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PUBLICATION NOTICES

Klaus J. Bade (ed.): *Population, Labour and Migration in 19th and 20th Century Germany*. Leamington/Spa/Hamburg/New York, Berg Publishers, 1987, 200pp., ISBN 0-85496-503-3, DM 51.-.

The series »German Historical Perspectives«, featuring distinguished German scholars, is based on seminal papers given at St. Antony's College, Oxford, at regular intervals. The purpose of this series of books is to present the results of research by German historians and social scientists to readers in English-speaking countries. Each of the volumes has a particular theme which will be handled from different points of view by specialists. The series is not limited to the problems of Germany but will also involve publications dealing with the history of other countries, with the general problems of political, economic, social and intellectual history as well as international relations and studies in comparative history. The aim of the series is to help overcome the language barrier which experience has shown obstructs the rapid appreciation of German research in English-speaking countries.

The first volume of the series brings together studies from the fields of historical demography, labour market and migration research. Its particular interest lies on the one hand in the close inter-disciplinary cooperation of historians and social scientists and on the other in the attempt to gain fruitful insights from historical experience for a better understanding of some of the most pressing contemporary problems of modern industrial societies. These problems arise in the Federal Republic of Germany today from falling birth rates, structural unemployment and the presence of millions of foreign workers.

Peter Marschalck, The Age of Demographic Transition: Mortality and Fertility emphasises three main aspects. It surveys the development of mortality and fertility in the nineteenth and twentieth century and examines the causes of this development in the light of various suggested explanations, with particular reference to the relation between the development of fertility and that of the labour market and labour conditions. Finally it draws attention to a particular tradition of German demographic science since the 1950s, which is chiefly associated with the name of Gerhard Mackenroth and which has until now attracted little notice outside Germany.

Toni Pierenkemper, Labour Market, Labour Force and Standard of Living: From Agriculture to Industry begins by tracing the main lines of labour market development in Germany from the early nineteenth century to the present. A closer look is then taken at the system of employment and the labour market since the beginning of the nineteenth century, having regard to sectoral and occupational percentages as well as to the sex and age structure of the labour force. Finally the study deals with the question of the importance of the labour market and employment in regard to the development of the standard of living in Germany since the beginning of industrialisation in the early nineteenth century.

Klaus J. Bade, Labour, Migration and the State: Germany from the Late 19th Century to the Onset of the Great Depression combines the perspectives of population, labour market and migration studies. On the one hand he considers population, the economy and the labour market, internal and transnational migration; on the other hand he discusses labour administration, labour market and emigration policies, and policies towards foreign labour in Germany in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The first part of his study deals with the relation between population and economic growth, the development of the labour market and migration in the period of high industrialisation before the First World War, when Germany, in terms of migration statistics, first seemed to shift from a country of emigration to a »country of immigration«. The second and third parts of the study deal with policies towards foreigners, labour exchanges and labour administration from Imperial Germany to the end of the Weimar Republic.

Dieter Langewiesche and Friedrich Lenger, Internal Migration: Persistence and Mobility deal with the causes, development and problems of internal migration in nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Germany. On the one hand they are concerned with the nature and degree of geographical mobility in the evolution from an agrarian to an industrial state, the social structure of internal migration and its evaluation as a social concomitant of the industrialisation process. On the other hand they examine old and new concepts as well as the present state of research. They also stress the large number of unresolved questions in this area, which has so far received only preliminary research but which is important alike to economic, social and demographic history in relation to the industrialisation process.

Christoph Kleßman, Long-Distance Migration, Integration and Segregation of an Ethnic Minority in Industrial Germany: The Case of the »Ruhr Poles« considers a particular aspect of the largely proletarian labour migration within Germany in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century: the movement of »Ruhr Poles« from the Prussian east to the coal and steel conurbation of the Ruhr district in the Prussian west. The »Ruhr Poles« were Prussian-German by nationality, but Polish in their national

culture and mother-tongue. Given the restrictive Prussian policy towards the Poles, their internal migration was to some extent a kind of true immigration. It resulted in a conflict between integration and segregation, so that the situation of this ethnic minority in industrial society shows some similarity with that of present-day »guest-workers« in the Federal Republic.

Reinhard R. Doerries, German Transatlantic Migration from the Early 19th Century to the Outbreak of World War II deals with the history of German transatlantic emigration, with about 90 per cent of migrants going to the USA in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Taking the main events in sequence, he discusses basic problems of German emigration history from the transatlantic mass movement in the nineteenth century, mainly due to socio-economic motives, to that of refugees from Nazi Germany before the Second World War, which was a matter of politics and racial ideology. The author uses selected examples to discuss aspects and problems of the German and international study of emigration, and outlines some tasks for future research.

Klaus J. Bade, Transatlantic Emigration and Continental Immigration: The German Experience Past and Present continues the historical account given in his first contribution of developments from Imperial Germany to the Weimar Republic, bringing the story down to current problems of population, the labour market and migration in the Federal Republic. He considers the long-term variations in Germany's two-fold role as a country of emigration and as one importing labour, bringing to the fore the disputed question as to the continuity or discontinuity in the employment and official treatment of foreigners. From the viewpoint of a historian, he examines the problems concerning West German employment of foreigners in that fluid borderline area between temporary labour migration, indefinite employment and true immigration.

After the long-term historical perspective, *Hermann Korte, Guestworker Question or Immigration Issue? Social Sciences and Public Debate in the Federal Republic of Germany* focuses on contemporary issues in his sociological analysis. He characterises the main positions adopted by economic and social scientists researching into labour migration into the Federal Republic as well as the current debate among the wider public on whether foreigners employed in West Germany are to be considered as »guest workers« or »immigrants«. After a critical discussion of prevailing attitudes, the questions raised and the explanations offered by sociological migration research, he finally considers two basic issues central to present-day debate on the situation of foreigners in the Federal Republic: whether they should return to their countries of origin, or whether they should be given votes and thus be able to take part in German political life.