

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