

Hamburger Edition Foreign Rights Guide Fall 2020

New Titles & Recent Highlights

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Patrick Höinig

An End to Impunity? Mobile Courts in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo



Ein Ende der Straflosigkeit?
Mobile Gerichte im Osten der
Demokratischen Republik Kongo
ca. 164 000 words , 450 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-350-6
Hardback, March 2021

Available rights
All languages

***An End to Impunity?* examines the operations of Congolese mobile courts to reveal the shortcomings of a program aimed at administering justice in a society plagued by armed conflict and (sexualized) violence. Rather than enhancing survivors' faith in the state and legal process, these internationally supported courts have undermined that trust by failing to address victims' expectations, including their desire for witness protection and reparations.**

For years, the Democratic Republic of Congo has repeatedly made headlines with reports of serious acts of violence. These human rights violations and crimes against humanity are perpetrated by members of various armed groups, the Congolese army, or even by members of the victims' own families. First introduced in 1979, the mobile courts were intended to increase the numbers of perpetrators brought to justice and deal mostly with serious criminal cases such as homicide and manslaughter or rape and other cases of sexualized violence.

Mobile courts operate on the same basis as regular stationary courts but on an ad hoc basis and in remote rural areas or urban areas where residents have little or no access to inadequate justice services. Various international organizations support and fund the system. As Patrick Höinig argues, the complex web of actors that has developed in this context offers advantages for state and non-state actors—but all too often not for the victims of major crimes who hope to see justice realized.

In his extensive on-site research, Patrick Höinig observed the courts in action and spoke with Congolese judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, with the staff members of the international organizations involved, and with victims or plaintiffs. *An End to Impunity* is an unsparring analysis and critique of the mobile court system as a legal device that purportedly increases access to justice and strengthens people's confidence in the rule of law. In practice, this system not only fails to serve all equally; it primarily benefits those who have the material and other means to pursue a case. Höinig dissects the reality of a court system that falls short of accepted standards of the rule of law and legal process. More importantly, the interventions of mobile courts, which are supported by international actors that pursue their own agenda based on the principles of complementarity, universality, and uniformity, often run counter to the aims of rehabilitating survivors, promoting conflict resolution, and addressing structural problems of postconflict situations.

Patrick Höinig holds a PhD in law from the University of Cologne and an LLM from Columbia University School of Law. He has worked at a number of universities and academic institutions and for international governmental and non-governmental organizations, mainly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, and was a political affairs officer for the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo. His research interests and numerous publications center on peace and security, human rights law, and conflict resolution and dispute settlement. Currently, he is studying forced migration in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

Oliver Eberl

Barbarism and the State of Nature: The Legitimation and Critique of State Order in the Context of European Colonial Expansion



Naturzustand und Barbarei: Begründung und Kritik staatlicher Ordnung im Zeichen des Kolonialismus
ca. 164 000 words / 450 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-349-0
Hardback, March 2021

Available rights
All languages

A surprising and innovative exploration of the connection between the way in which non-European peoples were conceptualized as »barbarians«, the theoretical invention of the »state of nature«, and the colonial expansion of Europe.

In recent years, fundamental ideas of European thinking have been subjected to critical scrutiny, to determine how they contribute to perpetuating racism and repression. »Barbarism«, as a key element of European political discourses on »civilization«, is one such idea. Barbarism is firmly rooted in notions of »non-civilized Others« seen as not sharing European values and ideas of political order. Barbarians are represented as threatening the civilized way of life, and the term barbarian continues to be used to label crimes deemed especially horrific and morally reprehensible. But the concept's more fundamental significance for political theory has hardly been addressed.

Barbarism and the State of Nature addresses this desiderata and the fundamental entanglement of Western political thought with the discourse on barbarism, from the Enlightenment to twentieth-century political philosophers like Adorno. Oliver Eberl aims to contribute to decolonizing discourse on political theory by analyzing how it continues to draw on concepts about barbarism and the »state of nature«. He begins by retracing the principles and genealogy of discourse on barbarism from antiquity on, highlighting its connection with European colonialism and the role of this discourse in denigrating the colonized.

The author demonstrates the ongoing theoretical significance of the concept by analyzing how it came to be used with critical intentions. As modern states emerged in Europe, political thinkers held that barbarism had been overcome, but the danger of relapsing into this »uncivilized« status was emphasized. Against the background of colonialism in America, Thomas Hobbes described the »natural state« as the opposite of modern statehood. This transformation of the colonial concept into a critical notion enabled Enlightenment thinkers to criticize the existing absolutist states or, later, anti-fascists to decry the Nazi state as »barbaric«. This shift secured the role of the concept of barbarism in contemporary theoretical thinking, as we continue to refer to terrorism as barbaric and civil war as a »return to the state of nature«. Eberl ends by pointing to differentiated concepts of genocide, crimes against humanity, and other violations of human dignity that have increasingly replaced the barbarism discourse and should be the basis for future work in political theory.

Oliver Eberl is a political scientist and associate professor for the history of political ideas and theories of politics at Leibniz University Hannover. He was previously an interim professor at Goethe University Frankfurt and a visiting scholar at Indiana University and the University of Oslo. His research focuses on political theory, Kant's political philosophy, the history of ideas in colonialism, political semantics, and EU citizenship. Eberl is the author or co-editor of five books, most recently, with Sandra Seubert and Frans van Waarden, Reconsidering EU Citizenship: Contradictions and Constraints (2018).

Marcel Berni

Out of Action: Life and Death of »Communist Prisoners« in Vietnam's American War, 1965–1973



Ausser Gefecht. Leben und Sterben »kommunistischer Gefangener« in Vietnams amerikanischem Krieg 1965–1973
ca. 160 000 words / 442 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-348-3
Hardback, September 2020

Available rights
All languages

»Out of Action« examines the treatment of captives taken by US and South Vietnamese forces during the Vietnam War, highlighting the early phases of a process that has since intensified: the exclusion, especially in asymmetric wars, of enemy combatants perceived or defined as irregular from protective measures codified in international agreements.

To date, the fate of communist captives in Vietnam's American War (1965-1973) has not been the focus of a comprehensive, comparative historical study. In contrast to the suffering of American soldiers who became prisoners of war, little is known about the treatment of their companions in misfortune south of the Bamboo Curtain. Based on a vast amount of primary sources from fourteen archives on three continents, on evaluation of personal accounts, and on a comprehensive analysis of secondary research on the Vietnam War, this is the first monograph concerned with communist captives. Their fate illustrates the considerable discrepancies that emerged during the Vietnam War between legal demands and military realities, and between civilian and military law in theory and informal practices on the ground.

Swiss historian Marcel Berni develops multifactorial explanatory variables to advance our understanding of the broad spectrum of interpersonal violence that these captives were subjected to, ranging from simple harassment to abuse, torture, sexual violence, murder, and mutilation. Characteristically, such crimes were not only committed by soldiers engaged in combat but also in the rear areas.

In the perception of many American and South Vietnamese soldiers, enemy prisoners were only worthy of treatment according to international laws and agreements if they themselves also respected such standards and fought according to »conventional, civilized rules«. Where this was not the case, as in South Vietnam, the perceived opponent frequently became the target of merciless violence. Scrutiny of how prisoners were dealt with on both sides in the Vietnam War also reveals that belligerent nations often manipulated definitions of combatants and prisoners to serve their own military strategies and advance their larger goals.

Because it addresses the decisive issue of how enemy combatants are categorized or defined, in particular as irregulars not protected by the Geneva Conventions and other international standards, this study could hardly be more topical in the light of recent developments in the conduct of war.

Marcel Berni is a historian and postdoctoral researcher in the Strategic Studies Department of the Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich in Switzerland. He assumed this position after completing his doctorate at the University of Hamburg. His current research examines the political, strategic, and social reorientations that shaped developments in Switzerland after the end of the Cold War.

Ute Daniel

A Post-Heroic Perspective on the History of Democracy



Postheroische Demokratiegeschichte
ca. 26 500 words, 165 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-345-2
Hardback, March 2020

Available rights
All languages

»Irritating sentences like ›The most populist of all systems ever conceived is democracy‹ make Daniel's book an absolutely worthwhile read, because they draw the academic reader out of his discursive comfort zone.« – René Schlott, *Der Tagesspiegel*

According to the predominant and persistent heroic narrative about the history of parliamentary democracy, this form of government triumphed thanks to our political predecessors, who fought for their rights. The pressure brought to bear by political movements launched and sustained by determined women and men from the bourgeoisie and the working class demanding civil rights—especially the right to vote—forced the nobility and the ruling classes to grant a large part of the population participatory rights.

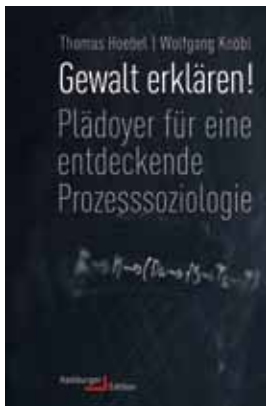
Of course, these courageous men and women and these protest movements and voting struggles are not just myths but indeed historical realities. But as Ute Daniel emphasizes, their influence on political developments in the nineteenth century was to a large extent quite marginal. Parliamentary forms of government emerged not so much as a result of participatory-democratic activism but for quite different reasons. In this essay, the author explores these factors, focusing on Germany and Great Britain, and sketches an alternative, post-heroic political history of parliamentary democracy.

According to this post-heroic narrative, the parliamentarian system, as it developed in the nineteenth century, was designed primarily to create conditions that would ensure effective governance. It was not, and was not intended to be, an answer to the question of how broad participation of the general population in political processes might best be implemented.

A Post-heroic History of Democracy retraces the fascinating contradictions between idealized notions about parliamentary democracy and its reality in recent history. Historian Daniel's insights are pertinent to current debates about how parliamentary democracies can be »trained« to achieve other goals than simply producing functioning governments. She thus contributes to exploring how a post-heroic narrative can indeed help to create opportunities for developing participatory forms of democracy in today's world.

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.

Thomas Hoebel / Wolfgang Knöbl Explaining Violence: Towards a Process-oriented Approach



Gewalt erklären! Plädoyer für
eine entdeckende
Prozesssoziologie
ca. 57 800 words / 223 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-335-3
Hardback, September 2019

Available rights
All languages

»...a book that will advance research on violence in a number of fundamental ways. ...Transcending by far narrow methodological debates, it offers a wealth of tools for answering questions about how a sophisticated sociology of violence can be operationalized to overcome prevalent one-sided perspectives and to shed false, self-imposed epistemic limits.« – Ferdinand Sutterlüty, *Soziopolis*

Violence is a ubiquitous social phenomenon, despite the fact that its dimensions can vary considerably worldwide. But at least in Western societies, violence is perceived as puzzling or even exotic—a perception that has consequences for the social sciences. Researchers who study violence have difficulties explaining it, and some even reject any attempt to do so.

Thomas Hoebel and Wolfgang Knöbl begin with a brief but systematic critical review of important developments in recent research on violence, including work by Randall Collins, Jan Philipp Reemtsma, Lee Ann Fuji, and Timothy Snyder, before presenting three provocative arguments. First, they identify the threat of impending stagnation in the field and assert that research should pursue new avenues by reconstructing the »hidden causality« that underlies many contemporary approaches. Second, the authors consider explanations for the occurrence of violence that take as their starting point the motives of the perpetrators, situative dynamics, or societal constellations, all of which they find rather unconvincing. Third, they argue that process-oriented explanations of violence are more promising and significantly more plausible, because they focus on processes of causation.

There are signs that the theoretical dominance of microsociological studies of violence is in decline. Today, this book argues, bringing together a range of complementary arguments grounded in different socio-theoretical traditions may open up new and enriching perspectives for theoretical and methodological issues in social science research on violence.

Contents

1. Explaining Violence? An Introduction
2. Construction and Causality: The Premises of Systematic Reconstruction
3. Causal Heuristics in Research on Violence - and the Problems That Come with Them
4. The Micro-Macro Link as a Deadend
5. Temporality and Timing: An Outline of Processual Explanations of Violence

Thomas Hoebel is a sociologist in the Research Group on Macro-violence at the Hamburg Institute for Social Research. Formerly a researcher at Leibniz University Hanover and the University of Bielefeld, he has taught at various universities in Germany and Switzerland.

Wolfgang Knöbl is a sociologist, director of the Hamburg Institute for Social Research, and adjunct professor for political sociology and sociological research on violence at Leuphana University Lüneburg. Previously a professor of sociology at Georg August University Göttingen, he has also held positions at the universities of Freiburg, Erfurt, and Toronto and at the New School for Social Research, New York.

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 / 480 pages
ISBN 978-3-86854-330-8
Hardback, March 2019

Available rights
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.

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.

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 t
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

Rights sold
World English (Verso Books)

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

»Social science studies on money have exploded over the last ten to fifteen years, including in Germany. [...] Two recent publications have established Aaron Sahr as a key reference among the younger generation of researchers on money – *Das Versprechen des Geldes* (2017a) and *Keystroke-Kapitalismus* (2017b).« – John Wilkinson, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro

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 between 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 thin air 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.

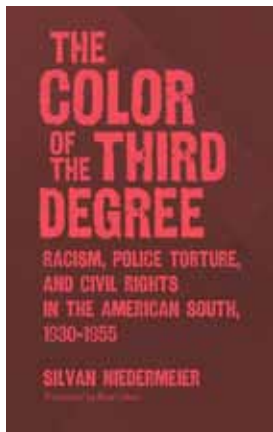
Aaron Sahr reconstructs how the banking system has become disengaged from demand for capital assets. He dissects the errors in reasoning that conceal the transfer character of the financial system and describes the para-economic mechanisms that exacerbate economic inequality.

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 and an adjunct professor at Leuphana University, Lüneburg. He is the first recipient (2019) of the Franz Xaver Kaufmann Award conferred on an outstanding early-career sociologist by the University of Bielefeld's Department of Sociology. His work focuses on sociological and economic theories of money, banks and the credit system, international accounting standards, and theories of finance capital.

Recently Published Translations

of Hamburger Edition Titles



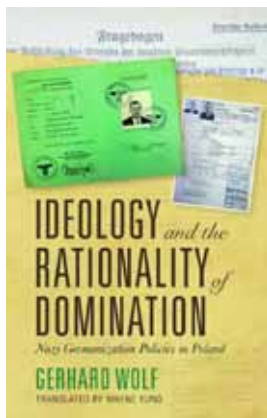
Silvan Niedermeier
The Color of the Third Degree: Racism, Police Torture, and Civil Rights in the American South, 1930-1955
Rassismus und Bürgerrechte
Polizeifolter im Süden der USA
1930-1955

2019, World English, University of North Carolina Press



Matthias Fink
Srebrenica: Chronicle of a Genocide or What Happened to Mirnes Osmanović
Srebrenica. Chronologie eines Völkermords oder Was geschah mit Mirnes Osmanovic

2020: Bosnian, Dobra Knjiga



Gerhard Wolf
Ideology and the Rationality of Domination: Nazi Germanization Policies in Poland
Ideologie und Herrschaftsrationalität
Nationalsozialistische Germanisierungspolitik in Polen

2020: World English, Indiana University Press



Heinz Bude
Society of Fear
Gesellschaft der Angst

2020: Chinese, Peking University Press
2019: Slovak, Absynt
2017: World English, Polity Press
2017: Spanish, Herder Editorial
2015: Korean, Dongnyok Publishers



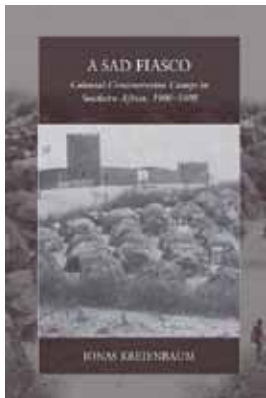
Michael Wildt
An Uncompromising Generation: The Nazi Leadership of the Reich Security Main Office
Generation des Unbedingten.
Das Führungskorps des Reichssicherheitshauptamtes

2019: Czech, Academia Nakladatelství
2010, World English, University of Wisconsin Press



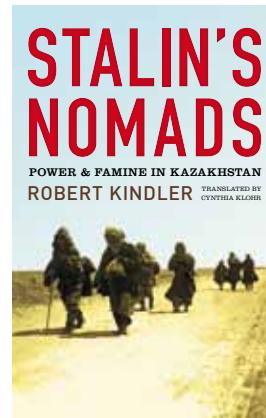
Catherine Colliot-Thélène
Democracia sin demos: Democracy without Demos
Demokratie ohne Volk

2020: Spanish, Herder Editorial
2017: World English, ECPR Press
2011: French, Presses Universitaires de France



Jonas Kreienbaum
A Sad Fiasco: Colonial Concentration Camps in Southern Africa, 1900-1908
»Ein trauriges Fiasko«. Koloniale Konzentrationslager um 1900

2019: World English, Berghahn Books



Robert Kindler
Stalin's Nomads: Power and Famine in Kazakhstan
Stalins Nomaden. Herrschaft und Hunger in Kasachstan

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



Regina Mühlhäuser
Conquests: German Soldiers' Involvement in Sexual Violence and Intimate Relations in the Soviet Union, 1941-1945
Eroberungen: Sexuelle Beziehungen deutscher Soldaten in der Sowjetunion 1941 bis 1945

2020: World English, Edinburgh University Press
2015: Japanese, Iwanami Shoten)



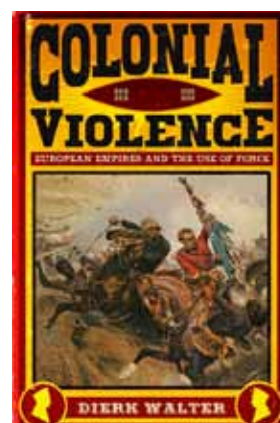
Alexander Korb
In the Shadow of World War: The Ustaša's Mass Violence against Serbs, Jews, and Roma in Croatia, 1941-1945
Im Schatten des Weltkrieges. Massengewalt der Ustaša gegen Serben, Juden und Roma in Kroatien 1941-1945

2018: Italian, Massari Editore



Wolfgang Kraushaar
The Revolt of the Educated: From the Arab Spring to the Occupy Movement
Der Aufruhr der Ausgebildeten: Vom Arabischen Frühling zur Occupy-Bewegung

2014: Hungarian, Napvilág Kiadó



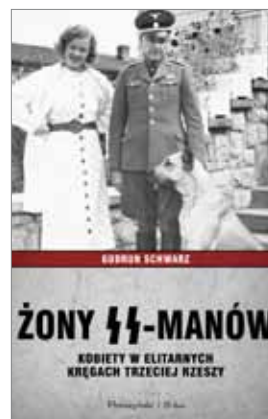
Dierk Walter
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