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Population, Labour and Migration in 19th and 20th Century Germany

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The aim of the German Historical Perspectives series is to present the findings of research by German historians and social scientists to readers in English-speaking countries. Each publication is based on seminars held by German Visiting Professors at Oxford (St Antony's College). The present first volume edited and introduced by Klaus J. Bade (University of Osnabrück) reflects the development of research in three fields especially: historical demography, historical labour market and migration questions in 19th and 20th century Germany.

In his introduction (pp. 1–14), *Bade* draws attention to the interdisciplinary reorientation in West German historiography. He argues that the question “whether Germany has developed from being a classic nineteenth-century country of emigration into a new-style ‘country of immigration’ closely involves the three main topics of population, labour and migration” (the latter term includes both population and labour!).

The first seven contributions are by historians; the final study provides a sociological perspective. In the context of historical demography *Peter Marschalck* surveys mortality and fertility in the 19th and 20th centuries (pp. 5–33). *Tony Pierenkemper's* essay deals with the main lines of labour market development – “From Agriculture to Industry” – in regard to the standard of living from the early 19th century to the present (pp. 35–58). The next five authors are concerned with historical migration research: *Klaus J. Bade*, *Dieter Langewiesche* and *Friedrich Lenger*, *Christoph Klessmann* and *Reinhard R. Doerries* discuss the impact of some of the most important phenomena of migration on Germany: transatlantic, continental, internal migration and foreign labour in the 19th and 20th centuries. They analyse the government's attitude from 1880 to the Weimar Republic (pp. 59–88); the aspects of persistence and mobility relating to internal migration (pp. 87–100); integration or segregation in the case of the “Ruhr Poles” as long-distance

migrants (pp. 101–114), and the German transatlantic migration from the early 19th century to the outbreak of World War II (pp. 115–134). The last two studies consider aspects and positions in the appraisal of current migration problems from the historical or sociological point of view respectively. *Bade* (pp. 135–162) examines the West German employment of foreigners between temporary labour migration, indefinite employment and “true” immigration, and raises the controversial questions whether the imported social problem can be solved by “guest worker” policies dealing with a special legal status for foreigners and their integration for a certain time span, or via immigration legislation and the granting of citizenship. *Hermann Korte* (pp. 163–188) focuses on contemporary issues, characterising the main positions of economists and social scientists, as well as the current debate on whether foreigners in the FRG are to be considered as “guest workers” or “immigrants”, whether they should return to their countries of origin, or whether they should be given votes and thus be able to take part in political life.

The select bibliography at the end of the volume (pp. 189–196) provides a concise introduction on a comprehensive subject that *Bade* and his fellow-authors discuss very satisfactorily. The essays are uniformly competent and deserve strong recommendation.

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