

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

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-