[33] Rima D. Apple, review of Richard A. Meckel, Save the Babies: American Public Health Reform and the Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1850-1929 in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 4 (October 1991), page 1303.

[34] Peter N. Stearns and Timothy Haggerty, "The Role of Fear: Transitions in American Emotional Standards for children, 1850-1950," The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), pages 63-94..

[35] Peter N. Stearns and Timothy Haggerty, "The Role of Fear: Transitions in American Emotional Standards for children, 1850-1950," The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 94.

[36] The quotation is from Peter N. Stearns and Timothy Haggerty, "The Role of Fear: Transitions in American Emotional Standards for children, 1850-1950," The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 94. The date is from the general knowledge of Dr. Jirran as learned from students.

[37] *The Concise Columbia Encyclopedia*, 3rd ed. (New York; Houghton Mifflin Company, Columbia University Press, 1983, 1989, 1994), page 763.

same vein, Alexander Bloom, review of Robert A. Gorman, *Michael Harrington: Speaking American* in The American Historical Review, Vol. 103, No. 3 (June 1998), pages 1000-1001.

[21] I. Bernard Cohen, Revolution in Science (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1985), pages 229-236.

[22] Lavoisier is mentioned in the fifth edition of Chambers on page 740.

[23] Dr. Jirran is grateful to Barbara D. Mowery for helping to clarify this and the following paragraph for Thomas Nelson Community College students.

[24] Diana E. Long, review of Londa Schiebinger, The Mind Has No Sex? Women in the Origins of Modern Science in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 5 (December 1991), page 1500.

[25] Diana E. Long, review of Londa Schiebinger, The Mind Has No Sex? Women in the Origins of Modern Science in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 5 (December 1991), page 1500.

[26] James Van Horn Melton, review of James J. Sheehan, German History, 1770-1866 in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 5 (December 1991), pages 1565-1567

[27] Dickens is mentioned on pages 960 and 961 and Balzac 959, 960, and 961 in the fifth edition of Chambers.

[28] Thomas K. McCraw, review of Robert R. Locke, Management and Higher Education since 1940: The Influence of America and Japan on West Germany, Great Britain, and France in The Journal of American History, Vol. 77, No. 1 (March 1993), pages 1404-1405.

[29] Thomas K. McCraw, review of Robert R. Locke, Management and Higher Education since 1940: The Influence of America and Japan on West Germany, Great Britain, and France in The Journal of American History, Vol. 77, No. 1 (March 1993), pages 1405.

[30] Thomas K. McCraw, review of Robert R. Locke, Management and Higher Education since 1940: The Influence of America and Japan on West Germany, Great Britain, and France in The Journal of American History, Vol. 77, No. 1 (March 1993), pages 1405.

[31] Marian J. Morton, And Sin No More: Social Policy and Unwed Mothers in Cleveland, 1855-1990, (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1993), page 156, footnote 25.

[32] Ellen Ross, review of A. Susan Williams, *Women and Childbirth in the Twentieth Century: A History of the National Birthday Trust Fund 1928-93* in The American Historical Review, Vol. 104, No. 2 (April, 1999), page 644.

[10] Anthony S. Wohl, review of Roderick Floud, et al., Height, Health, and History: Nutritional Status in the United Kingdom, 1750-1980 in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 5 (December 1991), page 1538.

[11] Matthew Ramsey, review of Georges Vigarello, Concepts of Cleanliness: Changing Attitudes in France since the Middle Ages in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 175.

[12] Matthew Ramsey, review of Georges Vigarello, Concepts of Cleanliness: Changing Attitudes in France since the Middle Ages in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 175.

[13] Matthew Ramsey, review of Georges Vigarello, Concepts of Cleanliness: Changing Attitudes in France since the Middle Ages in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 175.

[14]Matthew Ramsey, review of Georges Vigarello, Concepts of Cleanliness: Changing Attitudes in France since the Middle Ages in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 1 (February 1991), page 175.

[15] William H. McNeill, review of Pierre Darmon, *L'Homme et les microbes, XVIIe-XXe siécle*, The American Historical Review, Vol. 105, No. 1 (February 2000), page 297.

[16] Richard Wightman Fox, review of Constance M. McGovern, Masters of Madness: Social Origins of the American Psychiatric Profession in The American Historical Review, 92 (April 1897): 483.

[17] Janice Dickin McGinnis, review of S. E. D. Shortt, Victorian Lunacy: Richard M. Burke and the Practice of Late Nineteenth-Century Psychiatry in The American Historical Review, 92 (December 1987): 1305-1306.

[18] Anthony Brundage, review of John Knott, Popular Opposition to the 1834 Poor Law in The American Historical Review, Vol. 93, No. 5 (December 1988), pages 1328-1329.

[19] Roderick Floud, et al., Height, Health, and History: Nutritional Status in the United Kingdom, 1750-1980 page 319 as cited by Anthony S. Wohl in The American Historical Review, Vol. 96, No. 5 (December 1991), page 1538.

[20] Various information in this section relies upon a speech and handout distributed by Ira C. Colby of Ferrum College at the Virginia Social Science Association meeting at Christopher Newport College, April 3, 1976. Twenty-two years later the following book review appeared in much the

Yugoslavia is a similar concoction, except that *Yugoslav* (mentioned on page 963, column 2, last paragraph, first line) is not a language.

After 1918, *Ruthenia* referred only to the eastern most province of Czechoslovakia, also known as the Carpathian or Transcarpathian Ukraine.[37] Before that *Ruthenia* included the Ukraine in medieval Russia and the Western Ukraine in modern Austria-Hungary.

867 1 1 3 …Lamennais…

Lamennais is mentioned on page 1, 3, and 10 of the July 1, 2000 version of Topic 16.

Endnotes

---

[1] Stanley Zucker, "Philipp Wasserburg and Political Catholicism in Nineteenth-Century Germany," The Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 70 No. 1 (January 1984), page 23.

[2] Melvin Kranzberg and Carroll W. Pursell, Jr., Technology in Western Civilization: The emergence of Modern Industrial Society, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), vol. II, 677.

[3] Melvin Kranzberg and Carroll W. Pursell, Jr., Technology in Western Civilization: The emergence of Modern Industrial Society, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), vol. ii, p. 672.

[4] Morton Rothstein, review of John Alfred Heitmann, The Modernization of the Louisiana Sugar Industry, 1830-1910, The American Historical Review, 94 (February 1990): 218-219.

[5] Bernstein, "German Professors and Protectionism," 31, "Prinzipielles zur Frage der Agrarzolle," 189-90, "The Growth of German Exports," 777, 780, Die neuen Reichssteuern, 62, Stenographische Berichte uber die Verhandlungen des Deutschen Reichstages, December 11, 1905, p. 223, and "Zum Kampf gegen die Zollschraube," 687, as cited in Fletcher, "Cobden as Educator," The American Historical Review, 88 (June 1983): 565, fn. 13.

[6] Roy Rosenzweig, “Wizards, Bureaucrats, Warriors, and Hackers: Writing the History of the Internet,” The American Historical Review, Vol. 103, No. 5 (December 1998), page 1538.

[7] In the fourth edition.

[8] Kenneth Barkin, review of Donald E. Thomas, Jr., Diesel: Technology and Society in Industrial Germany, in The American Historical Review, 93 (December 1988): 1353-1354.

[9] Roy Rosenzweig, “Wizards, Bureaucrats, Warriors, and Hackers: Writing the History of the Internet,” The American Historical Review, Vol. 103, No. 5 (December 1998), page 1551.

view these efforts, especially the medicalization of childcare and the privileging of white, middle-class family values?[33]

2. Emotional Health

Public health is yet another aspect of history undergoing new scrutiny. The history of child raising is one such aspect. Infant mortality and the role of fear in emotional standards between 1850 and 1950 offer a beginning. These have been studied in the United States.[34]

In 1850, people learned to develop inner control over fear. After 1950, people were taught not to fear fear, but to use fear as an escapist fantasy amidst consumer culture. By 1950, unavoidable fear brought an expectation of sympathy unavailable in 1850. After the 1950s, fear was regarded as a coronary heart risk, rather than as an occasion to build character. In 1850, one would suffer from "hysterical symptoms,"[35] which after the 1950s had become respectable "phobias." About 1988, insurance rate differentials between young male and female drivers evened out as "the use of fearfulness to measure gender differences diminished."[36] Automobile accidents are one of the leading health hazards for the young.

O. Conclusion

The incompatible inseparables at work here are those between the vernacular, or language as spoken by the people, and Latin, or language as spoken by the intellectual specialist. Historians use language as spoken by the people, but scientists do not. Technology and finance both struggle between using precise language, which few understand, and imprecise language, available to all. The incompatible inseparables are less evident in Protectionism, but are implied in the section on Human Engineering. In the Supplement, Social Welfare is about making more technical language available to the poor. Chemistry has a language all of its own. The Modern German Language and Health both struggle with the stress associated with a specialized and more common understanding of phenomena. Studying this stress enables students to evaluate minority identity in western history as an essential part of evaluating the historical character of democracy. The question turns on letting the common people participate by expressing phenomena in less than technical language.

Comments on the Seventh Edition of Chambers, pages 856-869

In the opinion of the professor, Chambers is the most scholarly textbook on the market. Chambers well represents mainstream thinking in the history profession. The professor, however, disagrees in many significant ways with mainstream thinking. Some of these disagreements are set forth above and others in the following comments.

Page	Column	Paragraph	Line	
863	1	3	4&14	…Czechs…

Czech is a family of languages including Bohemian and Moravian in western Czechoslovakia. The index does not refer to Czech here, but does mention Czechoslovakia on pages 963-973. Chambers does not mention that Czechoslovakia was a concoction of Woodrow Wilson that people should govern themselves through self-government.

scholarly manner. Printed German was capable of both uniting and disuniting disparate groups, for example Protestant and Catholic. After 1815, the larger German states incorporated Protestants and Catholics alike. This meant that the religion of the ruler no longer dictated the religion of the subjects. Language was used both to promulgate decrees of the ruler and to maintain regional differences.

German literary realism was distinctive because it shunned national themes. The broad social and historical landscape so prominent in Charles Dickens and Honore de Balzac are missing among German writers. Dickens is mentioned on pages 794 and 795 and Balzac 794 and 795 in the sixth edition of Chambers.[27] German writers liked to subordinate the outer social world to the inner emotional and the public sphere of politics to the private sphere of domesticity.

M. Business Education

Management education requires modification, depending on the political environment. After the Second World War, management education suffered from mathematization. Mathematization meant, for example searching for algorithms for operations research. Britain and the United States pioneered in such mathematization. The Germans stood aside.[28]

Germans emphasized cost accounting and production technology for management education. Where the Germans integrated economics, engineering, and business management, the British and French studied them separately. In the United States, only schools such as Harvard, Stanford, and Wharton integrated the disciplines by combining research with case studies. This approach does unify theory and practice. That notwithstanding, "because of its excessive mathematization, the American system has apparently not helped in arresting American industrial decline. Nor have its academic imitators in France and Britain seemed to benefit their own economies."[29]

No nation insists as much as the Germans "on constant communication among the worlds of science, engineering, and management."[30] That helps to account for current German prosperity, while the rest of the world struggles.

N. Health

1. Infant Mortality

Environmental conditions and parental behavior characterized infant health issues between 1850 and 1880. By 1900, gastrointestinal issues and infant diets were in the forefront. By 1920, studies on the importance of milk continued to highlight the importance of medicine and de-emphasize socioeconomic concerns. The role of the obstetrician was elevated over that of the midwife. For example, in 1919, seventy-four percent of reported births in Cleveland, Ohio happened at home, with thirty-four percent of those attended by midwives.[31] In Britain in the 1930s, midwives attended sixty percent of births.[32] White, middle-class family values became privileged. Dr. Jirran is unaware of studies carrying these patterns beyond 1930. Dr. Jirran is sensitive to many unanswered questions in the research that has been done. In the words of Rima D. Apple:

> Who were these "Physicians and health reformers"? The medical profession was not monolithic; all health reformers were not medical practitioners. . . . What of others intimately involved: the mothers and the public health nurses? How did they

> it was only by the end of the nineteenth century that improvements in real wages and in public health and other sanitary measures compensated the British working class for the horrors of urban and industrial life which they had borne in the second quarter of the century.[19]

Rather than simply let the narrative linger here, a few more words can bring the narrative closer to the present. In 1914, Booker T. Washington inaugurated National Negro Health Week. In 1935, a former social worker, Harry Hopkins, was largely responsible for the Social Security Act. In 1954, the first halfway house was sponsored for recent parolees from jail. In 1962, Michael Harrington studied the poor in The Other America. Medicare went into effect in 1966.[20]

K. Chemistry[21]

Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794) is the person largely responsible for modern science. Lavoisier is mentioned in the sixth edition of Chambers on pages 608 and 609f.[22] The intellectual revolution he caused coincided with the political revolution in America and climaxed at the time of the French Revolution. Lavoisier demonstrated that the atmosphere is a gaseous mixture rather than a single substance.

Lavoisier developed the chemical notions of element, compound, and mixture. An element is one of the basic substances now found on the Periodic Table. The most important element for Lavoisier was oxygen. All of the atoms in an element are of one kind. A compound results when elements combine into names that include "oxide," "dioxide," "peroxide," and the like. Mixtures involve chemically uncombined elements and compounds.[23]

Lavoisier also developed the "conservation of mass" or "conservation of matter" theory of chemical change. This means that after a chemical change the total weight of the materials remains the same. Before Lavoisier, that basic relationship had not been expressed.

Lavoisier also influenced language itself. Some terms, such as water and ammonia, were so ingrained that they never changed, but other terms became scientifically specific. Chemists like the distinction between common names, such as water and ammonia, and systematic names, such as sulfides, sulfites, and sulfates. Lavoisier was responsible for getting such distinctions started.

What about the role of women in science? Women did have important roles in healing, but as medicine became more scientific, women became more excluded. Historians have discovered that "as medical recipes were dropped from cookbooks so also did women lose their status as healers." This removal took place in early modern society, in other words after 1500.[24]

Women were excluded from the monastic schools and universities in medieval Europe. As late as 1688, a German medical dissertation questioned whether women were truly human. Some philosophers thought that the mind had no sex. Others followed a theory of "`gender complementarity,' a theory of gender relations and professional science more crudely described in the nineteenth century as `separate spheres.'"[25]

L. The Modern German Language[26]

Only between 1770 and 1866 did the modern German language develop. The relationship between German literary culture and national consciousness has not yet been developed in a

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002

Raymond J. Jirran

A short history of French bathing offers a sense of what was happening. During the Middle Ages the bath was a place of sensual gratification, rather than cleanliness. Only the visible parts of the body had to be washed. Scratching was to be discreet.[11] Only around 1800 did bathing become a regular habit, in the name of both propriety and health.

Between 1500 and 1700, during early modern times, washing became recognized as more of a social nicety than as a means of avoiding disease. Medical opinion held that opening the pores opened the body to harmful humors. As that happened, bathing declined. Public baths were closed for fear of disease and the types of unruly people found there.[12]

Bathing regained acceptance around 1750 as a refinement rather than as a matter of health. Medical opinion now held that "cold water was thought to strengthen the body by stimulating its fibers."[13] By the end of the Nineteenth Century, the concept of cleanliness "evolved from an exclusive concern with the external and visible to a preoccupation with the hidden causes of disease."[14] This change came because of a microbiological revolution that equated cleanliness with being germ free.

In 1943, antibiotics began to engage mainstream medicine mainly with penicillin. The battle between microbes and antibiotics continues, most importantly with work to combat AIDS. Where once the scholarly world had hoped to eliminate lethal infections, today that hope seems short-lived.[15]

The lecture turns from physical to mental health. In the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, psychiatrists saw themselves as father figures. More research is required to develop what this meant for psychiatric practice and what it told about the culture of the day.[16] By the end of the Nineteenth Century, psychiatrists realized they were not healing the mentally ill and were simply warehousing them. The problem was that the physicians were not relating the stresses that modern industrial society placed on vulnerable people to their practice.[17] That would only come later.

The English 1834 "Report of the Poor Law Commission" reflected Malthus in contending that the poor were responsible for their own plight. The fifth edition of Chambers indexes neither "English Poor Law" nor "Poor Law." What to check is "Chartism" on pages 890-891 and 929 and Chapter 23, "Industrialization and Social Change: 1800-1860." The 1834 Poor Law is mentioned on page 890.

The working class objected to the 1834 Poor Law. Scholars have charged this resistance as an "ill-considered, hysterical reaction, based on little more than fear and rumor."[18] The law was rigorous toward those unable to pay their bills. Just how rationally the working class objected is under current scholarly scrutiny.

The 1834 Poor Law shaped attitudes for more than a century and, in the U.S.A., still does. In 1890, Jacob A. Riis published a documentary account of slum conditions in New York City. In 1889, Jane Addams did something about those slum conditions with the founding of Hull House in Chicago. Both Riss and Addams continue to affect the sense of what it means to be Western. As the students of the United Kingdom put it:

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002

Raymond J. Jirran

> While free marketers today celebrate the Internet as the home of “people’s capitalism,” it also seems headed down the road to oligopoly. Three companies—the newly merged MCI WorldCom, Sprint, and Cable & Wireless—probably control three-quarters of the Internet backbone. Web search companies, which are seen as the portals to the Internet, are busily gobbling each other up or being acquired by larger media conglomerates. Bill Gates’s Microsoft Corporation has a pretty good chance of controlling not only all of the personal computers from which people access the Internet but also the browsers through which they read pages on the World Wide Web. And Intel Corporation is poised to be the manufacturer of choice for the chips at the heart of those computers.[9]

Rosenzweig noted the antitrust cases against Microsoft and Intel, though he had no inkling of the bankruptcy of MCI and WorldCom.

H. Technology (continued)

Diligent students may recall Topic 18, Revolutions Renewed, Section H. The Duel in the Supplement. Diligent students may also recall Topic 10, Section G. Politics (continued) in the Supplement for mention of canning.

Chemical engineering has had strong repercussions in the Louisiana sugar cane industry. The Louisiana Sugar Planters Association was formed in the late 1870s because of worldwide competition within the industry. This competition came primarily from Germany in the refining of beet sugar there. German chemists had developed a refining of beet sugar that could compete with cane sugar. Actually, the Louisiana sugar industry went into decline at least until the 1920s. What happened after that is unclear. The point is that we have been in a global market for technology. The Germans were among the first to turn modern technology to their national advantage. In negotiating freedom for their minorities, they regulated themselves into political and economic dead ends.

I. Introduction

Minority identity is found best in how widows are treated. The code language for that is "social welfare.” In that way, social welfare is the criteria by which a civilization may be measured. Since such thinking is not in the mainstream of historical thinking about civilization, such comments are appropriately relegated to this supplement.

J. Social Welfare

Social welfare history can be quickly traced over long blocks of time. In 1601, the English Poor Law was enacted under the assumption that if one was unable to care for oneself, then the government should make up the difference. In 1773, the Commonwealth of Virginia founded Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg. The history of this facility is in the Thomas Nelson Community College Library.

Some sense of the physical well-being in the United Kingdom is available from military statistics. Soldiers were consistently taken from the working classes as a whole. Their statistics reflected that of the general working population in Britain. During the period between 1750 and 1820, height continually increased.[10]

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002

Raymond J. Jirran

D. Protectionism

In the long view of history, protectionism did not work. Science and technology and ideas, the engines of the world economy, were hindered by the complacency protectionism engendered. Protectionism lowered domestic consumption and subsidized inefficiency. Protectionism always enriched people who needed no help at all, at the cost of the masses who were grievously needy. At least that is what some German professors of contrary persuasion thought.[5]

The computer industry illustrates an aspect of the benefit of government subsidy. United States hegemony in computers rests not on the free market, but on government-subsidized military funding. "`Roy Rosenzweig quotes Frank Rose to write, "The computerization of society has essentially been a side effect of the computerization of war."[6]

E. Human Engineering

German trade and technical schools prepared people for specific jobs more effectively than did schools in other countries. After the Second World War, German schools retained this tradition of national education for organizational capability. Bismarck's behind-the-scenes manipulation of the press was a preliminary step toward the sort of widespread thought control in what President Eisenhower first called the industrial-military complex. Bismarck is pictured dressed in white, reading the proclamation on page 983.[7] What could be done through controls, haunted the minds of some and heralded the advent of a new era in world history.

In 1884, the Germans under Bismarck inaugurated insurance to cover losses to the worker caused by accident, sickness, and old age. Eventually this new element of conscious management was introduced into millions of lives. A broader scope of what was happening is appropriate in this lecture.

Not all Germans accepted what was happening. One renegade was Rudolf Diesel, after whom his engine is named. Diesel actually wanted to end the proletarianization of German labor by showing that small business could compete with the tycoons. One of those tycoons, Alfred Krupp, whose works later made armaments for Hitler, actually sponsored Diesel. It was only after the time for patent elapsed, in 1907, that the minor improvements required for the mass manufacture of the diesel engine were made. The point is that there was an effort, if unsuccessful, to develop a minority identity for the small businessman and the skilled worker associated with the unification of the Germanies.[8]

F. Conclusion

By studying the internal unity brought about by German technology, finance, and human engineering, the student is better able to evaluate minority identity in history. In Germany, freedom was traded off for security. Loss of freedom prevented, in the judgment of the professor, many German citizens from understanding the inhumanities of the first two World Wars.

Supplement

G. Protectionism (continued)

The danger of writing recent history is also illustrated by Roy Rosenzweig who wrote in the December 1998 issue of <u>The American Historical Review:</u>

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002

Raymond J. Jirran

A. Introduction

Attention now turns to some of the hard, concrete realities of life--war and its preparation. First, consider German unification that occurred under Bismarck in 1871. The course goal here is **to evaluate minority identity in western history as an essential part of evaluating the historical character of democracy**.

B. Technology

The relatively rigid German class system; the powerful and popular mystique of the German state, army, and bureaucracy; the excellence of German education: all provided contrasts with the United States experience. The former tended to deny minority rights, the latter to exalt them. German military exemplified lack of respect for minority rights. Despite regulations against the duel, dueling was prevalent. A refusal to duel was grounds for dismissal from the officer corps. In other words, the military was above the law.[1]

Important German innovation extended the scope of deliberate, conscious management in the industrial process: technological, financial, and human engineering. To illustrate: between 1880 and 1900 steel output increased tenfold in Germany, with 7.4 million tons, twenty-five percent of world production, second only to the United States. In addition, by 1913, Germany was producing eighty-five per cent of the world's dyes and a quarter of the chemical industry output.

As late as 1915, the American Chemical Society had less than 7500 members.[2] There were only about 5,000 chemists in the entire country. The U. S. Census offers a hint of what was happening with another statistic. In 1900, there were only twenty-eight trained chemists in the 127 sulfuric acid plants in the country.[3]

Chemical reactions in processing both food and clothing, though poorly understood, meander hand-in-hand through history with civilization. Through these processes people have distilled, fermented, brewed, tanned, fulled, bleached, pickled, salted, smoked, spiced, refined, and, with Napoleon, canned organic matter. Once science began to understand what was happening, modern chemistry began. From this came chemical engineering.[4]

C. Finance

At least in theory, the English government, like the U. S. government, stayed out of the marketplace. The German government extended its zone of deliberate management into the marketplace. In Germany, tariffs and, especially, minutely adjusted railway rates were used to encourage particular industries necessary for national defense. The railroads, like Twenty-first Century U.S. interstate highways, were laid out with an eye to potential military use. After 1879, state purchase of privately owned railroads became official policy.

The cartel became the characteristic expression of the unity between German industrial management and the great banks, controlling the market, within limits, instead of being controlled by the market. That unity and the cartel are practically synonymous. The cartel is both a vertical and horizontal control of the marketplace. The cartel is non-market control of the marketplace. With the cooperation of French, Dutch, English, and other bankers, the cartel principle, which was able to regulate the world supply of a few commodities before the war, introduced planned production and a measure of price control. The cartel principle also affected the quality of German life by regulating everything.

HIS102-20 German Unification ©Aug.23, 2002