



author of the comprehensive book "Sozialgeschichte der Stadt Barmen im 19. Jahrhundert" — well prepared indeed. To show this, we can not do more than give a few indications.

Harkort's descent and his years of adolescence enable Köllmann to outline the socio-economic and cultural background of a milieu which was an important seedbed of entrepreneurs and business leaders during the period of early industrialization in Rhineland-Westphalia: a group of landed merchant-producers, mainly in the field of iron industry. Though they increased their activities in industry and trade during the eighteenth century, these families remained firmly rooted in their estates, continuing to be engaged in farming and to provide leadership in the rural area. Harkort's family belonged to this group.

Harkort's industrial enterprises fall entirely in the time-period covered by the first volume. In the end they failed because Harkort wanted to accomplish too much too quickly. This chapter is a fascinating story of an entrepreneur at work, who had in various fields the foresight of future technical and economic development. Harkort's entrepreneurial activities illustrate two aspects which deserve special mention. While building up his engineering works in Wetter, he went to England to hire engineers and skilled labourers. Most of these men whom he brought over to Germany were some kind of "industrial legionaries," who — in Harkort's own words — "had to be cut loose, so to speak, from the gallows." The second aspect refers to the governmental support Harkort received for his industrial enterprises. Eager to narrow the gap of technical know-how which existed between England and continental Europe, the Prussian Government provided the potential entrepreneurs with financial and technical assistance (designs of machines or the machines themselves). Köllmann gives a detailed description of Harkort's cooperation with governmental agencies.

The last two chapters of the first volume deal with the beginning of Harkort's career as publicist and politician. Of special interest here are the projects of roads and railroads which he worked out and advocated in local newspapers and in the provincial diet of Westphalia, of which he was a member. His efforts in the field of social reforms will be the subject of the second volume.

Köllmann's well-written book provides rewarding reading and leaves the reader eager to see the second volume.

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**THE RED KINGDOM OF SAXONY: LOBBYING GROUNDS FOR GUSTAV STRESEMANN, 1901-1909.** By *Donald Warren, Jr.* *The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, Publisher, 1964. Pp. xii + 105. 11.75 guilders.*

Reviewed by John Snell  
Tulane University

This small book was developed from the author's Columbia University dissertation (1959) on Stresemann as an organizer of German business interests, 1901-1914. Excellent! — for biographies of this outstanding leader of the Weimar Republic have not been very helpful on this facet of Stresemann's career. Obviously his political objectives and style were