

HSR Special Issues - Foci - Supplements, 2004-2014

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B. HSR Special Issues – Foci – Supplements, 2004-2014

HSR 29 (2004) 1

Special Issue

Katja Mruck & Gudrun Gersmann (Eds.): New Media in the Humanities. Electronic Publishing and Open Access: Current State and Future Perspectives.

[Abstracts 517-612] Up until several years ago, new media still had a rather exotic character in the disciplines of social sciences, humanities and cultural studies. Although many historians were already working with computers in the 1980s and 1990s, and the pioneers of historical information processing were already working with databases and complex applications, there still remained an overall skepticism in regard to data processing in the field. Thankfully, this attitude towards new media has greatly changed in the last years, and it is with the contributions in this HSR Special Issue that we would like to survey the importance of this new media in the social sciences, humanities, and cultural studies. We have approached this topic broadly in scope on purpose in order to highlight different aspects of (open access) electronic publishing; while we assess the future possibilities of electronic publishing, we also remain critical of issues open access often brings to the fore, such as in the matter of copyright, for instance.

HSR 29 (2004) 2

Focus

Onno Boonstra, Leen Breure & Peter Doorn (Eds.): Past, Present and Future of Historical Information Science.

[Abstract 614] This HSR Focus evaluates the impact of two decades of research within the framework of history and computing, and sets out a research paradigm and research infrastructure for future historical information science. It is good to see that there has been a lot of historical information research done in the past; much of it has been done, however, outside the field of history and computing, and not within a community like the Association for History and Computing (AHC). The reason for this is that the AHC never made a clear statement about what audience to address: historians with an interest in computing, or historical information scientists? As a result, neither party has been accommodated, and communications between 'traditional' history and 'information science' have not been established. A proper research program, based on new developments in information science, is proposed, along with an unambiguous scientific research infrastructure.

HSR 29 (2004) 3

Special Issue

Frank Uekötter (Ed.): The Frontiers of Environmental History.

[Abstracts 619-626] Environmental history has experienced a boom in recent years; and with that, it has begun to develop a certain thematic "canon." This HSR Special Issue looks beyond the usual range of topics, thus arguing for a broader definition of environmental history. Which issues and perspectives have received less attention than they deserve? What are the prospects for a more inclusive history of man and the natural world? And how do these new perspectives relate to the emerging orthodoxy in the field? Taken together, these contributions give an impression of the true challenge that environmental history poses to the historical profession as a whole.

HSR 30 (2005) 1

Special Issue

Günter Mey & Katja Mruck (Eds.): Qualitative Social Research – Methodological Reflections and Disciplinary Applications: Selected Contributions from the Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research.

[Abstracts 640-653] After decades of "*Methodenstreit*" and academic marginalization in various disciplines, qualitative research has become an important approach in reconstructing mental, social and cultural realities. The transdisciplinary and multi-lingual online journal *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research* (FQS) has been an active part of this development by publishing 17 issues with more than 600 articles to date. This HSR Special Issue contains selected contributions published from 2000-2005. It covers methodological reflections on some key issues of qualitative research, for example concerning the relationship between qualitative and quantitative research, on the challenges secondary analyses, or on the importance of subjectivity in the cognitive process. At the same time, the variety of disciplines involved here demonstrates the enormous range of research fields and methodological approaches. Furthermore, this HSR Special Issue stands for the successful co-operation between FQS and HSR in the last years, thereby aiming to leave the "*Methodenstreit*" behind.

HSR 30 (2005) 2

Special Issue

Heinrich Best & Michael Hofmann (Eds.): Entrepreneurs and Managers in Socialism.

[Abstracts 655-664] Managers in socialism embody an ambivalent social role. On the one hand, business "cadres" were said to be pioneers of the centrally planned economy and protagonists of an economy which should prove the socialism's superiority. On the other hand, they were well-educated economic experts with practical experience. Their expertise often conflicted with ideological premises of the socialist economy. The trouble with the gap between intention and reality could not be prevented even by the best cadre selection. These contradictions form certain orientation points and careers are to be analysed in this HSR Special Issue; the contribu-

tions develop explanations as to why operations managers after 89/90 established themselves in such a successful way. They also analyse the specific cultural background of the today's "management culture" in East Germany. The HSR Special Issue includes articles on the following topics: "Cadre characteristics and career paths," "experiences and orientations for action," and "management culture of East Germany." The Special Issue is complemented by a Focus recalculating National Accounts of GDR / East Germany, 1970-2000.

Focus

Gerhard Heske: Die gesamtwirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Ostdeutschland 1970 bis 2000: neue Ergebnisse einer volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung.

[Abstract 665] This HSR Focus presents, for the first time, comparative data of the national economic development for East Germany over the period from 1970 to 2000. The domestic production, the creation of value of the economic sectors, the gainful employment, and the overall expenditure serve as indicators. This contribution is part of a greater project which contains extensive tables, the methodical apparatus, the data, and an interpretation of the results of the new calculations. This contribution has an introductory character, and covers the following: starting with an assessment of the general state of the assurance and backward projection from statistical data of the former GDR, the article proceeds with presenting the most essential components of national accounting in the GDR up to 1989 and in the New Laender from 1990 on, followed by a survey of backward projection for the GDR carried out in the past. Tasks and requirements to the comparable representation of the national economic development in East Germany are derived from the system change of the VGR (national accounting). On this basis several results of the backward projection for the GDR and the New Laender are dealt with for the periods from 1970 to 1989, and respectively 1989 to 2000. To conclude, results calculated for the first time for the area of what is now the Federal Republic of Germany in a comparable period from 1970 to 2000 are presented. Short methodical explanations shall help to improve the appreciation of the necessary work steps at the backward projection.

HSR 30 (2005) 3

Special Issue

Georg Fertig (Ed.): Siblings – Parents – Grandparents: Contributions of Historical, Anthropological, and Demographical Research.

[Abstracts 666-679] How did and does society arrange the closest relatives – sisters, brothers, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren? This HSR Special Issue unifies contributions of different disciplines, covering qualitative and quantitative history, ethnology, economy, and biology. The contributions deal with three issues. Firstly, it is about the way the parents' generation structure sibling relationships, inheritance and consequences. Secondly, they discuss the question if "the foreign" already began with the own brother and sister – and what that meant for individual and collective life concepts. Thirdly, it is asked to what extent parents and grandparents were willing and capable to invest in the welfare of their children. This HSR Special Issue thus discusses the approaches to an interdisciplinary field of research, such as historical demography, takes when addressing the topics of sibling relations and

intrafamilial support. Demography is defined as the most radically quantitative of all social sciences, whilst history, having recently undergone a culturalist turn, now offers only little room for quantitative methods. The real challenge of interdisciplinarity is however not presented by the variance in methods humanities and social sciences often suffer from and sometimes enjoy, but in dealing with evolutionary biology. Old and medieval history, ethnology, and modern social history are all interested in understanding the actions of the people they study. For biologists, these actions are proxies for the genetic baggage acquired over a very long time span. When we take note of their work we should therefore be aware of this fundamental difference in cognitive interest.

HSR 30 (2005) 4

Focus

Christoph Classen (Ed.): Die amerikanische TV-Serie "Holocaust" – Rückblicke auf eine "betroffene Nation." Beiträge und Materialien.

[Abstracts 681-688] Although there had been earlier promises to come to terms with the Nazi past in West Germany after 1945, the casting of the TV mini-series "Holocaust" in January 1979 has been considered a real breakthrough. The mini-series had been produced in the United States under the rules of a commercial TV system. It tells the story of the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany, taking two families as an example: one Jewish and one "Aryan." The series had already provoked discussions before it was shown, and did so even more afterwards. For several reasons, the mini-series created a media event, especially because of the number of viewers who tuned in. Obviously no other report or program referring to the Holocaust had reached so many people in Germany until then and moved them so deeply. The broadcasting of "Holocaust" in March 1979 highlights a crucial step in the process of globalizing the memory of the Holocaust as Holocaust commemoration becomes universally relevant. This was not only due to the TV series but particularly when the media concentrated their attention on the topic of Nazi politics of extermination.

HSR 31 (2006) 1

Special Issue

Christiane Eisenberg & Pierre Lanfranchi (Eds.): Football History: International Perspectives.

[Abstracts 696-705] Most researchers who turned to football history from the 1990s onwards were social historians, but a minority also came from neighbouring disciplines like sociology, anthropology and politics. The questions they were asking were firstly, who played football, when and why? What were the degrees of success and failure, the consequences and by-products? What were the specific developments in individual countries? And finally, following the trends towards cultural history at the time, how did sport contribute to the development of a "national identity"? At the centre of their interest was, however, the development of football in the individual nations. The essays in this HSR Special Issue build on research to date. They are also a conscious attempt to set new accents in two particular ways. First, the authors

regard the international, global dimension of football as a constitutive element of the game. For this reason they have deliberately devoted their attention to analysing its transnational relationships. The second accent adopted by all the authors in this HSR Special Issue is both an inevitable and a fruitful by-product of international and transnational perspectives. Local, regional and national developments in football history have been observed "from above." Looking at the subject from a distance has enabled the authors to cast light on their findings in a way which would have been impossible by using more conventional approaches.

HSR 31 (2006) 2

Focus

Matthias Middell (Ed.): World and Global History in Europe.

[Abstracts 709-711] In recent years, global history has become one of the fastest growing sections of international historiography, mainly due to the interest from North American universities, but also followed by an increasing interest in other world regions. The first European Congress in World and Global History, held from September, 22 to 25, 2005 at the University of Leipzig, explored the field and tried to answer if there are specific European traditions and practices to write and research world history in a global age. This HSR Focus reports from the panels organised during this conference to give an impression of a first step towards a new way to think and to discuss about history on the European continent, but also to be in contact with scholars from Australia, the Americas, Asia and Africa.

HSR 31 (2006) 3

Focus

Gerhard Riemann (Ed.): Doing Biographical Research – A Joint Project against the Backdrop of a Research Tradition.

[Abstracts 718-725] The study of life histories based upon different kinds of biographical materials – the "holistic" attempt to discover and to document how radical social changes have been experienced and understood by members of contemporary societies and how they have penetrated and shaped their life circumstances and life courses – has, of course, an important place in the history of sociology. This HSR Focus shows the possibilities biographical research gives as well as the obstacles the researcher may be confronted with.

HSR 31 (2006) 4

Special Issue

Joseph Ehmer, Werner Lausecker & Alexander Pinwinkler (Eds.): Constructing Population in 20th Century Historiography, Social Sciences, and Politics. Transdisciplinary and International Perspectives.

[Abstracts 734-744] Demographical research became increasingly interdisciplinary and international in the 20th century. It has also been linked to governmental and political practices, culminating in national homogenization, ethnic and social inclusion or exclusion, respectively racially-motivated murder and genocide. As a consequence, transdisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, and the relationship between science and power are the key issues of this HSR Special Issue. It contains comparative analyses of the development of "Bevölkerungsgeschichte" and Historical Demography in France, the UK, and Germany. Furthermore, the contributions show connections between theory of population, population research, and the social sciences. They also cover the European-American comparison, and the relation of population research and population policy in Germany, in the Czechoslovak Republic, and in the Switzerland. The articles stress the importance of transdisciplinary and transnational approaches in the history of science; they also demonstrate the need of self-critical and reflective awareness in terms of demographic research and, not least, in political action.

HSR 32 (2007) 1

Special Issue

Jutta Braun & René Wiese (Eds.): Sports and Dictatorship: On the Political and Social Role of Sports in the German Dictatorships of the 20th Century.

[Abstracts 748-759] Fun, play, soulfulness – those are some of the spontaneous associations with sports in general. Accordingly, the value of sports as a scientific object often remains underestimated. This is particularly the case for the field of dictatorship research, which sometimes leaves out sport completely. However, sport played an important role both in the self-image and power technologies of modern dictatorships. Today, the sport organizations, to a large extent, even still ignore today the political and social function sport held in National Socialism as well as in GDR's Socialism. This HSR Special Issue presents various research results regarding the involvement of sports in dictatorial governance and outlines some key issues of scholarly output. The seemingly harmless sports helped the two German dictatorships forcing their internal and external striving for power very effectively. Sports as arena of international competition turned out to be a perfect spot of representation. It is remarkable that FRG regarded GDR's way of organizing sports as a emulating example both during the Cold War and after '89. Therefore, the question is whether sports is able to maintain the self-image as cultural "world of its own" which is neutral towards political circumstances.

HSR 32 (2007) 2

Special Issue

Rolf Gehrmann (Ed.): Family Limitation in Historical Perspective.

[Abstracts 763-770] Questions concerning birth restriction have always been important in the "classical debates" of historical demography. The contributions of this HSR Special Issue shed new light on those questions. It seems that birth restriction in Europe had a long tradition even as an inner-matrimonial "birth restriction." That reduces its revolutionary character and makes demographic transition more understandable. In this context, the extension of spacing gains a new meaning. It is necessary to work beyond the arsenal of the methods the "Princeton-Group" offers. Also, the scheme of classic transition theory turns out to be problematic in light of swings in fertility rates in the "demographic *Ancien Régime*," and the observed increasing fertility ("ski-jump") during the "Fertility Decline." As a matter of fact, the proven explanations prove to be productive if applied to small populations. This is because it is easier to define more precisely various influential factors: economic development, social situation and cultural factors, especially religion. There is also an integration of demographic determinants reacting on families and, last but not least, enhancing the perspective to gender aspects.

Focus

Kevin Schürer (Ed.): Creating a Nationally Representative Individual and Household Sample for Great Britain, 1851 to 1901: the Victorian Panel Study (VPS).

[Abstract 771] This HSR Focus is a direct result of an earlier scoping study undertaken for the ESRC's Research Resources Board which investigated the potential for creating a new longitudinal database of individuals and households for the period 1851 to 1901 - the Victorian Panel Study (VPS). The basic concept of the VPS is to create a unique longitudinal database of individuals and households for Great Britain spanning the period from 1851-1901. The proposed VPS project raises a number of methodological and logistical challenges, and it is these which are the focus of this publication. The basic idea of the VPS is simple in concept. It would take, as its base, the individuals and households recorded in the existing ESRC-funded computerised national two per cent sample of the 1851 British census, created by Professor Michael Anderson, and trace these through subsequent registration and census information for the fifty-year period to 1901. The result would be a linked database with each census year between 1851 and 1901 in essence acting as a surrogate 'wave,' associated with information from registration events that occurred between census years. Although the idea of a VPS can be expressed in this short and simple fashion, designing and planning it, together with identifying and justifying the resources necessary to create it, is a complex set of tasks, and it is these which this publication seeks to address. The primary aims and objectives of the project described in this publication were essentially as follows: to estimate the potential user demand for a VPS and examine the uses to which it may be put; to test the suitability of the existing 1851 census sample as an appropriate starting point for a VPS; to test differing sampling and methodological issues; to investigate record-linkage strategies; to investigate the relationship between the VPS and other longitudinal data projects (both contemporary and historical); and to recommend a framework

and strategy for creating a full VPS. The structure and contents of this publication follow this basic project plan.

HSR 32 (2007) 3

Special Issue

Gerrit Jasper Schenk & Jens Ivo Engels (Eds.): Historical Disaster Research. Concepts, Methods and Case Studies.

[Abstracts 772-784] Almost every week, the media report on disasters somewhere in the world or on disasters on a global scale, such as climate change. They discuss the frequency and gravity of disasters or unprecedented events like nuclear plant explosions or global warming. Yet while humanity has always been haunted by disasters, historical disaster research is a comparatively recent trend. This HSR Special Issue presents the research approach and work of the young academics' network of the German Research Foundation "Historical disaster research with a view to comparative cultural study." The emphasis is on discussing concepts, methods and theoretical models for the specifically historical analysis of natural disasters. A number of case studies illustrate the potential of this line of research. The geographical focus is on Europe and the Mediterranean cultures, while the timescale extends from antiquity to the present. The spotlight is not just on the destructive consequences of disasters, but also on the culturally constructive follow-up. Questions are asked about the perception and interpretation of disasters in the interface between nature and culture, and on reactions to them. What makes cultures differently vulnerable to disasters and what can we learn from them? This joint research effort aims inter alia to contribute to a history of the concept (*Begriffsgeschichte*) of 'disaster' with a view to comparative cultural study in an interdisciplinary spirit.

HSR 32 (2007) 4

Special Issue

Johannes Marx & Andreas Frings (Eds.): New Political Economy in History.

[Abstracts 787-800] The cultural turn has reached political history; German scholars of political history are trying to reconceptualise political history as a 'history of the political.' They are receptive to theories, methods and concepts from other disciplines. Still, there is a remarkable desideratum in this search for theories that may be related to historical research: The theories and methods discussed in the empirical-analytical branch of political science that is systematically concerned with political phenomena are seldom discussed and applied to historical phenomena. There are however several exceptions to this rule. Some social scientists have applied rational choice theory and considerations from new political economy to history in recent years. This HSR Special Issue is intended to contribute to this bridging of Political Science and History. It presents case studies applying rational choice considerations (mainly new political economy and public choice theories) to history as well as methodologically interested articles discussing chances and limits of this interdisciplinary endeavour.

HSR 33 (2008) 1

Special Issue

Andrea D. Bührmann, Rainer Diaz-Bone, Encarnación Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Gavin Kendall, Werner Schneider & Francisco J. Tirado (Eds.): *Discourse Analysis in the Social Sciences*.

[Abstracts 801-811] The term 'discourse' describes the ordered and well-regulated processes of (re)producing sets of propositions in and with which the social construction of 'truth' takes place in terms of implementing valid knowledge about reality. Discourses – understood as forms of practice in social fields or social spheres – aim for the (re)production of collectively shared orders of knowledge as 'objective' (intersubjective) realities. Using this notion of discourse, 'discourse analysis' has boomed particularly in the social sciences but also in other disciplines during the last 15 years. Thus, discourse analysis comprises a relatively heterogeneous and evolving scientific field mainly located within qualitative social research. It generally refers to a perspective introduced by Michel Foucault in several ways, but also extends to a wider area of approaches, directions and traditions of reception of discourse research. The collected papers in this HSR Special Issue attend to methodological discussions of various research approaches as well as to research strategies and their application in the research process. This volume gives an introductory view of theoretical concepts, methodological foundations and research practices in discourse analysis.

HSR 33 (2008) 2

Special Issue

Victor Karady (Ed.): *Elite Formation in the Other Europe (19th-20th Century)*.

[Abstracts 814-830] Recent research in various European countries has completely reshaped and renewed our views of the conditions and the scope of trends of social mobility towards elite positions and the reproduction of social elites observable in the period following the collapse of feudal regimes in Europe. This HSR Special Issue offers a selection of the papers presented at the international conference on "Elite Formation, Modernization and Nation Building" (May 2007 in Budapest). The conference was a first successful attempt to organize a network for the promotion of empirical socio-historical research on modern and modernizing elites in a number of developing societies, especially belonging to the Other Europe. Scholars from both parts of Europe, the West and the East (in the broad sense of both designations) discussed problem areas, methodological schemes and research results in concrete terms related to post feudal elites, their social, ethnic, denominational and regional recruitment, education, power position, internal professional set-up as well as political-ideological orientation and strategies in a possibly comparative perspective. The main topical focus of the conference rested on small nation states of East-Central and Northern Europe, with the involvement of experts of Western countries as well. The 16 contributions of this HSR Special Issue "Elite Formation" deal with four main themes: "Ruling Elites from Feudalism to the Modern State"; "Student Populations and the Changing Function of Universities"; "The Transformation of Intellectual Professions" and "Comparative Perspectives."

HSR 33 (2008) 3

Focus

Andreas Witzel, Irena Medjedovic & Susanne Kretzer (Eds.): Secondary Analysis of Qualitative Data.

[Abstracts 835-845] Since the mid-1990s, there has been growing recognition of and interest in the potential for carrying out secondary analysis of qualitative data. Nevertheless, the secondary analysis of qualitative data is still nearly unknown within the scientific community. Applying new perspectives to 'old' data offers the potential for generating new insights and theories, answering still open and specific questions as well as evaluating research results. Combining and comparing different data sets promotes a cumulative research process and the generalisability of research results. These advantages of secondary analysis can be facilitated by manifold existing tools. However, there are a number of epistemological, methodological, ethical and confidentiality issues which have to be considered. This HSR Focus discusses the opportunities presented by such a research strategy, and gives an introduction to the debate. It addresses the organisational issues connected with the provision of services and establishing a data sharing culture. The 10 contributions refer to the concept of secondary analysis, to its application by means of concrete examples, as well as to the special issues and solutions surrounding this research strategy from the perspective of consulted experts.

HSR 33 (2008) 4

Focus

Tapas Mishra: Stochastic Demographic Dynamics and Economic Growth.

[Abstract 852] This monographic HSR Focus has two broad objectives: First, to model population growth in a stochastic framework such that the effects of possible non-mean convergent shocks could be studied theoretically on long-run economic growth and planning. Second, an empirical strategy for modelling stochastic population growth over time is provided. Forecasting exercise has been rigorously carried for population growth and income by embedding the stochastic growth feature of population. For modelling purpose, a long-memory mechanism for population growth is suggested so that the classical economic growth assumption of constant and/or non-stochastic population growth in economic growth models appear as a limiting case. The analytical results show that embedding the stochastic features of population growth helps in explaining the economic growth volatility. In particular, it is found to be a formidable cause of the presence of long-memory in output. The empirical analysis shows that unless the stochastic feature of population growth is taken into empirical growth models, we will not be able map out the significant effects of demographic variables consistently over time. It is also shown that how corroborating the information of stochastic shocks of population alters our forecast vision by impacting significantly on the precision of the estimates.

HSR 34 (2009) 1

Special Issue

Nina Baur (Ed.): Linking Theory and Data. Process-Generated and Longitudinal Data for Analysing Long-Term Social Processes.

[Abstracts 861-875] Theory and data are closely linked in empirical research: Data are the main source for building and testing theories, and without theoretical focus, it is impossible to select and interpret data. Still, the relationship between theory and data is only rarely discussed and, if so, only on a general level. Focusing on process-oriented and longitudinal research questions, the authors of this HSR Special Issue contribute to this discussion by elaborating upon some data types that can be used for analyzing long-term social processes. For each specific data type, it is important to ask about their specific characteristics and how this affects interpretation. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this data type? For which kind of theoretical and thematic research question are these data suitable? Where and how can these data be sampled and collected? What specific problems in sampling, interpretation and validity do arise in longitudinal research, and how can they be solved? The contributors address these questions from a broad range of theories (as different as Rational Choice Theory, Figurational Sociology, Biographical Research, Discourse Theory and Cultural Theories) and by either re-analyzing research-elicited data (e.g. interviews, surveys) or by using process-generated data (e.g. ego-documents, popular literature, military records, genealogies, newspapers, television commercials and web-based process-generated data).

HSR 34 (2009) 2

Special Issue

Roland Wenzlhuemer (Ed.): Counterfactual Thinking as a Scientific Method.

[Abstracts 878-891] Counterfactual thinking is a common occurrence in everyday life. What if I had bought a ticket before boarding the bus? What if I had not gone to the rock concert and never met my partner? On first glance, such counterfactual thoughts appear to be nothing more than a sentimental and all-too-human trait. What practical use is there in thinking about alternatives of the past that have never been realized? It is, therefore, no surprise that counterfactual thinking in a scientific context has, for a long time, been eyed suspiciously. Can it have any analytical value to systematically think about things that have never happened and surely will never happen? While some academic disciplines such as law, economics or philosophy have answered this question in the affirmative and have employed counterfactuals as a matter of course, others – such as history or political science – have been particularly critical of the practice. This HSR Special Issue brings together contributions from a variety of different fields and seeks to illustrate how counterfactual thinking can, indeed, be useful from a scientific perspective. It builds on the results of recent psychological research and the experiences that researchers in disciplines such as law or economics have made with counterfactual thinking. The contributions ultimately seek to highlight the common analytical ground between counterfactual thinking in everyday life and in academic contexts – particularly in the field of historical research.

HSR 34 (2009) 3

Special Issue

Nina Baur (Ed.): Social Bookkeeping Data: Data Quality and Data Management.

[Abstracts 897-910] Social bookkeeping data are one of the oldest data sources for historical and social research. While they resemble survey data in many ways, they also raise specific methodological problems, as the researcher does not control data production. Instead, societal and institutional filters influence which data are produced in what way and if and how data are stored. Accordingly, in the 1970s and 1980s, an intense discussion on data quality and data management of public administrative data in German historical research took place. While the use of social bookkeeping data in research practice has increased in recent years, the methodological debate strangely lacks behind this development. This HSR Special Issue thus aims at re-opening the discussion on social bookkeeping data and at linking it to modern methodological discourse. Major issues to be tackled today are (a) data lore and measurement quality; (b) data selection and sampling problems; (c) archiving and statistical programmes and (d) data preparation.

Focus

Ingvill C. Mochmann, Sabine Lee & Barbara Stelzl-Marx (Eds.): Children Born of War: Second World War and Beyond.

[Abstracts 911-914] This HSR Focus will give an overview of one facet of the large research field of children born of war, namely children fathered by foreign soldiers and local mothers in different European countries during and after the Second World War. During this particular conflict, millions of soldiers of different nationalities were stationed in different countries - worldwide - often for a considerable amount of time either in preparation for warfare (e.g. Americans and Canadians soldiers in Britain), during military operations in the enemy country (Germans soldiers in Eastern Europe, France, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece etc.), or after the defeated countries' surrenders (e.g. American, Soviet, French and British soldiers in Germany and Austria). In a second step, the authors will discuss how knowledge obtained through the analysis of children born of WWII may contribute to their understanding of specific problems of children born of war generally, and in recent and present day conflicts in particular. Finally, they will introduce some methodological considerations of relevance for the research field of children born of war across time and nations and define issues for future research agendas. The contributions outline case studies, analyzing the examples of a) children of soviet occupation in Germany and Austria, b) children of American soldiers in Europe, c) children of the occupation in the Netherlands and d) children of German soldiers born in Denmark.

HSR 34 (2009) 4

Special Issue

Thorsten Halling, Silke Fehlemann & Jörg Vögele (Eds.): *Premature Death: Patterns of Identity and Meaning from a Historical Perspective.*

[Abstracts 915-937] Infant mortality, accidental death, suicide, death by fatal disease or in war action: premature death has many different faces. What do all these phenomena have in common? The contributions in this HSR Special Issue investigate how different ways of dealing with premature death can serve to find out how constitutive societal values are established. The scandalizing of certain forms of untimely death and the patterns of meaning demonstrate that certain groups of a population or certain ideals in society are estimated more valuable than others. Establishing patterns of meaning by offering generalised identification was applied, for example, to compensate the traumatic experience of a soldier's death. Although the process of dying itself has often been marked by signs – e.g. farewell letters of a person committing suicide or a suicide attacker – explaining the background to posterity, these signs can be misunderstood or modified by those who recognize them. The present anthology is an interdisciplinary approach by scholars of history, art history, cultural sociology and cultural anthropology, medicine and philosophy to discuss these questions.

HSR 35 (2010) 1

Special Issue

Roland Wenzlhuemer (Ed.): *Global Communication: Telecommunication and Global Flows of Information in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century.*

[Abstracts 942-954] Telecommunication systems dematerialize the information that they transmit and, thereby, detach the flow of information from the movement of material carriers such as people or goods. The immediate effect of such a dematerialization is a substantial gain in transmission speed, which has often been styled as the principal characteristic of telecommunication. Of far greater significance – at least from an analytical perspective – is, however, the relative gain in information transmission speed as against the speed of movement of people or goods. Flows of dematerialized information work along a completely new logic. It is one essential constituent of this logic that wherever telecommunication networks reach information outpaces material transport and can, therefore, be used to efficiently coordinate, control and command such material movement. The telegraph as the first fully-fledged telecommunication system pioneered this qualitative change and introduced a new rationale to global communication – and, therefore, ultimately to globalization processes of the nineteenth century. The contributions in this HSR Special Issue study changing patterns of communication, interactions and transfers as being a principal focus of global history.

HSR 35 (2010) 2

Special Issue

Heinrich Best, Katharina Bluhm, Michael Fritsch & Rainer K. Silbereisen (Eds.): Transitions – Transformations: Trajectories of Social, Economic and Political Change after Communism.

[Abstracts 959-975] Trajectories of social, economic and political change after communism anniversaries are normally somewhat arbitrary pretexts for putting important events and short-term developments into historical perspective. This was different with the 20th anniversary of the downfall of European communism and the transition of state socialism into market economies and representative democracies in 1989. The years 2008/2009 saw the crisis of international financial markets that shattered the system of a truly global capitalism established in the aftermath of 1989. Most of the contributions united in this HSR Special Issue were presented and discussed at the 2009 Jena conference on Transitions – Transformations: Trajectories of Social, Economic and Political Change after Communism. The contributions 1) deal with a retrospective stock-taking of twenty years of social and economic transformation after the end of European communism and 2) take a look at the years of post-communist transformation as a prehistory of transition between stages in the development of global capitalism. The contributions focus on the impact of rapid social and institutional change on personality development and economic activities. This view into the psycho-social (Personality Development and Social Change) and economic (Varieties of Capitalism in Central Eastern Europe After EU Accession & Business Dynamics in the Transformation Process of Post-Socialist Societies) foundations of the great post-communist transformation is complemented by a look at the elites (Elites after Transition) involved in shaping and directing these developments.

HSR 35 (2010) 3

Focus

Dietmar Remy & Axel Salheiser (Eds.): Integration or Exclusion: Former National Socialists in the GDR.

[Abstracts 976-984] Not only West Germany saw the social rehabilitation of former members of the NSDAP after 1945: Nominal Nazis also got their chance in the GDR. Due to the omnipresent state myth of anti-fascism, disclosed brown shadows of the past could put careers at risk anytime, but submissive loyalty to the young socialist state and its leadership could balance the scales. Honest autobiographical information was demanded from all cadres – and the fallacies of a misled Third Reich youth (or needed members of the old intelligentsia) were likely to be forgiven in order to appeal to their gratitude. However, simply keeping silent turned out even more successful a strategy in many cases: The general exculpation of the populace and the anti-fascist propaganda made serious checks and Stasi investigations inopportune for the Communist regime. This HSR Focus of addresses the ambiguous relation of integration and exclusion of former National Socialists in East Germany and the discourse of exculpation. Besides case studies on a variety of institutions and statistical analyses of their personnel, three general questions are discussed:

What was state party SED's actual strategy regarding former members of the NSDAP and NS perpetrators and to what extent did this strategy change over time? How many former National Socialists could embark on socialist cadre careers in the GDR? And how many of them could get away with lies about their past?

HSR 35 (2010) 4

Special Issue

Cornel Zwierlein, Rüdiger Graf & Magnus Ressel (Eds.): The Production of Human Security in Premodern and Contemporary History.

[Abstracts 994-1010] Since the 1990s, the concept of "human security" has been used increasingly in the debates on social and political theory, as well as in practical international politics by the UN institutions. Part of its appeal is due to the unusually wide extension of the term covering such diverse objects as: classical international security politics, security problems arising from natural hazards, and even threats of traffic accidents. The concept is designed to replace the perspective of state security, the so-called 'Westphalian System' in which sovereign state actors conduct international politics. Advocates of the human security concept rely on a historical narrative in which the current widening of the notion of security is nothing new. Rather, it is conceived of as the revival of older, pre-modern and pre-Westphalian concepts of security. In this scheme, the era of the modern nation-state with its clear distinctions between domestic and foreign, private and state security appears as a historical exception. The contributions of this HSR Special Issue concentrate on the juxtaposition of mainly early modern and of late modern security regimes testing the prehistory of 'human security' and 'human security' as a heuristical device of intertemporal comparison.

HSR 36 (2011) 1

Special Issue

Patricia Wolf, Jens O. Meissner, Terry Nolan, Mark Lemon, René John, Evangelia Baralou & Silke Seemann (Eds.): Methods for Qualitative Management Research in the Context of Social Systems Thinking.

[Abstracts 1012-1024] This HSR Special Issue offers a print version of the FQS Online Edition (FQS 2010, 11/3). The papers follow three thematic threads that seem to be of particular importance to qualitative management research from the stance of systems theory. The first of these themes relates to observation, i.e. the observable in management research. The second stream discusses up-to-date methods and the design of system theoretic studies for application in empirical research. And the third thread highlights the implications of those studies on what was studied, i.e. management in organizations. The presented papers offer a variety of approaches for designing and conducting system theoretic research projects as well as how to present the findings within the respective research field. The term "social systems" is derived chiefly from the theoretical starting point propounded by Niklas Luhmann. A key underlying assumption for this HSR Special Issue is our belief that the reluctance of the scientific community to apply Luhmann's social system theory in management

research boils down to first the relative difficulty readers face when trying to follow his writing and the complexity of the theoretical approach, and, second and more significantly, a missing methodological basis for conducting research grounded in Luhmann's social system theory and related theoretical approaches. A very strong motivation for the composition of the special issue was the – from the perspective of qualitative management studies – under researched field of methods using a social systems approach. The most important driver for reprinting the FQS special issue in *Historical Social Research* is the insight that social systems research cannot be conducted without the knowledge about the historical development of a specific situation and the evolutionary dynamics of social systems. Socially constructed presence is only interpretable and understandable by knowing and reflecting on the development path of an organization, taking its stories and narrations into account. Thus, this issue contributes to extend the methodological understanding of historic social research with relation to organization and management studies.

HSR 36 (2011) 2

Special Issue

Josef Ehmer, Jens Ehrhardt & Martin Kohli (Eds.): Fertility in the History of the 20th Century: Trends, Theories, Policies, Discourses.

[Abstracts 1028-1037] In this HSR Special Issue, a pluridisciplinary group of scholars discusses the complex interrelationship among fertility trends, population theories, policies and public discourses. Whereas the three former fields have been intensely studied in demography and its neighboring disciplines, there is still little work on population discourses, and even less that link them to the trends, theories and policies of population. The editors hope to stimulate the scientific debate on this topic, to raise awareness of these interconnections, and to contribute to more theoretical integration. The HSR Special Issue is organized in three sections: The first one discusses approaches to the study of fertility across historical periods. The second section concentrates on discourses and politics and their practical impact on reproductive behavior. The third section concentrates on recent trends in fertility, mainly in Europe and East Asia.

HSR 36 (2011) 3

Special Issue

Klaus Nathaus & David Gilgen (Eds.): Change of Markets and Market Societies: Concepts and Case Studies.

[Abstracts 1042-1052] This HSR Special Issue brings historians and sociologists working on markets, fields and market societies together. Engaging with positions of the New Economic Sociology and the New Institutional Economics and applying them to the phenomenon of emerging and changing markets, the contributors take up the programmatic demand for an interdisciplinary collaboration between historians and social scientists to study socially embedded markets and the way markets shape societies. The contributions in the first part of this HSR Special Issue are concerned with conceptual challenges for research into the evolution of markets in fields and the

history of market societies. The second section contains case studies on the development of the market for fairly traded coffee, the electric energy exchange in Germany, the book publishing and the music industry as well as the markets for pharmaceuticals and patented innovations in the German Empire, testing the fruitfulness of mainly sociological approaches for the understanding of changing markets.

HSR 36 (2011) 4

Special Issue

Rainer Diaz-Bone & Robert Salais (Eds.): Conventions and Institutions from a Historical Perspective.

[Abstracts 1059-1068] The French approach of "*économie des conventions*" (economics of convention, EC) is one of the most important strands of the new pragmatic turn in social sciences today. Here, the concept of convention is used to analyze different forms of collective coordination under the conditions of uncertainty, of incomplete rules, and of contingent quality definitions. Conventions are pragmatic assumptions that actors make in interacting with others and they assumed these conventions to be shared in situations. Conventions evolve as solutions to problems of coordination. In a society, conventions constitute a repertory of action registers, to which the building of institutions borrows for grounding and stabilizing collective action and cognition. Today, EC is the only institutional approach in the social sciences which was developed in a real cooperation between economists, sociologists, and historians. From a historical perspective, the analysis of the emergence and of the change of conventional foundations of social coordination has been proved seminal to historical research in almost three decades. This HSR Special Issue assembles articles of international scholars who apply this approach to historical analysis and demonstrate the conceptual as well as the methodological potential of EC in the field of economic history.

HSR 37 (2012) 1

Special Issue

Jan Pakulski, Heinrich Best, Verona Christmas-Best & Ursula Hoffmann-Lange (Eds.): Elite Foundations of Social Theory and Politics.

[Abstracts 1075-1093] This HSR Special Issue is dedicated to John Higley in honour of his continued accomplishment as a distinguished scholar and prolific author whose seminal publications on the role of elites in politics and society have contributed to the contemporary revival of elite research. Assembled are contributions from fourteen authors, ranging from theoretical analyses to empirical studies of elites in old and new democracies. Proceeding from the emergence of elites with the advent of complex societies, the articles show the wide application of elite theory in understanding social and political developments. One group of chapters focuses on the continued relevance of three classics of elite theory: Max Weber, Gaetano Mosca, and Joseph Schumpeter, which call into question some unrealistically optimistic assumptions of the theory of democratic elitism and egalitarian socialism. Another group addresses post-communist elite transformations and the formation of trans-

national elites, and demonstrates the relevance of elite studies for understanding abrupt as well as gradual regime change. A final group of papers discusses the dynamics of elite-mass relations by comparing the attitudes and behaviours of elites to those of mass publics. In addition to these dedicated contributions, the issue also includes reprints of a selection of John Higley's seminal articles and book chapters.

HSR 37 (2012) 2

Special Issue

Heinrich Best, Ronald Gebauer & Axel Salheiser (Eds.): Political and Functional Elites in Post-Socialist Transformation: Central and East Europe since 1989/90.

[Abstracts 1094-1103] After the breakdown of Communist regimes in the East at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, un-paralleled societal transitory processes have evolved and reshaped the political world map. After two decades, Central and East European societies still have to master difficulties that have been inherited from Socialism or face conditions that are specifically post-Socialist legacies. Moreover, throughout the first decade of the 21st century, international and national crises have drastically challenged the functioning and legitimacy of market economy, representative democracies, and welfare states. New political and social movements have emerged and ignited discourses on the redistribution of power and the renewal of institutions. Today's Central and East European societies face increasing social inequality, decreasing social mobility, alarming demographical change, and dramatic ecological risks. However, there is a great variety of preconditions, speeds, and paths of developments. How have representative and functional elites in Central and East Europe affected and been affected by this 'double' transformation? Have they found and embraced strategies of change or have they sought ways of persistence? And how do elites react to newly arising social problems? The emergence, the success or failure, and the survival or replacement of elites is closely bound to these questions. Accordingly, this HSR Special Issue focuses on elite continuity and elite discontinuity in the context of societal change observing both past and current post-Socialist developments and, thus, combining historical and contemporary perspectives.

HSR 37 (2012) 3

Special Issue

Manfred Thaller (Ed.): Controversies around the Digital Humanities.

[Abstracts 1113-1125] This HSR Special Issue presents the proceedings of a workshop that took place at Wahn Manor House, Cologne, on April 23rd-24th 2012, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first conference on the use of computer technology in the Humanities. This anniversary finds the Digital Humanities alive and well-established. So well-established, in fact, that the workshop was specifically organized to avoid an unrealistically harmonious picture and focus instead on some of the questions of where serious differences of opinion exist within the community. As the Digital Humanities have recently been embedded frequently into the general development of digital resources in the world of digital libraries, this broad definition of the field is used. Pairs of speakers known to support different points of view

have discussed the following questions: (a) Should the Digital Humanities be understood more as a methodology or more as an infrastructure? (b) Are all the different national traditions of the field really converging in today's mainstream Digital Humanities view? (c) Is there an overarching methodology of the Digital Humanities, beyond solutions for individual disciplines? (d) What is the role of markup? (e) How should infrastructures for the Digital Humanities be constructed? (f) What is the relative importance of conceptual v. technical arguments in constructing Digital Humanities solutions? (g) What is the relationship in well-defined fields, as e.g. Digital Libraries, between abstract considerations and Computer Science?

Focus

Eric A. Johnson, Ricardo D. Salvatore & Pieter Spierenburg (Eds.): *Murder and Mass Murder in Pre-Modern Latin America: From Pre-Colonial Aztec Sacrifices to the End of Colonial Rule*.

[Abstracts 1126-1129] Over the past several decades, the study of violence and homicide in a number of pre-modern and modern European societies has become an area of considerable scholarly focus. Through the painstaking efforts of many scholars, we now can state with considerable confidence that the long-term trajectory of homicide rates in most European societies has undergone a dramatic decline over the centuries. Indeed homicide rates on average in European societies appear to have declined by a factor of fifteen to twenty times from the late 15th century to the present, with the biggest drop taking place in the years between roughly 1450 and 1750. In this HSR Focus, six scholars from five different countries and three different continents collaborate to discern if similar trends took place during these same years in violent behavior in Latin American societies. Although only some parallels are immediately apparent, this collaborative and comparative effort marks perhaps a beginning scientific step toward an understanding of patterns of Latin American and global violence over the long haul of history.

HSR 37 (2012) 4

Focus

Rainer Diaz-Bone & Robert Salais (Eds.): *The Économie des Conventions – Transdisciplinary Discussions and Perspectives*.

[Abstracts 1132-1139] The *économie des conventions* (economics of convention, EC) can be regarded as an influential transdisciplinary, pragmatic approach for the historical analysis of economic coordination and economic institutions. EC was first developed in France. For some years now international recognition and reception has been rising. *Historical Social Research/Historische Sozialforschung* has published contributions about EC and applications of EC since 2009. In the present HSR Special Issue, ongoing and critical discussion is presented, which addresses problems of institutional theory, methodology and conceptual aspects of EC. Furthermore, contributions are included in this HSR Special Issue which apply EC as a transdisciplinary historical approach to new research objects. Also, new perspectives for conceptual and methodological developments of EC are offered.

Focus

Christoph Classen, Susanne Kinnebrock & Maria Löblich (Eds.): Towards Web History: Sources, Methods, and Challenges in the Digital Age.

[Abstracts 1140-1145] The process of digitization represents a twofold challenge both for historiography in general and, in particular, for historical communication research. Digitization has deeply changed research practice as well as the interdisciplinary communication and is likely to do so in future. The contributions of this HSR Focus address a twofold conceptual challenge. In a first part, problems and chances of a contemporary history of digital media are discussed. In the second part the authors leave the level of conceptual considerations and turn towards the already established practice of digitization and the supply of sources in the net.

HSR 38 (2013) 1

Special Issue

Beatrice de Graaf & Cornel Zwierlein (Eds.): Security and Conspiracy in History, 16th to 21st Century.

[Abstracts 1155-1167] This HSR Special Issue combines both of the recently emerging fields – conspiracy and security history – for the first time by asking how we can conceive their parallel history from the Renaissance to the present. The new situation of international and national security regimes after the Cold War has not only placed security studies at the top of the Political Science agenda, but is also currently causing the emergence of a new field of security history. Likewise, Conspiracies and Conspiracy Theories have found a new great interest in the post-Cold War constellation, particularly following 9/11. There has been hitherto no attempt to conceptualize the development of Security and Conspiracy from a *longue durée* perspective. Remaining sensitive to the ancient and medieval forerunners, we nevertheless assume that both fully developed conspiracy theories and 'security' as a leading political aim are phenomena mainly found in modern history. Both can be treated as dispositives in a Foucauldian sense, which challenge each other – real or imagined conspiracies are threats to the security of the state or the commonwealth. Both Security and Conspiracy need to be carefully historicized. This HSR Special Issue offers a sketch of the supposed development of the combined dispositives throughout modern history in addition to a theoretical approach. The contributions combine case studies and methodological reflections from the Renaissance to 9/11 with a majority concerning the 'high' and 'late modern' periods since 1880. International pioneers, as well as young researchers in the field of conspiracy and security history, have contributed.

HSR 38 (2013) 2

Focus

Henning Salling Olesen (Ed.): Cultural Analysis & In-Depth Hermeneutics. Psycho-Societal Analysis of Everyday Life Culture, Interaction, and Learning.

[Abstracts 1170-1177] This HSR Focus presents a psycho-societal approach to qualitative empirical research in several areas of everyday social life. It is an approach which integrates a theory of subjectivity and an interpretation methodology inte-

grating hermeneutic experiences from text analysis and psychoanalysis. Its particular focus is on subjectivity – as an aspect of the research object and as an aspect of the research process. By the term "approach," the intrinsic connection between the theorizing of an empirical object and the reflection of the research process and the epistemic subject is indicated. Special attention is paid to Lorenzer's development of a materialistic socialization theory and the in-depth hermeneutic cultural analysis. The psycho-societal approach owes a great deal to critical reformulations of each of these traditions, which will be touched upon in some of the articles and will be combined with a number of empirical studies of everyday life culture, social practice, and learning.

Focus

Fumiya Onaka (Ed.): Aspects of Process Theories Et Process-Oriented Methodologies in Historical and Comparative Sociology.

[Abstracts 1178-1183] This HSR Focus discusses the relation between "process-oriented data" and theories, focusing on historical and comparative sociology. The term "process-oriented" has recently been gaining importance in various human and social science disciplines, in addition to the traditional focus on "process" in political science, law, biology, psychology, and philosophy. The process-oriented approach has been related to various theories, but it has been unclear which theories fit this type of data. The five contributions in this HSR Focus therefore examine the merits and demerits of these theories from the viewpoint of process-generated data covering theories as diverse as Path-Dependency Theory, Assemblage/Minoritarian Theory, Communication Process Theory, Nationalization/Symbolic Media Theory and Socio-Cultural Network Theory.

HSR 38 (2013) 3

Special Issue

Sebastian Dorsch & Susanne Rau (Eds.): Space/Time Practices. Theories, Methods, Analyses from Multidisciplinary Perspectives.

[Abstracts 1189-1201] Whereas in cultural studies and the social sciences concerned with social dimensions of space and time the tendency to treat both dimensions separately has increased in recent years, this HSR Special Issue brings together contributions from different disciplines in order to analyze spatial and temporal practices together. Its underlying thesis is that spatiality and temporality are inseparable within the lifeworld. Along with a programmatic introduction, this HSR Special Issue contains three essays which critically address methodological and theoretical questions in the works of Michel de Certeau, Reinhart Koselleck and Mircea Eliade, and discuss their applicability. Ten additional essays, covering topics from antiquity to the twentieth century, analyze such concrete space-time practices as borders, memory, writing, cartography, interpretations of temporality, and processes of urbanization. Each essay takes relevant theoretical approaches into account. They all test and present the applicability of their methodological tools insofar as they start with specific questions within determinate contexts and situate them within more abstract discussions. They thereby contribute to current theoretical debates in cultural studies and the social sciences. Encompassing several epochs and regions, these

multidisciplinary perspectives provide multifaceted insights into space-time practices. This HSR Special Issue was published in cooperation with the research unit "*Erfurter RaumZeit-Forschung*" of the University of Erfurt.

Focus

Philipp Schaer: Information Retrieval and Informetrics: The Application of Informetric Methods in Digital Libraries.

[Abstracts 1202-1203] Recent user studies in digital libraries show two weaknesses of the classical IR approach: ranking of retrieved documents and the language problem during the query formulation phase. Recent developments in the area of applied informetrics show very promising effects by using long-known informetric and bibliometric methods like the analysis of power-law distributions described by Lotka's, Zipf's or Bradford's laws. This HSR Focus will concentrate on the description of the open problems and the current approaches to surpass these by using applied informetrics methodologies.

HSR 38 (2013) 4

Focus

Gerhard Heske: Wertschöpfung, Erwerbstätigkeit und Investitionen in der Industrie Ostdeutschlands, 1950-2000: Daten, Methoden, Vergleiche.

[Abstract 1204] Industry was the most important economic sector in the GDR. Of all the countries within the Eastern Bloc (Comecon), only the USSR achieved higher added value per capita than the GDR's industrial sector. The quantitative description of industrial output in the GDR nevertheless continues to be characterized by significant data gaps and a lack of comparable, long-term time series for important performance and expenditure values calculated in accordance with contemporary statistical standards. This HSR Focus presents new calculations for added value, employment and capital expenditures which close these gaps at both an overall industrial level and branch level between 1950 and 1989. The calculations take the form of backward projections carried out in accordance with the current conceptual and methodological principles of national accounting (ESA 1995). The incorporation of current data for the new German federal states from 1991 onwards into the data base facilitates the extension of the time horizon for the time series. This yields a comparable reflection of the development of economic indicators for the industrial sector in Eastern Germany over a 50-year period (1950-2000). The time series determined pave the way for a new, fact-based assessment of the real results achieved by the GDR economy. The presentation of the data assessed is accompanied by a thorough description of the methods and sources used. The tables provided in this Focus are also available online for further use in GESIS' database "Historical Time Series" (HISTAT).

HSR 39 (2014) 1

Focus

Onno Boonstra, Hilde Bras & Marjet Derks (Eds.): Historical Research on Cultural Life Scripts. An Exploration of Opportunities and Future Prospects.

[Abstracts 1210-1217] People live their lives guided by a cultural life script: a set of images and assumptions based on dominant representations of an idealized life that are shared with others in the community. Cultural life scripts provide a conceptual link between individual and society. They are not fixed but change in the face of new ideas and in response to changing social and economic structures and conditions. For that reason, research based on cultural life scripts is a challenge for cultural historians, social historians and historical demographers. This HSR Focus contains seven contributions of the Nijmegen based research group Self, Script and Society. They have been selected to show the wide variety of research possibilities of cultural life scripts within the domain of historical research and to place cultural life scripts more firmly on the future agenda of historians.

Focus

Astrid Mignon Kirchhof & Jan-Henrik Meyer (Eds.): Global Protest against Nuclear Power. Transfer and Transnational Exchange in the 1970s and 1980s.

[Abstracts 1218-1222] Protest against nuclear power plants, uranium mining and nuclear testing was a major mobilizing force in the rise of mass environmental movements in the 1970s and 1980s around the globe. Nevertheless, the historiography of anti-nuclear protest remains largely limited to national stories about heroic conflict and the rise of movements. The contributions to this HSR Focus explore the so far under-researched transnational dimension of the conflict in a global perspective. They make visible for the first time relevant transfers of scientific knowledge and protest practices as well as transnational exchange between activists and experts from Western Europe, the United States and Australia. Rather than taking transnational interaction for granted, the authors explore the conditions facilitating and hampering the transfer of ideas. They analyse why only certain activists were committed and able to cross borders, as well as the obstacles they were facing. Thus, this HSR Focus contributes to current academic debates in environmental history, the history of social movements as well as global and transnational history.

HSR 39 (2014) 2

Special Issue

Cornelia Thierbach, Anna Laura Raschke, Linda Hering & Nina Baur (Eds.): Spatial Analysis in the Social Sciences and Humanities. Towards Integrating Qualitative, Quantitative and Cartographic Approaches.

[Abstracts 1226-1238] Due to the Spatial Turn, research on space and spatiality has increased in all humanities and social sciences. Although there have been many theoretical debates and empirical studies within the above fields of research about the meaning and relevance of space, the debate is to this day surprisingly unintegrated as debates remain fixed within their respective fields. Interdisciplinary discussion is still

the exception and so far has not resulted in a common cohesive analytical framework. Even more startling is that despite the long history and large quantity of empirical studies using space and spatial concepts as an analytical category, there is no systematic debate on methodology and methods of spatial analysis. This is even more surprising as there is a broad and thorough knowledge on many methodological problems concerning spatial analysis in various disciplines and subfields of these disciplines. This HSR Special Issue thus aims at starting a debate on integrating the methodological debate on spatial analysis in various humanities and social sciences, bridging the gaps between different research fields like geography, cartography and geo-information sciences, cross-cultural survey research, sociology, architecture and urban planning, literature and philosophy. The contributions in this issue address questions such as: Which qualitative and/or quantitative methods are best suited for which kind of theoretical problems? Which sampling strategies are appropriate for spatial problems? What are the specific data requirements for spatial analysis, and how can these data be collected? Which strategies of data analysis are appropriate for spatial analysis?

HSR 39 (2014) 3

Special Issue

Sylvia Schraut & Klaus Weinbauer (Eds.): Terrorism, Gender, and History. State of Research, Concepts, Case Studies.

[Abstracts 1239-1246] Gendered perspectives on terrorism are still absent in most scientific disciplines. This HSR Special Issue stands in the tradition of interdisciplinary culturalist terrorism research, which emerged in the 1990s. Overall, the contributions of this volume demonstrate four research results: First, analyzing terrorism singularly as a present-day political phenomenon fails to recognize its long political, historical and cultural traditions. Second, to neglect gender in political or academic terrorism studies blinds us to the transnational, entangled and transgenerational influence of gender concepts on terroristic agency and on understanding the representation of the terrorist in the media and in scholarly research. Third, the gendered interaction of terrorism with the state and with media societies is of crucial importance. In media societies, mainstream media do not simply transmit information. Instead, they can support dominant politico-cultural norms and values, but can also set agendas by presenting, interpreting and discussing terrorist acts and related state actions. Thus they generate follow-up communication which challenges terrorists and the state. Fourth, it has been shown that interdisciplinary cooperation in gendered terrorism studies broadens and strengthens our knowledge about political violence; it also demonstrates the advantages of emphasizing not only the necessity to use gender as analytical category, but also the necessity to reflect the meaning of the gender concepts we use.

Focus

Daniel Hienert: A Model for the Integration of Interactive Visualizations into the Process of Information Searching and Linking on the Web.

[Abstracts 1247-1248] The Web provides access to a mass of heterogeneous information. Accessing this information through search engines and browsing is nowadays a standard procedure for everyone. Interactive visualizations can be an integral

part of the search and linking process because they provide benefits like (1) a variety of different representations for big, heterogeneous and complex information and (2) their interactivity that supports the cognition process of the user. This HSR Focus discusses the foundations in information searching, information visualization and information processing and builds a model for the integration of interactive visualizations into the process of information searching and linking on the Web.

HSR 39 (2014) 4

Special Issue

Frank Bösch & Rüdiger Graf (Eds.): The Energy Crises of the 1970s. Anticipations and Reactions in the Industrialized World.

[Abstracts 1253-1265] The oil crisis of 1973 has often been described as an essential caesura in the history of Western industrialized nations and even the world as a whole. Understanding the formation of energy policies as reactions to the anticipation of future energy situations, the articles in this HSR Special Issue challenge the common understanding of the first oil crisis as a global turning point. They do so by extending the perspective on the 1970s energy crises in three dimensions. First of all, they situate the first oil crisis within a longer time frame, often starting in the 1960s and then examining the second oil crisis at the end of 1979. Secondly, they focus not on oil alone, but integrate other sources of energy into the picture: coal, nuclear, and gas. This widened perspective accounts for the fact that "energy" emerged as a coherent field of knowledge and policy in the 1970s. Finally, this HSR Special Issue assumes an international perspective including studies on Western as well as on socialist countries. Thereby it positions the energy crises within the history of the Cold War and asks how "global" the transnational flow of oil and the oil crises truly were.

HSR Supplement 16 (2004)

Thomas Rahlf, Cornelia Baddack & Karl Pierau (Eds.): Historische Sozialforschung. Auswahlbibliographie 1975–2000.

In a wider sense, "Historical Social Research" is to be understood as the application of formal methods to history. These include the use of quantitative and computer-assisted qualitative methods in historical social scientific research, cliometrics and historical informatics. The research field of Historical Social Research has turned out to be quite open in definitional respect, and therefore this bibliography does not claim to be representative. 4,428 publications of 3,706 authors are documented in this HSR Supplement. The items are presented in a chronological order. The language is either English or German. Selection criterion was especially that the article has been published in a journal or anthology officially or concerning the scope associated with Historical Social Research. The author index and the bilingual KWIC-index (keyword in context) provide, at least, a minimum of indexing the content and research options. Researches in greater depth can be conducted with the online databases "hsr-trans." The present bibliography demonstrates impressively the success of Historical Social Research, understood as international and inter-/ multidisciplinary approach.

HSR Supplement 17 (2005)

Gerhard Heske: Bruttoinlandsprodukt, Verbrauch und Erwerbstätigkeit in Ostdeutschland 1970–2000.

This is an expanded and more complete continuation by Heske's "*Die gesamtwirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Ostdeutschland 1970 bis 2000*" (The overall economic development in East Germany from 1970 to 2000, HSR Vol. 30.2). The introduction offers an assessment of the common situation of securing and backward projections of statistical data from the former GDR. The main components of the national accounting in the GDR until 1989 and in the new Bundesländer from 1990 are presented. After an overview of the GDR's backward projections completed in the past, tasks and challenges resulting from the system change of the VGR (*Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung*) (economic national accounts) are derived concerning the overall economic development in East Germany. On this basis a brief description is given of various results of effected back projections for the GDR and the new Länder for the periods from 1970–1989 and 1970 to 2000 respectively. Some comparisons are offered regarding the levels of development of the gross domestic product and the added value according to economic sectors between the former GDR and the former Federal Republic of Germany before the unification. In closing, calculated results of the VGR for all of Germany are presented in the comparison period from 1970 to 2000.

HSR Supplement 18 (2006)

Wilhelm Heinz Schröder (Ed.): Historisch-Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen : Quantitative sozialwissenschaftliche Analysen von historischen und prozeß-produzierten Daten. Eine Buchreihe 1977-1991.

The first issue of the series "*Historisch-sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen. Quantitative sozialwissenschaftliche Analysen von historischen und prozeß-produzierten Daten*" (HSF) was published in 1977; until its demise in 1991, there have been 17 thematic issues and 6 research documentations published. The series turned out to be a "flagship" of quantitative Historical Social Research in the "pioneering days." In retrospect, the HSF series can be regarded as extremely successful: Many fundamental contributions set standards. In the editorial of this HSR Supplement, the strategies, actors, topics and language of the series are briefly presented. Part A contains the reprints of selected contributions, especially remarkable for their time. Part B contains annotations to all 23 volumes, explaining each concept and content. Part C of this issue presents bibliographic details and also a German and an English abstract for every single article published in HSF – in total, 226. Part D contains a) an index title-key-words, and b) an author index.

HSR Supplement 19 (2007)

Günter Mey & Katja Mruck (Eds.): Grounded Theory Reader.

The HSR Supplement: "Grounded Theory Reader" is a collection of papers – some published before in *Forum: Qualitative Social Research (FQS)*, some are invited especially for the supplement – dedicated to Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM). The supplement contains two parts: Part I – titled "Positions and Controversies" – elaborates theoretical and methodological discussions and explores different understandings of GTM. Besides the papers there are two interviews conducted with founders/developers of GTM. Part II – "Reflections on GTM Practise" – focuses on the concrete use of GTM in empirical research, and the contributors present their analyses of their applications of GTM during the research process (and possible problems while doing this). The reflections should help readers to understand how GTM works in practice, although they should not be read as "how-to-do" guidelines or recipes. Like all supplements published in HSR, the "Grounded Theory Reader" is offered as a useful tool for every day research, in this case by supporting researchers who are interested in conducting their own study using GTM.

HSR Supplement 20 (2008)

Heinrich Best: Führungsgruppen und Massenbewegungen im historischen Vergleich. Der Beitrag der Historischen Sozialforschung zu einer diachronen Sozialwissenschaft.

Heinrich Best is one of the initiators of Historical Social Research in Germany and co-founder of its research and publication infrastructure (e.g., the journal 'Historical Social Research,' the 'Centre for Historical Social Research,' and the Association, QUANTUM). This HSR Supplement includes the reprints of selected contributions (in

German) representing his main fields of research. Best's research is mainly focussed on the intertemporal and intercultural comparison of political actors and settings in a European context based on quantitative analyses of individual and aggregate data. A second focus of his research is the social history and subsequent transformation of former communist countries including East Germany. Here his work extends beyond the political system and includes, inter alia, the science system and the economic system. His main theoretical interest is the adaptation and reaction of social actors to (rapid) social change whereby he applies a challenge-response model that perceives actors as creators of the settings in which they operate and which places special emphasis on the unintended consequences of their behaviour. His methodological work includes the development of tools for cross-cultural and cross-temporal research with a particular emphasis on extending the databases for social research into the realm of historical, prosopographical and process-produced data.

HSR Supplement 21 (2009)

Gerhard Heske: Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung DDR 1950-1989. Daten, Methoden, Vergleiche.

The focus of this HSR Supplement is the presentation of results of a reevaluation of the creation & usage of the GDP in the GDR from 1950 to 1989 according to SNA concepts, comparable methodology & economic systematic classification as well as comparable DM (Euro) prices. On the basis of a methodological framework of the national account a coherent system of indicators is created that can be used to describe and evaluate the economic development of the GDR. As a longtime employee of the central state office for statistics of the GDR, the author had access to all archived statistical data of public and confidential information. The paper is subdivided into four main sections and four appendices contain additional methodological material and data on the national account.

HSR Supplement 22 (2010)

Philip Jost Janssen: Jugendforschung in der frühen Bundesrepublik. Diskurse und Umfragen.

"Youth" is a key category for the self-image of the early FRG. Youth functions as an object of projection, on which society discusses its own future as a modern mass, consumption and media society after 1945. The interdisciplinary youth research in that phase faced the challenge of sociology and transformed through quantification in a fundamental way. With the development of new survey methods and the new "countability" of youth, concepts and images of youth also changed. Quantitative empirical approaches focused on means, metaphors like the "plant youth" disappeared, while the "seismographic" aspect became dominant. The paper outlines the methodical controversies of the 50s and early 60s, which were strongly connected with Americanization and democratization discourses. And it works out convergences between youth analysis and research programs in sociology, psychology and educational sciences. It is elaborated, that due to new methods the tonality of youth research changed rapidly, and that there are important analogies between

youth description and sociological concepts of "Nivellierte Mittelstandsgesellschaft." A special focus lies on Helmut Schelsky's analysis of a "sceptical generation." In addition, the "historical context analysis" discusses youth profiles of the early FRG, as far as they can be reconstructed from survey data: To what extent does survey data reflect values and political attitudes, as well as activities of the 15-24 old Germans on weekdays and during leisure time? In doing so, this HSR Supplement evaluates the potential of that particular source type and works out a specific historical access to those historical survey data.

HSR Supplement 23 (2011)

Wilhelm Heinz Schröder: Kollektivbiographie als interdisziplinäre Methode in der Historischen Sozialforschung: Eine persönliche Retrospektive.

Wilhelm Heinz Schröder is one of the initiators of the Historical Social Research in Germany and he has decisively formed its development since the 1970s. He was among others the director of the center of historical social research (of the GESIS), co-president of the working-group QUANTUM, managing editor of the international journal *Historical Social Research / Historische Sozialforschung* and head of the postgraduate ZHSF methods seminar ("*Herbstseminar*"). Schröder has academically worked on numerous themes, his research focus was however on the "historical parliamentarism-, elite- and biography research." Schröder became famous especially through his long lasting large-scale projects on the social democratic members of parliament in the German Reichs- and Landtag. These projects have set scientific scales for both "lexical biography" and "collective biography." The HSR Supplement contains 1) an autobiographic essay of the author with impressions on his research-life, in which he emphasizes the collective biography as a forming individual constant; 2) an overview about/on the significance and distribution of collective biography as well as two practical guidelines on the application of research strategies of the (British) prosopography and (German) collective biography; 3) (focused) reprints of 6 selected articles on the large-scale project "Social democratic parliamentarian."

HSR Supplement 24 (2012)

Konrad H. Jarausch: Contemporary History as Transatlantic Project. The German Problem 1960-2010.

On the occasion of Konrad H. Jarausch's 70th birthday, this HSR Supplement presents a retrospective of the work produced by this German-American historian. His introductory reflections review an unusual transatlantic career, beginning with a German Abitur, continuing to American training, leading to an endowed chair at the University of North Carolina, but returning to Germany with the directorship of the *Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung* in Potsdam. The autobiography recounts an amazing trajectory of topical and methodological development from the political history of the Fischer-controversy, via social history of students and professions as well as exploration of quantitative methods, to cultural reflections on methodology and historiography and the writing on unification as well as the GDR, widening to transnational and European concerns. The core of this oeuvre revolves around ques-

tions of complicity with the Nazi and SED dictatorships and explanations of the recovery of democracy. What is special about this scholarly life-history is the degree to which it exemplifies the cooperation between American and German scholars which contributed to the emergence and solidification of a critical approach to the German past. A selection of thirteen out of his more than 250 articles and chapters illustrates the progression of Jarausch's work over five decades. These texts are in part monographic studies, but in part also essayistic reflections on major issues confronting contemporary historians. These examples are intended to document the chief stages of his intellectual development, but they also consist of pieces which achieved some notoriety in the field and thereby hope to inspire an interest in the rest of his work.

HSR Supplement 25 (2013)

Jürgen W. Falter: Zur Soziographie des Nationalsozialismus. Studien zu den Wählern und Mitgliedern der NSDAP.

This HSR Supplement is a compilation of eleven important articles regarding electoral history and political membership from Jürgen W. Falter which spans almost four decades of research. These contributions provide a good representation of more than fifty articles and book chapters that Falter has published on the topic. In his introductory biographical comments, Falter outlines his intellectual and academic development, his (negative) fascination with political extremism on both sides, and the development of a strict empirical-analytical academic ideal that he acquired as a student. Furthermore, Falter goes into the research projects which underlie the basis of his publications about the voters and members of the NSDAP. The scope of this supplement covers electoral analyses including: methodological analyses of the status of electoral research on the NSDAP by completing an election analysis supported by aggregate data to determine the impact of unemployment on the rise of the NSDAP; the susceptibility of workers to National Socialism before 1933; voter fluctuation within and between political blocs in the Weimar Republic; an analysis of the two Hindenburg elections of 1925 and 1932; and a study of Austrian voters of the NSDAP between 1928 and 1932. Included in this supplement are also two studies about the membership of the NSDAP – one of which concerns the young membership of the NSDAP, the other the so-called "Märzgefallenen" of 1933. The compilation closes with two studies regarding post-war elections, which until today have yet to become an important topic of electoral analysis. One of the articles discusses the Landtag elections in the Soviet occupation zone in 1946, which are considered to be the first and last partly democratic elections before the Volkskammer election of 1990. The second considers the Bundestag elections of 1949, which also have yet to be adequately analyzed from a historical-electoral perspective.

HSR Supplement 26 (2014)

Philip Jost Janssen (Ed.): *Historical Social Research: An International Journal for the Application of Formal Methods to History, Retrospective 2004–2014*.

Historical Social Research (HSR) is an international scientific journal for the application of formal methods in history – it has been published since 1976. The journal is highly acknowledged for its quality and relevance for the scientific community, and is therefore registered by various digital information services. Thus, the journal is, among others, to be found on SocINDEX with Full Text, JSTOR, and on the Social Science Citation Index. With the journal being in its 40th year of existence, one could split the journal's history into three phases: First, the constitutional period (1976–1988), then, second, the establishing period (1988–2000). The third period consists of the last 10–14 years. It may be characterized by processes of focusing, digitalization and internationalization, and it is this third period which is the subject of this Supplement. In a short overview, some developments with respect to the contents and some structural changes are highlighted; furthermore, some bibliometric analyses are presented. The second part of this issue presents brief information on all HSR Special Issues, Foci and Supplements from 2004 onwards. The third and most comprehensive part contains abstracts of all 671 HSR contributions from 2004 to 2014 inclusive and also an author index. In doing so, this Supplement provides a compact total picture of the journal's history in the last 11 years.