

tions and the ethnic pattern of the region. There is, however, little discussion of national population policies or attitudes toward birth control.

The subject of towns and villages is given limited treatment and little space is devoted to the important topic of urbanization. A few pages are devoted to each of the capital cities of the region, but little is said about other cities. The town plans accompanying the text are unclear and of little help to the reader.

The rest of the book deals with economic geography, including such topics as the economic landscape before the war, transport systems, the origins of Comecon and Sovietization, and sketches of national economic geographies. These topics are handled well, although one might have expected a lengthier discussion of Comecon and its problems from an expert on the subject.

The main drawback of the book lies in its organization. Readers who wish to obtain information on a particular country must search through each section to pull together the scattered paragraphs dealing with the country of their interest. Conventional regional textbook organization, consisting of several general chapters followed by separate chapters on the physical and human geography of each country, still has much to recommend it. Mellor's book is thus difficult to use as a textbook in a course which is taught on a country by country basis. Some students may find the historical theme overemphasized, although it is important for an understanding of the region. Despite these few flaws, the book is well written, and the quality of its content outweighs the disadvantages of its structure.

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SOZIALISTISCHE AGRARPOLITIK IN OSTEUROPA, vol. 1: VON MARX BIS ZUR VOLLKOLLEKTIVIERUNG. By *Karl-Eugen Wädek*. Osteuropastudien der Hochschulen des Landes Hessen, series 1: Giessener Abhandlungen zur Agrar- und Wirtschaftsforschung des europäischen Ostens, vol. 63. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1974. 238 pp. Paper.

This book treats systematically the socialization of agriculture in the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries in Eastern Europe, up to the time of "full collectivization" in each country. Albania is included, as are Poland and Yugoslavia, despite the lack of full collectivization in the latter two countries. A second volume, which will bring the subject matter up to date, is advertised on the back cover as the forthcoming volume 67 in the same series.

A brief English summary states that this book does not aspire to fundamentally new insights; rather, its goal is to give a hitherto lacking synthesis of the whole subject of collectivization. Such an enterprise is ambitious enough in itself, and the author, because he has previously worked mainly on the Soviet Union, wisely chooses to supplement his own competence by drawing on assistance and advice from German and British colleagues.

The first chapter deals with Marxian theories of the agrarian question prior to World War I. The following three chapters trace the formation of Soviet collective systems from Lenin through the late Stalin years. The lengthy fifth chapter, on the transfer of the Soviet agrarian system to Eastern Europe, fills half the book, with monographic treatment of each of the eight countries being surveyed. A final chapter discusses Soviet agricultural policy under Khrushchev (up to 1960).

Wädekin's study offers a calm, competent overview, with emphasis on political and economic aspects of Communist agricultural policy. The style is analytical, rather than polemical, and the book will serve as a most useful first introduction for those who are not already exceptionally well read on the subject.

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MIZH ISTORIEIU I POLITYKOIU: STATTI DO ISTORII TA KRYTYKY UKRAINS'KOI SUSPIL'NO-POLITYCHNOI DUMKY. By *Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky*. Munich: "Suchasnist'," 1973. 441 pp. (U.S. Mailing Address: 875 West End Avenue, Apt. 14B, New York, N.Y. 10025)

This volume is a collection of twenty-five items—articles, book reviews, commentaries, and letters to the editor—written over the past thirty years by Professor Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytskii on diverse problems of contemporary Ukrainian history and politics. The content and quality of these items vary, and all have appeared before—either in English, Ukrainian, Polish, or German journals and newspapers.

Because the volume has neither the customary preface nor an introduction, it is difficult to determine precisely why these previously published items have been selected and reprinted. That they were intended almost exclusively for the Ukrainian émigré audience is evident from the fact that several items, originally appearing in other languages, are here translated into Ukrainian. One also senses the author's apparent conviction (first formulated by Mykhailo Drahomanov, a nineteenth-century Ukrainian historian) that Ukrainian émigré scholars and publicists (like their nineteenth-century Italian, German, or Hungarian counterparts) must produce worthy émigré literature if they are to help achieve national independence. Rudnytskii's work measures up to this conviction, and his readers will be rewarded, because all items included here offer critical, yet constructive, comments on crucial problems of modern Ukrainian history and politics. It should be noted, however, that while émigré literature may have played an important role in attaining the independence of some nations, most have reached that goal through self-discipline, hard work, support by major powers, Bismarckian "*Blut und Eisen*," and the timely appearance in their midst of visionary but realistic leaders—in a word, essentials that have thus far eluded the Ukrainians in their struggle for independence.

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ŁEMKOWIE: ZAGADNIENIE MIGRACJI I ASYMILACJI. By *Andrzej Kwilecki*. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. 322 pp. 35 zł, paper.

In the spring and summer of 1947, Polish army and security forces carried out "Operation Vistula" (*Akcja "Wisła"* or simply *Akcja "W"*), deporting about 150,000 Ukrainians from their homes in the regions of Lublin, Rzeszów, and Cracow to new Polish areas in the west and north—Wrocław, Zielona Góra, Szczecin, and Olsztyn. The resettlement plan stipulated that the deportees would be