

Mutter verlor, hat bereits 2011 eine Biografie seiner Mutter verfasst.<sup>1</sup> Es wirkt etwas befremdlich, wenn er in der Einleitung über sich selbst in der dritten Person spricht. Doch schadet die offensichtliche Nähe zwischen Hrsg. und Diaristin der Edition nicht. Sorgfältig annotiert Ronen die Aufzeichnungen seiner Mutter, entschlüsselt, wenn möglich, unklare Zusammenhänge und legt Unsicherheiten in Fragen der Textüberlieferungen oder bei der Datierung von Einträgen dar.

Ein wichtiges und sehr unmittelbares Dokument einer jüdischen Widerstandskämpferin aus dem deutsch besetzten Polen liegt hier vor. Mitunter wirkt K.s harsche Kritik an anderen – seien es jüdische Funktionäre in Palästina oder im besetzten Polen, seien es politische Aktivisten mit einer anderen Meinung als sie selbst oder sei es die sich zu passiv verhaltene „normale“ jüdische Bevölkerung – verstörend, doch muss dies aus der sehr speziellen Schreibsituation heraus gelesen werden: Noch vor ihrer Flucht nach Palästina, also selbst noch in Lebensgefahr, notiert K. dies alles. Sie gibt detaillierte Einsichten in das Innenleben des Widerstands, in dessen Probleme sowie die innerjüdischen Diskussionen und Konflikte im Angesicht der permanenten Bedrohung durch die Nationalsozialisten. Und sie setzt in ihren Aufzeichnungen ihren ermordeten Weggefährten und Freunden ein persönliches und damit bewegendes Denkmal. Ihr Sohn wiederum hat als Hrsg. seiner Mutter mit dieser Edition ein ebenso wichtiges Denkmal gesetzt.

München

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<sup>1</sup> AVIHU RONEN: *Nidonah la-ḥayim. Yomanah ve-ḥayeha shel Ḥaykah Klinger / Condemned to Life. The Diaries and Life of Chajka Klinger*, Tel Aviv 2011.

**East Central European Migrations during the Cold War.** A Handbook. Hrsg. von Anna Mazurkiewicz. De Gruyter Oldenbourg. Berlin – Boston 2019. 465 S., Ill., graph. Darst. ISBN 978-3-11-060753-6. (€ 129,94.)

Scholars have often presented Eastern Europe's history during the Cold War as an essentially provincial story. From this perspective, Eastern Europe, locked tightly behind the Iron Curtain by the Soviet Union, and lacking colonies and large-scale movements of people into or out of the region, could be portrayed as a region that had few connections with peoples and states outside of the Soviet-dominated Eastern Bloc and whose people had little geographic mobility. In recent years, historians have mounted a challenge to this view of Eastern Europe by emphasizing transnational and global aspects of the Cold War and the many connections linking Eastern European states and their people to the world beyond the Eastern Bloc. We now know, to take just a few examples, that East Germany was deeply engaged in "modernization" work throughout the developing world, that Bulgaria launched a global campaign of cultural diplomacy, and that tourism and travel flourished within and often beyond the confines of the Eastern Bloc.

The Polish historian Anna Mazurkiewicz's edited reference work contributes to this new historiographical direction by drawing attention to the reality that, while emigration was certainly restricted in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, this region has a much more substantial history of migration during the Cold War than is generally appreciated. By focusing primarily on emigration rather than immigration, the latter of which has long been the traditional concern of migration historians, this volume also reflects growing interest in sending states' management of migration in the region, as exemplified by Tara Zahra's *The Great Departure* (2016) and Ulf Brunnbauer's *Globalizing Southeastern Europe* (2016).

The handbook features an introduction by Mazurkiewicz, followed by eleven alphabetically organized chapters on the following states or regions: Albania, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Each chapter provides a survey of the migration history of a specific state. In her introduction, Mazurkiewicz states that the handbook "is intended as a starting point

for anyone interested in pursuing the study of regional migrations after World War II” (p. 1). Despite some questions regarding the organization and framing of the book, it will certainly be an invaluable resource for those embarking upon a research project on migration in the region and will also be a useful reference work for scholars working on the Cold War in East Central Europe more generally.

One of the strengths of the volume is that the chapters all have roughly the same structure. They start with a brief recap of the pre-World War II migration history of the country under consideration (although chapters on Albania and, strikingly, Poland, do not have this section); each chapter then considers wartime and immediate post-war migrations, including of displaced persons and ethnic minority expellees and refugees, before turning to the establishment of variously restrictive migration regimes in the region, the activities of anti-communist émigré communities in the West, and emigration in the aftermath of the collapse of communism. Each chapter concludes with a section detailing relevant literature and archival holdings. This shared chapter structure allows the reader to quickly note similarities and divergences in the migration histories of the various states. Some notable national specificities do emerge. For example, Bethany Hicks notes that Germans never had a meaningful émigré community during the Cold War, Beatrice Scutaru sheds light on abuses surrounding international adoptions from Romania after the collapse of communism, and Brigitte Le Normand highlights Yugoslavia’s distinctive decision to allow its citizens to head to the West as labor migrants.

With the exception of the chapters on Germany and Yugoslavia, the chapters are primarily focused on the formation of anti-communist political émigré groups, their political activities, and their relationships with Western powers and the communist governments ruling their homelands. This focus is an outgrowth of the editor’s research, as she has published extensively on East Central European émigrés in the West during the Cold War. In chapter after chapter we see a similar pattern emerging: Anti-communists fled their country, established émigré groups that vocally opposed the communist regimes in their homeland, and then sought political and financial support from Western states, primarily the United States. Each émigré community was hopelessly divided against itself, based on some combination of ideological, ethnic, and generational difference, which facilitated infiltration by communist agents, and the émigré groups ultimately had a marginal impact on the course of the Cold War and the politics of their newly independent states after the collapse of 1989-1991.

Each of the chapters presents useful and well-written summaries of migration during the Cold War in a given state. In some chapters, especially those on Albania and Ukraine, it is obvious that the authors had very little published research to work with, and so they are not able to provide as much depth or analysis as in other chapters, such as those on Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia, in which authors could draw upon substantial scholarly literature. A number of chapters stand out for their integration of analysis and historiographical debates into their country surveys. In their chapter on Czechoslovakia, Michael Cude and Ellen Paul succinctly introduce key historiographical debates at the outset of the chapter and return frequently to those debates; their description of the divisions within the Czechoslovak émigré community is particularly well done. In his excellent chapter on the Soviet Union, Alexey Antoshin offers a fascinating account of the history of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union after the Six Days War of 1967, showing how it had a special significance during the Cold War. Le Normand’s chapter on Yugoslavia is perhaps the most analytical, as she provides an illuminating discussion of the motives behind Yugoslavia’s expulsion of German, Italian, and Hungarian ethnic minorities after World War II and also usefully highlights the instability and constructed nature of the categories upon which migration historians rely, such as “refugees,” “political migrants,” and “economic migrants.”

While the individual chapters have much to recommend them, the book’s organization raises some questions. More than half of Mazurkiewicz’s too-brief introduction seeks to

explain the geographical scope of the volume and the meaning of the designation “East Central Europe.” Unfortunately, this section only muddies the waters with regard to the volume’s organizational principles. While the precise geographical meaning of “East Central Europe” is a subject of ongoing debate, Greece is often included in the region, but is left out of the book, even though it has a rich and politically resonant migration history during the Cold War. The Soviet Union is usually not considered to have been part of East Central Europe, and yet it is included in the volume. Moreover, there is a chapter on the Soviet Union as a whole and then additional chapters on other Soviet republics (the Baltics and Ukraine), without an explanation of why this is the case. Yugoslavia does not receive this treatment, although Croatia appears to have had at least as robust a migration history as Ukraine during this era. Additionally, the chapters are organized alphabetically rather than regionally, which leads to the chapter on the Baltics being interposed between the two Balkan states of Albania and Bulgaria and the chapter on Ukraine appearing before the chapter on the USSR. Admittedly, these are questions that will bother few researchers who turn to the handbook, but the introduction could have provided more clarity regarding the book’s organization.

A more significant issue is that the volume would have benefited from the addition of two or three chapters that examined overarching regional characteristics of migration during the Cold War. While most chapters devote some attention to Jewish and German emigration and expulsions, chapters dedicated to each of these groups would have shed light not only on these groups’ experiences, but also on how communist states used migration policy to filter out “undesirable,” usually minority, populations. One could also imagine a chapter on gender, family, and migration during the Cold War.

These concerns notwithstanding, this handbook will be an essential resource for scholars of migration in East Central Europe. Researchers will benefit not just from the country surveys, but also the extensive bibliography and the concluding sections of each chapter, which often highlight remote and dispersed archival collections that would otherwise be hard to identify. Finally, with authors coming from eight different countries, this volume is a model of successful international collaboration.

Flint

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**Jerzy Kochanowski: Rewolucja międzypaździernikowa.** Polska 1956-1957. [Die Zwischen-Oktober-Revolution. Polen 1956-1957.] Znak. Kraków 2017. 478 S., Ill. ISBN 978-83-240-4208-1. (PLN 59,90.)

Der Warschauer Historiker Jerzy Kochanowski, der sich in den letzten Jahren bevorzugt den gesellschaftsgeschichtlichen Hintertüren, Schleichwegen und Manövrierräumen im staatssozialistischen Polen verschrieben hat, bleibt sich treu: In seinem neuen Buch über die polnische Entstalinisierung entfaltet er ein farbenfrohes Kaleidoskop des damaligen rasanten Wandels, das ganz ohne bedeutungsschwere politische Zäsuren und dramatische Szenarien von Widerstand und Selbstbefreiung auskommt. Zwar lässt K. nicht den Hauch eines Zweifels daran, dass die zwölf Monate zwischen Oktober 1956 und Oktober 1957 den polnischen Staatssozialismus von Grund auf veränderten. Doch wie die augenzwinkernde semantische Verschiebung von der „Oktoberrevolution“ zur „Zwischen-Oktober-Revolution“ im Buchtitel bereits andeutet, gilt sein Interesse nicht herausragenden politischen Ereignissen wie dem Posener Aufstand im Juni oder der Rückkehr Władysław Gomułkas an die Parteispitze. Stattdessen wendet er sich den vielen kleineren und größeren sozialen und kulturellen Entwicklungen zu, die während der temporären Schwächephase der Parteiherrschaft an die Oberfläche gelangten.

Bei der Lektüre zeigt sich rasch, dass der Alltag die wirklichen Dramen bereithält. K. schöpft sichtlich aus dem Vollen und entlockt seinem beeindruckenden Quellenfundus, der von Akten aus zentralen und regionalen Archiven über Presseartikel bis hin zu Memoiren reicht, eine Vielzahl von Geschichten und Aspekten, die schon für sich genommen span-