it when the opportunity beckoned to become chancellor.

The Greens expressed their unwillingness to form a coalition with the conservative ÖVP. The TV debate between Gusenbauer and Green Chairman Alexander van der Bellen was such a "schmoozefest" that everyone was clear about their favorite coalition. Only the FPÖ seems to be willing outright to renew their coalition with Schüssel's ÖVP. Yet the fierce rivalries within the party, Haider's demise as charismatic leader, and the jockeying between various potential successors do not seem to make the FPÖ a sure bet as a reliable coalition partner.

Thomas Klestil, the federal president who is called upon by the constitution to supervise the coalition talks, along with a majority of the Austrian public, seems to favor a renewal of the grand coalition between the two strongest parties (ÖVP and SPÖ). Yet many observers also consider this a throwback to the hidebound "grand coalition cartel" (1945-1966, 1986-1999) that dominated the distribution of power in postwar Austria as in no other European country. The long-time ÖVP/SPÖ stranglehold on the Austrian political arena sparked the rise of Haider's populist brand of politics in the first place. The reform-minded ÖVP/FPÖ coalition supposedly ended this "era of consensus and *Proporz*." Its return would be considered a step backwards by many and the end of a renewal process in Austrian politics.

While these negotiations proceed, the agenda for "Schüssel II" has been on the table for a while. Pending the outcome of the UN inspectors' mission in Iraq, EU eastern enlargement as well as governance and constitutional reform within the European Union will be the prin-

cipal issues in foreign policy during 2003-04. Domestically, keeping balanced budgets and pushing tax reform during a downturn in the world economy will be the major challenge in political economy. Then there is the perennial call for reform of the federal system that would devolve power to the state governments. A fairer and better distribution between the competencies of state and federal governments ought to save the taxpayers money and also enable a major tax reform to improve Austria's competitiveness in the European and global economy. The reform of the universities of the past years, with its increasing devolution of autonomy to the individual campuses, most likely will not be undone by any Schüssel II government, to the chagrin of many of our Austrian academic colleagues.

*Martin David, a graduate of the University of Vienna and the Diplomatic Academy, is the 2002-03 Ministry of Education, Arts and Science Fellow at CenterAustria, University of New Orleans. Günter Bischof is the director of CenterAustria and a professor of history. ❖*

## SAHH NEWS

Want a bigger audience for your panel? Want more feedback from scholars in your field? This year's season of professional meetings and panels (GSA, AAASS, AHA) has just ended and I would like to take this opportunity to encourage, implore—yes the SAHH (Society for Austrian and Habsburg History) is not above begging—scholars of Habsburg and post-Habsburg Central and Eastern Europe to do two things. First, **organize even more panels** for professional meetings. These days, our field is a vibrant center of imaginative scholarly innovation, and we need to hear more from each other. The rest of the historical profession could certainly learn a lot more from us! Second, **contact the SAHH** with your proposals. This year several panels at meetings only came to our attention long after they had been accepted and programs had been printed, making it impossible for the SAHH to co-sponsor and advertise these panels, or to put scholars in touch with other potential panelists. Although professional organizations like the AHA are supposed to alert us to potential panels in our field early in the vetting process so that we can offer co-sponsorship, in reality these overtaxed organizations can do little in this regard. This makes it all the more important for you, the organizers, to bring your panels to our attention. What's in it for you? To be blunt, we can get you numbers, we can get you an attentive audience, personal connections, generous scholarly feedback, and we have Charles Ingrao, roving editor of the *AHY* who is always on the lookout for a provocative new forum or article for the *Yearbook*. The deadlines for AAASS and GSA proposals for 2003 and AHA proposals for 2004 are coming up soon in January.

The SAHH would like, eventually, to take over the world for its members, but for now we'll settle for more high quality panels at professional meetings. Please don't hesitate to contact a member of the Executive Committee or myself with ideas or questions.

Pieter M. Judson

Executive Secretary, SAHH

pieterjudson@cs.com

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# Announcements

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES & SYMPOSIA

**Scotland. International Conference.** "Continuities and Discontinuities in the Austrian Twentieth Century," April 3-6, the Centre for Austrian Studies, the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh; cosponsored by Austrian Cultural Forum, London. For info, see website: [www.abdn.ac.uk/austriaconf2003/index.hti](http://www.abdn.ac.uk/austriaconf2003/index.hti).

**United States. International Conference.** "History, National Identity, and Political Order in the New Eastern Europe and Eurasia," 8th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), 3-5 April, International Affairs Building, Columbia University, New York. Sponsored by the Harriman Institute. One hundred panels on the Balkans, Baltics, Caucasus, Central Europe, Central Asia, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, China, and Mongolia, as well as thematic panels on nationalism, Islamic movements, conflict resolution, democratization, demography, language issues, geography, interpretations of history, ethnicity in film and literature, and theoretical approaches to the nation. Contact: Troy McGrath, ASN Convention Program Chair, Political Science Department, Arnold Hall, Box 76, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY 13820. Tel: 607-431-4586; fax: 607-431-4351; e-mail: [asn@hartwick.edu](mailto:asn@hartwick.edu).

**England. International Conference.** "States and Social Transformation in Eastern Europe, 1945-1965," 24-26 April, The Open University Conference Centre, London, UK. Contact: Dr. Mark Pittaway, Lecturer in European Studies, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA, U.K. Tel: 44-0-1908-653266; fax: 44-0-1908-653750; e-mail: [M.D.Pittaway@open.ac.uk](mailto:M.D.Pittaway@open.ac.uk) or Dr. Nigel Swain, Deputy Director, Centre for Central and Eastern European Studies, University of Liverpool, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool L69 7WZ, U.K. Tel: 44-0-151-794 2422; fax: 44-0-151-794 2366; e-mail: [swainnj@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:swainnj@liverpool.ac.uk). Conference website: <http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/everyday-socialism>.

**Hungary. International Conference.** The Mediterranean Studies Association's 6th annual International Congress, "Central Europe and the Mediterranean" 28-31 May, Central European University (CEU) in Budapest. Sponsored by the Mediterranean Studies Association, CEU, the Univ. of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, Arizona State Univ., and the Univ. of Kansas. The official language of the congress is English. Following a day of optional excursions, the congress will open with a plenary session and reception on the evening of May 28. Over the next 3 days, 150 scholarly papers will be delivered before an international audience of about 250 scholars, academics, and experts in a wide range of fields. For information on the congress or the Association see our website or contact us via e-mail. Contact information: Mediterranean Studies Association, P.O. Box 212, East Sandwich, MA 02537, USA. Email: [msa@umassd.edu](mailto:msa@umassd.edu); website: <http://www.mediterraneanstudies.org>.

**England. International Conference.** "Otto Weininger's *Sex and Character: A Centenary Reevaluation*," 27-29 June, University of Sussex, Brighton, England. On the occasion of the centenary of Otto Weininger's *Sex and Character*, and marking the publication of the first full English translation of the work, an international and interdisciplinary conference has been organized by the English and Modern Languages subject groups. Contact: Dr. Laura Marcus, University of Sussex, Falmer/Brighton BN1 9QN, England, e-mail: [l.marcus@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:l.marcus@sussex.ac.uk); Dr. Daniel Steuer, University of Sussex, e-mail: [d.steuer@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:d.steuer@sussex.ac.uk); or Prof. Steven Burns, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4P9, e-mail: [burns@is.dal.ca](mailto:burns@is.dal.ca).

**Austria. Call for Papers.** "The Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy in the Modern Period," Vienna, 22-25 September. Symposium on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research (in cooperation with the Dept. of History, Univ. of Vienna). The Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg monarchy share a common history rife with conflicts. In view of this centuries-long, clearly adversarial relationship, research has yet to shed much light on how the people in these two, organizationally very different state structures "perceived" each other, reacted to each other, traded with one another, and received different religious ideas, as well as on how the image of the "other" was constructed in the respective propaganda. The contacts spanning the period from the late Middle Ages to the First World War should be more closely examined and given a more prominent place than they have had up to now. Goals of this conference include networking the research activities of Turkologists, historians and, for example, those researching in the fields of literature, anthropology and ethnology, and strengthening the ties between special research and general history. Possible emphases could include: diplomatic history, economic exchange, spoils of war, Ottoman prisoners, Ottoman/Christian converts, translations of literature as cultural transfer, exchange of everyday things, reception of religious beliefs of the adversary. Symposium languages: German, English. Lectures: 30 minutes. Contact: Dr. Martin Scheutz, Institut Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 1, A-1010 Vienna. E-mail: [martin.scheutz@univie.ac.at](mailto:martin.scheutz@univie.ac.at). **Deadline: 31 January.**

**United States. Call for Papers.** German Studies Association (GSA), 27th annual conference, 18-21 September, New Orleans. The program committee invites proposals on any aspect of German Studies, including history, Germanistik, film, political science, sociology, philosophy, and the arts. Proposals for entire sessions and for interdisciplinary presentations are encouraged. For more info and application materials, visit the GSA website, <http://g-s-a.org>, or contact Dr. Richard Rundell, Languages & Linguistics MSC 3L, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001. Fax: 505-646-7876; e-mail: [rrundell@nmsu.edu](mailto:rrundell@nmsu.edu). **Deadline: 15 February.**

**Romania. Call for Papers.** "The Cultures of Post-1989 Central and East Europe," an international conference, will take place in Tirgu-Mures, Romania, 21-24 August. A debated notion, Central and East Europe is defined here as a geographical region stretching from Austria and the former East Germany to Romania and Bulgaria, the Baltic countries, Serbia and the Ukraine, etc., including the Habsburg lands and German influence and their spheres of interest at various times including now. The conference will enable scholars, intellectuals, and artists of the region to explore aspects of the cultural situation of the new Central and East Europe. Comparative papers are of particular interest. Topics could include: literature, the arts, film, music, comparative media studies, the politics of culture and cultural policy, the history of post-1989 Central and East Europe, cultural traditions and European integration, globalization, economics, and culture, aspects of minorities, the marginal, and marginalization. Send 200-word abstract in English, German, or French with a 200-word bio to: Carmen Andras at [prognose@cjmures.orizont.net](mailto:prognose@cjmures.orizont.net) or [carmen\\_andras@yahoo.com](mailto:carmen_andras@yahoo.com), and Steven Totosy at the email address listed below or [cleweb@purdue.edu](mailto:cleweb@purdue.edu). For further info: Steven Totosy, Comparative Media and Culture Studies, Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg, D-06110 Halle, Germany. Tel: (Germany) 49-(0)345-55-23632; (USA) 781-729-1680; e-mail: [totosy@medienkomm.uni-halle.de](mailto:totosy@medienkomm.uni-halle.de); website: <http://clwebjournal.lib.purdue.edu/clwebcallsforpapers.html>. **Deadline: 31 March.**

**Austria. Call for Papers.** Sixth Austrian Contemporary History Conference, "Art – Communication – Power," Salzburg, 28 September-1 October. The arts deal intensively and (self-) reflectively with socially relevant issues of the recent past and are thus an essential and sensitive indicator of socio-historical change. Art's constructions and interpretations of the past and the present have barely left a trace in the analyses of contemporary historiography. But the general public's perception of current and historical reality is mediated by communication—audiovisual media, TV, film, and the Internet—which produces and disseminates historical images that make a powerful impact. We call for a discussion within the framework of this Contemporary History Conference of how the history of communications and a critical analysis of past and present media realities can be integrated into contemporary historical research. Power is one of the "classic" analytical categories in the field of contemporary historical research. Focal-point issues are thus the relationships between politics and public opinion formation, discourses and forms of communication that tend to enhance and support the formation of power, as well as public policy-making with respect to art and culture. The organizers seek proposals from historians and scholars in social sciences, the arts, and cultural studies. We especially encourage younger scholars and proposals for complete panels; please keep gender parity in mind when forming your panel. The organizers will form panels for the presentation of papers submitted by individual scholars. We encourage presentations that utilize audiovisual

media. Such proposals should include complete information about the equipment required. Panel proposals should contain the title of the panel, three panel members with their respective topics (15 min. each), abstracts of the planned addresses, brief bios, selected bibliographies, chair. Individual proposals (15 min. each) should contain title, abstract of the planned address, brief bio, selected bibliography. We plan to publish the proceedings in print form; therefore, papers must be submitted by e-mail or on diskette by October 31. Send proposals to: Ms. Elisabeth Polndorfer, University of Salzburg, Department of History, Office of the Austrian Contemporary History Conference, Rudolfskai 42, 5020 Salzburg, Austria. Fax: 43-662-8044 413; e-mail: zeitgeschichte@sbg.ac.at. **Deadline: 31 March.**

## NEW ON THE NET

**New website.** *Centropa: Jewish Heritage in Central and Eastern Europe.* A nonprofit organization based in Vienna, Austria, the Centropa group is headed up by a team of historians, educators, photographers, artists, and scholars (Edward Serotta, director). The site contains a number of different oral history and photographic archives, in addition to sections dealing with contemporary Jewish life in the region and around the world. The basic search options within each of these sections allow visitors to choose a country of interest and to highlight certain themes (such as religious figures or personal letters), so that the results will be customized appropriately. An advanced search option allows visitors to look for materials based on family surname and city. Although the database is smaller than the Holocaust Museum's site, it is also a bit less overwhelming and so possibly more amenable to a more focused student project. The site also includes a section that offers suggestions for eating in different restaurants around Eastern Europe and with travel tips for the area. The URL is <http://www.centropa.org/mainpage/main.asp>.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY

**Summer Seminars in Kraków, 2003.** Working language: English. *Seminar I:* "Cities: Places of Memories in the CEI Region," 17-26 July, is dedicated to the role of multicultural and multiethnic cities in Central Europe. The main stress will be on cities' universal contribution to the treasury of European civilization (e.g. Kraków, Lviv, Prague, Vienna, Sarajevo.), cities as the symbols of national revival (e.g. Bratislava, Ljubljana, Zagreb), and the city as an integrating or disintegrating factor in the region (e.g. fight for homogeneity vs. diversity, universalism vs. nationalism). Qualified candidates from CEI member countries may apply for scholarships to cover tuition, room, and board. *Seminar II:* "Galicia: The Common Memory," 17-31 July, concerns the problems of places of memory common to various ethnic groups who inhabited Galicia. Session ends with study tour to Lviv. Designed for advanced students, postgraduates and young scholars who will gain credits after having completed final exams. Participants

from Austria and Central European countries may apply for scholarships that cover tuition, room, and board. The financial aid statement required for scholarships is available on request at the College for New Europe. The application package should consist of CV/resume (the applicant's full name, date of birth, nationality, address, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, passport number, educational background, degrees received, current institutional affiliation), one recommendation letter, evidence of substantial English language skills, and an essay of about 600 words written in English on a chosen Central European city and relating to aspects mentioned above. Send application package to: International Cultural Centre/The College for New Europe, Rynek Główny 25, 31-008 Kraków. Fax: 48-12-4218571; e-mail: sekret@mck.krakow.pl. **Deadline: 30 April.**

*Vienna International Summer University*, July 14-27. "Biological and Cosmological Evolution." Organized by the University of Vienna and the Vienna Circle Institute. A two-week high-level summer course on evolutionary aspects in physics and genetics from a comparative and interdisciplinary point of view. Main Lecturers: Karl Sigmund (University of Vienna), Robert M. Wald (University of Chicago), Eörs Szathmáry

(Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest). Assistant Lecturer: Daniel Holz (University of California, Santa Barbara). Cost of the Program: EUR 880. For a few gifted applicants who can demonstrate that, despite serious documented efforts, they have not been able to obtain any financial support, in particular due to economic difficulties in their respective country, a tuition waiver will be provided. Lodging in student dormitories is available at approximately EUR 250 for the whole duration of the course. Applicants should submit a short educational c.v., a list of recent courses and grades or a copy of their diplomas, a one-page statement (in English) briefly describing their previous work and their purpose in attending VISU, a (sealed) letter of recommendation from their professor, including some comment on their previous work, and a passport photo. Send to: Professor Friedrich Stadler, c/o Vienna Circle Institute, Museumstrasse 5/2/19, A-1070 Vienna. For info, email [Friedrich.Stadler@univie.ac.at](mailto:Friedrich.Stadler@univie.ac.at) or consult the the websites of VCI ([ivc.philo.at](http://ivc.philo.at)/VISU) or the University of Vienna ([www.univie.ac.at](http://www.univie.ac.at), then click Vienna Summer University). *Application deadline: January 15* (later applications may be considered, space permitting). A letter of admission and a detailed syllabus will reach successful applicants by mid-February.

## FRANZ WERFEL GRANTS

For a young scholar of Austrian literature, Franz Werfel grants are almost too good to be true—financial support that might actually last as long as needed. Werfel grants support young university teachers of German who focus on topics dealing with Austrian literature. They do not fund the study of linguistics or language. Recipients are expected either to pursue their academic research as visiting scholars at university institutes and other research departments or to carry out specialized research in archives and libraries. Each grant provides funding for a maximum of 18 months. The grant is divisible; the initial period should be at least one semester in duration and may be as long as 9 months. The recipient has up to three years to use the entire 18-month grant. Benefits include:

- a monthly grant of EUR 1,040
- EUR 73 monthly allowance for books
- single initial allowance for the purchase of books at the beginning of a grant up to a maximum of EUR 363 (must show receipts, must be authorized by tutor)
- intensive specialized tutoring/mentoring in monthly meetings of current Werfel grant holders between October and June
- exemption from course fees
- health and accident insurance (must be paid for by the recipient)
- accommodation in student or residence halls for a cost of EUR 200 to EUR 350 per month.

Applicants must be 35 years old or younger at the start of the first grant period (October of the applicable academic year). Candidates must have established a connection with an academic at an Austrian institution. The grant is not limited to holders of Ph.Ds and may be used by advanced doctoral students for dissertation

research. However, it may not be used for funding a Ph.D. granted by an Austrian university.

The unusual feature of the Werfel program is its posttutorial guidance, which can continue for up to 18 years (this is *not* a misprint). Once a participant has used up 12 months of her or his grant and is teaching at a university level, the grant provides for an annual invitation to the Symposium of the Österreichische Gesellschaft für Germanistik. The Austrian Ministry for Education, Research, and Culture (BMBWK) covers the cost up to EUR 73 per diem per person; partially subsidizes travel expenses; and gives up to EUR 182 for book purchases upon presentation of receipts. *But that's not all!* The post tutorial program also includes a free subscription to a scholarly or literary journal and a one month research grant every three calendar years.

Invitations for applications are sent out worldwide. Seven grants are awarded every year by the Office for Academic Mobility (BAMO) of the Austrian Exchange Service (ÖAD) on behalf of and at the expense of the BMBWK. Details of application procedures can be found at the Austrian grants database, <<http://grantsdb.oead.ac.at>>. Applications can be submitted to the nearest representative of the Austrian government: consulate, embassy, cultural institute. See <<http://www.bmaa.gv.at/botschaften/botschaftindex.html>>. Forms can be obtained through the grants database, the Austrian government representatives, or the BAMO. The fax number is 43-1-4277-28194; the e-mail is [info@oead.ac.at](mailto:info@oead.ac.at). **Deadline: 1 March.** Recipients will be notified by late May or June, and the earliest that a grant period can commence is 1 October 2003. ❖

# Working Papers in Austrian Studies

The Working Papers in Austrian Studies serve scholars who study the history, politics, society, economy, and culture of modern Austria and Habsburg Central Europe. They encourage comparative studies involving Austria or the Habsburg lands and other European states, stimulates discussion in the field, and provides a vehicle for circulating work in progress. The series is open to all papers prior to final publication but gives priority to papers by affiliates of the Center and scholars who have given seminars or attended conferences at the Center. If you would like to have a paper considered for inclusion in the series, please contact Gary Cohen, director, Center for Austrian Studies.

95-1. Edward Larkey, *Das Österreichische im Angebot der heimischen Kulturindustrie*

95-2. Franz X. Eder, *Sexualized Subjects: Medical Discourses on Sexuality in German-Speaking Countries in the Late Eighteenth and the Nineteenth Centuries*

95-3. Christian Fleck, *The Restoration of Austrian Universities after World War II*

95-4. Alois Kernbauer, *The Scientific Community of Chemists and Physicists in the Nineteenth-Century Habsburg Monarchy*

95-5. Stella Hryniuk, *To Pray Again as a Catholic: The Renewal of Catholicism in Western Ukraine*

95-6. Josef Berghold, *Awakening Affinities between Past Enemies: Reciprocal Perceptions of Italians and Austrians*

96-1. Katherine Arens, *Central Europe and the Nationalist Paradigm*

96-2. Thomas N. Burg, *Forensic Medicine in the Nineteenth-Century Habsburg Monarchy*

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97-1. Siegfried Beer, *Target Central Europe: American Intelligence Efforts Regarding Nazi and Early Postwar Austria, 1941-1947*

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