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Peter Waldmann

The Conservative Impulse: Change and the Experience of Loss



Der konservative Impuls.
Wandel als Verusterfahrung
ca. 89 500 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-307-0
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

The conservative impulse is highly ambivalent.

How do people deal with dramatic change: exile, revolution, hyperinflation, or rapid socio-economic development? Why do some people respond to transformation processes on an individual, social, or political level, which may trigger deep-seated fears, by attempting to hold on to what is familiar?

Peter Waldmann examines this »conservative impulse« as a conscious or unconscious unwillingness to abandon traditional convictions and ways of thinking. Many theories of development in society, in particular modernization theories, view conservative attitudes as an impediment to progress. And while recourse to what is familiar may indeed lead to stagnation or regression, it can also be a precondition for dealing with radical transformation. The conservative impulse is highly ambivalent.

Peter Waldmann focuses first on loss as experienced by individuals as a result of death, exile, or economic deprivation. He identifies three factors that largely determine the likelihood of a conservative response: whether or not sudden change is welcomed, whether it is reversible or not, and whether there is sufficient time to adjust.

Radical transformations in society and the political sphere are then examined in the context of three contrasting cases: the French Revolution of 1789 and its impacts, Spain's path to democracy after Franco's death, and the conservative Iranian revolution of 1979. Further dimensions are considered by probing the trajectories of rapid, »catch-up« development in three countries: South Korea after 1960, Argentina in two different phases, and the Basque region in Spain from 1880 on.

Waldmann's analysis underlines how attempts to realize accelerated change—whether technical, economic, social, or political—while simultaneously preserving traditional patterns of identity can yield divergent developments. In a final section, he relates his findings on individual, social, and political transformation processes and conservative attitudes to discussions about alternative developmental paths in various regions of the global south. Moreover, he discusses the consequences of his exploratory study for social science theories on social and political change.

Peter Waldmann is professor emeritus of sociology at the University of Augsburg and holds doctorates in legal studies and in sociology. He has been a visiting professor at numerous universities, including Harvard University, the University of Sevilla, the University of Santiago de Chile, and the University of Buenos Aires. Waldmann was awarded an honorary doctorate by Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid. From 1997 to 2005, he advised the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development as a member of its academic advisory committee. Waldmann has authored or edited numerous books as well as journal articles in German, Spanish, and English on sociological and legal issues, including violence and conflict, social change, terrorism, dictatorships, and marginalized groups.

Aaron Sahr Money's Promise: A Practice Theory of Credit



Das Versprechen des Geldes.
Eine Praxistheorie des Kredits
ca. 109 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-306-3
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

Today's banks create money through lending: they »keystroke« new money into existence.

A topical examination of the recent history of the world of banking and finance that underlines the need for new sociological approaches to money

The prevalent understanding adhered to by most contemporary social scientists sees money as a commodity that does not differ fundamentally from a house or a car. Sociologist Aaron Sahr argues that this is a grave misconception—one that prevents us from developing an adequate understanding of the transformation of contemporary capitalism—or of why the amount of money circulating worldwide has increased exponentially in recent decades. Money, he asserts, is not a commodity. Money is credit, a promise to pay.

A viable theory of money must offer convincing explanations for empirical observations, especially those related to private banks' lending practices. The understanding that private banks distribute their clients' savings or the monetary reserves supplied by central banks is still widespread. In fact, they *generate* assets through lending. In other words, they create money out of thin air. Lending is no longer a simple act of trading—in this case, with capital—but rather a practice with which value is created. Scarcity is considered a necessary condition for defining a social activity as being an economic practice. But banks do not depend on scarce resources. Consequently, money should be viewed as a para-economic structure, and lending as a para-economic practice.

In scrutinizing the lending activities of banks as social relations rather than as a mode of distributing scarce resources, *Money's Promise* highlights the significance of trust. Because any relationship between debtors and creditors entails risks, any promise of payment depends on trust. Aaron Sahr examines the recent history of trust and mistrust in banking, in particular the willingness of financial actors to engage in trust-based relationships in the era known as the »Golden Age of Finance« (1970-2008). In the nearly four decades that ended with the crisis of 2008, creditors' readiness to trust debtors rose remarkably, at the same time manifestations of distrust declined. Sahr's examines this »euphoric« constellation of trust and distrust and offers new insights into such highly topical questions as the ascent of derivatives, the significance of shadow banking, the role of rating agencies and algorithmic risk calculation, and governments' retreat from administrative regulation.

Aaron Sahr is a sociologist and researcher at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research. After studying philosophy, sociology, and political science, he completed his doctorate in economics and social science at the University of Kassel. His work focuses on sociological and economic theories of money, banks and the credit system, international accounting standards, and theories of finance capital.

Michael Wildt »Volk«, »Volksgemeinschaft«, Populism



Volk, Volksgemeinschaft, AfD
ca. 26 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-309-4
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Michael Wildt is one of the most innovative historians of contemporary history working in Germany today... His scholarship is marked by imaginative questions and answers that are arrestingly original, patiently reconstructed, close to the sources, and justly influential.« – Yad Vashem Studies on *Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and the Dynamics of Racial Exclusion*, first published in German by Hamburger Edition

In his study *Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and the Dynamics of Racial Exclusion*, Michael Wildt explored how *Volksgemeinschaft*, the racial »community of the people« envisaged by the Nazis, was realized with violence perpetrated against Jewish citizens by their fellow Germans.

Deeply concerned about how contemporary right-wing populist movements are aiming to rehabilitate Nazi-era concepts like *Volk*, *völkisch* and *Volksgemeinschaft*, Wildt returns to these concepts in this essay. The far-right party Alternative für Deutschland (AfD, Alternative for Germany) asserts that these terms should be »positively connotated«—and has misquoted Wildt to back up such views.

Historian Wildt reviews the international history of key political and philosophical concepts—*demos*, sovereignty, nationhood, community—related to discussions in Germany and elsewhere. Moving from Athens to the American Federalist debate, from Hobbes to Tonnies to Carl Schmitt, the author shows how, after 1918, the idea of *Volksgemeinschaft* was spread across Europe and across the political spectrum, to be embraced by liberals as well as conservatives and social democrats, e.g. in Sweden with the *folkhemmet* concept.

Wildt addresses the questions that have shaped the debates in Germany, Europe, and beyond: Who should belong to the people? How can the people express its will and wield power? Why did support for self-determination lead to demands for ethnically homogeneous nation-states? Today's revival of such definitions of »the people« based on a purported shared culture, Wildt warns, again comes with the risk of political radicalization. All the more reason, he argues, to promote concepts of political equality, citizenship, and citizens' rights that are recognized globally.

Michael Wildt is a historian and professor of modern German history at the Humboldt University, Berlin. From 1993 to 2009, he was a research fellow at the Research Centre for Contemporary History in Hamburg, the Hamburg Institute for Social Research, and the International Institute for Holocaust Research, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. His texts on Nazi Germany, the Holocaust, and on racial ideology are widely cited as standard works in the field. Two of his books first published by Hamburger Edition are available in English: Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and the Dynamics of Racial Exclusion. Violence against Jews in Provincial Germany, 1919–1939, Berghahn Books, 2012; An Uncompromising Generation. The Nazi Leadership of the Reich Security Main Office, University of Wisconsin Press 2009.

Carola Dietze

The Invention of Terrorism in Europe, Russia, and the USA, 1858–1866



Die Erfindung des Terrorismus in
Russland, Europa und den USA
1858–1866
ca. 220 000 words
20 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-299-8
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

»Carola Dietze surprises readers with a fascinating, intriguing account. The journalistic style of her narrative, the skillfully organized overall structure, and the absence of moralizing makes this academic study an outstanding example of investigative reporting.« – Wolfgang Michal, *Der Freitag*

»This study creates new foundations for research on the beginnings of modern terrorism and is also a substantial contribution to the history of the mass media in the nineteenth century.« – Friedrich Lenger, Department of History, Justus Liebig University Giessen

Modern-day terrorism is generally seen as a specific type of political violence in nineteenth century Europe. Carola Dietze examines five key cases of terrorist violence from a short eight-year period to show that terrorism occurred considerably earlier and international communication played a greater role than has been recognized to date. She argues that the dissemination of news about terrorist violence was the core of a strategy that aimed for political impact on rulers as well as the public. The spread of knowledge about terrorist acts was from the outset a transatlantic process.

Two incidents form the core of the book. The first is the failed attempt to assassinate French Emperor Napoléon III by Felice Orsini in 1858, intended to trigger a European revolution and achieve Italian unity and democracy. The second is John Brown's raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859: a decisive moment in the abolitionist struggle and the outbreak of the American Civil War. Dietze's re-reading highlights how Brown opted for a symbolic, terrorist strategy rather than the slave uprising originally planned and used various communication channels to attract national and international attention, including some of the earliest media interviews. Three further cases from Germany, Russia, and the US reveal the ensuing transfer and reception processes and the key role of media interpretations.

Drawing on an impressive array of sources from five languages, the author probes the terrorists' biographical and political background, their intentions and impacts and responses to their acts from the state, politicians, the media, and the general public. She shows how terrorism emerged where promises of political revolution were pervasive but institutions were seen as failing to fulfill them. This book offers convincing evidence of how spectacular acts of violence were perpetrated as attempts to end political blockages that impeded change, at first to promote democratic goals, but later also to prevent them.

Carol Dietze is a historian and a Heisenberg fellow at the Historical Institute of Justus Liebig University Giessen. She has held positions at the Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, University of Konstanz, the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and Netherlands Institute for Advance Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Her research currently focuses on security and the state in Europe and the United States in the nineteenth century.

Thomas Medicus (ed.) Fateful Transformation: Photos from Provincial Germany, 1933–1949 The Biella Collection



Verhängnisvoller Wandel.
Ansichten aus der Provinz 1933–
1949: Die Fotosammlung Biella
ca. 82 000 words
256 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-302-5
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

• A unique photo collection offers a sinister panorama of the years 1933 to 1949 in a small German town, from the rise of the Nazi regime to the collapse of the »Volksgemeinschaft«.

»An enlightening as well as moving document that reveals the insanity of everyday life in the idyllic Nazi cosmos of a provincial Franconian town.« – halGalil.com

Germany's transformation into a radically racist »community of the people« in the 1920s and 1930s was a process that developed outside the country's urban centers. The NSDAP, the German Nazi party, had its power base in provincial Germany. Gunzenhausen was a prototypical provincial town in Middle Franconia. As early as 1934, two Jewish men were killed there in a pogrom that involved a large part of the town population.

In 2003, nearly 2500 photographs from the Biella family's photo studio in Gunzenhausen were found during an estate clearance. These images visualize the Nazis' violent rise to power in a small provincial town, the formation of the local »Volksgemeinschaft«—the community of those deemed worthy to belong to racist Nazi Germany— as well as its subsequent demise under the Allied occupying forces.

»Volksgenossen« in uniform testify to how many town inhabitants became Nazi supporters. Other sets reflect how the »Volksgemeinschaft« was shaped by exclusion and violence: photographs of forced laborers and portraits labeled the »Jewish file«. After the war, the Biellas reopened their studio and were soon photographing Nazis for denazification procedures.

These texts offer valuable insights into the rise of the NSDAP, the role played by photographers as local actors, and acts of terror against local Jewish citizens. They analyze and contextualize Gunzenhausen's »Jewish file«, the portraits of forced laborers, and the way in which concepts of the Nazi »Volksgemeinschaft« are visualized in photographs of men and women. With its nearly two hundred-fifty photographs, this volume is a thought-provoking document of the lives of persecutors, victims, and bystanders in provincial Nazi Germany.

With contributions by historians, scholars of cultural studies, curators, and archivists:

Feilx Axster, Linda Conze, Bettina Greiner, Ulrike Jureit, Britta Lange, Thomas Medicus, Werner Mühlhäuser, Sandra Starke, Karin Wieland

Thomas Medicus, a freelance journalist and writer, was born in Gunzenhausen. He studied German literature, political science, and art history and holds a doctorate in history. He worked for many years for various German newspapers as an arts and cultural affairs correspondent and editor and was Writer in Residence at the Munk Centre for International Affairs, University of Toronto, in 2007. Medicus was awarded the Literature Prize of the Wilhelm and Christine Hirschmann Foundation (Treuchtlingen) for his works of fiction and nonfiction in 2014.

Among the contributors to this volume is political scientist and writer Karin Wieland. Her dual biography Dietrich and Riefenstahl: Hollywood, Berlin, and a Century in Two Lives was a finalist for the prestigious National Book Critics Circle Award 2016.

Sina Arnold

The Invisible Prejudice: Antisemitism Discourses and the American Left after 9/11



Das unsichtbare Vorurteil.
Antisemitismuskurse in der
US-amerikanischen Linken nach
9/11 t
ca. 110 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-303-2
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

A compelling analysis of discourses on antisemitism within the American left that furthers our understanding of global antisemitism in the twenty-first century

»The book, which is ambitious in terms of content and method, impresses with its careful analysis«. – Armin Pfahl-Traugber, *Humanistischer Pressedienst*

The relationship between movements on the political left and antisemitism is a highly polarized topic. In the United States, as in Europe, various groups are suspected of being anti-Semitic, including those that are pro-Palestinian or part of the peace movement or have emerged more recently, such as Occupy Wall Street. Frequently, their criticism of Israel and calls to boycott its products and similar activities trigger heated debates in the media, at universities, or within social movements or the Jewish-American community.

Sina Arnold addresses these issues with her own empirical-ethnographic work. She analyzes the positions of activists from the American left with respect to Jews, Jewry, and antisemitism as well as their perspectives on related discourses about the Holocaust and Holocaust commemoration, antiracism, critique of capitalism, and the politics of the USA and Israel, especially with respect to the Mideast conflict. These questions are considered on the backdrop of the history of Jewry and antisemitism in the United States and in different stages of the development of the American left. What emerges is a nuanced portrayal of the continuities and changes in leftist politics, as well as an enlightening account of paradigm shifts and identity negotiations within the Jewish-American community.

This analysis of antisemitism discourses on the left sheds new light on the state of American society in a period of economic and political crisis. Moreover, because it focuses on movements that are tied to international traditions and reference points, this book also contributes to a better understanding of global antisemitism in the twenty-first century.

Sina Arnold is a social anthropologist who has been on the academic staff of the Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research since 2014. Following her studies in social anthropology, political science, and education at the Free University Berlin and the University of Manchester, she completed her doctorate at the Center for Research on Antisemitism, Technical University Berlin. Her research addresses theories of antisemitism, antisemitism in social movements and migrant communities; Muslims in Germany, anti-Muslim racism; comparative research on prejudice.

Philipp Staab False Promises: Growth in Digital Capitalism



Falsche Versprechen. Wachstum
im digitalen Kapitalismus
ca. 26 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-305-6
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

»A concise book that dissects the logic of generating profits in the digital economy.« – Louisa Reichstetter, *DIE ZEIT*

»Even some Silicon Valley companies are beginning to support the idea of a guaranteed basic income for all, because they hope it will secure the consumer demand that they are endangering with their own business model.« – Philipp Staab

Digitalization is the buzzword of the decade. Some link the disruptive potential of digital innovations to hopes for new sources of unlimited growth. Others fear massive job losses and a dramatic increase in social inequality.

Philipp Staab analyzes the leading digital economy companies and their international business model. Beginning with a brief review of the history of Google, Apple, Amazon, and other top players, he elucidates the ideology of digital capitalism and contrasts this with the economic imperatives that the digital economy faces. The strategies pursued by these corporations target a critical fault line in today's economic system. Since the end of Fordism, the development of consumption in highly developed OECD countries has been unable to keep pace with increases in productivity. Digital capitalism key aim is to counter this systematic weakness in contemporary consumer demand, as a characteristic of today's capitalist economies, by rationalizing consumption.

In the process, however, contradictions are generated that exacerbate the problem that this strategy was designed to solve. Staab identifies this *consumption dilemma* of today's digital capitalism as a problem that could effectively transform the growth potential of digitalization into an inverse trend. The hopes raised by digital capitalism may soon prove to be false promises.

- I Introduction
- II From the political economy of the twentieth century to digital capitalism
- III Digital ideology - digital economy
- IV From the rationalization of production to efficient consumption
- V Digitalization and social inequality
- VI The consumption dilemma

Philipp Staab is a sociologist and currently a researcher at the Institut für die Geschichte und Zukunft der Arbeit (Institute for the History and Future of Work, igza.org). From 2008 to 2016 he was on the research staff of the Hamburg Institute for Social Research and an adjunct lecturer at the University of Kassel. His main areas of research are transformations of work, digital capitalism, social inequality, and political sociology. His book Power and Domination in the World of Service was published by Hamburger Edition in 2014.

Stefan Wiese

Pogroms in Czarist Russia: The Dynamics of Collective Violence

Studies in the History of Violence in the Twentieth Century



Pogrome im Zarenreich. Dynamiken kollektiver Gewalt
ca. 110 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-304-9
Paperback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

»It is possible to arrange any kind of pogrom—involving ten people or ten thousand, if you like. Prince Sergei D. Urusov in the Russian Duma, quoting Captain M.S. Komissarov, 1906

Russia was the land of pogroms—that was at least the widespread perception in many parts of Europe around 1900. In many languages, the Russian term »pogrom« became synonymous with a specific form of violence that was generally anti-Jewish. But what was specific about pogroms? Who was involved in perpetrating them? Did they occur spontaneously or were they planned? And why did they take place in such numbers in the Russian Empire?

Answers to these and other questions are revealed by Wiese's careful study of the actions of those involved—perpetrators, victims, bystanders, and representatives of the state authorities. Each group had specific resources and pursued specific goals, and each group observed the others and responded by adapting its actions accordingly. The results of these interactions were situations that created opportunities for violence or prevented its occurrence. Stefan Wiese argues that, in pogroms that targeted Jews, the strategies and resources of the actors involved played a more significant role than the heritage of antisemitism. Evidence that supports this finding comes from his comparative analysis of pogrom violence in Russia that was directed against Armenians, Germans, and the intelligenzia.

With this investigation of what pogroms are and how they begin, develop, and come to an end, Wiese refutes misconceptions and recontextualizes earlier findings. His work underlines the significance of the contingencies of space and opportunity. This book offers a phenomenology of pogroms, as a specific form of collective violence in the final decades of the Russian Empire, that is an outstanding analytical achievement and highly readable, as well.

Stefan Wiese is a historian and an editor for H-Soz-Kult. Wiese studied history, psychology, and music studies at the University of Leipzig. He completed his doctorate at Humboldt University Berlin, where he was a researcher in the Department of Eastern European History from 2008 to 2014.

Svenja Bethke

Dance on the Razor's Edge: Criminality and Law in the Warsaw, Lodz, and Vilna Ghettos

Studies in the History of Violence in the Twentieth Century



Tanz auf Messers Schneide
Kriminalität und Recht in den
Ghettos Warschau,
Litzmannstadt und Wilna
ca. 116 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-295-0
Paperback, September 2015

Available rights
All languages

• Irma Rosenberg Prize, Austrian Society for Contemporary History, Institute of Contemporary History at the University of Vienna, and City of Vienna

• Immanuel Kant Prize, German Federal Commission for Culture and the Media

• Research Prize of the Polish Consulate in Hamburg

»An impressive contribution to scholarship on the key questions of survival, cooperation, and opposition during the Shoah. Keenly aware of the highly-charged emotional and political issues involved, this work is carefully researched and argued and sensitively written.« – Stefanie Schüler-Springorum, Center for Research on Antisemitism, Technical University Berlin

»Criminality« and »law« in the ghettos established in eastern Europe by Nazi Germany—a seeming paradox, considering how the Nazi regime subjected the European Jews to arbitrary rule under circumstances that defied any notion of justice before sending them to be murdered in the concentration camps. And yet, specific legal norms did develop in the ghettos. The so-called Jewish councils (Judenräte) established after the German occupation were forced to play a key role in implementing measures that met the Nazis' demands: collecting valuables, organizing the work force, and ultimately facilitating mass murder.

The councils developed new definitions of criminal behavior and law and attempted to enforce them with the help of the Jewish police and the ghetto courts and prisons. All of these definitions centered on behavior considered a threat to the ghetto community, involving crimes as diverse as smuggling, »illegal production of candies«, counterfeiting ration cards, sexual abuse, and murder perpetrated against other ghetto inhabitants.

Svenja Bethke examines how Jewish authorities in the ghettos in Warsaw, Litzmannstadt, and Vilnius made great efforts to utilize legal instruments to protect the community and maintain an internal moral code. Her analysis demonstrates the tragic nature of their futile attempts to adapt to the horrific circumstances they were forced to impose on ghetto inhabitants. As this reconstruction reveals, life in the ghetto community was much more complex than notions of victims struggling collectively to survive might suggest.

»An illuminating study of Jewish »crime« and methods of its punishment in the ghettos of Warsaw (in the Generalgouvernement), Litzmannstadt (in Wartheland) and Wilna (in Reichskommissariat Ostland)... excels in discussing the difficult role and dilemma of members of the Judenräte«. – Katarzyna Person, *sehепunkte*

Svenja Bethke is a lecturer for twentieth century European history at the University of Leicester and associated with its Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Previously a researcher at the Institute for the History of the German Jews in Hamburg, she completed her doctorate in history at the University of Hamburg. For the study upon which this book is based, she received the Immanuel Kant Research Prize from the German Federal Commissioner for Culture and the Media and the Research Prize of the Polish Consulate General in Hamburg.

Christian Teichmann

Power and Disorder: Stalin's Regime in Soviet Central Asia, 1920–1950

Studies in the History of Violence in the Twentieth Century



Macht der Unordnung. Stalins
Herrschaft in Zentralasien,
1920–1950
ca. 85 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-298-1
Paperback, March 2016

Available rights
All languages

• Hannah Arendt Prize 2016 for Christian Teichmann

»This is an innovative study that opens up perspectives for further research and offers, moreover, with its references to other forms of imperial rule, insights for the history of Western Europe.« – Gabriele Metzler, Humboldt University Berlin

Throughout history, water has been a highly political resource. Dams, canals, and irrigation and drainage systems are intimately linked with the organization of state power. Many of the most ambitious projects of this kind in recent history were realized in the Soviet Union. This book addresses the political significance of water management programs implemented in the vast arid expanses of Central Asia that came under Soviet rule in 1917. It offers a compelling narrative of how megalomaniac irrigation projects were devised to expand existing infrastructure and intensify cotton production and thus secure Soviet independence from imports of this vital commodity. But by retracing the water policies and water technology designed as the backbone of Soviet modernization policies in Central Asia, this study also furthers our understanding of more complex historical issues in Soviet and Stalinist history.

For the Bolsheviki, large-scale hydrotechnical constructions were a means of shaping the land and utilizing natural spaces to further the goals of a centralized economy and create work for the population. But as historian Christian Teichmann demonstrates, they were also an instrument for establishing Soviet rule in every far-flung corner of the Union and supplanting traditional social structures, especially in the fragmented and heterogeneous societies in the oases of Central Asia. Nonetheless, the new rulers did not perceive emancipatory nationality policies, on the one hand, and the implementation of a centralized economy, on the other, as contradictory aims. Both were presented as part of a process designed to mitigate the consequences of Czarist “imperialism” and “colonialism” in the region. In practice, their realization by Russian engineers and administrators frequently clashed with the interests of the Uzbek ruling elite and local communists, as centralist interventions, collectivization schemes, mass deportations, and other forms of state violence obstructed the original agenda of decolonization.

Soviet water management in Central Asia increasingly led to the destruction not only of the existing technological and agricultural infrastructure. These policies destroyed, more fundamentally, the region’s social, political, and economic order; ultimately, the creation of disorder became an instrument for enforcing repressive Stalinist policies.

Christian Teichmann is a scholar of east European history and a research associate in the History Department of Humboldt University Berlin. He studied history at the Universities of Leipzig and Warsaw, was a lecturer at Samara State University in Russia, and completed his doctorate at Humboldt University.

Stefan Deißler

Self-reinforcing Civil Wars: The Persistence and Finiteness of Violent Conflicts within a State



Eigendynamische Bürgerkriege.
Von der Persistenz und
Endlichkeit innerstaatlicher
Gewaltkonflikte
ca. 100 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-297-4
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»This book lays out an original, decidedly sociological path within the extensive literature on conflicts and war...and reveals the potential of an analysis of processes of self-reinforcement based in action theory. Every page is carefully elaborated and precisely argued.« – Matthias König, University of Göttingen

»With this study, Stefan Deißler has presented an important, extended analytical instrument for furthering our understanding of civil wars.« – Matthias König, University of Göttingen

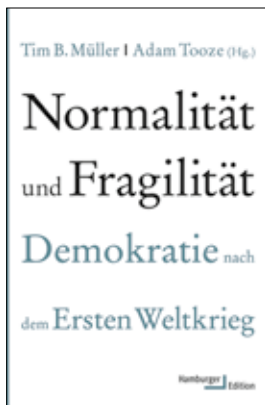
After 1945, civil wars became the predominant form of armed conflict and continue to hold that position in the post-1989 era. Nearly 40 percent of civil wars in the past sixty years lasted at least six years, and 20 percent ended only after a decade or more. These violent conflicts not only go on much longer than intrastate wars (which average 1.5 years); this violence often persists after formal peace accords are reached, despite enormous efforts to end it. Stefan Deißler examines the trajectories of these armed confrontations with the tools of the macrosociology of violence to identify the constellations behind this tendency towards longer and longer civil wars.

During the Cold War, civil wars were generally defined as conflicts between proponents of opposing political systems, as proxy wars fueled by the super-power confrontation. Since the early 1990s, they are increasingly presented, in both media reports and academic texts, as clashes between distinct social, political, and especially ethnic groups. Independent of such interpretive framings, sociologist Deißler argues that the *persistence* of these wars is closely linked to self-reinforcing processes that emerge in many civil conflicts and asserts that such processes are a key to understanding civil wars and their development.

The author outlines a model of actors' constellations, patterns of action, and modes of reproduction in civil wars that reflects the state of research on conflicts in countries like Peru, Bosnia, or Sri Lanka. Applying this model to revolutionary guerilla wars and ethnicized wars of secession, he identifies marked differences in the two categories of conflicts: both can produce effects that promote the persistence of violence, albeit in specific ways. Deißler then applies his theoretical framework to the decades-long armed conflict in Columbia. Drawing on his own empirical research and other empirical sources, he offers an insightful analysis of the dynamics of guerilla warfare and the economy of civil war in Columbia that have determined the persistence of this brutal conflict. In a final chapter, Deißler discusses the potential and the possible limits of his sociological model for approaching civil wars as conflicts shaped by processes of self-reinforcement.

Stefan Deißler is a sociologist who completed his doctoral degree at the University of Göttingen. For the study upon which this book is based, he was awarded the university's Friedrich Christoph Dahlmann Prize for research in the social sciences.

Tim B. Müller / Adam Tooze (eds.) Normality and Fragility: Democracy after World War I



Normalität und Fragilität
Demokratie nach dem
Ersten Weltkrieg
ca. 148 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-294-3
Hardback, September 2015

Available rights
All languages

»Adam Tooze and Tim B. Müller are key contributors to the stimulating and ambitious re-mapping of the European-transatlantic period between the two world wars. Mainstream historiography still conceptualizes democracy in the 1920s from the perspective of its collapse. The authors in this volume, in contrast, convincingly show why the vision of a sweeping democratic reordering after World War I should be taken seriously, even if those attempts ultimately failed.« – Anselm Doering-Manteuffel, University of Tübingen

Modern democracy is a recent invention. As a dynamic political phenomenon, it was characteristic of the era after World War I. Democracy became normal, a comprehensive form of governance and daily life, and the notion that it might be replaced with some other model seemed unthinkable. This development occurred simultaneously in various societies worldwide, but especially in Europe.

In this volume, historians from a range of European countries and the US consider issues of key importance in comparative research on democracy in the inter-war period, including its acceptance in society, its diverse manifestations in politics and everyday life, and the emergence of the expectation that democracy will persist. How could democracy come to be normal and remain so even in crises that threatened its existence? How could it then be dismantled? This comparative survey reveals transnational intersections and simultaneous developments but also highlights differences shaped by national contexts.

Although democracy became normal in the interwar era, the fragility of this political order also became apparent. As this fragility increasingly comes into focus in political discussions today and there is talk of »dangerous times« for democracy, these texts on a key period in contemporary history offer new insights for the present.

With chapters on the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, and the US as well as on comparative conceptual issues

Authors: Laura Beers, Elisabeth Dieterman, Moritz Föllmer, Joachim C. Häberlen, Ben Jackson, Till Kössler, Urban Lundberg, Helen McCarthy, Philipp Müller, Tim B. Müller, Jeppe Nevers, Philipp Nielsen, Stefanie Middendorf, Johanna Rainio-Niemi, Andrea Orzoff, Andrea Rehling, Hedwig Richter, Benjamin Schröder, Jason Scott Smith, Adam Tooze, Jessica Wardhaugh

Tim B. Müller is a historian and researcher at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research. He is also on the editorial board of the journal Zeitschrift für Ideengeschichte.

Adam Tooze is a professor of history at Columbia University and director of its European Institute. He was previously a professor of modern history and co-director of the program International Security Studies at Yale University.

Axel T. Paul / Benjamin Schwalb (eds.)
**Violent Masses: On the Dynamics and
Self-organization of Collective Violence**



Gewaltmassen.
Über Eigendynamik und Selbst-
organisation kollektiver Gewalt
ca. 125 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-293-6
Hardback, September 2015

Available rights
All languages

· Sixth/seventh place on the NDR/Süddeutsche Zeitung list of Best Non-fiction Books, April 2016

From the violence that accompanied the first performance of *Le Sacre du Printemps* to infantry tactics, lynching, and the 1992 riots in Los Angeles—the situative dynamics of non-organized collective mass violence and the social issues they raise

Collective violence is violence in the »we-mode«. This volume examines spontaneous and unplanned phenomena of collective violence. How do »ordinary« men and women acting in groups and collective masses come to engage together in violence that they previously perceived as illegitimate and incompatible with their own self-understanding?

Sociologists, historians, ethnologists, psychologists, and philosophers whose work focuses on violence explore how collective experience triggers violence and what kinds of group-related situations make violence appear to be a self-evident or even »attractive« option. The texts investigate whether there are typical trajectories and forms of non-organized violence and how collective routines of violence take shape. The phenomena considered range from uproar in a theater to violent protest, lynch mobs, and atrocities in wartime to the emergence of peoples' militia and the radicalization of underground organizations.

In a world in which violence is widely condemned but nonetheless remains omnipresent, this transdisciplinary approach, which considers both the causes and the phenomenology of diverse violent occurrences, offers new interpretations and timely insights.

With contributions by:

Randall Collins, Donatella della Porta, Paul Dumouchel, Bernd Greiner, Jack Katz, Anthony King, Thomas Klatetzki, Richard K. Moule Jr./Scott H. Decker/David C. Pyrooz, Axel T. Paul, Stephen Reicher, Paul Richards, Felix Schnell, Benjamin Schwalb, Ferdinand Sutterlüty

Axel T. Paul has held the chair for general sociology at the University of Basel since 2012. Previously a professor for general sociology at the University of Siegen, he is on the editorial boards of the journals Leviathan and Saeculum. Benjamin Schwalb is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Basel, who studied sociology, psychology, and cognitive sciences at the University of Freiburg, the University of Basel, and at the University of Arizona (Tucson).

Dierk Walter

Organized Violence in European Expansion: Form and Logic of Imperial War



Organisierte Gewalt in der europäischen Expansion: Gestalt und Logik des Imperialkrieges
ca. 140 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-281-3
Hardback, September 2014

Rights sold
World English (Hurst Publishers)

· **Historical Book Award 2015, magazine *DAMALS*: first place in the category monograph**

»In a time in which national history still reigns supreme—albeit at times dressed up imperially—and world and global history are either presented as a bookbinder's synthesis or pursued rather superficially, this book is one of the few exceptions... [deals] competently and convincingly, with a wide-ranging, truly universal theme—in terms of time, space, and subject matter. An epoch-making book.« – Wolfgang Reinhard, University of Freiburg

Western powers' current interventions in Third World countries have much in common with the countless violent conflicts that have occurred on the periphery of Europe since the conquest of the Americas in the sixteenth century. Like their predecessors, modern imperial wars are shaped by the pronounced asymmetries of military organizations, resources, modes of warfare, and cultures of violence between the respective parties.

Today, imperial wars are essentially civil wars, in which Western powers are only one power factor among many. These conflicts have no clear frontlines, no beginnings, and no end. Rules that aim to limit violence play no more than a minor rule. To this day, the Western military machine continues to prove incapable of resolving political strife militarily and confronting in battle an opponent who has no reason to engage in conventional combat and instead relies on guerilla warfare and terrorism. The price for this deficit is paid, in the past as well as today, by local populations.

Walter offers for the first time a coherent explanation of the logic of violent hostilities within the context of European expansion. He examines the patterns of conflict, the conditions under which limits to violence are abandoned, and the dynamics of clashes between opposing cultures of violence. The analysis reveals parallels between different empires and continuities that span historical epochs. His conclusion: recent military interventions by Western armed forces in countries like Afghanistan, Iraq, or Mali are not »new wars«. They stand in the five-hundred-year-old tradition of transcultural violent conflicts under the specific conditions of the »colonial situation«.

»No comparable book in the international literature addresses the role of violence during the 'European penetration of the world' in such a comprehensive, long-range perspective. ... Walter demonstrates convincingly ... the continuities, from the beginnings of imperial expansion to today's so-called humanitarian interventions. A seminal book that sets standards.« – Dieter Langewiesche, University of Tübingen

Dierk Walter is a historian at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research and a lecturer in modern history at the University of Bern, Switzerland, and the University of Hamburg. His research focuses on the history of European expansion and Western military history since the eighteenth century. He has previously published books on British military planning in the Cold War and on nineteenth century Prussian military reform and coedited a number of volumes on military history and the Cold War.

Heinz Bude Society of Fear



Gesellschaft der Angst
ca. 35 000 words
ISBN 978-3-86854-284-4
Hardback, September 2014

Rights sold

World English (Polity Press),
Korean (Dongnyok Publishing),
Spanish (Herder Editorial)

- Third place on the NDR/Süddeutsche Zeitung list of Best Non-fiction Books, November 2014
 - Shortlist, Prize Lesbare Wissenschaft (Readable Research) 2015 and the German Economic Book of the Year 2014; Longlist, NDR-Kultur Non-fiction Book Prize 2014
- »... because Bude doesn't ignore ambivalence ... this essay is not only an intellectual pleasure, it also develops therapeutic effects.« – Jens Bisky, *Cicero Literaturen*

The fears we have, sociologist Heinz Bude asserts, are indicative of the kind of society we live in. Fear is the hallmark of an era in which right-wing populism and fatigue-induced depression are on the rise, capitalism seems caught in a persistent state of crisis, and the very foundations of society seem unsteady. As mainstream, middle-class Europeans continue to cast their ballots in public elections and coach their kids through school, they see their social status as threatened and increasingly suspect that their offspring will not be better off than—and probably not even as prosperous as—their parents.

Bude follows fear as the undercurrent running through contemporary experience to explore the sources of unsettling uncertainty, swallowed anger, and unexpressed bitterness. Examining these feelings in close interpersonal relationships, in the world of work, engagement with political options, or consumers' use of financial services, the author reflects on how impenetrable data networks, unreliable spouses, and financial crises engender fear—and on why we nonetheless again and again surf the web, risk a new marriage, and climb on board the stock-market roller coaster.

These feelings have little in common with the German angst of earlier decades. Today, the seemingly endless opportunities that seduce us also evoke anxieties, as do the no less numerous opportunities for making fatal mistakes. How can we resist fear? In what rituals and discourses can we reach an understanding with others about the fears we share? Sociologists, says Bude, cannot design a society in which there is no reason to be afraid. But they can show why there is hope in fear: those who are afraid believe that the world does not have to stay the way it is.

»Bude retraces how fear has become the central social force. ... Although his diagnosis of society's state, written in a style that is at times emotionally arousing and refreshingly vigorous, may read like a patient's file from Doctor Mabuse, these detailed analyses are precise. And the connections made from one social sphere to another are as subtle as they are uncanny.« – Christian Buss, *Spiegel-Online*

Heinz Bude is one of the most well-known sociologists in contemporary Germany. He is a professor of macro-sociology at the University of Kassel and headed a research unit at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research from 1992 to 2014. His publications on social and political issues such as unemployment and exclusion, the Berlin Republic, the role of religion in society, and the educational system have met with widespread interest in the public sphere.

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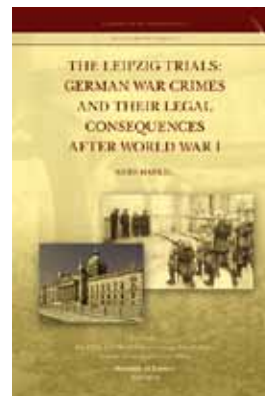
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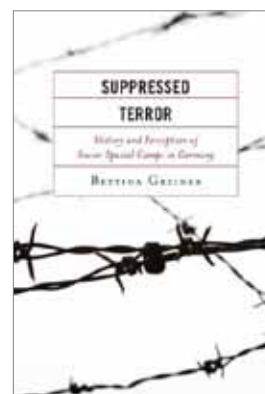
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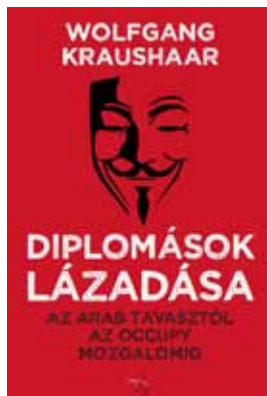
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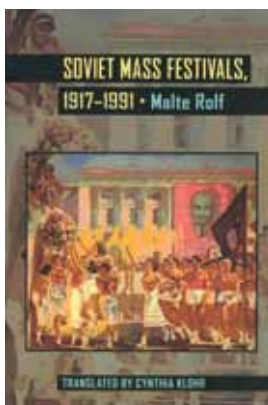
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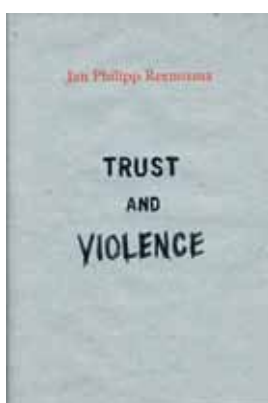
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