Editors' Notes

Istorians of Habsburg Central Europe who live and work outside that territory have long tended to give greater attention to the Alpine and Bohemian lands than to other parts of the old monarchy. While West European and North American specialists on southern Poland, western Ukraine, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Transylvania have done important work, they have often been overshadowed by their colleagues who study the territory of the present Austrian and Czech republics. It is a special pleasure then to note that this present volume of the Austrian History Yearbook includes two articles on Transylvania and the Banat, two on developments in Hungary, one on Galicia, a comparative discussion of migration in diverse parts of the monarchy, and a wide-ranging forum on the political impact of North America's Central European diasporas on their homelands during the twentieth century.

Modern cultural and social change and the development of the modern public sphere continue to be major concerns for historians of Habsburg Central Europe. The essays on Transylvania and the Banat by Zsuzsanna Török and Alex Drace-Francis advance our knowledge of the historical experience of that territory during the early and mid nineteenth century by offering sophisticated analyses of the early development of the modern public sphere, intellectual life, and national identification. Andriy Zayarnyuk examines the process of constructing Ruthenian and Ukrainian nationalist historical narratives in Habsburg Galicia during the second half of the nineteenth century. The development of group identity and loyalties among the ethnic Germans of Hungary in the early twentieth century is the subject of John Swanson's essay. Paul Robert Magocsi's forum essay addresses the political dynamics of Central Europe's diaspora populations in North America, their organizational efforts, and their impacts on the politics of their homelands. The commentaries on Magocsi's essay by Mark Biondich, M. Mark Stolarik, and Steven Beller offer important clarifications and suggest additional dimensions of the Central European diaspora phenomenon.

The articles by Jaroslav Miller and Howard Lupovitch contribute to the understudied field of population history in Central and East Central Europe. Miller examines the sources and patterns of migration to urban centers in Poland-Lithuania, the Bohemian Lands, and Royal Hungary during the early modern era. Lupovitch offers a portrait of the growth of the Jewish population of Pest during the first half of the nineteenth century as the city began to expand rapidly. No Robert A. Kann Memorial Lecture appears in this volume because the 2004 lecture was given too late in the year to make the deadlines for the editorial process.

This volume bears witness to several significant milestones in the life of the Austrian History Yearbook. After twenty-five years of service as business manager

of the Yearbook and twenty-six years at the Center for Austrian Studies, Barbara Krauss-Christensen retired in June 2004. We cannot praise highly enough her contributions to the development of this journal over that period. She will be greatly missed, but we wish her a most happy and fulfilling retirement. We are sorry to note the retirement from the advisory board of the eminent Austrian historian Fritz Fellner, who stepped down in 2004 after serving the Yearbook from its founding by R. John Rath in 1965. Professor Fellner continues to be active in the Austrian historical community and remains a dedicated friend of the Yearbook and the Center for Austrian Studies. The editors are deeply grateful to him. We lament the passing of our long-time correspondent in Moscow, Tofik M. Islamov, who served the Yearbook from 1991 until his death at the end of 2004. He will be much missed by colleagues in a number of countries. We are pleased to report that, with assistance from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture, we have added an associate editor in Austria during this past year, Dr. Georg Kastner, a historian who teaches at the University of Vienna and the Andrassy University in Budapest. We thank the Austrian Cultural Forum in New York and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs for generously subsidizing this volume through the purchase of copies. The publication of the Austrian History Yearbook each year is only possible thanks to the excellent work of our colleagues at the Center for Austrian Studies in Minneapolis, Nicole Phelps, Daniel Pinkerton, and Linda Andrean; and at Berghahn Books, Marion and Vivian Berghahn and their staff. We hope that what the collaborators in this volume have accomplished will be worthy of the our readers' continued loyalty.

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