

Warsaw Uprising was brutally defeated in October 1944, but by early 1945 the Nazis were out and the Soviets controlled the city. Shortly thereafter, the Polish Underground collapsed. The war was over, but the legacy of that period continues to haunt Polish-Jewish relations. It is therefore vital to have a book like Zimmerman's that so judiciously analyzes relations between the Polish Underground and the Jews and brings a full sense of their complexity to the debate. This is a book richly deserving of praise.

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Poland's War on Radio Free Europe 1950–1989. By Paweł Machcewicz. Trans. Maya Latynski. Washington D.C. and Stanford: Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Stanford University Press, 2014. xvi, 243pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Plates. \$65.00, hard bound.

The massive, complicated organization of Radio Free Europe (RFE) represents a set of fascinating Cold War stories. Financed mostly by the CIA and State Department, created in consultation with US exile groups, yet produced in splendid semi-autonomy next to Munich's Englischer Garten, RFE began as one of many anticommunist radio stations broadcasting to the eastern bloc. Soon after its humble beginnings in 1950, however, RFE became the Soviet Bloc's most consistent challenger. Unsurprisingly, the Soviets and their satellites devoted significant energy to jamming RFE's signals and arguing with its programs, although each eastern bloc country fought in its own way with its exile-driven RFE office.

In this widely researched, skillful book, Paweł Machcewicz begins to tease apart the different strands of Poland's RFE story. He argues that RFE (and the dissident and exile communities who kept them informed) were the communist regimes' main "opposition daily" (8). His tale examines the Polish Communist Party, military, secret police, foreign service, and media as they joined in combat against RFE. The regime produced anti-RFE propaganda, persecuted listeners and informers, jammed its signals, and infiltrated its Munich operations (2).

Machcewicz organizes his depiction of Poland's struggle against RFE in a loosely chronological fashion. After an overarching initial chapter focused mainly on RFE's origins, he moves on to discuss Stalinism, the Władysław Gomułka era (1956–1970), the Edward Gierek period (1970–1980), and then a final chapter taking the story from the Helsinki Accords to communism's demise in Poland. He also presents a reasonably detailed case study of Operation Olcha, the enormously repressive effort by the Polish Security Service to discipline intellectuals, like Władysław Bartoszewski and others, who passed on information to RFE and to émigré publications like the Paris-based *Kultura*.

Machcewicz sets the bar high by implying that his book will deal generally with reception of RFE's programs. In fact, this is largely a smart, complex institutional history, based on documentary evidence generated by different organizations and ministries within the Polish government. Ordinary people appear in this book infrequently, when hauled in front of bureaucrats and accused of listening to anti-socialist radio. We learn somewhat more about the Polish intellectuals who provided information to RFE, and a great deal more about the regime's efforts to punish or control them. We get relatively little RFE content; the reader loses sight of why exactly the regime found RFE so very threatening.

The translation from the Polish is solid, but stronger editing would have helped craft a stronger book. Paragraphs lack topic sentences; phrasing and organization are

circular. For example, Ministry of Public Security officer Józef Światło's 1954 defection to the West, and the use of his revelations for the 1956 disinformation "balloon actions," are referred to multiple times (26, 31, 41, 45) before Machcewicz explains their significance in detail (62). Some thematic opportunities are missed, too, which would have made the book more useful for a wider audience. The memory of World War II could have been drawn out at much greater length, for example: the regime attacked RFE by claiming they were under the thrall of Nazism and fascism, still dangerous even after the war. Polish intellectuals legitimated their public presence into the early 1960s through reflecting on Hitler and wartime devastation.

Poland's War on Radio Free Europe will be of great use to experts and graduate students, but will be hard going in undergraduate classrooms. This book simply takes for granted confident knowledge of Cold War Poland's various political iterations, not to mention moments of openness and ossification like Ostpolitik and détente. But Machcewicz's relatively technical history will enthrall historians of Cold War media, the RFE, and the internal organs and leaders of the Polish government.

Machcewicz notes that a comparative history of RFE across the eastern bloc rests on the creation of "complex comparative studies" which have yet to be written (288). The interlocking stories of Radio Free Europe—its creation, its activities, its staff and programming, its reception among various eastern bloc audiences, its shifts over time—challenge historians to address questions of politics, culture, émigré sociology, dissidence, Sovietology, media history and various other intriguing Cold War problems. This book is not that fully fledged history, but Machcewicz's detailed research and neatly interwoven analysis brings us that much closer.

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Nowa Huta: Generations of Change in a Model Socialist Town. By Kinga Pozniak. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburg Press, 2014. xii, 227 pp. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. Photographs. Maps. \$27.95, paper.

Although Nowa Huta has remained a district of Kraków, it is more famous than most socialist towns built from scratch in Poland. Its history of contrasts between tradition and modernity, meadows and steelworks, atheism and religion, Communist Party and Solidarity, plan and market, work and unemployment, uprooting and belonging, nostalgia and nostophobia continues to fascinate foreign tourists and international scholars. A well-written and engaging book by anthropologist Kinga Pozniak joins earlier monographs by historians Katherine Lebow, *Unfinished Utopia* (2013), and Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast, *Stahlgiganten in der sozialistischen Transformation* (2011), as well as *Fallen Heroes in Global Capitalism* (2013) by a sociologist Vera Trappman, and numerous articles by social geographer Alison Stenning.

The center of attention of Pozniak's book is remembrance of a socialist past in a country undergoing neoliberal reforms. She localizes this process in the town Nowa Huta, originally a landmark project of Stalinist industrial modernization and later one of many nests of the Solidarity movement. Pozniak conducted her field research—including reading the city space, listening to formal and informal interviews, and doing participant observation in local cultural centers and museums—after 2008 recession, in 2009–10. The year 2009 was an important moment for triggering public memories in Poland, as it marked not only the twentieth anniversary of the collapse of state socialism, but also the sixtieth anniversary of Nowa Huta. Pozniak was "curious how a former model socialist town would celebrate its construction the same year that the rest of the country . . . was celebrating socialism's collapse" (12). Most of all,