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## Abstracts

### *Peter Birke / Felix Bluhm* **Arbeitskräfte willkommen. Neue Migration zwischen Grenzregime und Erwerbsarbeit**

This article analyses a setting that appears contradictory at first sight: While an opening of the labor market for some groups of new migrants took place after the “integration laws” (Integrationsgesetze) were introduced in Germany in 2016, others are confronted with closed borders and deportations. The authors suggest that both aspects of this dialectic lead to an “integration” of new migrants in the low-wage sector, and point to the necessity of examining working conditions and labor struggles in this field. Based on empirical evidence from the meat industry in Lower Saxony, the authors show that resistance against bad and unhealthy working conditions, long working hours, and low wages has not vanished. It has the potential to play an important (albeit currently underestimated) role in the struggle against racism and in the political recomposition of the working class. The article continues the discussion on political changes in the migration regime since 2015 (cf. Blauer Montag, *Sozial.Geschichte Online*, 20 [2017], *Basisdemokratische Linke*, 20 [2017], Carstensen / Heimeshoff / Riedner, 23 [2018]).

### *Thomas Gräfe* **Antisemitismus im deutschen Kaiserreich. Stereotypenmuster, Aktionsformen und die aktuelle Relevanz eines „klassischen“ Forschungsgegenstandes**

Any meaningful discussion of the rise of a “new” anti-Semitism has to be based on a diachronic comparison. However, most studies on contemporary anti-Semitism only trace its history back to 1945, not to the roots of modern anti-Semitism in the 19th century. This essay re-examines the ideology and social practice of anti-Semitism in imperial Germany on the basis of current research and compares them to hostility towards Jews in present-day Germany. The aim is to identify simila-

rities and differences, so as to draw conclusions about what is “new” and what is “old” in “new” anti-Semitism.

### ***Achim Brunnengräber* Unter Strom. Die deutsche Automobilindustrie im Strukturwandel zur E-Mobilität**

Given increasing greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector, the German automotive industry is announcing its transition from fossil combustion engines to electric cars. This article poses the questions of how credible this announcement is, who promotes the change to electric mobility and what kinds of dynamics of change or persistence can be expected. On the one hand, examination of the internationally highly diverse, sometimes conflicting strategies for the production of battery cells, and of equally diverse resource policies, shows that German automotive companies have not yet proven their determination to act in a sustainable way, but are rather adapting or responding to growing competition on the world market, as well as to (European) policy requirements. On the other hand, the increasing demand for raw materials associated with electric mobility is intensifying the externalization of socio-ecological costs, even as the individual motorized lifestyle in Germany is expected to become cleaner and more climate-friendly. While it remains unclear how the automotive transition will take place, this article provides an analytical assessment of the different interests of the actors involved in the process.

### ***Willi Hajek* Gilets jaunes / Gelbwesten – eine Zwischenbilanz**

Hajek is a trade union activist living in Marseille and has been an active participant in the *Gilets Jaunes* movement since it began to gain momentum last year. In this interview, he reflects upon the formation of the movement, its underlying causes, and its trajectory. Furthermore, the connection between the *Gilets Jaunes* and other social movements is discussed, e. g. strikes of hospital or railway workers, the movement

against the labor laws introduced by the previous government, and local struggles against cuts in social services. Given the contradictory and “a-political” character of the *Gilets jaunes*, Hajek strongly advocates intervening in the conflicts from within, and especially by supporting self-organisation and the struggle for greater local democracy.

### ***Abtlich Meyer* Wie Hannah Arendt versuchte, Karl Marx beizukommen. Bemerkungen anlässlich des Erscheinens der Arendt-Gesamtausgabe**

Publication of the critical edition of Hannah Arendt’s works began last fall. Volume 6 is the first to be published, edited by Barbara Hahn and James McFarland. Titled “The Modern Challenge to Tradition,” the bilingual volume contains essays and unpublished lecture manuscripts from the years 1952–54. These provide insight into the development of Arendt’s thought between her two main works, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951) and *The Human Condition* (1958). The focus of the volume is on Arendt’s engagement with Karl Marx, which began in the context of her studies of totalitarianism, but then expanded into an engagement with the tradition of European philosophy. Arendt hardly does Marx’s work justice, however, as she reduces it to a small number of core statements. Her misinterpretations can be shown up, in an exemplary fashion, by reference to the concept of labor. Marx’s account of man’s ‘metabolism’ with nature becomes, in Arendt, the ideal-typical figure of the *animal laborans*. Against this, the essay draws attention to the critical elements within Marx’s concept of labor.

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