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Klaus J. Bade, ed. *Deutsche im Ausland — Fremde in Deutschland: Migration in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Munich: C.H. Beck, 1992. Pp. 542. Cloth DM 68,—.

Approximately half of this well-organized collaborative work deals with German migration, and half with the migration of other peoples to Germany and their presence there. The book provides an essential reference work for scholars as well as offering a broader audience a handy, up-to-date introduction to these subjects. The approach is topical rather than encyclopedic. This makes for a lively thematic work focused on major historiographical issues. The contributions of more than thirty scholars are superbly coordinated.

Public discourse in today's Germany has helped to determine the choice of topics. The book provides perspectives on such vital issues as: the influx of Germans from Russia and Eastern Europe, the presence of millions of non-Germans, many of them born in Germany, who are excluded from citizenship; the question whether the integration of these "foreigners" is possible and desirable; the widely publicized hostility of much of the population toward non-Germans living in Germany, especially the many people seeking political asylum.

The first half of the book, on Germans in other countries, is subdivided into three principal sections. The first is on continental migration eastward from the Middle Ages to the early modern period. There are chapters on Germans in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Russia, and discussions of the agrarian question, World War II, and efforts to establish autonomy for Germans outside Germany. The second section deals with overseas migration including diverse aspects of German emigration to the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand. The third section, on Germans living temporarily in other European countries, includes specialized contributions on wandering artisans, "guest workers" in nineteenth-century Paris, political émigrés, Germans in Dutch colonial service during the nineteenth century, and Germans in the North Sea area.

The half of the book on foreigners in Germany is organized largely along chronological lines. The section on the period prior to the nineteenth century contains case studies of gypsies (Sinta and Roma), Dutch, Huguenots, Waldensians, Protestants from Salzburg, and Italians. The section on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has chapters on Poles in the Ruhr, migrant workers in imperial Germany, and Jews from Eastern Europe from 1871 to 1933. The last two sections are on the Nazi and postwar eras. Included are chapters on racism, a chapter by Ulrich Herbert on "'Ausländer-Einsatz' in der deutschen Kriegswirtschaft, 1939-1945," one on DPs, and several by Bade on such topics as "guest workers," political asylum, and the politics of immigration. Alluding to contemporary problems, the chapters on the Federal Republic are headed: "Paradoxon Bundesrepublik: Einwanderungssituation ohne Einwanderungsland." This play on words refers to a land that has many *de facto* immigrants, but where official policy is to deny that it has or wants immigrants. One possible trend may be the solidification of a social order in which a substantial segment of the German-speaking population is, generation after generation, denied citizenship rights while large numbers of immigrants from Russia and Eastern Europe, many of them speaking little German, are automatically classified as "Germans."

Although the book lacks a bibliography, endnotes provide a good guide to the literature. A useful index is provided. Judiciously chosen black-and-white illustrations highlight the narrative accounts.

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