CENTER FOR AUSTRIAN STUDIES

AUSTRIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Spring 1995 Volume 7, Number 2

Minneapolis Institute of Arts acquires new decorative works from fin-de-siècle Central Europe

by DANIEL PINKERTON

In Austria's fin de siècle, workers, artists, designers, and academics worked together to achieve a remarkable synthesis of art and industrial design. The Wiener Werkstätte (Vienna workshops), founded in 1903 by Josef Hoffmann and Koloman Moser, was perhaps the most famous collaborative venture. The Wiener Werkstätte studios, sometimes in conjunction with the Wiener Kunstgewerbeschule (Vienna School of Applied Arts), produced ceramics, glass, metalwork, jewelry, leatherwork, furniture, textiles, and graphics in a clean, simplified, and modern style. Excellent examples of Wiener Werkstätte design can be seen at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, where a small but growing collection of pieces is housed.

As currently exhibited, the works share an intimate room in the decorative arts section of the museum along with other pieces of the period from around the world. The Viennese pieces are placed in the company of Swedish and Parisian Art Nouveau vases, American Tiffany lamps, Frank Lloyd Wright chairs, and furniture from the British Arts and Crafts movement. The viewer can trace the history of decorative arts motifs and styles from the 1880s to the 1930s and see how underlying principles and aesthetics varied in each individual setting. The work of the Austrian artists is thus contextualized to a greater degree than is usual in museum settings.

Wiener Werkstätte tapestry by Karl Krenek (courtesy Minneapolis Institute of Arts)

The Institute has many examples of Josef Hoffmann's work: a silver lattice storm lantern, an elegant silver spoon and egg cup, an inlaid table of ebonized oak and white filler (all c. 1904), a silver dish (c. 1908), a stemware set (c. 1920), a glazed earthenware candleholder (c. 1925), and a brass and leather book given as a *Damenspende* to ladies attending the 1909 Concordia Ball. Koloman Moser is represented by a hand-blown glass pitcher (c. 1905) whose delicate network of "cracks" gives it an ice-like appearance. The collection also contains glasswork and ceramics by Otto Prutscher, Bruno Emmel, Gudrun Baudisch, and Vally Wiesenthier, all pupils of Hoffmann.

Recently, the Institute acquired two beautiful new works. The first, on display now, is a Hungarian vase in the *Jugendstil* style, made around 1906 at the Zsolnay factory in Pécs, which has operated continuously since 1862 except for brief periods during the world wars. The body is decorated with a shimmering metallic "sunrise" glaze, and the mouth features stylized flying birds based on Hungarian folk motifs. According to Judith Neiswander, associate curator for decorative arts and sculpture, the use of this kind of decoration can be compared to that of "such composers as Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály [who incorporated] melodies from Hungarian folksongs into their compositions." The design was almost certainly by Sándor Hidasy Pilló.

The second new work is a striking textile designed by Carl (sometimes Karl) Krenek of the Wiener Werkstätte (see picture above). Lotus Stack, textile curator, explains that it was most probably created between 1908 and 1915. The traditional weaving style, cotton warp covered by woolen weft, indicates an urban workshop, though it could have come from one outside of Vienna–perhaps the Caucasus, Turkey, Bulgaria, or Romania. She is still not certain. What she likes about the textile is that its beauty "is so human. This design wasn't just a formula being followed. You can [look at it and] see human beings solving design problems as best they can." The work should go on display in the gallery with the other Wiener Werkstätte pieces in April. ❖

OUR E-MAIL ADDRESS HAS CHANGED!

As of 1 July 1994, the Center's electronic mailing address has changed slightly to casahy@maroon.tc.umn.edu. Please make a note of this: e-mail will only be forwarded through 1 July 1995.

IN THIS ISSUE

Letter from the Director	2
News from the Center	3
Minnesota Calendar	3
ASN Interview: Renate Kicker	4
Sommerfest: When Vienna Comes to Minnesota	8
Opinions	8
Barbara Boomgaarden Joins CAS staff	9
Publications: News and Reviews	10
News from the Field	12
Eisenstadt Music Festival	13
Barbara Jelavich, 1923-1995	14
Romanian Cultural Society in Divided Bukovina	15
ASN Interview: Stella Hryniuk	16
The Salzburg Festival: A Preview	17
ASN Interview: Ronald Rogowski	18
Announcements	19

Letter from the Director

Passing the torch

The grapevine normally functions quite well, so many readers of the *ASN* may already know that I have stepped down as director of the Center. My five-year term lapsed last December 31, but to ease the transition in leadership, I agreed to stay on as director for an additional one-year term through the 1995 calendar year. This issue of the *ASN* makes it official and provides a chance for me to update you on the current situation.

I took over as director on January 1, 1990, so my arrival coincided with the late stages of Soviet rule in Central and Eastern Europe. In the exciting years that followed, we charted a course for the Center that recognized and took advantage of the post-1989 realities in the region. Building on the Center's existing strengths, talented and loyal staff members worked with committed colleagues and friends both here and abroad to advance the new agenda. The Center's highly favorable external review in May 1994 showed what this whirlwind of activity had left in its wake: some revitalized programs, some important new programmatic initiatives, and an institution headed in exciting new directions. From a strictly personal point of view, the work has been incredibly challenging and immensely rewarding. But, of course, all good things have a price; administrative work exacts a heavy cost in other areas of an academic's life. My decision was not easy, but in the end it came down to this: after five years at the helm of the Center, I had an overwhelming urge to recharge my batteries and take on new challenges as a scholar and teacher.

The task of finding my successor is underway but otherwise it is "business as usual" at the Center. We continue to make headway in implementing the Center's "plan of action," which was formulated on the heels of its positive external review. As we move the plan forward, we are solidifying links with our existing partners abroad (the University of Salzburg and Karl-Franzens University Graz) and are building links with new partners (the University of Vienna, the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs, and the Central European University in Budapest). We are also in the early stages of working with other institutions in the Twin Cities and our local support group, the Friends of the Austrian Center, to organize a community-wide celebration of two Austrian anniversaries—the founding of the Second Republic (1995) and the Millennium (1996)—in fall 1996.

I am looking forward to returning to the "serene" life of a tenured full professor, but I'm not yet ready to hole up in my ivory tower; much work remains to be done. Even after I do step down at the end of this year, I will continue to participate actively in the Center's affairs and be an unflinching proponent of Austrian studies. In this spirit, I thank all of you who supported our efforts at the Center and hope you are as proud as I am of what we accomplished together. The Center is well-poised for an even brighter future and needs your ongoing support if this future is to become a reality.

David F. Good

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Volume 7, No. 2 Spring 1995

Editor: Daniel Pinkerton
Editorial Assistant: Carol Duling
Austrian correspondent: Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden
Office assistant: Ann Guggisberg

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Director: David F. Good
Executive Secretary: Barbara Krauss-Christensen
Communications: Daniel Pinkerton

Contributions for publication or requests for subscriptions should be addressed to:

Austrian Studies Newsletter
Center for Austrian Studies
University of Minnesota
314 Social Science Tower
267 19th Avenue S.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Phone: (612) 624-9811
Fax: (612) 626-2242
e-mail: casahy@maroon.tc.umn.edu
Editor's e-mail: danpink@gold.tc.umn.edu

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Editor's Note

Our expanding staff

The expansion of pages that has characterized volume seven of the *ASN* has been made necessary by the ever more numerous contributing authors whose work continues to increase both the quality and quantity our contents. But this expansion has only been made *possible* by a rapidly growing staff. If you look at our masthead to your left, you will see that the number of people listed has doubled since the last issue. I now have three extremely valuable assistants, without whom the *ASN* would never make it to your mailbox.

First, we now have Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden sending us news and information from Austria. She is our "mole" in the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs (see stories p. 9)—or is it the other way around? Double agent or no, beginning with this issue, she is our mysterious and glamorous "foreign correspondent."

Second, in fall 1994, Ann Guggisberg, an alumnus of the Graz program in Austrian Studies, became the Center's student office assistant. She is efficient, cheerful, intelligent, and her idea of a fun time is to rollerblade across campus or take a spring vacation in Graz. (She's done both recently.) She became an *ASN* assistant starting with the winter 1995 issue, but she's only now getting credit for it I hope I appear suitably contrite. Her duties consist solely of transcribing the raw *ASN* interviews from tape to computer disk, so that the editor (whose typing skills are virtually nonexistent) can actually *edit*.

Of course, Carol Duling continues to function as *ASN*'s eagle-eyed copyeditor and chief proofreader (not the only one, but the best one). And we still have these wonderful contributors, whose names you won't find on the masthead, but whose bylines you'll find underneath many of this issue's most fascinating stories and reviews. Contributors need to know that, in an attempt to create a saner production schedule (and compensate for the inevitable problems), we are setting a slightly earlier deadline than in the past. The deadline for submitting material for the fall issue is **1 July 1995.** Enjoy the spring and summer; you'll see us in September. ❖

News from the Center

Charles Ingrao named AHY editor

In the last issue, we dropped the first shoe by announcing Solomon Wank's retirement as editor of the *Austrian History Yearbook*. This issue, we are pleased to follow up by presenting the new editor, Charles Ingrao.

Ingrao (pronounced In-GRAY-oh), a professor at Purdue, is a native New Yorker with a Ph.D. in history from Brown. He has taught at Brown and held visiting professorships at Indiana and Cambridge. He has authored four books, edited two others, published fifteen articles, and received research grants from DAAD, the Humboldt Foundation, IREX, Fulbright, and DEC computers.

Regular readers will recall sightings of Ingrao over the years. He was photographed on campus during the "State and Society in Early Modern Austria" conference; he became the first Executive Secretary of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History to write a regular column in the *ASN* when our newsletters merged; he is the founder and co-editor of the HABSBURG electronic bulletin board; and last issue, his edited volume, *State and Society in Early Modern Austria,* was featured, and we sneaked in a plug for his excellent history of the early modern Habsburg empire (see p. 6 of the winter 1995 issue).

All these activities brought Ingrao into contact with the Center and David Good. According to Ingrao, when invited by Good to become editor, "I couldn't say no to David . . . he and I have worked very well in the past." The timing was also perfect. Ingrao had just finished a pair of books on early modern Austria and was free to focus his attention on a new challenge. He also has a desire to shift the temporal focus of his teaching and research to the modern period. "Recruiting, reading, and editing the *AHY* will certainly facilitate this intended move."

Good has praised Ingrao's almost limitless energy and his superb organization. Ingrao also sees his familiarity with the new information technologies that are sweeping the academic and publishing worlds as a strength he brings to his new position. Dan Pinkerton, editor of the *ASN*, sees Ingrao's energy and technophilia as complimentary. "One morning when he was at his home office, we were talking on the telephone while he simultaneously received e-mail and a fax. That's Charlie: efficient and plugged in."

When asked about specific plans, Ingrao is quick to point out that Good and Sol Wank have made his job considerably easier. "Over the past five years, they have established an admirable track record for punctually producing a journal of high scholarly merit." The challenge, as he sees it, is to attract even more quality manuscripts, "especially those with broad themes that might engage a larger readership than we presently have." One area into which he would like to see the *AHY* expand is post-1918 Central Europe. "I'd like to open the journal to a limited number of articles that offer a contemporary perspective on nationalities issues and other major developments under the monarchy."

Though not strictly a part of Ingrao's job description, a pet project of his is to increase *AHY* circulation among libraries and academics. He will make extensive use of new electronic databases to accomplish this. He also wants to "broaden both interest in and awareness of East Central European history, not just among academics, but among the educated public. Since the emergence of national conflict in East Central Europe . . . Austrian and Habsburg history are an important vehicle for understanding and dealing with the region's problems." ❖

• MINNESOTA CALENDAR •

20 April: *Seminar.* Evelyn Kain, art history, Ripon College. "Why Were There No Great Women Artists in Fin-de-Siècle Vienna, and Would It Have Mattered If There Were?"

21 April-6 May: Rivertown International Film Festival, University Film Society. See story p. 5 for details.

27 April: *Seminar.* Thomas Burg, history, University of Vienna. "Forensic Medicine in the 19th-Century Habsburg Monarchy."

5 May: *Seminar.* Lucjan Kocík, sociology, Jagellonian University, Kraków. "Social Aspects of the Polish Transition to a Market Eonomy." **Tuesday, 3:30 p.m., Humphrey Institute, Room 60.** Co-sponsored by the Department of History.

18 May: *Seminar.* Michael Pammer, history, University of Linz. "The Distribution of Wealth in the 19th-Century Habsburg Monarchy."

19-23 June: 1995 Annual University of Minnesota Summer Institute on European Studies. "Conflict or Cooperation in Europe?" See p. 19.

26-30 June: 1995 Annual University of Minnesota Summer Institute on International Studies. "Dimensions of International Conflict." See p. 19.

All seminars meet Thursdays at 3:30 p.m. in 710 Social Sciences unless noted.

"WOMEN IN AUSTRIA" TO APPEAR IN ENGLISH

The Center for Austrian studies has signed a contract with Berghahn Books to publish *Austrian Women in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* This is the English-language version of the papers from the "Women in Austria" conference. The editors are David Good, Margarete Grandner, and Mary Jo Maynes. The volume will feature an introductory overview of scholarship on women in Central Europe by Eve Dvorak.

The manuscript is in the final stages of preparation and will probably be at the publisher's by the time you read this. While no precise date is set, the volume is tentatively set to appear early next year. Watch the *ASN* for further details.

Renate Kicker: Informing you of your rights

by Daniel Pinkerton

Renate Kicker is a member of the Institute for International Law and International Relations at the University of Graz. For the 1995 winter quarter, she was a visiting lecturer in International Relations at the University of Minnesota. At the end of the quarter, ASN *held this conversation with her.*

ASN: *Where were you raised and educated?*
RK: I was born in the village of Kremsmünster in Upper Austria. It's a beautiful small town with a very famous Benedictine abbey. My father was the local judge. I went to primary school and three years of secondary school there. Then, unfortunately, my father died at the age of 50, so we moved to my mother's hometown, Graz—the second biggest town in Austria, very close to the southern border with Slovenia. This was quite a change, but it gave my sister and me the opportunity to go to the University of Graz. I got my doctorate in law in 1972; perhaps more importantly, I got the chance in the last year of my studies to join the Institute for International Law and International Relations. At that time, law students gained a doctorate without writing a thesis, so after I received my law degree, I earned a doctorate in political science and wrote a thesis on Austrian foreign policy decision making under a democratic system. That was the basis for much of my research at the Institute.

ASN: *Tell us more about the Institute.*
RK: It is part of the law faculty of the University. The head of the department, Professor Konrad Ginther, specializes in international law and international relations, with special emphasis on Austria's position within a European and global context, including its special relation to Africa. He is involved in the southern African region, and we have a lot of scholars coming from Africa to study at our institute. We are preparing a joint project with some African universities. Another focus of our institute is international economics. One of my colleagues is a specialist in GATT law with the World Trade Organization. Another is a specialist in European law and has founded a research institute on European law. On January 1, 1995, Austria became a full member of the European Union and we were really prepared. Over the last ten years, we gained the status of a depository library of the European Union, we started research on specific topics in European law, and we offered students the opportunity to take courses in European law. My personal focus is human rights law and European regional policymaking. I find that subnational entities cooperating with neighboring regions across national borders can support grassroots-level interest in foreign policy decisionmaking and serve as a bridge between Western European integrated states and Central and Eastern European states that want to become integrated.

ASN: *Can you give an example of two regions cooperating across borders?*
RK: The regional organization "Alps-Adria," originally initiated by Styria (whose capital is Graz), was created in 1978. Regions from Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia (Slovenia and Croatia), and some counties of Hungary participated. Bavaria was an observer but is a full member now. The main task of this organization was, in the beginning, to overcome different political, economic, defense, and security systems and policy. At that time, the Italian regions belonged to the European Union and NATO, Austria and Yugoslavia were neutral, and the counties of Hungary were part of the Communist bloc. This changed after 1989, so the organization suffered an existential crisis; since this period, it has been discussing reform and how to perform a bridge function in the post-1989 era. I am researching the possibility that Austria, as a full member of the European Union, could approach the regional policy fund of the European Union for support of joint economic projects between subnational entities bordering on Hungary, Slovenia, and Croatia. So it could become an economic bridge.

ASN: *Can you tell us something about efforts to improve human rights in Europe?*
RK: Europe has developed a highly elaborate system of judicial review under the Council of Europe and the European Convention on Human Rights. We have very strong implementation machinery in that area. Concerning economic, social, and cultural rights, the European social charter has remained weak. There is only a reporting system, and European states have been very reluctant so far to accept stronger supervisory machinery. But Europe has also been active in the prevention of human rights violations. I have been quite active in the prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Together with the head of my department, Professor Ginther, I helped create an Austrian Society for the Prevention of Torture which has been involved with the drafting of the European Convention on the Prevention of Torture. Under this system, an expert body goes into the member states where people are kept in detention to interview them and decide whether the environment or treatment of prisoners encourages torture or inhuman or degrading treatment by public officials. They then draw up a report of their findings and give it to the government; if there are problems, they try to get the member state to cooperate and improve specific situations. We are trying both to prevent human rights violations and to improve the implementation system of the local judicial review process in the states where human rights violations occur. From my point of view, advisory services before widespread violations are much more effective than longstanding review procedures afterward. The Council of Europe agrees, and has created an assistance program for Central and Eastern European states. They organize seminars, help in the translation of documentation and information about human rights, and they help to train and educate public officials. For example: in the case of Turkey, the expert body under the European Convention on the Prevention of Torture has asked the government to send some high-ranking officials to Western European countries to learn that interrogation and obtaining evidence could be accomplished without using force. This is crucial, because there are longstanding practices in Turkey of using violence in this very first stage of police custody. So this assistance program could greatly decrease human rights violations.

ASN: *Which of Austria's neighbors have strong human rights records?*
RK: From the legal point of view, Hungary and Poland are the most advanced countries. Hungary has quickly provided itself with a large library of documentation on the case law of the Council of Europe. It holds a lot of seminars and is very active. Approximately one hundred human rights cases have been handled by the Hungarian court system. Poland's government was ready to create and finance institutions to deal with human rights. I don't know how it works in practice, to be frank, but from my point of view I know that it is very important to have an awareness of case law. That is the first step. The Czech Republic had a constitutional court from the very beginning, so the basic situation there was much better than in other countries. This is also true for the Slovak Republic, because before it separated it had the same system, with a constitution and a constitutional court.

ASN: *Which have weaker records?*
RK: Any country where you have minorities. In the separation of the Czech and Slovak Republics, in the gaining of statehood of Slovenia and Croatia, and in the situation in former Yugoslavia and the republics of the former Soviet Union, the tendency is to create monoethnic states. Europe needs a stringent, internationally accepted code of conduct concerning the treatment of minorities. Migrant workers and asylum seekers need protection, too. Which countries need to improve? Of course I think of Turkey, but Romania's situation is also quite difficult, as is Albania's. But I don't like to single out states because situations can change and my information is incomplete.

ASN: *Is there an institutional or personal project that you haven't talked about yet?*
RK: We have a longstanding partnership with the political science department at the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia. For the past 15 years we have held an annual seminar. Our law students prepare papers from a legal viewpoint and the Slovenian students prepare papers from a political science viewpoint on a particular topic. We meet in Graz and in Ljubljana in alternating years. The students present their papers and then we discuss them. We do it in English, because our students are not able to handle Slovene. Slovenian students are all studying English, anyway; Slovenia is quite westward directed. This partnership has provided a wonderful opportunity for both Austrians and Slovenians to get to know about their neighboring state.

ASN: *You've also taught in the Austrian Studies in Graz program through Global Campus.*
RK: Yes, I was first asked to teach a course five years ago. I did that in German and I learned that American students very quickly get the crucial questions of the presented topic. They coped with the language very well, and I was delighted after some weeks to discuss problems with them because they stuck right to the point. Last year I combined my American students with Austrian students. I had five working groups of two American students and two Austrian students. The Americans used German texts and had to give their short presentation and their questions in German; the Austrians had to use English texts and prepare papers in English. Then each group had to comment on the other group's papers. A lively cooperation process developed between the Austrian and American students. Some of my American students also participate in the seminar with the Ljubljana students. My Slovene colleague was a little envious when I did this last year. He said, "It's easy for you to have such excellent English presentations, because you have a number of native speakers." But more importantly, the Americans are very straightforward in their questioning, and it is fascinating how they get to the heart of the topic. That is the real advantage they have.

ASN: *In comparison, what is it like to come here and teach American students in English?*
RK: Oh, there is no big difference. They were interested and highly motivated from the very beginning. They always took the opportunity to see me in my office and to discuss European topics with me. I always ran out of time. I had two hours a week of office hours, and students were there all the time. I couldn't do anything else. And all of the people were really coming on a voluntary basis and only wanted to know how the system in Europe functions. They were a wonderful group of students, and I think we had a really good relationship. ❖

And the winners are:

The recipients have been selected for most of the grants, scholarships, and internships that the Center administers.

The Austrian Airlines travel grants and the scholarships to the Austro-American Society/Goethe Institute's language school are open to University of Minnesota students only. The travel grants have been awarded to Todd Michney, a graduate student in Habsburg history, and Daniel Rieppel, a DMA candidate in piano performance. The language scholarships have been awarded to Michney and Janelle Haider, an undergraduate pursuing a Bachelor of Individualized Studies emphasizing German, biology, and studio arts.

The Creditanstalt banking internship, open to students from any Minnesota college, went to Eric Breitweiser of St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Eric is an undergraduate studying economics, political science, and German. The Bank Austria internships, open to students from any college in the United States, have been awarded to Catherine Henderson, a law student at the University of Virginia, and Jennifer Park, a double major in economics and German at Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

Minnesota doctoral candidate Eve Dvorak, whose area of interest is the history of women in the 19th-century Habsburg empire, was awarded the 1995-96 Institute for European Studies fellowship.

In a related competition administered by Minnesota's School of Music, Tom Cooley, a baritone enrolled in the Master of Music program, is the recipient of the 1995 Voices of Vienna scholarship.

NEW PROGRAM OPTIONS FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN STUDIES IN GRAZ

As described in the fall 1994 *ASN* (p. 5), the **German and Austrian Studies in Graz** program, currently in its eleventh year, has expanded to feature alternatives that students can tailor to their individual schedules, budgets, and academic needs. The program offers three alternatives for 1995-96.

1) **Quarter Options**: a one-, two-, or three-quarter program focusing on language and culture;
2) **Integrated Studies**: integrated courses at Karl Franzens University for fall semester or the academic year; or
3) **Combined Studies**: a combination of fall and winter quarter classes followed by enrollment in spring semester integrated classes.

Internships in the Graz community are available on the two quarter and combined studies options. Students also have the ability to live in apartments or in private homes.

Application deadlines: Integrated or Combined Studies, **1 May 1995**. Quarter Options: fall quarter; fall and winter quarters; or fall, winter and spring quarters, **1 July 1995.** Spring quarter, **15 January 1996.** Please call 625-3379; e-mail globalc@maroon.tc.umn.edu; stop by or write to The Global Campus, 106CAS Nicholson Hall, 216 Pillsbury Drive SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0138 for more information or an application.

The Clock Tower, or Uhrturm, in Graz

AUSTRIAN HISTORY YEARBOOK

Contents, Vol. XXVI

Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture, 1993
Austria on the Path to Western Europe: The Political Culture of the Second Republic
by Helmut Konrad

Fifty Years of the Second Republic
The Second Republic: Austria Seen as a Continuum
by Dieter A. Binder

Articles
Habsburg Household or Habsburg Government? A Sixteenth-Century Administrative Dilemma
by Paula Sutter Fichtner
Count Leo Thun: A Conservative Savior of Educational Reform in the Decade of Neoabsolutism
by Peter Wozniak
"Not Another Square Foot!" German Liberalism and the Rhetoric of National Ownership in Nineteenth-Century Austria
by Pieter M. Judson
The Making of a Cold Warrior: Karl Gruber and Austrian Foreign Policy, 1945–1953
by Günter F. Bischof
Austria's "Ostpolitik" in the 1950s and 1960s: Honest Broker or Double Agent?
by Oliver Rathkolb

Review Articles
Ethnogenesis Models and the Age of Migrations: A Critique
by Charles R. Bowlus
Soviet Historiography on the Habsburg Empire
by Tofik Islamov, Alexey Miller, and Olga Pavlenko, with Marina Glazkova and Sergei Romanenko
Music and Society in Austria: History Reflected
by John Haag
Recent Writings on the Ständestaat, 1934–1938
by Laura Gellott

Plus forty-eight book reviews

New AHY rolls off presses

Volume 26 of the *Austrian History Yearbook* is now completed and ready for shipping. An emergency in the office has temporarily left us understaffed; but we have reassigned staff duties and made prompt shipment of *AHY* our top priority, so you should experience only a slight delay in the arrival of your volume.

ASN previously reported that this would be the last volume edited by Solomon Wank. This was an error. It is volume 27 that will be the last under his supervision, even though Charles Ingrao (see p. 3) is already hard at work on volume 28. Such is the nature of publishing: it's not over until you hear the *echo* of the fat lady's aria. ❖

FOUR AUSTRIAN FILMS SET FOR RIVERTOWN FILM FEST

The University of Minnesota Film Society's annual Rivertown Film Festival has long been a prime venue for Austrian films. The Society's thirteenth annual festival, which runs from April 21 to May 6, 1995, is no exception; in fact, thirteen is going to be a lucky number for fans of the resurgent Austrian film industry.

"We've never shown four Austrian films before," noted Al Milgrom, director of the Film Society and the Rivertown Film Festival, "but these films demand to be seen. They will be some of the strongest films in the festival, and a good cross-section of Austria's lively film scene." When you consider that the festival will screen 100 films from 35 countries, this is quite a compliment.

By far the most controversial, and perhaps the most moving, is Andreas Gruber's *Hasenjagd (Rabbit Hunt),* to be shown at the Oak St. Theatre on May 3 at 7:30. Based on a true incident, it tells of a group of Russian soldiers who broke out of the Mauthausen concentration camp near the end of World War II. Local residents were alerted by the SS and asked to hunt the 320 escaped prisoners down and kill them. In a lean and unemotional style, Gruber tells the story of the famous "rabbit hunt" that followed and of a family who defied orders and hid two soldiers. Dubbed by the Austrian media as a *Schindler's List* for Austria, *Hasenjagd* has drawn large audiences as well as anonymous attacks from citizens who prefer to keep the incident and its implications covered up. It drew raves at the Berlin Film Festival and is a European-wide hit.

The subject of *Totschweigen (Deathly Silence),* directed by Margareta Heinrich, is also Austria's Nazi past, but it is more directly about Austria's present. In 1945, Nazis killed 180 Jews and buried them in an unmarked mass grave. *Deathly Silence* is about the search for that grave, and the quest to give its occupants a traditional Jewish burial. The silence of the title refers not just to the victims but to the perpetrators and their children and neighbors. *Der Spiegel* (Germany's *Time* magazine) called it "a thriller protesting forgetting. . . . A metaphor about Austria [and] one of the best films [we've] ever seen." (April 30, 7:30, Bell Aud.)

In a lighter vein, the festival is importing *Höhenangst (Fear of Heights),* the latest film by Houchang Allahyardi, an Iranian living and working in Austria, whose "green card" romantic comedy *I Love Vienna* was a hit at the 1993 festival. *Fear of Heights* is an unusual love story about Mario, a young man from the city, who escapes a brutal life in Vienna for the Austrian countryside. The middle-aged Frau Gusenleitner and her father take him in as a farm laborer, and he begins to feel trust and affection for both of them. But will his past catch up with him? Allahyardi, as an outsider living in Austria, has a sharp yet affectionate eye for cultural conflict and the ways in which very different people learn to communicate and care for each other. The film will close out the festival at 7:15, May 6, at the Bell Auditorium.

But if you want to up your angst level, try the stark yet beautiful *71 Fragments of a Chronology of Chance,* the third in a trilogy of films by Michael Haneke. It is a near-documentary of the random events leading up to a shooting spree in a bank one Christmas Eve, in both the lives of the 19-year-old perpetrator and his twelve victims. Heavy on images and light on narration, it's a cross between *Koyanqaatsi* and *Natural Born Killers.* It will show May 1, 9:15, at Nicholson.

Rivertown Film Festival will show other films from Central Europe, including Germany, Hungary, the Balkans, and the republics of the former Soviet Union (Al has a lot of contacts and a lot of expertise in film from the former Soviet Union). Other continents will be well represented, too. There will even be films from a Bosnian festival, including what is supposed to be a hilarious (if you like *very black* humor) film, *Monty Python in Bosnia.* (Note: the title is metaphorical. Members of Monty Python do not appear.)

Some of these films may be held over from May 7 to 11 as the "best of the fest." See the April 19 issue of *Twin Cities Reader* for a complete schedule, or call (612) 627-4430 for information 24 hours a day. ❖

BEYOND "VIENNA 1900" SYMPOSIUM DRAWS NEAR

Fall 1995 may seem like a long time away; after all, spring weather is only struggling to arrive here in the Upper Midwest. Nonetheless, the Center's fall symposium is rapidly approaching, and it isn't too early to make plans. After all, conference coorganizers David Good and Steven Beller (author of *Vienna and the Jews*) have been making plans for this conference since late 1992!

Set for October 12-14 at the University of Minnesota's Weisman Art Museum, "Beyond 'Vienna 1900': Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867–1939," will bring together an interdisciplinary group of scholars from Europe and North America to reassess the paradigm of turn-of-the-century Vienna as the birthplace of modern culture. The resulting conference will appeal to scholars and students in art history, European studies, history, comparative literature, philosophy, women's studies, and other fields. It will also appeal to a broad spectrum of well-informed nonacademics.

The three decades before the revolutions of 1989 brought an outpouring of scholarly research and several major art exhibitions on the cultural transformations of turn-of-the-century Vienna. Much of the academic interest was inspired by the pioneering and imaginative work of Carl Schorske, who identified the roots of Vienna's modern culture, and by implication the roots of all modern culture, in the political crisis of the Austrian bourgeoisie and its ideology, liberalism. As this paradigm has been debated and modified, a new body of scholarship has arisen; the resulting challenge to "Vienna 1900" is at the heart of this symposium.

The work of the "new cultural historians," including Robert Darnton, Natalie Zemon Davis, and Thomas Laqueur, combines social history, anthropology, and art and literary theory. These historians have expanded our idea of what culture can be by examining popular culture, ritual and folklore, and the ways high culture has traditionally been defined by the class, gender, and ethnicity of its producers. This interdisciplinary approach, though considered radical two decades ago, has now become mainstream, presenting us with a more compelling and more complete vision of past culture.

This symposium will be the first conference to integrate the essential elements of the new cultural history into a new approach that will throw the past and present shape of Central European culture into sharper relief by addressing the challenges to previously held concepts of modernity, the effect of class on the creation and acceptance of culture, the role of ethnicity in the region's culture, and the role of gender in the shaping of culture.

The participants were chosen from over sixty scholars who submitted proposals in response to a formal call for papers. We made a special effort to devise a program featuring distinguished senior scholars, "rising stars" in mid-career, recently-graduated Ph.D.s, and graduate students writing dissertations. In addition, pending awarding of funding, three graduate students from around the country will be given the funds to attend the conference and network with participants (see sidebar to the right). The resulting multiplicity of viewpoints and methodologies will produce both debate and dialogue. Both the conference and the published volume of essays that will follow it should be both controversial and a significant contribution to our understanding of Central Europe.

The conference will open with the Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture, to be given by Allan Janik, philosopher and noted scholar of Central European culture. A total of eighteen papers will be presented in five sessions: Rethinking "Vienna 1900"; Modernity and Postmodernity; The Comparative Setting; Culture, Class, and Politics; and The Politics of the Cultural Community. The symposium will finish with a panel discussion featuring Donald Daviau, Michael Steinberg, Kurt Fischer, William McGrath, and Peter Hanák.

The Center is also working with Lyndel King and the staff of the Weisman Art Museum (WAM) to create an exhibition of turn-of-the-century Viennese artworks housed in Twin Cities collections, many of which will be displayed together for the first time. In a related exhibition, Norwest Bank will also display its superb collection of rare Wiener Werkstätte works at its gallery downtown and host a reception for conference participants.

So mark your calendar and make plans to attend the sessions, the exhibitions, or both. It will be a rare opportunity to learn more about Central European culture. Contact the Center (address on p. 2) for more information. ❖

Grad students: how to attend "Vienna 1900" for FREE

Pending approval of a grant request to the Council for European Studies, the Center will pay expenses for three doctoral candidates from American universities other than the University of Minnesota to attend the 1995 Center for Austrian Studies symposium.

The funded attendees will be housed with University of Minnesota graduate students, and their roundtrip airfare and meals will be paid for. They will attend all dinners, receptions, and other events on an equal footing with conference participants, giving them an opportunity both to attend the conference and to network both with their peers and with established scholars.

Doctoral candidates who wish to be considered should send an application to the Center for Austrian Studies. Include:

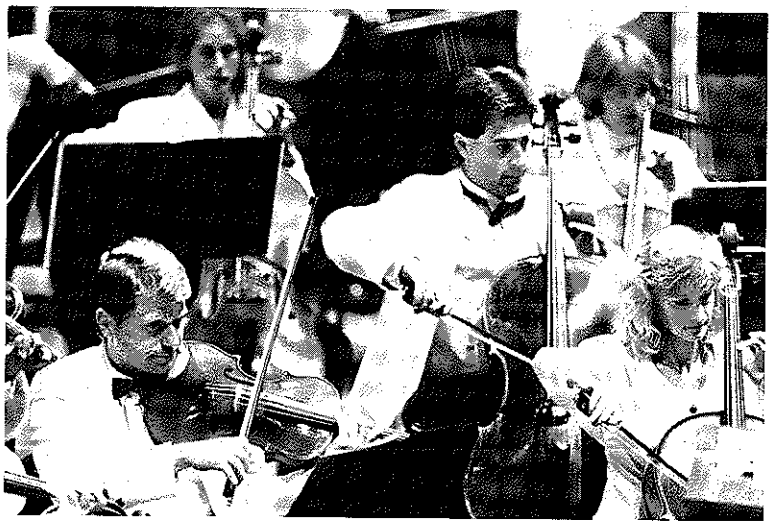
- your name, address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address (if applicable)
- your dissertation title or brief description of your area of specialty
- a one-page letter of application
- a one-page letter of recommendation from a faculty member who knows your work

The deadline for applications is **17 July 1995**. Send your application by mail or fax to **1995 Symposium Committee**, Center for Austrian Studies. You will find the Center's address and fax number on page 2. Please do not e-mail or phone in applications.

Austrian Republic honors William E. Wright

Austrian Consul General Dr. Gerald Kriechbaum presents the Center's founding director, Prof. William E. Wright, with the *Österreichische Ehrenkreuz für Wissenschaft und Kunst, Erste Klasse* on behalf of the President of the Austrian Republic, Thomas Klestil. The ceremony took place during a luncheon held at the Germanic-American Institute in St. Paul, on 11 January 1995. Pictured are Dr. Kriechbaum, to the left, and Prof. Wright (wearing the cross), to the right.

Sommerfest: when Vienna comes to Minneapolis



It may be hard to believe, but the bratwurst, dirndls, and pastry will be making their sixteenth appearance on Peavey Plaza this summer as the Minnesota Orchestra will hold its sixteenth annual Viennese Sommerfest from July 12 through August 5 at Orchestra Hall in downtown Minneapolis.

During the festival, the Plaza, which adjoins Orchestra Hall, is transformed into Minnesota's own Viennese Marktplatz. A variety of American and European food is available before performances and during intermissions. Some vendors even wear Austrian folk costumes. Outdoor concerts are held on Peavey Plaza during lunch hours and before each performance. Sommerfest even presents films on the plaza after Friday night concerts.

But although Sommerfest, like Vienna, offers charm and graciousness, it also, like Vienna, offers more substantive pleasure. The heart of the event is an ambitious 24-day array of musical programs. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings feature full symphonic concerts; Thursdays feature morning Kaffee Konzerts and evening chamber performances; Saturdays feature Six O'Clock Serenades.

The musical program, assembled by the festival's Artistic Director David Zinman, will follow the theme "Vienna Dances." Zinman, who is also music director of the Baltimore Symphony and Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra, is on an eight-month sabbatical from conducting and will not appear this year. But the list of conductors includes Roberto Abbado, Philip Brunelle, William Eddins, Eiji Oue, and Libor Pesek. The festival's highlights will include:

- soprano Kathleen Battle in a program conducted by the Minnesota Orchestra's Music Director Designate Eiji Oue (July 21)
- pianist Garrick Ohlsson presenting an all-Chopin program that offers highlights from the six recitals he is performing at Lincoln Center this season (July 31)
- the world premiere of Aaron Jay Kernis's *Lament and Prayer* for solo violin, oboe, strings, and percussion, with Christopher Seaman conducting and Pamela Frank on violin (July 28)
- the traditional closing night concert performance of an opera: this year, *La Traviata*, conducted by Roberto Abbado (August 5)

Sommerfest and the Minnesota Orchestra will also collaborate with the University of St. Thomas to observe the centenary of Carl Orff's birth. A three-day symposium, "Musica Humanica: From Classroom to Concert Hall," will highlight both the artistic and pedagogical contributions of Carl Orff, composer and educator. Concerts featuring the music of Orff include the pairing of the familiar *Carmina Burana* and the Midwest Preview of Libby Larsen's *Song Dances to the Light* for children's voices and Orff instruments (July 29), *Catulli Carmina* (July 27), conducted by Philip Brunelle, and a Six O'Clock Serenade (July 29) featuring Orff's music for children. An Orff display will be located in the lobby of Orchestra hall throughout Sommerfest.

Ticket prices range from $3.00 to $46.50. Call 371-5656 or (800) 292-4141 to charge by phone or obtain more information. Sommerfest is presented by the Minnesota Orchestral Association and WCCO Television, and funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts. ❖

Opinions

Czech unemployment: not quite so rosy?

To the Editor:

The fall 1994 issue of the *ASN* carried an interview with Paul Magocsi, an old friend of mine from my Harvard days. Although I agree with much of what he has to say on the subject of Eastern Europe, I would caution the reader as to his/her trust in Paul's statistical data.

The case in point is the proverbial economic ingenuity of the present leadership of the Czech Republic where, according to Paul and many other gullible onlookers, the unemployment rate is "something like two-tenths of a percent." (p. 13)

The fact is that the unemployment rate in the Czech Republic amounts at present to more than three percent on average. However, in some regions, especially in Northeast Moravia, the unemployment rate is between 17 and 20 percent and still rising. That Prague happens to be an exception to the general rate of unemployment statistics can be simply explained by the increasing bureaucratic apparatus and by the influx of foreign companies and firms that provide more than enough jobs for the local (young) population.

It is one thing to get excited at the political freedom in the formerly moribund communist state. However, it is entirely another thing to be critically objective in one's evaluation of the present achievement.

Joseph N. Rostinsky
Department of Eastern European Studies
Tokai University, Tokyo

Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden: newest member of the CAS team

You could say Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden is the servant of two masters: an employee of the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs under the supervision of Fritz Fellner, her job is to assist David Good at the Center for Austrian Studies with projects that concern both institutions. Since the Kommission and the Center both seek to promote the study of Austrian history outside of Austria, finding such projects is the easy part. Not working Dr. Lawatsch-Boomgaarden to exhaustion is the hard part.

Barbara is currently the Associate Editor of the *Austrian History Yearbook,* a newly created position; foreign correspondent for the *Newsletter;* and is working on a joint project with the Center, the Kommission, and the Austrian Cultural Institute to create a database of Austrian scholars in the United States and of archival material pertaining to Austrian studies in the United States. (The sidebar on the right will explain why the latter project is especially congruent with the Kommission's activities.) She will undoubtedly have further duties in the future and may teach courses in Austrian history at the University of Minnesota. If Lawatsch-Boomgaarden does teach at Minnesota, she has the experience for it: she has lectured at Ithaca College and is an adjunct faculty member at St. Mary's College of Maryland—when she is actually in Maryland, as opposed to Austria or Minneapolis.

The demands of this job, at least initially, create a wonderful opportunity for Lawatsch-Boomgaarden to collect frequent flier miles; she has a schedule like a classical conductor. When she was in America in December, she came to the Center to meet us, then went to Chicago to meet with members of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History, to New York to meet with ACI personnel, to Washington D.C. to meet the Austrian Cultural Attache and visit with her husband, and to Atlanta to give a paper. Back in Austria, Barbara spent time in Salzburg, Vienna, and Graz, meeting with scholars, connecting with universities and research institutes, and looking for articles and book reviewers for the *AHY.* In addition, she collected sheaves of material about upcoming conferences and other events; you'll see the results of that labor on page 19.

Lawatsch-Boomgaarden is ideally suited to a job that requires her to operate in more than one culture. A native of the city of Salzburg, she received her doctorate in history and Latin (secondary concentration: classical Greek) from the University of Salzburg. In addition to the above-mentioned languages, her English is extraordinarily fluent, and she reads and speaks French. Lawatsch-Boomgaarden also attended Smith College on a Fulbright and received a Diploma in American Studies, so on both a scholarly and secular level, she is familiar with American culture. Being married to Don Boomgaarden, an American musicologist who teaches at St. Mary's College of Maryland, has also helped her stay in tune with American culture. They met while he was on his own Fulbright scholarship in Vienna and have continued to spend time on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lawatsch-Boomgaarden is excited by the job and actually enjoys all the travel. Working for Fellner, longtime mentor and friend, is a pleasure. She enjoys working with David and the staff members at the Center and spent a month here in March and April. Occasionally, she says, "the constant change from Wienerwald to Kentucky Fried Chicken" can be disconcerting, but change is her one constant and she thrives on it. ❖

Die Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs

The Kommission is the most significant association for research in modern Austrian history. Contrary to popular misconception, the Kommission für neuere Geschichte Österreichs is not a governmental agency but a private association. Its membership consists primarily of distinguished Austrian university professors specializing in modern Austrian history but also contains representatives of important archives with holdings in this area, such as the Staatsarchiv and the various Landesarchive. The number is limited to thirty, and new members are invited by the Vorstand (board) of the Verein. All business and administrative matters are taken care of by Dr. Franz Adlgasser, who serves as the Kommission's secretary. A substantial part of the Kommission's funding is supplied by the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research, but the Kommission is actually an independent, nonprofit association which also receives funding from outside sources.

Founded in 1897, it has, according to Professor Grete Walter-Klingenstein, member of the Kommission, "sponsored editions of highly significant sources on Austrian history and supplied information about archives and archival material to scholars from Austria and abroad." An excellent example of its work is a current project, under the supervision of Walter-Klingenstein, which will produce an edition of the diaries of the famous Count Zinzendorf (1739–1813), statesman under Maria Theresia, Joseph II, Leopold II, and Franz II. Research on the Zinzendorf diaries was begun by the late Prof. Hans Wagner in the 1970s. After Wagner's death, Dr. M. Breunlich and Dr. M. Mader completed the edition of the earliest diaries covering the Count's youth. Galleys are already being proofread, and the volume will soon be available. Meanwhile, two young historians, Mag. Elisabeth Fattinger and Mag. Erwin Reisinger, have already made considerable progress on the next part of the Zinzendorf edition, the journal the Count kept while travelling in Great Britain. The project, partially funded by a grant from the Austrian National Bank, should eventually make all of Zinzendorf's diaries available.

The Zinzendorf project also illustrates a secondary mission of the Kommission, which is to support young historians. Other projects involve doctoral students and recently graduated Ph.D.s. For example, Dr. Sabine Fuchs, who received her Ph.D. in 1990, is cooperating with a descendent of the Helfert family on a complete edition of the diaries of Joseph Alexander Freiherr von Helfert, an historian and high government official, whose observations provide valuable insights into Austrian political and social conditions over a span of fifty years from 1856 to 1907. Dr. Franz Adlgasser is preparing a partial edition of the papers of Heinrich Friedjung (1851–1920), journalist and historian.

The Kommission has published over eighty volumes in its nearly one hundred years of existence. Among its major editions are those documenting the "Österreichische Zentralverwaltung," volumes of Habsburg correspondence (most notably those of Ferdinand I and Maximilian), and collections of Austria's state treaties. It also supports the publication of monographs, most recently Birgitt Morgenbrod's study on "Wiener Großbürgertum im Ersten Weltkrieg Die Geschichte der Österreichischen Politischen Gesellschaft (1916–1918)."

Yet another objective of the Kommission is to further cooperation with academic institutions outside of Austria and support research in the field of Austrian history not only in Austria but also abroad. One of the most active members in this respect is Fritz Fellner, Professor emeritus of the University of Salzburg and current chair of the Kommission. "We must ensure that contacts between American and Austrian scholars continue as intensely as in the past," says Fellner. One indication of the Kommission's commitment to Austrian-American cooperation is the recent appointment of Dr. Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden as an assistant to the director of the Center for Austrian Studies. All of her efforts on behalf of the Center and the Kommission will be aimed at encouraging communication, contact, and the exchange of ideas between Austrian and American scholars.

Barbara Lawatsch-Boomgaarden

Publications: News & Reviews

THE VIENNA COFFEEHOUSE WITS, 1890-1938

Translated, edited, introductory material by Harold B. Segel
West Lafayette IN: Purdue University Press, 1993. 389pp., illus. $40.00

In the Vienna of today, one occasionally finds a relic of the once thriving Viennese coffeehouse culture–often, this is a tattered black-and-white tin sign promising the customer current newspapers and magazines from Austria, Germany, France, and England. These relics recall the former pivotal cultural and political role of the Viennese coffeehouse, and disappoint when the promised newspapers and magazines fail to materialize. So, one orders a simple "mélange," and finds distraction in the latest gossipy edition of *News*.

How fundamentally different this is from the rich and complicated lives lead by the eight Viennese writers included in Harold B. Segel's *The Vienna Coffeehouse Wits, 1890–1938*. For example, Segel recounts Friedrich Torberg's amazing tale of the waiter at the Cáfe Herrenhof who carried with him "a paint color scale with twenty numbered shades of brown and had the successful ambition of serving his guests coffee in the exact shading desired." (11) Imagine ordering coffee by numbered shades of brown! Such was the passion of the lively Vienna coffeehouse society.

In his introduction, Segel examines the rise of the Vienna coffeehouse from a historical, sociological, and literary perspective. He writes: "Austrian literary modernism and the Vienna coffeehouse form an inseparable entity." (4) This literary movement's detractors, such as Karl Kraus, found their second home in a coffeehouse as well. He also gives brief accounts of the most important coffeehouses and the ideological implications of each. Segel contends the milieu of the Vienna coffeehouse "gave rise to and accommodated a type of literature peculiar both to the world of the coffeehouse and to fin-de-siècle Vienna." (6) He wants to reclaim the importance of the lesser know literary genres of short prose forms, i.e., the "impressionistic literary sketch, or miniature, at which Peter Altenberg excelled, the acerbic satires of Karl Kraus, the pithy review and mini-essay for which Alfred Polgar has long been admired, and the feuilleton—that archetypical Viennese literary genre—so handsomely represented by, among others, Felix Stalten." (6) As Segel notes, these writers have been "long overshadowed by such fellow writers as Hofmannsthal, Schnitzler, Musil, and others who made their literary careers in the established major genres of literature—novel, lyric poem, and play." (6)

Segel's eloquent and well-rendered translations of works by these and four other lesser known Austrian authors comprise the majority of his book. These translations represent a much needed addition to the body of Austrian literature available in English. As Segel notes in the introduction, these various forms of *Kleinkunst* are often topical in both subject and language. Karl Kraus is perhaps the most famous example. Segel acknowledges this but compensates by providing the reader with extensive and comprehensive endnotes. Each author's work is prefaced with a brief biographical sketch. This is especially useful, since, outside of the world of Austrian Studies, some of the writers Segel includes are all but unknown.

Segel's thesis is well-supported by the diverse interests of the eight "coffeehouse wits" represented here. There was a commitment to the notion of *Kleinkunst* by these writers, but not to the exclusion of other genres. This is readily admitted by Segel, who, to his advantage, never forces these writers to fit rigidly into any category. These translations are a welcome addition to the English language scholarship for those interested in this particular aspect of fin-de-siècle Vienna. This book, however, will be of interest to more than the scholar. Indeed, Segel's clear and lucid writing style allows it to be of use to anyone with a general interest in Austrian literature and history.

Thomas A. Jensen
Department of German, Scandinavian, and Dutch
University of Minnesota

HOT OFF THE PRESSES

Irina Livezeanu. *Cultural Politics in Greater Romania: Regionalism, Nation Building, and Ethnic Struggle, 1918–1930.* Ithica NY: Cornell University Press, 1995. The author finds the origins of Romanian fascism in attempts to make the national myth of a homogeneous Romania a reality. Tables, maps, illustrations.

Leopold von Sacher-Masoch. *A Light for Others and Other Jewish Tales from Galicia.* Riverside CA: Ariadne Press, 1995. $25.95.

Vintila Ivanceanu and Johannes C. Hoflehner. *Prozessionstheater. Spuren und Elemente.* Kulturstudien, Sonderband 18. Vienna: Böhlau, 1995. ÖS 298, DM 42. Illustrations. An ethnographic history of processions as public ritual.

Prive Friedjung. *"Wir wollten nur das Paradeis auf Erden." Die Erinnerung einer jüdischen Kommunisten aus der Bukowina.* Edited by Albert Lichtblau und Sabine Jahn. Vienna: Böhlau, 1995. ÖS 298, DM 39,80.

Inge Lehne and Lonnie Johnson. *Vienna: The Past in the Present.* Riverside CA: Ariadne Press, $23.50. A survey of the origins of current Viennese culture, politics, and society.

Britta Rupp-Eisenreich and Justin Stagl, eds. *Kulturwissenschaften im Vielvölkerstaat. Zur Geschichte der Ethnologie und verwandter Gebiete in Österreich, ca. 1780 bis 1918.* Ethnologica Austraica, v. 1. Vienna: Böhlau, 1994. ÖS 476, DM 68.

Christoph Wolff. *Mozart's Requiem: Historical and Analytical Studies, Documents, Score.* Translated by Mary Whittall. Berkeley and Los Angeles CA: University of California Press, 1994. $40.00. Illustrations, musical examples, score of Mozart's *Requiem* fragment.

Srećko M. Džaja. *Bosnien-Herzegowina in der österreichisch-ungarischen Epoche (1878-1918). Die Intelligentsia zwischen Tradition und Ideologie.* Südosteuropäische Arbeiten 93. Maps, Tables. Munich: Oldenbourg, 1994.

ABOUT THIS SECTION

Publications: News & Reviews brings scholarship outside the domain of the *Austrian History Yearbook* to your attention, and in a more timely manner than is typical for a scholarly journal. We cover a wider range of disciplines than the *AHY* and formats that fall outside the *AHY* domain, including *Festschriften*, journals, and volumes of working papers. We also include *Hot Off the Presses*, a listing of recently published books selected from notices sent to us by authors and publishers, and from submissions to the *AHY* and the ACI Prize Committee. We encourage publishers, editors, and authors to send us news of recent or forthcoming volumes. Works announced or reviewed must deal with the Habsburg Empire or its modern successor states and be in English or German.

Daniel Pinkerton

PUNGENT SOUNDS:
CONSTRUCTING IDENTITY WITH POPULAR MUSIC IN AUSTRIA

by Edward Larkey
New York: Peter Lang, 1993. 341pp., tables, illus. $35.95

Pungent Sounds stands at the crossroads between two vital sites of contemporary scholarship: the study of the nation as a constructed, imagined community and the examination of popular culture (especially music) and its complex articulations of identity. Focusing on Austrian popular music (rock 'n' roll, folk, punk, new wave, and pop) from the 1950s to the 1990s, Edward Larkey attempts to analyze how producers and consumers of music negotiate between the Austrian and the global, creating an Austrian identity out of a mix of foreign and indigenous sounds, texts, and concerns.

Larkey's argument is predicated upon the claim that Austrian identity has been constrained by its structural dependency on and lack of a stable ethnicity apart from Germany. The difficulty of constructing (and maintaining) an Austrian identity is compounded by the domination of the popular music marketplace by the major international labels, which in 1988 accounted for 73 percent of music sales to the Austrian market. Given the increasingly rapid diffusion of international popular music in the postwar era, Larkey sets out to explore how this music is re-territorialized and re-authenticated through both its consumption by domestic audiences and the use of a flexible and fluid concept of tradition.

Pungent Sounds positions three types of tradition (transplanted, transformed, and transcultural) as central forms of reaction to influences from the international recording industry and changes in the domestic music scene. Transplanted traditions appear to be foreign influences in an Austrian setting, and although Larkey does explore some of these traditions (like punk rock, for example) he concedes the need for further research as to how these traditions "work" (and what interests they serve) in their new setting. More compelling is his analysis of transformed traditions, where foreign fashions are superimposed on long-standing social and cultural forms. Larkey convincingly depicts this transformation by looking at the *Schlager* and *volkstümliche* genres, showing how the former was shaped into a more broadly based pop music and the latter used by performers and producers for both social criticism and commercial success. Finally, in tracing the development of "Austropop" Larkey depicts the emergence of a transcultural tradition, that reaches out to the German-language and greater European markets from its well-established power base in the media and recording industries. Taken together, these traditions serve to re-ethnicize global popular musical influences, allowing both flexible adjustment and dialogue as an Austrian national identity is shaped.

Larkey's theoretically informed and detailed study stands as an important interdisciplinary model for further research into the connections between sound, sonority, and identity in an increasingly globalized mass culture. Yet, as Larkey himself points out, popular music is not the only site where national identity is constructed, and identities other than national ones are articulated through sound. Further scholarship could productively build upon Larkey's insights to detail how musically constructed class, racial, and sexual identities contest national identity from within and how other transplanted sounds (particularly those like jazz and blues, which emerge from African-American musical and social traditions) may be romanticized and idealized as they are re-ethnicized to serve Austrian needs.

Brett Mizelle
American Studies
University of Minnesota

LABYRINTH OF NATIONALISM COMPLEXITIES OF DIPLOMACY:
Essays in Honor of Charles and Barbara Jelavich

Edited by Richard Frucht
Columbus OH: Slavica, 1992.
376 pp. $22.95

This volume is a testimony to the many ways imaginative and dedicated scholars can affect their discipline. *Labyrinth of Nationalism* is a tribute by a number of former students to the impact the Jelaviches have had as teachers and mentors. As might be expected, a number of essays concern political and diplomatic policy, but the book does not concern itself exclusively with those aspects of history any more than the Jelaviches have. The book has a tight geographic focus (19th- and 20th-century East Central Europe) but a refreshing intellectual range within this focus.

Some of the best pieces, in fact, concern not just ethnic policy but social and cultural aspects of ethnic history. James Ermatinger's "Ceauşescu's Nationalism: Ancient Dacian Translated into Modern Romanian" is an incisive and often witty critique of the unsuccessful attempts to invent Romanian history–complete with an ethnically unified past, larger-than-life leaders, and conveniently timed anniversaries–by Ceauşescu and his "cultur-chicks." It is a thoroughly researched cautionary tale about the limitations of pseudohistory in the construction of propaganda.

"On the Condition of Women in Wartime Slovakia and Croatia," by Yeshayahu A. Jelinek, is a model of comparative history. Of course women were officially pushed out of public life and assigned strictly to the tasks of childbearing and childrearing. But the ways women and the populace in general ignored or challenged restrictive edicts, as well as the contrast between the Catholic fascism of Slovakia's L'udaks and the more secular fascism of Croatia's Ustashi are instructive, and Jelinek addresses aspects of class, gender, and ethnicity in Central European fascism in fascinating detail.

Of course, diplomatic history, a Jelavich strength, is not neglected here. Glenn Torrey's examination of the negotiations and the treaty signed between Romania and the Great Powers at the end of World War I effectively demonstrates its complex causes and repercussions. In his view, the Romanians were not simply opportunists out to grab Bessarabia, but rather their ability to do so was an unexpected and happy (for the Romanians) result of a treaty signed by a desperate monarchy. Teddy Uldricks also explores the changing Soviet views of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, presenting a history of the gradual revelation of the pact's full details to the Soviet people in 1989. This is more than historiography: this is a marvelous history of politics and society in both blocs during the Cold War period and the gradual Soviet thaw. History and historians are placed in political and social context in a fascinating and readable essay.

The book also features a thorough critical assessment and bibliography of the Jelaviches' work by Paul and Jean Michelson, and a superb analysis of the revolutions of 1989 and the possible future of East Central Europe by Gale Stokes.

Not a single essay in this collection suffers from indifferent scholarship. But the few that are less successful share a common failing: the authors have neglected to place their efforts within the context of a scholarly debate and to direct their energy toward posing and answering a compelling question. As an example, Edward Wynot, Jr., the justly celebrated historian of the Polish peasant, contributes a descriptive essay on Polish fascism that offers little or no historical analysis.

Happily, this is far from true for the majority of the articles; the volume is a tribute to the range of interests that the Jelaviches and their students have shared, and taken together these articles are provocative and informative. Anyone with an interest in the region will read this book and be amply rewarded.

Daniel Pinkerton

News from the Field

SAHH NEWS

One of the few prerogatives of the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History (SAHH) executive secretary is decreeing when and where the organization's executive committee will assemble for its annual meeting, which normally takes place during the convention of the American Historical Association. Past executive secretaries have sought to make the task of transacting business as pleasurable as possible by scheduling the meeting at dinnertime at a restaurant providing a strong dose of Central European atmosphere. In recent years the committee has celebrated the culinary delights of such cities as Salzburg, Vienna, Prague, and Budapest. This year your correspondent concluded it was time to recognize the Habsburg Monarchy's transalpine heritage, and on January 6 he summoned his colleagues to the Italian Village, a favorite restaurant conveniently located in the heart of Chicago's Loop. Thanks to the generosity of Jonathan Cuthbert and his staff at the local office of Austrian Airlines, who had invited SAHH members attending the convention to a reception in the AUA suite of offices at Randolph and Michigan immediately prior to the executive committee meeting, officers arrived at the restaurant generously fortified with snacks, sweets, and their choice of Austrian beer, wine, Sekt or, in the case of the abstemious, nonalcoholic beverages.

The meeting accordingly began on a cheerful and convivial note. In attendance were the executive secretary and committee members Lawrence Sondhaus of the University of Indianapolis and James Van Horn Melton of Emory University; David Good, Director of the Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota; and, at the committee's invitation, Charles Ingrao of Purdue University, editor-elect of the *Austrian History Yearbook*, and Barbara Boomgaarden, the *Yearbook*'s newly-appointed Associate Editor (see story, p. 9). Unable to attend because of obligations at their home institutions were committee members Paula Sutter Fichtner of Brooklyn College and William McGrath of the University of Rochester. In the course of the meeting committee members dealt with three items of business that will be of interest to SAHH members.

It was agreed to invite Professor Mary Gluck of Brown University to succeed Paula Fichtner, who was concluding her five-year term on the committee; the executive secretary was authorized to submit an application to the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies for the Society's affiliation with that organization; and executive committee members agreed to work to schedule panels for forthcoming meetings of the organizations with which the Society is affiliated—the AHA, the German Studies Association, and, eventually, the AAASS. Charles Ingrao and David Good were already at work organizing a session on "State Building in a Multinational Setting: The Habsburg Case" for the 1995 AAASS meeting; Jamie Melton offered to plan a session on early modern history at the American Historical Association's 1997 convention; Ronald Coons suggested a session on "Mitteleuropa" for the AHA in 1998; and the executive secretary was asked to suggest to Bill McGrath that he consider organizing a session dealing with Austrian or Habsburg intellectual history, perhaps at a future meeting of the German Studies Association. SAHH members who are interested in appearing on one of the panels or who have suggestions on possible participants are encouraged to contact the appropriate committee member as soon as possible.

Ronald Coons
Executive Secretary, SAHH

Opportunities at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna

The Diplomatic Academy of Vienna is administered and sponsored by the Austrian Foreign Ministry. Its prestigious postgraduate program, open to candidates from around the world, prepares students for leadership careers in the diplomatic service and international affairs.

The curriculum is divided into six areas: historical and geographical background to international relations; international relations and political science; international law; international economic relations; languages; and the development of each student's ability to function as a public figure.

After an initial year of generalized instruction, the students specialize in either "diplomatic service and international organizations" or "international economics and international finance." The faculty is drawn from Austrian universities, research institutes, government ministries, and public and private international organizations (the EC, banks, etc.).

The 1995-97 program will begin October 3, 1995. Entrance examinations will be held at the respective Austrian Embassy or Consulate General between May 2 and June 1, 1995. Knowledge of German and familiarity with French and English are required. Some fellowships are available. Contact the Secretariat of the Academy at Favoritenstraße 15, A-1040 Vienna. Fax: 43-1-504-22-65. You may also contact your nearest Austrian consulate.

Austrian studies in Italy: a report

by Angelo Ara

In spite of the strong historical ties that exist between Austria and Italy, in Italy there are neither centers specializing in Austrian history nor specific lecture courses on Habsburg or Austrian history. A chair for Austrian History and Cultural Life (Storia e vita culturale austriaca) in the Faculty of Fine Arts at the University of Rome was not filled after the retirement of professor Johann Rainer, who had a dual appointment as Ordinarius in Innsbruck and as associate professor in Rome. Lecture courses on Austrian topics are given, but not on a permanent basis, in various Italian universities (e.g., in Venice, Padua, Pavia, Milan, Trento, Trieste, and Naples) within the framework of lecture courses in modern or contemporary history or Central and Eastern European history. Austrian literature and culture are taught by professors of German literature.

However, at least two nonuniversity institutions include research on Austrian history and culture.

The Institute for Middle European studies (Istituto per gli incontri culturali mitteleuropei) is headed by former Senator Michele Martina, Via Mazzini 20, 34170 Gorizia. It played a considerable role in the rapprochement of intellectuals coming from Western and Eastern Europe and its interests are focused on contemporary policies, culture, and history in former Habsburg territories. An annual meeting and several smaller conventions take place at the institute.

The Italian-Germanic Historical Institute in Trento (Istituto storico italo-germanico) is an institution characterized by a high scholarly profile. Historical research is carried out in the institute, which sponsors a wide series of bilingual publications. It specializes in German-Italian studies, but also pays attention to Austria. A new section on minority problems in Central Europe has been developed in recent years. The institute has the most extensive library collection on Austrian history in Italy. A seminar on a topic of interest in Italian, German, and Austrian history takes place every year in September. Students can apply for financial support to attend the seminar. In recent years a few American students enrolled (even temporarily) at European universities took part in the seminar. The institute is not, unfortunately, in a position to reimburse travel expenses from the United States. The Italian-Germanic Historical Institute is directed by professor Paolo Prodi. For further information please contact the secretary of the institute, Mrs. Karin Krieg, Istituto storico italo-germanico, Via Santa Croce 77, I-38100 Trento, Italy.

Eisenstadt Music Festival Turns Twenty

BY EDWARD RATH

In 1976, partly in recognition of the American bicentennial and partly as a summer musical experience for students from the University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin–Parkside, Dr. Don V Moses, at that time chair of the choral department at the University of Iowa, founded a musical institution originally called "Haydnfest" in Austria.

The event was conceived as an opportunity for student musicians to study and perform the music of Haydn in the surroundings where the great master himself composed and conducted: Eisenstadt, Vienna, and other cities in eastern Austria. Austrian scholars and performers, many of whom had appeared a year earlier in the Washington D.C. "Haydnfest," were invited to come to Eisenstadt and teach the history and performance practice of Austrian music as it pertained primarily to Haydn but also to Mozart, Beethoven, and other contemporaries.

Moses considered Eisenstadt the perfect choice for such a festival. "The magnificent Esterházy Palace, untouched acoustically since Haydn's time, is an ideal performance site. The Bergkirche, Haydn's favorite church and the site of his mausoleum, presents a marvelous opportunity to study how acoustics influence interpretation. There is also a modern Conservatory for practice and lectures. The town, the center of the province of Burgenland, provides what today's musicians need while retaining the flavor and customs that surely influenced great musicians and other creative artists. It seemed to me to be the closest thing to going back in history, studying and hearing music as it was first heard and played, feeling Haydn's presence and taking that feeling back to the classroom or concert hall."

Eisenstadt's Schloß Esterházy, home of the Classical Music Festival.

The concerts and recitals presented that first year impressed the Austrians, and the performers had a wonderful time soaking up the mixture of Austrian, Hungarian, and Croatian cultural traditions. One of the high points that year was the opportunity to actually hold some of the priceless manuscripts housed at the Albertina Library in Vienna, such as Mozart's Requiem and the "Spring" sonata by Beethoven. The Burgenland Cultural Department realized the potential value of bringing a group of Americans to Eisenstadt each year, and they invited Moses to return with another group the next year.

Thus, what is now called the Classical Music Festival was born, and more than 2,000 performers have traveled to Eisenstadt and the Burgenland to partake in the Festival's ensembles. Today the program is based at the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign Campus), where Moses is director of the internationally recognized School of Music, which itself is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. The focus of the Festival remains the same today as it did twenty years ago. The program has grown, however, and this year the Festival expects about 180 people to travel from North America either to perform in the chorus or orchestra, or to attend as observers. Audiences have grown, too.

Don V Moses and his spouse.

Among the outstanding faculty giving master classes and lectures over the years have been pianists Jorge Bolet, György Sebök, Jörg Demus, Paul Badura-Skoda, and Hans Kann; violinists Eduard Melkus, Otto Strasser, Allen Ohmes, and Leopold LaFosse; performance practice specialist Vera Schwarz; musicologists Eva Badura-Skoda and H. C. Robbins Landon; historian Gerald Schlag; organists Harald Dreo and Martin Haselböck; and soprano Rita Streich.

The Festival has attracted choruses-in-residence and instrumental trios, quartets, and quintets to Eisenstadt including groups from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, California, Washington, Idaho, Oklahoma, Texas, Florida, Wyoming, Missouri, South Carolina, Montreal, Winnipeg, Sudbury (Canada), and even Taipei, Taiwan. This year, the 70-voice Mercer University Choir of Georgia, under the direction of Dr. Richard Zielinski, will serve as the principal chorus-in-residence.

The Festival is celebrating its anniversary with performances of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis,* a monumental work that has never been performed publicly in Eisenstadt. Dr. Moses has chosen the work as a special tribute to thank the City of Eisenstadt and to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Eisenstadt being chosen as the capital of the Burgenland. The work will also be performed in the Michaelerkirche in Vienna and one other location soon to be chosen.

Performances of classical liturgical masses in the context of a celebrated service, something not done frequently in the United States, is also a mainstay of the Festival. A highlight of each year's Festival is such a performance in the Bergkirche, for which Haydn wrote most of his masses. The 1995 Festival will include the *Harmoniemesse*, Haydn's last mass. Performances are also scheduled at the parish church of Neusiedl am See, and at St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna on August 15 for the High Mass celebrated by the Archbishop of Vienna, Dr. Hans Herman Kardinal Groer.

For musicians, a typical day begins with breakfast at one of the many local hotels "taken over" by Festival participants. Lectures and chamber music rehearsals take place from 8:30 to 9:45 a.m. Full and sectional rehearsals occupy the central six hours of the day, but with the obligatory two-hour break for a wonderful lunch of Burgenland specialties. Late afternoons include lectures, visits to nearby places of historic significance, or just some "down time" to do shopping or visit one of the five museums in town. Evenings alternate between receptions hosted by Burgenland and Eisenstadt officials, concerts, and recitals, or congregating at a local *Heuriger*. Tours to Rohrau (Haydn's birthplace), Burg Forchtenstein, just south of Eisenstadt, musically important sites in Vienna, and Fertöd in Hungary to tour another large Esterházy palace are but a few of the out-of-town trips that round out the itinerary.

The 1995 Festival takes place from July 31 to August 16. There are still places in the orchestra and chorus for qualified performers. For more information about the Classical Music Festival please contact Dr. Moses at the University of Illinois School of Music, 1114 West Nevada Street, Urbana IL 61801. Tel: 217-244-6281; fax 217-244-4585.

Edward Rath is a professor at the University of Illinois School of Music.

BARBARA JELAVICH, 1923-1995

The death of Barbara Jelavich on January 14, 1995, after a long struggle with cancer, ended one of the most productive careers of any recent European historian. Trained at the University of California at Berkeley, Barbara received her doctorate in 1948. Her dissertation focused on Hitler's alliance system from 1939 to 1941. This focus and her subsequent scholarship on Russia, the Habsburg monarchy, and the Balkans made her a pioneer among women scholars in European and Russian diplomatic history and, even at the end of her career, one of the few in the field.

After time off for a career at home raising two children, Barbara joined the Department of History at Indiana University in 1962 and rose quickly through the professoriate. She became an associate professor in 1964, a professor in 1967, and was awarded a Distinguished Professorship in 1984. Throughout her career at Bloomington, she worked hard to champion the cause of women faculty members, pressed successive administrations to be more sensitive to the need for gender equity, and served as mentor to many students. She was, it was said, a formidable committee member, a person who insisted on getting the work done and done well.

Successful on the Indiana campus, Barbara also had remarkable success in obtaining grants and fellowships. She held grants from the American Association of University Women, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as the Harnack grant from the Deutscher Akademikerinnenbund and a fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson Center. She and her husband Charles traveled frequently to Europe, were fixtures at the archives in Vienna and elsewhere, and had countless academic friends in this country and abroad. In 1992 she was elected an honorary member of the Romanian Academy and that same year received a lifetime achievement award for her work in Slavic studies.

Barbara Jelavich represented a generation of historians not content to be recondite specialists, with all of the attention on a single period or country or set of events. Rather, her entire academic career was characterized by the successive mastery of different topics and different areas, though never straying far from Central Europe and its contiguous countries.

Remarkably, after her dissertation she did not return to the topic of German diplomacy, but rather immediately started to master an understanding of nineteenth-century Russian diplomacy. That effort in turn took her into the Balkans, and her first two books were explorations of Russia's relations with Romania and Greece. Then came a useful survey on Russian foreign policy from the defeat of Napoleon to the outbreak of World War I, a text that saw use in many collegiate courses seeking to lay the foundation for the study of the Soviet Union. This volume would later be updated to include discussions of Soviet foreign policy to 1974, and it, too, would enjoy popular success with her colleagues.

But just as these successes were establishing her career as a Russian diplomatic historian, she shifted much of her emphasis to the Habsburg monarchy and the Balkans. Clear prose, a sensitive ability to frame the right questions, and splendid maps marked a book that helped to shape much of the classroom discussion of the Habsburg monarchy. *The Habsburg Empire in European Affairs, 1814-1918* (1969), effectively replaced A.J.P. Taylor's celebrated earlier study, *The Habsburg Empire, 1809-1918*. She would return to many of the same themes in her subsequent book on modern Austria (1987), which covered the years from 1806 to 1986. Not surprisingly, given the span of years, this book remained more a general survey and did not, in the opinion of some, have the full impact of her earlier study.

Many historians will regard Barbara's two-volume study, *History of the Balkans*, as her most enduring and special contribution to the craft. Everywhere the text reflected prodigious scholarship, a confident mastery of the culture and history of a series of countries, and the precise ability to make her points deftly and effectively. As before, her insistence on excellent maps made the complicated story easier to follow. Her first volume dealt with the Ottoman era and then the liberation of the Balkans, the second with the twentieth century and its mixed legacy and heritage for the area. Her concluding words about the fate of the Balkans, written in 1983, were cautionary and tentative; her fears have been more than amply realized in the searing tragedy of Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia.

Fittingly, Barbara's last book, *Russia's Balkan Entanglements, 1806-1914* (1991) took her back to her first publications. This study traced the persistent Russian efforts to influence and shape Balkan events, not least in Serbia. In her research for this study she developed excellent materials from the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna and also utilized materials from the Russian archives gathered by Romanian friends in the 1950s. She stressed the accuracy of the Habsburg reporting and the tangled part the Russian military played in Belgrade after 1908. This book, like the eleven that preceded it, enhanced our knowledge, challenged our preconceptions, and added to our understanding of a geographical area whose fascination is only matched by its dangers.

Barbara Jelavich left an abundant legacy as scholar, teacher, mother, wife, friend, inspiration. She helped to shape the perceptions of two generations of students and colleagues who seek to understand Russian and Habsburg foreign policy and grapple with the contradictions that are the Balkans. We shall miss her as a colleague and a treasure.

Samuel R. Williamson, Jr., The University of the South

AAASS Announces Barbara Jelavich Prize

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) announces the establishment of the Barbara Jelavich Prize to be awarded annually for a distinguished monograph published in the United States. The first award will be presented in October 1995 at the AAASS national convention in Washington D.C. The AAASS is now accepting entries. To be eligible, a book:

- must have been published in 1994
- must have been published in English
- must be a monograph written by one or two authors
- must be authored by a citizen and permanent resident of the United States

The competition is open to works in all aspects of 19th and 20th century Southeastern European and Habsburg studies, or Ottoman or Russian diplomatic history. Textbooks, collections, translations, bibliographies, and reference works are ineligible. Prizewinning books are publicized nationally and internationally by the AAASS.

Publishers of eligible works should send a copy to the chair and to each of the committee members: Keith Hitchins (chair), History Dept., Illinois-Urbana; Mary Ellen Fischer, Dept. of Government, Skidmore; John Kolsti, Slavic Dept., Texas-Austin. (Contact AAASS for full addresses if you need them.) Books should clearly be identified "Jelavich Prize Nomination." All entries will be acknowledged. **Deadline: May 15, 1995.**

Friends, colleagues, and former students who would like to contribute to the Jelavich Prize Fund as a memorial may send donations to the AAASS; they *may* be tax-deductible if made out to AAASS with instructions to contribute specifically to the Jelavich Fund (please note tentative tone of this sentence). The address for donations: **AAASS, Jordan Quad/Acacia Building, 125 Panama St., Stanford CA 94305-4130. Tel: 415-723-9668; Fax: 415-725-7737.**

Romanian cultural society crosses borders in divided Bukovina

by Corneliu Balan

Up until World War I, the Balkan peninsula was the area of contact and confrontation between the Ottoman, Habsburg, and Russian empires. Consequently, the local populations struggled continuously for centuries to preserve their heritage and to develop their own cultures. The history of Romania is an eloquent example of this. Throughout history, the unity of the Romanian language–an island of Latinate in Eastern Europe–has been a priceless treasure for all Romanians, whether under the outright occupation or merely the influence of the three empires.

Bukovina (this name, given to the region by Austrians, means "beech forest" in Slavic) was a Romanian province of Moldavia until 1775, when it was occupied by the Habsburgs under an agreement with the Ottoman and Russian empires. Bukovina was and is the heart of Romanian spirituality. The first capitals of Moldavia, Rădăuţi and Suceava, were located here, as is Putna Monastery, where Stefan the Great, ruler of Moldavia from 1457 to 1504, has his eternal rest. Putna is part of an historically important cluster of monasteries built between the 14th and 17th centuries, along with Voroneţ Monastery, whose magnificent frescoes have given it a reputation as the "Sistine Chapel of the Orient."

The Habsburg policies in all the non-German, non-Hungarian parts of the empire had two major goals: to improve individual education and to implement the "Habsburgic" spirit in the society. The Habsburgs did not view the teaching of national culture as "education," and local nationalism certainly did not further the hegemony of German culture with which the Habsburgs held the empire together. They therefore suppressed it, and almost all of the heterogeneous provinces came to be dominated by the German language and Austrian culture.

These policies were particularly successful in Bukovina. Its population was more than 90 percent Romanian in 1775 but only 40 percent Romanian at the beginning of World War I. The main influx of Ukrainians, Jews, Poles, and Germans occurred between 1790 and 1849, while Bukovina was part of the Austrian province of Galicia. After the events of 1848, Bukovina became a distinct duchy in the Habsburg Empire. This major change provided an opportunity for the Romanian people to organize their own culture life.

The most representative society for the Romanians in Bukovina was the "Romanian Society for Literature and Culture of Bukovina," founded in May 1863 in Cernowitz. This society was initiated by a group of Romanian intellectuals from Bukovina who participated in the revolution of 1848: Alexandru, George, and Eudoxiu Hurmuzachi; Mihai Zotta (the Society's first president); and Ion Zbiera (its first secretary). Under the Austrian administration, until November 1918, the Society's major cultural contribution was to keep Romanian customs and language alive in Bukovina. Its main goals were to preserve and develop Romanian culture in Bukovina, to enrich the education of the Romanian population (at that time mostly peasants), and to promote Romanian literature in schools.

Many great figures of Romanian culture made remarkable contributions to the Society. Among them were our national poet Mihai Eminescu; Prof. Aron Pumnul, organizer of the Romanian school system in Bukovina; Prof. Sextil Puşcariu, editor of many Romanian writers and publisher of "Poems of Light," the first poems of the renowned Lucian Blaga, in Cernowitz; Acad. Dimitrie Onciul, the great Romanian historian; and political leader Iancu Flondor, head of the Romanian Party during the reunification of Bukovina with Romania.

The normal activity of the Society was interrupted by World War II. Northern Bukovina, Hertza province, and Bessarabia were given to the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany in the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact of 1939. In 1944 the Red Army occupied northern Bukovina and annexed it, making it a part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R. (southern Bukovina remained a part of Romania after the war). The first decades of the Russian occupation of northern Bukovina were characterized by anti-Romanian policies. Education in the Romanian language was abolished, and contact between Romanians from Ukraine and Romania was discouraged. For the next 20 years even to say the word Bukovina was considered a crime.

But the cultural ideal of the society was preserved in the hearts of many Bukovinans. During the intellectual diaspora that followed World War II, they tried to maintain the spirit of Bukovina. With great effort, Prof. E. Nandriş organized the hundredth anniversary celebration of the Romanian Literature and Culture Society of Bukovina. It was held in the United Kingdom, where he was living in exile.

Today about 200,000 Romanians live in northern Bukovina. This represents only 12 to 14 percent of the population of the Ukrainian province. There are three major reasons why the percentage of Romanians is so low. First, before the second Russian occupation in 1944, much of the population of northern Bukovina (not just the Romanians) emigrated. My family was among the Romanians who escaped to southern Bukovina. Second, the mass deportation to Siberia during 1946–1952 included a disproportionate number of Romanians. Third, a Russification process was instituted after World War II, and many new Russian communities were established in northern Bukovina.

Immediately after the decentralization of the Soviet Union and the Romanian anticommunist revolution in 1989, the Romanian Society for Literature and Culture of Bukovina was reorganized with the support of the Romanian Academy. The individual contributions of Acad. V. Trebici, Acad. R. Grigorovici, Prof. G. Munteanu, and Prof. M. Economu were essential to this reorganization. Today there are more then ten branches of the Society in Romania, the Research Institute of Bukovina has been established by the Romanian Academy at Rădăuţi, Romania, and a sister cultural society, "Mihai Eminescu" has been founded in Cernowitz, Ukraine, with the approval of that now-independent country. The president of the Mihai Eminescu Society is Prof. Ecaterina Cernov, correspondent member of the Romanian Academy. With the support of the Romanian community, this society publishes the Romanian newspaper *Plai Romanesc*, edited by Prof. V. Tărâteanu, in Cernowitz.

Of course, the present activity of our society is focused on supporting Romanian culture in northern Bukovina. Despite financial difficulties, in the last four years we have organized numerous cultural activities in Romania and Ukraine: literary circles, symposiums, and visits to historical sites in Bukovina. With the direct support of the members of the Society, more then 100,000 books were sent to the Romanian community in Ukraine, and fellowships were offered to students for study in high schools and universities in Romania.

Thus, the Society is attempting to work with both governments to further cross-cultural cooperation in the region. Over the centuries different national communities have brought their contribution to the Bukovinan culture: Romanians, Ukrainians, Jews, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Slovaks, and Hungarians. Our society believes that it is possible to be aware of one's cultural and linguistic heritage while remaining a good citizen of a multinational state. Therefore, rather than foment ethnic competition and tension, the Romanian Society for Literature and Culture of Bukovina is bringing a positive contribution to Eastern Europe by enhancing the cultural life of our societies and developing good relations between Romania and Ukraine. We should all remember that there is a hopeful historical precedent for harmony in the region: there were no major interethnic conflicts in Bukovina under either the Austrian occupation or the Romanian administration.

For more information about the society or comments on this material, contact the author of the article at: Ştirbei vodă 156, Bl. 23B, Apt. 22, 77104 Bucharest, Romania.

Dr. Ing. Corneliu Balan is a member of the Romanian Society for Literature and Culture of Bukovina and a Fulbright Senior Researcher at the University of Minnesota.

Stella Hryniuk: Ukrainian Catholics emerging from the catacombs

by Daniel Pinkerton

Stella Hryniuk is a professor of history and Ukrainian studies at the University of Manitoba. In February, she presented a seminar paper, "To Pray Again as a Catholic: The Renewal of Catholicism in Western Ukraine." Afterward, she talked about Ukraine, its diaspora, and the Ukrainian Catholic church.

ASN: *Do you come from a Ukrainian Catholic background?*
SH: Yes, and my family background played a big role in my development. My grandfather came to Canada in 1913 as a worker and he was caught there because of World War I. My grandmother, my father, and his two siblings were left in Austria. When the war ended my grandfather went back to Galicia, thinking he could use the money he had earned to buy land and we could stay there. But the Poles were now in power, and he had a radical disposition that would have landed him in trouble, so he came back to Canada. This family history gives me an understanding of the problems that surrounded Galicia, Ukraine, and immigration. My grandfather was also a cantor in the Ukrainian Catholic church in his village. In that role, he was very instrumental in helping to educate the villagers. He was literate, well versed in the gospels and in music. My father inherited this and was a cantor, too, as were both my uncles. We all had this very powerful drive for education and knowledge of our culture, and a profound interest in Ukrainian Catholicism.

ASN: *Where in Canada did your family live?*
SH: Manitoba, in western Canada. They never were agricultural people because of this profession that they had. They had to find trades here. My father became a baker, but on Sundays he was a cantor. He still is. He is 85 and his voice is still good.

ASN: *What is the relation between ethnic and religious conflict in Ukraine?*
SH: Historically, the major ethnic and national tension in western Ukraine has been between the Poles and the Ukrainians. Their religions, Roman Catholicism and Ukrainian or Uniate Catholicism, although in practice united under one leadership, did not live in harmony all of the time. They weren't at each other's throats, but during the postwar period and then in glasnost, the Polish (Roman) Catholic church was allowed to remain in the capital, L'viv, and other Roman Catholic churches were allowed in other parts of Ukraine. Uniates had to go to church in Polish Catholic churches all through the Soviet period, and that was a thorn in their side. There was also the problem of the Russian Orthodox church being imposed on Ukrainian Catholic people. The population after 1945 did not immediately become Russian, but the number increased, and the Russian Orthodox church was symbolic of the threat of Russian domination. Orthodoxy and its attendant cultural imperialism was the source of much fiercer tension and conflict over the years. When the reversal began and Ukraine declared Russian Orthodoxy redundant, the Russians began defending Orthodoxy more on nationalist than religious grounds. When they had to establish themselves within a new order, they fell back on the old imperial prerogatives of Russia and Russian Orthodoxy. This increased tension between Russians and Ukrainians in the post-glasnost era. The Poles, on the other hand, have been in an improved position since the early 1980s. That is causing some discomfort for Ukrainians, but they have learned to handle it. Even during the Soviet period, there were many intermarriages and schools were available in L'viv so that children could learn Polish; now there are private schools that are thriving and Poland is helping them. But in the absence of historical animosities, the Polish presence isn't a major problem in the 1990s. The Russian presence is more bothersome.

ASN: *When a Pole was elected Pope, did it create any extra tension?*
SH: No, it helped. He was very influential and the Ukrainian Catholic population appreciated his being a Pole and being the Pope. Until the last few years, he came out often, but he has been getting more frail lately. He has always spoken well of the Ukrainian Catholic church and the Ukrainians, saying that we are brothers and sisters and fellow Slavs. He visited Canada in 1984 and held a service in the cathedral in Winnipeg where he celebrated the Ukrainian Metropolitan and spoke in Ukrainian. He is a great actor, among other things—which is part of his job, right? It is only his statesmanship that is questioned by the Ukrainian Catholic church, and even then it is not he who is necessarily being asked to account for the church's positions. It's the Secretary of State of the Vatican, for example, or the Council or Commission for Christian Unity. He isn't usually blamed for the perceived neglect of the Ukrainian Catholic church, the limiting of its territory, or any other issues.

ASN: *Did the sisters of the church truly keep Uniate tradition alive when the church was underground?*
SH: Within the last two or three weeks, I've talked to the superior general of an order, the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate. They were founded in 1892, so they were a relatively young order when the Soviets entered and persecution of the church began. Many of the approximately 500 women were in their twenties and thirties. The order's leadership, about thirty nuns, was sent away immediately and incarcerated. The rest of the sisters became community leaders. Their homes became places where baptisms, masses, and ordinations of priests where held. The nuns organized events for holy days and manifestations. They made it possible for people to have baptisms. They worked in professions like nursing and childcare. I have no reason to doubt that the sisters sustained pastoral care; women are always a force for good, and if they are really committed to a cause, can be very good at subterfuge. For example, she told me about two sisters who was performing a baptism one day in an apartment and had a chalice on the table, when there was a knock at the door. The sisters quickly wrapped up the chalice and stuck it under the baby and everyone was drinking coffee when the KGB came in. The KGB agents knew that something was going on, and they hoped to confiscate the vestments. But the sisters said they were friends of the family, and after the KGB agents glanced around, they simply left. What the KGB didn't know was that the sisters were always prepared with half cups of coffee and crumbs on the table, so everything would look natural if the KGB showed up.

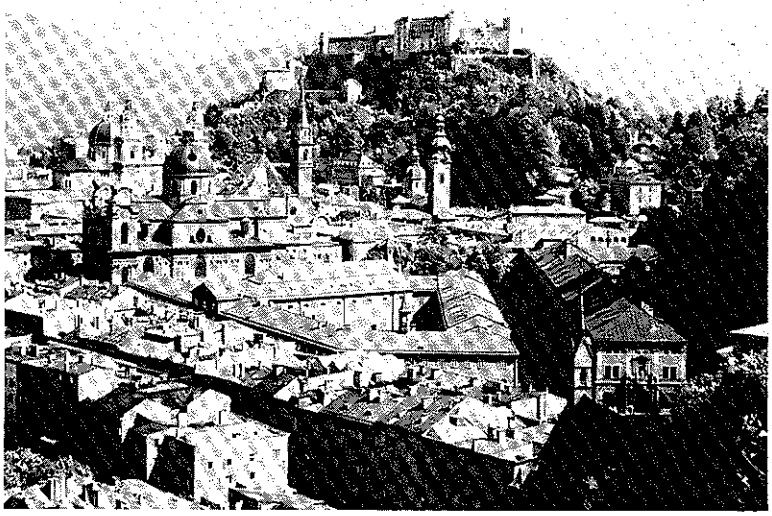
ASN: *Do they still have a role in pastoral care?*
SH: The order has reestablished themselves now. They had about 60 "addresses": convents, orphanages, or houses. But they lost all of those buildings and their addresses became the homes of the sisters wherever they were living. Now the order has been given back some of their original buildings, and they're back up to 60 addresses. They also have novitiates all over the world. They've been helped by the Ukrainian diaspora. Wherever Uniates emigrated, there is a chapter. Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, and many other countries are sending assistance personnel.

ASN: *Has the Ukrainian Catholic church been able to get back churches that were closed by the Soviets or given to the Orthodox church?*
SH: There have been some major successes. The one that comes to mind is St. George's, a large cathedral in L'viv, which the city finally gave to the Ukrainian Catholics in 1989. The city passed a bylaw to declare this. The Russian Orthodox church resisted it for a while—possession is nine-tenths of the law, after all. But eventually they became too uncomfortable to stay. Ukrainian Catholics also recovered the cathedral in Ivano-Frankivsk, and a few others. All these were churches that were taken over. The churches that were closed were often destroyed. One of the methods that was used was to take the roof off. If you have no roof, eventually the elements will destroy the paintings, the woodwork, and the furnishings. Some of these churches are being returned, but they've been damaged beyond help. The amount of work and money needed to restore them is so enormous that many parishes are just building new. In East Ukraine that is mainly the case, because their churches have been abandoned since the Russian Revolution. In the countryside, people don't even know where abandoned churches were in some cases. Any improvement there means success. On the other hand, Ukrainian Catholics have had major defeats. They were very keen to have the cathedral in the city of Przemyśl, which is in Poland but was once part of the L'viv Archeparchy and was given to Poland in 1945. The cathedral was taken by the Roman Catholics and restored but not returned to the Ukranian Catholics, and they feel pretty bad about that.

ASN: *What is the current political situation in Ukraine?*
SH: Last summer's parliamentary and presidential elections changed the political landscape very little. Ukraine's current president, Kuchmar, is its second. He replaced a man who

SALZBURG FESTIVAL: 75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

It may seem hard to believe, but the Salzburger Festspiele will celebrate its 75th anniversary this summer. During the postwar era, "Salzburg" and "music" have come to be almost synonymous in meaning, but the Festival's beginnings in 1920 were modest. It steadily expanded, but World War II brought an interruption. Nonetheless, the Festival was resumed almost immediately after and has become not only the most important music festival in Europe but also a model for summer music festivals around the globe. Every summer, from the last week in July to the end of August, music lovers from all over the world come to Salzburg to attend concerts, operas, and recitals by renowned orchestras, conductors, and performing artists.



The musical program in Salzburg is always of superb quality, and 1995 is no exception. Nikolaus Harnoncourt will conduct a new production of Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* at the Kleines Festspielhaus, featuring Welsh baritone Bryn Terfel as Figaro and the handsome Russian baritone Dmitri Hvorostavsky as Count Almaviva. Loren Maazel will conduct a new version of *Der Rosenkavalier,* an opera long associated with the Festival. Composer Richard Strauss was the first musical director, and a version conducted by Herbert von Karajan opened the Großes Festspielhaus 35 years ago (where it will be performed in 1995). American soprano Cheryl Studer will sing the Marschallin, with Jan-Hendrik Rootering as Baron Ochs, Ann Murray as Octavian, and Heidi Grant Murphy as Sophie. Other operas performed will include Jessye Norman in Schönberg's *Erwartung*—which will be on a double bill with Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle,* conducted by Christoph von Dohnányi—Stravinsky's *The Rake's Progress* (originally premiered at the Festival), and Berg's *Lulu.*

Orchestral concerts will feature the Vienna Philharmonic, conducted by Daniel Barenboim, Loren Maazel, Ricardo Muti, André Previn, and Sir Georg Solti. Other orchestras appearing include the Berlin Philharmonic conducted by Claudio Abbado, the Israeli Philharmonic conducted by Zubin Mehta, and the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Wolfgang Swallisch. Chamber orchestras will include the Staatskapelle Dresden conducted by Daniel Barenboim, the Mozarteum Orchestra conducted by Jeffrey Tate, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe conducted by Nikolaus Harnoncourt, and the Camerata Academica.

Pianists Maurizio Pollini and Rudolf Buchbinder, American baritone Thomas Hampson, and a host of other individuals and chamber ensembles will perform. You can write to the Salzburger Pressebüro, Postfach 140, A-5010 Salzburg or fax them at 43-1-662-8045-401 for a complete program and ticket information.

For Americans, there is a simple way to attend the Festival and enjoy Salzburg's charms and a week of fabulous music. For many years, California's University of Redlands has maintained a campus in Salzburg that offers students a learning program in Austrian and European history. For the past 21 years, the school has also organized a Salzburg tour for music lovers of any age in conjunction with the city's annual music festival. Hundreds of participants have found the tour a memorable experience.

The 1995 tour will begin on July 21 with a transatlantic flight to Munich and will proceed to Bregenz to attend a performance of Beethoven's opera *Fidelio* staged on the outdoor "floating stage" on Lake Constance. The tour continues through the majestic alpine scenery to reach Salzburg via Innsbruck. In Salzburg, the tour group will reside in a comfortable hotel ideally located in the inner part of the city, providing easy walking access to concert halls, parks, shopping areas, and river promenades. The Salzkammergut lake district lies within an hour or two of the city by car. Here visitors will find lakes with picturesque villages on their shores nestled in forests and surrounded by meadows and alpine summits.

This year's University of Redlands tour will be guided by Dr. Peter Madler, resident director of the Salzburg program, who will also lecture about Austrian history. Dr. James Keays, professor of music at Redlands University, will prepare the tour participants for all works to be heard. Performances will include *Der Rosenkavalier, Le Nozze di Figaro,* recitals by Hampson and Buchbinder, and orchestral music of Mozart, Haydn, Bruckner, Britten, and others. The all-inclusive price of the tour is from $4,495 per person; places are still available. For information and application forms contact Dr. James Keays, Salzburg Festival Tour 1995, School of Music University of Redlands, Redlands CA 92373-0999. Tel.: 909-793-2121, ext. 3275.

This article was prepared from material supplied by The Salzburger Festspiele Pressebüro and Dr. Frank Plash, University of Redlands. ❖

had been an old communist ideologue. Of course, Kuchmar is also a former communist, but not an ideologue. He managed the biggest rocket factory in the whole Soviet Union, so he is a businesslike character, a technocrat who is not beholden to ideology. He is not the sort of international diplomat Kravchuk was, but he is more humble and more aware of the economic crisis. He's not sitting on his hands and whining; he's gone to the world bodies and he is getting help. He has initiated dramatic and farsighted programs, like privatizing eighty percent of state property this year. It's exactly the reverse of the collectivization of 1929, and just as dramatic. He is a hopeful new boy on the block, but he has a recalcitrant parliament. Over half of the members are collective farm managers and old middle managers in industry and they are frightened of losing their perks. That is the biggest problem: the thinking of people in their late fifties and sixties isn't going to change, and until they are voted out, it will be hard for him to accomplish his goals.

ASN: *Are people afraid of losing their jobs or afraid of losing high salaries and perks?*
SH: I think they are afraid of losing their jobs.

ASN: *So they are preserving their livelihood and not just hanging on to their dachas.*
SH: They could lose their jobs and keep their dachas. Some people say the managers have robbed the country blind to line their pockets; many managers are quite comfortable and have gone on to retire in other countries on what you might call their "winnings." Often, the ones who stay and work for the state are more high-minded, but they are well-paid, and I think they are afraid of losing the status that comes with the job. The population is ready to take on some of these dinosaurs. You can read letters from farmers to parliament in the local Ukrainian agricultural press, saying "Why don't you trust us? We read about Dutch concerns that have been in a family for a hundred years. Why can't we have Ukrainian farm implement dealerships that are one hundred years old?" People want to control their land and businesses; this will ultimately lead them to vote the old guard out.

ASN: *I suppose the church will benefit if more property is returned to private interests.*
SH: The church has been a constant supplicant for the return of its property because the Ukrainian Catholic church has a diaspora connection. It has been measured and moderate in its applications, and it is being heard. ❖

Ronald Rogowski: one person, one vote, one healthy economy

by Daniel Pinkerton

Ronald Rogowski is a professor of political science at UCLA. He has been in residence at the University of Minnesota for two quarters—in winter quarter, with the Humphrey Institute on Public Policy, and in spring quarter with the Department of Political Science .

ASN: *Give us a little background on yourself and your work.*
RR: I was an undergraduate at Nebraska, then went to the Free University in Berlin for a year. I did graduate work at Princeton. While working on my dissertation, I spent a year at Bonn and travelled to other sites. I'm a political scientist who studies political economy. Now I'm studying how shifting trade patterns change political coalitions, going back to the 19th century, when changing patterns of scarcity and abundance led to huge socialist movements in Europe and populism in the US.

ASN: *What's the difference between proportional representation (PR) and a majority or plurality parliamentary system?*
RR: In majority or plurality systems, the winner takes all. Each individual candidate wins if he or she gets the most votes. France and Britain use this system. France holds a runoff election two weeks later if no one gets a majority. It's a high stakes game. The Canadian conservatives show what can happen. If you go from 55 percent of the vote to 45 percent of the vote, you can literally be wiped out. With PR, seats are apportioned according to the percentage of votes a party receives in an election. Get 45 percent of the vote and you earn 45 percent of the seats.

ASN: *Is it always a national vote, as with Austria?*
RR: Sometimes it's a national election, and the candidates come from lists created by the party. If your party wins the right to 70 seats, candidates listed 1st through 70th win them. This creates extraordinary party unity, because there is always a threat: break party ranks on a parliamentary vote, and you could go from number 20 on the list to number 120. Do it twice and you're off the list altogether. Paradoxically, under this system, more diverse viewpoints are represented, and a broader spectrum of political ideology affects legislation. This is because when a party wants to appeal to a certain bloc of voters, it can incorporate candidates who appeal to them directly into their lists. There are variations. Germany has what's called a "mixed" PR system. Half of the representatives come from constituencies and half from the national party lists. But if a party gets, say, 40 percent of the seats in the national election, it gets 40 percent of the overall number of seats and must subtract from or add to the number of candidates already gained in the regional elections. There are other variations: Ireland has a system of very small constituencies with three to five members elected to each, which doesn't give you a great deal of proportionality. Italy has experimented with a system where voters can add or subtract candidates from the lists and reorder them. The results have been a disaster. It leads directly to corruption and destroys party loyalty, which you have in a strict list system.

ASN: *You've said that the ideal government for an emerging nation would be PR. It would also have to have judicial review and a central bank that wasn't too strong.*
RR: PR is certainly the ideal for an established democracy; it's worked well in Germany and Austria. In fact, the German system is by far the favorite in the emerging countries of Central Europe. Japan has now adopted it as well. Nonetheless, it's not so clear that this system is the best for an emerging country. Of course, there's a strong case to be made for judicial review of legislation. You want a guarantee of stability for long term investments and some assurance that the constitutional guarantees are more than just paper. The crucial trick that is often glossed over is that it's not so easy to build a degree of confidence in your institution of judicial review. It took the French a good long time and the Germans a couple of decades. Judges have to follow a very careful line. They must convince people that they're guided by the law and text of the constitution, and not just playing political games. As soon as you do the latter—think of the Dred Scott decision in this country—you forfeit any credibility, and everything collapses. Is PR a great idea for an emerging country? Not if it has a strong presidency. Mike Wallerstein argues that the *worst* thing an emerging country can have is a strong presidency and PR, because the strong president almost never has a majority in parliament in a PR system. In Europe, you can see what Lech Walęsa is doing in Poland right now; there's a built-in conflict between a Weimar-type president and a parliament made up of many small parties. In an emerging democracy you're not as likely to have well-established parties whose members have experience forming coalitions. Parties can't mature. They remain volatile and fragmented. It's tough for a young nation to have PR; on the other hand, a bipolar system is bad for the economy, because there are such wild swings in public policy, as we can see in this country.

ASN: *What are the advantages and disadvantages of some current governments of Europe's nations in transition?*
RR: Poland and Hungary have both put in constitutional courts, given them some power, and the courts have exerted it. When I was in Hungary, I had the sense that this was one thing that kept factions, however disaffected they might be, from turning to extremism and violence. Each seemed to believe that, while it might lose this or that election and its opponents might shaft it in terms of access to the media or whatever, it still had the court to turn to. The Poles have had a terrible time with their electoral system, starting at first with a PR system that allowed far too many parties. Then they tried to put in thresholds, like the Germans, Austrians, and Swedes. They required around eight or ten percent of the vote in order to be represented. This was too high, because almost thirty percent of the votes were cast for parties that didn't make the threshold and therefore didn't count. When you set the threshold at around five percent, as with Austria, you don't just get rid of the little parties, although that does happen. You also enforce party discipline. If the threshold is too low, representatives can threaten to break off and form a new party if they don't get what they want. If the threshold is too high, the party leaders can afford to be unresponsive to the concerns of a sizeable minority. The Poles also have the problem of the strong presidency. This is a case of history teaching you two diametrically opposed lessons. The Finns say a strong presidency, established as a counterweight to parliamentary chaos, was their salvation in the 1920s. But they were lucky. The strong presidency of Weimar Germany led to total disaster. My hunch is that the French- or American-style presidency of Poland, the only one in the former East Bloc, is going to have to be trimmed.

ASN: *Will you be studying the emerging nations of Europe in depth?*
RR: Of course, and for many reasons. First, because it gives me more cases. Second, because I've always studied the sixteen highly industrialized countries, which means playing with rich countries by definition. Only Turkey and Greece—or Ireland if you want to stretch it—are poor. If I could bring in countries that are less advanced industrially, I could really gain something. Third, because these countries are becoming both more and less industrial; from Stalin to Brezhnev, they had a massive centrally planned heavy industry, and in countries like Poland it was an economic and ecological disaster. They can't continue this. Yet the rural sector of Poland, which is underdeveloped, will change, and all this social and economic upheaval will change the party systems. Fourth, because even now, though we only have about four years of data, we have something that is ordinarily rare as hen's teeth: time-series institutional data. We can actually see what was changed—the presidency, the bank, the judiciary—and try to track changes. The data will only get richer as time goes on. The anti-PR people are always pointing to the drop in inflation after France instituted the strong presidency and made parliament less proportionally representative. That's the kind of evidence we'd like to have more of, so we can evaluate the strength of that argument. ❖

Announcements

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Interdisciplinary Symposium, "Austrian Immigration to Canada," 21-23 May 1995. Organized in conjunction with Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Geschichte und Gesellschaft. Will include participants from many fields and new approaches to theory and methodology. For more information, contact Franz A.J. Szabo, Dept. of History, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottowa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6. Tel: 613-788-2828. Fax: 613-788-2819.

Institut für neuere Geschichte und Zeitgeschichte, Universität Linz. 22-24 May, 1995, "Austria: Fifty Years of the Second Republic." Contact Frau Heidelinde Liedl. Tel: 43-732-2468-856, fax 43-732-2468-443, or email heidelinde.liedl@jk.uni-linz.ac.at

American Association of Teachers of German & Internationaler Deutschlehrerverband. Joint meeting, 4-7 August, 1995, Stanford University. For information, contact: AATG, 112 Haddontowne Ct. #104, Cherry Hill NJ 08034. Tel: 609-795-5553. Fax: 609-795-9398.

The Austrian Ludwig Wittgenstein Society. 18th International Wittgenstein Symposium, 13-20 August 1995, Kirchberg am Wechsel, Lower Austria. "Culture and Value: Philosophy and the Cultural Sciences." For information, contact the Society at Markt 63, A-2880 Kirchberg am Wechsel, Austria. Telephone & fax: 43-0-2641-2557.

International Committee of Historical Sciences, 18th International Congress, 27 August to 3 September 1995, Montréal. This meeting of historians occurs every five years: the last, in Madrid (1990), attracted over 3000 participants from around the world. For information, contact Montréal 1995, Comite d'organisation, Department d'historie, Université du Quebec á Montréal, Case postale 8888, succursale A, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3P8.

International Conference of the Historians of the Labor Movement (ITH), annual conference. "Labor Movement and Migration." 12-16 September 1995, Linz, Austria. Registration ends **15 May 1995**. Contact: ITH, Altes Rathaus, Wipplinger Straße 8, A-1010, Vienna. Tel: 43-1-534 36 776. Fax: 534 36 99771 (from outside Europe, 43-1-53436 7171).

German Studies Association 19th Annual Conference, 21-24 September 1995, Hyatt Regency Hotel Downtown at Illinois Center, Chicago. For information, contact Helga A. Welsh, Dept. of Politics, Reynolda Station, Box 7568, Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem NC 27109. Tel: 910-758-5454. Fax: 910-759-6104. email: welsh@wfu.edu

Symposium, "Austrian Italy–Italian Austria? Intercultural Commonalities and National Conflicts," 27-30 September 1995, Innsbruck, Austria. Contact Ursula Kuprian, Institut für Geschichte, Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52, 7. Stock, A-6020 Innsbruck. Tel: 43-512-507-4371. Fax: 43-512-507-2945.

Center for Austrian Studies International Symposium, "Beyond 'Vienna 1900': Rethinking Culture in Central Europe, 1867-1938," 12-14 October 1995, Weisman Art Museum, University of Minnesota. See story p.7, or contact the Center (address & fax, p. 2).

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 26-29 October 1995, Washington DC. For information: Harley Balzer, Russian Area Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington DC 20057. Tel: 202-687-6080. Fax: 202-687-5929. email: balzer@guvax.georgetown.edu

Social Science History Association 20th annual meeting, 16-19 November 1995, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago. SSHA is the leading interdisciplinary association in the social sciences, attracting historians, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, and geographers to its annual conference. Registration: Rick Watson, Indiana University Conference Bureau, Indiana Memorial Union, Rm 671, Bloomington IN 47405. Program information: Alice Bee Kasakoff, Anthropology, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia SC 29208. Fax: 803-777-0259, email NO50078@univscvm.csd.scarolina.edu; or Andrejs Plakans, history, Iowa State Univ., Ames IA 50011. Fax: 515-294-6390, email s1.axp @isumvs.iastate.edu

Austrian Association of American Studies, 17-19 November 1995, Vienna. Theme: "Remembering the Individual, Regional, and National Past." Workshops and lectures will deal with the connections between individual and collective memory. To participate in a workshop, send a one-paragraph proposal to Waldemar Zacharasiewicz, Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik der Universität Wien, Amerikaabteilung, Lamgasse 8, A-1080 Vienna. Fax: 43-1-406 64 33. Deadline for proposals: **15 May 1995**.

Call for papers. "Memory and History: European Identity at the Millennium." Fifth Conference of the International Society for the Study of European Ideas, 19-24 August 1996, Utrecht, Netherlands. Deadline for proposals: **30 April 1995.** Contact Prof. H. P. Kunneman, Research Institute, Univ. for Humanist Studies, P.O. Box 797, 3500 AT Utrecht, Netherlands. Tel: 31-30-390100. Fax: 31-30-390170. Dr. Harry Ritter is chairing a workshop (with a later deadline) on "Memory and Historical Method." He can accept 7-12 proposals. Contact Ritter, Dept. of History, Western Washington Univ., Bellingham WA 98225, USA. Tel: 360-650-3053. Fax: 360-650-4837, email: harryr@henson.cc.wwu.edu. Send 150-200-word abstract to both addresses above. Deadline: **31 October 1995.**

GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The National Research Council, Office for Central Europe and Eurasia, announces a grant competition for Collaborative Research in Sectoral Policy, 1995, to support collaborative research between American specialists and colleagues from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) in fields of public policy requiring substantial input from the applied sciences. Travel and living expenses will be provided for 2-week, 1-month, or 2-month visits to CEE: grant awards are $2,200, $2,500, and $3,500. Contact: Ms. Kelly Robbins, Office for Central Europe and Eurasia (FO2014), NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington DC, 20418. Tel: 202-334-2644. Fax: 202-334-2614. email: krobbins@nas.edu

The Fulbright Student Program is the U.S. government's premier scholarship program. Each year it enables more than 600 men and women to study or conduct research in over 100 nations. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and hold a U.S. bachelor's degree or equivalent professional training. Proposals may include library or field work, university classes, conservatory or other performing arts training, or special projects in the social or life sciences. Applicants must be able to communicate in the host country's language, and certification may be required. Competition *opens* **1 May 1995** and *closes* **October 31, 1995** for 1996-97 awards. Students must contact their campus Fulbright advisor; others must write to U.S. Student Programs, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, NY NY 10017-3580 or phone 212-984-5327. For information about the Fulbright Program in Austria, you may also write to the Fulbright Commission, Schmidgasse 14, A-1082, Vienna, Austria.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY IN EUROPE

University of Wrocław, Poland. "Poland in Transition: A Summer Course in Eastern European Studies," 17-28 July. A two-week course offered in English for postgraduate students interested in the changes taking place in Eastern Europe. Students will obtain a thorough working knowledge of Polish politics and society that will inform them about the new challenges and opportunities made possible by the changing relationship between the East and the West. Cost including room and board is £300 (price in dollars not given; Americans must inquire). Information and application forms can be obtained from Dr. Sybill Hołdys, University of Wrocław, ul. Szewska 49, 50-139 Wrocław, Poland. Fax: 48-71-402 804. Deadline for application: **30 June 1995**.

The IES Vienna Center for Central European Studies offers American undergraduates the opportunity to study first hand the issues facing Central Europe and its relationship to the New Europe. English-taught courses in business, economics, history, literature, women's studies, and more are offered by distinguished Austrian and Central European faculty. Prior study of German not required, but students must enroll in German while attending. Students may enroll for a semester or a full year. Direct enrollment for courses at the University of Vienna and some German-taught courses are available for students with proficiency in German. (For further details see Fall 1994 ASN, p.7). Contact your Study Abroad Office or The Institute of European Studies, 223 W. Ohio St., Chicago IL 60610. Tel: 800-995-2300.

Summer Courses in East European Languages. Intensive Russian, 13-26 August at Unterwissenbach, Upper Austria. Intensive Czech, 2-15 July, Budweis. Intensive Czech or Hungarian, September 18-30, Stift Reichersberg. Cost: ÖS 6,500. Accommodation not included but can be arranged. Contact Gesellschaft für Ost- und Südostkunde, Oberfeldstraße 8, A-4020 Linz, Austria. Tel: 43-732-34-55-46.

German as a Second Language in Vienna. The Austro-American Society offers courses in cooperation with the Goethe-Institut. Intensive language courses on all levels offered year round. A varied group of adult students from all over Europe and the world speaks only German in the classroom. Contact the Austro-American Society, Stallburggasse 2, A-1010 Vienna, Austria. Tel: 43-1-512 3982.

Working Papers in Austrian Studies

The *Center for Austrian Studies* serves scholars who study the politics, society, economy, and culture of modern Austria and of Habsburg Central Europe. It encourages comparative studies involving Austria or the Habsburg lands and other European states. The working paper series seeks to stimulate discussion in the field and to provide a vehicle for circulating work in progress. It is open to all papers prior to final publication, but gives priority to papers by affiliates of the Center or by 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 David Good at the Center for Austrian Studies.

93-1. Ewald Nowotny, *The Austrian Social Partnership and Democracy*
93-2. Pieter M. Judson, *Inventing Germanness: Class, Ethnicity and Colonial Fantasy at the Margins of the Habsburg Monarchy*
93-3. Solomon Wank, *The Nationalities Question in the Habsburg Monarchy: Reflections on the Historical Record*
93-4. Richard Mitten and Ruth Wodak, *On the Discourse of Prejudice and Racism: Two Examples from Austria*
93-5. Klaus Eisterer, *Recreating a Nation-State: Postwar Austria and the French Allied Contribution*
93-6. Gary B. Cohen, *The Politics of Access to Advanced Education in Late Imperial Austria*
93-7. David F. Good, *The Economic Lag of Central and Eastern Europe: Evidence from the Late Nineteenth-Century Habsburg Empire*
94-1. Diana Mishkova, *Modernization and Political Elites in the Balkans, 1870–1914*
94-2. Margarete Grandner, *Conservative Social Politics in Austria, 1880–1890*
94-3. Manfred Blümel, *Socialist Culture and Architecture in Twentieth-Century Vienna*
94-4. Jill Mayer, *The Evolution of German-National Discourse in the Press of Fin-de-Siècle Austria*
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 in the Nineteenth-Century Habsburg Monarchy*
* available June 1995.

The price per paper is $3.00 ($4.00 for foreign addresses). To order, send your name, address, and paper numbers requested along with payment to: *Center for Austrian Studies, Attention: Working Papers, 314 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455.* Checks must be drawn on a U.S. bank in U.S. dollars and should be made out to "Center for Austrian Studies, Univ. of Minn." We also accept MasterCard, VISA, and Discover cards. To pay by credit card, indicate the card used and include your card number, expiration date, and signature on the order.

Papers 92-1 through 92-8 are available upon request. See previous issues of the *ASN* for authors and titles.

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