

KLAUS J. BADE, editor. *Population, Labour, and Migration in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Germany*. (German Historical Perspectives, number 1.) New York: Berg; distributed by St. Martin's, New York, 1987. Pp. xii, 200. \$27.50.

This collection of essays grew out of a German visiting professorship at Oxford University and is the first volume in a series designed to introduce the work of German scholars to English-speaking audiences. Despite similar titles, some common contributors, and a shared concern with relating historical findings to the contemporary "guest worker" debate in Germany, the work under review here is not a translation of Klaus J. Bade's recent conference volumes (*Auswanderer—Wanderarbeiter—Gastarbeiter: Bevölkerung, Arbeitsmarkt und Wanderung in Deutschland seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts* [1984]). The eight original essays presented here are for the most part more broadly cast, often summarizing larger works published in German. Substantive findings are usually complemented with brief historiographic surveys.

Migrants out of, into, and within Germany provide the main focus, but two essays outline the demographic and economic parameters within which such population movements took place. Peter Marschalck, author of a recent survey volume on German demography, sketches the main trends of the past two centuries, in contrast to John Knodel, going right up to the present. He also takes on demographic theory, contending that attempts to explain both the initial fertility decline and the contemporary one by a single hypothesis have failed and that "permanent transition" would be a more fruitful working hypothesis. Toni Pierenkemper outlines the rise of a wage economy, labor segmentation into sectors and along gender lines, and trends in real wages and living standards, without resorting to a single graph or table. Although his conclusions are for the most part well grounded given the limitations of German occupational statistics, his statement that the rural share of Prussian population fell from 80 to 45 percent between 1818 and midcentury (p. 36) seems clearly in error. The urbanization rate in Prussia actually fell by a fraction between 1816 and 1840 and saw a rapid climb only after midcentury.

Reinhard Doerries, author of a recent comparative study of German-American acculturation, offers a good survey of the history and historiography of German overseas emigration. The remainder of the book is devoted to intra-European migrations.

The two best pieces in the collection deal with internal migration and demonstrate the value of the transnational perspectives this series seeks to promote. When the pioneers of the new urban history discovered the enormous population turnover in nineteenth-century U.S. cities, they thought they had documented the American restlessness. As Dieter Langewiesche and Friedrich Lenger show, however, such volatility was every bit as characteristic of German cities during the era of industrialization. Moreover, a dramatic fall in mobility appears to have taken place about the same time in both societies, and the authors point out some promising avenues for further research to help explain the transition. Summarizing his 1978 book on the migration to the industrial Ruhr of Prussian Poles, imperial Germany's largest and most worrisome ethnic minority, Christoph Klessmann makes a convincing case why his findings are more typical than the optimistic picture of this group's acculturation painted by American Richard Murphy. Klessmann's work poses an interesting contrast for students of American immigration between the counterproductively "repressive system under the German Empire" (p. 112) and more liberal American approaches to ethnicity.

The other three essays of this collection, dealing with labor migration (usually of a temporary nature) into Germany, could prove instructive for American policy makers considering systems of temporary foreign migrant labor. One piece by editor Bade examines the background and impact of government policy toward migratory labor from the turn of the century through the end of Weimar; another takes the story down to the present. While identifying important discontinuities in policy, Bade may underestimate the common strain of xenophobia underlying them. But he makes the important if politically unpopular point that contemporary Germany is facing a de facto immigrant situation, which its leaders will be ill-equipped to deal with so long as they continue to maintain the fiction of "temporary guest workers." Covering the same territory from a sociological perspective, Hermann Korte devotes an excessive portion of his piece to ideological debates with other German social scientists studying "guest worker" issues, thereby shortchanging substantive issues such as repatriation and voting rights more relevant to foreign readers.

Although a certain amount of overlap is inevitable in collections of this nature, it could have been reduced through a firmer editorial hand. The quality of English ranges from excellent to passable; occasional instances of overly literal translations pose no serious problems of understanding. Footnotes and a select bibliography keyed to the various essays provide a helpful introduction to the basic literature, though not always noting available English versions of works cited in German. This collection is aimed primarily at the nonspecialist and should be of particular value in opening up a cross-national perspective in upper-level social history courses to persons without the requisite language skills. Specialists should already be familiar with the main German-language works summarized here.