

der europäischen Expansion immer – mit Blick auf England und Deutschland – der Delegitimierung europäischer Suprematieansprüche diene (S. 206). Inwieweit die herangezogenen Beispiele repräsentativ für die jeweils in den Blick genommenen Akteure sind, die relativ umstandslos mit ihrem Herkunftsland identifiziert werden, auch wenn sie wechselnde transnationale Karrieren durchlaufen haben, bleibt ein methodisches Problem, das der Autor bei der Komplexität des Themas nicht wirklich gelöst hat.

Ein umfangreiches Quellen- und Literaturverzeichnis, ein Glossar sowie ein Personen- und Sachregister beschließen den Band.

Die etwas hölzerne Sprache und variantenreiche Wiederholungen machen die Lektüre nicht einfach; eine Vorliebe für „Referenzpunkte“/„Punkte“ und die Abneigung gegenüber Kommata seien angemerkt. „Conrad Sachsenmaier“ (S. 68) scheint eine Verschmelzung von Sebastian Conrad und Dominic Sachsenmaier zu sein. Ungeachtet dessen liegt eine materialreiche Studie vor, die die verschiedensten Quellen – von Akten des Auswärtigen Amtes, des Bundesarchivs, der British Library und der Colleges in Oxford und Cambridge über Bibliographien und Bücherkataloge bis zu diversen zeitgenössischen Zeitschriften und Clubs – und eine breite Forschungsliteratur ausgewertet hat und deren Erschließung sich für weitere Arbeiten etwa über die Konstruktion von Asien- und Europabildern, von „Asiaten“ und „Europäern“ als nützlich erweisen wird.

Jonathan Haslam: *Near and Distant Neighbors. A New History of Soviet Intelligence*, New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux 2015, 367 pp.

Reviewed by
Zaur Gasimov, Istanbul

Political relations between states, bilateral visits of high-rank politicians, and official statements made by diplomats have been still dominating in the history-writing of Russia as well as of many other countries of the world. Most historians elucidate media coverage, party and government archives, and conduct interviews with former decision-makers. Due to a range of reasons, the most confidential information source of each government – obtained through its secret services – remains almost always outside of historians' attention and opportunities. While many specialists of Russian history pay attention to Russia's political, economic, social and cultural developments in a *longue durée* perspective, a tiny group of historians devote research to the history of Russia's intelligence community. Haslam is one of those historians who have been observing the evolution of Soviet and post-Soviet Russian secret services since decades. Having elaborated and worked through an abundant quantity of archival and other sources, Haslam delivers an amazing narrative of intelligence-building in post-Tsarist Russia just after the Bolshevik revolution, its initial difficulties, failures as well as achievements. The author

pays attention to the continuous inter-intelligence rivalry and the rivalry between secret services and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet intelligence developed under the circumstances of the Bolshevik and then later Soviet foreign policy. Communist International (Comintern) was an important medium broadly instrumentalised by Moscow in the 1920s. While the United Kingdom was perceived as the main adversary by the Soviets throughout the 1920s, France became the most important target of the Soviet intelligence at the start of the 1930s. Haslam described the kidnapping of emigrant military activist Kutye-pov as well as the project TREST that was launched by the secret services and lasted for more than five years. Moscow saw itself mostly challenged and endangered by emigrant organizations based outside of the borders of the Soviet Union. To a large extent, Moscow's foreign intelligence was preoccupied with counter-acting the emigrant activities. Bond with Germany by the Treaty of Rapallo and some other agreements, Moscow underestimated Germany. Haslam's explanation of this blank spot focuses above all on Stalin's behavior, marked by distrust towards and repression of high-rank intelligence officers in the second half of the 1930s.

The author describes convincingly the delay of the Soviet Union in the field of decryption. While the late Tsarist Russia was very successful in this field, early Bolshevik Moscow needed years in order to develop its own secure codes and be able to get access to foreign codes.

The publication is an amazing story of Soviet and Russian intelligence and is recommendable for everyone interested in Rus-

sian affairs. The author is a London-based historian and the British-Soviet interaction definitely dominates the monograph. While the Cambridge Five deservedly obtained much of his attention, the decade-long activity of the Soviet intelligence "on the Near and Middle Eastern Front" was left a bit aside.

Monika Krause: Das gute Projekt. Humanitäre Hilfsorganisationen und die Fragmentierung der Vernunft, Hamburg: Hamburger Edition 2017, 272 S.

Rezensiert von
Ulf Engel, Leipzig

Über die Absurditäten und Pathologien internationaler governmentaler Organisationen ist bereits Substantielles von Michael N. Barnett (George Washington University) und anderen Autoren gesagt worden, auch in anthropologischen Wissenschafts- und Technologiestudien. Die analogen Dynamiken in internationalen humanitären Hilfsorganisationen werden in dieser Arbeit von Monika Krause detailliert und pointiert analysiert.

Die ursprünglich in Bielefeld u.a. am Zentrum für Interdisziplinäre Forschung ausgebildete Autorin lehrt nach einigen Jahren am Goldsmith College der University of London zur Zeit Soziologie an der London School of Economics and Political Science. Die Originalausgabe des Buches