

## Besprechungen – Comptes rendus – Reviews

BADE, KLAUS J. (Hrsg.): *Auswanderer – Wanderarbeiter – Gastarbeiter. Bevölkerung, Arbeitsmarkt und Wanderung in Deutschland seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Referate und Diskussionsbeiträge des Internationalen Wissenschaftlichen Symposiums «Vom Auswanderungsland zum Einwanderungsland?» an der Akademie für Politische Bildung, Tutzing 18.–21.10.1982, Ostfildern: Scripta Mercaturae 1984. XIV + 822 S. (2 Bde.). DM 78.00 (kart.).

This comprehensive two-volume work on emigrants, migrant workers, and so-called guest workers in relation to Germany's population, labor market, and migration since the middle of the nineteenth century contains the papers and discussion of an international symposium on the question 'From an Emigrant to an Immigrant Country?' The conference, which was organized and directed by Professor KLAUS J. BADE of the University of Osnabrück, who is also the editor, was held October 18–21, 1982, in Tutzing, West Germany, under the auspices of the *Akademie für Politische Bildung*, and with the financial support of two private foundations and the Evangelical Church's foreign bureau. The contributors include economic and social historians, population experts, economists, sociologists, political scientists, and jurists, as well as practitioners in government labor administration and in emigrant counseling. Most of them were from the German Federal Republic, but East Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Sweden, and the United States were also represented.

The conference's topic arises in the first instance, of course, out of present-day economic and social problems associated with the large number of foreign workers and their families, some beyond the first generation, now residing in West Germany. Brought in as 'guest workers' as a matter of expediency to meet the ongoing labor demands of the post World War II 'economic miracle' years, and recruited in increasing numbers from Mediterranean countries, Yugoslavia, and as far away as Turkey, they became a confusing social and economic problem for the German people and government as time went on, the more so when the realities of subsequent large-scale unemployment hit. Cultural conflict, hostility to foreigners, and even fear of the displacement of the native population grew, with the Turks, as the least similar in background, arousing the greatest emotional reaction. Uninformed popular and political discussion became the norm, and the 1973 legislation curtailing recruitment from countries other than those in the European Economic Community (Common Market) was essentially just a new expediency which did nothing to solve the problems or further a satisfactory general immigration policy. Thus, the usefulness for rational discussion of the background material in these volumes is evident.

The editor's fairly lengthy introduction broadly projects Germany's transnational migration experience since the middle of the nineteenth century as involving a transition from the export of its social problem of excess population to the import of a

new social problem in the form of foreign labor. He touches on the historical and present-day factors making it necessary to face the fact that the country is now properly viewed as a labor-importing immigrant country instead of the emigrant country and source of labor for other countries it once was, and he indicates that popular thinking and public policy should be shaped accordingly.

All of these matters are supplemented and elaborated in the seven succeeding sections. The first takes up the quantitative population changes, both during the period of transition from the agricultural to the industrial economy and in the decades thereafter. The second, on the labor market, is concerned with labor-market changes by historical periods and by sectors, as well as with labor policy as reflected primarily in the development of employment exchanges. The third, on emigration in the nineteenth and twentieth century, takes up the several phases of the mass overseas emigration and gives considerable attention to the emigration to the United States, from the initial steps in the process to the problems of acculturation and assimilation in the new homeland in the years after immigration. The fourth section turns to Germany's becoming an immigrant-receiving nation in the period from the late nineteenth century to 1945, during which continental emigration brought in a foreign labor force and national minorities (under compulsion in the two wars). Section five is concerned with the ambiguous status, between that of migrant worker and immigrant, of the Federal Republic's foreign labor force as a consequence of the lack of policy, with the growing difficulties especially in a period of unemployment of the 'present but not belonging' guest workers without clearly-defined rights and status, and with the necessity of enacting an immigration law. Section six compares some of the problems of the Mediterranean countries, particularly Italy, which gave rise to emigration, contrasts problems regarding alien migrants in the European industrial countries France and Germany, and ends with material drawn from counseling interviews with prospective emigrants from West Germany that suggests the idea of the Federal Republic's becoming an emigrant-immigrant turntable. Section seven's discussion contributions also includes some interesting migration material not previously referred to.

Economists, historians, and other social scientists will find this a significant contribution. In addition to those in the Federal Republic and the countries from which its present-day immigrants have come, others, including Americans, will also find it of considerable interest, particularly in view of the way migration is flourishing everywhere today.

Englewood

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