

Arndt also includes in the book in both English and German the historical background to the treaty. Throughout the Revolution, Prussia had been generally friendly to the colonies, supplying some arms and financial support but never extending formal recognition. After the war, John Adams and the Prussian foreign minister, Baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, opened negotiations in Amsterdam. Benjamin Franklin and John Jay in Paris pressed for further talks, which culminated in the signing of the treaty in the late summer of 1785. Congress, however, dragged its feet and did not vote approval of the document until the following year, and the formal exchange of ratifications did not take place until August 8, 1786. Originally, the treaty was to have expired in ten years, but the two nations renewed it in 1799 and 1828, and only revoked it in 1917.

No doubt Arndt is correct in his evaluation of the treaty as "the basis of harmonious relations between Prussia and the United States" (p. 7), but its significance beyond the symbolic should not be overdrawn. Neither nation found the other central to its principal foreign affairs concerns for more than a century, and the much-hoped-for trade stimulus from the treaty never came. Nevertheless, Professor Arndt deserves praise for his work on a document, which, while perhaps not crucial to our understanding of German-American relations, certainly merits translation into the language of one of its signatories.

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Ukrainians in Pennsylvania: A Contribution to the Growth of the Commonwealth. Edited by ALEXANDER LUSHNYCKY. (Philadelphia: Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, 1976, Pp. vii, 132. Foreword, introduction, maps, appendixes, \$4.00.)

When ethnic groups publish their own history they invariably have two objectives. Paramount is a desire to instill pride in their past within the group and secure recognition from the larger society. Because most American ethnic minorities were ascribed some form of negative stereotype by the host society at one time or another, the desire to rectify that image has persisted even when societal hostility has receded.

Ethnic organizations have frequently used a "contributions" approach in combating the legacy of stereotyping. By stressing the

achievement of certain exceptional individuals, a message is sent to the host culture stating that the group belongs in America and deserves acceptance and respect. This particular volume on Ukrainians in Pennsylvania closely follows this pattern in many ways. Chapters on fine arts, theater, music, and architecture list noted accomplishments in these areas by Ukrainian-Americans.

It would be erroneous, however, to label this work as simply a compilation of Ukrainian contributions to American life. Much to their credit the editorial committee extended its treatment by providing valuable social data on Ukrainian immigration. While this information was somewhat limited, some interesting glimpses appear on topics such as the early Ukrainian immigration to Pittsburgh. An attempt was even made to survey Ukrainian-American communities in Pennsylvania in order to estimate the current size and occupational distribution of Ukrainians in the state. Information also appears on little known aspects of Ukrainian-American life such as Ukrainian-Baptists, the Ukrainian Student Movement, and Ukrainian agricultural groups formed out of disillusionment with industrial life.

While the material frequently goes beyond any romanticized version of the Ukrainian past in the state and makes realistic assessments of the harsh conditions experienced by immigrant ancestors, conclusions are repeatedly included without much documentary support and remain somewhat controversial. The assessment of second- and third-generation mobility among Ukrainian-Americans, for instance, is extremely impressionistic. Claims that later generations born in Pennsylvania largely entered professions need further elaboration and somewhat ignore a more complex pattern of occupational adjustment. The treatment of the motivating factors behind the early migration of Ukrainian workers to America before World War I is also oversimplified. Greater attention could have been paid to the changing nature of land tenure in eastern Europe in the late nineteenth century. Land was not simply subdivided among the privileged classes, as argued, but among peasants as well. Furthermore, Ukrainian society was more stratified than simply a division between peasants and the privileged. Even peasant society was divided into numerous layers not all of which supplied emigrants equally. Frequently small landowners were more apt to migrate than the landless, something the authors fail to realize. Furthermore, the incidence of return migration among Ukrainians is badly in need of elaboration.

Important to the understanding of Ukrainian cultural development was the infusion of over 50,000 displaced Ukrainians into this

country after World War II. The present work clearly documents the impact of the new wave of immigrants in Ukrainian ethnic life. New churches — both Orthodox and Catholic — were built, and new organizations were activated such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Philadelphia. It is possible that ethnic life in America for some groups has been sustained longer than would have otherwise been the case by influxes after World War II.

The volume is not cast in a conceptual framework or interpretative mold which would meet the standards of modern historical scholarship. It contains, however, a wealth of illuminating data and should be consulted by any serious student of Slavic-Americans. The fact that it avoids much of the normal ethnic chauvinism and attempts to present useful information on Ukrainians in a somewhat objective manner certainly enhances the book's usefulness.

Finally, while no coherent theme holds the study together, an inescapable impression emerges from the vast array of names, dates, and places. Ukrainian-Americans, like other ethnic groups, possessed a rich and complex ethnic community with artists, intellectuals, and professionals, as well as laborers, newspapers, and musical groups. The list of institutions such as the Ukrainian National Association, the Providence Association, and the Ukrainian National Aid Association is so numerous as to be bewildering. The point is that the internal lives of ethnic communities such as the Ukrainians were incredibly more sophisticated than perceived from the outside by the host society which frequently stereotyped minority communities as cultural and social wastelands.

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Immigrants in Industrial America, 1850-1920. Edited by RICHARD L. EHRLICH. (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1977. Pp. xiv, 218. Introduction, tables, figures, summary, index. \$12.50.)

Each of the ten essays included in this volume enhances our understanding of the evolution of the ethnic experience in modern America. Unfortunately, the essays stand in isolation from each other, drawn together neither by a comprehensive introduction nor a synthetic conclusion. As such, each essay stands and falls on its own