

**RESEARCH ON BRITISH HISTORY  
IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF GERMANY  
1998-2000**

An Annotated Bibliography

*edited by*

Regina Pörtner

GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE LONDON

London 2002

Published by  
German Historical Institute London  
17 Bloomsbury Square  
LONDON WC1A 2NJ

Telephone: 020 7404 5486  
Fax: 020 7404 5573

email: [ghil@ghil.co.uk](mailto:ghil@ghil.co.uk)  
Homepage: [www.ghil.co.uk](http://www.ghil.co.uk)

ISBN 0 9533570 5 8

## CONTENTS

<b>Preface</b>	6
<b>How to use this Bibliography</b>	7
<b>General Information</b>	8
<b>Book Reviews</b>	9
British History	
General Studies	9
Sixth to Fifteenth Centuries	26
Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries	33
Nineteenth Century	58
Twentieth Century	77
Empire and Commonwealth History	123
<b>Books not Received</b>	139
<b>List of Articles</b>	140
British History	
General Studies	140
Sixth to Fifteenth Centuries	143
Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries	143
Nineteenth Century	147
Twentieth Century	157
Empire and Commonwealth History	168
<b>Index of Authors and Editors</b>	170
<b>General Index</b>	175

## PREFACE

The present volume is the fifth in a series of annotated bibliographies of research on British history in the Federal Republic of Germany which the German Historical Institute London (GHIL) has published since 1983. It is the intention of this series to provide a convenient survey of research on British history which has appeared in Germany, not least for scholars who do not usually use German-language materials. The abstracts were written by Research Fellows of the GHIL.

The compilation of this bibliography would not have been possible without the review copies generously supplied by the publishers. In fairness to those firms which were so helpful, we have made no effort to trace and include books of which no review copies were sent; they are merely listed. Special thanks go to the authors who responded to our request for information, to Angela Davies and Jane Rafferty, who edited and in part translated the text, and to Antje Robrecht, who helped with the article section. The main credit, of course, is due to Regina Pörtner, who took upon herself the considerable task of editing this volume.

London, January 2002

Hagen Schulze

## HOW TO USE THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

The books and articles sections of this bibliography are divided into two groups: British History and Empire and Commonwealth History. The British History group is subdivided into five categories: 'general studies', 'sixth to fifteenth centuries', 'sixteenth to eighteenth centuries', 'nineteenth century', and 'twentieth century'. Books and articles in each category are arranged alphabetically by the name of the first author. Numbers in the indexes refer to the numbers in square brackets given to each item in the bibliography, not to pages.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

In order to keep pace with the increasing number of publications, the annotated bibliography will in future be made available only as an online database on the GHIL's website. All scholars working on British, Irish, Imperial, or Commonwealth history are invited to present abstracts of their books or essay collections on this website, provided the books are published by a German publisher. Interested authors are asked to follow these guidelines:

- (1) Abstracts, no longer than 200-300 words, should be in English.
- (2) Bibliographical details are to be given in the following order: author's FIRST NAME and SURNAME, *title of publication*, title of series and volume number where applicable (place of publication: publisher, date), number of pages, price. For example:

KLAUS MUSTERMAN, *Geschichte der englischen Seefahrt im 18. Jahrhundert*, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Marinegeschichte, 23 (Hamburg: Nautilus, 2001), xi + 766 pp., € 117.00

- (3) Abstracts (word-processing program: Word 6.0 or Word 2000 or MS-DOS-Text) should be sent on disc or as an e-mail attachment to the following address:

German Historical Institute  
Bibliography  
17 Bloomsbury Square  
LONDON WC1A 2NJ

e-mail: [bibliography@ghil.co.uk](mailto:bibliography@ghil.co.uk)

## BOOK REVIEWS

### BRITISH HISTORY

#### *General Studies*

[1] JOCHEN ACHILLES and CARMEN BIRKLE (eds), *(Trans)Formations of Cultural Identity in the English-Speaking World*, Anglistische Forschungen, 251 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), 324 pp., DM 98.00

This is a collection of sixteen papers originally discussed at an international, interdisciplinary conference at the University of Mainz (1995) on the formation of cultural identities in the English-speaking world. In his introduction on the different ways of conceptualizing cultural identities, Jochen Achilles explains the contemporary widespread interest in the concept of cultural identity in the academic fields of history, literature, psychology, and sociology. This tendency is particularly strong in the Anglo-American world, as reflected in debates on nationalism and cosmopolitanism; acculturation and self-absorption; gender, ethnic, and national stereotyping; imperialism and self-determination; and inclusion and exclusion. However, as Achilles points out, the post-colonial discussion mainly focuses on former British possessions in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia, while a comprehensive comparative perspective including the USA and Ireland has rarely been taken so far. The present volume tries to fill this gap, and, furthermore brings together contributions that document the universal aspects of concepts of cultural identity. Thus there are, to name but a few, articles on 'Puritanism and the Construction of Identity in Colonial New England' (Winfried Herget), on African cultural nationalism exemplified by Zimbabwe (Anthony Chennells), and a most interesting essay entitled 'Paradise Lost in the Caribbean' (Alfred Hornung). The essays are divided into three different groups, thereby demonstrating the close interrelatedness of the subjects and the questions asked: on political patterns of identity ranging from Puritanism to postmodernism; gender role and race definitions; and representational modes. In sum, the volume opens interesting approaches to the study of the development and expression of cultural identities, and it stimulates new perspectives on the dimensions of linguistic

## BRITISH HISTORY

and textual structures in the context of forming and transforming these identities.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[2] ADOLF M. BIRKE, MAGNUS BRECHTKEN, and ALARIC SEARLE (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: the Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations*, Prince Albert Studies, 17 (Munich: Saur, 2000), 286 pp., DM 98.00

This volume brings together fifteen essays by leading British academics, based on a series of public lectures given at the University of Munich between 1996 and 1999. Thematically they deal with questions of British foreign policy and Anglo-German relations from 1848 to the present. An exception to this is the introduction by Magnus Brechtken, which takes the view from the other side and investigates aspects of German perceptions of Anglo-British relations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The first part, entitled 'Keeping the Balance', contains essays on British foreign policy after 1848, concentrating on Lord Salisbury's policies in particular. The second part, 'Personality and Foreign Policy in the Age of Imperialism', investigates William II's relations with Britain and asks whether Victoria and Edward VII played a personal role in British foreign policy in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The third part, 'Perceptions and Designs in Anglo-German Relations', examines various aspects of foreign policy relations between Britain and Germany; two essays are devoted to Gustav Stresemann's foreign policy and Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik* respectively. The fourth part, 'Contradictions and Tensions in British Postwar Foreign Policy' looks at the impact of the loss of Empire on British foreign policy after 1945 and on British culture in general. The oft-cited Special Relationship with the USA is also examined. Essays in the fifth part, 'Great Britain and Europe since the End of the Second World War', analyse Britain's entry into the Common Market, and investigate the Conservative Party's approach to the European Question between 1948 and 1997 and New Labour's European policies between 1997 and 1999.

Sabine Freitag



[3] ADOLF M. BIRKE, *Deutschland und Großbritannien: Historische Beziehungen und Vergleiche*, Prinz-Albert-Forschungen, 1 (Munich: Saur, 1999), xiii + 298 pp., DM 198.00

This volume, a Festschrift for Adolf M. Birke's sixtieth birthday, starts the Prince Albert Society's new 'blue' series, whose aim is to publish sources and academic studies on Anglo-German relations. It contains numerous pieces by Adolf M. Birke, the product of twenty-five years of research. There are eighteen in all, six in English and twelve in German.

The essays deal with five main themes: (1) Britain and Germany; (2) British parliamentarism in the nineteenth century; (3) trade unions and voluntary associations; (4) British war aims (Second World War); and (5) Britain and post-war developments.

In the first section Birke shows how Britain, which was transforming into an Empire, became increasingly distanced from Europe; the focus of the second section is Britain's special relations with the two German states of Hanover and Prussia, and the relationship between Victoria and Albert. In the third section Birke looks at the extent to which Britain was a model for the German Empire, and in the fourth he deals with British perceptions of Germany and how traditional images played a role in political decisions. The final section examines Britain's influence on the new order in Germany after the Second World War. A complete list of Adolf M. Birke's publications is attached.

Sabine Freitag

[4] MAIK BIRKENKÄMPER, *Caesar in der deutsch- und englischsprachigen Literatur zwischen 1918 und 1945*, Edition Wissenschaft, Reihe Geschichte, 52 (Marburg: Tectum, 2000), 2 microfiches, DM 68.00

This work is a survey of the historiographical evaluation of its subject's life, accomplishments, and historical significance as seen through the eyes of German and English scholars. A general account which compares the different assessments of every stage of Caesar's life and reign is followed by a more detailed treatment of the relevant studies by Eduard Meyer, Matthias Gelzer, Frank E. Adcock, and Ronald Syme. The final part of this study gives a rather sketchy account of research trends from 1918 to 1945, with a chronological

## BRITISH HISTORY

subdivision on the German side to take account of the National Socialist period.

The general outline in the first part as well as the case studies reveal the importance of schools of thought and historiographical traditions, most notably the pervasive influence of Theodore Mommsen's idealization of Caesar on both British and German scholarship. The predominance of these interpretations seems to have allowed for few distinctly national conceptual frameworks, with the exception of Eduard Meyer's 'Prussian monarchical' drift.

The concluding section is essentially an account of Karl Christ's research and interpretation, most notably his *Zum Caesarbild der faschistischen Epoche* (Berlin, 1993). Further information may be gleaned from the name index.

Regina Pörtner

[5] FRANZ BOSBACH and HERMANN HIERY with CHRISTOPH KAMPMANN (eds), *Imperium/Empire/Reich: Ein Konzept politischer Herrschaft im deutsch-britischen Vergleich*, Prince Albert Studies, 16 (Munich: Saur, 1999), xvi + 211 pp., DM 98.00

The theme of the Prince Albert Society's annual conference held in Coburg in 1998, the proceedings of which are published here, seems positively daring in its apparent simplicity. It is not immediately obvious what contribution an examination of the 'empire concept' as a model of political rule from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century can make to the present state of research on imperialism. After all, using the word 'empire' for the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, the British colonial empires of the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, and the second German Empire just goes to show how impoverished the political vocabulary is in European languages.

Ploughing new furrows through well-known terrain with an apparently undifferentiated approach is, however, worthwhile. From the individual essays an interesting theme emerges, namely, the consequences of having various concepts of 'empire'. In the Middle Ages, the 'empire' in central Europe was supposed to bind the entire Christian world together as a political community. Even though it could not fulfil this function in the form it had, the notion that a European hegemonic power could occupy the leading political posi-

tion endured until the Thirty Years War, when France disputed this position with the Habsburg lands and Sweden.

In the states that succeeded the Holy Roman Empire when it collapsed in 1806 the 'empire concept' was then instrumentalized for the purposes of internal politics. It was ambivalent and—as a reminder of former greatness—sufficiently attractive to become the core element in the nation-building policy of the German Empire on the one hand and of the Habsburg monarchy on the other, and ultimately to play a central role in the bizarre future plans of the leading National Socialists. There was no immediate connection between the concept of empire and colonial adventures, but it was all too easy to use it as an explanation of expansionist aspirations inside and outside Europe.

In England, on the other hand, situated on the periphery of Europe, the 'empire concept' already had a different meaning in the Middle Ages. Here it related to the formation and stabilization of a hierarchy of kingdoms on the British Isles themselves. The model of flexibly integrating new areas of domination, such as the inclusion of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in a British 'empire', made a crucial contribution to the success of British imperialism after the transition to maritime expansion, and ultimately facilitated the transformation from Empire to Commonwealth.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[6] MICHAEL BRENNER, RAINER LIEDTKE, and DAVID RECHTER (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective*, co-ordinated by WERNER E. MOSSE, *Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts*, 60 (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), vi + 504 pp., DM 128.00

The prestigious series of the Leo Baeck Institute, London, can now look back on more than forty highly successful years. This volume is the outcome of a conference at which internationally renowned scholars investigated the different historical experiences of British and German Jews from the late eighteenth century to the 1930s. Surprisingly, there are relatively few comparative works in the field of Jewish studies. Thus also in methodological terms the volume is an important undertaking. Ten years ago the former chairman of the Leo Baeck Institute, Werner E. Mosse, edited a pioneering predeces-

## BRITISH HISTORY

sor to this book, *Second Chance: Two Centuries of German-Speaking Jews in the United Kingdom* (1991). Now, after an introduction by Mosse, discussing similarities and differences between the British and German Jewish communities, their experiences in different national environments, and their political, social, cultural, and economic settings in general, nineteen essays follow, all of which are supplied with a direct commentary or a combined commentary. Few of the essays concentrate on a single country. Those which are comparative highlight questions such as, for example, the problem of whether there was an English parallel to the German Haskalah (David Ruderman), Jewish emancipation (Reinhard Rürup), religious reform (Michael A. Meyer), anti-Semitism (Tony Kushner), East European Jewish migration (Lloyd P. Gartner), Zionism (Stephan Wendehorst), conservative politics (Edgar Feuchtwanger), welfare in Hamburg and Manchester (Rainer Liedtke), Jewish business élites (Youssef Cassis), the Rothschild family (Niall Ferguson), Jewish self-hatred (Todd M. Endelman), feminist organizations (Susan L. Tananbaum), the medical profession (Paul Weindling), representation of Jews in British and German literature (Ritchie Robertson), and the problem of civic culture versus civil service culture (Bernd Weisbrod). While it would have been ideal if all authors had dealt with both countries, for the sake of comparison, some essays need to be read in pairs: David Feldman, for example, writes on the Jews and the state in Britain, while Christopher Clark's contribution is on the Jews and the German state in the Wilhelmine era. Cultures are also compared. Helga Krohn looks at Jewish culture and history in Germany, while Bill Williams presents the Anglo-Jewish heritage of Manchester. It goes without saying that conference volumes like this cannot cover all aspects of the subject they address; omissions are inevitable. In this volume, for example, there is no chapter on Jewish Orthodoxy which is regretted by the editors themselves in the preface. Probably the volume's value is best summed up by Mosse in his introduction: the Anglo-German comparison opens up traditional Jewish historiography and 'can help to answer the question of why, in spite of important similarities in purely Jewish terms, the eventual outcome of the two Jewish experiences was so very different'.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[7] Brockhaus, *Wege in die Moderne (1650–1850)*, Die Bibliothek: Die Weltgeschichte, 4 (Leipzig and Mannheim: Brockhaus, 1998), 704 pp., DM 228.00

The fourth volume in the Brockhaus series on world history deals with the period from the mid-seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century. This time, covering the crucial industrial and nationalist revolutions and stretching from the early modern to the modern forms of states and societies, is presented in an outstandingly accessible manner. Aimed at the general reader and full of illustrations, the book groups information around a combined thematic and chronological structure, offering in-depth analysis of certain key problems, such as, for instance, human rights and the middle classes/bourgeoisie. From a discussion of fundamental shifts in the history of ideas in the seventeenth century, centring on freedom, sovereignty, capital, and technology, the reader is guided through the European absolutist epoch. This is followed by a discussion of the revolutionary era and the expansion of world trade. Building on this, the colonial aspects of nineteenth-century nationalist developments widen the perspective towards Africa, Asia, and America. Perhaps unavoidably, these chapters figure as separate entities in the book, since they focus on different chronological time frames from the preceding Europe-focused text (in the case of America, for instance, on the period between 1783 and 1860). British history forms the connecting link between the chapters, since its leading role both on the continent of Europe and abroad is emphasized throughout. This holds true for the history of ideas and technology as much as for military and constitutional issues. As an additional positive feature, the text is sprinkled with helpful graphs on constitutional change and mini-biographies.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[8] KAI BRODERSEN, *Das römische Britannien: Spuren seiner Geschichte* (Darmstadt: Primus, 1998), x + 260 pp., DM 42.00

Brodersen, lecturer in ancient history at the University of Mannheim, documents the history of Roman Britain from Julius Caesar's 'first reference' to the island to the withdrawal of troops under Caesar Honorius in 410. In his strictly chronological approach the emphasis is on written sources, but he also refers to coins, monuments, and

## BRITISH HISTORY

preserved inscriptions. The book is aimed at a wide readership. Brodersen does not seek to analyse or interpret, but rather allows the sources to speak for themselves. The book also contains a brief list of recommended reading and an index.

Bärbel Brodt

[9] KEITH F. COLEY, *Die Entwicklung der Accountability in der Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Großbritanniens*, Anglo-Amerikanische Wirtschaftsstudien, 10 (Hamburg: Rebo-Star, 2000), 306 pp., DM 45.00

The author examines the historical development and present-day function of 'accountability' as a specifically British form of rendering accounts. The aim of the study is not so much to present an independent piece of research based on the study of sources, but rather to survey the literature already available in English and German, as well as one or two edited sources.

The author traces the origins of accountability back to the administration of taxes in the Middle Ages when the English crown introduced a yearly tax statement for the royal treasury. He sketches further developments such as the relatively late introduction of the system of double-entry book-keeping invented in Italy; adaptation in response to the new challenges presented by industrialization; and the widespread emergence of joint-stock companies which led legislators to offer them the option of voluntary auditing as an instrument of accountability. Then came the Company Acts of 1900 and 1907, which made auditing by an independent auditor compulsory for registered joint-stock companies. Coley sees today's greatest problem in the legal situation which does not guarantee the independence of auditors and thus accountability. As long as auditing companies not only audit, but also act as advisors to the same clients, self-control on the part of the auditors remains a blunt instrument.

Dominik Geppert

[10] OTFRIED DANKELMANN (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung: Die Begegnung europäischer Reisender mit dem England und Irland der Neuzeit* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), 213 pp., DM 65.00

Research on travel accounts and on the experience of the 'other' has been a growth industry in the field of early modern history over the

last decades and is still very popular as the volume under review demonstrates. The collection consists of six essays by students of the University of Halle introduced by their academic teacher, Otfried Dankelmann. Most of the contributions are first works and therefore sometimes 'suffer' from the characteristic feature of academic debut works, the tendency to overtheorize. Nevertheless the essays provide informative insights into encounters between continental travellers and the English and Irish culture from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, and into the repercussions of these encounters on the visitors, their views and attitudes. Among the latter we find Thomas Platter, a Swiss professor touring London at the end of the sixteenth century; the Russian Tsar Peter I, who devoted his time during his stay in England in 1697–8 not only to the study of shipbuilding, but also to religious discussions with English clergymen; Friedrich August Alexander Eversmann, an industrial spy who explored the England of the early industrial revolution on behalf of the Prussian government; and the Enlightened writer Esther Bernard, who spent the second half of her life in London. The remaining essays describe changes in French perceptions of England between 1650 and 1750, and two different views of Ireland, one of the English agrarian expert Arthur Young in the late eighteenth century, the other of the German ethnographer Johann Georg Kohl shortly before the Great Famine.

Michael Schaich

[11] BERNHARD DIETZ, *Die Macht der inneren Verhältnisse: Historisch-vergleichende Entwicklungsforschung am Beispiel der 'keltischen Peripherie' der Britischen Inseln*, *British Studies*, 1 (Münster: Lit, 1999), xvi + 607 pp., DM 79.90

This is a book that, in spite of its considerable bulk, opaque title, and frequently complicated prose, is sure to be of interest to those engaged in the debate on how a 'British' history can be written and conceptualized. It is also likely to be controversial. Dietz sets out to find nothing less than the reasons for the under-development of the 'Celtic periphery', defined as all of Wales, the Republic of Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands. He contends that the model of 'internal colonization' or 'internal peripheries' frequently used to describe the underdevelopment of these regions is seriously flawed. His starting point is therefore a detailed critique of Michael Hechter's *Internal*

## BRITISH HISTORY

*Colonialism* (1975). Dietz argues that it should be possible to examine the development of these regions in the framework of what he calls an 'autozentrische Regionalentwicklung', an autonomous process of evolution within areas that had some claim to be considered if not nation-states, then at least quite distinctive societies within the United Kingdom. His chronological focus is the 'take-off' phase of the industrial revolution. Dietz first examines the basis for development at the beginning of the nineteenth century: the availability of natural resources and labour. He then describes demographic trends, the development of real wages, and the state of industry during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One of the aims of this analysis is to isolate the influence and effects of national economic policy, as well as the role of cultural factors such as religion, 'values', and educational institutions and standards. It is, of course, unfair to reduce this rich and dense book to a single punch line. Nevertheless, Dietz's main conclusion is that the underdevelopment of these regions was due to 'a number of mainly endogenous factors, which can be found in the first place in the socio-cultural, cultural, and political realms' (p. 559). What this means is that the populations of the 'Celtic periphery' as defined by Dietz were heavily influenced by conservative values, which made them resistant to change, and that this ensured that promising steps, such as the organization of agricultural co-operatives, were not taken. Dietz is not blind to the failures of central government, but he emphasizes that these cannot be construed as conscious exploitation, but were the natural and inevitable result of the disproportionately small part that peripheral interests could play in Parliament. He rightly points out that Irish independence did not immediately lead to a more promising or sensible economic policy during the first decades of the Republic's existence. It is unlikely that Dietz's contribution will be the final word in a long-running controversy, particularly as some of the factors he classes as 'endogenous', such as the lack of a comprehensive modern educational system, might be considered the responsibility of central, rather than regional, government. And to some, the way in which he discovers a conservative mentality in Catholic Ireland might sound suspiciously like old-fashioned anti-Popery dressed up in the language of sociology. But he certainly raises a number of questions which are well worth consideration.

Andreas Fahrmeir



[12] HANS-DIETER GELFERT, *Kleine Kulturgeschichte Großbritanniens: Von Stonehenge bis zum Millennium Dome* (Munich: Beck, 1999), 364 pp., DM 28.00

As the title suggests, this cultural history takes in the whole period from the first settlement of Britain to the present. It is systematically arranged with each epoch, and from 1500 onwards each century, being dealt with in a separate chapter. There is a time-chart at the beginning of each chapter, which aids rapid orientation, and a short summary introduces the most important political, economic, and social developments of the century in question. These are followed by short informative texts on the most important cultural aspects of Britain in the spheres of religion, education, the plastic arts, music, literature, philosophy, and, indeed, science and technology.

The author uses relics of bygone ages to clarify what, in his opinion, culture represents: it is the process by which past generations gave meaning to things. There is particular emphasis on the economic and social environment that has created the cultural process. Given the virtually endless number of phenomena, the author has restricted himself to those that still have some relevance in Britain today, and which today's Britons regard as their particular cultural heritage. The mixture is impressive: the mendicant order, Shakespearean theatre, the Grand Tour, the Oxford movement, public schools, philanthropy, the English garden, Robert Adam and Christopher Wren, the Victorian era, sex, self-help, *Zeitgeist*, melancholy, railways, book publishing – all this and much more is dealt with briefly and informatively.

The nature of the book makes it impossible to delve deeply. Rather it provides an initial taste and overview. Designed for German readers – both laymen and students – there is a comparison with German culture where this makes it easier to understand British peculiarities. For those seeking further information about specific eras or areas there is a commented bibliography in the appendix. There is also a name index.

Sabine Freitag

## BRITISH HISTORY

[13] BEATRIX GÜNNEWIG, *Das Bild der Germanen und Britannier: Untersuchungen zur Sichtweise von fremden Völkern in antiker Literatur und moderner wissenschaftlicher Forschung* Europäische Hochschulschriften, III/792 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1998), 380 pp. £36.00

In this dissertation presented to the University of Hanover in 1996 Günnewig looks at the systematic connection between the image of foreign peoples presented in classical literature and how this is received in the standard works on these 'gentes'. She concentrates on the so-called 'northern peoples', exemplified by the ancient Germans and the ancient Britons, from their first mention in Caesar's *Commentarii* at the end of the second century. Both can be categorized as belonging to the same tradition, which, unsurprisingly, also leads to historiographical similarities. Günnewig's main interest is in examining the extent to which the classical image of these peoples is influenced by general assessments and the ethnographical theories of barbaric 'gentes', and the extent to which it should be seen as determined by stereotypes or, alternatively, as a response to concrete experiences. She then compares the classical image with nineteenth and twentieth-century historiography. The book is extremely schematic: intensive treatment of the image of the ancient Germans in classical literature from Strabo to Tacitus, divided into 'military-political' and 'scientific' sections and in academic research during the Wilhelmine period, the Weimar Republic, the Nazi period, and in the present contrasts with a much briefer discussion of the ancient Britons. Six whole pages are then devoted to the 'comparison'.

Bärbel Brodt

[14] EMIL HÜBNER and URSULA MÜNCH, *Das politische System Großbritanniens: Eine Einführung* (Munich: Beck, 1998), 216 pp., DM 19.80

The authors describe the basic characteristics of Britain's political system from the point of view of constitutional history. Admittedly, English constitutional history does not begin with Magna Carta (1215), but it is easy to see why the authors start their twenty-page introduction (out of 160 pages in all) with what must certainly be the best-known document in medieval English history. It immediately

becomes clear that Britain's constitutional history owes a great deal to the conflicts between the English king and Parliament.

By far the largest section of the book deals with the component parts of the modern political system. It explains the elements of Britain's 'unwritten', uncodified constitution: the various sources of British constitutional law (statute law, constitutional convention, common law), the principle of parliamentary sovereignty, and, finally, the legal aspects of Britain's membership of the European Community. In this section shifting social and economic problems are discussed, for example, changes in British class society, the legal position of ethnic minorities, the country's economic and political development, and, finally, the significance of British interest groups. The chapters on the political parties and the party and electoral system present, amongst other things, statistics on election results and trends in the last twenty-five years, and they also refer to the current discussion on electoral reform. Since the functioning of the democratic process in a constitutional state depends to a large degree on the existence of independent media with a controlling role (all the more so in Britain which has no constitutional court), this volume also looks at the media (press, radio, and television).

The authors are not afraid to criticize: the rapid decline in the quality of almost all British daily and Sunday newspapers raises doubts as to their future critical role. The analysis of the political institutions (government, monarchy, House of Commons, House of Lords) mainly concentrates on the centres of real political power: the government and the House of Commons. The monarchy and the House of Lords are dealt with only briefly. The chapter on the British legal system includes an account of how jurisdiction developed in England and Wales (Scotland is excluded because its legal system is different), the position of laymen and judges, and, finally, the relationship between politics and the judiciary. The concluding chapter discusses Britain's political culture, Britain as a subject of politico-cultural research, and the characteristics of Britain's civil culture. All in all, this clearly structured book offers a good introduction to Britain's political system and is well worth reading.

Sabine Freitag

## BRITISH HISTORY

[15] MARLIES LEHMANN BRUNE, *Die Story von Lloyd's of London: Glanz und Tragödien des legendären Versicherungshauses* (Düsseldorf: Droste, 1999), 330 pp., DM 48.00

This lively account tells the 'story' of the Lloyd's insurance market from its inauspicious beginnings as a coffee-house in the City to the well-known institution it has become today. It is not so much a systematic economic history as a successful attempt to capture the characteristics of an era and Lloyd's place in it through telling anecdotes, with particular emphasis on the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. There are wide-ranging excursions into the history of marine insurance from Babylonian days onwards, the exploration and colonization of the New World, and the loss of the *Titanic*. The book closes with an account of the heavy losses suffered by Lloyd's in recent years and the structural changes in the insurance market which resulted from this.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[16] MICHAEL MAURER, *Geschichte Englands* (Stuttgart: Reclam, 2000, 1997), 403 pp., DM 68.00

The major part of this book is based on an earlier paperback edition of 1997, but this hardback edition has been brought up to date, taking in the events of 1999, and enlarged by the addition of more than 100 pictures, nine maps, and four genealogical tables. Publishers in Germany still seem to prefer to call British history the 'History of England', a practice which dates back to a nineteenth-century tradition of German accounts of the British past. Although Michael Maurer tends to centre on events that are more closely associated with a genuine English history, he does not, of course, ignore the fact that without a knowledge of Scottish, Irish, and Welsh history, a proper understanding of the place of English history within the past of the British Isles is not possible. This is also shown by the bibliography which is not only chronologically ordered and subdivided by subject, such as, for example, political, social, economic, intellectual, and religious history, but also has entries on Scotland and Ireland. The book has no footnotes and addresses not a specialist readership, but a more general one. Thus the author is not necessarily interested in new research trends, but rather in providing a reliable and well-balanced profile of English history. On the whole, he admirably con-

veys this from the beginnings to the present. Maurer's strengths lie in the Stuarts of the seventeenth century and the Georgians of the eighteenth century, to whom he devotes much more attention than to Queen Victoria's reign or Winston Churchill's premiership. It is, of course, the author's privilege to set priorities. However, it could be asked why Maurer believes the age of imperialism, which seems to be of somewhat secondary relevance to the author and which he dates from 1872 to 1901, ended in the trenches of the South African War. Clearly the fourteen years before the outbreak of the First World War were a period of high imperial activities. Although imperialism became less popular with the British public after the turn of the century – and this was the reason for the invention of Empire Day in 1902, to stimulate more enthusiasm for all things imperial – at least neither the 'Official Mind' nor 'Gentlemanly Capitalism', that is, neither Whitehall and Westminster nor the City, abandoned the conviction that imperialism and the nation were two sides of the same British or, if one wishes, English coin. More observations on the British Empire, on 'English' colonial expansion into the world, and a map are therefore painfully missed in this big book, which is, otherwise, an authoritative compendium.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[17] MICHAEL MAURER, *Kleine Geschichte Irlands* (Stuttgart: Reclam, 1998), 336 pp., DM 14.00

This 'pocket companion' to Irish history is part of the same series of 'small histories' as Maurer's *Kurze Geschichte Englands* (cf. review no. 1 in *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany 1995–1997*). It shares many of the earlier volume's characteristics, in that each of the five chapters (Middle Ages, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, eighteenth century, nineteenth century, and twentieth century) is introduced by a chronology and a short 'overview over the period'. It differs from Maurer's *Kurze Geschichte Englands*, however, in that whereas the book on England was composed of almost aphoristic pieces on individual sub-topics, he has now opted for a more narrative approach. An exposition of the main events of a period is followed by an attempt to sum up its long-term impact in a small number of points.

Andreas Fahrmeir

## BRITISH HISTORY

[18] KLAUS MEHRLICH, *Whisk(e)y von den britischen Inseln: Eine Untersuchung der Produkte, der Industrien und der wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung des Whisk(e)ys für Schottland und Irland*, Europäische Hochschulschriften, V/2253 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1998), 374 pp., £43.00

This dissertation by Mehrlich makes connections between the historical development of whisky, its deep roots in Scottish and Irish cultural history, and the problems faced by the Scotch and Irish whisky industries today, including an uncertain future. He begins with an account of the history of the drink, in which the close relationship between Scotch and Irish whisky in terms of history and production techniques emerges. The author concentrates in particular on analysing the distillation process. The main part of the study, however, consists of two chapters, one for each country, on the economic significance of whisky for Scotland and Ireland over the last ten years. Whisky continues to be integrated into the national economies of both countries, its production making a substantial contribution to their GNPs. Mehrlich also investigates the many-layered and increasingly international company networks in the industry. This part of the study is rounded off with a glance at tourism and the image conveyed by whisky. In conclusion, the author provides a comprehensive examination of a number of areas which are particularly problematic for the whisky industry, such as cask exports, taxation, consumer trends, marketing, the exploitation of by-products, attitudes to the environment, and alcoholism.

Bärbel Brodt

[19] HANS-DIETER METZGER (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity: Religiöses Denken und nationale Identität*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 43 (Berlin: Philo, 2000), 198 pp., DM 37.80

This collection of essays, the result of the 1999 annual conference of the German Association for the Study of British History and Politics, addresses a topic which has recently received much attention from historians: the role of religion in the formation of English and/or British identity (for example, Linda Colley, *Britons: Forging the Nation, 1707-1837*, New Haven, 1992; Tony Claydon and Ian McBride (eds), *Protestantism and National Identity: Britain and Ireland, c. 1650-c. 1850*,

Cambridge, 1998). Like many of their predecessors, most contributors to this volume tackle the issue by highlighting the uniting force of religion. Immo Meenken describes Richard Hooker's system of doctrines, designed in the late sixteenth century, as the theological foundations of a national church, whereas Sebastian Barteleit, Hans-Dieter Metzger, and Vera Nünning follow the notion of England as an 'elect nation' from the 1650s through to the nineteenth century, when it 'afforded a national consciousness of moral superiority which would eventually promote the imperialism of the late Victorian age' (p. 148). Not always, however, did religion help bring about national identity, as Sean J. Connolly reminds us in his reappraisal of the Irish Rebellion of 1798: strong religious views could also tear communities apart. Such an example should caution against any attempt to establish too close a connection between religious thinking and a British identity. Yet, it is exactly this variety of perspectives which makes the present volume a worthwhile contribution to the ongoing debate on the religious nature of Englishness or Britishness.

Michael Schaich

[20] WINFRIED SIEBERS and UWE ZAGRATZKI (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder: Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), 230 pp., DM 38.00

Provoked by the stereotyped image of Scotland as a land of remote castles, elegant country houses, and misty, untouched landscapes populated mainly by bagpipers wearing kilts and drinking whisky, the contributors to this carefully produced volume trace German perceptions of Scottish culture over the centuries. The book is divided into three parts: history, literature, and popular culture. The essays start in the eighteenth century and go right up to the present. They deal with such heterogeneous subjects as the legends surrounding Flora MacDonald, the woman who helped the Stuart pretender Charles Edward, called Bonnie Prince Charlie, to escape his enemies after the failed Jacobite insurrection of 1745, Theodor Fontane's account of his journey to Scotland in 1858, the difficulties of translating contemporary Scottish fiction, the slow process of establishing Scottish Studies in the German academic world, and the origins of jokes about Scottish meanness. If this volume does not succeed in

## BRITISH HISTORY

putting right the distorted image of Scotland among the general public, it will at least go a long way towards uncovering the roots of many prejudices and presenting more realistic views of the Scottish past and present.

Michael Schaich

### *Sixth to Fifteenth Centuries*

[21] STEFFANI BECKER-HOUNSLOW, *Der Beitrag Englands zur Entstehung und Entwicklung figuriertes Gewölbe im Deutschordensstaat Preußen: Eine Hinterfragung etablierter Thesen zur Herkunft von Stern- und Schirmgewölben in der Backsteinarchitektur im 14. Jahrhundert* (Schwerin: Thomas Helms, 1998), 345 pp., DM 98.00

Becker-Hounslow here arrives at a new interpretation of how vaults developed in the German *Ordensstaat* of Prussia, or, more precisely, in the Weichselland. The rich star shapes in the choir of the former Cistercian church at Peplin had previously been considered as the inspiration for figured vaulting, but Becker-Hounslow argues on the basis of a new chronology of the church that the later embellishments had no influence on the way it developed. Instead, the simpler, four-pointed star vault is seen as the start of a trend that came to be characterized by increasingly complicated stars-shapes. The crucial impetus for figured vaults in Prussia came from England. The book is primarily designed for art historians, but it also offers a potted introduction to the history of the German *Ordensstaat*. It concludes with an extensive bibliography and an index of people and places.

Bärbel Brodt

[22] KLAUS BITTERLING, *Of Shrifte and Penance: The Middle English Prose Translation of Le Manuel Des Péchés: ed. From St. John's College, Cambridge, MS G. 30, Middle English Texts, 29* (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), 232 pp., DM 108.00

*Of Shrifte and Penance* is the only Middle English prose version of the thirteenth-century Anglo-Norman poem *Le Manuel des Péchés*, often attributed to William of Waddington. The version edited here by Bitterling probably dates from the second half of the thirteenth centu-



ry (c. 1250–70); its anonymous translator does not appear to have been aware of the adaptation by Robert Mannyng entitled *Handlyng Verse*. *Le Manuel des Péchés* is one of numerous treatises that arose out of the reform movement initiated by Pope Innocent III at the fourth Lateran Council of 1215. This religious handbook, designed for both clergy and laymen, and a work of both doctrinal and didactic information, is divided into a total of nine books between prologue and epilogue: The Articles of Faith, The Ten Commandments, The Seven Deadly Sins, The Sin of Sacrilege, The *Petit Sermon*, The Prol., Graces, Vices, Points of Shrift, The Power of Prayer, and, finally, Prayers to Christ and the Virgin. Bitterling puts the work into its religious and intellectual context, gives a detailed account of how it was passed down, and describes in detail the manuscript held in Cambridge. The edition concludes with extensive endnotes, a linguistic profile, and a bibliography.

Bärbel Brodt

[23] BIRGIT EBERSPERGER, *Die angelsächsischen Handschriften in den Pariser Bibliotheken: Mit einer Edition von Aelfrics Kirchweihhomilie aus der Handschrift Paris, BN, lat. 943*, *Anglistische Forschungen*, 261 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1999), xii + 314 pp., DM 88.00

This dissertation presented to the University of Munich in 1996 is a useful compendium since it meticulously records all Anglo-Saxon manuscripts in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. In the introduction Ebersperger describes how this corpus of around seventy manuscripts was passed down and put together. Naturally, the descriptive catalogue takes up about three-quarters of the book. Particularly welcome, however, is the author's edition and analysis of Aelfric's homily for the consecration of a church, one of three manuscripts held in Paris, which she dates at 1012 at the latest. She examines the various versions of it, taking a critical look at the sources. After an introduction to homilies and sermons to consecrate churches in Anglo-Saxon England, of which seven or eight examples still exist, Ebersperger offers a dialectic classification of the Paris homily, deals extensively with who wrote it, and furnishes her edition with a welcome explanation of her editorial principles. The book is rounded off by a list of reference books and an index of the manuscripts quoted.

Bärbel Brodt

## BRITISH HISTORY

[24] UDO FELLER, *Die Herberts of Swansea und die Fürstenberg-Waterlape: Gentry und deutscher Niederadel während des späten Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit*, Deutsche Hochschuledition, 70 (Neuried: ars una, 1998), 380 pp., DM 98.00

In this dissertation, submitted to the University of Münster in 1998, Feller looks at the living conditions and political significance of two families of similar status at the transition from the late Middle Ages to the early modern period. The examples he takes are the Herberts from Wales and the Fürstenberg-Waterlape family from the Electorate of Cologne. Despite the fundamentally different political conditions, Feller develops parallels in the economic sector. Both families adapted successfully and faced the agrarian crisis by becoming more market orientated, expanding their own businesses, developing additional sources of income, restructuring tenancies, and accepting more administrative and government offices. These parallels are all the more surprising as research so far has led scholars to come to a different conclusion concerning the position of the English gentry and the German *Niederadel* in the late Middle Ages and in the sixteenth century. Scholars have generally contrasted the rise of the gentry in England with the crisis faced by the German *Niederadel*, pointing to comparable factors, such as state-building and the agrarian crisis. Feller, by contrast, emphasizes the similarities, such as agrarian orientation and social structures. He argues that in the Empire, early modern state-building took place not at national, but at territorial level. At the social level Feller draws out a number of interesting differences. The Herberts were more strongly anchored in the system of patronage than the Fürstenbergs; the Fürstenbergs owed their social rise primarily to their economic power which allowed them to make lucrative donations. Feller also sees the Herberts as members of the urban gentry, whereas the Fürstenbergs were members of the landed aristocracy. Feller suggests that the traditional image of the aristocracy needs revision. He sees the developments of the late Middle Ages and the sixteenth century not as a threat which plunged the aristocracy into crisis, but as a phase of successful reorientation.

Bärbel Brodt

[25] MANFRED GÖRLACH, *Studies in Middle English Saints' Legends*, Anglistische Forschungen, 257 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), 173 pp., DM 78.00

The Middle English saints' legends, which date from between the thirteenth century and the eve of the Reformation, are of outstanding significance for the understanding of medieval religious ideas and, in particular, contemporary popular piety. The structure, metre, and rhetoric of these legends also reflect mentalities, the ways in which authority was understood, and interpretations of social and moral factors. Especially prominent in this context is the *South English Legendary*, a collection which grew over more than 150 years and which was exceeded in significance only by the prose collections of the fifteenth century. Görlach, an acknowledged expert in the field, presents a survey of his research over the last thirty years in this volume. In roughly chronological order, it begins with an account of the East Midland tradition and the important work of Catherine Auchinleck. It then looks at the 'new start' in the thirteenth century, and at the well known and influential legends of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In this chapter, Görlach also investigates the significance of saints' legends in the works of well known authors such as Gower and Chaucer through a number of case studies. The second part of the volume looks at the *South English Legendary*, the *Gild Legende*, and the *Golden Legend*. In conclusion, Görlach looks at the *Vitas Patrum* (1491) and the *Kalendre of the Newe Legende of Englande* (1516). A list of manuscripts, a bibliography, and four indexes round off the volume.

Bärbel Brodt

[26] HANS-JÜRGEN HÄSSLER (ed.), *Die Wanderung der Angeln nach England: 46. Internationales Sachsensymposium im Archäologischen Landesmuseum der Christian-Albrecht-Universität Schloß Gottorf, Schleswig 3. bis 5. September 1995*, Studien zur Sachsenforschung 11 (Oldenburg: Isensee, 1998), v + 216 pp., DM 120.00

This volume brings together twelve revised and extended contributions to the Schleswig conference on the topography of settlement, the archaeology, and social-political aspects of the Anglo-Saxon migrations to Britain. It is primarily addressed to a specialist audi-

## BRITISH HISTORY

ence. The individual essays are of highly variable quality, and not only in regard to their scholarly apparatus. The structure of the volume also lacks stringency. Actual references to Schleswig-Holstein and Britain, as well as comparisons are rare. M. Johanna Bode, for example, investigates connections between Britain and the Continent by looking at an example from Schleswig-Holstein, cruciform fibula with different decorations. Catherine Hill's essay is entitled: 'Did the People of Sprong Hill come from Schleswig-Holstein?' and Martin Hill writes on: 'Das Gräberfeld von Issendorf, Niedersachsen. Ausgangspunkt für Wanderungen nach Britannien.' The issue of migration is at the heart of contributions by Stefan Burmeister, 'Ursachen und Verlauf von Migrationen—Anregungen für die Untersuchung prähistorischer Wanderungen', Helena Hamerow, 'Wanderungstheorien und angelsächsische Identitätskrise', John Hines, 'The Anglian Migration in British Historical Research', and Christopher Scull, 'Migration Theory and Early England: Some Contexts and Dynamics of Cultural Change.' Michael Gebühr writes on the 'Angelus desertus', Heinrich Haerke on 'Britten und Angelsachsen im nachrömischen England: Zum Nachweis der einheimischen Bevölkerung in den angelsächsischen Landnahmegebieten', Nick J. Higham on 'The Anglo-Saxon Conquests in Britain: Literary Evidence and the Case for Acculturation in the Formation of Anglo-Saxon England', and Nick Stoodley on 'Post-Migration Age Structures and Age Related Grave Goods in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in England'. Flemming Rieck's contribution on 'Ship Archaeology in Nydam Mose, Denmark', does not fit into this context.

Bärbel Brodt

[27] WOLFGANG OBST and FLORIAN SCHLEBURG (eds), *Lieder aus König Alfreds Trostbuch: Die Stabreimverse der altenglischen Boethius-Übertragung*, Anglistische Forschungen, 259 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), xiv + 135 pp., DM 32.00

Obst and Schleburg here present an edition of the *Consolatio philosophiae*, a comfort-book written by the Roman statesman and philosopher Anicius Manlius Severinus Boethius (c. 480–525/6) in prison as he awaited death. This significant monument of Western intellectual history takes the form of a dialogue between philosophy and its pupils about how God determines the fate of the world and

the vanity of human activity in an interplay between argumentative prose and contemplative verse. The West Saxon King Alfred (847–99) was the first known translator of the *Consolatio*. He translated the work into Old English for the purposes of an educational programme for which he summoned several scholars to his court in Winchester. His treatment of the work gives it less of a theoretical slant than one designed to promote Christian behaviour, and Obst and Schleburg argue in the introduction to their edition that Alfred's interpretation of the work was clearly influenced by other sources and the verbal comments of his court scholars. The editors trace the way in which the work has been passed down and its philosophical context. When presenting the verses they follow the usual long-line pattern, which they explain in detail. For 'more simple usage', however, they have introduced punctuation geared towards German convention.

Bärbel Brodt

[28] ARNDT REITEMEIER, *Außenpolitik im Spätmittelalter: Die diplomatischen Beziehungen zwischen dem Reich und England 1377–1422*, Publications of the German Historical Institute London, 45 (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), 574 pp., DM 98.00

How did foreign policy work in the Middle Ages? What significance did monarchs attach to it? What media were used? How was information obtained? What questions were regarded as essential? How were they discussed? In what circles were emissaries and envoys recruited? How did a mission work? How did a 'professional' diplomatic corps emerge? What about diplomatic immunity? What did it cost for an envoy to travel from Bohemia to England? Who paid? When were accounts settled?

These are just some of the questions which Arnd Reitemeier answers exhaustively in his Göttingen dissertation of 1996, supervised by Hartmut Boockmann. It is based on a profound knowledge of both the published and the voluminous unpublished sources. The Anglo-German comparison is in the tradition of Trautz, but Reitemeier chooses a later starting date. English foreign policy under Richard III, Henry IV, and Henry V was dominated by the war with France; both parties to the conflict wanted the princes of the Empire as allies. Reitemeier analyses when which of these princes were at the centre of diplomatic interest, and why. His interest is in how late

## BRITISH HISTORY

medieval diplomacy functioned behind the scenes of signed contracts. The Schism was another focus of foreign policy interest during the late Middle Ages. On the German side the elective monarchy changed sides spectacularly after the death of Charles IV, turning away from France and towards the Pope preferred by England. Connections by marriage strengthened Anglo-German relations. Yet geographical location, the language barrier, lack of local knowledge, and the time factor were all essential components of diplomatic relations, and in his eight-part study, Reitemeier traces their development and forms.

This work covers the period from Richard's coronation to the death of Henry V on the English side, and from Wenzel's coronation to the beginning of Sigismund's Hussite wars on the German side. The creation of permanent embassies – so crucial to the development of modern diplomacy – has so far generally been assumed to date from the first half of the sixteenth century, but Reitemeier argues that it began in the late fourteenth century. In England, a change of ruler hardly affected the administrative apparatus; on the German side, by contrast, the originally sovereign Chancelleries dominated more strongly. Like Berg, Reitemeier sees diplomacy as an instrument of political communication which took place on the basis of personal relations as well as at the level of contractual connections. A crucial element was the scope and availability of information about each other from written and other sources. Reitemeier's account concentrates on practical aspects. This is documented by the six appendices containing tables in which he lists all German and English emissaries and envoys, the duration of their journeys, pay, the number of horses that they took with them, and the shipping connections they chose to use. An account of currency and exchange relations is also useful. An extensive bibliography and separate name, place, and subject indexes complete the volume.

Bärbel Brodt

## *Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*

[29] SEBASTIAN BOTT, *'Friends and Lovers of Virtue': Tugendethische Handlungsorientierungen im Kontext der Schottischen Aufklärung 1750–1800*, Publications of the Scottish Studies Centre of the Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz in Gernersheim, 27 (Frankfurt/M. etc.: Lang, 1999), 267 pp., DM 79.00

Bott's thesis assesses the practical contents of the concept of 'virtue' as developed by its Enlightened propagators in eighteenth-century Scotland. The author begins with a brief description of the subject's place in the contemporary philosophical debate, drawing on the relevant writings of Smith and Shaftesbury, as well as Addison, Steele, and Mackenzie, the latter acting as 'popularizers' by availing themselves of such media as weeklies and other periodicals. Further evidence is adduced from contemporary stage drama, poems, and novels. The roots of the concept of virtue in ancient civic humanism as transmitted through the republican tracts of Harrington are likewise indicated, though the author's assumptions regarding the relations between this tradition and the strand of social critique in Scottish Enlightened thought are merely alluded to. Concentrating on the group of the five Scottish 'moderates' Hugh Blair, William Robertson, Alexander Carlyle, John Home, and Adam Ferguson, Bott characterizes their common intellectual concern with virtue as the source of imperative precepts for social behaviour, inspiring an affective but strongly ritualized cult of friendship. The author justly stresses the moderates' abhorrence of metaphysical speculation that did not result in practical instructions for the virtuous life, and the didactic purpose of their philosophy of (self-)education is illuminated by aptly chosen examples from the moderates' biographies. However, a few points of critique remain. First of all, the implications of the intellectuals' common clerical and social backgrounds are stated with tantalizing brevity. The ambiguity of their social vision as shaped by the critique of contemporary society on the one hand, and élitist and undemocratic assumptions on the other, is alluded to rather than accounted for. Related to this is the problem that the actual content of the concept of virtue remains unnecessarily elusive because its solu-

## BRITISH HISTORY

tion to the problem of social and moral ends and the choice of appropriate means arising from the Stoic criterion of *utilitas* is not explained, although the relevance of this debate is acknowledged.

In general, however, Bott's close attention to a select group of practical philosophers and their urban intellectual environment sheds further light on this intriguing chapter of Scottish/British history. It is therefore to be regretted that the author has chosen to refrain from adding the finishing touch to his book, so that the reader has to put up with an irritating number of printing and grammatical errors on each page of this study.

Regina Pörtner

[30] MARION BREUNIG, *Die Amerikanische Revolution als Bürgerkrieg* (Münster: Lit, 1998), vi + 361 pp., DM 59.80

This Ph.D. dissertation on the American revolution as a civil war, completed at the University of Heidelberg, provides a number of new insights into the old problem of loyalism in the American colonies and new states. Based on extensive primary research mainly in New England, New York, and North and South Carolina (with the inexplorable exception of the rich Virginian sources in the Virginia State Library, Historical Society, and University of Virginia), the study examines the hypothesis of the 'potential for violence' (Willi Paul Adams) in early American societies. While this analysis of the behaviour and mentality of the sizeable group of loyalists—100,000 to 150,000 left the country, while 50,000 fought on the British side—is a welcome further addition to our knowledge of the 'other side' in the revolutionary decision-making process and struggle, it covers ground which American scholars such as Mary Beth Norton, for example, have been working on for some time. Breunig's study has a clear structural framework of leading questions concerning decision-making and its pressures, the war itself, and the final return of the loyalists. Breunig concludes that the civil war aspects of the American Revolution must be regarded as much more influential than hitherto assumed. An especially important facet of her work is the thought she gives to the loyalist women and their socio-economic position in those crucial years. All in all, this dissertation deserves to receive wide attention in the field of Anglo-American history of mentalities.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan



[31] CATHRIN BROCKHAUS, *Aphra Behn und ihre Londoner Komödien: Die Dramatikerin und ihr Werk im England des ausgehenden 17. Jahrhunderts*, Heidelberger Forschungen, 32 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), 416 pp., DM 98.00

This dissertation, submitted to the University of Heidelberg in 1996, is more than just a biography of 'England's first professional woman writer', Aphra Behn (c. 1640–89). Behn selected the most public of all the media, the drama, for her debut in 1670 with *The Forc'd Marriage*. From then until her death she held her own as the only woman playwright in the male dominated world of the English Restoration theatre. Brockhaus writes about Behn as a politically committed royalist with Tory leanings, thus following the tradition initiated by Vita Sackville-West and Virginia Woolf. However, Brockhaus submits Behn's work, which has experienced a renaissance on British stages since the mid-1980s, to a much more critical examination. Each of the ten chapters in the study is headed by a selection of titles drawn from Behn's twenty works. Brockhaus takes a 'social history, theatre history, and feminist' approach, while also emphasizing the extent of Behn's royal patronage and the recognition she was accorded by her male colleagues. This study concentrates on Behn's role as a professional writer and her dramatic *œuvre*. The multi-perspectivism of the critical method is an attempt to combat a one-sided and thus uncritical treatment of the topic. This study is intended primarily for literary scholars, but it none the less offers an interesting and many-faceted image of the cultural and political levels of the Restoration period in England.

Bärbel Brodt

[32] DUDLEY LEVISTONE COONEY, *The Irish Palatines/Die irischen Pfälzer*, Schriftenreihe des Deutsch-Irischen Freundeskreises Baden-Württemberg (Kaiserslautern: Institut für pfälzische Geschichte und Volkskunde, 1999), 55 pp., n.p.

This attractively illustrated and instructive booklet by a Methodist minister, the Reverend Levistone Cooney, traces the fate of the Irish Palatine community, beginning with the arrival of a group of 3,000 Protestant refugees from the Palatinate who settled in Ireland in 1709. Driven from their home principality by religious persecution,

## BRITISH HISTORY

destruction, and famine in the wake of Louis XIV's wars, they formed part of a group of 13,000 refugees who accepted an invitation from Queen Anne to settle in England. Shortly after their arrival, the group was split up, with only a small number of them staying on in the mainland, while the majority was dispatched to North America and a smaller detachment was sent off to Ireland.

Cooney sketches in the further fate of the Irish settlers down to the twentieth century. Their religious activities and social affiliations are illustrated by individual examples from settler families. The brochure offers interesting information on individual families, and thus adds to the picture of early modern (e)migration as set out by the growing corpus of historical research into this subject.

Regina Pörtner

[33] ANJA FLEISCHMANN, *Das Japanbild in England vom 16. bis 20. Jahrhundert* (Munich: iudicium, 1999), 385 pp., DM 98.00

Anja Fleischmann examines the English reception of Japan through the images and stereotypes conveyed by literature. She concentrates on the period from 1543 to 1994, which she divides into three 'cycles'. For each, she asks whether, when, and how exoticization, imitation, absorption, and consolidation took place. According to the author, exoticization was the predominant phenomenon during the first cycle (1543-1853), with Japan providing a stimulus for English literature, serving as utopia or dystopia, at certain levels close, at others remote, yet constantly forming a contrast to the West as the 'other'. Fleischmann terms this contrast the 'dual image' which determined the English reception of Japanese culture as different and singular, while also emphasising an idealization of Japan. With the Meiji restoration from the second half of the nineteenth century, Japan modernized completely, corresponding to an expansive foreign policy, territorial imperialism, and war against China (1894-5) and Russia (1904-5). The hitherto 'exotic' was now realistically perceived as a military and economic power. In the second cycle (1854-1904) aesthetic images were replaced by those symbolizing a barbarous and threatening people. Indeed, the 'yellow peril image' prevailed well into the twentieth century, Fleischmann's third cycle, with negative dual images of Japan's economic rise after the Second World War. Pearl Harbour, of course, disillusioned the West, and the atomic

bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki could only briefly balance the scales of positive and negative images or stereotypes. In the author's opinion, English perceptions of Japan throughout the centuries were themselves formed by the island: isolationism and the sense of peculiarity went hand in hand in portraying the 'other', but rarely was the image other than fictional.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[34] CLAUDIA FLÜMANN, *Freiheit und Tyrannei: Zu einem begrifflichen Grundmuster der Englischen Revolution und des 17. Jahrhunderts*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 39 (Berlin: Philo, 1999), 378 pp., DM 71.50

This book is an example of the continuing interest in the history of political ideas and languages. Adopting the methodological concept of *Begriffsgeschichte*, developed over the last thirty years by such scholars as Reinhart Koselleck, it reconstructs the political discourse of the English Revolution with special reference to the antithesis between 'liberty' or 'liberties' on the one hand, and 'sovereign power', 'slavery', 'bondage', and especially 'tyranny' on the other. According to Flümann this pattern of argument, whose roots go back to the conflicts between king and parliament in the 1620s, became a political catchphrase in the early 1640s. Underpinned by natural law theories, it was used by the parliamentary party as a propaganda tool against its royalist opponents and their reasoning of 'order' versus 'anarchy'. The radicalizing tendencies of the Levellers, however, who demanded liberty of conscience, in the later 1640s turned the concept into a hotly debated and eventually divisive issue even within the revolutionary camp—a development which continued after the establishment of the republic. When the 1650s drew to a close the term 'liberty' had acquired so many different layers of meaning that it could no longer provide a political consensus. Above all, it had not been able to integrate the aspect of 'order' and to dispel the spectre of licentious liberty. In this respect the restoration of the monarchy came as no surprise.

The unfolding of this story, which is only superficially recapitulated here, is reliably delineated in the present volume, based on a large number of tracts and pamphlets from the famous Thomason Collection in the British Library. It is highly disputable, however,

## BRITISH HISTORY

whether the antithesis 'liberty' – 'tyranny' did indeed form the pivotal, almost sole principle for structuring political thinking and conferring an inner coherence on political events not only during the English Revolution but also during most of the seventeenth century, as Flümman claims (most prominently on pp. 7 f.).

Michael Schaich

[35] ROBERT VON FRIEDEBURG, *Widerstandsrecht und Konfessionskonflikt: Notwehr und Gemeiner Mann im deutsch-britischen Vergleich 1530 bis 1669*, Schriften zur Europäischen Rechts- und Verfassungsgeschichte, 27 (Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1999), 190 pp., DM 92.00

Robert von Friedeburg, who teaches modern history at the University of Rotterdam, has embarked on a major research project on 'Confession and Territorial Identity' in the early modern period. Initial results are presented in the study under review which presents a comparative analysis of the debates on the legitimacy of resistance or non-compliance within the Protestant communities of the Holy Roman Empire on the one hand, and England and Scotland on the other. Covering roughly the period from the 1530s to the 1660s Friedeburg is able to discern two distinct national developments. The territorialized confessional and constitutional structure of the Empire allowed Protestants to formulate different forms of legitimate resistance within a legal framework (the right of the Estates to defend their subjects derived from the Golden Bull and other constitutional documents, the individual right to self-defence based on the *Cautio Criminalis*, or the right of communities to defend their faith originating from natural law theories). However, the different political setting in England and Scotland prevented a similar outcome there, although the concepts of German Protestants were well known, especially through the writings of Johannes Althusius and Henning Arnisaeus. Devoid of this alternative, in England and Scotland things took a different course. Either the right of resistance was—before 1630—discredited and subjection recommended, or the demand for non-compliance, unchecked by legal restraints, was expressed in political violence.

Michael Schaich

[36] JOSEF-THOMAS GÖLLER, *George Washington: Vom Waldläufer zum Staatsmann – der erste Präsident* (Berlin: edition q, 1998), 350 pp., DM 38.00

This is a popular – in the positive sense – biography of the first president of the USA. The author makes no claim to be pushing the boundaries of historical research; rather, his aim is to present the life and politics of George Washington entertainingly to a general public with an interest in history. In a biography it is always helpful to place the life of the subject into a wider context. In this case, it means that the biography begins not with the birth of the president, but with Christopher Columbus's discovery of America. Nor does the account end with Washington's death. Rather, the author goes on to reflect about a visit to Washington DC, and the modern hagiographical memorials which are on display there. In between, all the stations of Washington's eventful life are celebrated: the child, the young cross-country runner, the ambitious colonel, the rich plantation-owner, the reluctant rebel, the skilful general, and finally, the first president of the USA.

The narrative style of this biography sometimes makes it read like a novel, but the extracts from letters quoted convey a more authentic historical feeling. This book owes a great deal to the work of the American historian and Washington expert James Flexner, as well as to the voluminous and highly varied literature on George Washington of the last twenty-five years.

Sabine Freitag

[37] HANS HEINRICH, *Zur Geschichte des 'Libertin' in der englischen Literatur: Verführer auf der Insel*, *Anglistische Forschungen*, 271 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1999), xii + 277 pp., DM 78.00

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a libertine is someone who 'holds free or loose opinions about religion', 'denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses', 'is not restrained by moral law', 'especially in his relations with the female sex', and 'leads a dissolute, licentious life'. The author of the book under review follows this figure, a sibling of the more famous Don Juan, through English literature from the Restoration period to the late Victorian era, with a very brief excursion into the twentieth century. Discussing one liter-

## BRITISH HISTORY

ary hero (or villain) after the other, he works his way from John Dryden and his contemporaries via Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, and Jane Austen, to name just the most prominent, through to Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, Oscar Wilde, Elizabeth Gaskell, George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and John Braine. In this chronology the early eighteenth century marks the beginning of the English libertine's decline. More and more restricted by Christian moral and bourgeois values, he is gradually deprived of his hedonistic, free-thinking, and aristocratic lifestyle. At the end stands the tamed version of a once heroic figure, be it in the disguise of the Bohemian, the squire, or the opportunistic dandy at the turn of the last century.

Michael Schaich

[38] NILS JÖRN, *'With money and bloode': Der Londoner Stalhof im Spannungsfeld der englisch-hansischen Beziehungen im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert*, Quellen und Darstellungen zur hansischen Geschichte, NS, 50 (Cologne: Böhlau, 2000), x + 628 pp., DM 118.00

In 1474 the Hanseatic League returned to London after an economic and military conflict with England which had lasted several years. Its merchants, their old prerogatives reinstated, again took possession of the local office branch, known as the Stalhof, a large complex of dwellings and warehouses situated on the banks of the river Thames. This event, long hailed in the secondary literature as a victory for the Hanseatic League, is the starting-point of the study under review, a doctoral thesis submitted to the University of Greifswald, which reconstructs the history of the Stalhof during the following eighty years. Contrary to received wisdom, however, the author regards the re-establishment of the Hanseatic merchants, in accordance with a thesis put forward by his academic teacher some thirty years earlier, not as a triumph but as a Pyrrhic victory for the League. The confirmation of its old privileges in 1474 provoked even stronger competition from English merchants than before. On the one hand the latter tried to undermine the position of the Stalhof and to obstruct the Hanseatic trade with the assistance of the English Parliament, the Corporation of the City of London, and ordinary customs officers; on the other hand they requested equal rights for their own businesses in the Hanseatic towns, especially Danzig. The whole period covered

by this study – apart from a few years after the downfall of Cardinal Wolsey – was therefore characterized by a constant struggle between the English merchants and the Hanseatic League, which, in addition, was increasingly weakened by internal differences of opinion. Meticulously described, the ups and downs of the rivalry fill the first part of the book. In contrast to this chronological approach, the second part deals with particular aspects of the Stalhof's history. The author analyses the terms and the practice of admission to the corporation, everyday life in this bustling community, the actual organization of the trade, and especially the administration of the Stalhof, which at times was highly contested between the Hanseatic towns and their representatives in London. Thoroughly researched and well-written throughout, Jörn's book is an important contribution to the study of the Hanseatic League in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Michael Schaich

[39] AXEL KLAUSMEIER, *Thomas Ripley, Architekt: Fallstudie einer Karriere im Royal Office of the King's Works im Zeitalter des Neopalladianismus*, Europäische Hochschulschriften, Reihe 18: Kunstgeschichte, 357 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), 443 pp., DM 118.00

At first glance the life and works of the architect Thomas Ripley (c. 1683–1758) are rather unlikely subjects for a major study. Already scorned by such famous contemporaries as Alexander Pope, Ripley's buildings have been widely neglected by modern architectural historians. Yet because of political patronage Ripley enjoyed a highly successful career during his lifetime. For almost forty years he was one of the leading figures in the Royal Office of the King's Works, and thus responsible for many of the great public building projects of the first half of the eighteenth century, when Neo-Palladianism was at its height. A thorough study, which places this marginalized architect into his historical and art historical context, has therefore long been overdue.

The volume under review, based on an impressive range of archival evidence, clearly fills this gap. To begin with, Klausmeier gives a comprehensive overview of Ripley's biography devoting large parts to a very informative description of the day-to-day running of the Office of the King's Works. Then he discusses in detail the

## BRITISH HISTORY

public and private building projects which Ripley controlled directly or undertook as an independent architect. Among the former we find the construction of Admiralty House in Whitehall, whose facade ignited fierce criticism immediately after its completion, the supervision of the works at Greenwich Hospital, which he took over from Nicholas Hawksmoor, unrealized plans for a rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, and the erection of the Horse Guards in Whitehall, his last major undertaking. The private commissions consist mainly of country houses which Ripley built, enlarged or redesigned. The most important of these residences were Houghton Hall and Wolterton Hall, both situated in Norfolk and belonging to the Walpole family to whose patronage Ripley owed his advancement. Many drawings and plans for these buildings are reproduced together with other visual material in the final section of this recommendable book.

Michael Schaich

[40] HERMANN KLENNER, *Das wohlverstandene Interesse: Rechts- und Staatsphilosophie in der englischen Aufklärung*, dialectica minora, 12 (Cologne: Dinter, 1998), 164 pp., DM 39.80

The six articles presented in this collection were originally published in the GDR from 1978 to 1987 as part of the author's profuse literary output, which numbered no less than 570 titles by 1995. Klenner's career as a consciously political scholar had implications for his methodological approach. Starting from a working-class background, Klenner entered politics as a member first of the Social Democratic Party in 1945 and later of the new Socialist Union (SED) in 1946. After taking a law degree at the University of Halle, Klenner had a remarkable academic career. It took him from Leipzig to the more renowned Humboldt University in Berlin, where he became a professor in the Faculty of Law and Vice-Director of the Institute for State and Legal Theory. At this stage, however, his career was temporarily interrupted when he lost his positions on the charge of 'revisionism' (1958). In 1960 he became a member and subsequently (in 1965) Director of the Institute for Economic and International Law in Berlin. After this he held various high-ranking posts in the academic life of the GDR, and was a member of the GDR commission and UN delegation for human rights in Geneva in 1984-6. The implications of



this peculiar fusion of the spheres of the political and the academic are reflected in the present choice of Klenner's essays, which discuss English state theory and concepts of society as formulated by outstanding political thinkers of the seventeenth century. Arguing emphatically from a Marxist point of view, the author evaluates aspects of the writings of Hobbes, Milton, Winstanley, and Locke with special regard to their materialist contents and intellectual contribution to 'progressive' bourgeois (Hobbes, Milton, Locke) and 'pre-proletarian' (Winstanley) ideology.

Klenner is writing with an avowed political intention, which accounts for the often polemical tone of his essays and seems to consist essentially in an attempt to reconstruct the pre-history of socialist state theory as initiated by materialist theory production in the period under consideration. The author thus deliberately rejects the notion of value-free historical scholarship as an illusion of Western bourgeois discourse, the ideological implications of which are sharply criticized with reference to particular works of Western historiography on the topics under discussion. Klenner selects a few examples of the extensive British research on the subjects under consideration for purposes of critique. The fact that he passes over the studies of sophisticated Marxist historians such as Christopher Hill, who is adduced but once, or Brian Manning, whose work on the radical revolutionaries is not referred to at all, would suggest a deliberate limitation to straightforward 'historical-materialist' historiography. This involves some awkward constructions of Charles I figuring as the antagonist of the seventeenth-century English bourgeoisie, whose 'feudal-absolutist dictatorship' is contrasted with Cromwell's 'bourgeois-absolutist dictatorship' (ch. 1, p. 9), and a similarly unfortunate attempt to construe Hobbes as the pioneer of democracy and revolutionary dictatorship (see pp. 18 ff. for Hobbes's alleged *Demokratismus*). Such criticism notwithstanding, this collection of essays well merits reading for Klenner's original and thought-provoking interpretation of early modern British thought.

Regina Pörtner

## BRITISH HISTORY

[41] MARTIN KRIEGER, *Kaufleute, Seeräuber und Diplomaten: Der dänische Handel auf dem Indischen Ozean 1620–1868* (Cologne: Böhlau, 1998), 278 pp., DM 68.00

This monograph is the published version of Krieger's D.Phil. thesis. In describing the geographical extent, volume, and composition of the flow of goods which made up the inter-Asian trade in the period under consideration, the author has addressed, and to a large extent filled, a notable gap in the historiography of economic history. Krieger traces in detail the ups and downs of Denmark's trade in the Indian ocean, from its modest beginnings with the founding of the *Ostindisk Kompagni* by the Danish king, Christian IV, in 1616 to its termination in the nineteenth century (*de facto* termination by 1807, with negotiations in preparation of the subsequent sale of the remaining trading posts in India starting in 1824, see pp. 204 ff.). The latter was the direct result of Denmark's inability to withstand the overwhelming force of English competition in India, following the government's repudiation of its traditional policy of neutrality in favour of association with the anti-English confederacy of 'armed neutrality' at the end of the eighteenth century (pp. 198 ff.). Significantly, the trading company founded by Christian IV in the seventeenth century was essentially a Dutch enterprise: Dutch merchants who had been driven out of the trade by the monopoly of the powerful Dutch East India Company took the opportunity offered by the Danish monarch to launch a competing enterprise from this northern base.

Krieger's account demonstrates that Denmark's commercial and colonial initiatives fell victim to the monarchy's involvement in the major military conflicts of the period, which exhausted the crown's funds and subsequently put it on the margins of the trading system that was established by the Atlantic maritime powers. On the other hand, the data presented for Denmark's Asian trade from its base in Indian Tranquebar as well as for its links with the American colonies and the African ports show that a modest share of inter-continental as well as inter-colonial trade could be secured by the marginalized Scandinavian power as long as it was able to keep to the narrow path of political neutrality.

Hence the reader with an interest in the period's economic history in general and England's competitors in the East in particular

will find plenty of relevant factual information and illuminating statistical material.

Regina Pörtner

[42] JÖRG PHILIPP LENGELER, *Das Ringen um die Ruhe des Nordens: Großbritanniens Nordeuropa-Politik und Dänemark zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts*, Kieler Werkstücke A/18 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1998), 339 pp., £33.00

In this dissertation, supervised by Johannes Kunisch and submitted to the University of Cologne in 1996, Lengeler investigates a hitherto neglected aspect of European foreign policy at the time of the Wars of the Spanish Succession. Writing a political and diplomatic history, Lengeler takes the new approach to early modern history that is distinct from older monocausal attempts to explain state-building. Based on more complex fundamental research, the new approach concentrates on conflict and attempts to secure peace. In this context, peace is defined as a situation of military balance secured by complex and often supra-regional alliances and treaties. Lengeler concentrates on the period from the Act of Settlement to the Peace of Utrecht, and on the region around the Sound and the Elbe, which he describes as the crucial zone, with convincing perspectives towards Russia. He distances himself from the rather traditional notion of Britain as the dominant power and Denmark as the powerless 'extra'. He also sees Britain's trade with the Baltic not so much in purely economic terms as against a strategic background (shipbuilding). Lengeler reconstructs the political decision-making process primarily by analysing the reports of British ambassadors in Copenhagen, The Hague, Stockholm, and Hamburg, and the instructions they received from the various Secretaries of State.

Bärbel Brodt

[43] DORIS LÖSCH, *Property, Order und Civil War: Zum Diskurs über Eigentum in England 1580-1649*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 41 (Berlin: Philo, 1999), 319 pp., DM 60.50

This dissertation supervised by Günther Lottes and presented to the University of Regensburg reconstructs the language of property

## BRITISH HISTORY

mainly in the late Elizabethan and early Stuart periods. Its intention is to unearth patterns of argument and to describe their shifting meanings in the debates about property between the 1580s and 1649. Methodologically it adopts a discourse analytical approach used by many historians of ideas over recent years. In an attempt to develop the concept further, however, Lösch does not confine herself to the analysis of written texts alone, but contextualizes the discourse on property within the economic, social, and political developments of the time. She examines 'the function and effect of argumentative strategies in actual political constellations' (p. 34), especially in situations of crisis. For this reason her source material also includes, apart from the traditionally used political and economic treatises, fictional texts such as court-country dialogues, city comedies or allegorical plays, satirical pamphlets, sermons and speeches in parliament or at court. Relying firmly on this evidence, the first part of the book treats controversies about the socio-ethical, virtuous dimension ascribed to property in the wake of humanist traditions, whereas the second evaluates the concept of property in connection with the precarious financial situation of the English monarchy and the recurrent fiscal debates before 1649.

Michael Schaich

[44] UTE LOTZ-HEUMANN, *Die doppelte Konfessionalisierung in Irland* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2000), 510 pp., DM 198.00

Confessionalization theory has now become one of the most popular and productive paradigms of early modern research in Germany, though its applicability to parts of Western Europe and the British Isles remains controversial. Whichever view the reader may hold on this issue, there is plenty of valuable information on the peculiarities of Irish confessional-*cum*-national and ethnic identities in this conscientiously researched case study of Ireland in the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth century. In explaining the interplay between a repressive religious policy of Protestantization, Catholic resistance, and co-terminous processes of state formation and integration, Lotz-Heumann steers clear of a reductionist interpretation of confessional identities which takes patterns of religious argument at face value, and 'functionalist' or 'etatist' approaches towards early modern religious politics which tend to turn the religious issue into

a mere vehicle of political schemes. The author gives a differentiated picture of the confessional landscape. Finally, there is a stimulating discussion of the relationship between confessional, political, and national identities and the impact of various types of confessional propaganda on their actual shape. This is a thoroughly innovative work.

Regina Pörtner

[45] ULRICH NAUJOKAT, *England und Preußen im spanischen Erbfolgekrieg*, Philosophie und Gesellschaft, 9 (Bonn: Holos, 1999), 299 pp., DM 30.00

This doctoral thesis, supervised by Ernst Opgenoorth at the University of Bonn, reconstructs diplomatic relations between England and Prussia during the reigns of Queen Anne (1702–14) and Frederick III/I (1688–1713), Elector of Brandenburg and, from 1701, King in Prussia.

England's interest in Prussia, then still a relatively small power by European standards, was fuelled by various considerations. First, the court of St James's had a strategic interest in integrating Prussia into the anti-French alliance during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), thus preventing it from turning its back on the western theatre of war and entering the concurrent Great Northern War (1700–21). Besides, as a neighbour and – despite strong family relations – a potential rival of the Hanoverian Elector, the Prussian king played a certain role in the preparation and protection of the former's succession to the English throne after the death of Queen Anne, as agreed in the Act of Settlement (1701). And finally, the English public regarded Frederick I as one of the most important champions of the Protestant cause on the Continent, as someone who could come to their Protestant brethren's help and fight a seemingly triumphant Catholicism. Prussia, in return, expected not only recognition of its newly acquired royal dignity from a close alliance with England, but also payment of urgently needed subsidies and territorial gains from the war against France and its allies.

Against the background of these intertwined motives and expectations the author meticulously follows the course of the diplomatic events from 1701 to 1711, without, however, losing sight of the impact of the internal political situation, especially in England, on the formulation of foreign policy. All in all, he discerns three stages: the

## BRITISH HISTORY

years up to 1704, when the government in London intensified diplomatic relations with Berlin, the period between 1704 and 1709, characterized by ever closer co-operation, and a final phase, during which the collaboration with Prussia was unilaterally terminated because of a far reaching change in English public opinion followed by a rearrangement of the political scene in London.

Based on the official correspondence exchanged between the European courts and their representatives, and the private letters of some of the *dramatis personae* the study convincingly describes diplomatic activities during this turbulent decade, although the more recent research on political developments in England is strangely absent from the list of secondary literature consulted. Why this book is published in a series devoted to the connection between philosophy and society, however, remains a mystery.

Michael Schaich

[46] VERA NÜNNING, *'A Revolution in Sentiments, Manners, and Moral Opinions': Catharine Macaulay und die politische Kultur des englischen Radikalismus, 1760–1790*, *Anglistische Forschungen*, 255 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), xvi + 448 pp., DM 98.00

Described by the *Dictionary of National Biography* as a 'controversialist', Catherine Macaulay (1731–91) would probably have liked to add some other attributes to the characterization of her personality which is so impressively and comprehensively undertaken in the present study, a University of Cologne *Habilitation*. As Vera Nünning shows, Macaulay was among the most important protagonists of English radicalism in the second half of the eighteenth century. She worked on philosophical, educational, and moral questions, wrote political pamphlets, discussed the impact of the French Revolution with Edmund Burke (whose description of this event serves as the main title of the present book), and, finally, was a highly productive historian who wrote a work which is now almost forgotten, *The History of England from the Accession of James I to that of the Brunswick Line*, comprising eight volumes published between 1763 and 1783. By integrating Catherine Macaulay's life, ideas, and works into the whole political and cultural context of her time and seeing them against the background of English radicalism, Nünning offers much more than an intellectual biography. In fact, the complex picture of a revolution

in mentalities evolves, mirrored in historiography and parliamentary debates, in philosophical essays and a wide personal correspondence—all sources which the author takes carefully into account, thereby convincingly demonstrating Macaulay's position as an eminent woman in her time. Most illuminating is a long chapter on radical historiography as a medium for political debate. Nünning looks at the political function of historical works in the later eighteenth century, and investigates the significance of the myth of the 'ancient constitution' legitimizing radical demands for reform: thus the sovereignty of the people did not lie in the distant past, but was part of seventeenth-century English history as described by Macaulay. Historiography served the radicals as political propaganda; demands for reform were justified by the authority of history. According to Nünning the importance of Macaulay's *History of England* lay less in the discussion of conservative positions than in the exemplification of radical thinking. When it came closer to the French Revolution and radical ideas were more efficiently expressed in pamphlets than in books, Catherine Macaulay, in her political criticism, took the same line as such prominent figures as John Wilkes and Richard Price. The radicalism in her thinking also addressed the revaluation of the position of women in society.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[47] MONIKA POLIFKE, *Richard Mulcasters 'Elementarie': Eine kultur- und sprachgeschichtliche Untersuchung*, Anglistische Forschungen, 274 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1999), 591 pp., DM 88.00

Almost forgotten nowadays, Richard Mulcaster (c. 1530–1611) was among the leading English pedagogues and philologists of his time. Well connected in humanist circles and—as a graduate of Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford—widely read in classical literature as well as contemporary educational and linguistic theory, he was headmaster first of the Merchant Taylor's School and then of the humanist model college, St Paul's, both in London. In addition to teaching, Mulcaster wrote a number of Latin poems, a school catechism, and several educational reform tracts. Among the latter is his chief work, entitled *Elementarie* (1582), a handbook for teachers in primary schools. Of the five volumes planned, only the first was completed, dealing with 'the right writing of our English tung', as the subtitle states. Far from

## BRITISH HISTORY

being a simple didactic advice book for teachers, however, Mulcaster's *Elementarie* gave a comprehensive interpretation of English orthography, supplemented by an extensive word list detailing the spelling of the most important words in the English language. This substantial treatise was Mulcaster's intervention in the debate about the reform of English orthography which scholars were conducting during the sixteenth century. At the same time *Elementarie* was intended as a plea for the use of English in the world of learning, thus supporting the humanist call for the promotion of the vernacular. Since Mulcaster also advocated the expansion of education, at least at an elementary level, beyond the realm of the élite to larger sections of society, *Elementarie* proves to be a truly innovative text, which has long deserved a monographic treatment. Yet Monika Polifke's study, a Ph.D. thesis submitted to the English Department of the University of Munich, is the first fully to analyse Mulcaster's tract. She discusses its contents against the background of the European humanist movement, educational reforms in Elizabethan England, and especially the controversy about the English language. Nearly one third of the book is devoted to a line-by-line commentary of Mulcaster's text, which explains allusions to and quotations from classical literature, offers solutions for particular syntactical and stylistic problems, and interprets passages in their cultural and linguistic context. A glossary brings this book to a close.

Michael Schaich

[48] THOMAS REUNER, *Wirtschaft und Öffentlichkeit: Handelsinteressen und außenpolitische Konzeptionen im Wirtschaftsdiskurs in England 1739–1756* (Aachen: Shaker, 1998), 392 pp., DM 109.00

Regrettably, this thesis (submitted to the University of Göttingen in 1997) is beset by a number of problems resulting mostly from a lack of thematic focus and terminological precision. The author starts by defining the subject of his study as a characterization of the structure of early modern (English) economic discourse. He sets out to inquire into the ways in which economic phenomena were perceived and dealt with in the absence of an empirical 'science' of economics ('in einem Zeitalter des vorwissenschaftlichen Wirtschaftsverständnisses', p. 3). Further, he seeks to determine which interests constituted the 'trading state' ('Handelsstaat') of England in an age when,



according to Reuner, the notion of a national economy ('nationale ... Volkswirtschaft') was as yet unknown. Building on the argument that economic issues were therefore discussed in different contexts or 'discourses', Reuner sets himself the task of working out the dominant concepts within which economic issues were raised (pp. 3-4), a somewhat awkward formulation which might be improved by replacing the term 'concepts' with the earlier 'discourses'. He then proposes to analyse the structure of economic discourse by way of the example of the complex of relations ('Beziehungsgefüge') between foreign trade and foreign policy. He intends to focus not on views expressed by the government, but on the activities and mentalities of those pressure groups ('Interessengruppen') which invested their capital and political interests in the expansion of the British Empire (p. 4). In addition, he raises the issues of contemporary economic theory and policy as the background or precondition ('Rahmenbedingungen') to the formulation of foreign policy on the eve of the Seven Years War. He then asserts that aspects of the construction of a public sphere ('Öffentlichkeit') as well as an attempt to reveal concealed rhetorical strategies and elements of ideology are actually at the heart of his study. It is stressed that contemporary economic arguments need to be placed in specific micro-economic contexts. Likewise, inquiry into possible shifts in the meanings and political connotations of the key terms of economic discourse are described as necessary to the completion of his analysis (p. 7).

In the following chapters, Reuner adds a number of subjects which he considers essential to prepare for, or else to supplement, his inquiry into the previously formulated questions (pp. 11-12), for example, contemporary concepts of the state, the relation between state power and economy, and the agents ('Trägergruppen') of foreign trade (p. 11).

From the above, it should be clear that the author takes on a staggering number of issues, the pursuit of which in fact takes him in different directions. As a result, the reader is confronted with clusters of information which do not fit into a supposed overall line of argument. There are, however, two sections which could be seen as constituting the core of Reuner's book, that is, his analysis of contemporary attitudes to the issue of monopolies and the position of trading corporations which enjoyed such privileges on the one hand, and the discussion of the 'administration of interests' by the Board of Trade

## BRITISH HISTORY

and Plantations as well as the parliamentary response to petitions concerning foreign trade on the other (pp. 151–71, 199–235). Further, useful biographical information can be gleaned from the brief biographical sketches of Malachy Postlethwayt, Matthew Decker, and Josiah Tucker, the last of whom, in particular, has already received some attention from economic historians (pp. 277–321).

In general, however, Reuner has problems getting to grips with the issues to which his approach gives rise, such as when his analysis of the debate on the development of prices, iron production, or the importance of the woollen trade forces him to abandon his rather implausible attempt to exclude domestic economic interests from his discussion of concepts of foreign trade and foreign policy. Likewise, his statement on the prevalence of a strictly bilateral notion of economic relations and the alleged absence of a broader concept of a balance of trade is not borne out by the contemporary evidence presented (cf. quotations on pp. 81–2, 83, and 99). There are also a few slight misinterpretations of the sources, such as when the author suggests that British imperialists hoped that military victory in South America in 1740 would enable them to ‘impose a new world order’ (‘wäre Großbritannien in der Lage, eine neue Weltordnung zu diktieren’) whereas the actual statements in the source refer to enhanced prospects of colonial expansion and political domination in the New World (p. 101, n. 145, cf. also his interpretation of Burke’s critique, p. 183, and the garbled quotation on p. 193, n. 89).

Such minor qualifications notwithstanding, Reuner’s ambitious and stimulating study encourages further thought on the issues under discussion.

Regina Pörtner

[49] BIANCA ROSS, *Britannia et Hibernia: Nationale und kulturelle Identitäten im Irland des 17. Jahrhunderts*, *Britannica et Americana*, III/19 (Heidelberg: Winter, 1998), 432 pp., DM 128.00

In her influential and pioneering study, *Britons: Forging the Nation* (1992), Linda Colley drew attention to the formation of British identity through the long eighteenth-century struggle against France. Colley focused on the period between the union with Scotland (1707) and Queen Victoria’s accession to the throne in 1837; in her work a relatively peaceful eighteenth-century Ireland (peaceful until the out-

break of the rebellion in 1798) did not play a prominent part; this was the Ireland of the politically moderate Protestant Ascendancy on the one hand, where the Catholic majority was suppressed by penal laws on the other. Bianca Ross, however, goes back to the troublesome seventeenth century while asking a similar question concerning the construction of both national and cultural identities in the British and the Irish contexts. The chosen period, between Barnaby Rich's *New Description of Ireland* (1610) and William Molyneux's *The case of Ireland's being bound by acts of Parliament* (1698), is a mine for anybody interested in the rich intellectual and cultural history of a country that was, throughout the century, mainly used by its eastern neighbour as a battlefield and a space in which to experiment with colonial settlement. Ross fascinatingly explores the diversity of the pictures drawn by Irish and English intellectuals of the respective 'other' as well as of themselves when formulating identities. While strongly sympathizing with Colley's methodology, Ross focuses less on historical problems than on a comparative study of contemporary literature. The result is an insightful investigation of topics such as the role and work of cartographers, topographers, historians, and annalists; the tension between identity and language; the function of custom and dogma; the phenomenon of colonial identity; and the relationship between the 'literati' and the 'nation' looking at tradition and the significance of the texts themselves. The book, a University of Marburg *Habilitation*, is based on extensive research in British and Irish archives, but its particular wealth is the comprehensive analysis of pamphlets and books written by an Irish intellectual upper class that set out to formulate an 'identity' of their country in distinction to that of the English. Further, the development of an English national identity, which the author rather unclearly summarizes under 'Britannia', is discussed, taking into account categories such as language, religion, and national myths. Because of the colonial context, and because the pictures of themselves and the other were too strongly influenced by stereotypes, misinterpretations, and prejudices, some of the intellectuals' attempts, as described by Ross, to overcome cultural confrontation, were to remain utopias.

Benedikt Stuchtey

## BRITISH HISTORY

[50] CLAUDIA SCHNURMANN, *Atlantische Welten: Engländer und Niederländer im amerikanisch-atlantischen Raum 1648–1713* (Cologne: Böhlau, 1999), 440 pp., DM 88.00

Schnurmann's *Habilitation* thesis deals with Anglo-Dutch intercolonial cultural and commercial contacts in the period 1648 to 1713. The author begins her study with an introductory survey of European politics. Special attention is given to the ambivalent nature of Anglo-Dutch relations, which vacillated between political alliance and commercial rivalry, and reached a low point in the seventeenth-century wars. The author's preliminary account of the years 1585 to 1625, however, tends to obscure the main points of her argument by stating specific and occasionally unrelated details before setting out the main lines of economic and politico-diplomatic history. As a result, readers are left to figure out for themselves how the 'continental-European constellations' (p. 31) and the 'Portuguese urge for independence' (p. 36) ominously alluded to bore on the issues under discussion. Occasionally, relevant background information is omitted at the expense of comprehensibility, for example, where the switch from a Spanish to a French match in the 1620s and the Jacobean origins of the conflict described between Charles I and his parliament are concerned (the ship money case is here explained by Charles's alleged maritime imperialism, p. 32). Likewise, there are statements that stand in need of further elaboration. For example, how could Holland's indisputable economic and (much less straightforward) political preponderance in the Dutch union have enabled this province to 'coerce' a Dutch national consciousness ('nationales niederländisches Bewußtsein', p. 23) among the members of the confederation?

The next chapters, which deal with the period 1652 to 1713, however, work well and provide a useful introduction to the main part of the thesis in which the author presents her research findings. Analysing the various levels of trade, communication and cultural exchange between the Dutch and English settlers in North America, and patterns of trade rivalry and co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean, Schnurmann is able to show that practical, material concerns created common ground among the colonists and merchants of both nations which was not invariably abandoned on the orders of the European governments. Far from humbly acting out the

side-show part of the latter's colonial policy, local governments ignored, or at least delayed the implementation of, instructions that jeopardized their trading contacts.

In general, it is to be regretted that Schnurmann considers her evidence too scanty for even tentative estimates, for example, of the value of the described intercolonial trade to the European domestic economies and its share in world trade. In the absence of quantifiable data, the reader might hesitate to accept Schnurmann's claim to have disproved existing theories of interdependent economic development in the Dutch and English cases. Her evidence for the continuation of illicit Dutch trade in the Atlantic in the second half of the seventeenth century indisputably reveals the shortcomings of prevailing assumptions concerning the extent to which trade links were disrupted. Beyond this, however, her findings are insufficient to contest the evidence for English commercial supremacy (pp. 372-3).

Any further research in the field will nevertheless have to take account of the modifications established in this study.

Regina Pörtner

[51] HERMANN SCHREIBER, *Die Stuarts* (Gernsbach: Casimir Katz, 1999), 343 pp., DM 48.00

This book by the prolific Schreiber is not addressed to the historical scholar, but sets out to present its subject to a wider historically interested audience. The scintillating narrative therefore does not attempt an argued interpretation of the dynasty's part and place in European politics. Instead, the author is concerned with the fate and fortunes of the various members of the dynasty, which are conveyed in anecdotal style and picturesque detail, drawn in part from contemporary evidence. In line with the general format of the book, the author has dispensed with footnotes, but some supplementary information can be gathered from the brief bibliography of mostly German (and regrettably rather dated) titles. The book is rounded off with a brief but far-ranging timetable and a genealogical table.

Regina Pörtner

## BRITISH HISTORY

[52] SUSANNE SIEGL-MOCAVINI, *John Barclays 'Argenis' und ihr staats-theoretischer Kontext: Untersuchungen zum politischen Denken der Frühen Neuzeit* (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1999), viii + 417 pp., DM 122.00

In the present case, the subtitle of the book is a better guide to its contents than its rather unassuming main title, which announces it to be a case study of *Argenis*, a political novel by John Barclay (1582–1621), son of the famous political theorist and adulator of James I, William Barclay. In fact, the author's illuminating discussion of this text is referred to the end of her study and covers no more than seventy of the book's more than 417 pages, most of which are devoted to a full reconstruction of the intellectual roots and contemporary grounding of this work in political theory and theological controversy. There is a preliminary chapter on the literary genre of 'prince's counsel' (*Fürstenspiegel*), which reaches back to Antiquity, and this is followed by chapters on the historical and biographical dimension of the subject, and an extensive account of monarchomach and divine right theory as well as theological controversy (Bellarmine/William and John Barclay). The author's account is wide ranging and well informed. However, not all of this information seems indispensable for her purposes, nor can it be fully integrated with the central issues under discussion, though it succeeds in conveying the intellectual climate of the novel's germination.

Mocavini's claims for the 'enormous impact' (p. 11) of *Argenis* need substantiation, but the author persuasively argues for a re-integration of this once much circulated but at present obliterated document into the corpus of important literary evidence of the early modern period.

Regina Pörtner

[53] HERMANN WELLENREUTHER, *Niedergang und Aufstieg: Geschichte Nordamerikas vom Beginn der Besiedlung bis zum Ausgang des 17. Jahrhunderts* (Münster: Lit, 2000), xii + 728 pp., DM 168.80

This is the first volume of a series which will take a fresh look at 'North American history in Atlantic perspective' up to the present day. Textbook accounts of early colonial America abound, but the present voluminous study by the doyen of German research on

Anglo-American history has a much more ambitious aim in considerably widening its chronological and thematic scope. Wellenreuther starts his story with a survey of native cultures from their beginnings to the age of European discovery. The discussion of more conventional (economic, political, demographic) issues of colonial history is set in a conceptual framework that remains firmly focused on the cultural implications of Europe's encounter with indigenous America, and vice versa. European patterns of trade and settlement are viewed from a comparative perspective, while further chapters offer succinct chronological accounts of the history of the colonies and trading outposts. Carefully chosen maps and illustrations as well as a generous appendix listing literature, reference works, and collections of documents complete a work which can be consulted with great benefit both for its handbook qualities and its broader interpretation. Its later merits in particular recommend it to a wider audience beyond German-speaking academia.

Regina Pörtner

[54] PETER WENDE (ed.), *Englische Könige und Königinnen: Von Heinrich VII. bis Elisabeth II.* (Munich: Beck, 1998), 407 pp., DM 58.00

This work offers short biographies of the English and British monarchs from the accession of Henry VII to the present day. Following the editor's introductory essay on the history of the English monarchy from the earliest period, the following twenty-one biographical sketches of roughly equal length (c. 15 pages on average) discuss the development of the modern English monarchy since 1485 from a biographical perspective. Each chapter is preceded by a paragraph which succinctly summarizes the key biographical data. The argument of the text is supplemented by the visual evidence of contemporary pictures of the monarchs which, by virtue of being authorized representations, convey an idea of the desired public image and self-perception of the ruler. A dynastic table (p. 6) and short bibliographical paragraphs on the main sources and literature for each chapter as well as a biographical index at the end round off a handbook which will be welcomed by students and non-academic readers alike.

Regina Pörtner

## BRITISH HISTORY

[55] KARL TILMAN WINKLER, *Wörterkrieg: Politische Debattenkultur in England 1689–1750* (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1998), ix + 987 pp., DM 198.00

This voluminous book takes up the thread of the same author's *Handwerk und Markt* (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1997). While the latter was mainly a study of the technical and organizational aspects of printing in this period, the author now turns to a discussion of the debating culture that was based on it. Starting with the parliamentary debates of the Glorious Revolution, but focusing on the struggle for power in the Walpole era, the author concentrates on the uses of language and the patterns of argument which characterized the political debates. The author is not concerned to analyse the actual positions put forward, which occasionally causes problems for the consistency and plausibility of his argument. However, readers with an interest either in the legal and organizational side of the newspaper market, or in a linguistic approach to the subject will find plenty of relevance in this heavy and at times heavy-going volume.

Regina Pörtner

## *Nineteenth Century*

[56] WINFRIED BAUMGART, *Europäisches Konzert und nationale Bewegung: Internationale Beziehungen 1830–1878*, Handbuch der Geschichte der Internationalen Beziehungen, 6 (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), xv + 600 pp., DM 188.00

The projected nine-volume compendium on international relations from 1450 to 1990, edited by Heinz Duchhardt and Franz Knipping, is a response to a newly aroused interest in the history of international relations. There is at present no modern general work on the topic in the German language. The first volume on the eighteenth century (vol. 4 of the compendium) was published in 1997 (cf. review no. 45 in *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1995–1997*). The present, second volume covering the period between the revolutionary movements and the Berlin Congress is structured along similar editorial lines. Chapters on population and migration, industrial-



ization, traffic, world economy, war and peace, nationalism, and public opinion and press are followed by investigations of the foreign ministries and the diplomatic services in order to convey a better idea of what can be understood by the concepts of the European 'balance of powers' and the 'European concert'. Finally, the author looks at the powers themselves, in particular, Britain, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, and Prussia/Germany. Winfried Baumgart is a well-known expert on international relations in the nineteenth century. Many of his books have also been translated into English, such as, most recently, his history of the Crimean War. The second part of the present volume follows his interest and wide expertise in historical events. To name but a few, the reader learns about the European revolutionary movements in the 1830s, the Entente Cordiale of 1834, the crises in the Near East and Egypt, the revolutions of 1848-9, the unification of Italy, the German-Danish war of 1864, and, of course, the relationship between the Kaiserreich, Bismarck, and Europe between 1871 and 1878. Of special value is the last chapter, in which the author addresses the non-European context: Latin-America, China, Japan, the USA, and the European colonies. An extensive bibliography rounds off this admirable and comprehensive hand-book.

Benedikt Stuchtay

[57] GÜNTER BIEMER, *Die Wahrheit wird stärker sein: Das Leben Kardinal Newmans*, Internationale Cardinal-Newman-Studien, 17 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), 567 pp., DM 98.00

As founder of the Oxford Movement, a prominent convert to Catholicism, and a highly influential religious writer, John Henry Newman (1801-90) is certainly one of the most important figures in nineteenth-century ecclesiastical history. Theologians, historians, and literary critics alike have long acknowledged this fact: publications on his life and his writings fill several libraries. None the less the Catholic priest and theologian Günter Biemer, president of the International German Newman Society, has written a new biography of Newman. Unfortunately, however, it does not live up to the standards one might expect of a modern historical study. Well-written though it is, the book bears a strong resemblance to an older, apologetic tradition of ecclesiastical history. Relying mainly and uncritically on Newman's often vindictory autobiographical statements

## BRITISH HISTORY

and letters, it recounts the individual stations of his life as a succession of spiritual or temporal crises from which the hero, whose religious message is only fully to be understood in our days, emerges as a purified, saintlike figure. Not without reason the blurb states that the Roman Church was more honoured by Newman's promotion to cardinal at the end of his life than he was himself. The whole book, although its factual basis is sound, should therefore be read as a hagiographical treatise rather than an academic work.

Michael Schaich

[58] FRANZ BOSBACH and FRANK BÜTTNER (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert*, Prince Albert Studies, 15 (Munich: Saur, 1998), 230 pp., DM 98.00

The present volume contains thirteen papers delivered by British and German scholars at the 1997 annual conference of the Prince Albert Society in Coburg. They concentrate on artistic developments in England and Germany in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, when Prince Albert, restricted in his political ambitions by the English constitution, focused his energies instead on the cultural and industrial scene of his host country. Many of the essays therefore revolve around his person. Some analyse the pictorial representation of Albert or his family in portraits, others deal with his various initiatives and projects: the plans for Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, the royal couple's country residence, proposals for a building programme in South Kensington, where an institution combining art and science applied to industry was to be created, later to become the Victoria and Albert Museum, and his leading role in the preparation of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition (1857). The remaining essays either compare architectural trends, such as *Neugotik* and English Medievalism, or trace artistic connections between the Pre-Raphaelites on the one hand and the Nazarenes, Alfred Rethel, Dürer, or contemporary German aesthetic theory on the other. Most of the contributions rely on primary sources and the best combine historical and art historical methodology. An appendix with about seventy illustrations concludes the volume.

Michael Schaich

[59] FRANZ BOSBACH, WILLIAM FILMER-SANKEY, HERMANN HIERY, and THOMAS BROCKMANN (eds), *Prinz Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert*, Prince Albert Studies, 18 (Munich: Saur, 2000), 256 pp., DM 98.00

This volume presents twenty-one contributions by German and British authors, and is based on two conferences which the Prince Albert Society organized on the topic of the education system and held in London and Coburg respectively. The first conference concentrated on education at pre-school and school level, and included the architecture of school buildings among the topics addressed. The second conference looked at the development of universities in both countries. In addition to a number of selected academic disciplines (for example, chemistry, biology, and literary studies), this conference also examined the specific conditions which Prince Albert experienced as a student at the University of Bonn and as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The main focus of interest, however, was on British and German concepts of education and training, and their implementation. Beyond this, it is interesting to see how German and British educational ideals were received beyond their respective national borders. The volume's thematic scope is, consequently, broad. It includes, among others, essays on the following topics: 'Prince Albert's Contribution to Education'; 'German Governesses in England'; 'Shakespeares Rezeption in Deutschland'; 'Goethes Rezeption in England'; 'Technische Fachausbildung im 19. Jahrhundert in Deutschland'; and 'Vom Ideal der Humboldt-Universität zur Praxis des wissenschaftlichen Großbetriebes.'

Sabine Freitag

[60] KNUT DIEKMANN, *Die nationalistische Bewegung in Wales*, Publications of the German Historical Institute London, 43 (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1998), 704 pp., DM 98.00

This lengthy volume on Welsh nationalism was originally submitted as a Ph.D. thesis to the University of Tübingen. One of the striking features of this study is its temporal scope, ranging from the beginnings of Welsh nationalism in the nineteenth century to the debates on devolution and an autonomous Wales in the 1980s and 1990s. The theoretical approach bridges the usual gap between historical

## BRITISH HISTORY

accounts and political analyses of contemporary phenomena. After a comprehensive overview of the history of research on nationalism, the author offers a new theoretical model of nationalist movements. Including socio-psychological considerations, his multi-dimensional approach discards one-sided deductions based solely on the political, economic, and social background.

The theoretical outline in chapter 1 is followed by four chapters in which the author divides the genesis of Welsh nationalism into distinct periods: the foundation of Welsh nationalism up to 1918 (chapter 2); the formation of minority nationalism from 1918 to 1939 (chapter 3); the period of growing nationalism (chapter 4); and developments in post-industrial Wales after 1979 (chapter 5). Throughout his empirically well founded study the author sees Welsh nationalism as a many-sided movement, which includes political nationalism, functional regionalism, and cultural nationalism. This accords with the author's observation that the Welsh nationalist movement was dominated by a variety of different goals, such as integrationist or separatist aspirations. Because of its heuristic approach, this book will appeal not only to students of nationalism and nationalist movements, but also to historians and students of political science dealing with the modern and contemporary history of Wales.

Markus Mößlang

[61] CHRISTIANE EISENBERG, *'English Sports' und deutsche Bürger: Eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte 1800–1939* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), 523 pp., DM 128.00

This Hamburg *Habilitationsschrift* is the first comprehensive book on the social history of sport in Germany. Using the concepts developed by the Bielefeld school of social history, the author examines the social, cultural, and political implications of sport as a mass movement. In her theoretically based and empirically well founded study she describes the adoption, development, and transformation of sports of English origin in Germany from the second half of the nineteenth century to the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936.

The first chapter, 'Gentlemen und Sportsmen', gives a brief outline of the history of modern sport in England. The English example, which is contrasted with the history of sport in pre-industrial Germany in the second chapter, provides the necessary background

for the description of the crucial period during the Kaiserreich when English sport was introduced to and established among the German middle classes. In chapter 3 the author uses the examples of horse-racing, football, and tennis to show how different sports were adopted by distinct social groups: horse-racing by the aristocracy and upper class, tennis by the educated middle classes (*Bildungsbürgertum*), and football by the members of a new urban middle class (comprising mainly clerical workers and technical employees), which was the dominant group in the sport movement in the Kaiserreich. The adoption of English sports in Germany was, as described in chapter 4, not without social and cultural problems. As a specific form of *Kulturkampf*, sport provided an arena for competition between tradition and modernity. Between 1890 and 1914 the conflict was partly resolved by transforming English sports into 'German sports'. Sport increasingly became an object of interest to officials and politicians, and, moreover, a determinant of social changes in Germany itself. Thus the development of sport mirrored German society as a whole: sport was not only about participating but also about winning. The militarization of sports which started well before 1914 culminated during the First World War. As the author describes in chapter 6 sport was used for so-called *Wehrertüchtigung*, a sort of pre-military training which was not called off during the Weimar Republic (chapter 7). The concluding chapter, chapter 8, deals with continuities and discontinuities in German sports from 1933 to 1939. According to Eisenberg sport was not, as is commonly claimed, completely abused and sacrificed to the goals of the National Socialist state. The Olympic Games of 1936, she argues provocatively, represented the culmination of the traditions of German sport which had developed since English sports were introduced in the nineteenth century.

Markus Mößlang

[62] RONALD D. GERSTE, *Queen Victoria: Die Frau hinter dem Mythos* (Regensburg: Pustet, 2000), 207 pp., DM 39.80

This book about the life and politics of Queen Victoria made a timely appearance on the German book market on the centenary of the great British queen's death on 22 January 1901.<sup>1</sup> Entertainingly and

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who wants to find out more about the impact of Queen Victoria's

## BRITISH HISTORY

knowledgeably, the author tells the story of the queen who gave her name to a whole age, and during whose sixty-year reign Britain rose to become the first industrial nation of the world and an imperial world power. Yet this biography goes beyond grand politics, which in the case of Queen Victoria was expressed mainly through the marriages arranged for her children, and includes the circumstances of her personal life and the blows of fate she suffered. Relations with Germany are treated at length, largely because the book was produced for the German market. While those who are familiar with the material will find little that is new, this biography readably sums up all the essential elements of Victoria's reign. It provides a good introduction for readers with little previous knowledge. The work is based on a wide selection of largely English-language secondary literature, and the usual editions of correspondence. Only direct quotations are referenced. In addition to a number of well-known photographs and illustrations, the book contains a name index and family trees of the Houses of Hanover and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Sabine Freitag

[63] HEINZ-GERHARD HAUPT and GEOFFREY CROSSIK, *Die Kleinbürger: Eine europäische Sozialgeschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Munich: Beck, 1998), 365 pp., DM 78.00

This is a most ambitious and yet admirable joint Anglo-German research enterprise: the social history of the lower middle classes during the long nineteenth century, focusing on retailers and craftsmen in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium. The book has benefited from six international conferences on the subject, held between 1979 and 1990. An English version has been published. As a subject of research the lower middle classes have not received the attention they deserve, possibly as a result of their drift to the right and their attraction to fascism at a later stage. One of the problems was the high degree of social instability and their slow evolution as a separate social class. It is impossible to do justice to the multitude of

death on British society is referred to the following books: Jerrold M. Packard, *Farewell in Splendour: The Death of Queen Victoria and her Age* (Sutton, 2000), and Tony Rennell, *Last Days of Glory: The Death of Queen Victoria* (Viking, 2000).

topics covered in this study: the small business in the face of rapid industrialization, the desperate struggle to remain self-employed, social mobility, the functional unity of family and business, work ethics, political and social affiliations, local identities, cultural ambitions—to name but a few. By the end of the nineteenth century the lower middle classes had gained a respectable position in urban society everywhere. They were characterized by common values and cultural habits, centred on business and family life, and based on a strong sense of justice and on moral economy. Clearly, the bourgeoisie served as a model to be emulated within the confines of more modest means. The authors also emphasize the high degree of social organization for the protection of their way of life, especially their economic independence. They are aware that the petite bourgeoisie has been seen as easy prey to fascism, but they warn in particular against the mistake of generalizing from the German experience. It was, above all, less the actual policies of the fascists than their propaganda, with its emphasis on social harmony, authority and work ethics, that appealed to the lower middle classes.

Lothar Kettenacker

[64] ANDREAS HELLE, *Ulster: Die blockierte Nation. Nordirlands Protestanten zwischen britischer Identität und irischem Regionalismus (1868–1922)*, Historische Studien, 24 (Frankfurt/M. and New York: Campus, 1999), 430 pp., DM 98.00

Andreas Helle's study of Ulster Protestant unionism between what he calls 'British identity' and 'Irish regionalism' from Gladstone's first administration in 1868 to the outbreak of widespread violence in Ireland in 1922 covers familiar ground. Scholars have long looked at this specific Irish constellation, unique in the British Empire. The value of the present book therefore lies mainly in that it offers a well informed and reliable bibliographical overview of the recent major English-language scholarship, rather than that it brings to light new empirical evidence, hitherto unknown or neglected manuscript material, or provides an extensive investigation of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century literature on the topic. The author's ambitious theoretical concept, which repeatedly refers to the ideas of thinkers from Max Weber to Hans-Ulrich Wehler, cannot fully compensate for the quality of the book's thesis, which is not really sur-

## BRITISH HISTORY

prising. Ulster unionists sympathized neither with British liberalism nor with Republican nationalism. Because of its ambivalent status, unionism and the declaration for Empire and the British nation was nothing but a meaningless ritual that defined itself in painting enemy images of the 'other' and in keeping distinct from the rest of Ireland. However, the rest of the island was not without significant political intellectuals who looked for a compromise from a unionist perspective but with an eye to London, rather than Belfast. Among these were the agrarian reformer and founder of the Co-operative movement, Horace Plunkett, and the historian William Lecky, both from a Protestant Ascendancy background, and both driven by the belief that partition of their country needed to be avoided. While Helle devotes considerable space to the question of nationalist Home Rule and its impact on British (parliamentary) politics, the role of southern unionism, as distinct from the much more radical northern variant, would have deserved more attention. None the less, the study is an informative overview of a peculiar development in Ulster, torn between loyalty to the Empire and a regional, colonial nationalism.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[65] ULRICH MARSCH, *Zwischen Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft: Industrieforschung in Deutschland und Großbritannien 1880–1936*, Publications of the German Historical Institute London, 47 (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2000), 559 pp., DM 168.00

Industrial research played a crucial part in the economic – and political – rivalry between Great Britain and Germany in the late nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century. Technological and scientific innovations could secure industrial growth and at the same time lay the foundations for ambitious power politics. German industry, supported by the government, therefore extended its research efforts especially from the turn of the century, concentrating mainly on the development of substitutes for missing or limited natural resources. This strategy was intensified during the First World War and continued after 1918, when German access to the world market was restricted by political or financial circumstances. Eventually it would lead to the policy of autarky which the National Socialists embarked upon from 1936. While this programme was successful at the beginning and German companies could make



up some of the advantage in productivity which British firms had earlier enjoyed, German research projects in the 1920s and 1930s seem to have been less fortunate. Tackling traditional, labour intensive problems, they were enormously expensive and diverted funds and energy from more innovative approaches. In Britain, by contrast, where industrial research had taken off on a large scale only after 1916 under the pressures of a war economy, efforts were more focused. Although British government and industry still, percentage-wise, spent less than their German competitors, they could maintain or even expand their economic and technological lead after 1918.

This is only one of many findings of a Ph.D. thesis, submitted to the University of Munich, which describes the establishment and development of industrial research in both countries between 1880 and 1936. Based on a wide range of sources in public archives and a considerable number of private holdings, it deals mainly with the pharmaceutical, electronic, iron/steel, and especially the chemical industry, whose research apparatus was the most elaborate of all. The author, however, does not confine himself to company-owned laboratories and institutions, but also includes research centres which were co-founded and co-financed by state and industry: four Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes in the German case, and four Research Associations in the English case (for cast iron, non-ferrous metals, textual fibres, and leather research). Taken together, all these different aspects provide a comprehensive picture of industrial research in its formative period.

Michael Schaich

[66] ELISABETH MEILHAMMER, *Britische Vor-Bilder: Interkulturalität in der Erwachsenenbildung des Deutschen Kaiserreichs, 1871 bis 1918*, Kölner Studien zur internationalen Erwachsenenbildung, 13 (Cologne: Böhlau, 2000), 475 pp., DM 98.00

During the German Empire 570 texts were written about British adult education. Progressive Britain was not only regarded as leading the way in the field of adult education, but could already look back to a long tradition with roots in the eighteenth century. To what extent, however, in an age of nationalistic competition, could Britain be a model for German workers' and women's associations which saw in adult education the promise of political and social advancement?

## BRITISH HISTORY

This study assesses the 'images' of British adult education that prevailed in Germany. It is not so much a question of whether Germans were really able to grasp the situation in Britain, but rather the extent to which they used it for their own purposes. How did the German public assess British adult education, bearing in mind the socio-cultural and political situation in which this took place?

The author comes to the conclusion that in spite of nationalistic competition in the sphere of adult education, there was a considerable degree of interculturality. It was, however, subject to fluctuations, especially during the First World War. This was when differences started to emerge and the German education system developed. Until then reformers' common neutral attitude towards scholarship, the view that adult education was an expression of ethical responsibility and contributed to personal development, had meant that in Germany, British experiences of adult education were received without prejudice or animosity and were regarded as a useful model. People wrote about British adult education not so much because it was British, but because it was important.

This study was accepted as a dissertation by the faculty of social and behavioural sciences at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena in 1998. It is thoroughly researched and makes a convincing contribution to the 'phenomenology of German adult education'. It includes a name index and an impressive list of sources and secondary literature.

Sabine Freitag

[67] WOLFGANG J. MOMMSEN (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-Britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1999), 311 pp., DM 49.80

Seventeen essays plus a foreword by the former German ambassador to the United Kingdom, Hermann Freiherr von Richthofen, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the *Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft*, a society founded in 1949 by a small circle of politically engaged British and German intellectuals who wanted to renew the dialogue between the two countries which had been so violently interrupted by National Socialism and war. On an initiative by Leo Milchsack, the first Anglo-German meetings took place in Königswinter in 1950, and to the present day they are an annual institution which is recognized as

an important hinge in the relationship between the British and German peoples. The DEG soon attracted academics, journalists, politicians, and economists from both sides of the Channel, who came to discuss common problems, learn about each other's political and cultural traditions, and look for ways to overcome clichés and prejudices. A history of the first thirty-five years of the DEG by Ralph Uhlig was published in 1986. Now, after fifty-six years of peace, Wolfgang J. Mommsen, director of the German Historical Institute London from 1977 to 1985, has edited a volume which does not centre on the DEG, but goes much further and perfectly mirrors two centuries of Anglo-German relations. Apart from Marion Gräfin Dönhoff's short personal reminiscences of Leo Milchsack and the early days of the DEG, all the essays take a comparative approach and address key problems in the history of the two nations. From Peter Wende's *tour d'horizon* of Britain and Germany in the eighteenth century to Hartmut Berghoff's fascinating study of the Anglo-German economic race in the age of High Imperialism, Peter Alter's insights into the inter-war tensions, and, finally, William E. Paterson's assessment of Britain's position in Europe and the Anglo-German relationship in the most recent past, the essays, all written by experts in their fields, provide good reading throughout. They vividly demonstrate that at almost all levels, whether in royal palaces or football stadiums, the relationship between Britain and Germany was complicated, shaped by fierce competition and mutual respect, provoked embittered enmity, and promoted progress through co-operation. Their tense relationship shaped the history of both countries to a large degree, whether positive or negative, and there were few political, economic, and cultural paths on which they did not meet. Readers who are interested not only in the traditions and perceptions of the *ungleichen Partner* ('unequal partners'), but also in possible pathways of inter-cultural transfer, should consult the volume *Aneignung und Abwehr* (1998), edited by Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz, which is an excellent companion to Mommsen's book.

Benedikt Stuchtey

## BRITISH HISTORY

[68] RUDOLF MUHS, JOHANNES PAULMANN and WILLIBALD STEINMETZ (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr: Interkultureller Transfer zwischen Deutschland und Großbritannien im 19. Jahrhundert*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 32 (Bochum: Philo, 1998), 320 pp., DM 78.00

The title of this collection of essays, conference proceedings of the Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, points to the complexities of the subject. Cultural transfer between Britain and Germany in the nineteenth century up to 1914 vacillates between 'adoption' and 'rejection'. The introduction by the three editors reads like one long list of qualifications and warnings against easy or misleading assumptions. The most important of these is that more contacts do not necessarily lead to more mutual understanding and respect. But whereas previous generations were fixated on the growing alienation between the two nations before 1914, the editors of this volume are more interested in the motives for and the mechanics of cultural cross-fertilization. Their approach is inspired by more recent attempts to explore and explain the cultural interdependence between France and Germany. They emphasize the diverse motives and purposes for gathering information. No doubt economic rivalry, concern for national efficiency by learning the lessons of the other, was the main driving force.

The first three papers, including the introduction, are the most seminal contributions, explaining the concept and describing the terms of reference. The most learned and informative of these is Rudolf Muhs's exposition of the chief means of communication: overcoming the language barrier, taking in published information, and the frustrations resulting from different national dispositions. Four of the following eight essays are in English and, significantly, no fewer than three deal with the example of German higher education. For obvious reasons the German debate on the merits of the British constitution (Kraus) and the German model for British social reform (Hennock) cannot be left out in this survey.

Lothar Kettenacker

[69] JOST REBENTISCH, *Die vielen Gesichter des Kaisers: Wilhelm II. in der deutschen und britischen Karikatur (1888–1918)*, Quellen und Forschungen zur Brandenburgischen und Preußischen Geschichte, 20 (Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 2000), 415 pp., DM 168.00

It is not a surprising finding that German and British cartoonists differed quite fundamentally in their perception of the German Kaiser, but it is impressively and convincingly elaborated in this fascinating book. The author's decision to present the 'whole' King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, and thus to include the First World War, was well taken because this shows that it was primarily the war that marked the important shift in quantity and quality of the images both countries formed of William II. In Germany, cartoonists were most productive between the beginning of a gradual political liberalization of the use of cartoons in the press from 1904 and the outbreak of war in 1914; during the war, William II was suited neither to being a national icon, a role which Hindenburg then assumed, nor to providing a concept of the enemy, as which he served in Britain. Consequently, the Great War was the heyday of British cartoons of the Kaiser, personifying him as the symbol of German evils, while his role in Germany was marginalized after 1914. Jost Rebentisch has systematically organized his study into three major chapters. The first looks at the Kaiser in German cartoons from 1888, examines legal problems of caricature in Wilhelmine Germany, and sheds light on him in the different contexts with which he was confronted such as, for example, parliament, the parties, elections, and foreign relations with Britain, France, Russia, the USA, etc. The author also looks at the non-political sphere of the Kaiser's family, his journeys, and his personal predilections, before addressing, in the final section, William's striking disappearance from press cartoons during the war.

For obvious reasons Rebentisch, in the second major chapter of his study, applies a different perspective with respect to British caricature that, soon after the turn of the century, discovered the Kaiser as a perfect object of demonization and jeering. Among many other points, the author picks out issues, still of interest today, such as the *Daily Telegraph* affair and William's relationship with Bismarck and the Social Democrats. In the eyes of British cartoonists, the Kaiser was the personification of neo-absolutist rule, and it was part of the German people's guilt to remain silent about this state and tolerate it.

## BRITISH HISTORY

As the representative of Germany, the Kaiser reflected characteristics which British cartoons used partly to explain the outbreak of war in 1914. He was shown as arrogant, bellicose, craving for admiration, fixed in his views, and two-faced: in a word, a Prussian militarist with whom his people could identify. Many of the cartoons also portrayed the Kaiser in his passion for travelling (the famous 'Kreuzzug' to Palestine) and the arts, here again depicting his combination of amateurism and a weird self-perception.

In the final chapter, Rebentisch compares British and German cartoons. Although this is the shortest chapter, it is methodologically the most challenging, with its different levels of iconographic, quantitative, and contextual comparisons. In an appendix, the book provides a rich collection of 132 cartoons taken from a wide range of journals and newspapers, such as *Fliegende Blätter*, *Kladderadatsch*, *Simplicissimus*, *John Bull*, *Punch*, and *Vanity Fair*. Thus this study is an excellent contribution to modern scholarship on the German Kaiser, and a valuable companion to Christopher Clark's recently published profile in power of *Kaiser Wilhelm II* (2000).

Benedikt Stuchtay

[70] GERHARD A. RITTER and PETER WENDE (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls*, Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Historischen Instituts London, 46 (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), 375 pp., DM 78.00

The long and quarrelsome relationship between Britain and Germany could not be better summed up than in the terms 'rivalry' and 'partnership', the keywords of this Festschrift dedicated to the Oxford historian Anthony Nicholls on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday. The editors have selected eighteen essays, some dealing with the nineteenth century, but most concentrating on the twentieth century and taking a comparative perspective. All the essays vividly show that in their history Britain and Germany profited from each other as much as they were competitors, even enemies. Peter Wende, former director of the German Historical Institute London, investigates the mutual perceptions of British and German historians in the nineteenth century; Günther Grünthal studies Sir Robert Morier's relationship with Prussia, while Peter Alter looks at the architect

Hermann Muthesius's years in England. The history of the Royal Family's change of name from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor in 1917 as described by Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann; Gerhard A. Ritter's fascinating contribution on the relations between the British Labour movement and the German Social Democracy from 1900 to 1923; Gregor Schöllgen's discussion of Max Weber, the German constitutional debate and England's role in it; and Wolfgang J. Mommsen's essay on the European reaction to Woodrow Wilson's 'New Diplomacy' move the focus of the volume to the early twentieth century. The inter-war period is covered by Clemens A. Wurm, who looks at the German and British steel industries. The next essay is concerned with military history: Klaus-Jürgen Müller raises some general questions regarding an Anglo-German military and political comparison. Three contributions deal with the Second World War: Carl-Christoph Schweitzer studies British images of Germany during the war; Reiner Pommerin examines the bombing of Dresden; and Lothar Kettenacker describes the emergence and failure of Morgenthau's memorandum on transforming Germany into an agrarian country. The famous intellectual Sebastian Haffner is presented by Horst Möller (on Haffner's relationship with *Die Zeitung*) and by Hans Mommsen, who discusses Haffner's early interpretation of Hitler. Finally, Adolf M. Birke (on the British diplomat Sir Frank Roberts), Marie-Luise Recker (on Westminster and the re-establishment of the German parliament), and Gustav Schmidt (on the role of the USA in Anglo-German relations between 1950 and 1966) devote their contributions to the post-war period. It is most appropriate that Lord Dahrendorf's general notes on the differences between Germany and Britain conclude this remarkable volume.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[71] ANGELA SCHWARZ, *Der Schlüssel zur modernen Welt: Wissenschaftspopularisierung in Großbritannien und Deutschland im Übergang zur Moderne (ca.1870-1914)*, VSWG Beiheft 153 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1999), 423 pp., DM 136.00

The greatest challenge for contemporaries in the last third of the nineteenth century was the development of the natural sciences, and the application of new knowledge to technical innovations. Scientific progress meant that religion lost much of its persuasive power, while

## BRITISH HISTORY

the sciences sought to take over religion's function of 'explaining the world'. This was certainly not without its difficulties since the natural sciences could not offer any new eternal truths, and were themselves subject to a continual process of change. The more strongly innovations and discoveries influenced everyday life, the greater the need for explanation. Around the turn of the century popular scientific literature, the basis of this study, was being printed in runs of hundreds of thousands. According to the author its popularity was not restricted to the bourgeoisie and the upper class, but also extended to the lower social classes.

This book examines how the popularization of science fitted into the process of transition to modernity in Britain, the pioneer of industrialization, and in Germany, which had acquired a reputation as a country of science during the nineteenth century. Books on the popularization of science are certainly not new, as becomes clear from the far-reaching discussion in this book on the state of research. Yet, according to the author, the spread of science and technology to the general public in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has hardly been examined at all as a historical and socio-political phenomenon, or, more important still, as one relating to the history of mentalities. Thus this book looks at the popularization of science as part of the process of upheaval that led to the modern age. How were scientific theories and knowledge made comprehensible to the general public? Did this popularization contribute to successful integration in a mechanized, rationalized society? To what extent did the natural sciences take over from the humanities as purveyors of a world-image?

Those who popularized science in both England and Germany shared a belief in the positive and emancipatory effect of science and the idea that by spreading scientific knowledge to as broad a public as possible they could help to provide orientation and explanation in the face of so much innovation. Since they saw science and technology as the 'key to the world', they introduced the vocabulary of a new era in their writings and this led to more and more people seeing the epoch as a new, modern age. Most scientists on both sides of the Channel saw the popularization of science as an essential instrument for coming to terms with the present and future, its integrative effects holding out the hope of greater prosperity and long-term social harmony.



In Britain, a relatively homogeneous scientific community sought to popularize science in a concerted action. In Germany, there was a greater degree of competition between individual scientists. The concept drafted in German texts of a higher being for the future, to which science pointed the way, was intended to make the natural sciences more appreciated than religion as far as public opinion was concerned. In imparting information German authors were far more afraid of appearing superficial than their British colleagues. In the image of nature presented from the point of view of the sciences great prominence was given in Germany to the struggle for survival, whereas British authors tended to stress co-operation and harmony in nature. Here the emphasis, based on a Christian-conservative concept of nature, was more on the possibility of using science to make things better.

In both Britain and Germany, the national element was of secondary importance to those seeking to popularize science. The view was shared in both countries that it was not politics, but a transnational propagation of natural science that would improve the economic, social, and moral situation. This book is an extremely interesting and informative examination of how the imparting of scientific knowledge influenced the ever-present attempts to explain the world.

Sabine Freitag

[72] LARS VÖLCKER, *Tempel für die Großen der Nation: Das kollektive Nationaldenkmal in Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert* (Frankfurt/M. etc.: Lang, 2000), 377 pp., DM 98.00

This Berlin dissertation investigates collective national monuments in Germany, France, and Britain by looking at five examples: Westminster Abbey in London; the Temple of British Worthies in Stowe, Buckinghamshire; the incomplete Scottish national monument on Carlton Hill in Edinburgh; the French Pantheon in Paris; and Ludwig I of Bavaria's Valhalla in Donaustauf near Regensburg. Völcker starts from the observation that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the idea of monuments to honour a nation's great people collectively was not a national phenomenon, but a European one. He investigates the common history-of-ideas roots of his five examples, which he sees as going back mainly to the Enlightenment's

## BRITISH HISTORY

reception of Antiquity. The two English national monuments, Westminster Abbey and the Elysian Fields of Stowe, however, were also models. According to Völcker, the French and German planners of monuments, in contrast to those in Britain, found it impossible to imagine a church as a national monument because of the religious differences within their nations. Instead, they took recourse to models from Antiquity—the Roman Pantheon and the Parthenon in Athens—which they hoped would allow them to overcome ‘the problem of a confessional split by appealing to a secularized belief in immortality’. Völcker investigates the architecture of the monuments, but also asks about their functions, and the processes by which the ‘great’ men and women in whose honour they were built were selected. The comparative European perspective allows him to uncover interesting interactions and unsuspected connections, but also important differences, between the national traditions under investigation.

Dominik Geppert

[73] SABINE WESTERMANN, *Lloyd George und die irische Frage, 1880–1922: Liberaler Politiker im Übergang vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert*, British Studies, 2 (Münster: Lit, 2000), 414 pp., DM 69.80

Few twentieth-century British politicians are less controversial than the Welshman David Lloyd George (1863–1945). None the less, the *Dictionary of National Biography* describes him as having made an immediate impact as the most widely known, dynamic, and eloquent figure in British politics after succeeding Asquith as Prime Minister in 1916. When Lloyd George resigned in October 1922, he could look back on an impressive political career, which included the negotiation of the treaty with Ireland in 1921. In her Göttingen Ph.D. Sabine Westermann sets out to investigate why Lloyd George is still generally misrepresented in historical research and why the Irish question is probably one of the key themes in his political life to demonstrate his firmness, efficiency, and political pragmatism. In this, according to the author, he effectively achieved what was expected of him by parliament and the public alike. As a supporter of Home Rule for Ireland, he was neither a tactician nor an opportunist, but a patient and skilful negotiator who wanted a solution to the Irish problem, while certainly aware that its major feature was its insolubility. In the

*Twentieth Century*

end Lloyd George was ultimately doomed to fail in respect of Ireland, as had been almost all British prime ministers before or after him. Westermann's intention to present him as consistent and true to his principles, despite the limits or chances of his politics, makes for a challenging task, and is centred on the Irish and British discussion about the impact of the 1921 treaty for the history of the British Isles. The result is a fine book, drawing heavily on an immense knowledge of the archival material showing the political profile of an exponent of one of the most disputed issues in the first half of twentieth-century British history, the never-ending Irish question, and the dilemma the Liberals accordingly faced. The latter aspect also plays an important role in Westermann's study as she portrays Lloyd George from the early days of the Home Rule debate to the 1920s alongside the Liberal Party and its changing political means and priorities.

Benedikt Stuchtey

*Twentieth Century*

[74] SEBASTIAN BERG, *Antirassismus in der britischen Labour Party: Konzepte und Kontroversen in den achtziger Jahren*, Bremer Beiträge zur Literatur- und Ideengeschichte, 32 (Frankfurt/M. etc.: Lang, 2000), 327 pp., £30.00

Sebastian Berg investigates the British Labour Party's anti-racist policies in the 1980s by focusing on three cases: the debate on allowing Black Sections, autonomous subgroups of the party restricted to members of ethnic minorities, and the activities of the local parties in Manchester and Liverpool, both dominated by the left wing of the party. This study, which the author defines as 'between research on racism and research on political parties, between social analysis and political analysis', is based on the documents of local divisions of the party, parliamentary groups, council committees and working groups, on newspaper articles, and on interviews with contemporaries.

Dominik Geppert

## BRITISH HISTORY

[75] HARTMUT BERGHOFF and ROBERT VON FRIEDEBURG (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 40 (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), 203 pp., DM 58.00

Among the most interesting recent developments in the historiography of Europe in the twentieth century is that the two world wars are beginning to lose their overriding significance as historical turning points. Increasingly, interest is focusing on continuities in political, social, and economic history, as well as in cultural history, the history of everyday life, and the history of mentalities. The pre-war and post-war periods are being linked, and more emphasis is being put on long-term factors than on the changes brought about by the wars. The volume under review here, which contains seven of the papers given at the 1997 annual conference of the Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, provides a number of examples illustrating this trend. What unifies the essays in this volume is that they all ask whether the First World War caused social, cultural, political, and economic change, or whether it simply served as the catalyst for changes which were already happening. Most of the contributors stress inertia more than change. William Garside (Birmingham), for example, argues that the war merely accelerated the country's economic decline, and by no means triggered it off. Opportunities for structural improvements were missed or quickly reversed after 1918. John Turner (London) and Andreas Helle (Frankfurt/M.) suggest much the same in respect of the political landscape. Both argue that the war merely accelerated developments whose origins lay in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, such as, for example, the tendency for greater state intervention in economic life, and the crisis in the traditional party system with the formation of broadly based interest groups going beyond party boundaries. In the area of popular culture Aribert Reimann (Cambridge/Tübingen) establishes that the war led to a revival of traditional British self-images which were based on older, mostly conservative, middle-class values. 'The First World War strengthened the collective sense of national character', writes Reimann, 'and, thereby, enhanced many ideas which constituted the ideological core of the conservative revival' (pp. 119-20). In this respect, too, the First World War favoured the British Conservatives, who for decades remained the unchallenged domi-

nant political force in the country – another indication that the war strengthened the forces of inertia.

Dominik Geppert

[76] JOCHEN BILLER and CHRISTIAN LUDWIG KNOLL, *Ein unperfekter Frieden: Die IRA auf dem Weg zur Mafia* (Frankfurt/M.: R. G. Fischer, 2000), 296 pp., DM 29.80

This book is a lively and engaged account of the situation in present-day Northern Ireland. It focuses on the IRA's new position in a notionally 'peaceful' province. After detailing how the IRA and various other republican units came to be regarded as the only forces of law and order in the Catholic section of the community, which had lost all trust in the state because of various abuses committed by the RUC and the British army, Biller and Knoll describe how the IRA itself began to terrorize at least parts of the Catholic population of Northern Ireland. The IRA's efforts to restrain punishments for various types of so-called deviance and to cloak them with at least a mantle of legitimacy by instituting 'people's courts' failed early on. Interviews with victims of 'punishment beatings' and inhabitants of Belfast underline the authors' contention that at least part of the republican paramilitary movement is in the process of becoming an Ulster Mafia, no longer controlling public order with draconian punishments, but itself involved in organized crime and using force to keep would-be competitors at bay. This is an impressive piece of journalistic documentation. However, with the situation in Northern Ireland shifting as quickly as it does, it remains to be seen whether its more pessimistic predictions will come true.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[77] WALTHER BINDEMANN (ed.), *Doch die Wurzeln liegen in Deutschland: Erfahrungen und Erinnerungen Deutscher in Großbritannien* (Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, 2000), 263 pp., DM 29.80

These are informal interviews with German immigrants in the north east of England, collected and edited by a German Lutheran minister sent to Newcastle by his church in 1995. The editor soon realized that his new charges felt a need to unburden themselves. He does not claim that his interviews are representative in any sociological sense. After all, he met these people in his capacity as a parish priest. No

## BRITISH HISTORY

attempt is made at structuring the interviews by posing set questions, except perhaps for the recurring issue of impressions about the old country revisited. This adds to their authentic character. The only selection discernible is the various categories of immigrants: by far the longest chapters are devoted to the refugees from Nazi Germany, mostly from a Jewish background, and the immigrants who settled in Britain after the war, such as German prisoners of war, so-called 'war brides', and German refugees from the eastern territories. A few cases of people who arrived in the 1950s and 1960s and during the last ten years are added. The life-stories of the early immigrants are by far the most moving and revealing. Personal memories are by necessity selective. Nevertheless, certain topics tend to surface more often than others: language problems, different manners in communication, national identity and the rather illusive notion of *Heimat*, and not least the impact of the war and of the stereotypes kept alive by the media.

Lothar Kettenacker

[78] CHRISTOPH BODE and ULRICH BROICH (eds), *Die Zwanziger Jahre in Großbritannien: Literatur und Gesellschaft einer spannungsreichen Dekade* (Tübingen: Gunter Narr, 1998), 290 pp., DM 68.00

The decade after the First World War has often been called the 'Jazz Age', 'Golden Twenties', or 'Roaring Twenties'. It was undoubtedly a period of hectic enjoyment of life, sexual emancipation, and women's successful struggle for the vote. It was also, however, a period characterized by the lasting trauma of the First World War and the fear of another major war, by cultural pessimism, and apocalyptic visions.

This book fills in a gap, as so far the period has hardly ever been dealt with as a literary era. It presents Britain's literature and society during this decade in terms of cultural history, rather than interpreting individual works. It thematizes the tension-charged discourses on topics of the time, as dealt with in high and trivial literature and beyond. The editors introduce the themes by describing the 1920s as a decade full of contrasts. Ulrich Broich also writes about the trauma of the Great War, and the city as a nightmare and sphere of emancipation. Eveline Kilian looks at new patterns of femininity and gender discourses; the emancipation of sexuality and the discovery of the

unconscious are discussed by Ingrid von Rosenberg. Stephan Kohl looks at how the literature was seen at the time; Christoph Bode and Volker Behrens examine the new media, and Klaus Reichert examines the 'transitions' in Virginia Woolf between literature, art, and politics. Ulrich Broich also looks forward to the 1930s.

Sabine Freitag

[79] CHARMIAN BRINSON, RICHARD DOVE, *et al.* (eds), *Keine Klage über England? Deutsche und österreichische Exilerfahrungen in Großbritannien 1933–1945* (Munich: Iudicium, 1998), 333 pp., DM 78.00

This collection of essays is based on the Second International Symposium on German and Austrian Exiles, held at the Research Centre for German and Austrian Exile studies at the University of London in 1996. The controversy surrounding the title of the original conference – 'Hitler's gift to Britain' – points to an inherent difficulty in approaching the topic of the exiles' contribution to British culture. This is in danger of hovering between a structural, a quantitative, and a biographical approach, often assigning a less-than-fully rounded role to the individual personalities with their inherent contradictions and problems. In other exile studies, the cultural cohesion of German, Austrian, and Czechoslovakian refugee experiences is not always honoured – a criticism which the volume in hand does not warrant. H. G. Adler (from Prague), Hermynaia zur Mühlen (from Austria), and Irmgard Litten (from Berlin) are all covered, amongst many others. Thus the diversity of formative influences in the lost cultural and linguistic world of the refugees is partially (albeit arbitrarily) reconstructed. Collectively, the articles concentrate mainly on the literary, artistic, academic, and political work of refugees in Britain, while special emphasis is laid on the role of women (twelve studies of individual contributions are included in the overall number of twenty-three essays). Overall, the long-term biographical trend still dominates this publication. While there is an index, the volume lacks a final summary and conclusion. This is all the more needed given the rapidly evolving research on exile in Britain and the USA. At present, this is moving away from profession and celebrity-centred analysis while striving to preserve a historical identity amidst the more specialized sociological, psychological, and political science research. The comparatively rapid publication of the volume, which

## BRITISH HISTORY

guards against the all too present danger of ageing research, must be pointed out as a great plus.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[80] CHRISTOPH BUCHHEIM and REDVERS GARSIDE (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), 280 pp., DM 78.00

By comparison with other countries, Britain recovered from the impact of the Great Depression relatively quickly in the 1930s. Germany, too, made a fast recovery, albeit by different means, after 1933. Economic policy, which included, among other things, the formation of cartels, price fixing, and protectionism, was influenced by the state to an unprecedented degree in both countries. Whereas in Britain the main aims were to protect weak and obsolete branches of industry and to reduce unemployment without the introduction of fundamental reforms, Germany's economic policy, especially after 1933, was adapted to Nazi war planning. There the economy was artificially stimulated by increased state demand. Deficit spending and an increase in the money supply were accepted as the price for this, and the state's share in national production increased enormously. Only to a very limited extent did the two countries permit competition and free market regulation.

The present volume, which contains ten essays by British and German economic historians, grew out of two conferences held in Mannheim and Birmingham respectively. It connects the short-term positive effects of British and German economic policy in the 1930s (increased production, employment, and social stability) with their cost for the long-term economic performance of the two countries. Whereas Britain emerged from the war as a victor, in the long term its post-war economy was a loser because it retained an economic system that was closed to innovation. Obsolete structures, cartels, the protection of inefficient industries, and protectionism were the negative hangovers of the pre-war economy. State influence on a number of production processes, and a lack of encouragement for private investment did not help an economy that had to become more open to competition.

Germany, the loser, by contrast, which had to abandon its protectionist economic policy under pressure from the Allies – cartels were



destroyed and foreign trade was liberalized—developed a much more competitive industrial culture, which gave rise to Germany's 'economic miracle'. Ludwig Erhard retained this economic policy even after the withdrawal of the Allies.

The volume contains the following essays: Redvers Garside, 'The Political Economy of Structural Change: Britain in the 1930s'; Christoph Buchheim, 'The Upswing of German Industry in the Thirties'; Mark Spoerer, 'Industrial Profitability in the Nazi Economy'; Josef Reindl, 'Cartels and the Perils of Power: British and German Electrical Engineering Industry during the 1930s in Long-Term Perspective'; Julian Greaves, 'British Steel in the 1930s: Adaptation under Duress'; Leonhard Schwarz, 'The Evolution of the Pricing Policy for Public Orders during the Third Reich'; Duncan M. Ross and Dieter Ziegler, 'Problems of Industrial Finance between the Wars'; Claudia Kaiser, 'Trade Union Reactions to Economic Crisis: Britain and Germany in the early 1930s'; and Christoph Cornelißen, 'Administrative Elites in British and German Social Policy in the 1930s.'

Sabine Freitag

[81] EVA BUCHHEIT, *Der Briand-Kellogg-Pakt von 1928 – Machtpolitik oder Friedensstreben?*, Studien zur Friedensforschung, 10 (Münster: Lit, 1998), 439 pp., DM 68.80

This is a dissertation submitted to the University of Cologne in 1995 and slightly revised for publication. It centres on the Kellogg-Briand Pact (General Pact for the Renunciation of War, 1928) which was drawn up in response to the consequences of the First World War in an attempt to proscribe war as a means of national policy. The study, essentially chronologically structured, is orientated mainly by the various phases in the negotiation of the Kellogg Pact. The pact originated in 1927, when the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, sent a 'message' to the American people in which he expressed the idea of a 'treaty of eternal friendship between France and the USA'. The US Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg, reacted to the French proposal for a special agreement between France and the USA by suggesting a multilateral treaty proscribing war, which was also to include Britain and Germany among others. The present study investigates the specific motives and interests of the governments

## BRITISH HISTORY

involved. It reveals that no country considered ignoring national interests, let alone sacrificing them to the ideal of peace. Germany planned to use the American suggestion to achieve its foreign policy goals, that is, in support of revisionism (reparations), whereas France and Britain wanted to modify the plan so that it did not restrict their freedom to act within existing international agreements (among other things, security guarantees). It becomes clear that from the start none of the European powers could stand aloof from the American proposal for reasons of prestige and out of consideration for relations with the USA both as the leading industrial and trading power, and the most powerful creditor nation and the world's banker. The treaty renouncing war had no practical impact on international politics. It proved to be an instrument suited neither to preventing belligerent conflicts nor to settling them quickly after they had broken out. Nor did it provide an adequate basis for disarmament measures. Because of its failure, the treaty has often been regarded in the historical literature as the 'theatrical victory of the idea of peace' (Maurice Baumont). The author, by contrast, endorses the view put forward by Klaus Hildebrand, who sees the pact as a paradigm shift, 'a moral qualitative leap *sui generis*', in the assessment of war as a political means. According to the author, this act contributed significantly to a critical world public no longer seeing war as a legitimate means of conducting policy but, at best, as a necessary evil to combat aggression.

Sabine Freitag

[82] SAKI DOCKRILL (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise: Alliance Politics between Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 38 (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), 224 pp., DM 58.00

This collection of essays on alliance politics within NATO is the second instalment of an Anglo-German joint research venture. The book is in English, but published in the German publication series of the ADEF, the German partner. In his introduction Michael Dockrill provides a useful summary and outlines the common theme by emphasizing that alliances have generally been formed out of necessity, in this case the perception of a common enemy, not because of mutual friendship. This is particularly true of NATO and its decision to

invite Germany, the former enemy, to join its ranks in 1956. West Germany's role in NATO, he argues, has hitherto been down-played, and this volume, based on original research and unpublished material, sets out to remedy this situation. The trilateral relationship was fraught with problems. The six chapters are all devoted to special areas of dispute. Recurrent themes are the divisive nature of nuclear weapons, especially the problem of preventing proliferation, Germany's claim to equality, the haggling over troop reductions and costs, Britain's economic decline and constant balance-of-payments troubles, its ambiguous role during the Berlin Crisis, and the impact of the special relationship between Britain and the USA. Each partner had its own priorities. For Germany economic recovery came first, not building up the *Bundeswehr* as its allies expected. Britain and the Federal Republic were united only in their struggle to keep US troops in Germany in the face of a most unwilling administration in Washington. Together they managed to drag the USA into greater responsibility for European security than the latter had ever contemplated. By 1967 Anglo-German collaboration in security matters had improved considerably and, as a result, NATO entered calmer waters.

Lothar Kettenacker

[83] HANS ULRICH ESSLINGER, *Entwicklungsökonomisches Denken in Großbritannien: Zum Beitrag der deutschsprachigen wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Emigration nach 1933*, Hochschulschriften, 51 (Marburg: Metropolis, 1999), 366 pp., DM 78.00

This dissertation, submitted to the University of Hohenheim, is a product of Harald Hagemann's and Claus-Dieter Krohn's research project on German-speaking emigré scholars in the field of economics after 1933. It concentrates on one group of emigré economic scientists – those who were working on the economic theory of developing countries which was just emerging at that time. In this study Esslinger combines Thomas S. Kuhn's theory of scientific paradigm shifts with the group biographical approach of research on emigration, and asks why modern development economics received such a boost particularly in Britain during the Second World War.

Various factors, Esslinger concludes, came together to produce this outcome. A paradigm shift, associated with the name of John

## BRITISH HISTORY

Maynard Keynes, which took place in British economics in the mid 1930s made it possible to investigate problems of economic 'backwardness' outside the universal economic framework of economic orthodoxy. The plans for a new order which the British and American governments began to implement during the war, and the interests of the governments-in-exile of eastern and south-eastern European countries, resident in Britain, drew the attention of scholars more strongly to (south-)eastern Europe as the model for a development region. Added to this, at the level of institutional history, was the establishment of numerous research groups at newly founded or reformed institutions such as Nuffield College in Oxford, or the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. Esslinger pays particular attention to a fourth factor: the influx of excellently schooled, young, and innovative scholars who, persecuted on racial or political grounds after the Nazis came to power, had to leave Germany and were integrated into the British scientific community. Esslinger's study is based on 307 biographies of economists who were expelled from Germany, 52 of whom were, or became, development economists. Compared with the totality of emigré economists, this group, argues the author, went through a higher than average number of stops on their emigration route. He suggests that these experiences made their perspective more international, and increased their sensitivity to social issues and the ethics of responsibility. As a result, he argues, these development economists 'displayed a particularly strong motivation to change the world and actively to influence development processes'. Although this statement must remain within the realm of grounded speculation, another consequence of the emigration is clear. Hardly a single emigré economist returned home after the war; the brain drain precipitated by Nazi persecution and discrimination had irreparable long-term consequences.

Dominik Geppert

[84] GERO FISCHER, *United We Stand – Divided We Fall: Der britische Bergarbeiterstreik 1984/85*, Studien zur Historischen Sozialwissenschaft, 26 (Frankfurt/M.: Campus, 1999), 337 pp., DM 68.00

With this book, Gero Fisher has moved away from his main field as Lecturer in Mathematical Linguistics and Slavonic Languages at the University of Vienna. Unfortunately, this seems to have made it dif-

difficult for him to find a publisher: the manuscript was completed in 1987, and some modifications were made in 1991. A preface by Tony Benn, dictated in 1990, is printed in (not terribly well transcribed) English. It is regrettable that this work gathered dust in a drawer for some time subsequently because, now that the strike has turned into a piece of relatively distant contemporary history, Fischer's engaged style seems more out of place than it would have done nearly a decade ago. However, the book remains a very interesting, competent, and well-researched account of the miners' strike.

Fischer sets out by placing it in the context of British miners' working conditions and particular militancy, focusing on their role in the 1926 General Strike, which is his main point of comparison throughout. Fischer interprets the strike as a result of several trends: an unresolved crisis in British (and world) energy policy and production; particular social problems in mining regions, and, most importantly, Margaret Thatcher's policies of emancipating capital at the expense of the workers and curbing the power of the unions. In the context of this programme, the miners were a particularly suitable test case because they were, predictably, easy to provoke. Fischer draws particular attention to evidence that the government's strategy was deliberate and involved long-term preparations, such as the creation of substantial coal reserves several years prior to the actual conflict.

The central part of the book is a chronological description and an analysis of the strike. According to Fisher, the miners defended working-class interests in an increasingly crass capitalist system. However, their industrial action, which soon turned violent, ultimately proved no match for a police force acting with little, if any, restraint (in 1991, £425,000 was paid out in damages for wrongful arrest in cases dating back to 1984 in Sheffield alone, p. 317), a hostile press, a lukewarm trade-union movement, and a determined government which used every trick in the book, including the withdrawal of social security from miners' families, to bring the strikers to heel. The final chapter discusses the question of why the 1926 General Strike was successful in that it led to the election of a Labour government the following year, while the 1984-5 strike appeared to strengthen the Conservative government. It is at this point that a perspective reaching beyond 1991 would have been most useful.

Andreas Fahrmeir

## BRITISH HISTORY

[85] JOACHIM FISCHER, *Das Deutschlandbild der Iren, 1890–1939. Geschichte, Form, Funktion*, Anglistische Forschungen, 284 (Heidelberg: Winter, 2000), xvi + 680 pp., DM 138.00

Almost 700 pages on fifty years of Irish perceptions of Germany from the Kaiserreich to the outbreak of the Second World: obviously, the historiography of an Irish 'Deutschlandbild' in the twentieth century is quite popular at present (cf. review no. 117, Thilo Schulz, *Das Deutschlandbild der 'Irish Times' 1933–1945*, 1999). But in contrast to Schulz, Joachim Fischer in his Ph.D. supervised by Eda Sagarra at Trinity College Dublin not only takes a broader perspective encompassing three different political regimes in Germany, but also uses a striking range of sources. The author consulted Irish and German archives, parliamentary debates, the reports of school and education boards in Ireland, university calendars from Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Galway, and Maynooth, and, finally, seven newspapers and fifty-four journals. He also investigated German plays performed in Ireland (for example, works by Lion Feuchtwanger, Gerhard Hauptmann, Arthur Schnitzler, and Ernst Toller), some of which were translated into Gaelic, and German films (from *A Woman of Forty*, 1925, to Luis Trenker's *Der Berg ruft / Challenge*, 1937). Quite a number of popular German authors were translated into Gaelic, such as, for example, Wilhelm Hauff, Erich Kästner, and Thomas Mann, and *Hänsel und Gretel* by Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm even appeared in Gaelic translation in 1935. Nor does Fischer forget English translations of German literature (from Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister* to Heine's *Book of Songs* and Wagner's *Tale of Lohengrin*), but for the purposes of this book, the strong interest in German literature displayed by Gaelic perceptions is even more striking. All in all, the result is a 'total history' taking into account political, economic, social, religious, and, above all, cultural and intellectual perceptions and transfers in order to explain the history, development, and political function of the Irish 'Deutschlandbild', which experienced one of its culminations during the Easter Rising of 1916. While some of the questions addressed are not particularly new and discussions could have been shortened for the sake of a slimmer book (by now, for example, we know quite a lot about Irish-German political relations between 1890 and the 1930s), a chapter such as that on the role of German and Germany in Irish lower and higher education is very interesting. It is

certainly one of the strengths of the study that it picks up the methodological approaches of cultural studies and applies them to Irish cultural history alone, rather than in connection with an Anglo-Irish or British perspective.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[86] HUBERT GIESCHEN, *The Labour Party in Wales and the 1979 Referendum* (Frankfurt/M.: Haag & Herchen, 1999), 80 pp., DM 29.80

The Labour Party has recently succeeded in establishing a Welsh Assembly. This makes the question as to why this issue failed to achieve a majority in the 1979 referendum all the more interesting. Hubert Gieschen's slim volume provides a general overview of the history of Labour's plans for a Welsh assembly, based on published and unpublished documents and a number of interviews. It also contains two case studies, of the trade unions and the Cardiganshire Constituency Labour Party. Gieschen argues that the referendum campaign failed because of deep splits within the Labour party, with supporters of a Welsh Assembly doing little to overcome divisions before they became too wide to be overcome.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[87] REBEKKA GÖPFERT, *Der jüdische Kindertransport von Deutschland nach England 1938/39: Geschichte und Erinnerung* (Frankfurt/M.: Campus, 1999), 217 pp., DM 48.00

The transportation of Jewish children was one of the most spectacular rescue operations before the outbreak of the Second World War. Initiated by Jewish organizations in Britain and tolerated by Nazis in Germany and Austria, the operation enabled almost 10,000 children to flee to Britain from the Third Reich in 1938-9. Based on contemporary material from archives in Britain, Germany, Israel, and the USA, and on numerous interviews the author conducted with the 'children', the book offers an impressive documentation of the transportation. The interviews serve to show how the 'external' story of what happened, which can be historically reconstructed, overlaps with personal life histories. The limited number of interviews means that they cannot be regarded as representative, but the individual and personal experiences revealed in them exemplify historical processes that are already known.

## BRITISH HISTORY

In order to demonstrate the significance of the child transportation, the first chapters describe the political circumstances and legal measures taken against the Jews in the Third Reich, especially where they affected the everyday lives of children. This is followed by an outline of the British attitude towards the refugee problem after 1933, British policy regarding Palestine, which was a British protectorate, and the reactions of the British press and public to the official policy on refugees in general and the transportation of children in particular. One entire chapter is devoted to the organization and logistics of the transports in Germany and the administrative procedures once the children arrived in England. The sixth chapter deals with the children's lives after their arrival in England (foster families, children's homes, schools), and with what happened after the war (search for surviving relatives etc.) The last section gives an impression of what the transportation means to those involved up to the present day. It seems to have made a great difference here whether the children stayed in Britain after the war or emigrated to the USA or Israel, both of which were largely considered as countries of emigration. The openness with which the Holocaust is dealt with socially in the USA, and, indeed, in Israel, seems to have created a greater feeling of having found a 'home' than in the case of the 'children' in Britain. In Britain the immigrant, even after decades of living in the country, speaking English without an accent, and behaving quite inconspicuously, was only given the status of 'British subject', that is, was still regarded as a refugee. In the USA and Israel, on the other hand, acceptance in the country, surrounded by like-minded people who had shared the same fate, made it easier to come to terms with the past. The short biographies of the interviewed 'children' in the appendix show particularly clearly the degree to which the transportation influenced the lives of those involved.

Sabine Freitag

[88] DANIEL GOSSEL, *Briten, Deutsche und Europa: Die deutsche Frage in der britischen Außenpolitik 1945 bis 1962*, Historische Mitteilungen, Beiheft 32 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1999), 259 pp., DM 88.00

The German Question is by no means a clearly defined issue at all times. But after the Second World War it refers to the matter of how to overcome the division of Germany. The author outlines British



policies from the moment of occupation to the erection of the Berlin Wall, divided into four chapters. The first ten years, 1945–55, set the stage for a quarrelsome period which put half-hearted British support for German unification to the test of Cold War diplomacy. The conclusion of this study should surprise no one: the German Question has always been subject to British security interests. Therefore the integration of the Federal Republic into the Western alliance was of overriding importance. The price to be paid for Adenauer unequivocally opting for NATO was Allied support for German unification. In this respect Whitehall was always ahead of public opinion, which was happy with the *status quo* and unhappy with German rearmament ten years after the war. Relations deteriorated sharply when Macmillan hoped to foster *détente* in the post-Stalin period without regard for German interests. The author gives due weight to the influence of American policy-makers, who made sure that Britain would toe the line at every crucial moment: never going too far with their attempts to come to terms with the Soviet Union, be it by favouring unification through neutrality, or by disregarding German anxieties during the second Berlin Crisis. By focusing on the first of the two most important aspects of German foreign policy, that is, the German Question and European integration, Gossel's survey covers half the ground of Anglo-German post-war relations in one not too voluminous and well-written book. This is no mean achievement.

Lothar Kettenacker

[89] MICHAEL HAMPE, *Alfred North Whitehead* (Munich: Beck, 1998), 207 pp., DM 24.00

Alfred North Whitehead (1861–1947) was one of Britain's most significant mathematicians and philosophers of the first half of the twentieth century. He taught at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1911 in London, and between the wars until his retirement in 1937 he was Professor of Philosophy at Harvard. Those were his most productive years, when he tried to develop a new metaphysics. From his *Principia Mathematica* (1910–13), a collaboration with his former student Bertrand Russell, to his *Process and Reality* (1927), and, finally *Modes of Thought* (1938), Whitehead produced a wide range of philosophical works dealing with problems such as logic, metaphysics, the

## BRITISH HISTORY

philosophy of physical science, the historical role of metaphysical ideas in civilization, and the foundations of mathematics. God and religion are given a central role in Whitehead's metaphysical system, God being the necessary prerequisite for everything becoming and at the same time himself part of this process of coming into being (*Religion in the Making*, 1926). In his late philosophy Whitehead was influenced by G. W. Leibniz, the English Neo-Hegelians, and H. Bergson. Until about twenty years ago Whitehead did not attract much scholarly attention. However, at least since Victor Lowe's magisterial study of Whitehead in two volumes (1985, 1990) the man and his work have been well presented to an English-speaking readership. The present informative book by Michael Hampe is the first and thus most welcome German reconstruction of Whitehead's philosophical thinking taking his whole work into consideration. The book naturally follows the chronology of Whitehead's biography, but it is structured according to leading ideas and key-words of his complex and challenging philosophical system. Hampe demonstrates that Whitehead succeeded in reviving the tradition of speculative metaphysics without ignoring the strong criticisms directed at metaphysics since Immanuel Kant.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[90] PHILIPP HEYDE, *Das Ende der Reparationen: Deutschland, Frankreich und der Youngplan 1929–1932* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1998), 506 pp., DM 128.00

During the Lausanne Conference in June and July 1932 German reparations were, in effect, written off: an enormous success for Germany under Franz von Papen, a serious defeat for France, which thus had to forego an important element of the Versailles Treaty. On the basis of British, American, Italian, and, above all, hitherto unknown French sources the book shows how this extraordinary result came about. The author presents the end of reparations as a political decision-making process and shows that a crucial role was played not only by Germany and France, but also by the two Anglo-Saxon powers. The key questions are, *inter alia*, what influence the world economic crisis had on the decision-making process; which positions were strengthened, which weakened, by the rapid changes; which mechanisms linked the crisis in the international peacetime system with that in the

economy; and, vice versa, what effects the various political decisions had on the world economic crisis, that is, whether they accelerated or slowed down the Depression.

The study makes it clear how closely political and economic issues were connected. The author sees the end of reparations as part of a complex process of destabilization in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Numerous factors were mutually influential: the personalities and the different fates of the politicians; domestic, economic, financial, currency, trade, foreign, and security policy in France, Germany, Britain, and the USA; the economic trends in the individual states, movements on the international financial markets, and, finally, the state of the national and international discussion on economics.

The author presents several explanatory models, which have to be taken together in order to understand the complex multicausal process of the end of reparations. They include the Great Depression and the effects of German policy. For although this resulted in reparations being cancelled, it could only be achieved by bankrupting the country's foreign economy since Germany was denied foreign credit for seven years. Rapid relief for Germany's insolvency was not forthcoming because of differences in the French and British concepts of stabilization, although the French ultimately bowed to British interests, which implied a more 'lenient' treatment of Germany, for fear of isolation. But US isolationism was also part of the problem since Britain, because of its own financial and currency problems, was incapable of fully adopting the role of the hegemonic power that could take on responsibility for maintaining the stability of the international system.

Sabine Freitag

[91] EWALD HIBBELN, *Rivalen im Baltikum: Deutsche Reaktionen auf die britische Handelsvertragspolitik 1920-1935*, Europäische Hochschulschriften, III/760 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1997), x + 433 pp., £40.00

At the end of the First World War the three Baltic republics had gained their independence. However, this was no foregone conclusion. Had Germany been victorious, or the Red Army been allowed to retain its reconquered provinces, independence would never have come about. It was crucial for these countries not to become too dependent on one trading partner for their survival. They were keen

## BRITISH HISTORY

to develop economic relations with the West, exporting their agricultural produce to Britain and importing machinery from Germany. For a while the Baltic republics, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, were seen by the West mainly as ideal gateways for trade with Soviet Russia. However, commerce with Russia proved to be a disappointment. The new states came to be regarded as market places in their own right by Britain and Germany who competed for trade in this area. The policy regarding trade agreements with Britain and Germany was of the greatest importance for both their prosperity and the maintenance of their political neutrality, and is therefore a worthwhile topic for a Ph.D. thesis. At the same time, this addresses the question of how commercial relations re-started after the collapse of international free trade as a result of the First World War. With the onset of the world economic crisis, Britain and Germany began to pressurize the Baltic states in different ways in order to gain better access to their markets.

Lothar Kettenacker

[92] TOBIAS HOH, *Die außenpolitischen Initiativen des Adam von Trott für die deutsche Opposition von 1937 bis 1944: Ein nichtstaatlicher Akteur der internationalen Beziehungen zwischen den westalliierten Kriegsstrategien* (Marburg: Tectum, 1998), 3 microfiches, DM 88.00

This Ph.D. dissertation, submitted to the Free University of Berlin in 1998, traces the activities of Adam von Trott zu Soltz on behalf of the German opposition, the reactions it met with in the Western world, and its ultimate place in resistance efforts before the war. The analysis fits into a general trend towards biographically centred studies of figures from the German resistance – one of the most recent examples is the volume on Gerhard Leibholz by Manfred Wiegandt. Hoh's slim work, published only in the slightly reader-unfriendly medium of the microfiche, differs from Wiegandt's in that it places comparatively less emphasis on biographical information and interpretation, and profiles more highly the consequences of Trott's ultimately ill-fated feelers from government circles in Britain, Sweden, and the USA. The special relevance of Britain in Trott's thinking is borne out by his responsibility for Britain and the Empire at the German Foreign Office. The study offers a valuable summary of research which has been intense since the 1950s, undertaken by scholars such as Hans

Rothfels, Hans Mommsen, Gerhard Hirschfeld, Lothar Kettenacker, and Patricia Meehan, just to mention a few.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[93] MARKUS HUTTNER, *Totalitarismus und säkulare Religionen: Zur Frühgeschichte totalitarismuskritischer Begriffs- und Theoriebildung in Großbritannien*, Schriftenreihe Extremismus und Demokratie, 14 (Bonn: Bouvier, 1999), 413 pp., DM 39.80

The subtitle of this publication tells us what it is about: it is an investigation of the origins of the totalitarianism discussion, that is, the reception and dissemination of interpretative approaches critical of totalitarianism in Britain as one of the core Western democracies. The author starts by explaining when and in what context the word 'totalitarian' appeared in the English-language area, and how it spread. He also investigates whether there is a connection between the occurrence of the term and aspects of the discussion that may be relevant to the development of the concept of totalitarianism (early criticism of fascism, fascist self-presentation, early anti-Bolshevism). The main sources which the author uses are contemporary books and the two leading quality newspapers, *The Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*. In the second part of his study the author looks at the writing of the English journalist F. A. Voigt who, as the main foreign correspondent and a leading commentator for the *Manchester Guardian*, repeatedly pointed to the profound relationship between National Socialism and Bolshevism, and interpreted them as two competing forms of secular religiosity, thus giving the early totalitarianism discussion a crucial boost.

The findings in the part of this study devoted to *Begriffsgeschichte* (history of concepts) are not particularly surprising. The author traces the occurrence of the term 'totalitarianism' back to around 1926, in the milieu of Italian anti-fascist migrants to Britain. In the leading English dailies, however, the term was not common until 1932-3. It became established in English journalism only by the broad impact of Mussolini's explanation of the fascist doctrine in Italy. From June 1933 the term was also applied to Germany, as British observers adopted the language of the German Nazis. Yet by mid 1933, no clear understanding of the term had emerged from the large number of relevant usages. Huttner comes to the conclusion that Voigt was attempting to analyse the pressing problems of the present

## BRITISH HISTORY

from the viewpoint of Karl Barth's theology. The author reassesses the forgotten journalist, elevating him into a key figure in the establishment of an interpretative approach. According to Huttner, Voigt was one of the first people to interpret ideological mass movements and dictatorships as a form of secularized religion.

The connection with the part of the study devoted to *Begriffsgeschichte* is not immediately obvious. Nor can the reader avoid the impression that this volume serves as a repository for all the overspill material from the author's dissertation on 'Britische Presse und national-sozialistischer Kirchenkampf'. The stringency and clarity of parts of the present volume suffer as a result.

Sabine Freitag

[94] MARTINA JABS, *Die Emigration deutscher Juristen nach Großbritannien: Ein Beitrag deutscher Emigranten zum englischen Rechtsleben, Schriften zum internationalen Privatrecht und zur Rechtsvergleichung*, 7 (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), 196 pp., DM 58.00

This dissertation, submitted to the University of Osnabrück, is not a historical study in the conventional sense. It traces the impact of German émigré lawyers on English law virtually up to the present. The history of German emigration to Britain, as far as Nazi persecution of lawyers and British immigration policies are concerned, simply constitutes the background. Here we learn that German lawyers had virtually no chance of becoming judges or barristers and tended to opt for careers as solicitors, or occasionally as teachers in the field of Roman or international law. Academic careers were less desirable than in Germany. The bulk of this study, covering almost two-thirds of the whole, consists of biographical case studies, in particular on the contributions of the six most successful German émigré lawyers, such as Otto Kahn-Freund and Frederick Alexander Mann. Their lasting influence is exemplified by important textbooks, contributions to certain areas of law like labour law (Kahn-Freund), or, for that matter, by the crucial court cases which were to change English jurisdiction for good. For the sake of gender correctness a number of female lawyers are also thrown in. A survey listing short biographies of German émigré lawyers is attached in the appendix. Regrettably, the chapter specifying the German influence in certain areas of English law, like international or comparative law, labour law, crim-

inal law, European law etc., is far too sketchy. However, it is a reflection on the British appreciation of personal achievement that the emphasis is put on outstanding individuals and their contribution to the host culture.

Lothar Kettenacker

[95] CHRISTOPH JAHR, *Gewöhnliche Soldaten: Desertion und Deserteure im deutschen und britischen Heer 1914–1918*, *Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft*, 123 (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1998), 419 pp., DM 78.00

In the First World War, the German army had more than twice as many men under arms as the British one. In the army of the 'authoritarian' Wilhelmine Empire, eighteen soldiers were executed for desertion between 1914 and 1918; in the army of 'liberal' Britain, the number of executions for the same offence was 269. In the Second World War, the death sentence could no longer be imposed for desertion in British forces, whereas the German army killed at least 10,000 'deserters'. However, Jahr's magisterial study does not merely seek to explain this discrepancy. His book is a much broader investigation of desertion and deserters, which seeks to use the phenomenon, extremely rare in both armies, 'to demonstrate how the army works as a social system' (p. 19). At first sight, the availability of source material hardly encourages such a project. Most of the records of the German army were destroyed in the Second World War. Usable series of court martial files are available only for Bavaria, and Bavarian military judges were markedly less severe than their Prussian counterparts: they did not order the execution of a single person in the First World War (p. 234). In Britain, many of the files relating to courts martial have not yet been released, and even though the total numbers of sentences imposed and carried out are readily available, there is silence as far as motives are concerned. This has not unnaturally led Jahr to assume that several skeletons remain hidden in the War Office's closets.

The book opens with a discussion of the sociological theories which inform Jahr's approach. He argues that desertion is the most serious of a number of infractions of military discipline, which, while discouraged and punished, were also necessary for armies' survival. If all soldiers had obeyed the orders they received and fought until

## BRITISH HISTORY

the last breath, 'within a few months, none of the participating armies would have existed' (p. 34). Jahr then discusses the state of military law in both countries prior to 1914, and the social status of the military—relatively high in Germany, relatively low in Britain—before turning to the legal framework in Britain and Germany during the First World War. The first empirical chapter offers a detailed qualitative and quantitative reconstruction of deserters' social characteristics and their motives, in so far as the latter can be reconstructed from judicial files. Jahr points out that, in theory, desertion ought to have been more of a problem for the German army, because German soldiers who absented themselves from their regiments could hope to reach neutral countries, primarily Switzerland and The Netherlands, from which British soldiers were cut off by the Western Front and the language barrier which made a clandestine journey through France difficult. He then turns to the reaction of the military leadership, courts martial proceedings for desertion and unauthorized leave and their outcomes. A separate chapter is devoted to the position of national minorities, soldiers from Alsace-Lorraine and Ireland, which concludes that while both groups were discriminated against, the bias against the Irish was less pronounced than that against the Alsatians.

According to Jahr, the difference in sentencing in the two countries has much to do with the difference in judicial procedures. In both cases, desertion was distinguished from absence without leave primarily by the intention not to return to the army. Both armies had to find some solution to the problem that, under the circumstances of horrific trench warfare which claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, any punishment short of execution or transfer to a penal regiment deployed at the front might actually be an implicit reward. However, this is where the similarities end. In Germany, courts martial were staffed by professional jurists, who were largely independent of the commanding officers, and, at least in Bavaria, on occasion willing to bend over backwards to find points which exonerated the accused, who was represented by a defence attorney. In Britain, by contrast, courts martial were staffed by low-ranking officers unacquainted with the law, who relied on misleading handbooks, and who were not independent of the commanding officers; the presence of a 'prisoner's friend' was possible, but was actively discouraged by commanding officers. Unlike in the years before



1914, there was little chance that death sentences imposed at courts martial would be commuted by superior officers, until public outcry brought about some change in the second half of the war. While there can be no doubt that Jahr's book is an excellent study of desertion which has made the best use of the available sources, it is somewhat unfortunate that he has failed to discuss the similarity between his results and sentencing patterns in both countries' civilian courts.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[96] MATTHIAS JAROCH, *'Too Much Wit and Not Enough Warning'? Sir Eric Phipps als britischer Botschafter in Berlin von 1933 bis 1937* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1998), 366 pp., DM 36.00

Britain's relations with Nazi Germany appear to be over-researched and are generally equated with appeasement. This study of Sir Eric Phipps's ambassadorship to Berlin, the first of its kind, shows that both assumptions are wrong. Appeasement is a very complex notion which should have no place in the vocabulary of easy denunciation. Sir Eric was a classic career diplomat at the Foreign Office, still rooted in the Edwardian period. Moreover, he was the brother-in-law of Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, who was reputed to be the arch-enemy of appeasement. What was Sir Eric's perception of Nazi Germany, of Hitler in particular, and what impact did his reports have on the conduct of British foreign policy? He belonged to a generation for whom the horrors of the First World War were the decisive experience of their lives. That war, which had cost so many British lives, had been unleashed by the unbounded ambitions of Prussian militarists. Phipps saw these troublemakers still at work in Berlin, preparing the country for yet another war of revenge. He therefore nurtured the Foreign Office assumption that one had to differentiate between the national conservatives, in particular the aggressive Junkers, and the Nazis who were still open to change. In other words, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and the rantings of Nazi leaders at home should not be taken at face value. Hitler's unpopular non-aggression treaty with Poland, and the naval agreement with Britain seemed to suggest that he, and not the old guard, would have the last word in foreign policy. He had also put the rebellious (as Phipps saw it) and revolutionary SA in its place. However, Hitler could only be deterred from an expansionist

## BRITISH HISTORY

course by rearmament and a grand alliance including the USA. Phipps was the perfect representative of British dual policy *vis-à-vis* Germany: an understanding was possible, but only from a position of strength. There was no lack of warning in his reports, but no insistence on immediate action either. Hitler should and could be forced to be reasonable. The Nazis' internal regime of persecution and terror was to be of no concern to the Foreign Office. No ethical foreign policy there. But Sir Eric's open contempt for the Nazis and their gangster methods made his position in Berlin untenable in the long run. It is ironic that once he became ambassador to Paris, Phipps should have turned into an ardent advocate of appeasement, to which he saw no alternative.

Lothar Kettenacker

[97] HANS KASTENDIEK, RICHARD STINSHOFF, and ROLAND STURM (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 42 (Bodenheim: Philo, 1999), 255 pp., DM 40.60

This is a truly Anglo-German joint venture: the editors are German, the majority of the contributors are British political scientists, the publisher is German, and the text is in good English. Was the victory of New Labour in 1997 really a turning point in British politics, comparable to 1945 or 1979? What about Tony Blair's claim that his 'third way' differs substantially from Old Labour's interventionist and Thatcher's free market policies, both relying on a strong, centralized state? Three policy areas are addressed: the changing political discourses and voting patterns, structural changes and the party system, and key political issues of New Labour's agenda such as the welfare state, education, devolution, and Europe. It is not surprising that the titles of several articles are phrased as questions, for instance: 'New Britain – New "Lib-Lab Pact"?' or 'Britain and Europe: From Isolation to Co-Leadership?'. At the beginning of a new parliament so much is bound to be guess-work, relying on the pledges and the rhetoric of the election campaign. At the time when this presentation was written the catchword of the 'third way' had lost much of its meaning and had been quietly withdrawn from the official discourse. The conclusions drawn reflect, though, a healthy scepticism, without being wholly dismissive. No doubt the political discourse has

changed, but otherwise change has been rather selective and incremental. This cautious evaluation still rings true two years on, in the midst of a call to arms for an unprecedented second term for Labour.

Lothar Kettenacker

[98] HANS ALEXANDER KRAUSS, *Whitehall zwischen Commonwealth und Common Market: Die Commonwealth- und Westeuropapolitik der Regierung Macmillan und die britische Regierungsbürokratie 1957 bis 1963*, Europäische Hochschulschriften, III/843 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), xi + 332 pp., DM 89.00

This is certainly not the first, nor the last book on Britain's reluctance to come to terms with its decline as an imperial power in the 1950s. The emphasis in this study is on the kind of crisis-management conducted by Whitehall in accommodating the conflicting interests of Europe and the Commonwealth. Basically, it is another look at the unwilling process of recognizing the Common Market as the only viable alternative. The three central chapters deal with the failed EFTA project as a way of accommodating the Commonwealth, the slow advance to Brussels 1959–61, and finally entry negotiations with a view to safeguarding Commonwealth interests. One of the problems facing Whitehall mandarins was the diversity of Commonwealth interests, which could never be fully reconciled. The most likely candidates for associations were the Dominions, which were sceptical about closer links with Europe. The latter was seen as a club in favour of protectionism and against world-wide liberalization of trade and commerce. The decision to join the EC, the author argues, was, in the last resort, meant to serve British interests. Even though Britain failed in its bid for membership, it had, after all, embarked upon a course that had unforeseen implications for the future. The material bases of the study are the records of the major government departments at the Public Record Office, with a clear emphasis on Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices.

Lothar Kettenacker

## BRITISH HISTORY

[99] URSULA LEHMKUHL, *Pax Anglo-Americana: Machtstrukturelle Grundlagen anglo-amerikanischer Asien- und Fernostpolitik in den 1950er Jahren*, Studien zur Internationalen Geschichte, 7 (Munich: Oldenbourg, 1999), x + 304 pp., DM 148.00

Never was the 'special relationship' between Britain and the USA as precious as during the hot period of the Cold War, the 1950s. While Britain gradually lost its colonial empire and its status as a political, military, and economic power in Asia, the USA as the true victorious power after the Second World War established itself as the only leading Western power with unconcealed claims to strengthen its influence in Asia and the Far East. However, according to Ursula Lehmkuhl in her fascinating Bochum *Habilitation*, the two unequal partners needed each other at times when the dominance of the bigger partner grew, while the diplomatic, administrative, cultural, and communicative experiences of the smaller one were still very useful, if not irreplaceable. It seemed to be more difficult for the USA to build up new links and connections in Asia than for Britain to relinquish the old ones from colonial times. In sum, each profited from the other. Britain as the centre of the Commonwealth with the City of London as the centre of Sterling may have given away its military influence in Asia, but as far as international relations were concerned, it continued to play a major role in this part of the world, thanks to the USA which relied on the 'special relationship', not least because of a common cultural heritage, common values and interests, and linguistic mutuality. Indeed, this relationship even allowed the partners to disagree on such central issues as the steps to be taken for Japan's post-war economic recovery; the limits of the 'special relationship' became visible as soon as other partners of the USA, such as Germany and France, felt too openly excluded. The author applies her concept of Anglo-American co-operation and co-ordination to the two case studies of foreign information and cultural policies, and foreign trade and monetary policies. While competing with each other, in both cases Britain and the USA were increasingly dependent upon each other. Based on an impressive range of primary and secondary sources, Lehmkuhl's study attempts to bridge the methods of political science and history. However, the first chapter at least does not conceal her preference for political-theoretical concepts when she discusses terms such as power, influence, hegemony, and

the use of communicative action for political action. Theodore Roosevelt may have been quite right when he argued as early as the 1900s that with the possible breakdown of the British Empire the USA would have to fill the vacuum. Clearly without the old network of the British Empire it would have been an impossible task for US policy to establish itself in Asia on a relatively cost-effective basis. Thus, the USA as *the* classic anti-colonial nation actually did not undermine the Empire, but helped Britain to prolong its world role after the Second World War by other means. Here Ursula Lehmkuhl's findings closely correspond to those of British research, for example, Ritchie Owendale's recently published *Anglo-American Relations in the Twentieth Century* (1999).

Benedikt Stuchtey

[100] ERICH LEVERKUS, *Fremdarbeiterbriefe: Post aus englischen Arbeitslagern 1946–1948* (Hamburg: author's publication, 1999), 48 pp., n.p.

This slim volume contains a collection of private letters which the author wrote as a prisoner of war in a camp in Newcastle from 1946 to 1948. The documents reflect the author's (predictably gloomy) state of mind and his perceptions of life and work in the camp. Apart from this, there is interesting information which demonstrates the mostly generous and supportive attitude of the local population, and testifies to the authorities' constructive educational approach, especially towards younger prisoners like Leverkus himself. The booklet was published by the author, and his strong feelings and personal political views are expressed unambivalently both in the title ('A foreign labourer's letters') and in the preface. The text should hence be read and treated as a highly personal statement and testimony.

Regina Pörtner

[101] MARKUS LUPA, *The British and their Works: The Volkswagenwerk and the Occupying Power 1945–1948* (Wolfsburg: Volkswagen AG, Corporate Archives, 1999), 90 pp., n.p.

This is an official Volkswagen publication, a free hand-out available both in German and in English. It is published in the series 'Historical Note: A Series of Publications from the Volkswagen AG Corporate

## BRITISH HISTORY

Archives Wolfsburg'. As such, and in view of the numerous documents displayed, and the footnotes, it is of interest to the historical scholar. It is the story of a successful and also lucky transformation from a Nazi armament plant to a publicly operated undertaking heralding the motorization of West Germany, which in turn proved to be the locomotive for spectacular economic recovery. The first to enter the compound of the company on 11 April 1945 were the Americans, before control was handed over to the British occupation forces. There and then the most crucial decision was taken: to restart motor vehicle production for the US army. The British control officer was a 29-year-old engineer and businessman, Major Ivan Hirst. A supervisory board of control was set up. Fortunately, bombing had not significantly impaired the factory's capacity. The British had not come with a punitive programme but with the resolve to promote peaceful recovery under the slogan 'constructive pragmatism'. After all, they had to look after and feed the inflated population of their zone. To improve transportation was the most urgent task in post-war Germany. The author makes it abundantly clear that the decision in favour of the Volkswagen saloon, rather than the wartime *Kübelwagen*, was by no means a foregone conclusion. The Beetle signalled the start of peacetime production under democratic control. Because VW was producing for occupation purposes it was given priority in the supply of scarce raw materials. Military Government successfully opposed all plans for dismantling as strongly advocated by the British motor manufacturing industry. Further topics are controversies surrounding denazification, striving for quality, the slow start of the unexpected export boom, the new German government, and eventually the transfer to German ownership. 'A car like this will be popular for two or three years if at all', was the verdict of Sir William Rootes in 1945. This was to be one of the most mistaken assessments in industrial history.

Lothar Kettenacker

[102] KATHARINA MEYER, *Keiner will sie haben: Die Exilpolitik in England, Frankreich und den USA zwischen 1933 und 1945* (Frankfurt/M. etc.: Lang, 1998), 148 pp., £20.00

This slim volume, the publication of a Ph.D. thesis completed in the Political Studies department of the University of Bremen, provides the

general reader with a useful summary of the state of research on exile policies in Britain, France, and the USA. While the well structured, largely empirical narrative offers no new insight into this already well-known terrain, the author's attempt at a comparative normative view and a general discussion of asylum policy and anti-foreign tendencies in Britain, France, and the USA is noteworthy. In her evaluation, the asylum policies of the countries under investigation proved to be restrictive both before and during the Second World War (in this, her assessment in the case of Britain differs from that of other scholars who take a more positive view, such as A. J. Sherman). The apparent contradiction between democratic and humanitarian influences and the actual restriction of refugee aid and immigration procedures presented, as Meyer points out, a retrograde development compared with the many supranational tendencies of the 1920s. In the final analysis, the author defines nationalism as the most important explanatory model for this political paradigm, which on the basis of economic considerations encountered an international crisis at the national level. Of paramount importance in the formulation of this policy were the pre-war years, which preceded the rapid change of the world-political order during the war and the post-war period. The author briefly extends her analysis to present-day developments and characterizes the situation in the 1990s as leaning towards an increasing nationalism in the states under review. Throughout the volume, there are deficits in the definition and anchoring in the current debate of the key term 'nationalism' as a wide ideological concept and a concrete political paradigm.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[103] RANALD C. MICHIE, *The London Stock Exchange and the First World War*, Arbeitskreis für Bankgeschichte der Gesellschaft für Unternehmensgeschichte, Arbeitspapier, 2/1999, ed. Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich (Frankfurt/M.: GUG, 1999), 15 pp., n.p.

Ranald C. Michie is one of the foremost experts on the London Stock Exchange, and he has recently published a comprehensive history of that institution, *The London Stock Exchange* (Oxford, 1999). This slim volume offers a brief assessment of the impact of the First World War on the Stock Exchange, with particular reference to the role of German-born financiers.

Andreas Fahrmeir

## BRITISH HISTORY

[104] LACHLAN R. MOYLE, ROBERT PICHT, FRISO WIELENGA, and JANUSZ TYCNER, *Deutschland und seine Nachbarn: Briten, Franzosen, Niederländer und Polen blicken auf Deutschland* (Hanover: Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2000), 131 pp., n.p.

This small volume, published by the Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, comprises four essays, all of which centre on perceptions of the Germans by their neighbours. The neighbours represented here—Britain, France, Poland, and The Netherlands—were selected pragmatically. These are the countries with which Lower Saxony has the largest number of city twinning relationships and school partnerships. All of the essays concern changes in assessments of Germany since 1945: from post-war Germany to a divided Germany, from a reunified country to today's Germany in the centre of Europe.

The essay on British perceptions is by Lachlan R. Moyle, founder of the Anglo-German Library for Cartoon Studies (ANGELICA) at the University of Osnabrück. The mere fact that such an institution exists illustrates the potential value of cartoons as indicators of mutual perceptions. The sensitivity with which the Germans are perceived by their neighbours depends on a number of factors: level of education, whether relations with Germany are based on family or business ties, age, and the regional and personal circumstances of the person making the judgement. Cartoons are a medium in which judgements about the 'other' are not made neutrally or in an academically distanced way. Their appeal is more emotional than rational, but this does not mean that they cannot stimulate a process of reflection. Out of a rich stock, Moyle presents many memorable cartoons about the Germans since 1945, mostly drawn from the British daily press. His conclusion about changes in perceptions, however, is restrained: 'The persistence of a negative image of the Germans, created out of the experiences of the past, could indicate an inability on the part of the British to come to terms with present-day realities. It could also, however, reflect the continuing threat, albeit not a military one, which many perceive as being represented by the most powerful and populous nation of Europe. Before the negative stereotypes can be abolished, this attitude first has to be changed.'

Sabine Freitag



[105] CHARLOTTE NATMESSNIG, *Britische Finanzinteressen in Österreich: Die Anglo-Österreichische Bank*, Studien zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Wirtschaftspolitik, 5 (Vienna: Böhlau, 1998), 302 pp., DM 69.80

The end of the First World War marked the beginning of a far reaching commitment of the Bank of England in central and south-eastern Europe. The return to the economic system of the pre-war period, which included free trade, the gold standard, and internationalism were the most prominent aspects of its policy. This study deals with the implementation of the Bank of England's policy in the case of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, which was founded in Vienna in 1863. For the Bank of England the use of a Viennese bank offered immediate access to the economies of central and south-eastern Europe.

Before describing the history of the Anglo-Austrian Bank the author outlines the character of British financial policy in general and the role of the Bank of England under its Governor, Montagu Norman, in particular. This chapter is followed by an outline of the state of the Austrian economy and the Viennese banks after 1918. Severe inflation, the need for foreign investments, and the desire to uphold traditional economic ties with the successor states of the Habsburg Monarchy formed the political and economic context in which the further development of the Anglo-Austrian Bank was embedded.

For the Anglo-Austrian Bank, just as for the whole of the Austrian economy, the collapse of the Habsburg Empire brought fundamental changes. The Anglo-Austrian Bank not only lost most of its branches in foreign countries, but at the same time the Bank of England became its main creditor. Under these circumstances the Bank of England succeeded in converting the Anglo-Austrian Bank into a genuine British bank in 1923. Vienna remained the main location for day-to-day business.

As the author points out, the newly founded Anglo-Austrian Bank and its subsidiary, Anglo-celovenská banka, failed to meet the Bank of England's expectations that they would allow it to increase its economic position in central and south-eastern Europe. The Bank of England's withdrawal in 1926 was caused not least by incompatibilities between the British and Austrian banking systems and the personal shortcomings of the British staff in implementing their financial goals in a foreign country.

## BRITISH HISTORY

The emphasis on general aspects of the Bank of England's financial policy in continental Europe makes this study, which relies mainly on British sources, a valuable contribution to the economic history of Europe in the post-war period.

Markus Mößlang

[106] CHRISTOPH PETERS, *Deutschland und die Deutschen im Spiegel britischer Tageszeitungen: Die Berichterstattung der überregionale Presse Großbritanniens 1989–1994* (Münster: Lit, 1999), 373 pp., DM 49.80

The image of the old and then newly united Germany between 1989 and 1994 as projected by the so-called British quality press is the subject of the Ph.D. thesis from Düsseldorf. The author has selected the following five papers for close inspection: the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Financial Times*, the *Guardian*, the *Independent* and *The Times*. The first eighty pages are devoted to the changing pattern of Germany's image in the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries up to German Unification Mark Two in 1990. What follows are two sets of investigations, one chronological, the other systematic. The systematic survey, beginning with 'The Germans' and 'Germany Past and Present', and including sketches of individual German politicians, is both more comprehensive and more revealing. The reader is faced with an abundance of unprocessed material, mostly in the shape of paraphrased opinions, without receiving much enlightenment as to what to think of this avalanche of news items. The approach is, throughout, descriptive. Apart from the collapse of the GDR referred to in the chronological chapter, the problems of East Germany are only mentioned in connection with outbreaks of xenophobia. There is ample evidence of the worsening of Anglo-German relations in the wake of reunification, but no clear-cut analysis of why this should be the case. The theoretical reflections on the formation of stereotypes (Introduction) are not systematically applied in order to make sense of the material at hand. This is supposed to speak for itself. To some extent it does. The obvious question of why the British quality press should still see fit to analyse the German national character is left unanswered. Fear of falling into the same trap is no excuse.

Lothar Kettenacker

[107] STEFFEN PROSS, *'In London treffen wir uns wieder': Vier Spaziergänge durch ein vergessenes Kapitel deutscher Kulturgeschichte* (Berlin: Eichborn, 2000), 223 pp., DM 44.00

This book has a dual purpose: it is a collection of short biographies of German artists and intellectuals who, fleeing from the National Socialists during the 1930s and 1940s, went into exile in London, and it can also be used as a literary guidebook. Pross seeks out the homes, meeting places, and work places of the exiles in today's London. He guides the reader on four long walks through the West End, Bloomsbury and Soho, Hampstead, and around Hyde Park. He draws on the numerous published memoirs of the exiles rather than on original archival research. The author defines the term 'exiles' so broadly that it includes not only those persecuted on political or racial grounds, such as John Heartfield, Ernst Toller, and Alfred Kerr, but also, for example, Walter Gropius, who was merely in London *en route* to the USA, and who for a long time was concerned not to fall out with the Nazi regime.

Pross's selection is dictated less by analytical stringency than by the desire to assemble a colourful kaleidoscope of biographies. Although he is aware of the voluminous research on the topic, he looks at it less from an academic than from a tourist's point of view, as he writes in his foreword. Therefore, readers expecting to find something new about German exile in Britain will be disappointed. Instead, however, they will find a highly readable, richly illustrated collection of material which allows the traces of, for example, Oskar Kokoschka, Elias Canetti, Stefan Zweig, Sigmund Freud, and Artur Koestler to come vividly alive in the present-day cityscape of London.

Dominik Geppert

[108] JOHN PROVAN, *Big Lift: Die Berliner Luftbrücke* (Bremen: Edition Temmen, 1998), 160 pp., DM 34.00

The author is an American aviation specialist who has spent a great deal of time in Germany. He did an MA on German airships in the First World War at the Technical University of Darmstadt. As far as his topic here, the siege of Berlin in 1948, is concerned, it is therefore not surprising that his book deals exclusively and extensively with

## BRITISH HISTORY

the daunting task of supplying the Berlin population from the air: the aeroplanes and pilots involved in this exceptional operation, the huge problem of logistics, and the preparation of additional airbases in the Western zones and airfields in West Berlin, concluding with a statistical survey. The political aspects of the first Berlin Crisis are only briefly touched upon in the introduction. Naturally the emphasis is on the crucial role played by the US air force, though with due regard for the British effort. The courageous response by the Berlin population and its mayor, Ernst Reuter, is fully acknowledged. The most important feature of this glossy publication is its many photographs, which serve as a vivid reminder of American support for the hungry and shivering population of Hitler's metropolis only three years after unconditional surrender. More than any other event, the determination of the Western Allies successfully to relieve West Berlin in a spectacular manner brought about a complete transformation of German attitudes towards their new masters who had now also become their protectors. This book can be seen as an antidote to popular anti-Americanism, which has always been deficient in historical memory.

Lothar Kettenacker

[109] ALEXANDRA PÜTZ, *'Aber ein Europa ohne Großbritannien kann ich mir nicht vorstellen!'* *Die Englandpolitik der Ära Adenauer 1949–1963*, Dortmund Historische Studien (Bochum: Brockmeyer, 1998), 410 pp., DM 69.80

In her dissertation, Alexandra Pütz addresses the question of German–British relations in the era of Konrad Adenauer's chancellorship. In historical research over the last few decades, German–French and transatlantic relations have received the lion's share of attention, yet the author argues for the importance of analysing the difficult, yet not necessarily bad, relationship between Germany and Britain. The largely descriptive title is echoed by an analysis which takes as its main perspective the German viewpoint and initiatives—a circumstance readily apparent in the choice of primary source holdings which form the background of the thesis. Indeed, the picture which emerges adds much to our understanding of internal decision-making processes in Bonn, while the well-known factors of determination at the

German-British and international level are not significantly re-defined. Rather, the framework of expectations in foreign policy emerges more clearly on the German, and particularly, Adenauer's, side than hitherto understood. Pütz chooses a topical approach for the years up to 1959 and changes to a comprehensive perspective for the last four years under consideration. She concludes that an initial wish on Adenauer's part to rely on Britain's capacity to build bridges between France and Germany, to facilitate European economic integration for the United Kingdom, and to maximize personal political contacts with Harold Macmillan and others was replaced over the years by the constraints of Conservative misgivings *vis-à-vis* the Labour government, British initiatives in global affairs, and its self-perception as one of the grand players on the foreign stage. Adenauer's resignation is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that, as he put it on 11 October 1963, he did not pay a farewell visit to 'the island just outside Europe' (p. 377).

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[110] NIELS VON REDECKER, *The Baltic Question and the British Press 1989–1991* (Hamburg: Kovac, 1998), 87 pp., DM 94.00

This slim volume, based on an M.A. in Eastern European Studies at the University of Bradford, deals with the highly specialized topic of the British quality press's coverage of the Baltic question in the crucial years 1989 to 1991. The author selected four newspapers, amongst other primary sources, for detailed analysis: the *Financial Times*, the *Guardian*, the *Independent* and *The Times*. The topic of British views and comments on the Baltic states is, of course, a timely one which directly relates to the question of the enlargement of the European Union towards the north east. Adopting a tripartite methodological approach, von Redecker looks at the quantitative, qualitative, and historical aspects of the British view of the Baltic states via content, text, and survey analysis. He concludes that coverage of Baltic issues strongly emphasized developments in Lithuania, although Latvia and Estonia also featured in the news. There were remarkable differences in depth and quality of the commentaries, with the *Independent* leading the extensive coverage, while the *Financial Times* offered the least cohesive accounts. Apart from its empirical findings, which are illuminating, this M.A. thesis operates

## BRITISH HISTORY

with inbuilt categories such as 'appropriateness'. These are likely to draw criticism from the potential reader.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[111] OLAF REICHERT, *'Wir müssen doch in die Zukunft sehen ...': Die Entnazifizierung in der Stadt Oldenburg unter britischer Besatzungshoheit 1945–1947* (Oldenburg: Isensee, 1998), 276 pp., DM 30.00

There is a current trend towards producing local studies of denazification in the occupation zones. Alongside, for instance, recent work by Wiltrud Ulrike Drechsel and Andreas Röpcke on Bremen, we now have this study, a published M.A. thesis by Olaf Reichert on the city of Oldenburg. Adopting the chronological-cum-topical framework set by previous investigations into denazification, Reichert examines developments in Oldenburg during the first two phases of implementing the policy, that is, in the periods between May 1945 and March 1946, and between April 1946 and January 1948 respectively. Oldenburg provides a good opportunity for a case study because of the heavy nazification prevailing in the city from the early 1930s and the subsequent difficulty in establishing a new élite for the founding phase of democracy after 1945. In common with general findings on Allied denazification policies, the author argues that overall, the British occupation authorities failed in this challenging task. The source basis for his assessment is varied and includes about 8,000 denazification questionnaires relevant to Oldenburg. In an attempt to define the underlying motives for the negative impact of British denazification, Reichert identifies the lack of clear criteria at the beginning of the occupation period (also in the US Zone), a British tendency to procrastinate in the face of political considerations in London and towards the Soviet Union, the early devolution of power to German administrations with the regionalization of denazification, and the unhindered success of rehabilitation efforts in the face of diminishing interest in denazification on the British side. The study confirms general trends for the British Zone in a clearly structured way. Its basis is empirically sound and the study concludes with a useful and lengthy appendix of selected original documents.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[112] ARIBERT REIMANN, *Der große Krieg der Sprachen: Untersuchungen zur historischen Semantik in Deutschland und England zur Zeit des Ersten Weltkriegs*, Schriften der Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, NS 12 (Essen: Klartext, 2000), 311 pp., DM 58.00

The collections of letters from and to the front (*Feldpostsammlungen*) in the archives of the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, Stuttgart, and in the Department of Documents of the Imperial War Museum, London, are particularly rich, and so is Aribert Reimann's book. However, the author not only consulted a large number of letters written by British and German soldiers during the First World War, but also examined daily and weekly papers such as the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Herald* in Britain, and *Vossische Zeitung* and *Vorwärts* in Germany. Thus he uses two different levels of comparison: there is the national comparison of the two war enemies, as well as the cultural comparison of the private use of language in letters and the public semantics of the press. The result is a new perspective on the two war-time societies, broadening the hitherto predominantly social approach to the war period by taking account of its cultural dimension. One of the pioneering studies in this respect is Wolfgang J. Mommsen's edited volume *Kultur und Krieg* (1996). However, Reimann's book draws more attention to the problem of language, the cultural vocabulary of interpreting the war in all its aspects, and the different means by which the war was experienced through language. Coherence or disintegration of war-time societies depended to a large extent on the capacity of language still to make sense and remain plausible at times of crisis such as war. In short, the author sees the British and German war-time societies, apart from their social, economic, military, and political sides, as cultural conglomerates in the 'great war of their languages', that is, the struggle for sovereignty over interpretation. The First World War, in particular, the war of position on the Western front, was strongly perceived as psychological warfare; this applied both to the people at home and to the soldiers abroad. Inner attitude—the metaphor of endurance—took the place of material inferiority so that defeat could best be explained by personal failure or betrayal ('Dolchstoß'). Another means of collective *Sinnstiftung* was the political culture of *Heimat* both in Britain and Germany: for many participants in the war the concentration on one's family and native country formed an ideal point of reference

## BRITISH HISTORY

for identification with the war. Similar effects could be expected from the construction of images of the enemy, which both nations worked with intensively, probably mostly as a reflection of self-definition. In 1918, finally, Britain and Germany obviously faced two different situations, victory and defeat. The supposed necessity to justify the latter then played an important part in the inter-war period, which in itself becomes much more transparent against the background of Reimann's deep insights into the mechanics of cultural and linguistic norms.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[113] ELFIE REMBOLD, *Die festliche Nation: Geschichtsinzenierungen und regionaler Nationalismus in Großbritannien vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg*, Veröffentlichungen Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung, 44 (Bodenheim/M.: Philo, 2000), 267 pp., DM 68.00

This work was accepted as a dissertation by the faculty of social sciences at the University of Essen in 1998. It is a study of regionalism within the multinational state of Great Britain, that is, it seeks to determine the relationship between region and central state, between 'regional nation' and 'national union' using the examples of Scotland and Wales. It is not a political history that examines the aims and strategies of regional nationalists, but looks rather at how the national movements in the two parts of the country are culturally articulated and legitimized.

As a social construct, 'nation' needs histories and stories, indeed the invention of traditions, if it is to be understood. Description and analysis of celebratory events reveal the significance with which the Scottish and Welsh nations were charged. By invoking tradition in festivals and celebrations, historical continuity and cultural unity were to be established. Unlike the cultural history of the middle classes, orientated towards social history, in which festivals are interpreted merely as the expression of a specific social class, the author sees the analysis of national festivals and celebrations as an analysis of a political culture that reflects contemporary notions of national identity. The examples used are the international industry exhibitions in Scotland between 1908 and 1911 and the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in Caernarvon in 1911. The study is based on numerous sources: newspapers, periodicals, contemporary memoirs, asso-



ciations' annual reports, parliamentary debates, festival programmes, and so on.

The author comes to the conclusion that for the Welsh it was immeasurably more difficult to construct a national identity separate from the political union with England. An independent Welsh history in which Wales was perceived as a political entity did not exist, or if it did only to a very limited degree some 700 years in the past. As a consequence history – unlike in the case of Scotland – remained of secondary importance as far as national identity was concerned. This came to be defined far more in terms of 'language'. In neither Wales nor Scotland, however, did the historical construction of identity during the Edwardian era ever lead to direct demands for an independent Welsh or Scottish state. The author attributes this to the moderating effect of the monarchy. This is a carefully researched and convincingly argued book.

Sabine Freitag

[114] CHRISTINA RÖMER, *Us and Them: Zur Einwanderungsproblematik in Großbritannien in den achtziger Jahren. Das Beispiel der Migranten aus dem karibischen Raum*, Schnittpunkte: Greifswalder Studien zur Literaturwissenschaft und Kulturgeschichte, 4 (Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 1998), 244 pp., DM 68.00

Christina Römer approaches the debate on the effects of 'Thatcherism' on British society from the perspective of race relations. In her largely descriptive study, a 1994 Greifswald dissertation based on a comprehensive reading of the available literature, she documents the impact of Margaret Thatcher's policies on one ethnic minority, the Afro-Caribbean immigrants to Britain. She sets out in some detail the restrictive turn in immigration policies, the development of the immigrants' legal and social position, with particular emphasis on education, employment, housing, and the relationship between various political parties and movements and the immigrant communities. In a conclusion she deals with new opportunities for anti-racist movements. Her view of the Thatcher years is largely negative. Römer diagnoses a transition to "'tougher" methods of government' in the major industrial nations in the 1980s, which were particularly 'hard' on ethnic minorities, and led to 'institutional racism' in Britain, particularly in the police force (p. 65 and ff.) – in the light

## BRITISH HISTORY

of the repercussions of the Stephen Lawrence case, this reads like a prophetic statement. However, her subsequent detailed account shows the picture to be much more complicated, and demonstrates that it is in many ways difficult to separate 'race' from class, even for the purposes of analysis. Political attitudes, not least of the Conservative Party, towards the integration of ethnic minorities have always been complex as well. And it is probably difficult to study one group of immigrants—and even the British case—in isolation; as Römer's frequent references indicate, the experience of Indian immigrants to Britain was very different from that of the Afro-Caribbean community. In the case of the riots of 1980, 1981, and between 1985 and 1987, Römer also rejects a simplistic explanation, pointing to the importance of extremely high unemployment in the areas affected as one main cause of unrest.

Andreas Fahrmeir

[115] MANUEL SARKISYANZ, *Adolf Hitlers englische Vorbilder: Vom britischen zum ostmärkisch-bajuwarischen Herrenmenschentum* (Heidelberg: Scholl, 1997, 1998), 350 pp., DM 38.00

The author attempts to establish the function of British models of domestic and imperial leadership, social hierarchy, and racism for National Socialist thought and policies. In doing so, he picks examples at random, ranging indiscriminately from the nineteenth century to Hitler's contemporaries in order to establish a congruence of British imperialist, racial, and societal modes of behaviour and the Nazi ideal as voiced by Goebbels, Grimm, Himmler, and Hitler, among others. This idealized British 'nation of élites' appeared to the Nazis, the author argues, as highly politicized and possessing a natural power-political instinct. The analysis also includes a critical appraisal of Britain's own fascist movements and sympathies and attempts to establish the connection between imperialists and fascists in Britain. Stretching the argument even further, the author argues that the appeasement policy of the 1930s had a racist motive, pointing to the connection between Lord Alfred Milner and Neville Chamberlain. In a highly problematic conclusion, Sarkisyanz poses the question of the higher degree of criminality in comparing Britain's supposedly supporting role for Nazi crimes. This journalistic book, based on scripts for lectures at the University of Heidelberg,

lacks a bibliography and thus withholds accountability of its place in current research.

Ulrike Walton-Jordan

[116] SUSANNA SCHRAFSTETTER, *Die dritte Atommacht: Britische Nichtverbreitungspolitik im Dienst von Statussicherung und Deutschlandpolitik 1952–1968*, Schriftenreihe der Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, 79 (Munich: Oldenbourg, 1999), 254 pp., DM 40.00

Schrafstetter's meticulously researched work is an in-depth study of the political agenda underlying British nuclear defence policy mainly between 1958 and 1963. British political initiatives and international diplomacy prior to 1958 are shown to have focused on the issues of national security through accelerated nuclear armament at the national level, encouragement of controlled non-military uses of nuclear technology at the international level, and a fostering of the 'special relationship' with the USA. After 1958, the emphasis of these efforts is shown to have shifted towards the development of effective means of controlling proliferation within Europe and beyond. This change was mainly brought about by the resumption of close Anglo-American political and technological co-operation between 1958 and 1963, which enabled the Macmillan government to step up its efforts to control and limit proliferation, especially where Germany was concerned. Schrafstetter highlights the impact of Anglo-French tensions in connection with Britain's application for EEC membership and the Franco-German treaty in 1963. Wilson's plan for an Atlantic Nuclear Force under Anglo-American leadership is seen as an attempt to counter the USA's proposals for a multi-national nuclear alliance. International bans on nuclear tests and the preparation of a non-proliferation treaty binding the 'superpowers' hence became the prime concern of the Wilson government. Schrafstetter devotes two lengthy chapters to a close analysis of the negotiations at Geneva which led to the agreement in 1966 (ch. 5), and the actual terms and political implications of the non-proliferation treaty (ch. 6).

Drawing on a wide range of official documents which exclude only the as yet inaccessible files of the defence ministry, Schrafstetter produces a highly instructive study which further completes the picture of international diplomacy and military co-operation in this period.

Regina Pörtner

## BRITISH HISTORY

[117] THILO SCHULZ, *Das Deutschlandbild der 'Irish Times' 1933–1945*, Europäische Hochschulschriften III/838 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), x + 382 pp., DM 36.00

The British perception of the National Socialist dictatorship in Germany has been well researched in numerous publications in Britain, Germany, and elsewhere. But how did 'John Bull's Other Island' (George Bernard Shaw) see Germany between 1933 and 1945? Here both research and reception are quite different from the British case. Ireland was the only English-speaking country to remain neutral during the Second World War, and there was always substantial sympathy among the Irish people for the war enemy of their historical enemy. In his remarkable Ph.D. thesis Thilo Schulz concentrates on the picture the *Irish Times* painted of Germany, paying particular attention to the pre-war period. Unfortunately the years 1939 to 1945 are only relatively briefly studied. In strictly chronological order, the author shows how Ireland's most influential and prestigious newspaper developed its attitude towards Germany from an originally positive to a later negative evaluation of a country whose demands for a revision of the Versailles Treaty were well understood, but whose threat to the peace of the world was clearly feared. Schulz looks, step by step, to name but a few points, at how the *Irish Times* covered Hitler's seizure of power, how it reported the persecution of the Jews, the occupation of the Rhineland, German demands for colonies, and at the outbreak of war. Finally, he examines the paper's rejection of Irish neutrality. Certainly the picture drawn of the 'other' is likely partially to mirror the image of oneself. By investigating what the *Irish Times* wrote about Germany Schulz can elaborate aspects of Ireland's political atmosphere during these twelve years – the view of a conservative-liberal, intellectual establishment with considerable influence on the Irish government comparable to the role played by *The Times* in England, yet attempting to be more neutral. The key figure was Robert Maire Smyllie, editor-in-chief of the *Irish Times* who not only spoke excellent German but had also known the country well since his internment during the First World War. When the government set out to prevent a critical analysis of Nazi Germany through the Irish press, Smyllie unsuccessfully tried to get around the rigid censorship. The history of the *Irish Times* during this period is to a great extent this extraordinary journalist's personal his-

tory, which Thilo Schulz so lucidly portrays. The author bases his study on extensive research in German, Irish, and British archives, and above all, of course, on the *Irish Times* for which, unlike for *The Times*, no index exists. The outcome in itself forms a kind of index to the interesting intellectual history of a newspaper and its country.

Benedikt Stuchtey

[118] JOHANNES-DIETER STEINERT and INGE WEBER-NEWTN, *Labour and Love: Deutsche in Großbritannien nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg* (Osnabrück: Secolo, 2000), 320 pp., DM 120.00

*Labour and Love* is a catchy but also most appropriate title, referring to the two chief pull-factors for German immigrants to Britain: work and marriage. Some 60,000 Germans settled in the UK after the war: 15,000 former POWs, nearly 30,000 female workers, 1,300 Germans from territories now under foreign rule, and 10,000 war brides. Why did they come, and how did they fare? These are the two main questions which the authors try to answer using the methods of migration research. Apart from public records and official publications, extensive use has been made of taped interviews. Particular emphasis is placed on the immigration policy of post-war governments, which under two schemes set out to recruit large numbers of female workers from the Western zones of Germany to work in the under-manned British textile industries. German POWs were invited to stay on as farmhands, their dogged work ethic being much appreciated by their British employers. Many of those who opted for British work permits had lost their homes in the East or were unwilling to return to what had become the Soviet zone of occupation. Some 800 had, in the meantime, married British women (one such love story is attached in the appendix). The authors take great interest in life experiences in Britain: setting up home and bringing up children who faced anti-German taunts. Most of these immigrants, now old-age pensioners, tend to look back with a sense of contented resignation. Even after half a century they never felt quite at home in Britain and fostered a somewhat unrealistic yearning for the old *Heimat* where they grew up. The awareness and acceptance of cultural differences in Europe is an important precondition for the project of further political integration. This is one of the home truths the reader can gather from this book.

Lothar Kettenacker

## BRITISH HISTORY

[119] CARSTEN STEINKE, *Die Internationalisierung britischer, französischer und deutscher Kreditinstitute aus historischer Sicht: Von der Industriellen Revolution bis zur Gegenwart* (Aachen: Shaker, 2000), 278 pp., DM 89.00

This Ph.D. thesis emanating from the Department of Economics at the University of Frankfurt am Main is not strictly speaking a piece of historical research. As the title indicates, Britain is only one of the three countries examined. The author takes his point of departure from the present, that is, the mid-1990s, and less prominent cases. The information given about Barclays, NatWest, Standard Chartered, and HSBC could have been gleaned from any local bank manager, or the Internet for that matter. From there he looks back to the nineteenth century and follows developments up to 1914, then during the inter-war period, and, finally, from the post-war situation to now. What he has to say about Britain is not strikingly new: London, as the financial centre of the world before 1914, exported more capital than any other nation. The following chapters on Britain are all based on a handful of English textbooks and seminal articles. In the last chapter an attempt is made to analyse the reasons for what happened, in the case of Britain the story of decline, by reference to the theory of multinational banking. But the result of this exercise is yet another sketchy summary of historical developments, ending with the failed attempt by British clearing banks to regain their old position as global bankers (HSBC being the exception). Regrettably, the international takeover of British investment banks is mentioned only in passing.

Lothar Kettenacker

[120] REBECCA STRÄTLING, *Die Aktiengesellschaft in Großbritannien im Wandel der Wirtschaftspolitik: Ein Beitrag zur Pfadabhängigkeit der Unternehmensordnung*, Schriften zu Ordnungsfragen der Wirtschaft, 62 (Stuttgart: Lucius & Lucius, 2000), xiii + 258 pp., DM 58.00

The public limited company (plc), more than any other legal form of business, encourages the development of institutions for keeping internal and external checks on the managements of enterprises. It is also unmatched in making it possible for broad sections of the population to have a share in the productive wealth that serves as the basis for meeting a high and long-term need for venture capital, and for

wealth-creation (for example, old-age pensions). The latter largely determines the public attitude towards economic policy as a whole, for the institutional organization of plcs bears a direct relationship to economic policy at any given time.

The work under review, taking Britain as an example, shows how changes and shifts in economic policy impact on the development and function of plcs. The author's aim is to arrive at a better understanding of connections between business and the economic order in general, and of the mutual dependencies and influences of company law, the development of capital markets, and various economic structures. In taking Britain as an example, Strätling has selected a country that, by comparison with Germany, has a long tradition in this field. Her study begins with the emergence of British company law in the early eighteenth century, but the main part of the work analyses the development of British company law and British economic policy after 1945, and their peculiarities.

The author comes to the conclusion that the organizational patterns that emerged out of the interplay between state legislation and competitive regulation in Britain display a remarkable degree of institutional constancy over a long historical period, despite various experiments in economic policy. Thus this investigation contributes to the thesis of the 'path-dependency' of the business order.

Sabine Freitag

[121] FLORIAN WEIS, *And Now – Win the Peace: Nachkriegsplanung der Labour Party* (Hamburg: VSA, 1999), 245 pp., DM 36.80

It would be more correct for the title to refer to Labour's foreign policy ideas for the ideal post-war world than to post-war planning. The latter was the business of the government, which from May 1940 onwards included Labour. In other words, the author does not dig into government records, but confines himself to party publications such as programmes, resolutions, conference reports, individual statements, and the like. Important sources are journals such as *Tribune*, *New Statesman* and *Nation*, and papers produced by think-tanks such as the Fabian International Bureau. In this way, a broad range of topics is covered, extending from the Labour programme of 1944, 'The International Post-War Settlement', to specific problems such as the treatment of Germany, the evolution of the United

## BRITISH HISTORY

Nations Organization, the imperial question, that is, the transfer of power in the colonies, and the thorny issue of Palestine and Zionism. All too often these were declarations of intent without regard for the chances of implementation in the real post-war world, the shape of which was not yet known. Labour was a staunch ally of the Soviet Union and was therefore not prepared to anticipate the Cold War. The author formulates two questions in relation to his material: what were the lessons to be learned from the pre-war period; and to what extent did Labour's ideas for the post-war world, though not realized after 1945, have any relevance for the long-term future? During the war Labour tried to make up for its shortcomings in dealing with international relations in the inter-war period: a new sense of reality was to be instilled. But since internationalism was high on the agenda no coherent policy *vis-à-vis* the future of Europe was ever contemplated. Labour, too, missed the bus in Europe's direction because it felt that Britain had a duty to help solve the problems of the rest of the world. However, there were also claims that in this way the Party came up with ideas that are relevant for our own world.

Lothar Kettenacker



## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH HISTORY

**[122]** GEORG BRUCHHOF, *Britischer Rückzug aus Asien – Etappensieg der Asiaten? Die indo-britischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen 1939–1950: Politische und wirtschaftliche Aspekte des ‘Transfer of Power’ und die Wandlung der direkten Herrschaft in die indirekte Einflußnahme mittels finanzökonomischer Vormachtstellung des Westens*, Europäische Hochschulschriften, III/777 (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1998), xii + 335 pp., DM 89.00

The complicated subtitle of this study, a Heidelberg Ph.D. thesis, tells in an abridged form what the book is about. From the outbreak of the Second World War, India had to accept its civil economy increasingly being transformed into an economy for war use. This also meant that India became a creditor rather than a debtor of Great Britain, with the result that India's struggle for independence was given priority after the war. But the 'transfer of power' was primarily restricted to political questions, while Britain retained its economic interests in India and, before independence, was even granted a delay in repaying its debts. Based on extensive archival research (British Library Oriental and India Office Collections, Bank of England Archives) and a substantial number of contemporary sources, Bruchhof's book convincingly argues that Britain's imperial retreat from Asia and Asia's gradual advance can best be seen in the close relationship between direct political and indirect economic power strategies, especially as regards the finance policy mechanisms of the capital. The study is structured in strict chronological order, with sections devoted to Anglo-Indian economic relations before 1939, the outbreak of war, the war itself, and, finally, the period from the end of war to 1947. In following this long process of transition, the author provides a narrative of events, and he integrates his findings into the global economic and trade connections, in particular with the USA. The methodological approach is complex, as Bruchhof asks his questions from three different perspectives: that of the British government representing the official side (India Office, Board of Trade, Treasury); that of the bodies representing British economic interests (Joint Committee on India, Federation of British Industries); and that of the

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

British and Indian press (for example, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Free Press Journal*, and the *Manchester Guardian*). The book is an important contribution to modern research in this field, as defined by the works of Brian R. Tomlinson and John Darwin. As far as German research is concerned, the author investigates further some of the questions addressed by Dietmar Rothermund (especially his *India in the Great Depression, 1929–1939*, New Delhi, 1992).

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[123]** STEPHAN CONERMANN (ed.), *Der Indische Ozean in historischer Perspektive, Asien und Afrika*, 1 (Hamburg: EB-Verlag, 1998), 293 pp., DM 38.50

The Indian Ocean as a bridge between the different Asian and Arabic cultures and Europe is a treasure trove for anybody interested not only in the history of the spice trade, but also in the transfer of religious ideas, cultural concepts, and scientific learning. The present volume, a collection of lectures given at the University of Kiel in 1994–5 is a wide-ranging overview of the history of maritime relationships in the Indian Ocean from Hellenistic and Roman times to the nineteenth century. Articles on the medieval and early modern period addressing Arabic sea voyages as well as Portuguese trade are particularly prominent in the volume. The essay by Thomas Riis, 'Die Frage der "India Mail" 1830–1870', is relevant to the subject of this *Bibliography*. Riis describes the vital importance of the imperial connection between Britain and India, the crucial strategic position of Egypt, communications and traffic and the difficulties that threatened them, and alternative routes between Europe and Asia.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[124]** JÖRG FISCH, *Tödliche Rituale: Die indische Witwenverbrennung und andere Formen der Totenfolge* (Frankfurt/M. and New York: Campus, 1998), 576 pp., DM 78.00

The woman walked slowly and gravely towards the stake; she was prepared for what she, her family and friends, the priests, and the crowd were expecting, and she had not the slightest doubt about the correctness of what she was doing. The woman was a widow, she

was ready to follow her husband into death in public, with a stoic calmness and accompanied by other women who had promised they would also burn themselves with the corpses of her husbands when the day came. Jörg Fisch opens his wide-ranging, lucid, and fascinating account of the historically global practice of self-sacrifice with this example from India, the continent to which his study devotes more space than any other country. However, the book cannot be regarded only as a universal history of 'Totenfolge', defined by Fisch as a public and ritual act in which one or several people follow the dead, voluntarily or involuntarily, by sacrificing themselves at the funeral. It can also be seen as the most comprehensive examination to date of the social, religious, political, cultural, gender, and racial dimensions of 'Totenfolge', and as one providing a stimulating methodology. Fisch demonstrates the motivations and interests, the religious origins, conditions, and social functions of self-sacrifice. While stabilizing the social system, 'following' a dead person could also be desired as a reunification in the afterlife. It is one of the many virtues of this careful analysis that Fisch examines the better as well as the not so well documented cases over several thousand years: from Egypt and classical Europe to America, Africa, China, Japan, Central and South East Asia, and, finally, from India which probably provides the best known examples of what may be considered an exotic phenomenon of the past, but was, in fact, practised until September 1987. A lack of sources meant that Australia could not be included, while for Central and West Europe it can be stated with certainty that self-sacrifice did not occur. The gradual disappearance of the practice of burning widows in India and other colonial dependencies was the result of European colonial power and the Europeanization of the world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. According to the author Christianity, secular moral attitudes, a belief in the universality of human rights and other Western values banished the practice of self-sacrifice, which the British government made punishable under a law of 4 December 1829. The history of the struggle against 'Totenfolge' and the clash between Western perceptions and Indian traditions are among the many questions Fisch asks, while never losing sight of individual stories against the background of his grand narrative. Jörg Fisch makes clear in this exhaustive examination that his topic is part of the cultural history of many different countries, but that it always represents a special, indeed excep-

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

tional case without demographic consequences. Yet it is, and usually was, the exception rather than the rule which attracts our attention.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[125]** MARGRET FRENZ, *Vom Herrscher zum Untertan: Spannungsverhältnis zwischen lokaler Herrschaftsstruktur und der Kolonialverwaltung in Malabar zu Beginn der britischen Herrschaft (1790–1805)*, Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung, 188 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 2000), 256 pp., DM 82.00

Based on an impressive study of the primary sources in, for instance, the Oriental and India Office Collections (British Library), the Tamil Nadu State Archives (Cennai), and the Kerala State Archives (Tiruvananthapuram), this book is another example of the extremely productive Heidelberg school that concentrates on the history of Asia and, in particular, of colonial India. Supervised by Dietmar Rothermund, this doctoral thesis investigates the tension that arose between the local élites of Malabar (today Kerala) in south western India trying to legitimize and exercise their rule, and the British when they conquered this region. The struggle for mastery of Malabar serves as an ideal example demonstrating the different concepts of power among indigenous rulers and of a foreign colonial power. Margret Frenz examines for the first time the special case of two 'rajās' of Malabar, making use of the Malayalam sources, the Palassi Rekhakal, which she translated together with Scaria Zacharia. The appendix, consisting of thirty-five pages of translated documents from the Indian archives, is in itself a treasure of this rich book. It sheds light on the political, economic, and religious history of Malabar, in particular between 1790 and 1805, and examines the geography and infrastructure of a region that has attracted foreigners for centuries, mainly for trade. Frenz's theoretical model of a 'contact zone' is especially interesting. The author sees the contact zone as a sphere or space where different cultures meet and communicate rather than confront each other or clash, where political, religious, and social questions are negotiated, and power is distributed along hierarchical patterns. With the British colonial power becoming dominant in the centre, control over the regional periphery remained the preserve of the indigenous culture. Thus the contact zone offered the chance for cultural transfer between the colonial power and indige-

nous, local, 'little kings'. Because Margret Frenz studies the two different historical options of conflict and compromise, she presents Malabar not as a closed region, but as a case in the British colonial system where resistance (Palassi Raja) and co-operation (Vira Varmma) met. Not surprisingly, the resistance fighter Raja, whose defeat only made the establishment of British rule over Malabar possible, is still present in the memory of modern India, side by side with the colonial freedom fighters of the twentieth century.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[126]** KATJA FÜLLBERG-STOLBERG, *Nordnigeria während der Weltwirtschaftskrise 1929–1939*, Transatlantik, Afrika—Lateinamerika, 3 (Pfaffenweiler: Centaurus, 1998), 283 pp., DM 78.00

This book, a doctoral dissertation submitted to the University of Hanover in 1989, investigates the impact of the Great Depression on the economy of the northern provinces of Nigeria. It seeks to establish whether theories put forward by students of French colonial possessions in Africa, which blame the economic conditions of the 1930s for the 'disorganization and the collapse of the remaining traditional rural structures and social relations', resulting in the creation of a local 'bourgeoisie' as well as rural depopulation (pp. 2 f.), are valid for British possessions. Füllberg-Stolberg's study, based on unpublished material in the Public Record Office and Nigerian archives, as well as on published sources and secondary material which appeared before 1989, details the economic consequences of the depression for producers of goods for export—cotton and peanuts as well as tin. It argues that the decline in prices, coupled with the British colonial officials' policy of imposing high direct taxes on the general population, which had been in force from the early 1900s and was not eased sufficiently in the 1930s, contributed to famine and indebtedness among the rural population, which was forced to extend the cultivation of cash crops at the expense of food production, as well as to the formation of a political resistance movement in the tin-mining areas. Colonial officials in Nigeria misinterpreted the situation and blamed accidental 'ecological factors' such as drought for the food shortages, which were, in fact, an indirect result of their economic policies. Füllberg-Stolberg is nevertheless reluctant to assign much long-term importance to the economic crisis of the 1930s: 'There were neither

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

incisive economic or political changes in the relationship between metropolis and the periphery, nor is it possible to speak of a caesura which led to an enduring, irreversible structural change which could also explain present-day difficulties of development' (p. 251). However, she does suggest that the combination of unfavourable economic circumstances and the political choices of the British administration in the 1930s strengthened the position of the local élites (who were favoured by the tax-collection system), and contributed to the destruction of traditional systems of poor relief.

Andreas Fahrmeir

**[127]** GILBERT H. GORNIG, *Hongkong: Von der britischen Kronkolonie zur chinesischen Sonderverwaltungszone. Eine historische und rechtliche Betrachtung unter Mitarbeit von Zhang Zhao-qun*, Bibliothek Wissenschaft und Politik, 55 (Cologne: Wissenschaft und Politik, 1998), 298 pp., DM 48.00

To write the history of Hong Kong challenges the historian—or, in the case of this volume, the specialist in public law—in many respects, but above all in the delicate task of appreciating both Western and Chinese nuances in the interpretation of each other's history. In the foreword to his *History of Hong Kong* (1993), Frank Welsh says that 'any history of an Anglo-Chinese enterprise is unhappily likely to be both one-sided and patchy'. Gilbert Gornig wisely avoided this danger by engaging a Chinese specialist in international economic law at the University of Nanjing, Zhang Zhao-qun, to co-operate in the project of writing a political and legal history of Hong Kong's development from crown colony to Chinese special administrative area. Although the author unfortunately does not make use of Welsh's magisterial study, relying instead on the old, yet in its time pioneering, study *A History of Hong Kong* by George Endacott (1964, new ed. 1995), his account is well-informed and highly informative. Unlike many previous studies that periodized the history of Hong Kong by British governorships, this one is particularly interested in Hong Kong's changing legal and constitutional condition since the British flag was hoisted in Hong Kong for the first time in January 1841. It took twenty years for Britain to begin establishing direct governmental relations with China via this then rather

insignificant island. The treaty of 1898 finally settled Britain's claim to Hong Kong, as the so-called 'new territories', for the period of ninety-nine years, after which the lease expired and the island was to be returned to China. According to Deng Xiaping, the principle of 'one state with two systems' was to apply to Hong Kong, which would thus enjoy relatively far-reaching autonomy for fifty years under the continuation of the capitalist system. British and Chinese historians alike have written substantially on the role of Hong Kong as a meeting point between West and East, but the particular strength of Gornig's book is its topicality as far as the legal negotiations and arrangements for the reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty are concerned. The book deals equally and broadly with international, Chinese, and British negotiations over Hong Kong before 30 June 1997 and after, and in addition to the constitutional issues also includes economic considerations. Gornig's detailed elaborations convey the impression that there are few colonial dependencies which Britain handed over less well prepared for their new constitutional status, and also less prudently looked after in matters such as education, health, transport, housing, and urban development.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[128]** ELFRIEDE HÖCKNER, *Die Lobedu Südafrikas: Mythos und Realität der Regenkönigin Modjadji*, *Missionsgeschichtliches Archiv*, 4 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1998), 260 pp., DM 88.00

In the foreword to this book Ulrich van der Heyden, co-editor of the prestigious series *Missionsgeschichtliches Archiv: Studien der Berliner Gesellschaft für Missionsgeschichte*, draws attention to the wealth of sources still undiscovered or hardly researched concerning the anthropological and ethnological aspects of African history in the age of colonial domination. Elfriede Höckner has made extensive use of the manuscript material available in the Berlin archives to reconstruct the socio-economic formation of the Lobedu, an ethnic group from the north east of the Republic of South Africa. Her sources are predominantly diaries and letters, dating from 1881 to 1899, of the missionary Friedrich Reuter who, in the fashion of his time described, as objectively and in as much detail as possible, the work and purposes of the mission and the social and economic conditions of the country. Another interesting source is Reuter's publication 'Modjadji. A

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

native queen in Northern Transvaal: an ethnological study' (From the report of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, Cape Town 1905/06). Reuter and his contemporaries did not question white cultural superiority and the task of missionary education. This attitude changed only gradually with the liberal anthropological approach taken by Eileen Jensen-Krige and Jack D. Krige, the outstanding specialists so far on the Lobedu from 1928 to 1985. Höckner wisely separates these two different collections of sources in her study, first describing Reuter's missionary station and its investigation into the political and social structure of the Lobedu, their medicine, etc. She then presents the results of the research of the Kriges who, for example, widely studied the economic and labour history of the Lobedu, their genealogy, royal institutions, forms of marriage, and migrations in the Lowveld between 1500 and 1880. In addition, the present book offers a short introduction to South African history up to the early twentieth century with key events such as the Lobedu defeat by the Boers trekking north in 1894, and the South African War of 1899 to 1902. The fact that the Boers were not settling an unpopulated land, but met people like the Lobedu, and that the Trek is therefore clearly a myth, is yet again proved by this study, which is a good example of how much historiography can profit from ethnological research.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[129]** SUSANNE IWERSEN-SIOLTSIDIS and ALBRECHT IWERSEN, *Kanada*, Beck'sche Reihe: Länder (Munich: Beck, 1998), 212 pp., DM 22.00

This book is part of a new sub-series in Beck's paperback imprint 'Beck'sche Reihe', which provides introductions to different countries, so far from A as in 'Albania' to W as in 'Belarus' (*Weißrussland*). These books are not designed as tourist guides and contain no information on the practicalities of travelling there, but their format (as well as the section on 'travel guides' in their bibliographies) suggests that their target audience is people with a certain, but not too extensive, interest in the country concerned. This book on Canada fulfils its purpose well. In line with the pronounced differences between Canada's provinces, about half of the book is a general introduction to Canada as a whole, its 'history' (up to 1867) and 'political system'



(which also includes post-1867 history). The second half consists of chapters on the individual provinces, which include more detailed historical sections, as well as a conclusion on 'present-day problems and future perspectives'.

Andreas Fahrmeir

**[130]** HELMUT JANSSEN, *Die Übertragung von Rechtsvorstellungen auf fremde Kulturen am Beispiel des englischen Kolonialrechts*, Studien zum ausländischen und internationalen Privatrecht, 79 (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2000), xiv + 217 pp., DM 70.00

This study is a Ph.D. thesis in law which benefits from the author's first-hand knowledge of the English legal system and his excursion into Asian and African Studies. Janssen gives a concise appraisal of the problems resulting from the export and application of European, that is, English, legal concepts and rules to non-European, colonial societies. Referring primarily to British rule in India and West Africa, he gives an outline of the institutional structure and practical workings of colonial justice, and its misreadings of local customs and religious (Islamic and Hindu) codes. The author highlights central aspects of the contribution of the courts to legitimizing Imperial power, for example, where indigenous property rights were concerned. Further, Janssen's findings indicate the scope of genuine cultural misunderstanding as well as misreadings caused by the rigid application of the norms of English law.

Regina Pörtner

**[131]** ULRIKE KIRCHBERGER, *Aspekte deutsch-britischer Expansion: Die Überseeinteressen der deutschen Migranten in Großbritannien in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Beiträge zur Kolonial- und Überseegegeschichte, 73 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1999), v + 508 pp., DM 166.00

According to Ulrike Kirchberger German immigrants to Britain in the middle of the nineteenth century (1830-60) played a crucial role in the politics of British colonial expansionism, and they also widely prepared and stimulated German enthusiasm for imperialism after 1871. Thus British expansionism possessed a strong European element because of the intense interest of immigrants in colonial co-operation, while German expansionism displays a chronological con-

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

tinuity which has hitherto been denied. The author elaborates her thesis (which is not new and can be traced back to studies by, for example, Hans Fenske) by investigating different members of the group of German immigrants who went to Britain because they thought they could better realize their aims there than in Germany, and often assimilated with the social, cultural, and intellectual structures posed by British colonialism. Yet the focus of the study is not on a social history of Germans in Britain, but on an analysis of colonial interests. Consequently imperialism is seen not only as a political phenomenon, but much more as a conglomerate of different religious, economic, strategic, scientific, even humanitarian aspects, all directed towards colonial expansionism.

The diversity of the German immigrants (Kirchberger studies political radicals and socialists, tradesmen, missionaries, and scientists) mirrors the diversity of the process of their assimilation. While they admired the achievements of the British Empire, they became colonial 'pressure groups' bringing their influence to bear back on the German colonial movement. To this extent the emigration to Britain of strong economic, social, and intellectual groups which identified with the idea of colonialism and found much more sympathy for their ideas in Britain than in Germany could be regarded as one of the reasons why Germany did not possess a wide-spread engagement for colonialism. But this 'brain drain' did not mean that emigrants would not put colonial pressure on Germany from abroad. However, Kirchberger points out that it is quite problematic to speak of a whole 'community' or even a 'colony' of Germans in Britain, as other studies have done (cf. Rosemary Ashton, Sabine Sundermann), and suggests that one should rather look at the engagement of individuals. The author does so with, for example, tradesmen such as Johann Heinrich Schröder, the founders of the Tropical Emigration Society Etzler and Stollmeyer, geographers such as Schomburgk and Barth, and, of course, the omnipresent Oxford intellectual Max Müller. Another name that cannot be missed is that of the Prussian envoy, von Bunsen, whose London residence was a meeting point where countless German immigrants discussed and realized their colonial-political interests, and mediated between the British and German missionary societies.

In a final chapter the author addresses the question of to what extent the mid nineteenth-century social representatives and intellec-

tual founders of imperialism, although they moved to Britain, prepared for the imperialistic ideology of the later German empire. Clearly, the difference and discontinuity lay in the radical nationalism and the extreme, racist, and social Darwinist ideology of the Kaiserreich, with which the German immigrants to Britain in the 1850s would not identify. But as missionaries, tradesmen, and scientists they certainly laid the foundations for German colonial thinking. Here it seems necessary to think of dissolving the rigid arrangement into historical periods, according to which only the time from the 1870s on was open to colonial endeavours. Anglo-German co-operation at the level of colonial interests was possible only for the German immigrants. In return, they often became members of prestigious London societies, or were included in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, while their work was more or less ignored in their home country.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[132]** HERMANN KULKE and DIETMAR ROTHERMUND, *Geschichte Indiens: Von der Induskultur bis heute* (Munich: Beck, 1998), 509 pp., DM 68.00

This is the most comprehensive, informative, and authoritative history of India from the beginnings to the present written in German. The book has an extensive bibliography for further reading, a chronology, and a good collection of maps. Hermann Kulke (University of Kiel) has covered the early Indus Civilization (about 3000 to 1500 BC), the great powers of the classical age, the regional empires with their kings, princes, and priests, and the religious societies and military states of the late medieval period. Dietmar Rothermund (University of Heidelberg), who has also written the introduction, picks up the story with the rise and decline of the dynasty of the Great Moguls, the Muslim emperors of India between 1526 and 1857. He then describes the age of British colonial power, followed by the struggle for independence, the partition of India, and, finally, an account of the state, economy, and society of the present republic, the biggest democracy in the world. This fascinating history covering several thousand years shows how the multitude of regional empires gradually merged into a common culture and constructed the territorial state with a strong bureaucracy. With British colonialism in

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

India, civil administration and the army, hitherto closely connected, were divided. This brought a substantial change to the country, securing the omnipresence of the modern state. A further stabilizing element, according to the author, was federalism, which is partly a consequence of decolonization. In a concluding chapter Rothermund discusses some of the challenges India faces at the turn of the century. One major feature is the social contrasts, the striking differences in the social and economic levels of the dynamic west and the rural east of the country, revealing the necessity for socio-economic integration after political integration. Here the heritage of British colonial rule becomes most obvious.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[133]** WILFRIED E. LAMPARTER, *Erziehung zur Arbeit: Zum britischen und deutschen Kolonialismus im südlichen Afrika*, Edition Wissenschaft, Reihe Sozialwissenschaft, 108 (Marburg: Tectum, 1999), 4 microfiches, DM 88.00

This comparative study of British and German colonialism in Southern Africa in the later nineteenth century examines attempts by the colonial powers to apply their concepts of work to the indigenous people. The case studies are the British colony of Southern Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe), a predominantly agrarian country, and German South West Africa (today Namibia), where the Germans mainly dealt with cattle-breeding. The author finds that the Europeans did not, ultimately, succeed in applying their work models of colonial labour and that traditional African societies effectively resisted Western influence in this respect. Wilfried Lamparter has used the Oral History protocols in the National Archives of Harare (Zimbabwe) and has read a substantial amount of unpublished material in the Archives of Windhoek (Namibia). The extensive bibliography at the end of the microfiches covers the period 1621 to 1997 and lists both books and films.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[134]** CAROLA LENTZ, *Die Konstruktion von Ethnizität: Eine politische Geschichte Nord-West Ghanas, 1870–1990*, Studien zur Kulturkunde, 112 (Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe, 1998), 690 pp., DM 128.00

This book covers 120 years in the history of North West Ghana, a country known for the gold and slave trade, which the British government proclaimed a colony in 1850, calling it Gold Coast. It received its present borders at the turn of the century in treaties with France and Germany, and was among the first to become independent after the Second World War (1957). Carola Lentz describes Ghana's past but she focuses on what she calls the 'construction of ethnicity' and the invention of history. The first major topic of the book, a *Habilitation* at the Free University of Berlin, is the variety of perceptions of Ghana's history, as seen through the eyes of British colonial administrators, European ethnologists, or local intellectuals, whose evidence the author used for oral history. However, the same social backgrounds certainly did not guarantee uniformity in the definition of ethnic frontiers, the contents of cultural identities, and political projects. This leads to another topic of the study, namely, that the history of discourses and debates about ethnicity mirrors the political and cultural changes in Ghana since the beginning of the twentieth century. The political and social incorporation of the 'uncivilized' North West of the country happened, for example, through the acquisition of clothes, the adoption of Christianity, education, industrialization, and migration of the work-force. Thus colonial incorporation and gradual ethnicization as consequences of colonial rule produced new local identities which were relevant for claims to power by chieftains. Historical traditions were invented, or at least modified, in order to legitimize the claims of political leaders, and British colonial rule founded its administration upon them. The indirect rule of the British colonial power resulted in a new political geography which was the consequence of the invention of the tradition of 'tribes'. However influential the Hobsbawm/ Ranger model of the 'invention of tradition' (1983), Lentz argues, along with Terence Ranger, that a term such as 'imagination' probably better captures the long process of the construction of identities, and also avoids a Eurocentric perspective. In her comprehensive work based on extensive research in the Ghana National Archives and the Public Record Office in London, Carola Lentz discusses the emergence of

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

the different ethnic discourses about the history of Ghana, the varying forms of political and cultural practices, and, consequently, the formation of new collective identities. Above all, the book studies the different outlines of history expressed either by a colonial minority or a colonized majority, the discourse between the views from outside and inside, and, finally, the 'production of history' over 120 years.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[135]** MICHAEL MANN, *Bengalen im Umbruch: Die Herausbildung des britischen Kolonialstaates 1754–1793* (Stuttgart: Steiner, 2000), 469 pp., DM 148.00

Mann's study examines the process of state formation in colonial Bengal in the second half of the eighteenth century. The author distinguishes three phases of colonial development, beginning with the formative years of 1754 to 1772, an experimental stage characterized by various governmental projects in the decade 1773 to 1783, and the concluding phase of actual implementation in 1784 to 1793. Mann's hazardous preliminary claims for the supposed late eighteenth-century origins of European state formation, the prevalence of absolutism in, among other places, Britain, the timing of 'gentlemanly capitalism', the 'avant-garde' character of British administration in Bengal, and the alleged coincidence and analogies between European and Bengal state formation make for a somewhat shaky start. However, the author quickly gains firmer ground in his analysis of the actual legal, political, and economic aspects of colonial state-building. The different sections are interlinked by Mann's examination of the activities of the East India Company in Britain and Bengal, and the chapters on finance and legal administration are particularly commendable. The concluding section is devoted to an assessment of the author's findings against divergent approaches towards the interpretation of imperialist rule. Finally the author points to continuities up to 1947 as an indication of the stability of the established governmental system.

Regina Pörtner

[136] KIRSTEN SAMES, *Swadeshi: Der Unabhängigkeitsgedanke in Gandhis Wirtschaftskonzept*, Beiträge zur Südasienforschung, 180 (Stuttgart: Steiner, 1998), vi + 228 pp., DM 76.00

'Swadeshi' literally means 'coming from one's own country' and is the term for India's economic autarky, which forms one of the key ideas in Gandhi's economic thinking. Striving for India's independence ('Swaraj'), Gandhi believed that only the development of a non-violent society and the spiritual fulfilment of each individual's life would guarantee a peaceful society observing the fundamental principles of 'Satya' (truth) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). Moreover, this society would ideally put spiritual aims first and material wants last. The reduction and satisfaction of basic needs, social justice and equality, and full employment were the ultimate social aims. According to Kirsten Sames, Gandhi concentrated his efforts on the formation of a society based on 'Sarvodaya' (welfare for all) once he was convinced that the political independence of India was imminent. From then he pursued the goal by defining his concept of trusteeship (as a compromise between state and private control), village development and support for traditional crafts, small trades and farming, decentralization of labour, and limited industrialization: all, he hoped, strengthening domestic production and bringing about the ideal state of 'Swadeshi'. Gandhi was not, in principle, against the modernization of work, technology, and industry; however, he feared the mechanization of life as a consequence of the increased use of machinery, and, as a consequence, the exploitation of the workforce. By contrast, Gandhi considered the production of 'Khadi' (material made from domestic cotton) and hand spinning as particular symbols of economic independence, ultimately resulting in political independence. Here he focused on the level of the local village at which autarky, for example, in the sector of cloth-production, could most obviously be demonstrated. In her study, the author brings out the ideas of Western thinkers such as Ruskin and Tolstoy who influenced Gandhi's economic thinking, yet it was above all the Indian background of the *Bhagavadgita* and of some Indian philosophers such as Ranade and Gokhale that had the greatest impact on Gandhi and the ethical dimension of his idea of 'Swadeshi'. Despite all the criticism of Gandhi's idealism and the impracticability of some of his ideas, the concept as such, and, in particular, the programme of the

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

economic development of the villages, Sames believes that Gandhi still has much to offer on problems, most of which have not been solved over the last fifty years. Her book demonstrates the continuing relevance of one of the greatest twentieth-century political leaders.

Benedikt Stuchtey

**[137]** WILFRIED WESTPHAL, *Sturm über dem Nil: Der Mahdi-Aufstand. Aus den Anfängen des Islamischen Fundamentalismus* (Sigmaringen: Thorbecke, 1998), 419 pp., DM 48.00

In this book, Westphal tries to do several things: to provide a narrative account of the Mahdi rebellion in Sudan in the 1880s and 1890s and its defeat by British forces; to offer an indictment of Islamic fundamentalism; and to explain some of the structural problems which are responsible for the present-day situation in Sudan. In the book, these concerns are not dealt with separately; the narrative, mainly based on contemporary memoirs from various people who participated in the events, is interrupted by general discussions of the history of Sudan from Roman times, and on ethical questions. Thus it is likely to leave few readers completely satisfied. Those looking for a gripping history of an episode which Karl May used as the basis of one of his tales, read by many German adolescents, will be puzzled by the relative lack of drama; historians of a more structural bent would have liked to know more about how exactly Westphal thinks historical, geographic, and economic factors determined the course of events; and while Westphal's conclusion that the Mahdi movement was, in ethical terms, a failure because it encouraged slavery (p. 163) is no doubt to be commended, his more general statements linking slavery and Islam are surely controversial (see, e.g., p. 72).

Andreas Fahrmeir



## BOOKS NOT RECEIVED

- [138] Katharina Erdmenger, *Diener zweier Herren? Briten im Sekretariat des Völkerbundes 1919–1933*, Nomos Universitätschriften Geschichte, 9 (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1998), 515 pp., DM 99.00
- [139] Pia Grundhöfer, *'Ausländerinnen reichen die Hand' – britische und amerikanische Frauenpolitik in Deutschland im Rahmen der demokratischen re-education nach 1945* (Egelsbach: Hänsel, 1999), 698 pp. on 11 microfiches, DM 155.00
- [140] Wolfgang Knöbl, *Polizei und Herrschaft im Modernisierungsprozeß: Staatsbildung und innere Sicherheit in Preußen, England und Amerika 1700–1914* (Frankfurt/M.: Campus, 1998), 464 pp., DM 98.00
- [141] Herbert Lottner, *Aufstiegswille contra Selbstbehauptung: Die Beziehungen zwischen Großbritannien und der BRD in der Spannung von Konfrontation und Kooperation während der Amtszeit Außenminister Schröders* (Münster: Lit, 2000), 440 pp., DM 49.80
- [142] Frank Otto and Thilo Schulz (eds), *Großbritannien und Deutschland: Gesellschaftliche, kulturelle und politische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, Festschrift für Jürgen Wendt zu seinem 65. Geburtstag* (Rheinfelden: Schäuble, 1999), viii + 220 pp., DM 156.00
- [143] Claudia Schnurmann, *Europa trifft Amerika: Atlantische Wirtschaft in der frühen Neuzeit 1492–1783* (Frankfurt/M.: Fischer, 1998), DM 24.90
- [144] Ulrich Wichmann, *Über die Ursachen des Ersten Weltkrieges unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der deutschen, britischen und russischen Flottenpolitik* (Frankfurt/M.: Verlag Neue Wissenschaft, 2000), 142 pp., DM 36.00
- [145] Klaus Wilczynski, *Überfahrt mit der 'Dunera': Erinnerungen eines Berliner Juden der von den Briten nach Australien deportiert wurde* (Berlin: Verlag am Park, 2000) c. 200 pp., DM 19.80

## LIST OF ARTICLES

### BRITISH HISTORY

#### *General Studies*

- [146] Ballin, Eva, 'Local Hero, Braveheart, Rob Roy und Trainspotting. Die Schotten im deutschen Kino', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 109–26
- [147] Bockrath, Franz, 'Mythos Highland Games – zur Zivilisierung einer Volkskultur', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 187–204
- [148] Brennan, Lance, John McDonald, and Ralph Shlomowitz, 'Change in the Stature of North Indians from British Rule to Early Independence', *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1 (2000), pp. 129–46
- [149] Cassis, Youssef, 'Aspects of the Jewish Business Elite in Britain and Germany', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 279–89
- [150] Dolata, Petra, 'Der Kilt ist männlich: gibt es Schottinnen?', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 31–47
- [151] Endelman, Todd M., 'Jewish Self-Hatred in Britain and Germany', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 331–63
- [152] Feldman, David, 'Jews and the State in Britain', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 141–61
- [153] Harvie, Christopher, 'Stereotypische Schotten – von Deutschland aus gesehen', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 205–14
- [154] Hastings, Adrian, 'Nationhood and the Nation-State: England and Germany', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 17–37

- [155] Henschel, Gerhard, 'Der lustigste Schriftsteller der Welt. Über P. G. Wodehouse', *Merkur*, 54/12 (Dec. 2000), pp. 1212-18
- [156] Jeffries, Alison 'Konservative Politik und sexuelle Unmoral. Ein Kommentar zur Bedeutung von Sex-Skandalen in der britischen Politik', *L'Homme*, 9 (1998), pp. 103-11
- [157] Kampmann, Christoph, 'Imperium, Empire, Reich – Aspekte eines Herrschaftskonzeptes im deutsch-britischen Vergleich: Stellungnahmen und Diskussion', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 197-208
- [158] Klaus, H. Gustav, 'Zeitgenössische Literatur aus Schottland in deutscher Übersetzung', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 67-78
- [159] Knipp, Kersten, 'Was können wir wissen? Antonio Polito läßt Eric Hobsbawm in die Zukunft schauen', *Die Neue Gesellschaft/Frankfurter Hefte*, 47/7-8 (Jul./Aug. 2000), pp. 495-6
- [160] Kohlhammer, Siegfried 'Die Welt im Viererpack. Zu Hayden White', *Merkur*, 52 (1998), pp. 898-907
- [161] Kushner, Tony, 'Comparing Antisemitism: a Useful Exercise?', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 91-109
- [162] Meier-Walser, Reinhard C., '“Splendid Isolation” im 21. Jahrhundert? Großbritannien und der Euro', *Politische Studien*, 51/374 (Nov./Dec. 2000), pp. 55-66
- [163] Metzger, Hans-Dieter, 'Religious Thinking and National Identity', in id. (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 9-16
- [164] Murphy, Robert, 'Die Kultur der schottischen Musik', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 97-108
- [165] Paulmann, Johannes, 'Interkultureller Transfer zwischen Deutschland und Großbritannien: Einführung in ein Forschungskonzept', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 21-43

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [166] Quesel, Carsten, 'Schottlandbilder in Schulbüchern für den Englischunterricht', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 79–95
- [167] Rahbeck Rasmussen, Jens, 'In Defence of Society: An Historian Reflects on British Studies', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 6/1 (1999), pp. 19–27
- [168] Révauger, 'Broadening the Scope of English Studies: The French Experience', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 6/1 (1999), pp. 29–37
- [169] Robertson, Ritchie, 'The Representation of Jews in British and German Literature: A Comparison', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 411–41
- [170] Schlaeger, Jürgen, 'Literature and National Identity', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 5/1 (1998), pp. 67–80
- [171] Schlarman, Bernd, 'Poseidons Gefährten, Gäas Gesinde. Zur historischen Rolle Englands und Deutschlands/Eine Betrachtung zu historischen Rollen', *Merkur*, 53/11 (1999), pp. 1047–62
- [172] Schnepel, Burkhard, 'Ethnologie und Geschichte. Stationen der Standortbestimmung aus der britischen "Social Anthropology"', *Historische Anthropologie*, 7 (1999), pp. 109–28
- [173] Schwend, Joachim, 'Scottishness: The Representation of a Frame of Mind', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 7/1 (2000), pp. 29–38
- [174] Stolz, Klaus, 'The European Myth in Scotland and the Scottish Model in Europe', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 7/1 (2000), pp. 61–73
- [175] Weindling, Paul, 'Jews in the Medical Profession in Britain and Germany: Problems of Comparison', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 393–405
- [176] Weisbrod, Bernd, 'British Jews, German Jews: Civic Culture vs. Civil Service Culture', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 485–95

### *Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*

- [177] Williams, Bill, 'Rescuing the Anglo-Jewish Heritage: the Manchester Experience', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 467–77
- [178] Zagratzki, Uwe, 'Armut, Erfolg, Familiensinn – zur Genese des Schottenwitzes und seiner Rezeption in der deutschen Alltagskultur', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 159–85
- [179] Zenzinger, Peter, 'Zweihundert Jahre Scottish Studies im deutschen Sprachraum', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 127–57

### ***Sixth to Fifteenth Centuries***

- [180] Burns, James Henderson, 'Empire, Kingdom and Law in Late-Medieval Britain', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 31–40
- [181] Jenks, Stuart, 'The Lay Subsidies and the State of the English Economy (1275–1334)', *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 85 (1998), pp. 1–39

### ***Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries***

- [182] Armitage, David, 'The British Conception of Empire in the Eighteenth Century', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 91–107
- [183] Barteleit, Sebastian, 'Die "elect nation" zwischen Fasten und Feiern: zur politischen Rhetorik in England, 1649–1660', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 67–89
- [184] Barteleit, Sebastian, 'Toleranz und Irenik im England der 1650-er Jahre – Möglichkeiten und Grenzen', in Heinz Duchhardt and Gerhard May, (eds), *Union – Konversion – Toleranz: Dimen-*

## BRITISH HISTORY

- sionen der Annäherung zwischen den christlichen Konfessionen im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert (Mainz: Zabern, 2000), pp. 83–103
- [185] Blum, Paul Richard, ' "A pretty curious circumstance in the history of sciences" . David Humes Naturalisierung der Religion', *Berichte zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte. Organ der Gesellschaft für Wissenschaftsgeschichte*, 23/2 (Jul. 2000), pp. 143–55
- [186] Brewer, John, 'Histories, Exhibitions, and Collections. The Invention of National Heritage in Britain 1770–1820', *Aufklärung*, 10 (1998), pp. 11–22
- [187] Burghartz, Susanna, 'Der "große Wilde" und die "Unvergleichliche" – Figuren kontinentaler Annäherung. John Smith's Geschichtsschreibung zu den Anfängen Virginia's', *Historische Anthropologie*, 8/2 (2000), pp. 163–88
- [188] Burns, William E., ' "By him the women will be delivered from that bondage, which some has found intolerable" : M. Marsin, eine millenaristische englische Feministin aus dem 17. Jahrhundert', *Werkstattgeschichte*, 24/8 (Dec. 1999), pp. 37–48
- [189] Calella, Michele, 'Aufklärung und Musik. Deutsch-englische Beziehungen im Bereich der Musik im 18. Jahrhundert (Tagungsbericht)', *Aufklärung*, 11/2 (1999), pp. 103–5
- [190] Campagna, Norbert, 'Das Gesetz, der Richter und die Gesetzesauslegung im Leviathan. Über ein vernachlässigtes Thema in der Hobbesschen Rechtsphilosophie', *Der Staat*, 38/4 (1999), pp. 519–46
- [191] Connolly, Sean J., 'The Irish Rebellion of 1789: an End or a Beginning?', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 108–22
- [192] Deutschländer, Gerrit, ' "Allein auß begirdt, ettwas zesehen" . Die Englandreise des jüngeren Thomas Platter von 1599', in Otfried Dankelmann (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 51–69
- [193] Friedeburg, Robert von, 'In defence of Nation and Country: Talking about the Defence of Religion, Law and Property in England and Scotland, 1630s to 1660s', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 90–107
- [194] Habermann, Ina, 'Imagining Otherness in the 16th and 17th Centuries (Conference Report)', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 6/2 (1999), pp. 95–6

- [195] Hartmann, Ulf, 'Ein Industriespion entdeckt sich selbst. Die Englandreise des Friedrich August Alexander Eversmann von 1783', in Otfried Dankelmann, (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 151-67
- [196] Kampmann, Christoph, ' "Arbiter of Christendom" und europäisches Gleichgewicht. Zu Geschichtsdenken und Politik im England des 17. Jahrhunderts', in Johannes Burkhardt (ed.), *Krieg und Frieden in der historischen Gedächtniskultur* (Munich: Ernst Vögel, 2000), pp. 45-69
- [197] Kampmann, Christoph, 'Die *Balance of Europe* und die Präzedenz der englischen Krone: Zur Rechtfertigung englischer Gleichgewichtspolitik im 17. Jahrhundert', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 69-90
- [198] Kühn, Sebastian, 'Metaphern einer Nation. Französische Englandberichte 1650-1750', in Otfried Dankelmann, (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 111-50
- [199] Landwehr, Achim, ' "Becoming a liege and true Englishman". Englische Assimilationspolitik in Irland 1534-1547, *Historische Mitteilungen*, 12/1 (1999), pp. 1-34
- [200] Lottes, Günther, 'Souveränität, Recht und Gesetzgebung im England des 16. Jahrhunderts', *Zeitschrift für historische Forschung*, Beiheft 22 (1998), pp. 17-32
- [201] Maurer, Michael, 'Was wußten die Deutschen des 18. Jahrhunderts von Schottland?', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 13-30
- [202] Meenken, Immo, 'Richard Hookers nationale Theologie', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 38-66
- [203] Mentzel, Harms, ' "So wie einst die Königin von Saba kam nach Jerusalem". Über die Annäherung englischer Geistlicher an ihren Gast Zar Peter I.', in Otfried Dankelmann, (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 71-110
- [204] Metzger, Hans-Dieter, 'Die Englische Revolution, Erfurt', *Formen der Demokratie*, 12 (1998)

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [205] Muldrew, Craig, 'Zur Anthropologie des Kapitalismus. Kredit, Vertrauen, Tausch und die Geschichte des Marktes in England 1500–1750', *Historische Anthropologie*, 6 (1998), pp. 167–99
- [206] Neeson, J. M., 'English Enclosures and British Peasants: Current Debates about Rural Social Structure in Britain c. 1750–1870', *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 2 (2000), pp. 17–31
- [207] Otto, Raimund, 'Commonwealth. Konturen eines frühneuzeitlichen politischen Diskursbegriffs', *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 41/1 (2000), pp. 76–106
- [208] Pearson, Robin, 'Ein Wachstumsrätsel: Feuerversicherung und die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Großbritanniens 1700–1850', *Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte*, 44/2 (1999), pp. 218–34
- [209] Pyta, Wolfram, 'Von der Entente Cordiale zur Aufkündigung der Bündnispartnerschaft. Die preußisch-britischen Allianzbeziehungen im Siebenjährigen Krieg 1758–1762', *Forschungen zur Brandenburgischen und Preussischen Geschichte*, 10/1 (2000), 1–48
- [210] Rau, Marcus, '“Wer Irland gesehen hat, dem ist kein Zustand in Europa mehr bedauernswerth.” Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen von Arthur Young und Johann Georg Kohl. Ein Vergleich', in Otfried Dankelmann, (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 169–208
- [211] Reimann, Mathias, 'Who is afraid of the Civil Law? Kontinentaleuropäisches Recht und Common Law im Spiegel der englischen Literatur seit 1500', *Zeitschrift für Neuere Rechtsgeschichte*, 21 (1999), pp. 357–81
- [212] Rudermann, David, 'Was there an English Parallel to the German Haskalah?', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 15–44
- [213] Schäufele, Wolf-Friedrich, 'Erzbischof William Wake von Canterbury (1657–1737) und die Einigung der europäischen Christenheit', in Heinz Duchhardt and Gerhard May, (eds), *Union – Konversion – Toleranz: Dimensionen der Annäherung zwischen den christlichen Konfessionen im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert* (Mainz: Zabern, 2000), pp. 301–14
- [214] Schneider, Lukas M., 'Der Zweifrontenkrieg als Damoklesschwert über England? Schottland in der spanischen Konflikt-



strategie während des ersten Armada-Feldzuges von 1588', *Militär-geschichtliche Mitteilungen*, 57/1 (1998), pp. 1–22

- [215] Teuteberg, Hans-Jürgen, 'Britische Frühindustrialisierung und kurhannoversches Reformbewußtsein im späten 18. Jahrhundert', *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 86 (1999), pp. 153–80
- [216] Wende, Peter, 'Großbritannien und Deutschland im 18. Jahrhundert', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 31–43

### ***Nineteenth Century***

- [217] Alter, Peter, 'Hermann Muthesius: Die englischen Jahre', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 53–68
- [218] Bahners, Patrick, 'Wald und Sumpf. Eine Landkarte der britischen Historismusrezeption', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 169–80
- [219] Beales, Derek, 'The Prince Consort and the University of Cambridge', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 157–67
- [220] Becker, Thomas, 'Prinz Albert als Student in Bonn', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 145–56
- [221] Berghoff, Hartmut, 'Großbritannien und Deutschland 1880–1914: wirtschaftliche Rivalität oder internationale Arbeitsteilung?', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 82–97

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [222] Brechtken, Magnus, 'Personality, Image and Perception: Patterns and Problems of Anglo-German Relations in the 19th and 20th Centuries', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 13–40
- [223] Breidbach, Olaf, 'Evolutionsvorstellungen im 19. Jahrhundert – Bemerkungen zur Geschichte deutsch/britisch-deutscher Wissenschaftsbeziehungen', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 181–98
- [224] Briggs, Asa, 'Politics and Reform: the British Universities', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 119–27
- [225] Brock, William H., 'Putting the "S" in the "Three R"s', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 71–8
- [226] Büttner, Frank, 'Der "Glaubensschild", das Patengeschenk Friedrich Wilhelms IV. für den Prinzen von Wales', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 95–107
- [227] Burton, Anthony, 'Art and Science Applied to Industry: Prince Albert's Plans for South Kensington', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 169–86
- [228] Burton, Anthony, 'Putting South Kensington to Work: the Department of Science and Art', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince*

*Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 97–109

- [229] Buttlar, Adrian von, 'Klenze in England', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 39–51
- [230] Dahrendorf, Sir Ralf, 'Es lebe der Unterschied! Deutschland und Großbritannien in Europa', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 363–70
- [231] Fenske, Hans, 'Otto von Bismarck. Leitlinien und Ziele seiner Politik', *Forschungen zur Brandenburgischen und Preussischen Geschichte*, 10/1 (2000), pp. 1–48
- [232] Ferguson, Niall, '“The Caucasian Royal Family”: The Rothschilds in National Contexts', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 295–325
- [233] Feuchtwanger, Edgar, 'The Jewishness of Conservative Politicians: Disraeli and Stahl', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 223–39
- [234] Filmer-Sankey, William, '“Germany presents the finest model in the world”: E. R. Robson and the Influence of German School Planning in Later 19th Century England', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 43–52
- [235] Finlay, Mark, 'German-British Relations in the History of Nineteenth-Century Chemistry: Personal Friendship, Public Science and Private Enterprise', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 189–98

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [236] Funnell, Peter, 'The Iconography of Prince Albert', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 109–120
- [237] Gartner, Lloyd P., 'East European Jewish Migration: Germany and Britain', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 117–33
- [238] Graf, Hansjörg, '“Hier sind alle verrückt”. Lewis Carroll oder Die Suche nach dem verlorenen Paradies', *Merkur*, 54/12 (Dec. 2000), pp. 1183–92
- [239] Grünthal, Günther, 'Eine “englische Partei” in Berlin? Sir Robert Morier und die Neue Ära in Preußen', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 29–51
- [240] Gruner, Wolf D., 'Großbritannien und die Staaten des Deutschen Bundes im Vormärz', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 44–64
- [241] Hardach-Pinke, Irene, 'German Governesses in England', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 23–31
- [242] Harris, Jose, 'English Ideas about Community: Another Case of “made in Germany”?', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 143–58
- [243] Henker, Michael, 'Süddeutsche Neugotik und “English Medievalism” im Umkreis der ersten Weltausstellung', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 59–72

- [244] Hennock, E. Peter, 'German Models for British Social Reform: Compulsory Insurance and the Elberfeld System of Poor Relief', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 127–42
- [245] Heteren, Godelieve van, 'Itinerant Students: British Experiences of German Medical Education in the Nineteenth Century', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 262–313
- [246] Hildebrand, Klaus, 'Die viktorianische Illusion', *Die politische Meinung*, 44/359, pp. 5–15
- [247] Hill, Roland, 'Englisch-deutsche und deutsch-englische Neugotik. Einige einleitende Bemerkungen mit einer Erinnerung an die Rolle Coburgs', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 17–20
- [248] Hobhouse, Hermione, 'The Contribution of Prince Albert to British Education', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 15–22
- [249] Illies, Florian, 'Gustav Friedrich Waagen, Prinz Albert und die Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition von 1857', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 129–44
- [250] Janz, Oliver, 'Protestantische Pfarrer vom späten 18. bis zum frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Deutschland und England im Vergleich', *Comparativ*, 8 (1998), pp. 83–111
- [251] Kielinger, Thomas, 'Zwei Jahrhunderte deutsch-britischer Begegnungen', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 18–30

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [252] Kraus, Hans-Christof, 'Die deutsche Rezeption und Darstellung der englischen Verfassung im neunzehnten Jahrhundert', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 89–126
- [253] Liedtke, Rainer, 'Integration and Separation: Jewish Welfare in Hamburg and Manchester in the Nineteenth Century', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 247–71
- [254] Lottes, Wolfgang, 'Die Präraffaeliten und Dürer', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 83–93
- [255] Manz, Stefan, 'Technologietransfer und Spezialistenwanderung. Eine Augsburger Lagerbrauerei in Glasgow, 1889–1959', *Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte*, 45/2 (2000), pp. 225–47
- [256] Metzger, Hans-Dieter, 'The Anti-Slavery Movement and National Identity', in id. (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 123–48
- [257] Metzler, Gabriele, 'Gesellschaftlicher Wandel und internationale Politik. Zum Verhältnis von Politik- und Sozialgeschichte am Beispiel der britischen Europapolitik 1856–1871', *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 46/9 (1998), pp. 773–97
- [258] Meyer, Michael A., 'Jewish Religious Reform in Germany and Britain', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 67–83
- [259] Modick, Klaus, 'Unter der Oberfläche. Historisierung und Aktualisierung in einer neuen Werkausgabe Oscar Wildes', *Merkur*, 54/7 (Jul. 2000), pp. 636–40
- [260] Mordaunt Crook, J., 'The Secret of Beauty in Architecture: Coventry Patmore and German Aesthetics', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 145–68

- [261] Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz, 'Brücken über den Kanal? Interkultureller Transfer zwischen Deutschland und Großbritannien im 19. Jahrhundert', in eid. (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 7–20
- [262] Muhs, Rudolf, 'Geisteswehen: Rahmenbedingungen des deutsch-britischen Kulturaustauschs im 19. Jahrhundert', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 44–70
- [263] Muhs, Rudolf, 'Karl Blind. Ein Talent in der Wichtigmacherei', in Sabine Freitag (ed.), *Die 48-er: Lebensbilder aus der deutschen Revolution 1848/49* (Munich: Beck, 1998), pp. 81–98, 312–14
- [264] Muthesius, Stefan, 'Englisch-deutsche, deutsch-englische Neugotik', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/ Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 53–7
- [265] Piggott, Jan R., '“A new college worthy of our aspirations and resources”': Dulwich College, William Rogers, Alfred Carver and Charles Barry (Junior)', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 79–86
- [266] Read, Jane, 'The Dissemination of Friedrich Froebel's Kindergarten Ideology in Britain 1850–1900', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 33–42
- [267] Robbins, Keith, 'The Monarchy's Concept of Foreign Policy: Victoria and Edward VII', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 115–29
- [268] Robbins, Keith, '“More means different?” Contemporary Universities in Context', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince*

## BRITISH HISTORY

- Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 225–36
- [269] Röder-Bolton, Gerlinde, 'The Reception of Goethe in the 19th Century', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 213–24
- [270] Röhl, John C. G., 'The Kaiser and England', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 97–113
- [271] Rogasch, Wilfried, 'Zwei Jahrhunderte deutsch-englischer dynastischer Beziehungen', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 112–24
- [272] Rürup, Reinhard, 'Jewish Emancipation in Britain and Germany', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 49–61
- [273] Ruppenthal, Jens, 'Die Entwicklung der Frauenbewegungen in Deutschland und England bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg', *Historische Mitteilungen*, 13 (2000), pp. 17–38
- [274] Sauerteig, Lutz, 'Frauenemanzipation und Sittlichkeit: die Rezeption des englischen Abolitionismus in Deutschland', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 159–97
- [275] Schaffner, Martin, 'Fragemethodik und Antwortspiel. Die Enquete von Lord Devon in Skibbereen, 10. September 1844', *Historische Anthropologie*, 6 (1998), pp. 55–75
- [276] Schalenberg, Marc, 'Die Rezeption des deutschen Universitätsmodells in Oxford 1850–1914', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 198–226
- [277] Schalenberg, Marc, 'Oxford und die deutsche Wissenschaft. Eine Wahlfremdheit des 19. Jahrhunderts', in id. (ed.), *Kulturtransfer im 19. Jahrhundert: Histoire et Sociologie Européennes Comparées* (Berlin Centre Marc Bloch, 1998), pp. 109–122



- [278] Schwartzkopf, Jutta, 'Fabrikarbeiterin – Gewerkschafterin – Frauenrechtlerin. Die Baumwollweberinnen von Lancashire als Ausnahmeerscheinung?', *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung*, 42/1 (2000), pp. 45–54
- [279] Senner, Martin, 'Mr. Punch versus King Cliquot. Ein Kapitel englischer Propaganda im Krimkrieg (1854–1856)', *Historische Mitteilungen*, 11(1998), pp. 220–33
- [280] Shannon, Richard, 'Defending the Empire: Lord Salisbury and Europe, 1886–1892', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo–German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 77–93
- [281] Siebers, Winfried, 'Die romantische Hälfte Schottlands. Theodor Fontanes Reisebuch *Jenseits des Tweed* (1860)', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 59–66
- [282] Sked, Alan, 'Great Britain and the Continental Revolutions of 1848', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo–German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 43–55
- [283] Spree, Ulrike, '“The translation of useful knowledge”: allgemeine Enzyklopädien als Medien der Wissensübermittlung', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 71–88
- [284] Steele, David, 'The Place of Germany in Salisbury's Foreign Policy, 1878–1902', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo–German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 57–76
- [285] Steinecke, Hartmut, 'Der “reichste, gewandteste, berühmteste Erzähler seines Jahrhunderts”. Walter Scott und der Roman in Deutschland', in Winfried Siebers and Uwe Zagratzki (eds), *Deutsche Schottlandbilder* (Osnabrück: Rasch, 1998), pp. 49–58
- [286] Tananbaum, Susan L., 'Jewish Feminist Organizations in Britain and Germany at the Turn of the Century', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 371–92

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [287] Turner, Michael, 'From Coburg to Osborne via Naples: Prince Albert and Architectural Inspiration at Osborne', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 21–38
- [288] Ulrich, Editha, 'Reiseberichte als Medium der Fremderfahrung. Esther Bernhards Wandlung in Briefen über England', in Otfried Dankelmann, (ed.), *Entdeckung und Selbstentdeckung* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 1999), pp. 11–49
- [289] Vaughan, William, 'The Pre-Raphaelites and Contemporary German Art', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 73–82
- [290] Volk-Birke, Sabine, 'Shakespeare in Germany in the 19th Century', in Franz Bosbach, William Filmer-Sankey, Hermann Hiery, and Thomas Brockmann (eds), *Prince Albert und die Entwicklung der Bildung in England und Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 199–211
- [291] Wallace, Stuart, 'Scottish University Men and German Universities before 1914', in Rudolf Muhs, Johannes Paulmann, and Willibald Steinmetz (eds), *Aneignung und Abwehr* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 227–61
- [292] Weber, Wolfhard, 'Technologietransfer zwischen Großbritannien und Deutschland in der industriellen Revolution', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 65–81
- [293] Welter, Volker M., 'Die Stadt als Freilichtmuseum. Patrick Geddes in Edinburgh', *Die Alte Stadt. Vierteljahresschrift für Stadtgeschichte, Stadtsoziologie und Denkmalpflege*, 25/4 (1998), pp. 347–58
- [294] Wengenroth, Ulrich, 'Deutsche und britische Unternehmer im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 98–111

- [295] Wilkens, Manja, 'Liebesgaben für den Prinzege. Gemälde Franz Xaver Winterhalters als Geburtstags-, Hochzeits-, und Weihnachtsgeschenke von Victoria an Albert und von Albert an Victoria', in Franz Bosbach, Frank Büttner, Michaela Braesel, and Christoph Kampmann (eds), *Künstlerische Beziehungen zwischen England und Deutschland in der viktorianischen Epoche/Art in Britain and Germany in the Age of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert* (Munich: Saur, 1998), pp. 121–8

### **Twentieth Century**

- [296] Alter, Peter, ' "Beschwerliche Reisen über den Kanal" – Großbritannien und Deutschland zwischen den Weltkriegen', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 140–54
- [297] Ammon, Ulrich, 'Weltmacht Englisch?', *Merkur*, 54/9-10 (Sep./Oct. 2000), pp. 867–77
- [298] Andrew, Christopher, 'The British–American "Special Relationship" and Secret Intelligence since the Second World War', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo–German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 231–9
- [299] Baringhorst, Sigrid, 'Multikulturalismus und Kommunalpolitik. Über einige nicht intendierte Folgen kommunaler Minderheitenpolitik in Großbritannien', *Leviathan*, 3 (1999), pp. 287–308
- [300] Baston, Lewis and Anthony Seldon, 'The End of the Conservative Century', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 79
- [301] Berghoff, Hartmut and Robert von Friedeburg, 'Reconstructing or Reshaping Pre-War Britain? The Repercussions of the Great War', in eid. (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 11–23
- [302] Birke, Adolf M., 'Sir Frank Roberts: Diplomat und Architekt britischer Deutschlandpolitik', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Fest-*

## BRITISH HISTORY

*schrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 297–312

- [303] Bluth, Christoph, 'Die deutsch-britischen Sicherheitsbeziehungen 1953–1990', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 242–56
- [304] Bluth, Christoph, 'Perceptions of Power and Decline: Britain, Germany, the USA and the role of Nuclear Weapons in the International System after the Second World War', in Saki Dockrill (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 197–221
- [305] Briggs, Asa, 'Britain and Europe after 1945', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 243–55
- [306] Cornelißen, Christoph, 'Administrative Elites in Britain and German Social Policy in the 1930s', in Christoph Bucheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 201–35
- [307] Croucher, Richard, 'Die britischen Behörden im besetzten Deutschland und die Forderungen der Gewerkschaften 1947–1952', *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung*, 42/3 (2000), pp. 49–65
- [308] Davie, Grace, 'Religion in Modern Britain: Changing Sociological Assumptions', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 177–96
- [309] Deighton, Anne, 'Labour, New Labour, and European Integration, 1945–1999', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 273–84
- [310] Dilkes, David, 'Britain and Germany, 1937–1939: A Context for British Reactions to the German Resistance', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 161–77

- [311] Dingeldey, Irene, 'Arbeitsmarktpolitische Reformen unter New Labour', *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, 11 (1998), pp. 32–8
- [312] Dockrill, Saki, 'Misperceptions and Irreconcilables: Britain, the United States and their Troop Deployment in West Germany, 1945–61', in ead. (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 1–47
- [313] Farquharson, John, 'Großbritannien und die deutschen Reparationen nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg', *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 46 (1998), pp. 43–67
- [314] Fritze, Ralf, 'Beobachtungen zu Universität, Gesellschaft und Politik in Deutschland 1931/32. Ein englischer Austauschstudent berichtet aus Münster', *Geschichte im Westen*, 15/2 (2000), pp. 196–207
- [315] Gamble, Andrew, 'Changes in the Perception of British Capitalism since the 1980s', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 27–42
- [316] Garside, Redvers, 'The Economic Legacy of Conflict: Britain in the Aftermath of the First World War', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 25–36
- [317] Garside, Redvers, 'The Political Economy of Structural Change: Britain in the 1930s', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 9–31
- [318] Gearson, John, 'Contingency Planning during the Berlin Wall Crisis, 1958–61', in Saki Dockrill (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 49–108
- [319] Glees, Anthony, 'Britische Kulturpolitik in Deutschland in der unmittelbaren Nachkriegszeit', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 216–41
- [320] Görner, Rüdiger, 'Cool Britannia und das Projekt 2000. Blairs New Labour – eine Kulturbilanz des ersten Jahres', *Frankfurter Hefte*, 45 (1998), pp. 491–4
- [321] Heath, Anthony, 'Social Change, Value Orientations and Voting Patterns since the 1980s', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 43–62

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [322] Graml, Hermann, 'Effekte der "Reichskristallnacht" auf die britische und amerikanische Deutschlandpolitik', *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 46/11 (1998), pp. 991-7
- [323] Greaves, Julian, 'British Steel in the 1930s: Adaptation under Duress?', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 111-30
- [324] Hackenesch, Astrid, 'Tony Blair und die Homosexuellenverschönerung', *Frankfurter Hefte*, 46 (1999), pp. 150-2
- [325] Hagen, Antje, 'Anglo-American Economic Relations Before, During and After the War', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 67-86
- [326] Hausmann, Marion, 'The Impact of the Great War on the Discussion of Women's Suffrage', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 121-40
- [327] Heilmann, Sebastian, 'Hongkong. Von der britischen Kronkolonie zur chinesischen Sonderverwaltungszone', *Jahrbuch Dritte Welt* (1998), pp. 201-20
- [328] Heise, Arne, 'Von den Nachbarn lernen. Zur komparativen Arbeitsmarkt- und Beschäftigungspolitik in Großbritannien und Deutschland', *Comparativ*, 10/3 (2000), pp. 90-111
- [329] Helle, Andreas, 'The Long Decline of High Politics', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 171-96
- [330] Helms, Ludger, 'Das britische Parteiensystem in der Ära Blair', *Politische Studien*, 51/373 (Sep./Oct. 2000), pp. 101-11
- [331] Helms, Ludger, 'Innovation in the Shade of Power: the Reform of the Labour Party 1979-97', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 109-27
- [332] Hills, John, 'Thatcherism, New Labour and the Welfare State', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 155-89
- [333] Hoffmann, Peter, 'Die britische Regierung, die deutsche Opposition gegen Hitler und die britische Kriegszielpolitik im Zwei-

- ten Weltkrieg', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 170–83
- [334] Howard, Michael, 'The Crisis of the Anglo-German Antagonism, 1916–17', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 131–40
- [335] Howard, Michael, 'Die deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 20. Jahrhundert: eine Haßliebe', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 125–39
- [336] Huttner, Markus, 'Totalitarismus und säkulare Religionen. Die Anfänge der Totalitarismuskritik in England', in Günther Heydemann and Eckhard Jesse (eds), *Diktaturvergleich als Herausforderung: Theorie und Praxis*, Schriftenreihe der Gesellschaft für Deutschlandforschung, 65 (Berlin, 1998), pp. 41–73
- [337] Kaiser, Claudia, 'Trade Union Reactions to Economic Crisis: Britain and Germany in the Early 1930s', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 179–200
- [338] Kastendiek, Hans, 'Verfassungskritik und Verfassungsreform in Großbritannien', *Politische Studien*, 51/371 (May/Jun. 2000), pp. 82–97
- [339] Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm, 'Labour's Return to Power', in eid. (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 11–24
- [340] Krautkrämer, Elmar, 'Gentlemen's agreement zwischen London und Vichy? Die Geheimverhandlungen im Herbst 1940', *Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte*, 46 (1998), pp. 429–54
- [341] Lamers, Bernhard, 'New Labour – Zwischenbilanz. Tony Blair setzt Großbritannien einem kaum für möglich gehaltenen Wandel aus', *Die politische Meinung*, 44/350 (1999), pp. 61–9
- [342] Ludlam, Steve, 'New Labour and the Trade Unions: the End of the Labour Alliance?', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 129–51

BRITISH HISTORY

- [343] McLeod, Hugh, 'Dechristianization and Rechristianization. The Case of Great Britain', *Kirchliche Zeitgeschichte*, 11 (1998), pp. 21–33
- [344] Meier-Walser, Reinhard C., 'Großbritanniens Rolle im Kosovo-Krieg', *Politische Studien*, Special Issue 4 (1999), 50 (Dec. 1999), pp. 60–9
- [345] Möller, Horst, 'Exilpublizistik in Großbritannien: Sebastian Haffner und *Die Zeitung*', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 267–84
- [346] Mommsen, Hans, 'Jekyll & Hyde: Zu Sebastian Haffners früherer Hitler-Deutung', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 285–96
- [347] Mommsen, Wolfgang J., 'Die europäische Reaktion auf Woodrow Wilsons "New Diplomacy"', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 145–62
- [348] Mommsen, Wolfgang J., 'Vom Kriegsgegner zum Partner', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 184–215
- [349] Morgan, Roger, 'Willy Brandt's "Neue Ostpolitik": British Perceptions and Positions, 1969–1975', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 179–200
- [350] Mosk, Carl, 'Secular Improvement in Well-Being: Britain and Japan Compared', *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1 (2000), pp. 113–27
- [351] Moyle, Lachlan R., 'Den Krieg gewonnen – aber den Frieden verloren? – Das Deutschlandbild in der britischen Karikatur seit 1945', in id., R. Picht, F. Wielenga, and J. Tycner, *Deutschland und seine Nachbarn: Briten, Franzosen, Niederländer und Polen blicken auf Deutschland* (Hanover: Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2000), pp. 7–33



- [352] Müller, Klaus-Jürgen, 'Militär und Politik im deutsch-britischen Vergleich. Einige Anmerkungen zu einem militärgeschichtlichen Vergleichsproblem', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 189–202
- [353] Oliver, Kendrick, 'West Germany and the Moscow Ban Treaty Negotiations, July 1963', in Saki Dockrill (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 151–71
- [354] Pagedas, Constantine A., '“When the small talk drops”: Some Aspects of America's Policy of Nuclear Sharing, 1961–63', in Saki Dockrill (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 109–49
- [355] Paterson, William E., 'Deutschland, Frankreich – und Großbritannien? Eine britische Sicht deutscher Europa-Politik', *Internationale Politik*, 54/11 (Nov. 1999), pp. 19–27
- [356] Paterson, William E., 'Großbritannien, Europa und das deutsch-britische Verhältnis', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 257–74
- [357] Pogge von Strandmann, Hartmut, 'Nationalisierungsdruck und Königliche Namensänderung in England. Das Ende der Großfamilie europäischer Dynastien', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 69–91
- [358] Pommerin, Reiner, 'Zur Einsicht bomben? Die Zerstörung Dresdens in der Luftkriegsstrategie des Zweiten Weltkriegs', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 227–47
- [359] Recker, Marie-Luise, 'Westminster als Modell? Der Deutsche Bundestag und das britische Regierungssystem', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 313–35

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [360] Reimann, Aribert, 'Popular Culture and the Reconstruction of British Identity', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 99–120
- [361] Reindl, Josef, 'Cartels and the Perils of Power: British and German Electrical Engineering Industry During the 1930s in Long-term Perspective', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 131–47
- [362] Ribhegge, Wilhelm, 'London 1946: Hauptstadt für Deutschland', *Die neue Gesellschaft/Frankfurter Hefte*, 46/12 (1999), pp. 1090–95
- [363] Rosenbach, Harald, 'Die Schattenseiten der "Stillen Allianz". Der deutsch-britische Devisenausgleich 1958–1967', *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 85 (1998), pp. 196–231
- [364] Rosenberg, Ingrid von, 'Changing Attitudes to Unemployment. The 1980s and 1990s in Contrast to the 1930s', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 7/2 (2000), pp. 111–27
- [365] Ross, Duncan and Dieter Ziegler, 'Problems of Industrial Finance Between the Wars', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 161–77
- [366] Rüdiger, Wolfgang, 'New Britain—New "Lib-Lab Pact"? The future of Centre-Left', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 81–108
- [367] Schmidt, Gustav, 'Großbritannien und Deutschland: "Stille Freunde" vor neuen Herausforderungen', *Politische Studien*, 50/367 (Sept./Oct. 1999), pp. 112–24
- [368] Schmidt, Gustav, 'Die sichtbare Hand des "Dritten": Die USA und die deutsch-britischen Beziehungen 1950–1966', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 337–62
- [369] Schmidt, Heide-Irene, 'The Debate on Economic Reconstruction and Interallied Economic Cooperation', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia:*

*Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 37–66

- [370] Schöllgen, Gregor, 'England als Vorbild. Max Weber und die deutsche Verfassungsdiskussion', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 133–44
- [371] Schubert, Dirk, '“Heil aus Ziegelsteinen” – Aufstieg und Fall der Nachbarschaftsgeschichte. Eine deutsch-anglo-amerikanische Dreiecksplanungsgeschichte', *Die Alte Stadt*, 25 (1998), pp. 141–73
- [372] Schwarz, Leonard, 'German Technological Development During the 1930s: The Retrospective View of British Engineers and Scientists', in Christoph Buchheim and Redvers Garside (eds), *After the Slump: Industry and Politics in 1930s Britain and Germany* (Frankfurt/M.: Lang, 2000), pp. 131–47
- [373] Schweitzer, Carl-Christoph, 'Britische Deutschlandbilder im Zweiten Weltkrieg', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 203–25
- [374] Senghaas, Dieter, 'Seltene Erfolge, viele Fehlschläge und aufhalt-same Fortschritte. Reflexionen zu David Landes' opus magnum *Wohlstand der Nationen*', *Leviathan*, 28/1 (2000), pp. 142–53
- [375] Sewing, Werner, 'Zwischen Hochkultur und Populärkultur. Neotraditionalismus in den USA und Großbritannien', *Die Alte Stadt*, 25/4 (1998), pp. 359–71
- [376] Steinert, Johannes-Dieter and Renate Vollmer, 'Reisen durch Ruinen. Die Tagebuchaufzeichnungen der Angela Limerick (British Red Cross Society) über ihre Inspektionsreisen durch die Britische Besatzungszone und nach Berlin 1945 und 1946', 2 parts, *Geschichte im Westen*, 14 (1999), pp. 85–112, 225–38
- [377] Stolz, Klaus, 'Labour and British Territorial Politics: (Lots of) Continuity and (Maybe Some) Change', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 221–36

## BRITISH HISTORY

- [378] Stratmann, Gerd and Kirsten Wächter, 'Representations of British National Identities in the Media—A Conference Report', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 5/1 (1998), pp. 81–2
- [379] Stuiber, Irene, 'Die Initiatoren und Initiatorinnen von "German Educational Reconstruction". Eine gruppenbiographische Skizze', *Exil*, 18 (1998), pp. 48–60
- [380] Sturm, Roland, 'England, Frankreich, Deutschland—unterschiedliche Profile von Sozialdemokratie', *Politische Studien*, 50/364 (1999), pp. 83–7
- [381] Sturm, Roland, 'Großbritannien', *Informationen zur politischen Bildung*, 262 (1999)
- [382] Sturm, Roland, 'Regionale Konsequenzen der europäischen Integration im deutsch-britischen Vergleich', in R. C. Meier-Walser (ed.), *'Stille Allianz'? Die deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im neuen Europa* (Munich: Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, 1999), pp. 53–7
- [383] Sturm, Roland, St. Wilks, E. Ortwein, and M. Müller, 'Wettbewerbspolitik und die Regulierung der Elektrizitätswirtschaft in Großbritannien und Deutschland' (London: Anglo-German Foundation, 1998)
- [384] Sturm, Roland, 'Die Suche nach Konsens: Zum Hintergrund des Nordirland-Konfliktes', *Die Friedenswarte*, 73/3 (1998), pp. 315–27
- [385] Sturm, Roland, 'New Labour—New Britain? Großbritannien nach dem Wahlsieg Tony Blairs', in H. Kastendiek, K. Rohe, and A. Volle (eds), *Länderbericht Großbritannien* (Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 1998), pp. 275–92
- [386] Turner, John, 'Change and Inertia in Politics', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 141–69
- [387] Walton-Jordan, Ulrike, 'Die britische Gerichtsbarkeit in Nordwestdeutschland 1945–1949', *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Germanistische Abteilung*, 117 (2000), pp. 362–76
- [388] Weinmann, Georg, 'Britain and Europe: from Isolation to Co-Leadership?', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour—A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 237–54

- [389] Weinmann, Georg, 'Von der Vorhut zum Relikt. Zur Entwicklung der britischen Bergarbeitergewerkschaft NUM', *Zeitschrift für Politik*, 45 (1998), pp. 69–88
- [390] Weidenfeld, George, Deutschlandbild in England, *Die politische Meinung*, 44/358 (Sep. 1999), pp. 55–62
- [391] Wendehorst, Stephan, 'Zionism in Britain and Germany: A Comparison', in Michael Brenner, Rainer Liedtke, and David Rechter (eds), *Two Nations: British and German Jews in Comparative Perspective* (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1999), pp. 193–218
- [392] Wendt, Bernd Jürgen, '“Appeasement” – eine Friedenspolitik ohne Echo', in Wolfgang J. Mommsen (ed.), *Die ungleichen Partner: Deutsch-britische Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: dva, 1999), pp. 155–83
- [393] Whitty, Geoff, 'New Right and New Labour: Continuity and Change in Education Policy', in Hans Kastendiek, Richard Stinshoff, and Roland Sturm (eds), *The Return of Labour – A Turning Point in British Politics?* (Berlin: Philo, 1999), pp. 191–219
- [394] Winter, Jay, 'Recent Trends in the Historiography of Britain and the First World War: Cultural History, Comparative History, Public History', in Hartmut Berghoff and Robert von Friedeburg (eds), *Change and Inertia: Britain under the Impact of the Great War* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 87–97
- [395] Wright, Jonathan, 'Gustav Stresemann's Concept of International Relations', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 143–60
- [396] Wurm, Clemens A., 'Business Diplomacy: Die Zusammenkunft deutscher und britischer Industrieller in Broadlands im Oktober 1926', *Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte*, 45/2 (2000), pp. 131–57
- [397] Wurm, Clemens A., 'Die deutsche und die britische Stahlindustrie in Europa und die internationalen Stahlkartelle der Zwischenkriegszeit: Kooperation, Abgrenzung, Vorbild', in Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999), pp. 163–87

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

- [398] Young, John W., 'Conservative Governments and the Challenge of European Integration, 1984-1997', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 257-71
- [399] Young, John, 'West Germany in the Foreign Policy of the Wilson Government, 1964-67', in Saki Dockrill (ed.), *Controversy and Compromise* (Bodenheim: Philo, 1998), pp. 173-95

## EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH HISTORY

- [400] Darwin, John, 'Between Europe and Empire: Britain's Changing Role in World Politics since 1945', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 203-15
- [401] Holland, Robert, 'The End of Empire and British Political Culture', in Adolf M. Birke, Magnus Brechtken, and Alaric Searle (eds), *An Anglo-German Dialogue: The Munich Lectures on the History of International Relations* (Munich: Saur, 2000), pp. 217-29
- [402] Kibata, Yoichi, 'Die Kolonialpolitik Großbritanniens und Japans', *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 47 (1999), pp. 413-29
- [403] Kirchberger, Ulrike, 'Deutsche Naturwissenschaftler im britischen Empire. Die Erforschung der außereuropäischen Welt im Spannungsfeld zwischen deutschem und britischem Imperialismus', *Historische Zeitschrift*, 271/3 (Dec. 2000), pp. 621-60
- [404] Linteau, Paul-André, 'Le Québec et les grands ensembles linguistiques et culturels: les rapports avec la France et les États-Unis depuis le milieu du XIXe siècle', *Zeitschrift für Kanada-Studien*, 17 (1997), pp. 19-35
- [405] MacKenzie, John, 'India's Role in the Victorian Concept of Empire', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 119-32
- [406] Nünning, Vera, 'Where the Discourses of Nationalism and Religion Meet: the Forging of an Empire and the Mind in Nine-

teenth-Century Debates about the British Empire', in Hans-Dieter Metzger (ed.), *Religious Thinking and National Identity* (Bodenheim: Philo, 2000), pp. 149-76

- [407]** Porter, Andrew N., 'From Empire to Commonwealth of Nations', in Franz Bosbach and Hermann Hiery (eds), *Imperium – Empire – Reich* (Munich: Saur, 1999), pp. 179-96
- [408]** Stein, Mark, 'Undoing the Empire', *Journal for the Study of British Cultures*, 7/2 (2000), pp. 153-67

## INDEX OF AUTHORS AND EDITORS

*Numbers in the index refer to the numbers in square brackets given to each item in this bibliography, not to pages.*

- Achilles, Jochen 1  
Alter, Peter 217, 296  
Ammon, Ulrich 297  
Andrew, Christopher 298  
Armitage, David 182
- Bahners, Patrick 218  
Ballin, Eva 146  
Baringhorst, Sigrid 299  
Barteleit, Sebastian 183, 184  
Baston, Lewis 300  
Baumgart, Winfried 56  
Beales, Derek 219  
Becker, Thomas 220  
Becker-Hounslow, Steffanie 21  
Berg, Sebastian 74  
Berghoff, Hartmut 75, 221, 301  
Biemer, Günter 57  
Biller, Jochen 76  
Bindemann 77  
Birke, Adolf M. 2, 3, 302  
Birkenkämper, Maik 4  
Birkle, Carmen 1  
Bitterling, Klaus 22  
Blum 185  
Bluth, Christoph 303, 304  
Bockrath, Franz 147  
Bode, Christoph 78  
Bosbach, Franz 5, 58, 59  
Bott, Sebastian 29  
Brechtken, Magnus 2, 222  
Breidbach, Olaf 223  
Brennan, Lance 148  
Brenner, Michael 6  
Breunig, Marion 30  
Brewer, John 186  
Briggs, Asa 224, 305  
Brinson, Charmian 79
- Brock, William H. 225  
Brockhaus 7  
Brockhaus, Cathrin 31  
Brockmann, Thomas 59  
Brodersen, Kai 8  
Broich, Ulrich 78  
Bruchhof, Georg 122  
Buchheim, Christoph 80  
Buchheit, Eva 81  
Büttner, Frank 58, 226  
Burghartz, Susanna 187  
Burns, James Henderson 180  
Burns, William E. 188  
Burton, Anthony 227, 228  
Buttlar, Adrian von 229
- Calella, Michele 189  
Campagna, Norbert 190  
Cassis, Youssef 149  
Coley, Keith F. 9  
Conermann, Stephan 123  
Connolly, Sean J. 191  
Cooney, Dudley Levistone 32  
Cornelißen, Christoph 306  
Crossik, Geoffrey 63  
Croucher, Richard 307
- Dahrendorf, Sir Ralf 230  
Dankelmann, Otfried 10  
Darwin, John 400  
Davie, Grace 308  
Deighton, Anne 309  
Deutschländer, Gerrit 192  
Diekmann, Knut 60  
Dietz, Bernhard 11  
Dilkes, David 310  
Dingeldey, Irene 311  
Dockrill, Saki 82, 312



*Authors and Editors*

- Dolata, Petra 150  
Dove, Richard 79
- Ebersperger, Birgit 23  
Eisenberg, Christiane 61  
Endelmann, Todd M. 151  
Erdmenger, Katharina 138  
Esslinger, Hans Ulrich 83
- Farquaharson, John 313  
Feldmann, David 152  
Feller, Udo 24  
Fenske, Hans 231  
Ferguson, Niall 232  
Feuchtwanger, Edgar 233  
Filmer-Sankey, William 59, 234  
Finlay, Mark 235  
Fisch, Jörg 124  
Fischer, Gero 84  
Fischer, Joachim 85  
Fleischmann, Anja 33  
Flümann, Claudia 34  
Frenz, Margret 125  
Friedeburg, Robert von 35, 75, 193, 301  
Fritze, Ralf 314  
Füllberg-Stolberg, Katja 126  
Funnell, Peter 236
- Gamble, Andrew 315  
Garside, Redvers 80, 316, 317  
Gartner, Lloyd P. 237  
Gearson, John 318  
Gelfert, Hans-Dieter 12  
Gerste, Ronald D. 62  
Gieschen, Hubert 86  
Glees, Anthony 319  
Göller, Josef-Thomas 36  
Göpfert, Rebekka 87  
Görlach, Manfred 25  
Görner, Rüdiger 320  
Gornig, Gilbert H. 127  
Gossel, Daniel 88
- Graf, Hansjörg 238  
Graml, Hermann 322  
Greaves, Julian 323  
Grünthal, Günther 239  
Grundhöfer, Pia 139  
Gruner, Wolf D. 240  
Günnewig, Beatrix 13
- Habermann, Ina 194  
Hackenesch, Astrid 324  
Hässler, Hans-Jürgen 26  
Hagen, Antje 325  
Hampe, Michael 89  
Hardach-Pinke, Irene 241  
Harris, Jose 242  
Hartmann, Ulf 195  
Harvie, Christopher 153  
Hastings, Adrian 154  
Haupt, Heinz-Gerhard 63  
Hausmann, Marion 326  
Heath, Anthony 321  
Heilmann, Sebastian 327  
Heinrich, Hans 37  
Heise, Arne 328  
Helle, Andreas 64, 329  
Helms, Ludger 330, 331  
Henker, Michael 243  
Hennock, E. Peter 244  
Henschel, Gerhard 155  
Heteren, Godelieve van 245  
Heyde, Philip 90  
Hibbeln, Ewald 91  
Hiery, Hermann 5, 59  
Hildebrand, Klaus 246  
Hill, Roland 247  
Hills, John 332  
Hobhouse, Hermione 248  
Höckner, Elfriede 128  
Hoffmann, Peter 333  
Hoh, Tobias 92  
Holland, Robert 401  
Howard, Michael 334, 335  
Hübner, Emil 14

## INDEX

- Huttner, Markus 93, 336
- Illies, Florian 249
- Iwersen, Albrecht 129
- Iwersen-Sioltsidis, Susanne 129
- Jabs, Martina 94
- Jahr, Christoph 95
- Janssen, Helmut 130
- Janz, Oliver 250
- Jaroch, Matthias 96
- Jeffries, Alison 156
- Jenks, Stuart 181
- Jörn, Nils 38
- Kaiser, Claudia 337
- Kampmann, Christoph 5, 157, 196, 197
- Kastendiek, Hans 97, 338, 339
- Kibata, Yoichi 402
- Kielinger, Thomas 251
- Kirchberger, Ulrike 131, 403
- Klaus, H. Gustav 158
- Klausmeier, Axel 39
- Klenner, Hermann 40
- Knipp, Kersten 159
- Knöbl, Wolfgang 140
- Knoll, Christian Ludwig 76
- Kohlhammer, Siegfried 160
- Kraus, Hans-Christof 252
- Krauss, Hans Alexander 98
- Krautkrämer, Elmar 340
- Krieger, Martin 41
- Kühn, Sebastian 198
- Kulke, Hermann 132
- Kushner, Tony 161
- Lamers, Bernhard 341
- Lamparter, Wilfried E. 133
- Landwehr, Achim 199
- Lehmann Brune, Marlies 15
- Lehmkuhl, Ursula 99
- Langeler, Jörg Philipp 42
- Lentz, Carola 134
- Leverkus, Erich 100
- Liedtke, Rainer 6, 253
- Linteau, Paul-André 404
- Lösch, Doris 43
- Lottes, Günther 200
- Lottes, Wolfgang 254
- Lottner, Herbert 141
- Lotz-Heumann, Ute 44
- Ludlam, Steve 342
- Lupa, Markus 101
- McDonald, John 148
- MacKenzie, John 405
- McLeod, Hugh 343
- Mann, Michael 135
- Manz, Stefan 255
- Marsch, Ulrich 65
- Maurer, Michael 16, 17, 201
- Meenken, Immo 202
- Mehrlich, Klaus 18
- Meier-Walser, Reinhard C. 162, 344
- Meilhammer, Elisabeth 66
- Mentzel, Harms 203
- Metzger, Hans-Dieter 19, 163, 204, 256
- Metzler, Gabriele 257
- Meyer, Katharina 102
- Meyer, Michael A. 258
- Michie, Ranald C. 103
- Modick, Klaus 259
- Möller, Horst 345
- Mommsen, Hans 346
- Mommsen, Wolfgang J. 67, 347, 348
- Mordaunt Crook, J. 260
- Morgan, Roger 349
- Mosk, Carl 350
- Moyle, Lachlan R. 104, 351
- Müller, Klaus-Jürgen 352
- Münch, Ursula 14
- Muhs, Rudolf 68, 261, 262, 263
- Muldrew, Craig 205
- Murphy, Robert 164

*Authors and Editors*

- Muthesius, Stefan 264
- Natmessnig, Charlotte 105
- Naujokat, Ulrich 45
- Neeson, J.M. 206
- Nünning, Vera 46, 406
- Obst, Wolfgang 27
- Oliver, Kendrick 353
- Otto, Frank 142
- Otto, Raimund 207
- Pagedas, Constantine A. 354
- Paterson, William E. 355, 356
- Paulmann, Johannes 68, 165
- Pearson, Robin 208
- Peters, Christoph 106
- Picht, Robert 104
- Piggott, Jan R. 265
- Pogge von Strandmann, Hartmut 357
- Polifke, Monika 47
- Pommerin, Reiner 358
- Porter, Andrew N. 407
- Pross, Steffen 107
- Provan, John 108
- Pütz, Alexandra 109
- Pyta, Wolfram 209
- Quesel, Carsten 166
- Rahbeck Rasmussen, Jens 167
- Rau, Marcus 210
- Read, Jane 266
- Rebentisch, Jost 69
- Rechter, David 6
- Recker, Marie-Luise 359
- Redecker, Niels von 110
- Reichert, Olaf 111
- Reimann, Aribert 112, 360
- Reimann, Mathias 211
- Reindl, Josef 361
- Reitemeier, Arndt 28
- Rembold, Elfie 113
- Reuner, Thomas 48
- Révauger, Jean-Paul 168
- Ribhegge, Wilhelm 362
- Ritter, Gerhard A. 70
- Robbins, Keith 267, 268
- Robertson, Ritchie 169
- Röder-Bolton, Gerlinde 269
- Röhl, John C.G. 270
- Römer, Christina 114
- Rogasch, Wilfried 271
- Rosenbach, Harald 363
- Rosenberg, Ingrid von 364
- Ross, Duncan 365
- Rothermund, Dietmar 132
- Ross, Bianca 49
- Rudermann, David 212
- Rüdiger, Wolfgang 366
- Rürup, Reinhard 272
- Ruppenthal, Jens 273
- Sames, Kirsten 136
- Sarkisyanz, Manuel 115
- Sauerteig, Lutz 274
- Schäufele, Wolf-Dietrich 213
- Schaffner, Martin 275
- Schalenberg, Marc 276, 277
- Schlaeger, Jürgen 170
- Schlarman, Bernd 171
- Schleburg, Florian 27
- Schmidt, Gustav 367, 368
- Schmidt, Heide-Irene 369
- Schneider, Lukas M. 214
- Schnepel, Burkhardt 172
- Schnurmann, Claudia 50, 143
- Schöllgen, Gregor 370
- Schrafstetter, Susanna 116
- Schreiber, Hermann 51
- Schubert, Dirk 371
- Schulz, Thilo 117, 142
- Schwartzkopf, Jutta 278
- Schwarz, Angela 71
- Schwarz, Leonard 372

## INDEX

- Schweitzer, Carl-Christoph 373  
Schwend, Joachim 173  
Searle, Alaric 2  
Seldon, Anthony 300  
Senghaas, Dieter 374  
Senner, Martin 279  
Sewing, Werner 375  
Shannon, Richard 280  
Shlomowitz, Ralph 148  
Siebers, Winfried 20, 281  
Siegl-Mocavini, Susanne 52  
Sked, Alan 282  
Spree, Ulrike 283  
Steele, David 284  
Stein, Mark 408  
Steinecke, Hartmut 285  
Steinert, Johannes-Dieter 118, 376  
Steinke, Carsten 119  
Steinmetz, Willibald 68  
Stinshoff, Richard 97  
Stolz, Klaus 174, 377  
Strätling, Rebecca 120  
Stratmann, Gerd 378  
Stuiber, Irene 379  
Sturm, Roland 97, 380, 381, 382,  
383, 384, 385
- Tananbaum, Susan L. 286  
Teuteberg, Hans Jürgen 215  
Turner, John 386  
Turner, Michael 287  
Tycner, Janusz 104
- Ulrich, Editha 288
- Vaughan, William 289  
Völcker, Lars 72  
Volk-Birke, Sabine 290  
Vollmer, Renate 376
- Wallace, Stuart 291  
Walton-Jordan, Ulrike 387  
Weber, Wolfhard 292  
Weber-Newth, Inge 118  
Weidenfeld, George 390  
Weindling, Paul 175  
Weinmann, Georg 388, 389  
Weis, Florian 121  
Weisbrod, Bernd 176  
Wellenreuther, Hermann 53  
Welter, Volker M. 293  
Wende, Peter 54, 70, 216  
Wendehorst, Stephan 391  
Wendt, Bernd Jürgen 392  
Wengenroth, Ulrich 294  
Westermann, Sabine 73  
Westphal, Wilfried 137  
Whitty, Geoff 393  
Wichmann, Ulrich 144  
Wielenga, Frieso 104  
Wilkens, Manja 295  
Williams, Bill 177  
Wilczynski, Klaus 145  
Winkler, Karl Tilman 55  
Winter, Jay 394  
Wright, Jonathan 395  
Wurm, Clemens A. 396
- Young, John W. 398, 399
- Zagratzki, Uwe 20, 178  
Zenzinger, Peter 179  
Ziegler, Dieter 365

## GENERAL INDEX

*Numbers in the index refer to the numbers in square brackets given to each item in this bibliography, not to pages.*

- Abolitionism 256, 274  
Act of Settlement 42  
Adam, Robert 12  
Addison, Joseph 29  
Adenauer, Konrad 109  
administrative élites 306  
Albert, Prince Consort 58, 59, 219, 220, 226, 227, 228, 236, 248, 249, 287  
Alfred, West Saxon King 26  
Althusius, Johannes 35  
Anglo-American Asian Policy 99  
Anglo-American Relations 99, 298, 325  
Anglo-Dutch Relations, 17th century 50  
Anglo-German Relations 2, 28, 58, 67, 68, 70, 88, 106, 171, 216, 222, 221, 223, 235, 239, 240, 251, 252, 271, 296, 303, 310, 334, 335, 348, 356, 367, 368, 371  
Anglo-Saxon manuscripts 23  
Anglo-Saxon migration 26  
Anne, Queen 45  
Anti-Semitism in Britain and Germany 161  
appeasement 392  
Arbeitskreis Deutsche Englandforschung 75  
Arnisaeus, Henning 35  
Asquith, Henry Herbert, Earl of Oxford 73  
Atlantic trade, 17th–18th centuries 50  
Auchinleck, Catherine 25  
Austen, Jane 37  
balance of power, concept of 196, 197  
Baltic  
    British trade with 42, 43  
    British press and 110  
Barclay, John 52  
Barclay, William 52  
Barth, Karl 93  
*Begriffsgeschichte* 34, 93  
Behn, Aphra 31  
Belfast 76  
Bellarmine, Cardinal 52  
Bengal  
    British administration, 18th century 135  
Berlin  
    British Embassy 96  
    Crises 108 318  
    Olympic Games (1936) 61  
    Siege of 1948 108  
Bernhard, Esther 10  
Bismarck, Otto von 69 231  
Blair, Hugh 29  
Blair, Tony 97, 320, 324, 330, 341, 385  
Blind, Karl 263  
Board of Trade and Plantations 48  
Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus 27  
Braine, John 37  
Brandt, Willy 2, 349  
Briand, Aristide 81  
Britain  
    Afro-Caribbean community 114  
    immigration 114  
    Armed Forces 95, 352  
    Asian policy in the 20th century 99  
    Commonwealth and British foreign policy 98

## INDEX

- Commonwealth and immigration policy 114
- Constitution 338
- economy 80, 301, 316, 317, 337, 369
- Empire 5, 16, 99, 131, 133, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408
  - concept of in 18th-century Britain 182
  - concept of in 19th-century Britain 405 406
  - concept of in Late Medieval Britain 180
- employment policies 328, 364
- Europe 162, 230, 257, 305, 355, 356, 382, 388, 398, 400
- foreign policy 2, 81, 88, 96, 246, 267, 329, 340, 388, 392, 399, 400
- general history 12, 381
- German and Austrian Refugees 79, 83, 94
- German immigrants' overseas' interests, 19th century 131
- German immigration, post-1945 118
- German lawyers 94
- German Prisoners of War 100, 118
- Germany and Britain in the 18th century 216
- industry 80, 361, 365, 396, 397
- Jewish child refugees 87
- Kosovo War 344
- Labour Movement 70
- law 14, 130
  - Common and Civil 211
- Liberalism 64, 73, 366
- literature and society in the 1920s 78
- miners' strikes 84
- minorities 299
- nuclear defence policy 116
- NUM 389
- occupation troops in Germany 101, 111, 307, 312, 387
- Parliament 14, 48, 64
- political parties 330
- political system 14, 359
- refugee policy 102
- steel industry 70, 323, 397
- trade unions 80, 337, 342
- Union of 1707 49
- war aims 333
- British Studies 167
- Bundestag* 359
- Caesar
  - Julius 4, 8, 13
  - Honorius 8
- Canada 129, 404
- Canetti, Elias 107
- Carlyle, Alexander 29
- Carroll, Lewis 238
- cartels 361
- cartoons 69, 104, 351
- Cautio Criminalis* 35
- Celtic periphery 11
- Chamberlain, Neville 115
- Charles I 40, 50
- Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor 28
- Charles Edward Stuart 20
- Chaucer, Geoffrey 25
- Christian IV, Danish king 41
- Churchill, Winston 16
- Cistercians 21
- Commonwealth 407
  - early modern political concept of 207
- Common Market 2, 98
- Confessionalization 44
- Conservatives
  - British 2, 75, 84, 156, 300
  - German 109

- Crimean War propaganda 279
- culture
- cultural identities 19, 194
  - cultural transfer 165, 261, 262
  - Popular Culture 360, 375
- Daily Telegraph* Affair 69
- Danzig 38
- Decker, Matthew 48
- Denazification 101, 111
- Denmark 41, 42
- desertion in Britain and Germany,
- First World War 95
- Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft* 67
- Devon, Lord 275
- Dickens, Charles 37
- Dresden 358
- Dryden, John 37
- Dutch East India Company 941
- Dürer, Albrecht 58, 254
- dynasties, European 357
- economics 9, 83
- Edinburgh 293
- Edward VII 2, 267
- education 59, 66, 225, 234, 241, 245, 265, 266, 379, 393
- EEC, British application for membership 116
- EFTA 98
- elections
- voting patterns 321
  - womens' suffrage 326
  - New Labour 385
- electricity industry 361, 383
- Elizabethan government 43
- Empire
- British, *see*: Britain
  - German 3, 66, 95
  - Holy Roman 5, 35, 157
- Empire Day, invention of in 1902 16
- encyclopaedias 283
- England
- cultural identity 1
  - Enclosures 206
  - English language 297
  - English Medievalism 58, 243
  - English monarchs 54
  - English sports 61
  - general history 16
  - German immigrants 77, 118
  - German travellers' reports 288
  - law and political theory 193, 200
  - lay subsidies, 13th–14th centuries 181
  - notions of community 242
  - Parliament 14, 38
  - political rhetoric in the 17th century 183
  - radicals, 18th century 46
  - Revolution 34, 55, 204
  - relations with Prussia 45
  - tolerance and Irenicism, 17th century 184
  - travellers' reports on France 198
- English Studies 168
- Enlightenment and music in Britain and Germany 189
- entrepreneurs, British and German 294
- ethnology 172
- European integration
- Conservative governments and 398
  - regional consequences in Britain and Germany 382
- Eversmann, Friedrich August Alexander 10, 195
- feminism 273, 274, 278, 286
- Ferguson, Adam 29
- Fielding, Henry 37
- financial history
- accountability 9

## INDEX

- Anglo-Austrian Bank 105
- Anglo-German foreign exchange 363
- Bank of England 105
  - capital markets 120
  - credit 205
  - industrial finance 365
  - international banking 119
  - joint stock companies in Britain 120
- Gold Standard 105
- London Stock Exchange 103
- First World War 66, 75, 78, 95, 103, 112, 301, 334, 394
- Fontane, Theodor 20, 281
- Frederick III/I, Elector of Brandenburg and King in Prussia 45
- Freud, Sigmund 107
- Froebel, Friedrich 267
- Fürstenberg-Waterlappe 24
  
- Gandhi, Mahatma 136
- Gaskell, Elizabeth 37
- GDR 106
- Geddes, Patrick 293
- German aesthetic theory 958
- German Historicism 218
- German reunification 106
- Gladstone, William 64
- Goebbels, Joseph 115
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, reception of works in Britain 269
- Golden Bull 35
- Great Depression 80
- Gropius, Walter 107
  
- Haffner, Sebastian 70, 345, 346
- Hanover 3, 215
- Hanseatic League 38
- Hardy, Thomas 37
- Harrington, James 29
  
- Hartfield, John 107
- Hawksmoor, Nicholas 39
- Henry IV 28
- Henry V 28
- Herberts of Swansea 24
- Hirst, Major Ivan 101
- Himmler, Heinrich 115
- Hitler, Adolf 96, 115, 333
- Hobbes, Thomas 40, 190
- Hobsbawm, Eric 159
- Holocaust 87
- Home, John 29
- Hongkong, British Crown Colony 127, 327
- Hooker, Richard 202
- Hume, David 185
  
- India 122, 123, 124, 130, 136, 148, 405
  - Anglo-Danish trade competition 41
  - economic relations with Britain 122
  - general history 132
- Innocent III, Pope 22
- insurance
  - fire insurance 208
  - Lloyd's of London 15
- Inter-Asian trade 41
- international relations
  - general history, 19th century 56
- Ireland 10, 11, 16, 199
  - Confessionalization 44
  - Easter Rising 85
  - general history 17
  - German Protestant refugees 32
  - Home Rule 73
  - IRA 76
  - Irish-German relations 85
  - Irish Times* 85
  - Northern Ireland 64, 384
  - Republicans 64
  - Unionism 64



- James I 52  
 Japan 33, 350, 402  
 Jewish history, British and German  
   6, 87, 149, 151, 152, 169, 175, 176,  
   177, 212, 232, 233, 237, 253, 258,  
   272, 286, 391
- Kellogg, Frank 81  
 Kellogg-Briand Pact 81  
 Kerr, Alfred 107  
 Klenze, Franz Karl 229  
 Koestler, Artur 107  
 Kohl, Johann Georg 210  
 Kokoschka, Oskar 107  
 Königswinter, Anglo-German meet-  
   ings 66  
 Kuhn, Thomas S. 83
- Labour governments 84, 109, 311,  
   377  
 Labour Party  
   anti-racist policy of 74  
   and European integration 309  
   post-war planning 121  
   New Labour 97, 331, 332, 339,  
   341, 342, 366, 385, 393  
   Welsh 86
- Landes, Davis 374  
 Lausanne Conference (1932) 90  
 Levellers 34  
 Libertin 37  
 Limerick, Angela 376  
 Lloyd George, David 73  
 Lobedu 128  
 Locke, John 40  
 London  
   Corporation of the City 38  
   Lloyd's of London 15  
   post-war 362  
   Stock Exchange 103  
 lower middle classes, 19th-century  
   European 63
- Macaulay, Catharine 46  
 Mackenzie, Henry 29  
 Macmillan, Harold 88, 98, 109, 116  
 Magna Carta 14  
 Mahdi Rebellion 137  
 Malabar, colonial administration 125  
 Mannyng, Robert 22  
 Marsin, M., 188  
 Marxist historiography 40  
 Meredith, George 37  
 Milchsack, Leo 67  
 Milner, Lord Alfred 115  
 Milton, John 40  
 Morier, Sir Robert 239  
 Moscow Ban Treaty 353  
 Mulcaster, Richard 47  
 Mussolini, Benito 93  
 Muthesius, Hermann 217
- nationalism  
   Empire and 406  
   regional 113, *see also*: Ireland,  
   Wales  
 National Heritage 186  
 national identities 19, 113, 154, 163,  
   170, 378, 406  
 national monuments 72  
 National Socialism 13, 87, 93, 101,  
   107, 322  
   German Resistance to 92, 333  
 NATO 82, 87  
 Nazarenes 58  
*Neugotik* 58, 243, 247, 264  
 Newman, Cardinal 57  
 North America, general history 53  
 North Nigeria 126  
 North West Ghana 134  
 nuclear armament 116, 304, 354  
 NUM 389
- Oldenburg, denazification of 111  
*Ostindisk Kompagni* 41  
 Oxford Movement 12, 57

## INDEX

- Palatinate 32  
Palestine 87  
Papen, Franz von 90  
Patmore, Coventry 260  
perceptions 2, 10, 13, 33, 85, 104,  
106, 117, 194, 304, 315, 351, 373,  
390  
Peter I, Tsar 10, 203  
Phipps, Sir Eric 96  
Platter, Thomas 10, 192  
Polito, Antonio 159  
Postlethwayt, Malachy 48  
Pre-Raphaelites 58, 254, 289  
press  
    British 69, 106, 110, 112, 121  
    German 112  
    Irish 85, 117  
property 43, 193  
Prussia 3, 45, 239  
    Anglo-Prussian relations, 18th  
    century 209  
    German *Ordensstaat* 21  
Prussian envoy in Britain 131  
  
Quebec 404  
  
Red Cross 376  
Reformation 25  
*Reichskristallnacht* and Changes in  
    British and American Policy  
    towards Germany 322  
religion 19, 44, 57, 163, 193, 250,  
308, 343  
reparations 90, 313  
Resistance  
    early modern theories of 35  
    German, to National Socialism 92  
Restoration 37  
Rethel, Alfred 58  
Reuter, Ernst 108  
Reuter, Friedrich 128  
Revolutions  
    American 30  
    English Seventeenth Century  
    34, 55, 204  
    1848 2, 282  
Richard III 28  
Richardson, Samuel 37  
Ripley, Thomas 39  
Roberts, Sir Frank 302  
Robertson, William 29  
Roman Britain 8  
Roosevelt, Theodore 99  
Rothschildt, family 232  
Royal Institute of International  
    Affairs 83  
  
Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot  
    Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of  
    2, 280, 284  
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, House of 62,  
70  
sciences  
    Anglo-German exchange 223  
    German scientists in the British  
    Colonial Empire 403  
    industrial growth 65  
    popularization of in Great  
    Britain and Germany 71  
    technological innovations 65,  
    372  
    technology transfer 255, 292  
Scotland 16, 20  
    Armada Campaign 214  
    British Union 49  
    cinema 146  
    contemporary literature 158  
    cultural stereotypes 153, 166,  
    177  
    Edinburgh 293  
    Europe 174  
    Enlightenment 29  
    Germany 201  
    Highlands 147  
    Jacobite insurrection (1745) 20  
    music 164

- Scottishness 173  
universities 291  
Scottish studies 179  
Scott, Walter 285  
Second World War 70, 83, 117, 333,  
358, 373  
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley  
Cooper, 3rd Earl of 29  
Shakespeare, William 12, 290  
Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor  
29  
Smith, Adam 29  
social anthropology 172  
Social Democracy  
British and European 380  
German 69, 70, 380  
social reform, British and German,  
19th–20th centuries 68, 244  
South Africa 16, 133  
Boer Trek (1894) 128  
Lobedu 128  
war in 1899–1902 128  
Stalhof 38  
Strabo 13  
Stresemann, Gustav 2, 395  
Stuarts  
early Stuarts 43  
general history 51  
Tacitus 13  
Thackeray, William Makepeace 37  
Thatcherism 114, 332  
Toller, Ernst 107  
totalitarianism 93, 336  
tourism 18, 129  
trade, 18th-century concepts of 48  
Tranquebar, Danish trade base at 41  
Trott zu Soltz, Adam von 92  
Tucker, Josiah 48  
Ulster 64, 76  
universities 59, 224, 268, 276, 277,  
291, 314  
Utrecht, Peace of 42  
Versailles Treaty 90  
Victoria, Queen 2, 49, 62, 267  
Virginia 187  
Volkswagenwerk 101  
Wales 16  
Labour Party 86  
Referendum in 1979 86  
Welsh Nationalism 60  
Walpole, Robert 55  
Washington, George 36  
Weber, Max 64, 370  
Weimar Republic 13  
Wenzel, King of the Holy Roman  
Empire 28  
Westminster 359  
whisky 18  
White, Hayden 160  
Whitehall 98  
Whitehead, Alfred North 89  
Wilde, Oscar 37, 259  
Wilhelm II, German Emperor 69, 270  
William of Waddington 22  
William Wake of Canterbury,  
Archbishop 213  
Wilson, Harold 116, 399  
Wilson, Thomas Woodrow 70, 347  
Windsor, House of 70  
Winstanley, Gerrard 40  
Winterhalter, Franz Xaver 295  
Wodehouse, P.G. 155  
Wolsey, Cardinal 38  
world history 7  
Wren, Christopher 12  
Young, Arthur 210  
Zionism 391  
Zweig, Stefan 107

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN HISTORICAL  
INSTITUTE LONDON

Vol. 1: Wilhelm Lenz (ed.), *Archivalische Quellen zur deutsch-britischen Geschichte seit 1500 in Großbritannien; Manuscript Sources for the History of Germany since 1500 in Great Britain* (Boppard a. Rh.: Boldt, 1975)

Vol. 2: Lothar Kettenacker (ed.), *Das 'Andere Deutschland' im Zweiten Weltkrieg: Emigration und Widerstand in internationaler Perspektive; The 'Other Germany' in the Second World War: Emigration and Resistance in International Perspective* (Stuttgart: Klett, 1977)

Vol. 3: Marie-Luise Recker, *England und der Donauraum, 1919-1929: Probleme einer europäischen Nachkriegsordnung* (Stuttgart: Klett, 1976)

Vol. 4: Paul Kluge and Peter Alter (eds), *Aspekte der deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im Laufe der Jahrhunderte; Aspects of Anglo-German Relations through the Centuries* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1978)

Vol. 5: Wolfgang J. Mommsen, Peter Alter and Robert W. Scribner (eds), *Stadtbürgertum und Adel in der Reformation: Studien zur Sozialgeschichte der Reformation in England und Deutschland; The Urban Classes, the Nobility and the Reformation: Studies on the Social History of the Reformation in England and Germany* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1979)

Vol. 6: Hans-Christoph Junge, *Flottenpolitik und Revolution: Die Entstehung der englischen Seemacht während der Herrschaft Cromwells* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1980)

Vol. 7: Milan Hauner, *India in Axis Strategy: Germany, Japan, and Indian Nationalists in the Second World War* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1981)

Vol. 8: Gerhard Hirschfeld and Lothar Kettenacker (eds), *Der 'Führerstaat': Mythos und Realität. Studien zur Struktur und Politik des Dritten Reiches; The 'Führer State': Myth and Reality. Studies on the Structure and Politics of the Third Reich* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1981)

Vol. 9: Hans-Eberhard Hilpert, *Kaiser- und Papstbriefe in den Chronica majora des Matthaeus Paris* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1981)

Vol. 10: Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Gerhard Hirschfeld (eds), *Sozialprotest, Gewalt, Terror: Gewaltanwendung durch politische and gesellschaftliche Randgruppen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1982)

Vol. 11: Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Wolfgang Mock (eds), *Die Entstehung des Wohlfahrtsstaates in Großbritannien und Deutschland 1850-1950* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1982)

Vol. 12: Peter Alter, *Wissenschaft, Staat, Mäzene: Anfänge moderner Wissenschaftspolitik in Großbritannien 1850-1920* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1982)

Vol. 13: Wolfgang Mock, *Imperiale Herrschaft und nationales Interesse: 'Constructive Imperialism' oder Freihandel in Großbritannien vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1982)

Vol. 14: Gerhard Hirschfeld (ed.), *Exil in Großbritannien: Zur Emigration aus dem nationalsozialistischen Deutschland* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1982)

Vol. 15: Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Hans-Gerhard Husung (eds), *Auf dem Wege zur Massengewerkschaft: Die Entwicklung der Gewerkschaften in Deutschland und Großbritannien 1880-1914* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1984)

Vol. 16: Josef Foschepoth (ed.), *Kalter Krieg und Deutsche Frage: Deutschland im Widerstreit der Mächte 1945-1952* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1985)

Vol. 17: Ulrich Wengenroth, *Unternehmensstrategien und technischer Fortschritt: Die deutsche und britische Stahlindustrie 1865-1895* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1986)

Vol. 18: Helmut Reifeld, *Zwischen Empire und Parlament: Zur Gedankenbildung und Politik Lord Roseberys (1880-1905)* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1987)

Vol. 19: Michael Maurer, *Aufklärung und Anglophilie in Deutschland* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1987)

Vol. 20: Karl Heinz Metz, *Industrialisierung und Sozialpolitik: Das Problem der sozialen Sicherheit in Großbritannien 1795-1911* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1988)

Vol. 21: Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Wolfgang Schwentker (eds), *Max Weber und seine Zeitgenossen* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1988)

Vol. 22: Lothar Kettenacker, *Krieg zur Friedenssicherung: Die Deutschlandplanung der britischen Regierung während des Zweiten Weltkrieges* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1989)

Vol. 23: Adolf M. Birke and Günther Heydemann (eds), *Die Herausforderung des europäischen Staatensystems: Nationale Ideologie und staatliches Interesse zwischen Restauration und Imperialismus* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1989)

Vol. 24: Helga Woggon, *Integrativer Sozialismus und nationale Befreiung: Politik und Wirkungsgeschichte James Connollys in Irland* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1990)

Vol. 25: Kaspar von Greyerz, *Vorsehungsglaube und Kosmologie: Studien zu englischen Selbstzeugnissen des 17. Jahrhunderts* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1990)

Vol. 26: Andreas Wirsching, *Parlament und Volkes Stimme: Unterhaus und Öffentlichkeit im England des frühen 19. Jahrhunderts* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1990)

Vol. 27: Claudia Schnurmann, *Kommerz und Klüngel: Der Englandhandel Kölner Kaufleute im 16. Jahrhundert* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1991)

Vol. 28: Anselm Doering-Manteuffel, *Vom Wiener Kongreß zur Pariser Konferenz: England, die deutsche Frage und das Mächtesystem 1815-1856* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1991)

Vol. 29: Peter Alter (ed.), *Im Banne der Metropolen: Berlin und London in den zwanziger Jahren* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Vol. 30: Hermann Wentker, *Zerstörung der Großmacht Rußland? Die britischen Kriegsziele im Krimkrieg* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Vol. 31: Angela Schwarz, *Die Reise ins Dritte Reich: Britische Augenzeugen im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland (1933-1939)* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Vol. 32: Johannes Paulmann, *Staat und Arbeitsmarkt in Großbritannien: Krise, Weltkrieg, Wiederaufbau* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Vol. 33: Clemens Picht, *Handel, Politik und Gesellschaft: Zur wirtschaftspolitischen Publizistik Englands im 18. Jahrhundert* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Vol. 34: Friedrich Weckerlein, *Streitfall Deutschland: Die britische Linke und die 'Demokratisierung' des Deutschen Reiches, 1900-1918* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1994)

Vol. 35: Klaus Larres, *Politik der Illusionen: Churchill, Eisenhower und die deutsche Frage 1945-1955* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1995)

Vol. 36: Günther Heydemann, *Konstitution gegen Revolution: Die britische Deutschland- und Italienpolitik 1815-1848* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1995)

Vol. 37: Hermann Joseph Hiery, *Das Deutsche Reich in der Südsee (1900-1921): Eine Annäherung an die Erfahrungen verschiedener Kulturen* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1995)

Vol. 38: Michael Toyka-Seid, *Gesundheit und Krankheit in der Stadt: Zur Entwicklung des Gesundheitswesens in Durham City 1831-1914* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1996)

Vol. 39: Detlev Clemens, *Herr Hitler in Germany: Wahrnehmung und Deutung des Nationalsozialismus in Großbritannien 1920 bis 1939* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1996)

Vol. 40: Christel Gade, *Gleichgewichtspolitik oder Bündnispflege? Maximen britischer Außenpolitik (1910-1914)* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1997)

Vol. 41: Benedikt Stuchtey, *W. E. H. Lecky (1838-1903): Historisches Denken und politisches Urteilen eines anglo-irischen Gelehrten* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1997)

Vol. 42: Sabine Sundermann, *Deutscher Nationalismus im englischen Exil: Zum sozialen und politischen Innenleben der deutschen Kolonie in London 1848 bis 1871* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1997)

Vol. 43: Knut Diekmann, *Die nationalistische Bewegung in Wales* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1998)

Vol. 44: Bärbel Brodt, *Städte ohne Mauern: Stadtentwicklung in East Anglia im 14. Jahrhundert* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1997)

Vol. 45: Arnd Reitemeier, *Außenpolitik im Spätmittelalter: Die diplomatischen Beziehungen zwischen dem Reich und England 1377* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999)

Vol. 46: Gerhard A. Ritter and Peter Wende (eds), *Rivalität und Partnerschaft: Studien zu den deutsch-britischen Beziehungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Festschrift für Anthony J. Nicholls* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 1999)

Vol. 47: Ulrich Marsch, *Zwischen Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft: Industrieforschung in Deutschland und Großbritannien 1880-1936* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2000)

Vol. 48: Lothar Reinermann, *Der Kaiser in England: Wilhelm II. und die britische Öffentlichkeit* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2001)

Vol. 49: Josef Reindl, *Wachstum und Wettbewerb in den Wirtschaftswunderjahren: Die elektrotechnische Industrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Großbritannien 1945-1967* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2001)

Vol. 50: Jörn Leonhard, *Liberalismus: Zur historischen Semantik eines europäischen Deutungsmusters* (Munich: Oldenbourg, 2001)

Vol. 51: Willibald Steinmetz, *Begegnungen vor Gericht: Eine Sozial- und Kulturgeschichte des englischen Arbeitsrechts, 1850-1925* (Munich: Oldenbourg, 2001)

Vol. 52: Dominik Geppert, *Konflikt statt Konsens: Die Entstehung des Thatcherismus aus dem Geist der Opposition 1975 bis 1979* (Munich: Oldenbourg, forthcoming 2002)



STUDIES OF THE GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE  
LONDON – OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Eckhart Hellmuth (ed.), *The Transformation of Political Culture: England and Germany in the Late Eighteenth Century* (Oxford, 1990)

Ronald G. Asch and Adolf M. Birke (eds), *Princes, Patronage, and the Nobility: The Court at the Beginning of the Modern Age c. 1450-1650* (Oxford, 1991)

Rolf Ahmann, Adolf M. Birke, and Michael Howard (eds), *The Quest for Stability: Problems of West European Security 1918-1957* (Oxford, 1993)

Alfred Haverkamp and Hanna Vollrath (eds), *England and Germany in the High Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1996)

John Brewer and Eckhart Hellmuth (eds), *Rethinking Leviathan: The Eighteenth-Century State in Britain and Germany* (Oxford, 1999)

Benedikt Stuchtey and Peter Wende (eds), *British and German Historiography 1750-1950: Traditions, Perceptions, and Transfers* (Oxford, 2000)

Willibald Steinmetz (ed.), *Private Law and Social Inequality in the Industrial Age: Comparing Legal Cultures in Britain, France, Germany, and the United States* (Oxford, 2000)

Martin H. Geyer and Johannes Paulmann (eds), *The Mechanics of Internationalism: Culture, Society, and Politics from the 1840s to the First World War* (Oxford, 2001)

Jeremy Noakes, Peter Wende, and Jonathan Wright (eds), *Britain and Germany in Europe 1949-1990* (Oxford, 2002)

## FURTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE LONDON

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Wolfgang Mock (eds), *The Emergence of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany* (London: Croom Helm, 1981)

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Gerhard Hirschfeld (eds), *Social Protest, Violence and Terror in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Europe* (London: Macmillan, 1982)

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Lothar Kettenacker (eds), *The Fascist Challenge and the Policy of Appeasement* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1983)

Gerhard Hirschfeld (ed.), *Exile in Great Britain: Refugees from Hitler's Germany* (Leamington Spa: Berg Publishers, 1984)

Kaspar von Greyerz (ed.), *Religion, Politics and Social Protest: Three Studies on Early Modern Germany* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1984)

Kaspar von Greyerz (ed.), *Religion and Society in Early Modern Europe 1500-1800* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1985)

Josef Foschepoth and Rolf Steininger (eds), *Die britische Deutschland- und Besatzungspolitik 1945-1949* (Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh, 1985)

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Hans-Gerhard Husung (eds), *The Development of Trade Unionism in Great Britain and Germany, 1880-1914* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1985)

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Jürgen Osterhammel (eds), *Imperialism and After: Continuities and Discontinuities* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1986)

Gerhard Hirschfeld (ed.), *The Policies of Genocide: Jews and Soviet Prisoners of War in Nazi Germany* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1986)

Ralph Uhlig, *Die Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft 1949-1983: Der Beitrag ihrer 'Königswinter-Konferenzen' zur britisch-deutschen Verständigung* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1986)

Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Jürgen Osterhammel (eds), *Max Weber and his Contemporaries* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1987)

Peter Alter, *The Reluctant Patron: Science and the State in Britain 1850-1920* (Leamington Spa: Berg Publishers, 1987)

Stig Förster, Wolfgang J. Mommsen and Ronald Robinson (eds), *Bismarck, Europe, and Africa: The Berlin Africa Conference 1884-1885 and the Onset of Partition* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988)

Adolf M. Birke, Hans Booms and Otto Merker (eds), *Control Commission for Germany/British Element: Inventory; Die britische Militärregierung in Deutschland: Inventar*, 11 vols (Munich etc.: Saur Verlag, 1993)

Günther Heydemann and Lothar Kettenacker (eds), *Kirchen in der Diktatur* (Göttingen and Zurich: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1993)

Dagmar Engels and Shula Marks (eds), *Contesting Colonial Hegemony: Africa and India 1858 to Independence* (London and New York: British Academic Press, 1993)

Ulrike Jordan (ed.), *Conditions of Surrender: Britons and Germans Witness the End of the War* (London: I. B. Tauris, 1996)

Hermann Hiery and John Mackenzie (eds), *European Impact and Pacific Influence: British and German Colonial Policy in the Pacific Islands and the Indigenous Response* (London: I. B. Tauris, 1997)

Peter Alter (ed.), *Out of the Third Reich: Refugee Historians in Post-War Britain* (London and New York: I. B. Tauris, 1998)

Sabine Freitag and Peter Wende (eds), *British Envoys to Germany, 1816-1866*, vol. 1: 1816-1829, Camden Fifth Series, 15 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press for the Royal Historical Society and the German Historical Institute London, 2000)

HOUSE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN  
HISTORICAL INSTITUTE LONDON

Wolfgang J. Mommsen, *Two Centuries of Anglo-German Relations: A Re-appraisal* (London, 1984)

Adolf M. Birke, *Britain and Germany: Historical Patterns of a Relationship* (London, 1987)

Gerhard A. Ritter, *The New Social History in the Federal Republic of Germany* (London, 1991)

Adolf M. Birke and Eva A. Mayring (eds), *Britische Besatzung in Deutschland: Aktenschließung und Forschungsfelder* (London, 1992)

Gerhard A. Ritter, *Big Science in Germany: Past and Present* (London, 1994)

Adolf M. Birke, *Britain's Influence on the West German Constitution* (London, 1995)

Otto Gerhard Oexle, *The British Roots of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft* (London, 1995)

Lothar Kettenacker and Wolfgang J. Mommsen (eds), *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany 1978-1983* (London, 1983)

Frank Rexroth (ed.), *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany 1983-1988: An Annotated Bibliography* (London, 1990)

Ulrike Jordan (ed.), *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany 1989-1994: An Annotated Bibliography* (London, 1996)

Andreas Fahrmeir (ed.), *Research on British History in the Federal Republic of Germany 1995-1997: An Annotated Bibliography* (London, 1998)

***Annual Lectures of the German Historical Institute London***

- 1979 Samuel Berrick Saul, *Industrialisation and De-Industrialisation? The Interaction of the German and British Economies before the First World War* (London, 1980)
- 1980 Karl Dietrich Erdmann, *Gustav Stresemann: The Revision of Versailles and the Weimar Parliamentary System* (London, 1981)
- 1981 A. J. P. Taylor, *1939 Revisited* (London, 1982)
- 1982 Gordon A. Craig, *Germany and the West: The Ambivalent Relationship* (London, 1983)
- 1983 Wolfram Fischer, *Germany in the World Economy during the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1984)
- 1984 James Joll, *National Histories and National Historians: Some German and English Views of the Past* (London, 1985)
- 1985 Wolfgang J. Mommsen, *Britain and Germany 1800 to 1914: Two Developmental Paths Towards Industrial Society* (London, 1986)
- 1986 Owen Chadwick, *Acton, Döllinger and History* (London, 1987)
- 1987 Hagen Schulze, *Is there a German History?* (London, 1988)
- 1988 Roger Morgan, *Britain and Germany since 1945: Two Societies and Two Foreign Policies* (London, 1989)
- 1989 Thomas Nipperdey, *The Rise of the Arts in Modern Society* (London, 1990)
- 1990 *Not available*
- 1991 Lothar Gall, *Confronting Clio: Myth-Makers and Other Historians* (London, 1992)
- 1992 Keith Robbins, *Protestant Germany through British Eyes: A Complex Victorian Encounter* (London, 1993)
- 1993 Klaus Hildebrand, *Reich – Nation-State – Great Power: Reflections on German Foreign Policy 1871-1945* (London, 1995)

- 1994 Alan Bullock, *Personality and Power: the Strange Case of Hitler and Stalin* (London, 1995)
- 1995 Ernst Schulin, *'The Most Historical of All Peoples': Nationalism and the New Construction of Jewish History in Nineteenth-Century Germany* (London, 1996)
- 1996 Michael Howard, *The Crisis of the Anglo-German Antagonism 1916-17* (London, 1997)
- 1997 Johannes Fried, *The Veil of Memory: Anthropological Problems when Considering the Past* (London, 1998)
- 1998 David Blackbourn, *A Sense of Place: New Directions in German History* (London, 1999)
- 1999 Gerhard A. Ritter, *Continuity and Change: Political and Social Developments in Germany after 1945 and 1989/90* (London, 2000)
- 2000 Peter Pulzer, *Fog in Channel: Anglo-German Perceptions in the Nineteenth Century* (London, 2001)
- 2001 Heinrich A. Winkler, *The Long Shadow of the Reich: Weighing Up German History* (London, forthcoming 2002)

**Bulletin** of the German Historical Institute London, Issue 1 (Spring, 1979)-

**Bulletin** Index, 1979-1996 (London, 1996)

## APPENDIX

FRANK REXROTH, *Das Milieu der Nacht: Obrigkeit und Randgruppen im spätmittelalterlichen London*, Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte, 153 (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1999), 450 pp., EUR 46.00

From the outbreak of the Hundred Years War, the London authorities acted ever more consistently on the assumption that the city at night was haunted by a large population of men and women who lived according to their own values. They were regarded as workshy, ready to resort to violence, and sexually licentious. This 'milieu of the night' was seen as a threat to society – and as a possible source of temptation for ordinary citizens. Thus mayors and aldermen constantly issued warnings about the dangers of this milieu.

This book demonstrates how Londoners' imaginations were enriched by incorporating these patterns of thought. It identifies the situations in which people talked about discord and immorality, and traces the resultant changes in how the Council of Aldermen governed. During the fifteenth century in particular, institutions to discriminate against this alleged milieu were created. An irritatingly differentiated discourse about violence, refusal to work, and undesirable sexuality was created, which was to shape the history of London for centuries.

The author makes clear how important such stereotypes could be for the cohesion of a late medieval urban society, and to legitimize 'urban oligarchy'. The creation of marginal groups can be seen as a result of this process of integration.

Frank Rexroth received the German Historians' Association author prize for this book in 1999.

JOHANNES PAULMANN, *Pomp und Politik: Monarchenbegegnungen in Europa zwischen Ancien Régime und Erstem Weltkrieg* (Paderborn: Schöningh, 2000), 482 pp., EUR 46.40

'Every hour there is a solemn occasion somewhere. Foreign policy is

## APPENDIX

dealt with in a flash; an inspiration of which officials have no inkling strikes. In one hour of a royal meeting, the problem that cabinets found intractable for years simply melts away.' Thus Walther Rathenau, keeping an ironic distance in 1919, described a political practice which a few years previously had still been taken for granted as an integral part of international relations—personal meetings between monarchs and the heads of state of the five European Great Powers. More than 200 meetings of this sort provide the starting point for this book and its new type of structural history of the European system of states in the 'long' nineteenth century.

The meetings and the way in which they were stage-managed—'Pomp und Politik'—provide colourful material for an account that also makes a contribution to cultural history. Johannes Paulmann shows for the first time how closely the European system of states was connected with monarchical rule. In the period from the *ancien régime* to the First World War, both changed in character. The 'summit meetings' of the nineteenth century developed from small-scale occasions held in distant provincial towns into big public events held in the metropolises of Europe. As the nineteenth century gave way to the twentieth, these meetings at the same time served diplomacy and legitimation of rule, national prestige and social needs, politics and consumerism. The book demonstrates how varied and far-reaching was the impact of these meetings between monarchs. It makes us look afresh at seemingly familiar stories about Queen Victoria and Wilhelm II, Napoleon III, Nicholas II, and their compeers.

In the world theatre of the European nation-states before 1914, it was not only the monarchs who were 'nationalized'. Relations between nations now also followed different procedures from what had been the norm at the time of cabinet politics. International politics was already becoming visibly theatrical, and the presentation of domestic and foreign politics by the media seems thoroughly familiar to us today. In this book the nineteenth century gains new and surprising dimensions linking it with the present day.

*Pomp und Politik* was voted *History Book 2001* by a jury from H-Soz-u-Kult. In 2002 it won the author the prize of the German Historians' Association.