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Philipp Müller The Negotiators: Coordinated Capitalism in Germany and France, 1920 to 1950



Zeit der Unterhändler.
Koordinierter Kapitalismus in
Deutschland und Frankreich
zwischen 1920 und 1950
ca. 115 000 words / 430 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-330-8
Hardback, March 2019

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All languages

»An impressive study that throws light on highly complex constellations and does not shy away from advancing provocative new arguments. It extends significantly our knowledge of the history of capitalism.« – Birgit Aschmann, Humboldt Universität Berlin

Prior to World War II, capitalism and democracy were often seen as fundamentally incompatible and responsible for the economic and political crises of the 1920s and 1930s—a view that shifted, at least in much of Western Europe, after 1945. Explanations of why attitudes of the general public changed generally highlight the rise of prosperity and consumer society and the triumph of democratic welfare states over totalitarian ideologies. But despite ongoing reference to works of theoreticians such as Joseph Schumpeter und Karl Polanyi there has been surprisingly little study on why (and how) the elite of European entrepreneurs abandoned, in a few decades, their opposition to mass democracy as the bane of economic freedom and prospering business to advocate cooperation between capitalists and democracies.

Philipp Müller explores the concepts, discourses, and politics of economic elites in France and Germany from 1920 to 1950. Chapters centering on developments in the Weimar Republic and France's Third Republic, during the Great Depression, in Nazi Germany and in Vichy France, and during the immediate post-war years from 1945 to 1950 elucidate surprisingly convergent trajectories and cross-border ties. In response to the crisis of capitalism after 1918, entrepreneurs and trade associations in both countries were called on to transform their thinking: rather than maximizing individual profits, they should act in the (perceived) interests of the nation and the economy as a whole. To realize a new, »coordinated capitalism«, trade associations, chambers of commerce and other groups were to become intermediaries between industry and trade on the one hand and government authorities on the other.

Drawing on rich empirical sources and applying perspectives from intellectual history, Müller argues that unexpected continuities spanned the historical milestones of 1929, 1933, 1939, and 1945. He ends by outlining how this enabled trade associations to assume a central role in shaping the post-war economic and political architecture of France and Germany—and of the European Common Market. This book throws new light on ongoing discussions about the relationship between capitalism and democratic political systems.

Philip Müller is a historian and researcher in the Research Group Democracy and Statehood at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research. He was previously an assistant professor for contemporary European history at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and a John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow at Harvard University's Center for European Studies. Besides his most recent work on economic and political liberalism in the twentieth century, his research and publications to date have addressed the historiography of world history and historical theory.

Jens Kersten / Claudia Neu / Berthold Vogel The Politics of Social Cohesion: On Democracy and Bureaucracy



Politik des Zusammenhalts.
Über Demokratie und Bürokratie
ca. 29 000 words / 160 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-328-5
Hardback, March 2019

Available rights
All languages

Bureaucracy is itself a democratic infrastructure, a microcosm of democratic society that can and should promote social cohesion.

Bureaucracies are among the most enduring phenomena of human society; no less enduring are critiques of bureaucratic institutions and their activities. Since the 1980s, the public sphere and various academic disciplines have debated how bureaucracy should be organized, reformed—or shrunk by outsourcing public sector functions to purportedly efficient private contractors. As the effects of transforming citizens into customers and clients and relegating vital functions to private enterprise become apparent, the question of how bureaucracy and democracy can and should relate to one another has taken on new urgency.

This essay reconsiders the bureaucracy-democracy constellation and the arguments advanced in recent debates. Three scholars from different fields address the subject based on their own empirical and theoretical work—on demographic transition, digital governance, labor law, the rural-urban divide, the widening gap between rich and poor—and relate their work to the core aspect of social cohesion. What can be learned from sociological concepts of bureaucratic structures, what are the realities of jobs in the public sector today and why they should be improved in the public interest? The authors argue that policy makers should encourage the public and especially young people to value democratic bureaucracies—but also to criticize, engage with, and transform them, in the interest of social cohesion.

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Jens Kersten is a legal scholar and professor of public law and public administration at Ludwig Maximilians University Munich.

Claudia Neu is a sociologist who holds a joint professorship in rural sociology at Georg August University Göttingen and the University of Kassel.

Berthold Vogel is a sociologist and co-director of the Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut (Sociological Research Institute) at Georg August University in Göttingen. The institute is one of ten chosen in fall 2018 by the German federal government to create a new research institution to study and promote social cohesion.

Kerstin Bischl

On the Front: Gender Relations and the Dynamics of Violence in the Red Army, 1941–1945

Studies in the History of Violence



Frontbeziehungen.
Geschlechterverhältnisse und
Gewaltdynamiken in der Roten
Armee 1941–1945
ca. 120 000 words / 350 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-332-2
Paperback, March 2019

Available rights
All languages

What were relations like between men and women fighting in the Red Army during World War II? And did the conditions and constellation in the Soviet military contribute to setting the stage for the brutal violence perpetrated against women by Soviet soldiers as the war ended?

The Soviet Red Army was unique among the armies involved in World War II in that a relatively large number of women, some eight hundred thousand, fought alongside more than thirty million men against the troops of the German Wehrmacht. Female Soviet soldiers have been the focus of a growing body of historical research and of some debates. But there has been considerably less attention paid to gender relations in the Soviet Army in the period 1941 to 1945—and to how they might relate to the practice of violence, especially sexual violence, by members of the Red Army during the war and immediately after its end.

This book reconstructs key aspects of the social relations between men and women in the Red Army at the front, based on analysis of a wide range of archival documents and first-person narratives. Kerstin Bischl assesses the specific structural constellation within Soviet front units: both sexes had to endure at times arbitrary repressive measures and violence perpetrated by higher-ups, the danger and ordeals of life on the frontlines, inadequate provisioning and medical care, and general organizational chaos. Women, however, also constantly faced massive sexual harassment and abuse at the hands of their male comrades.

Bringing together analysis of the front as a microcosm in which radicalized forms of extreme violence become an everyday occurrence and a reconstruction of discourses on sexuality, masculinity, and sexual potency that predominated among male soldiers, Bischl's argues that some conceptions about sexual violence against women perpetrated by members of the Red Army should be reassessed. She highlights the function of such acts as a medium of communication and »community-building« among men in the military, rather than chiefly as a form of taking revenge on or triumphing over the defeated enemy population in Germany. This argument is supported by her assessment of reported sexual violence against other groups of women in the territories conquered by the Red Army—female displaced persons and Polish women—as the war reached its end.

Kerstin Bischl is a researcher in the Department of Modern Eastern European History at Georg August University in Göttingen. Her work centers on Soviet history and Jewish history in eastern Europe, in particular on the history of gender and the history of violence.

Harriet Scharnberg The »Jewish Question« in Images: Antisemitism and Nazi Photojournalism

Studies in the History of Violence



Die »Judenfrage« im Bild.
Der Antisemitismus in national-
sozialistische Fotoreportagen
ca. 130 000 words / 443 pages
95 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-325-4
Paperback, September 2018

Available rights
All languages

»Harriet Scharnberg has presented an excellent study that will impress readers with its immense body of historical sources, insightful methodology, and thoughtfully argued analysis. This is one of the first comprehensive empirical studies on the Nazi era in the field of »visual history« that takes photographs as historical sources seriously and arrives at new research insights.« – Michael Wildt, Humboldt Universität Berlin

Censorship, repression, and control of public opinion: this is the first comprehensive examination of how photo reporting in print media served as a key instrument to promote antisemitic policies in Nazi Germany. The heyday of photojournalism was in its early phase when the Nazis came to power in the early 1930s. Illustrated magazines, the most important format for disseminating photographic images, reached millions of people. The Nazis moved quickly to install an authority charged with controlling photojournalism and overseeing the use of images to influence public opinion.

Harriet Scharnberg analyzes the Nazi use of imagery in presenting the so-called »Jewish question« and Jewish life—in the German Reich, in the occupied territories, and in the countries with which it formed alliances. She focuses on the key period from the November Pogrom in 1938 (also referred to as the Kristallnacht), when illustrated media were forced to support an antisemitic propaganda campaign for the first time, to the beginning of the so-called Final Solution in 1942/43, when a systematic ban on any mention of the »Jewish question« in the media was implemented.

Looking behind the images to reconstruct the context of their production and use, this book is based on analysis of a wealth of primary sources, many previously unknown or thought to have been destroyed: official documents from press monitoring authorities, nearly 1.4 million photos taken by the Wehrmacht's propaganda units, photos in eleven major magazines, and the archives of key news and photo agencies, including the Berlin bureau of Associated Press. Scharnberg uncovers the strategies that determined which photographs were published and which remained under lock and key—strategies that were by turns conciliatory or deceptive, distortive or suggestive.

Harriet Scharnberg is a historian associated with Martin Luther University in Halle, Germany, whose work focuses on photographs in contemporary history. She was previously a photo archivist at the Neuengamme Concentration Camp Memorial and a researcher for a major exhibition project on crimes of the German Wehrmacht in World War II (»Verbrechen der Wehrmacht: Dimensionen des Vernichtungskrieges 1941–1944«).

Scharnberg received the award »Zeitgeschichte digital« in 2017 for a journal article reporting her findings from this study, examining how Associated Press ceded influence over production of its images to the Nazi regime. Her work prompted AP to commission a review of the agency's bureau and its activities in Germany from 1931 to 1945.

Hedwig Richter / Kerstin Wolff (eds.) Suffrage for Women: Democratizing Democracy in Germany and Europe



Frauenwahlrecht.
Demokratisierung der Demokratie
Deutschland und Europa
ca. 81 000 words / 295 pages
70 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-323-0
Hardback, September 2018

Available rights
All languages

Between 1906 and 1932, some forty states established suffrage for women. As the one-hundredth anniversary of women's enfranchisement is being celebrated in Germany, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, this book reconsiders the introduction of women's suffrage as a pivotal moment in the transnational history of democracy.

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, more and more women claimed their right to be heard in the public sphere. Decades of writing, debate, and activism—submitting petitions, organizing rallies and demonstrations, lecturing, and at times resorting to violent action—slowly effected a change in perspective. Participation in the democratic political process was increasingly seen as a universal rights of all women—as well as all men. But as women in country after country gained the right to vote and be elected to public office, the issue of equal rights remained controversial. Issues pertaining to equality in all spheres of life and work, the question of how political power was legitimated and controlled, and the fundamental concepts on which democracy were founded continued to be debated and challenged by theorists and activists engaged with women's political rights.

In three sections highlighting connections to the themes *Space*, *Bodies*, and *Speech*, the authors reconsider the struggles for women's suffrage by comparing, contextualizing, and interpreting their national and transnational histories. They explore how national stories about the history of democracy relate to ideas about national identity, society, and the state as inherently gendered concepts. Moreover, they engage with the skewed perspective of much of mainstream historiography, including approaches rooted in intellectual history, which tend to adopt rather than reflect on gendered, masculinist notions of democracy as a universal norm.

*Hedwig Richter is a historian and has been a researcher at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research, Research Group on Democracy and Statehood since 2016. She was previously an assistant professor at the University of Greifswald and has also worked at the German Historical Institute in Washington D.C. and the University of Bielefeld. Richter's most recent book is *Moderne Wahlen*, which examines the history of democratic elections in Prussia and the U.S.A. She also regularly writes for the national German newspapers *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.*

*Kerstin Wolff is a historian and the research director of the *Archiv der deutschen Frauenbewegung* (Archives of the German Womens Movement) in Kassel. She is the editor of the journal *Ariadne – Forum für Frauen- und Geschlechtergeschichte*. Her research and writing deals with the protagonists, concepts, and theories of the German women's movement in the period from 1848 to 1970.*

Ute Daniel

Relationships: Politics and the Media in Twentieth-Century Germany and the United Kingdom



Beziehungsgeschichte. Politik und Medien im 20. Jahrhundert
ca. 140 000 words, 464 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-317-9
Hardback, January 2018

Available rights
All languages

»Those seeking to examine the relationship between politics and the media quickly end up in the thick of things: fake news, Lügenpresse, state-controlled media. ... Ute Daniel's historical study is a godsend, which turns our attention to the complexity of the relations between journalists and politicians.« – Tanjev Schultz, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*

Historian Ute Daniel examines the shifting, often unpredictable relations between politicians and political journalists from World War I to the 1980s—the period of the classic mass media—by considering key episodes in Germany and the United Kingdom. Her book dissects the contexts and conditions that shaped the interdependence of political actors and their media counterparts, between cooperation and tension, collusion and outright conflict. Double chapters compare and contrast the role of the media during World War I, conflicts between conservative political leaders and press moguls in the interwar era, the Profumo and Spiegel scandals of the 1960s, and policies on public and commercial television in the two countries.

Daniel identifies a recurrent and significant feature of media-politics interactions in Germany and the UK, which she refers to as the »confidentiality cartel«, in which the two sides—in what was at times an ambivalent rivalry, at other times even a friend-foe constellation—agree upon a strategic and exclusive collaboration to benefit both. In practice, these confidentiality cartels often differed considerably in the two countries. Whereas in the UK male leaders from politics and the media (with women almost completely absent in both countries for most of the period in question) maintained close professional and personal contacts even before 1900, such networks were unthinkable in Germany. There, journalists were long considered to be much lower in status, a situation that only began to change in the course of World War I. The book's comparative perspective reveals further illuminating distinctions, for example with respect to the introduction of government press conferences, the role of the judicial system, impacts of federal versus centralized structures, or the protection of informants and libel legislation.

In a period in which the media as well as democracy are under fire from various sides, this is a highly topical book that furthers our understanding of the politics-media nexus. Its historical contextualization can contribute to countering populist simplifications as well as tendencies to idealize both groups of actors and their complex relations, not only in these two European countries.

Ute Daniel is a professor of modern history at the Technical University of Braunschweig. Her research and writing focus on issues in European cultural and social history. She has published on historiographical theory and methodology and on a wide range of historical topics and periods in modern history, including the two world wars, consumerism, royal courts and their theaters, gender history, and the history of the media, propaganda, and war reporting.

Martin H. Geyer

Capitalism and Moral Politics in Weimar Germany: Who Was Julius Barmat?



Kapitalismus und politische
Moral in der Zwischenkriegszeit.
Oder: Wer war Julius Barmat?
ca. 175 000 words, 600 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-319-3
Hardback, March 2018

Available rights
All languages

»Munich historian Martin H. Geyer is interested in a subject that has gone out of fashion—the political-moral and sozio-cultural flipside of capitalism.... Because of his attention to detail, this book is not easy, but quite literally content-rich.« – Rudolf Walthers, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*

Who was this man Julius Barmat, who was arrested on New Year's Eve 1924 in his mansion in the prestigious lakeside Berlin suburb Schwanenwerder? Was he a successful entrepreneur, who immigrated to Germany and made an essential contribution to securing the country's food supply after World War I, failing only due to no fault of his own? Or was he rather, as some contemporaries charged, a fraudulent, corrupt, »Eastern Jewish« profiteer who aimed to make a quick fortune in the wartime and inflation era? Was his true allegiance with the German Kaiserreich or was he in fact if not a Bolshevist, then at least an opportunistic social democrat and a supporter of the Second International?

Julius Barmat was at the center of the most politically explosive financial scandal in Germany in the early twentieth century. Convicted on corruption charges by a German court in 1928 and released on parole the following year, Barmat resumed his business activities outside of Germany and was again indicted for corruption in the 1930s, following controversial banking transactions in Belgium, Switzerland, and France. Barmat died in 1938, before again standing trial and before the affair reached its climax with the collapse of the Belgian government.

Martin Geyer sets out in search of the story behind a man whose »Barmat Republic« became synonymous, in Germany and beyond, with questionable morals, corruption, and international fraud. Some saw these developments as representing the intrinsic flaws of the democratic political system, while others identified capitalism as the true culprit. Historian Geyer probes Barmat's controversial transactions during the period that spanned World War I, hyperinflation, currency stabilization, and the global economic crisis and examines the conflicts provoked by the scandal. The affair not only preoccupied prosecutors, the courts, and political leaders but also spawned a plethora of novels, plays, and works of art.

In reconstructing the story of Julius Barmat, the book foregrounds key issues in the interwar period: the limits of capitalism, the moral order of democracies, the external borders of the state, and, last but not least, the status of European societies' Jewish inhabitants before the rise of the National Socialist regime in Germany.

Martin H. Geyer is a professor of modern history at Ludwig Maximilians University Munich. He has been a visiting professor at Universidad de Valparaiso (Chile) and held fellowships at various institutions, including the European University Institute (Florence, Italy) and the Mind de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University. Among the topics addressed in his research and publications are political scandals between the two world wars, states of siege and emergency from 1870 to 1933, and the history of the 1970s and 1980s.

Johannes Schwartz

»Female Affairs«: Female Guards in the Ravensbrück and Neubrandenburg Concentration Camps

Studies in the History of Violence



»Weibliche Angelegenheiten«
Handlungsräume von
KZ-Aufseherinnen in Ravens-
brück und Neubrandenburg
ca. 130 000 words / 448 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-316-2
Paperback, December 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Female perpetrators in the Nazi era—a hotly contested topic among feminists since the 1990s: this book offers carefully researched and well thought-out material, presented in a highly-readable form, for continuing the debate.« — Sylvia Köchl, *Missy Magazine*

According to the staff manual for those who worked at Ravensbrück, the largest Nazi concentration camp for women on German territory, the chief female guard was to advise the camp compound leader »with respect to all female affairs«. And the camp regulations explicitly prohibited »any abuse of inmates« by camp guards. Nevertheless, violence perpetrated by guards was an everyday occurrence.

Johannes Schwartz examines the violent practices of concentration camp guards in the Ravensbrück camp and its satellite camp Neubrandenburg. To what extent did the guards have opportunities to decide whether or not they would use coercion or physical force, beyond the scope of express orders? How and when did they make use of such opportunities? Schwartz's analysis reveals that, in actual practice, the camp leadership delegated the decision to use physical violence to the female guards. Like their male colleagues, many female guards perpetrated, without experiencing interventions on the part of their superiors, various forms of violence—from psychological and »gentle« coercion to excessive and capricious violence, from instrumental abuse to exemplary punishment.

The author analyzes how the violent practices of female guards conformed to the goals of the camp administration and the war industries that exploited prisoners as laborers. As a result, the guards' use of coercion and force contributed to stabilizing the internal power structure and securing inmates' productivity. Overall, however, individual options and their limits were determined to a large extent by power politics, competition, and other factors that shaped social relations among the staff of the concentration camps. What remained as a constant was the drastic imbalance of power between prisoners and guards. The unpredictability and erratic variability of the guards' actions served to cement, again and again, their power over the female inmates of the Nazi concentration camps.

Johannes Schwartz is a historian. He investigates the provenience of museum artifacts and archival documents, in particular cases of suspected Nazi looting, for the Museums for Cultural History and the City Archives of Hanover, the capital of Lower Saxony. He was formerly director of the Lichtenburg Prettin Concentration Camp Memorial and on the academic staff of the Documentation and Cultural Center of German Sinti and Roma and has conducted research and curated exhibitions at various German memorial sites, including Ravensbrück.

Hedwig Richter Modern Elections: A History of Democracy in Prussia and the U.S.A. in the Nineteenth Century



Moderne Wahlen.
Eine Geschichte der Demokratie
in Preußen und den USA im 19.
Jahrhundert
ca. 200 000 words, 656 pages
70 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-313-1
Hardback, September 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Hedwig Richter's book fills a gap in comparative inquiries into nineteenth century elections and is a milestone in the historical study of suffrage and voting practices.« – Thomas Kühne, Professor of History, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts

»... tremendously rich in detail and at the same time entertaining ... In describing these election practices, Richter reads many established narratives against the grain.« – Florian Meinel, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*

Why do we vote? Why have political elections become the most important means of legitimating state authority? The answer to these questions seems obvious: elections ensure freedom and equality for all. And against all obstacles, women and men have again and again fought for the right to vote and have established democracies throughout the world.

Hedwig Richter's wide-ranging historical study reconstructs a significant element in the history of democracy by focusing on elections in Prussia and the U.S.A. in the eighteenth century. With her innovative approach, which analyzes not only electoral concepts and laws but also actual election practices, Richter subjects the narrative of nations' great struggle for freedom and for the introduction of general elections to critical scrutiny. Her findings challenge the notion that people generally feel an anthropological need to participate in political processes and assume political responsibility. Instead, Richter argues, the right to vote has frequently been introduced from above—and granting it was a tool employed by those in power to discipline the populace.

By focusing on the actual act of voting, Richter also opens up a new perspective on an old question: why were more and more men recognized as »equal« in the course of the nineteenth century and granted the right to vote, whereas women's equality was not conceptualized until many decades later? Her answer lies in an exploration of how the body was put to use, and how concepts of the (masculine) body were crucial in shaping the process of casting votes.

What is the significance of these insights for our times? For one thing, they confirm that democracy is complicated and should not be taken for granted. And historical and contemporary examples—currently, Iraq and Afghanistan are highly relevant—demonstrate that democracy cannot simply be imposed from outside by following a preordained blueprint.

Hedwig Richter is a historian and has been a fellow in the Hamburg Institute for Social Research's Democracy and Statehood Research Group since 2016. She previously held positions at the University of Greifswald, the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and at the University of Bielefeld. Besides publishing academic articles and books, Richter also regularly writes for the national daily newspapers Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and Süddeutsche Zeitung.

Aaron Sahr Keystroke Capitalism: Inequality and the Creation of Money



Keystroke-Kapitalismus.
Ungleichheit auf Knopfdruck
ca. 37 000 words, 176 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-315-5
Hardback, September 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Sahr has successfully identified the structures that privilege so few and put so many at a disadvantage. ... The way in which the author presents these issues, unravels the connections and structures, and elucidates the illegitimacy of the money-production privilege adds up to an outstanding piece of sociological scholarship.« – Stefan Freichel, *Monetative Blog*

Total global wealth currently amounts to about 256 trillion US dollars, a figure about eight hundred times higher than Germany's national budget. On the other side of the balance sheet is the record total of some 152 trillion dollars in private debt. And the distribution of both debt and wealth is increasingly uneven.

Probing the interrelationship of private wealth, debt, and economic inequality, Aaron Sahr uncovers, in the »engine room of capitalism«, a para-economic source for the generation of wealth: private banks' money-creation privilege. Today, private banks produce money out of nothing with a simple keystroke. Sahr argues that this unusual privilege mostly benefits a minority that is in a position to appropriate the returns of this »keystroke system«. It is essential to understand the channels through which this appropriation works, what it means for our understanding of capitalism, and how the issues raised should be dealt with.

Aaron Sahr reconstructs how the banking system has become disengaged from demand for capital assets. He dissects the errors in reasoning that conceal the transfer character of the financial system and describes the para-economic mechanisms that exacerbate economic inequality.

Addressing all those interested in a critical examination of contemporary political economy, this book demonstrates why the focus of debates should move beyond discussion about introducing taxes on wealth, capping exorbitant executive salaries, or imposing limits on financial speculation. Instead, Sahr emphasizes, we need to talk about the »engine room of capitalism«—that is, about reforming the means by which money is generated. Ultimately, ongoing developments will force us to decide whether democratic societies should reclaim the sovereign right to create money. If we wish to counter growing inequality, he argues, there is no real alternative.

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.

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



Das Versprechen des Geldes.
Eine Praxistheorie des Kredits
ca. 109 000 words, 392 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-306-3
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

· Shortlisted for the Opus Primum Prize of the Volkswagen Foundation for the best academic book by a junior scholar in 2017

»Sahr looks below the surface of the banking sector to reveal fascinating new aspects of how money is dealt with, aspects that are relevant for the sociology of money ... He ends his highly readable book, which is inspiring especially for economists, with a question and a call to action that go beyond his matter-of-fact sociological analysis: ›Who should, who can decide how much money exists and what purposes it is created for? We have to talk about this.« – Bernhard Emunds, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*

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.

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 an act of trading but a practice with which value is created. Scarcity is considered a necessary condition for defining an economic practice. But banks no longer depend on scarce resources. So money has become a para-economic structure and lending a para-economic practice.

Scrutinizing the bank lending as social relations rather than a mode of distributing scarce resources, *Money's Promise* highlights the significance of trust. Any relationship between debtors and creditors entails risks; any promise of payment depends on trust. Sahr examines the recent history of trust and mistrust in banking and the willingness of financial actors to engage in trust-based relationships in the »Golden Age of Finance« (1970-2008). As it 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. 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«, AfD



Volk, Volksgemeinschaft, AfD
ca. 26 000 words, 159 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-309-4
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Wildt's small but content-rich book is more than a pamphlet against the AfD and its way of thinking. It offers an excellent, focused review of the various concepts of Volk and Volksgemeinschaft ... and shows how problematic the definition of the people, as a fundamental category for democracy, really is.« – Jörn Retterath, *H-Soz-Kult*

Michael Wildt explored, in his study *Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and the Dynamics of Racial Exclusion*, how the *Volksgemeinschaft*, a Nazi »community of the people« became reality, as Germans perpetrated violence against Jewish citizens.

Wildt returns to the concept in this essay, out of concern about the rise of right-wing populist political movements that aim to rehabilitate Nazi-era concepts like *Volk*, *völkisch* and *Volksgemeinschaft*. The far-right party Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) asserts that these terms should be »positively connotated«—and misquote sWildt to back up such views.

This book offers a concise survey of the history of key political and philosophical concepts—*demos*, sovereignty, nationhood, community—as it relates to this recent discussion. Moving from Athens to the American Federalist-Antifederalist debate, from Hobbes to Tonnies to Carl Schmitt, the author reviews ongoing controversies: Who should belong to the people? How can the people express its will and wield power? Why has support for self-determination led to demands for ethnically homogeneous nation-states?

After 1918, the *Volksgemeinschaft* idea was embraced across the political spectrum, by liberals, conservatives, and social democrats, not only in Weimar Germany but also elsewhere in Europe, for example in Sweden with its *folkhemmet* idea. Wildt warns that a definition of »the people« based on purported shared culture rather than political equality and citizens' rights comes with the risk of political radicalization. He calls instead for a concept based on citizenship whose rights are recognized globally.

»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 about Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and the Dynamics of Racial Exclusion*, first published in German by Hamburger Edition

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..

Peter Waldmann

The Conservative Impulse: Change and the Experience of Loss



Der konservative Impuls.
Wandel als Verusterfahrung
ca. 89 500 words, 344 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-307-0
Hardback, March 2017

Available rights
All languages

»Waldmann underpins his argument by examining Latin America, Iran, Southeast Asia. These comparisons mean his book offers a valuable lesson about modernity as a risky, complex project and one that by no means should be taken for granted.« – Christoph Schwarz, *WirtschaftsWoche*

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 they may indeed lead to stagnation or regression, recourse to what is familiar 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 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 in a further chapter that probes 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. He ends by relating his findings 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 and advised the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development for many years. Waldmann has authored or edited numerous books and journal articles in German, Spanish, and English on sociological and legal issues, including violence and conflict, social change, terrorism, dictatorships, and marginalized groups.

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, 750 pages
20 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-299-8
Hardback, September 2016

Rights sold
English (Verso Books)

»Carola Dietze is a fascinating storyteller. ... This is historical prose at its best. Despite the wealth of footnotes and source references, this book is a real pageturner.« – Paul Stänner, *Deutschlandfunk*

»The story of tragic heroes, conspiracies, and how they resonant in the media that Dietze unfolds to elucidate her argument is not only enlightening – it is also entertaining for readers.« – Lea Haller, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*

There is widespread agreement that modern-day terrorism emerged as a specific type of political violence in nineteenth century Europe. But what social and political contexts shaped the phenomenon remains contested. 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 more significant role than has been generally recognized to date. She argues that dissemination of news about terrorist violence was at the core of a strategy that targetted the public as well as tyrants or rulers. Her analysis shows that the spread of knowledge about terrorist acts was from the outset a transatlantic process.

Two incidents, their context and impact, form the book's centerpiece: first, 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 a new reading of John Brown's raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859, a decisive moment in the abolitionist struggle and the prehistory of the American Civil War. Dietze shows how Brown changed plans on that October night, abandoning the idea of capturing weapons to arm slaves and opting for a symbolic, terrorist strategy. Brown achieved national and international attention by using various communicative channels, including some of the earliest documented media interviews. Three further examples from Germany, Russia, and the US illuminate ensuing transfer and reception processes and especially the role of the media.

Drawing on an impressive array of sources from five languages, the author probes the terrorists' biographical and political background, their intentions and impacts and, in particular, 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, 308 pages
256 images
ISBN 978-3-86854-302-5
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

»Thomas Medicus densely illustrated, locally focused study of the production of photos by a small town family photo studio during the Nazi period is an important step in the right direction and with its perspective and scope quite new and unique.« – Klaus Hesse, *Fotogeschichte*

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.

Photos of »Volksgenossen« in uniform testify to how many town inhabitants joined the ranks of Nazi supporters. Other sub-sets of pictures reflect how the »Volksgemeinschaft« was shaped by exclusion and violence: photographs of forced laborers and a set of portraits labeled the »Jewish file«. After the war, the Biellas soon reopened their studio, photographing Nazis registered for denazification procedures: a family who aimed to always end up on the »right« side of history.

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 , 487 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-303-2
Hardback, September 2016

Rights sold
World English (Indiana University
Press)

· **Geisteswissenschaften International Award, translation funding German-to-English**

»Rather than polemicizing against the humanitarian substance of the new leftist world view, [Arnold] analyzes how it is being abused. All those who want to learn more about the new antisemitism should read this book.« – Michael Wolfsohn, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*

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 anti-semitism 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, 133 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-305-6
Hardback, September 2016

Available rights
All languages

»A concise book that dissects the logic behind 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 endanger-
ing 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.

Heinz Bude Society of Fear



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

Rights sold

Chinese (Peking University Press),
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 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.

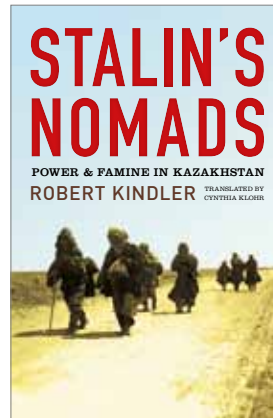
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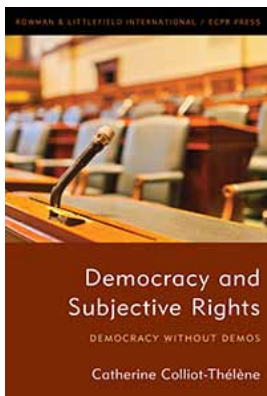
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2018: Italian, Massari Editore



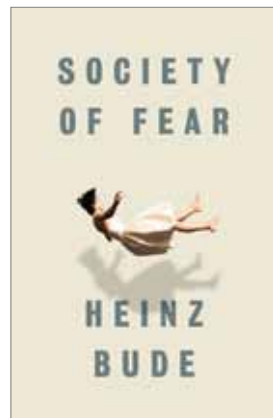
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Stalins Nomaden. Herrschaft und Hunger in Kasachstan

2018: World English, University of Pittsburgh Press
2017: Russian, Rosspen



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Democracy and Subjective Rights: Democracy without Demos
Demokratie ohne Volk

2017: World English, ECPR Press
2011: French, Presses Universitaires de France



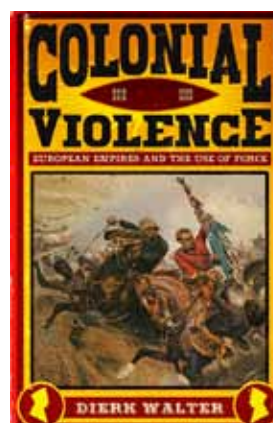
Heinz Bude
Society of Fear
Gesellschaft der Angst

2017: World English, Polity Press
2017: Spanish, Herder Editorial
2015: Korean, Dongnyok Publishers



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A Woman at His Side: Wives in the »SS-Sippengemeinschaft«
Eine Frau an seiner Seite: Ehefrauen in der SS-Sippengemeinschaft

2016: Polish, Prószyński Media



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2017: World English, Hurst Publishers



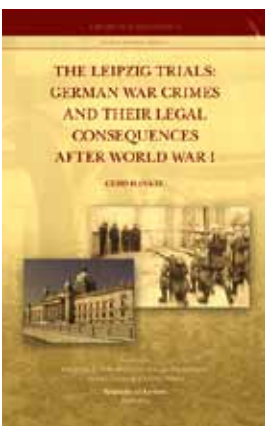
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2015: Japanese, Iwanami Shoten)



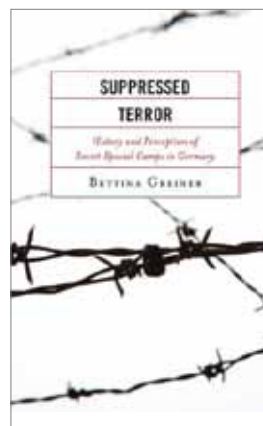
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Gewalt im Dienstalltag: Die SS-Aufseherinnen des Konzentrations- und Vernichtungslagers Majdanek 1942 – 1944

2015: World English, Michigan State University Press



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2014: World English, Republic of Letters (NL)



Bettina Greiner
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2014: World English, Lexington Books



Wolfgang Kraushaar
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Der Aufruhr der Ausgebildeten: Vom Arabischen Frühling zur Occupy-Bewegung

2014: Hungarian, Napvilág Kiadó



Ulrike Jureit/Michael Wildt (eds.)
Generations: On the Relevance of a Fundamental Concept in Research
Generations: Zur Relevanz eines wissenschaftlichen Grundbegriffs

2014: Korean, Hanul Publishers



Jan Philipp Reemtsma
Trust and Violence: An Essay on a Modern Relationship
Vertrauen und Gewalt: Versuch über eine besondere Konstellation der Moderne

2017: Hungarian, Atlantisz Könyvkiadó
2016: Chinese, Commerical Press
2012: World English, Princeton University Press
2011: French, Éditions Gallimard;
Polish, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie



Luz Arce
The Inferno: A Story of Terror and Survival in Chile
Die Hölle: Eine Frau im chilenischen Geheimdienst

2017: Spanish, Tajamar Editores
2013: French, Les petits matins
2004: World English, University of Wisconsin Press

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