

Flucht, Zwangsaussiedlung und Deportation der ukrainischen Bevölkerung aus dem heutigen Südostpolen wird aus zwei Blickwinkeln beschrieben: Orest Subtelny stellt einen auch statistisch belegten Abriss der ukrainischen Zwangsmigration vor, während Marek Jasiak die Deportation der verbliebenen ukrainischen Bevölkerung im Zuge der *akcja wiśla* nach Niederschlesien, Pommern und Masurien aus den einschlägigen Akten rekonstruiert.

Von einer Überblicksdarstellung bis zur Regionalstudie reicht das Spektrum der Beiträge zur Tschechoslowakei: Eagle Glassheim zeichnet die Phasen und den Ablauf der Vertreibung der Sudetendeutschen nach. Benjamin Frommer analysiert auf der Basis tschechischer Archivalien die Planungen der tschechoslowakischen Behörden und kommt zu dem Ergebnis, daß die Ausweisung sogar Vorrang vor einer Bestrafung von NS-Tätern gehabt habe. Was die Vertreibung der Deutschen und die Ansiedlung von Tschechen für Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Nordwestböhmens (Region um Aussig/Ústí nad Labem) bedeutete, untersucht unter Heranziehung von Archivmaterial Zdeněk Radvanovský. Zu bedauern ist, daß die Politik gegenüber der ungarischen Bevölkerung vor allem in der Slowakei ausgespart bleibt.

Die Politik gegenüber den „Umsiedlern“ in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone und die Konflikte auf dem Lande in Brandenburg analysieren Manfred Wille und Arnd Bauernkämper. Schließlich geht Rainer Schulze der Frage nach, welche Folgen die Zuwanderung von Flüchtlingen und Vertriebenen für die westdeutsche Gesellschaft nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg gehabt hat. Ein kombiniertes Sach- und Ortsregister erleichtert die Benutzung des Bandes.

Insgesamt ist der Band geeignet, Studierenden das Thema aus verschiedenen Perspektiven näher zu bringen, wobei einzelne auf Archivalien aufbauende Arbeiten auch Forschungscharakter besitzen. Bedauerlich sind einige formale Mängel, so teilweise das Fehlen diakritischer Zeichen und die fehlerhafte Schreibung von Ortsnamen. Gravierender ist, daß sich die Literaturangaben auf dem Stand von 1997/98 befinden und die wichtigen Veröffentlichungen der letzten Jahre nicht berücksichtigt werden.

Warschau/Warszawa

Hans-Jürgen Bömelburg

Style and Socialism. Modernity and Material Culture in Post-War Eastern Europe. Ed. by Susan E. Reid and David Crowley. Berg Publ. Oxford 2000. XII, 213 S., Abb. (£ 42.00.)

The members of the online community HABSBURG (www.h-net.msu.edu/habsweb) recently engaged in a spirited discussion of the seeming lack of interest among scholars in the history of East Central European material culture. The participants in that discussion could suggest only one book, Susan E. Reid and David Crowley's „Style and Socialism“, as a recent example of a scholarly work using material culture as a window into the history of the region.

Not surprisingly, given the poverty of material culture studies in the history of what we used to call Eastern Europe, the editors of this collection of ten essays break new methodological ground. For this reason alone, Reid and Crowley's collection is a worthy attention to any library or reading list. By reading post-war European Communist political culture through “the objects that made up the environment of socialist life, from everyday clothing and home furnishings to painting on the walls of galleries”, the authors whose work appears in this volume greatly enrich our perspective on and understanding of what it meant to live in the peculiar conditions of the Soviet bloc. Of course, material culture studies have a long history, and it cannot be said that any of the authors in this collection introduce significant innovation to the genre. What is new, and what makes the volume worth reading, is the insights they are able to offer about post-1945 Eastern Europe by reading outward from the objects produced by the many societies of the region.

The various regimes of the Soviet bloc expended incalculable energy and political capital in their attempts to create and then recreate new identities for their citizens. These attempts penetrated – at least partially – every sector of civil society and culture. And yet, as the authors of these essays demonstrate, the regimes' project failed again and again, and the shape and substance of those failures are revealed in the ways citizens responded to and recreated the material culture surrounding them. Further, many of these essays reveal that average citizens in the bloc were often very adept readers of this material culture and often responded to the regimes' identity project by forming "illicit and insubordinate identities" that were specifically the antithesis of what was intended by the regime.

The reader will find these central issues approached from diverse perspectives – everything from Warsaw shop windows, to the Trabant as an avatar of socialist modernism, to the gendered nature of the Bulgarian regime's response to traditional Muslim attire, and Latvian hippies protesting the bankruptcy of socialist reality by wearing nothing at all. In addition to a framing essay by the editors, especially noteworthy are Crowley's "Warsaw's Shops, Stalinism and the Thaw", Mark Pittaway's "Stalinism, Working Class Housing and Individual Autonomy", and Mary Neuberger's "Veils, *Shalvari*, and Matters of Dress: Unraveling the Fabric of Women's Lives in Communist Bulgaria". All of the essays include well-chosen illustrations – without which it would be difficult for the reader to visualize the objects under discussion.

Despite the diversity of subject matter in the various essays, each adheres to the central proposition of the book, namely that it is through such evidence – as opposed to the evidence preferred by previous generations of historians (economic data, political speeches, literature, etc.) – that we find tangible evidence of the true nature of individual citizens' resistance to the penetration of every day life by the regimes, or we find a more compelling (or at least more complete) portrait of every day life under these regimes than is available through the work previously available to us. Readers interested in the emerging field of subaltern studies will also find much of interest in this volume, because many of the essays set their discussion of local material cultures explicitly in the context of the local-Moscow relationship.

Had they stopped there – making a strong case for the importance of their own line of analysis, the authors of the volume could have rested on their laurels and judged their work successful. Unfortunately, they are not content with this achievement. Instead, the editors also make the perhaps exorbitant claim that their work invalidates substantial portions of the existing literature on the Communist period. "The weakness of most political analysts, who believe their subjects to be so 'real', is their inability to read the languages in which either high art or popular culture ooze out their descriptions of that reality [...]. This key area of diagnostics is not available to them" (p. VIII). While it is true that the essays in this volume substantially enrich our understanding of both every day life in the early years of the Communist period in Eastern Europe and of important aspects of the complex nature of politics as experienced by individuals, it is less clear that the earlier work these essays seek to replace was as flawed as it is made out to be here. Instead, it could be argued that only by reading into the history from both directions – that of the "politically analysts" and that of material culture studies – can the student of Eastern Europe achieve a sophisticated portrait of that history.

Fairfax/Virginia

Theodore Mills Kelly

Die sprachliche Situation in der Slavia zehn Jahre nach der Wende. Beiträge zum Internationalen Symposium des Slavischen Instituts der Universität Heidelberg vom 29. September bis 2. Oktober 1999. Hrsg. von Baldur Panzer. Red.: Alexander Teutsch. (Heidelberger Publikationen zur Slavistik, A: Linguistische Reihe, Bd. 10.) Verlag Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. u.a. 2000. 311 S. (DM 98,-.)