

Allein wegen dieses Beitrages ist dem Sammelband größere Beachtung zu wünschen. Es spräche freilich wenig gegen manche Korrekturen in dem mittlerweile vergriffenen Werk, denn mehr als einmal sieht man ihm die Eile an, in der es entstanden ist: Die englischsprachigen Abstracts sind oft kryptisch und fehlerhaft, die Texte mitunter uneinheitlich formatiert, manche Jahreszahlen werden inkorrekt wiedergegeben. Eine logische Struktur des Bandes ist nicht erkennbar. Dabei hätten sich die Beiträge problemlos nach Thema, Zeit oder behandelter Region anordnen lassen. Der Qualität abträglich erweist sich manches Mal ferner der Anspruch der Hrsg., keine inhaltlichen Eingriffe vorzunehmen (S. 11). Für den russlandfreundlichen Intellektuellen Henryk Kamieński (1813–1865) hätten sich sonst gewiss treffendere Bezeichnungen als die des „Sowjetologen“ (sowietolog, S. 84) gefunden. In der Mehrheit handelt es sich allerdings eher um formelle und konzeptionelle denn um inhaltliche Schwachstellen, die sich im Zuge einer revidierten Neuauflage leicht beheben ließen.

Münster

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w dniu 18 kwietnia 2000 r., Kraków 2003, S. 35–45; DERS.: Działalność akademicka Henryka Batowskiego we Lwowie 1925–1927 [Die studentische Betätigung Henryk Batowskis in Lemberg 1925–1927], in: *Historia i Polityka* 8 (2009), 1, S. 133–150.

Jakub S. Beneš: Workers and Nationalism. Czech and German Social Democracy in Habsburg Austria, 1890–1918. Oxford University Press. New York – Oxford 2017. 272 S. ISBN 978-0-19-878929-1. (\$ 100,—)

Jakub Beneš' monograph addresses the thorny question of nationalism's relationship to socialism by examining afresh the history of Austrian Social Democracy from the Hainfeld Congress (1889) to the First World War. His study provides further context to the much discussed split of Social Democracy along national lines and brings nuance to our understanding of the crucial years immediately preceding 1914. The role of nationalism in the workers' movement, which has previously been studied primarily through the Social Democratic leaders' positions and their theoretical works, is here approached from below through ordinary workers' experiences. The book focuses on the Czech and German *milieus* and especially centers on the cities of Prague, Vienna, and Brno (Brünn). B. relies on classic party sources but also exploits a rich array of original material (proletarian novels and several memoirs by workers active in Social Democratic circles, as well as police reports on meetings and demonstrations). This diverse new evidence illuminates the reception of political strategies and ideologies at the grassroots level.

The first chapter complements the intellectual history of the older historiography on the development of socialism with a cultural history that highlights the importance of popular culture in the growing appeal of Social Democracy. Fiction and poetry, publicized through workers' calendars, helped draw more workers into the narrative of Social Democracy. Public orators such as František Soukup or Franz Schuhmeier inflamed crowds with speeches that embodied the emotional pull of the party. The analysis of several contemporary novels lays bare the tropes of sacrifice and redemption that pervade this literature. Motifs and rituals borrowed from Christianity abounded in early Austrian socialism: from the May Day processions to the cult of political martyrs or the consecration of baptism. In parallel, national high culture was democratized for the masses through the active network of party cultural associations, which celebrated Schiller and gave concerts featuring Antonín Dvořák, Bedřich Smetana, and Richard Wagner.

B. further underlines the key role played by the 1905–1907 mobilization for the campaign for universal male suffrage in the politicization of the working classes. The detailed coverage of the 1905 demonstrations in the third chapter is one of the book's most interesting aspects. The November days emerge as a “democratizing moment,” a brief event that profoundly reshaped workers' self-understanding of their position within the nation

and the empire. Suffrage and its capacity to transform society functioned as a utopia. The electoral reform and the victory in the 1907 elections gave workers, especially the Czech ones who had been particularly active in the protests, a new confidence in their capacity to have an impact on the political scene.

The book's core thesis contends that, in the following years, Czech and, to a lesser extent, German workers developed a new conception of national belonging that diverged from the one defended by bourgeois nationalist activists. This alternative nationalism was a reaction to feelings of marginalization from the national community. Going against nationalist parties' discourses denouncing the national indifference of workers, Social Democrats saw themselves as the true defenders of the nation in its entirety and even appropriated the celebration of national figures such as Jan Hus. Especially after 1905–1907, they increasingly felt entitled to claim national leadership based on a democratic understanding of the nation.

The difference in the perception of national issues among party leaders and the rank and file is a recurring theme of the book. Leaders, often of bourgeois background, could be accused of cultural elitism and be at odds with the more aggressive and radical militancy among ordinary supporters. The fifth chapter describes the pursuit of separatism by Czech Social Democrats in trade unions, and in political and cultural organizations. It shows how increasingly central the issue of Czech minority schools became for Czech militants while German Austrian leaders remained mostly insensitive to the national concerns of their Slav comrades. A strong class ethos still prevailed among workers before the war but separatism definitely compromised the internationalist vision of Social Democracy.

An epilogue on the war years explores the resurgence of revolutionary aspirations in 1917–1918 despite the loyalist stance of the party leadership. This chapter is less strongly based on original research than the others but connects the massive working-class protests at the end of the conflict with the democratizing impulses that emerged from the 1905–1907 movements.

One could regret a lack of integration, or at least comparison, with the broader Habsburg context (Galicia or Trieste, especially) in a book that heavily focuses on the Czech experience. It nonetheless constitutes an important contribution, both to the history of Social Democracy in Late Habsburg Austria and the history of nationalism in the region.

Padova

Claire Morelon

Nadja Weck: Eisenbahn und Stadtentwicklung in Zentraleuropa am Beispiel der Stadt Lemberg (Lwów, L'viv). (Studien zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte Ostmitteleuropas, Bd. 29.) Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden 2020. VII, 342 S., 19 Kt., 25 Ill. ISBN 978-3-447-11416-5. (€ 58,-)

Eine Zugfahrt aus Wien in die westukrainische Stadt L'viv dauert heute sechzehneinhalb Stunden, ca. vier Stunden länger als vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg, als L'viv noch Lemberg hieß und Landeshauptstadt des habsburgischen Kronlandes Galizien war. Der Hauptbahnhof L'vivs befindet sich nach wie vor im Westen der Stadt, in relativ großer Distanz zum historischen Zentrum. Wie lässt sich die Lage des Gebäudes erklären? Wann wurde Galizien an das habsburgische Eisenbahnnetz angeschlossen? Welche Debatten waren damit verbunden? Wie wirkte sich die verkehrstechnische Anbindung auf das Stadtbild Lembergs aus und welche architektonische Gestalt hatten die Bahnhofsgebäude aus den Jahren 1861 und 1904? Diesen Fragen geht Nadja Weck in ihrer 2016 an der Universität Wien verteidigten Dissertation nach, die nun auch als Buch vorliegt. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Frage nach den „räumlichen Veränderungen, welche sich in Folge der Anbindung Lembergs an das Eisenbahnnetz hinsichtlich der Positionierung der Stadt innerhalb eines größeren geografischen Rahmens und ihrer inneren städtebaulichen Entwicklung vollzogen haben“ (S. 2).