economic aspects of the land reform. The author examines how the necessity to
accommodate Bukovinian Szeklers and other ethnic Hungarian refugees, the quest
for power and efforts directed at holding the German population responsible for the
war, all had repercussions for the implementation of the land reform in the districts
of Baranya, Somogy, and Tolna. The focus is both on the question whether the land
reform had any consequences for the process of migration and on any alterations to
the ethnic makeup of the population.

THE ORTHODOX EXCEPTION
Settlement politics in Vojvodina province, 1944-1947

Michael Portmann

This contribution deals with the policies adopted by the Communist Party of
Yugoslavia concerning agricultural (re)settlement in the autonomous province of
Vojvodina, which had become part of the People’s Republic of Serbia in 1945. Some
350000 so-called Danube Svabians, of German descent, who had been evacuated,
had fled from the country, or had been interned, were replaced during the period late
1944-1947 by 230 000 settlers of southern Slav descent. Thus, in 1948, the year of the
first post-war census, about one seventh of the province’s population belonged to
the “colonists”. Even though communist population politics were, at least in theory,
internationalist, and the division between “right” and “wrong” consequently did
not run along ethnical-national, but rather along political-ideological lines, almost
90 percent of those who were allotted plots of land had a Serb or Montenegrin
background.

FORCED MIGRATION AND CIVILISATION
UNDER STALINISM

Katrin Boeckh

From the very beginning, the Stalinist regime employed transferring people as an
instrument to consolidate its rule over certain regions. This was also the aim when
the ethnic mix hitherto prevalent in western Ukraine was massively altered during
the Sovietization of this region. The author of the present contribution takes a
closer look at forced migration during the entire postwar period, in the country itself
as well as cross-border. The following case groups are examined: the exchange of
population between the Soviet Union on the one hand and Poland and Czechoslovakia
on the other, the expulsion of Jews from northern Bukovina to Romania,
the repatriation of Ukrainian “East workers”, and the influx – decreed by admin-
istrative measures – of Soviet, predominantly Russian, skilled labour to bolster the
ranks of government authorities, industry, and agriculture.