
Abstracts

Peter Schöttler, Fernand Braudel, prisonnier en Allemagne : face à la longue durée et au temps présent (Fernand Braudel as a prisoner of war in Germany: facing the “longue durée” and the present age)

From 1940 to 1945, the French historian Fernand Braudel was a P.O.W. in Germany. During these years he wrote notably the first version of his famous book on the Mediterranean world in the age of Philip II. Some commentators have seen this as a kind of flight from the present, which would also explain the structure of the book and Braudel's concept of “*longue durée*”. But a closer look at the historian's activities during his captivity, and especially at his lectures given in the “Oflags” of Mainz und Lübeck, shows that he did reflect on the present at least as much as on the 16th Century.

David Templin, Zwischen APO und Gewerkschaft. Die Lehrlingsbewegung in Hamburg, 1968-1972

This article examines the West German “Lehrlingsbewegung” (movement of apprentices) between 1968 and 1972. It is based on a case study of Hamburg. Focused on the student movement, contemporary historical research has paid little attention to the role young workers played in "1968". The article shows the dynamics of the protest movement, especially in its first phase, when it was able to mobilize thousands of young workers. It points out that the protests of apprentices in Hamburg were dominated by diverse left-wing factions and communist organizations, but also entered a process of integration into mainstream trade unions, before declining rapidly after 1972.

Helmut Dietrich, Nord-Mali / Azawad im Kontext der Arabellion

The article reconstructs the genesis of the ongoing insurrections in northern Mali, focusing in particular on the period between the fall of 2010 and the summer of 2012. Special attention is paid to the role played by famine and migration, the activities of AQMI, and the militarization of social conflict.

Kristin Carls / Gruppo inchiesta redattori precari, Die prekäre Welt der Bücher und Zeitschriften. Alltagskonflikte, Konsens und Widerstand in redaktioneller Arbeit

This article summarizes a project of militant inquiry pursued by a group of journalists in Milan. It is based on quantitative material and group discussions. The text documents the political activities of the group, activities undertaken so as to speak out against the re-composition and social polarization of the workforce and the ongoing processes of precarization, commodification and rationalization within journalism. The article includes a critical review of the results of the associated struggles and campaigns.

Maurizio Coppola, Prekarität, Migration, Widerstand – am Beispiel der Schweiz

This essay discusses precarization processes with a specific focus on the link between migration and the labor market. It delineates the history of migration in Switzerland and shows how the political regulation of migration is linked to the changing conditions of capitalist accumulation. On the basis of a historical presentation and empirical findings, the article discusses the current political debate on the topic, focusing on the production of “illegal” migration in the context of a repressive migration regime. Finally, two examples

of contemporary social movements against this regime are discussed, pointing to the need for solutions beyond state regulation.

Karl Heinz Roth, *Wages of Destruction?* A Reappraisal

Five years ago, Adam Tooze's comprehensive study of the Nazi economy found a vast and predominantly favorable resonance in the media and the historiographical communities of the anglophone and German-speaking worlds. There are indeed many merits to Tooze's study that deserve to be emphasized. But there are also some atonishing deficiencies and shortcomings. The gravest is Tooze's failure to offer any argument whatsoever on the widening rift between the corporate business community and the cadres of the political-military institutions. The growing distance between the two preceded the terminal stage of the Nazi dictatorship, which began in the last quarter of 1943. If Tooze had addressed the well-established facts on this issue, he would likely not have been able to conclude on such an affirmative note and insist on the transatlantic happy end that supposedly put paid to the German elites' adventures between 1931 and 1948.