

dispersed, with no more than one or two families placed in any one village. In practice this did not always work, but the main goal of the operation was achieved—Ukrainians ceased to be a territorially-compact national minority in Poland.

Although the real goal of the operation seems clear, it was officially justified by the necessity of depriving the Ukrainian anti-Soviet underground (UPA) of its human and material bases of support in Poland. Those deported, however, included ex-Communist partisans, veterans of the Polish army, and current members of the Communist party. Furthermore, entire villages, which had no dealings whatsoever with the UPA, were also included in the deportation, while the Polish civilian population was not deported from those places where *Polish* anti-Communist forces were strong.

The subject of Dr. Kwilecki's book is the Lemkos (Polish *Lemkowie*, Ukrainian *lemky*), one of the groups that was deported. The Lemkos were a distinct ethnographic group living in the Carpathian region who, as a whole, had not yet chosen a modern national self-identification, as distinct from a folkloristic and regionalist identity. More and more of them, however, considered themselves to be Ukrainian. They were also considered Ukrainian by the authorities during the exchange of populations following the Polish-Ukrainian agreement of 1944. At that time, many Lemkos either opted, or were forced to opt, for Soviet citizenship (as Kwilecki admits). Those who refused to go east were included in "Operation Vistula." Although a substantial part of the book deals with the Lemkos before 1947 (the author relies here on secondary works), Kwilecki's concern is with what happened to the Lemkos and their children in their new homes in the west. He writes about the deportation, the reception of the migrants by the local population and authorities, their economic conditions and legal status, and their eventual "stabilization" after 1956. During that period, the government extended economic assistance, granted them legal ownership of households, and provided various educational and cultural opportunities. The Lemkos, on their part, became reconciled to the fact that they would not return to their original homes (although some did, with permission of the authorities). Of particular interest are the sections of the book which examine the relations of the Lemkos with their Polish environment, including family (inter-marriage, predictably, is becoming more common), school, and work contacts. On the basis of various interviews and questionnaires, Kwilecki has attempted to discover the current ethnic identification of the Lemkos, especially the degree of assimilation to the Polish nationality. As he admits, his sources are not sufficiently representative to allow generalizations about this subject on a national scale.

Because of its controversial, emotionally-charged topic, this book is not likely to satisfy everyone. It is precisely for this reason that the author deserves to be thanked for undertaking a scholarly and dispassionate study.

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THE GOTHES IN ANCIENT POLAND: A STUDY ON THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE ODER-VISTULA REGION DURING THE FIRST TWO CENTURIES OF OUR ERA. By *Jan Czarnecki*. Coral Gables, Fla.: University of Miami Press, 1975. xvi, 184 pp. Maps. Figures. \$12.50.

Utilizing a highly analytical historico-geographic approach, the author presents a unique view of the Gothic trans-Baltic migration. Czarnecki believes that, begin-

ning in the second half of the first century B.C. and for about a hundred years thereafter, the Goths—in smaller groups, rather than a mass exodus—moved from their native land, not directly south across the Baltic Sea, but via the west coast of Sweden and the Danish Archipelago, to establish new homelands in the Middle Oder and Lower Vistula regions. The notion of a great coastal Gothic kingdom (Pomerania) in the first century A.D. is also soundly rejected. Czarnecki concludes this volume with a general statement about the evacuation of the Oder-Vistula domains in yet another migration, this time southeastward toward the Black Sea, in the second century A.D.

In substantiating his interpretation Czarnecki has compiled an extensive and impressive bibliography, consisting not only of the stock classical sources, but of numerous English, German, Polish, and Russian works as well. He is especially critical of his primary sources, discounting some—like Jordanes and Cassiodorus—for this early period, and clarifying and relying heavily on others, most notably Strabo, Ptolemy, and Tacitus. Many helpful maps and schematics are interspersed throughout the text. Linguistic and archaeological evidence is also included: the chapter on ancient Germanic boats and ships in which Czarnecki establishes the technological impossibility of a direct southern route over the Baltic Sea is excellent. This chapter and the final summaries are beneficial to the reader in sorting through the necessary but often tedious technical discussions.

Although very little is actually offered about the life style, culture, and historical evolution of the Gothic peoples during these two hundred years, Czarnecki has generally succeeded in his substantiation. The book should become a modern standard in the field.

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DIE POLNISCHE REVOLUTION 1846: ZWISCHEN NATIONALEM BEFREIUNGSKAMPF DES LANDADELS UND ANTIFEUDALER BAUERNERHEBUNG. By *Arnon Gill*. Munich and Vienna: R. Oldenbourg Verlag, 1974. 352 pp. Maps. DM 33, paper.

In February 1846, Polish-speaking peasants in the western districts of Galicia (the Austrian part of partitioned Poland) struck down a national uprising, composed largely of Polish nobles. The peasants joined Austrian troops who were marching to crush the Polish National Government, which had been established in the neighboring Republic of Cracow. The uprising was one of a series, extending from the Partitions of the 1790s to the last, great surge of 1863–64, and, although it was by no means the most important, the resultant peasant revolt was absolutely the most serious in the modern history of the Polish lands. The crossing of these two live wires sent a shock across Central Europe at the time, and has continued to make 1846 a traumatic episode for Polish historians. The outcome has been an intensive and impressive research effort, especially in the postwar period, when national and social problems have received of necessity equal time.

The book under review is a full display, in a major Western language, of the results of this effort. Gill does not aspire to interpretative finality and remains basically content with an identification of the issues and establishment of the facts. After a survey of the historiography, the three sections of the book examine Galician political and social circumstances, the revolutionary background in the emigration