

**Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 2010/2**  
**Europäische Wirtschaftseliten nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg /**  
**European Economic Elites after World War II**

**Inhalt**

**I. Abhandlungen und Studien**

**Marcel Boldorf**

Kollaboration und der Wechsel der europäischen Wirtschaftseliten  
nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg..... 9

**Ralf Ahrens**

Von der „Säuberung“ zum Generalpardon:  
Die Entnazifizierung der westdeutschen Wirtschaft..... 25

**Marcel Boldorf**

Austausch der wirtschaftlichen Führungskräfte in der SBZ/DDR  
nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg..... 47

**Jaromír Balcar und Jaroslav Kučera**

Von der Fremdbesatzung zur kommunistischen Diktatur.  
Die personellen Umbrüche in der tschechoslowakischen Wirtschaft  
nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg..... 71

**Dirk Luyten**

The Belgian Economic Elite and the Punishment of Economic Collaboration  
after the Second World War: Power and Legitimacy (1944-1952)..... 95

**Harald Espeli**

The German occupation and its consequences for the composition and  
changes of Norwegian business elites.....107

**Dominique Barjot**

Die politische Säuberung der französischen Wirtschaftselite  
nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg.....131

<i>Žarko Lazarević</i>	
The Replacement of Economic Elites in Slovenia after World War II.....	147
<b>II.     Diskussion</b>	
<i>Friederike Sattler</i>	
Der „Napoleon des deutschen Aktienmarktes“ Hermann D. Krages und die Netzwerke des „rheinischen Kapitalismus“: Die Geschichte einer scheiternden Karriere.....	165
<b>III.    Forschungs- und Literaturberichte</b>	
<i>Engelbert Stockhammer, Annemarie Steidl and Hermann Zeithofer</i>	
The Effect of Wages and “Demographic Pressure” on Migration from the Habsburg Monarchy to the United States of America in 1910.....	201
<b>Nachruf</b>	
<i>Knut Borchardt</i>	
Christoph Buchheim (18. 4. 1954 – 28. 12. 2009).....	223

## **Abstracts, Classifications and Authors**

### **I. Abhandlungen und Studien**

#### **Marcel Boldorf: Kollaboration und der Wechsel der europäischen Wirtschaftseliten nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg / Collaboration and Change in European Economic Elites after the Second World War**

##### *Abstract*

This article explores the similarities and differences in the persecution of economic elites in Germany and the occupied countries after the war. The shift of power after the liberation deeply influenced the process by which national elites were formed. However, below the highest ranks of administration and business, a remarkable continuity among the industrial managers and entrepreneurs can be discerned. At the local level, the persecution of elites often stagnated because the commissions deployed in administrative capacities were not capable of affecting changes in personnel. Besides the punishment of criminal offenders, sanctions on businesses were enforced (confiscation of illicit profits) as well as career-related sanctions for individual collaborators. It was only in the state socialist countries that there was a major shift in elites due to the expropriation and nationalisation of the industrial sector. Ultimately, all the countries urgently needed skilled people – especially engineers and technicians – for the reconstruction of the post-war economies.

Keywords: Collaboration, National Socialist Economy, Denazification, Business History, Economic Elites, Economic reconstruction, Nationalisation of industries, State socialism, Sanctions on business, Illicit profits

JEL-Codes: F 51, J 53, N 44, N 84, N 94, P 26, P 39

*Marcel Boldorf*, PD Dr., Studies in Modern History, Social and Economic History, Comparative Literature at the Saarland University. 1996 PhD and 2003 habilitation at the University of Mannheim. 1992-2004 academic assistant in the Department for Economic and Social History in Mannheim, 2005/6 Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, working since 2007 at the Ruhr University Bochum on a DFG-Project 'Political Purges under the SBZ/DDR's economic leaders (1945-1958)'. 2007-2010 appointments in Saarbrücken, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt (Oder).

PD Dr. Marcel Boldorf  
Ruhr-Universität Bochum  
Fakultät für Geschichtswissenschaft  
Lehrstuhl für Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensgeschichte  
D-44780 Bochum  
Marcel.Boldorf@rub.de

#### **Ralf Ahrens: Von der "Säuberung" zum Generalpardon: Die Entnazifizierung der westdeutschen Wirtschaft / From Purge to Pardon: The Denazification of West German Business**

##### *Abstract*

Immediately following World War II, the allied occupational powers started a process of "denazifying" West German business in more or less the same way as the political and administrative apparatus. Initial approaches to solve the task by a radical purge of highly incriminated company managers soon gave way to more extensive investigations of party members and Nazi sympathizers also on lower ranks. Denazification escalated into bureaucratic mass procedures and finally ended up in various forms of amnesty and pardon in the late 1940s and early 1950s. A key feature in this process was the

successively growing participation of German actors like various commissions, chambers of commerce and the companies themselves. On the one hand, comprehensive investigation and punishment under a re-installed rule of law had to rely upon cooperation of German actors and their expertise on the reality of the Nazi past; on the other hand, the integration of business itself into denazification procedures allowed company managers to benefit from informational advantages. Focussing the interaction between denazification authorities and business in the three West German zones of occupation, the article argues that under the general conditions of economic reconstruction and democratization the degeneration from purge to pardon was hardly avoidable, but that nevertheless the effects of temporary punishments should not be underestimated

Keywords: Denazification, Democratization, Business History, Regional History

JEL-Codes: N 4, N 8, N 9

*Ralf Ahrens*, Dr. phil. Studium der Neueren und Neuesten Geschichte, Politikwissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre in Frankfurt a.M. und Freiburg i.Br. 2000 Promotion an der Technischen Universität Dresden. 2001 bis 2004 Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter am Lehrstuhl für Zeitgeschichte der TU Dresden, 2005 bis 2008 am Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, seit 2009 am Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam. Buchveröffentlichungen: Gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe? Die DDR im RGW – Strukturen und handelspolitische Strategien 1963-1976, Köln 2000; Die Dresdner Bank 1945-1957. Konsequenzen und Kontinuitäten nach dem Ende des NS-Regimes. Unter Mitarbeit von Ingo Köhler, Harald Wixforth und Dieter Ziegler, München 2007; (gemeinsam mit Norbert Frei/Jörg Osterloh/Tim Schanetzky) Flick. Der Konzern, die Familie, die Macht, München 2009.

Dr. Ralf Ahrens  
Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung  
Am Neuen Markt 1  
D-14467 Potsdam  
ahrens@zzf-pdm.de

**Marcel Boldorf: Austausch der wirtschaftlichen Führungskräfte in der SBZ/DDR nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg / The Change in Business Elites in the Soviet Occupation Zone and the GDR after World War II**

*Abstract*

After World War II, a major part of the business elite managed to flee from the Soviet Occupation zone. Thus, in the period of trusteeship that followed, the volume of personnel changes remained rather low. In April 1948, when the industrial sector was finally nationalised, the SED reinforced personnel changes again. Key positions which dealt with the workforce were taken over by party members, whereas former engineers often succeeded in keeping their positions. Gradually, a widespread system of political control was introduced in order to survey the choice of cadres and to defend the party's leading role in the economy.

Keywords: Denazification, Elite change, Business History, Regional History, Soviet Occupation Zone /GDR

JEL-Codes: J 53, N 44, N 84, N 94, P 26, P 39

*Marcel Boldorf*, PD Dr., Studies in Modern History, Social and Economic History, Comparative Literature at the Saarland University. 1996 PhD and 2003 habilitation at the University of Mannheim. 1992-2004 academic assistant in the Department for Economic and Social History in Mannheim, 2005/6 Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, working since 2007 at the Ruhr University Bochum on a DFG-Project 'Political

Purges under the SBZ/DDR's economic leaders (1945-1958)'. 2007-2010 appointments in Saarbrücken, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt (Oder).

PD Dr. Marcel Boldorf  
Ruhr-Universität Bochum  
Fakultät für Geschichtswissenschaft  
Lehrstuhl für Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensgeschichte  
D-44780 Bochum  
Marcel.Boldorf@rub.de

**Jaromír Balcar und Jaroslav Kučera: Von der Fremdbesatzung zur kommunistischen Diktatur. Die personellen Umbrüche in der tschechoslowakischen Wirtschaft nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg / From Nazi Occupation to Communist Dictatorship. Upheavals in personnel in the Czechoslovakian Economy after World War II**

*Abstract*

During the post-war period Czechoslovakia experienced a radical change in business and economic elites, which took place in three stages. The first phase commenced immediately after the end of World War II, when factory counsels conducted a personal purge within their enterprises. While German directors had fled or had been expelled, many of their Czech colleagues retained their positions, because the new regime seemed in need these experts' 'know-how'. In 1948, the Communists triggered a second wave of purges mainly directed against members of other political parties or managers supposed to be opponents of the new regime. When the Communist Party started to search for "enemies" within their own ranks, the remainder of the country's economic elites familiar with the interwar period's market economy was eliminated during the show trials of the early 1950s.

Keywords: Retribution, Change of Elites, Business History, Regional History

JEL-Codes: J 53, N 44, N 84, N 94, P 29, P 37, P 39

*Jaromir Balcar*, Dr. phil., M.A., b. 1966 in Munich, affiliated to the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg and the Collegium Carolinum (Munich); since 2008 academic researcher at the University of Bremen. Main areas of interest: German, Eastern and Central European Contemporary History.

Dr. Jaromír Balcar  
Universität Bremen  
Fachbereich 8  
Institut für Geschichtswissenschaft  
Abteilung Neuere und Neueste Geschichte  
Bibliothekstraße 1  
D-28359 Bremen  
balcar@uni-bremen.de

*Jaroslav Kučera*, Prof. Dr. phil., b. 1955 in Prague, affiliated with the Czechoslovakian/Czech Academy of Sciences, 1991-1994 assistant researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich, and since 1995 at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Charles University in Prague. Main areas of interest: Czech, Eastern and Central European contemporary history.

Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Kučera  
Karlsuniversität in Prag  
Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät  
Institut für Internationale Studien

U kříže 8  
CZ-15800 Praha 5  
jarakuc@post.cz

**Dirk Luyten: The Belgian Economic Elite and the Punishment of Economic Collaboration after the Second World War: Power and Legitimacy (1944-1952)**

*Abstract*

Punishment of economic collaboration was a priority for the Belgian judiciary after the Second World War. This led to a confrontation with the Belgian economic elite: during the occupation they had organized themselves in the Galopin-committee. This informal committee, dominated by the leaders of holdings and banks, elaborated a code of conduct concerning production for Germany. In so doing, the committee assigned itself a political role. This code of conduct was more or less put into practice in the key sectors of the economy. The judiciary did not agree with the political role the economic elite had assigned itself nor with the interpretation of what could be considered as acceptable economic collaboration. Repression of economic collaboration became an issue of confrontation between the economic and judicial elite: even if ultimately only a few big entrepreneurs were punished, the traditional economic elite's legitimacy was called into question. The elite's position was, on the other hand, enhanced by the Belgian economy's successful recovery after the liberation, which was combined with an increase in workers' purchase power and the introduction of a social security system.

Keywords: Economy Belgium World War II; Economy Belgium 1944-1950; collaboration and punishment of collaboration; holding companies; Société Générale de Belgique

JEL-Codes: N 44; N 94; P 16

*Dirk Luyten* is historian. He obtained his PhD from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel in 1992. Currently he is researcher at the Centre for research and documentation on war and contemporary society in Brussels and guest professor at Ghent University. He is co-director of the Interuniversity Attraction pole 'Socio-political history of Belgian Justice 1795-2005' financed by the Belgian Science Policy. He published on corporatism in Belgium in the interwar period and during the Second World War, the Belgian system of industrial relations, the economic history of Belgium under German occupation and punishment of economic collaboration after the Second World War in Belgium. His actual research is concerned with the comparison of the punishment of collaboration in Belgium, France and the Netherlands. His publications include: Dirk Luyten, "L'épuration économique en Belgique", in: Marc Bergère (ed.), *L'épuration économique en France à la Libération*, Rennes, Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2008, pp. 203-213; D. Luyten/R. Hemmerijckx, "Belgian Labour in World War II: strategies of survival, organisations and labour relations", in: *European Review of History-Revue européenne d'Histoire*, 2000 (VII), 2, p. 207-227; D. Luyten, 'Prosecution, Society and Politics: The penalization of economic collaboration in Belgium after the Second World War', in: *Crime, History and Societies*, 1998, II, 1, pp. 111-133. Robert Gildea/Dirk Luyten/Juliane Fürst, "To Work or not to Work?", in: Robert Gildea/Olivier Wierviorka/Anette Warring (eds.), *Surviving Hitler and Mussolini. Daily life in occupied Europe*, Oxford- New York, Berg, 2006, pp. 42-87.

Dr. Dirk Luyten  
Draaibankstraat 95  
B-2800 Mechelen  
Belgium  
dirk\_luyten@skynet.be

## **Harald Espeli: The German occupation and its consequences on the composition and changes of Norwegian business elites**

### *Abstract*

The German occupation had dramatic consequences on the pre-war political and military elites in Norway, due to the ways in which they behaved during German rule. These elites were almost completely replaced by a younger generation of men. The occupation had no comparable effect on pre-war business elites. In light of the pre-war economic elites' extensive economic collaboration with the Germans starting immediately after the occupation, a different outcome might have been expected. One of the reasons for the lack of purges of the pre-war business elites was that very few of them were members of the Norwegian Nazi Party. Another important explanation is that a number of the leading men advocating and practising economic collaboration in the first phases of the occupation later became leading figures in the resistance movement. A third factor was that a purge of business leaders for economic collaboration could have undermined the economic recovery and growth of the nation state after the liberation.

Keywords: Business History, Business Elites, World War II, Norway

JEL-Codes: N 44, N 84, N 94

*Harald Espeli*, Dr. agric. in economic history 1991 at the Norwegian Agricultural University. Positions: Historian and researcher at the Norwegian School of Management BI 1990-1993, 1997- and at the Institute for Social Research 1993-1997. Senior researcher since 2001. Most of my publications have been published in Norwegian and are the result of commissioned works. They include the history of the Norwegian dairy cooperatives 1856-2006, the second volume of the Norwegian telecommunications history (1855-2005) covering the period 1920-1970 and the history of Norwegian Advocates through 400 years published in 2008. Among my works in English, two are published in *Scandinavian Economic History Review*: Protectionism, lobbying and innovation. Perspectives on the Development of the Norwegian textile industry, Especially since 1940, 1997, pp. 257-275 and Prelude to extreme protectionism? Norwegian Agricultural Protectionism in a West-European Context, 1850-1940, pp. 209-229.

Dr. Harald Espeli  
Senior researcher  
Norwegian School of Management BI  
Nydalsveien 37  
0442 Oslo  
Norway  
Harald.espeli@bi.no

## **Dominique Barjot: Die politische Säuberung der französischen Wirtschaftselite nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg / The Purge of the French Economic Elite after World War II**

### *Abstract*

Historiography on the French post-World War Two economic purge has in the past been very limited. Recently, however, a radical change has occurred as a result of the intersection of two previously separate research fields: on the one hand economic and business life during the Occupation, and on the other hand, the purge of elites and other social groups. A conference addressing French Firms during the Occupation period paved the way for a synthesis round three axes: Firstly, it was necessary to estimate the effects of measures to seize illicit profits and to assess the impact of purges on business mobility after the War. Secondly, regional approaches could be used to define a French typology, which could then be compared to other occupied countries (Belgium for example) or occupying

Nations (Germany). Thirdly, the study of branches, sectors and firms. Among these studies, two sectors have been privileged so far: the car industry as well as construction and civil engineering.

Keywords: Elite Change, Economic Purge, France after World War II, Business History, Regional History

JEL-Codes: N 44, N 84, N 94

*Dominique Barjot* is Professor of Modern Economic History at the Paris-Sorbonne University (Paris IV), where he is Financial and Human Resources Director and Director of the Early modern and Modern History graduate School. Dominique Barjot was formerly Director of Humanities in the French Ministry of Research (2003-2007), Chairman of the French Economic Historians Association (Association Française des historiens économistes, 1998-2000), Deputy Director of Humanities and Social Sciences of the National Scientific Research Center (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1994-1997), and member of the Board of Standing Committee of Humanities of the European Science Foundation (1994-1998). He specialises in Economic and Business History.

Dominique Barjot  
Professor of Modern Economic History  
Director of the Early Modern and Modern History Graduate School  
Université Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV)  
28, rue Serpente  
F-75006 Paris  
dominique.barjot@paris-sorbonne.fr

### **Žarko Lazarević: The replacement of economic elites in Slovenia after World War II**

#### *Abstract*

The replacement of elites was integral to the adoption of a centrally planned economy based on the Soviet model. As a result of the changes in the political and economic system pre-war elites were completely stripped of their social functions, and their members were politically and socially marginalised as individuals. The ways in which elites were recruited changed. Education or expertise did not remain crucial factors in the recruitment process, evident in the fact that in 1948 as much as 68 percent of the leading cadre of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia had only primary school education, while an additional ten per cent had not even completed this level of education. Political loyalty in the form of Communist party membership was the most important criterion. In the centralised structure of that time individual members of the Communist Party leadership also played an extremely important role. A large group of collaborators and supporters formed around them, who then occupied the leading positions at various levels of economic life.

Keywords: Economic Elites, Centrally planned economy, Business History, Slovenia

JEL-Codes: N 44, N 84, P 26, P 39

*Dr. Žarko Lazarević* studied history at the University of Ljubljana, where he also completed his PhD in 1992. He is affiliated to the Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino / The Institute of Contemporary History in Ljubljana and is assistant professor for Economic History at the Department of History at the University of Nova Gorica. His research encompasses the economic development of Slovenia, particularly agriculture, industrialization, co-operatives, entrepreneurship, the role of nationalism in the economy, representation and perceptions of national interest, advertising and brands and the development of financial institutions. Alongside this he is conducting research into long-term changes in the structure of Slovenia's economic and social fabric, in the contexts of European social and economic development.

Dr. Žarko Lazarević  
Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino  
Kongresni trg 1  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenia  
ZarkoL@inz.si

## II. Diskussion

**Friederike Sattler: Der „Napoleon des deutschen Aktienmarktes“ Hermann D. Krages und die Netzwerke des „rheinischen Kapitalismus“: Die Geschichte einer scheiternden Karriere / The “Napoleon of the German Stock Market” Hermann D. Krages and the Networks of “Rhenish Capitalism”: The Story of a Failing Career**

### *Abstract*

Taking as an example the career of the medium-sized entrepreneur Hermann D. Krages, who was attracting wide public attention by spectacular stock market transactions in the West German coal and steel industry during the 1950s and soon became a predominantly yield oriented financial investor, this paper discusses, why an economically successful outsider like Krages was not able to establish himself as a respected member of the business elites' networks within “Rhenish Capitalism”. For this purpose, the analysis focuses on a heavy conflict between Hermann Krages and Dresdner Bank AG between 1962 and 1966. As the article shows, Krages can be interpreted as an early, extremely stubborn and at the same time completely inopportune pioneer of shareholder value thinking. His initially so promising career finally failed, because his mentality and his business strategies, based on credit financed stock-market speculations, did not at all correspond to the notion of steady and responsible business of the overwhelming majority of his contemporaries.

Keywords: Stock Market, Speculation, German Universal Banks, “Bankenmacht”, Rhenish Capitalism, Business Networks, Business Careers

JEL-Codes: N 24, N 84, G 21

*Friederike Sattler* studierte Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Neuere und Neueste Geschichte und Wirtschaftswissenschaften an der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg i.Br. und promovierte an der Freien Universität Berlin. Von 2006 bis 2009 war sie wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin am Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung in Potsdam. Seit Herbst 2009 arbeitet sie als wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin für die Historische Kommission bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Jüngste Veröffentlichungen: Ernst Matthiensen (1900-1980). Ein deutscher Bankier im 20. Jahrhundert, Dresden 2009; Europäische Wirtschaftseliten? Unternehmensstrukturen, Sozialprofile und Leitbilder im beschleunigten Wandel seit den 1970er Jahren, in: Archiv für Sozialgeschichte 49 (2009), S. 63-106; European Economic Elites. Between a New Spirit of Capitalism and the Erosion of State Socialism, hrsg. gemeinsam mit Christoph Boyer (= Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, 84), Berlin 2009.

Dr. Friederike Sattler  
Historische Kommission bei der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften  
Alfons-Goppel-Straße 11  
D-80539 München  
Friederike.Sattler@hk.badw.de

### III. Forschungs- und Literaturberichte

#### **Engelbert Stockhammer, Annemarie Steidl and Hermann Zeitlhofer: The Effect of Wages and “Demographic Pressure” on Migration from the Habsburg Monarchy to the United States of America in 1910**

##### *Abstract*

The paper investigates the determinants of migration from rural districts in the Austrian part of the Habsburg Monarchy to the USA in 1910 by combining information from passenger records of ships to the USA and economic and demographic data on district level from the Austrian census and information on wages from an Austrian survey in 1893. The analysis focuses on the effects of the level of wages and “demographic pressure”. We find support for a non-linear effect of wages on emigration and fail to find evidence for a negative effect of “demographic pressure” along Malthusian lines on wages.

Keywords: wages, “demographic pressure”, migration, Habsburg Monarchy, Austria

JEL-Codes: N 33, B 16, C 12, F 22

*Engelbert Stockhammer* is Senior Lecturer in Economics at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Kingston University in London. His research areas include macroeconomics, applied econometrics, financial systems and heterodox economics. He has worked extensively on the determinants of European unemployment, the demand effects of changes in income distribution and the macroeconomics effects of financialization. He has published numerous articles in international peer-refereed journals including the Cambridge Journal of Economics, Structural Change and Economic Dynamics, the Journal of Post Keynesian Economics, the International Review of Applied Economics and the European Journal of Industrial Relations. In 2004 he published the book *The rise of unemployment in Europe* (Edward Elgar).

Dr. Engelbert Stockhammer  
Vienna University of Economics and Business, Department of Economics  
Augasse 2-6,  
1090 Wien  
Austria  
engelbert.stockhammer@wu-wien.ac.at

*Annemarie Steidl* is Post-doc Assistant at the Department of Economic and Social History, University of Vienna. Her research focuses on migration within Europe and to the U.S., the history of urbanization and small scale production in Central Europe from the 18th to the 20th centuries, and gender aspects. Her most recent publications include: *Transatlantic Migration from the Late Austrian Empire and its Relation to Rural-Urban Stage Migration*, in: Annemarie Steidl et al. (eds.), *European Mobility: Internal, International and Transatlantic Moves in the 19th and early 20th Centuries*. Göttingen 2009, 207-228. In 2003 she published the book *Auf nach Wien! Die Mobilität des mitteleuropäischen Handwerks im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert am Beispiel der Haupt- und Residenzstadt* (Oldenburgh Vienna).

Dr. Annemarie Steidl  
University of Vienna, Department of Economic and Social History  
Dr.-Karl-Lueger Ring 1  
1010 Wien  
Austria  
annemarie.steidl@univie.ac.at

*Hermann Zeitlhofer* worked in various historical research projects at the University of Vienna and the University of Salzburg. His major research interests are migration history of the Habsburg empire; history of labor and old age; historical demography and the history of the family and social structure. His recent publications include: Land, family and the transmission of property in South Bohemia, 1651-1840, in: *Continuity & Change* 22 (2), 2007, 519-544; Arbeit und Alter in ländlichen Gesellschaften der Frühen Neuzeit. Die Erwerbstätigkeit im Alter zwischen eigenem Besitz und den Zwängen einer „Ökonomie des Auskommens“, in: *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte* 1/2008, 31-54; Annemarie Steidl, Josef Ehmer, Stan Nadel, and Hermann Zeitlhofer (eds.), *European Mobility: Internal, International and Transatlantic Moves in the 19th and early 20th Centuries*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck/Ruprecht unipress (Transkulturelle Perspektiven, Bd. 8) 2009.

Dr. Hermann Zeitlhofer  
University of Vienna, Department of Economic and Social History  
Dr.-Karl-Lueger Ring 1  
1010 Wien  
Austria  
hermann.zeitlhofer@univie.ac.at

*Acknowledgment*

A. Steidl and H. Zeitlhofer acknowledge support by the Austrian Research Council (FWF), ‘Migration to North America, Internal Migration, and Demographic Structures in Late Imperial Austria’ (P14733 – G01) and the DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft). In addition, A. Steidl was supported by the European Centre for Analysis in the Social Sciences (ECASS), Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex. The paper has benefited from discussions with Özlem Onaran and Alpay Filiztekin as well as from a lively and stimulating discussion at the workshop ‘Relations among Internal, Continental, and Transatlantic Migration in the 19th and at the Beginning of the 20th Century’. We would also like to thank Sheilagh C. Ogilvie for her very helpful comments on an earlier version of this paper and Andreas Weigl for his help with the Austrian statistics. The usual disclaimer applies: All errors in the paper are the authors’.