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Diese Hinweise sollen die Publikation in keiner Weise abqualifizieren. Dem Autor ist es gelungen, eine durchaus spannende Darstellung vorzulegen, die – neben persönlicher Kenntnis der Region – auf umfangreichem Aktenstudium und der Durchsicht einer weit verstreuten Literatur von politischen Beschlüssen, journalistischen Berichten und wissenschaftlichen Analysen beruht. Die Arbeit vermittelt einen lebendigen Eindruck von der Diskrepanz zwischen sowjetischem Machtanspruch (nicht nur gegenüber Menschen, sondern auch gegenüber der Natur) und der Realität vor Ort.

Freiburg i. Br.

Jörg Stadelbauer

Wyniki pracy wywiadu naukowo-technicznego MSW PRL 1971–1989. [The Results of the Operations of the Scientific-Technical Intelligence of the Polish People's Republic 1971–1989.] Hrsg. von Mirosław Sikora. Instytut Pamięci Narodowej – Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu. Katowice – Warszawa 2019. 352 S. ISBN 978-83-8098-608-4. (PLN 35,–)

The book under review is an edition of archival documents covering the efforts of the Polish foreign intelligence service to illegally obtain technologies for domestic industry. This collection is accompanied by a 75-page introduction by Mirosław Sikora, a researcher at the Katowice branch of the Institute of National Remembrance. S. is a prolific historian of intelligence in Poland—especially of industrial espionage, on which he has published many articles in academic journals and volumes.

The starting point for the author's introductory remarks is Poland's economic and technological backwardness during the socialist period, even in comparison to other Eastern Bloc countries. S. illustrates this technological gap in many areas, especially electronics, information technology and automation. Due to internal constraints in the East, overcoming this gap involved either buying licenses for foreign technologies or obtaining intelligence about them illegally by means of espionage and then attempting to apply them at home. As S. shows, these two methods went hand in hand and intelligence officers assisted state authorities in trade negotiations (p. 46).

The task of scientific-technological espionage was handled by Section VII of the Department I of the Ministry of Interior. As a civilian organization, it was primarily concerned with economic, not military needs. During the 1970s, Section VII was an active part of the Polish economy, bringing material benefits and addressing the needs of selected industries, especially mining, electronics and medicine. Between 1971 and 1975 the tasks of the scientific-technological intelligence were directly correlated with the general five year economic plan. With the debt crisis during the 1980s, the service began to focus on decreasing potential economic losses. Very few licenses were acquired, and scientific-technological espionage was overburdened with new requests. Dependence on the global financial markets created a need to gather intelligence about their inner workings and to restructure Polish debt.

In this otherwise standard interpretation, which contrasts the relative successes of the 1970s with the economic malaise of the 1980s, one particular observation stands out. The whole scientific-technical intelligence network seems to have been a community of experts, who worked largely independently and were not directly influenced by the political powers. Almost all actors—intelligence officers overseeing the operations at home and those abroad, state and economic administration employees and scientists from various institutes—shared a similar professional education (most of them were engineers) and a worldview in which technological progress and Poland's "catching up" with the West

played a major role. Requests for new technologies were issued directly by the interested parties (ministries, companies, economic unions or scientific institutes) and the funding for espionage operations was not provided from the budget of the Ministry of Interior but directly by the institutions making the requests. This is a very important finding for those interested in the development of expert cultures within state socialist regimes.

The author declares that the published documents will give insight into “what tasks were undertaken by the scientific-technical intelligence and what kind of advantages were derived from this activity by the state” (p. 60). The selected documents were created in intelligence stations (*rezydentura*), which existed within Polish ministries. 16 out of 26 documents come from the Ministry of Machine Industry (renamed after 1981 the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry). The records usually list new technologies obtained by the service, information as to which firms or economic unions they were transferred to, and a preliminary report on their benefits to the economy. Readers interested in how foreign intelligence operated and how it managed to obtain these technologies might be disappointed. Some reprinted photographs depicting missions abroad with a short description and a brief review in the introduction must suffice. The report for the party and state leadership from 1980 (document no. 11), which summarizes intelligence activity in the second half of the 1970s, is particularly noteworthy. It gives some insight into the inner logic of the service. The report underlined saving foreign currencies for the economy, solving technological gridlocks, creating possibilities for exporting Polish goods, and overrunning Western embargoes.

Despite S.’s hesitation to address and elaborate on general questions (like politics vs. expertise, ideology vs. economy, ingenuity vs. imitation), the introduction provides a basic overview of industrial espionage in communist Poland. These questions will probably be addressed in a future monograph. When it comes to the published documents, despite their very technical nature and limited scope, they might serve as a primary source for researchers interested in the history of science, technology, and East-West transfer in Poland and beyond.

Jena – Warszawa

Jakub Szumski

Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck: Pendelmigration aus Oberschlesien. Lebensgeschichten in einer transnationalen Region Europas. transcript. Bielefeld 2014. 402 S. ISBN 978-3-8376-2133-4. (€ 32,99.)

Ute Frings-Merck: Zwischen Białystok und Berlin-Westend. Eine ethnografische Studie zu den Begegnungen von Polinnen und Deutschen in informellen Hausarbeitsverhältnissen. transcript. Bielefeld 2018. 271 S. ISBN 978-3-8376-4521-7. (€ 34,95.)

Migration strukturiert Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnisse nachhaltig, jedoch erschließen sich adäquate Wege der Erforschung binneneuropäischer Migrationen keineswegs automatisch. In den frühen 1990er Jahren erreichte die Pendelmigration aus Oberschlesien eine neue Qualität – Oberschlesier*innen verfügten in hoher Zahl über eine doppelte Staatsangehörigkeit und nutzten den sich öffnenden EU-Binnenarbeitsmarkt nicht nur im deutschsprachigen, grenznahen Raum, sondern zunehmend auch in den Niederlanden. Dies war auch exakt die Zeit, in der in den Sozialwissenschaften die Konzeptualisierung transnationaler sozialer Räume eine hohe Beachtung fand, die bis in die Gegenwart anhält.

Der Transnationalismus-Ansatz geht auf die Erforschung grenzüberschreitender Migrationen zurück. Sein Hauptaugenmerk, den Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck in ihrer Dissertation gezielt aufgreift, gilt der Simultaneität des sozialen Involviertseins der Migrant*innen im jeweiligen Herkunfts- und Ankunftsland und damit den Verbindungen zwischen den Nationalstaaten. In der Kritik stehen Analysen, die Herkunfts- und Ankunfts-kontexte isoliert voneinander betrachten und alte Fallstricke eines methodologischen Nationalismus reproduzieren.