Birkmeyer und Simone Schröder, und das späte Erinnerungsbuch *Da steht mein Haus*, das Marie-Christin Bugelnig spielerisch als "Autogeografie" (239) beschreibt: eine archäologische Spurensuche nach Erinnerungsorten—Tatorten—und eine nicht auf Einheitlichkeit ausgerichtete Rekonstruktion des Lebens- und Erkenntnisweges.

Leider nur ungenügend erörtert ist die Tatsache, dass Keilson schon von früh auf begeisterter Musikliebhaber war. Rüdiger Görner betont zwar die Musikalität von Keilsons Gedichten, doch fehlt eine eingehende Studie zur lyrisch-musikalischen Dimension in Keilsons Gesamtwerk. Ferner wären Studien zur englischsprachigen Rezeption und Übersetzungsarbeit und -problematik sinnvoll gewesen. Im großen Ganzen ist dieser Sammelband sehr gelungen und eine Anregung zu weiteren kritischen Auseinandersetzungen mit Keilsons Werk.

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Modellfall für Deutschland? Die Österreichlösung mit Staatsvertrag und Neutralität 1945–1955. By Michael Gehler. Innsbruck: Studienverlag, 2015. Pp. 1382. Cloth €129.00. 978-3706540629.

Those familiar with Michael Gehler's research know that his scholarship on international relations is thorough and substantial. His latest publication—a 1247-page monograph entitled *Model for Germany?*—is no exception. The book builds on the scholarship of Gerald Stourzh (*Geschichte des Staatsvertrages*, 1985), Rolf Steininger (*Der Staatsvertrag*, 2005), and Matthias Pape (*Ungleiche Brüder*, 2000), among others. Gehler revisits the debate of whether Germany could have followed Austria's lead in terms of becoming neutral and maintaining its territorial integrity. Could Austria and Germany have been models for each other? In what ways were the two countries reciprocally dependent on one another? Which powers considered, pursued, or refuted German neutrality? Gehler's detailed work seeks to fill a lacuna in previous scholarship concerning these questions. The book's main value lies in the presentation of documents that scholars have not sufficiently considered hitherto when discussing the possibility of the Austrian neutrality scenario for Germany.

Gehler's meticulous research illuminates issues from different perspectives, taking into account newspapers, meetings, letters, memoirs, and previously classified materials. Its additional value resides in its suspenseful narrative: on one level it revisits and elaborates on the well-documented divergent paths of Germany and Austria during the Cold War. On another it provides a second storyline in the form of extensive references and citations, allowing dramatic insights into behind-the-scenes diplomatic machinations. Gehler and his sources aptly refer to the power struggle between the Allies as a high-stakes poker game (655, 984), as a chess game (596, 614), and as a puppet show, with Austria, West Germany, and on occasion the GDR serving as the

pawns or marionettes (262). The four powers engaged in maneuvers to maintain control over Germany's postwar development while, at the same time, guarding their own interests. In this context, Austria's and Germany's efforts to determine their identity and have autonomy over their respective destinies make a fascinating read.

Gehler traces Austria's strategy for attaining neutrality between 1945 and 1955 through the positions and opinions of diplomats, ministers, secret-service agents, and journalists. He also cites from the exchange of diplomatic notes between the embassies of the Allies, Austria, and Germany to shed more light on Austria's well-orchestrated plan to separate from Germany's sphere of influence, achieve neutrality, and arrange withdrawal of occupation forces. As early as June 1945, the State Department summarized its goals for Austria as follows: to establish a four-power military regime for Austria, to sever all Austrian connection to Germany, and "to eradicate all German influence in Austria" (30). Austria, too, was determined to be neutral and sever its ties to Germany. Gehler suggests that, from the beginning, Austrian chancellors, ministers, and diplomats exercised patience, tact, and even humility in pursuit of these various goals.

The two countries continued to experience tension over the question of German property in Austria and a lingering fear of a new "cultural" annexation to Germany. Gehler attributes the fact that Austria ultimately reached its goals to the skill of Austrian diplomats, its long-range diplomacy, Soviet support, and a shift in the balance of power during the Cold War. The contrast between Austrian and German diplomatic maneuvers is striking, leading to a different trajectory for Germany: longer occupation, Western integration, rearmament, and, ultimately, a divided Germany. Germany's fate was determined on the one hand by the Allies and Cold War power plays: the Soviets were vehemently opposed to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. On the other hand, Konrad Adenauer was committed to Western integration. To him a neutral Germany—albeit united—was anathema.

Gehler bares the behind-the-scenes workings, suspicions, and phobias of all parties involved in solving the so-called German question and documents deliberations about using an Austrian model for Germany. The Soviets, in exchange for German neutrality, offered to agree to unification if Germany did not join NATO and remained unarmed. Germany rejected the idea. Because the Soviets championed Austrian neutrality, the Germans, suspicious of Soviet motives, viewed the Austria State Treaty as a mere dress rehearsal for a similar proposal for Germany. Gehler amply demonstrates that Soviet fears of a powerful Germany motivated their suggesting German neutrality. He also cites German fears that, if left unarmed and without the support of the West Allies (read: the United States), Germany and the center of Europe would have been defenseless in the eventuality of Soviet aggression. Gehler also provides insights into the tenuous relationship that still existed between the US government and the fledgling Federal Republic: while Konrad Adenauer cemented

ties with the US, the State Department Office of Intelligence Research was discussing a neutralized—not neutral—Germany even after ratification of the Paris Treaty. It entertained a unification of the Western with the Soviet zones under the auspices of the Allies. Germany would also be prohibited "from joining either a western or an eastern alliance system, although it may form part of an overall European security system and will have limited defense forces" (913).

It was Gehler's intention to shed more light on the discussion of Austrian neutrality serving as a model for Germany. He accomplishes much more: he also provides a look at high-stakes power plays in the era of Cold War Realpolitik. His study weaves together different strands of scholarship and unique sources, resulting in a book of compelling power. It is both a first-class reference for historians and a source for those interested in the history of Germany and Austria during the Cold War.

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Suppressed Terror: History and Perception of Soviet Special Camps in Germany. By Bettina Greiner. New York: Lexington, 2014. Pp. xi + 405. Cloth $101.00. ISBN 978-0739177433.

In the twenty-five years since the fall of the Berlin Wall, historians and the German public have begun constructing a unified history of twentieth-century Germany. The fall of the GDR meant access to new sources and investigations of long taboo subjects, such as mass rapes in the Soviet Occupation Zone. Bettina Greiner's newly translated monograph, *Suppressed Terror*, presents a topic largely unexamined in the English-language literature on the postwar period. Her exhaustive exploration of the experience and memory of Soviet special detention camps from 1945 to 1950 offers a new lens through which to view violence, memory, justice, victimhood, and guilt in the Soviet Occupation Zone and beyond. Greiner reminds her reader that these Soviet special camps, detention centers set up in former Nazi concentration camps across the Soviet zone of occupation, have struggled to find a place within a German narrative. Historians and the public alike have labeled them as tools of denazification, examples of arbitrary Soviet justice, or failings of the subsequent East German system of justice. Based on memoirs, testimonies, and documents from former camp detainees and camp archives, her study documents the purpose of the camps, the experience of detention, and the role that detention memoirs have played in individual narratives and German public memory.

Greiner argues that special camps were not a systematic form of denazification or reeducation, but that Soviet authorities used detention as a tool to address security concerns. Without access to clear Soviet documentation on the purpose of the camps, she bases her argument on the ages of detainees, the culture of denunciation