

with typical German thoroughness and attention to detail, statistical data dealing with the population and economy of Upper Silesia since the end of the Second World War. The introductory chapter provides a survey of administrative and territorial changes in the region.

As suggested above, this is probably as good a compendium of its kind as one could imagine. It stays clear, by and large, of potentially controversial issues such as population transfers and nationality policy. It contains a wealth of information, though some of it is fairly trivial—such as the listing of various kinds of beer brewed in the region—and most of it is dated. The data are culled either from Polish statistical yearbooks or from the daily press. I presume that anyone interested in studying Upper Silesia—in itself one of the most interesting regions in East Central Europe—would find this handbook indispensable. As for myself, I found it rather dull, pedestrian, and unimaginative, and, as always in cases such as this, I asked whether the effort was really worth the trouble.

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THE LANDS OF PARTITIONED POLAND, 1795–1918. By *Piotr S. Wandycz*.

A History of East Central Europe, vol. 7, edited by *Peter F. Sugar* and *Donald W. Treadgold*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1974. xviii, 431 pp. Maps. \$14.95, cloth. \$7.95, paper.

A decade ago the student seeking a survey history of partitioned Poland had to rely upon the uneven chapters of the *Cambridge History of Poland*, the Marxist *Historia Polski*, and the one-volume work of the distinguished émigré historian Marian Kukiel (1961). Since 1968 four one-volume surveys, each intended for the nonspecialist, have appeared. Three are the works of Polish scholars (Kieniewicz, 1968; Groniowski and Skowronek, 1971; and Koberdowa, 1976), while the present volume is the first to be published in English. It is the second volume of a projected eleven-volume "History of East Central Europe" to appear, and it is broader in scope than its Polish counterparts, this despite a shorter text.

The work is a thorough survey divided into four roughly equal parts: the aftermath of the Partitions (1795–1830), the age of insurrections (1830–64), the age of organic work (1864–90), and the road to independence (1890–1918). A discussion of social, economic, and political conditions opens each section, followed by an outline of major political and social developments. Chapters on cultural trends and achievements conclude each major era, and a very useful bibliographical essay ends the book. The chronological divisions do not differ radically from Polish works. The book's broader scope is due to the author's deeper perception of the relationship between international and domestic developments and the inclusion of issues frequently skirted by post-World War II Polish historiography. The result is a more balanced presentation of the important period from the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to the emergence of the independent, interwar Polish state.

Wandycz, known primarily as a diplomatic historian, in this work chronicles domestic political and social developments, the struggle for national survival and independence, the evolution of an agrarian nation into a modern society with a diversified economic base, the impact of the policies of the partitioning powers upon Polish national development, the similarities and differences in economic, social, cultural, and national development in each section of partitioned Poland, and the national revivals among the nations of the eastern borderlands of the former commonwealth. The political importance of resolving social conflicts in order to strengthen national cohe-

sion in the struggle for independence is clearly indicated. While this is not a diplomatic history, the influence of international developments upon Polish events, particularly the upheavals of 1830–31, 1848, 1863–64, and World War I, is not overlooked. The peasant and the worker alone, still in the process of being integrated into the nation as economic conditions changed, were incapable of restoring independence. A political leadership capable of exploiting both domestic developments and the international situation was required. Throughout this period the perennial Polish question (even when dormant) always remained a problem with international and domestic implications. This relationship culminated during World War I, which is treated by Wandycz with great detail.

A unique feature of this work is the inclusion and separate consideration of the Lithuanian, Ukrainian, and, to a lesser extent, Belorussian national revivals. While Polish surveys dwell upon Polish national revivals in Silesia and Pomerania for obvious political reasons, similar reasons discourage any extended treatment of the eastern borderlands of the former commonwealth. Wandycz's presentation is objective. While suggesting that Polish cultural influences may have helped these nascent movements by retarding Russification during the early part of the century, he also explains the reasons which prompted the emerging intelligentsia to break former historical associations. Wandycz also points out that neither the Poles nor the borderland nationalities were united in their approaches to each other. Although some elements of the Polish gentry lacked imagination, for example, in dealing with the Ruthenian problem, there were also individuals who recognized the need to accommodate and to make concessions. Similarly, divergent orientations could be found among the early Lithuanian and Ukrainian national awakeners.

The Jewish question is not treated as a separate topic, but incorporated into the presentation of social and political developments. The essential elements of Polish-Jewish relations are sketched, but, as Wandycz indicates in the bibliographic essay, there is a need for a balanced history of the problem.

A survey, by its very nature, is open to criticism. Other reviews have mentioned the absence of a systematic treatment of church and military history as well as some factual and typographical errors. It is, of course, impossible to mention, much less cover, every topic. The causes of peasant emigration, for example, are touched upon, but it would have been useful to say something about the establishment of Polish settlements abroad, particularly in the United States. Given the great detail in the chapter on World War I, it is surprising that mention of the activities of Paderewski and Dmowski in America is limited to two lines while there is no mention at all of the political activity of the Polish-American community during this period.

The chapters on cultural developments are useful, but at times dissatisfying. Considering the intimate relationship between the arts and the political struggle for national survival and resurrection, it might have been better to incorporate significant portions of these materials into the chapters on social and political developments.

These last comments are not meant to detract from the overall value of this work. Professor Wandycz has provided an important tool for the student beginning the comparative study of East Central Europe and a valuable reference work for both the Polish and non-Polish specialist. His work will facilitate and stimulate the study of East Central Europe.

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