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Janssen, Philip Jost

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C.   HSR Abstracts & Author Index, 2004–2014

[597]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 6-55.

Andermann, Heike; Degkwitz, Andreas: Neue Ansätze in der wissenschaftlichen Informationsversorgung: ein Überblick über Initiativen und Unternehmungen auf dem Gebiet des elektronischen Publizierens.

The report offers an overview and a preliminary estimate of developments in the field of electronic publishing. It presents initiatives and enterprises, which can be classified in four fields of action: 'new business model,' 'self-organization of the sciences,' 'new forms of cooperation,' and 'cost reduction through competition.' Additionally, new forms of peer review in the process of scientific communication are described.

[598]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 56-63.

Gradmann, Stefan: Vom Verfertigen der Gedanken im digitalen Diskurs: Versuch einer wechselseitigen Bestimmung hermeneutisch und empirizistischer Positionen.

Electronic publishing and open access to the resulting publications have a very specific status and equally specific consequences in the different scientific cultures. Fundamental differences with respect to the respective underlying information models in the hermeneutic and the empiricistic scientific cultures engender significantly different semantics of key words such as open and 'access.' The contribution aims at defining a perspective for the humanities in this context and is concerned with their innovation potential.

[599]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 64-75

Graf, Klaus: Wissenschaftliches E-Publizieren mit "Open Access" – Initiativen und Widerstände.

In the sense of an 'Open Access' movement this article is an appeal for making scientific publications accessible in Internet free-of-charge and worldwide without any restrictive 'permission barriers.' It presents projects and initiatives in both the United States and Germany and advocates a stronger reception of American approaches here in Germany. According to this article, 'Open Access' is the answer to the crisis scientific literature is facing, which is not only reflected in the professional journal prices, but also means that an anthology is maybe subsidized four times by local authorities, and the state then has to buy back its own research findings from commercial publishing houses. There are also thoughts about providing 'Open Access' not only for books and articles. The article closes by dealing with the resistance and barriers to this idea and deliberating possible solutions, with an emphasis on the legal framework.

[600]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 76-113

Harnad, Stevan: For Whom the Gate tolls? How and Why to Free the Refereed Research Literature Online through Author/Institution Self-Archiving, Now.

All refereed journals will soon be available online; most of them already are. This means that anyone will be able to access them from any networked desktop. The literature will all be interconnected by citation, author, and keyword/ subject links, allowing for unheard-of power and ease of access and navigability. Successive drafts of pre-refereeing preprints will be linked to the official refereed draft, as well as to any subsequent corrections, revisions, updates, comments, responses, and underlying empirical databases, all enhancing the self-correctiveness, interactivity and productivity of scholarly and scientific research and communication in remarkable new ways. New scientometric indicators of digital impact are also emerging (http://opcit.eprints.org) to chart the online course of knowledge. But there is still one last frontier to cross before science reaches the optimal and the inevitable: Just as there is no longer any need for research or researchers to be constrained by the access-blocking restrictions of paper distribution, there is no longer any need to be constrained by the impact-blocking financial fire-walls of Subscription/Site-License/Pay-Per-View (S/L/P) tolls for this give-away literature. Its authors/researchers have always donated their research reports for free (and its referees/ researchers have refereed for free), with the sole goal of maximizing their impact on subsequent research (by accessing the eyes and minds of fellow-researchers, present and future) and hence on society. Generic (OAi-compliant) software is now available free so that institutions can immediately create Eprint Archives in which their authors can self-archive all their refereed (published) papers for free for all forever (http://www.eprints.org/). These interoperable Open Archives (http://www.openarchives.org) will then be harvested into global, jointly searchable 'virtual archives' (e.g., http://arc.cs.odu.edu/). 'Scholarly Skywriting' in this Post Gutenberg Galaxy will be dramatically (and measurably) more interactive and productive, spawning its own new digital metrics of productivity and impact, allowing for an online 'embryology of knowledge.'

[601]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 114-122

Schneider, Gerhard: Open Access as a Principle of Scientific Publication.

The muck quoted monetary crisis in the scientific publication system is to a large extent caused by the scientific community herself. In the past the world wide publication and distribution of scientific results was outsourced to the commercial publisher system. This cooperation worked for many decades. The introduction of profit oriented marketing strategies into the non-existing market area 'science' lead to an explosion of costs, especially in the area of journals and periodicals. Universities are now in the absurd situation of being unable to buy the journals in which their own scientists are publishing. In the era of wide spread Internet communication, paper is no longer necessary as a carrier of information and thus the scientific community no longer depends on the traditional publication system. 'Open access'

is a principle which allows scientists to publish their results in journals important to their career as well as to use modern distribution technologies. Open access must not be confused with the notion of everything being for free.

[602]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 123-137

Schulze, Winfried: Zur Geschichte der Fachzeitschriften: von der "Historischen Zeitschrift" zu den "zeitenblicken."

The article spans a large spectrum between the "classical style" periodicals and the new e-journals. First our attention is drawn to the beginnings of scientific journals which in the late 19th century were developing from university-standard periodicals to differentiated specialist bodies with a very broad offer of information. Taking the "*Historische Zeitung*" as an example, the individual stations of passage of the print periodicals are traced. Do print periodicals belong to the past, are e-journals the promise of the future? The article closes with an ambivalent conclusion: Whereas the periodical crisis and technical possibilities would on the one hand seem to render e-journals as the most suitable and trendsetting medium for specialist information, traditional reception forms and scepticism towards the 'volatile' form of electronic publishing are still opposed to a broad use of such periodicals. It will take another few years before we can see to what extent this scepticism can be overcome.

[603]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 138-143

Klostermann, Vittorio E.: Die Online-Zeitschrift aus der Sicht eines geisteswissenschaftlichen Verlags: Probleme und ein Lösungsmodell.

This article concentrates entirely on the practical and economic issues of journals covering the humanities; media-theories are not discussed. It is seen from the perspective of a medium-sized publishing house. The first part of the article describes the current situation and the fundamental problems of online publications; the second presents an alternative model for online magazines trying to avoid these problems.

[604]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 144-172

Mey, Günter: Elektronisches Publizieren - eine Chance für die Textsorte Rezension? Anmerkungen zur Nutzung des Internet als "Scholarly Review Resource."

With the usage of Internet and the convenience of electronic publishing in terms of speed and publication space, book reviews received additional recognition (compared to traditional print media). This contribution points out the lack of a system for online-reviewing despite multiple online review-services that already exist. Moreover, the full potentials of electronic documents such as the usage of hypertext, hybrids and links to additional information are not maximized. In order to strengthen the scientific impact of book reviews it is required that inherent characteristics of book reviews are more precisely defined and that quality control through peer review for example is set in place.

[605]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 173-185

Helmberger, Peter: Historische Rezensionen im Internet: Entwicklung – Probleme – Chancen.

In the significantly increased use of the Internet for historical studies in the last few years reviews have played a special role. The article pursues the question of where the fascination of the old genre of the book review lies in the age of Internet and what developments in reviewing have taken place in the last few years. The stupendous success of electronic reviews can be explained by the fact that they can ideally use the advantages of the net. The main problems are the inadequate financial security of numerous projects, unsolved technical problems, the issue of permanent archiving and the danger of an inundation of information for the users. Finally, taking '*sehepunkte*,' the online review journal as an example, methods of resolution are pinpointed. Here online journals are understood as virtual spaces which make it easier for the user to find his bearings in Internet.

[606]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 186-196

Herb, Ulrich: Der disziplinäre Volltextserver PsyDok am Sondersammelgebiet Psychologie.

This article focuses on the connection between libraries and the current alternative methods of publishing. The Special Subject Collection Psychology at Saarland University and State Library (SULB) faced the question how a contribution can be made to the availability and preservation of scientific information. SULB decided to interpret its task of collecting scientific psychological data in a modern way and established a full text server for psychological documents called PsyDok. A service like this offers much more than just the benefit of a guaranteed availability of electronic documents. By applying the motto 'maximizing research impact by maximizing research access,' a full text server offers a rapid and global flow of information and serves the principles of 'Open Access.'

[607]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 197-203

Schallehn, Volker: Institutionelle Publikationsserver am Beispiel der UB München.

Since November 2002, the University of Munich library offers a server with access to different types of scientific publications. The report describes the genesis and concept of the project against the background of the fact that online publications are more frequently accessed than the traditional print media.

[608]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 204-211

Büttner, Sabine: Neue Medien – neue Möglichkeiten? Ein Projektbeispiel.

"New media" have become an indispensable part of academic life and the communication of knowledge. Still it has not been sufficiently investigated as to what degree the attribute "new" implicates more than merely a technically different and

extended possibility of reproduction and distribution of information. An Internet project about the history of the RWTH Aachen, for example, can explore possible practical limits as well as add some thoughts about potentials and realizations of changed conditions of knowledge transfer.

[609]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 212-232

Hohls, Rüdiger: H-Soz-u-Kult: Kommunikation und Fachinformation für die Geschichtswissenschaften.

The beginnings of H-Soz-u-Kult go back to 1996 when a German-speaking Internet forum "Humanities. Social and Cultural History" established itself at the HU-Berlin as a part of the American H-Net. In essence H-Soz-u-Kult is a moderated mailing list. However, editorial work is necessary in order to secure the scientific relevance of the submitted contributions. Since the foundation of H-Soz-u-Kult, the contents and the technical processes unfolded successively, and so a distributed editorial model with epochal, regional and scientific specializations was established. As a module for historical information and communication, H-Soz-u-Kult was integrated into the project "Clio online" in the year 2002. Clio online is sponsored by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG). With the development of the portal system, an integration of special editor groups was feasible and additional possibilities for publication were created.

[610]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 233-237

Marra, Stephanie: Die Virtual Library Frühe Neuzeit. Eine Online-Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Frühen Neuzeit.

As part of the longest existing online research tool in the field of history (the WWW Virtual Library History), the Virtual Library Early Modern History has been offering specialized information for several years. In addition to the emphasis on the scientific quality of the selected information offered, the professional benefits of the material are also considered. This form of digital bibliography has become one of the major online tools in research and teaching.

[611]   HSR No. 107, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 1, p. 238-246

Mruck, Katja: Internationale Entwicklungspotenziale von Open Access-Journals am Beispiel der Online-Zeitschrift "Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung /Forum: Qualitative Social Research" (FQS).

The tri-lingual online-journal "Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research" (FQS) is used as an example to illustrate some of the challenges and potentials of electronic publishing in an international realm: questions of acceptance, multilingualism, resource management, technical challenges, and sustainability are discussed. The quality of content and language, the connection between proven traditions of scientific publishing with innovative attributes of the Internet,

and open access to scientific information are considered as important conditions in order to increase the international recognition and impact of German research.

Simon, Holger; Verstegen, Ute: prometheus – Das verteilte digitale Bildarchiv für Forschung und Lehre. Neuartige Werkzeuge zur Bereitstellung von verteiltem Content für Wissenschaft und Forschung.

As part of its "New Media in Education"-program the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research is financing the cooperative university project "p r o m e - t h e u s – the distributed digital image archive for research and academic teaching" since April 2001. The aim of p r o m e t h e u s is to provide a unified interface to a conceptually very large number of different image data bases focused on history of art and archaeology. The basic philosophy of the project is, that the individual image databases can have arbitrary different formats, which are unified by a server acting as a technical – and potentially conceptual – "broker." Based on this joined image archive und its media specific potential, p r o m e t h e u s provides a variety of didactic units to support academic teaching and learning. On the 24th of March 2003, an association ("*Verein*") was founded to guarantee the long-term existence and further development of the project.

Rathje, Ulf: Kinderkrippen in der DDR – Daten aus einem Forschungsprojekt.

In 2001 the *Bundesarchiv* adopted data which provide information about the state of development and health of children in day nurseries in the GDR. Meantime, the data has been migrated for long-term archiving and can now be made available for scientific research purposes.

Boonstra, Onno; Breure, Leen; Doorn, Peter: Past, Present and Future of Historical Information Science.

This report 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 done a lot of historical information research 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. The reason 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, both parties have not been accommodated, and communications with both '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.

Forte, Maximilian C.: Long-term Field Research in Anthropology.

Chronicling Cultures provides readers with detailed case histories of ethnographic projects that are long-term in duration, lasting decades in some cases and often involving multiple collaborators and new generations of researchers. The central theme of the text is that extended time spent in the field leads to both qualitative and quantitative transformations in research. Contributors to the volume examine these transformations with respect to the data gathering process, the theoretical outcomes of long-term research, the impacts on host communities and the many problems and benefits of spending extended time in the field through multiple revisits and restudies. The volume will be of especial interest to those interested in the history of anthropology and to a lesser degree those interested in field methods. Amongst the shortcomings of the volume are its somewhat loose thematic organiza-tion, the overly descriptive nature of many of the contributions, the narrow range of cases selected and the lack of diverse perspectives.

Duca, Dirk: Computergestützte Analyse qualitativer Daten. = Review Essay zu Udo Kuckartz. 1999. Computergestützte Analyse qualitativer Daten. Eine Ein-führung in die Methoden und Arbeitstechniken. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.

The book does not meet the expectations that the title and foreword raise. It demon-strates the fact that the strict separation of theoretical background and code of prac-tice is a difficult task to accomplish and hardly of any use in the field of qualitative research. Repeated reference to the variety of kinds of analyses that can be conduct-ed using this kind of software does not hide the fact that the author's instructions include a very specific – presumably his own – way of doing qualitative research. In doing so, he provides an insight in to techniques of computer-aided processing of qualitative data, focusing on different types of text retrieval and inquiry for combi-nations of codes or variables.

Diebolt, Claude; Jaoul, Magali: Is Education the Cause for Iberian Economic Growth? A Study in Econometric History.

Recent models of growth, such as Romer (1986, 1990) and Lucas (1988), following Arrow (1962) and Uzawa (1965), emphasise human capital investment as an im-portant factor contributing to long-run growth. In the literature, human capital investment takes several forms (educational attainment, learning by doing, etc.). Our focus in this paper is on human capital accumulation through the formal

schooling. It is our thesis that education is more an accompanying investment than a "driving force" behind growth. We test this argument with the concept of the causal relationship formulated by Granger. All the tests are performed on the basis of the aggregate series of public expenditures on education (EXPEDU), total public expenditures (EXPTOT), population (Population) and Gross domestic product (GDP) in Portugal and Spain before World War II.

Metz, Rainer; Berg, Alexander: Datenbanken der Historischen Statistik im ZHSF.

The availability of historical statistical data of high quality in machine-readable form for Germany is in a lamentable condition. The existing data are scattered over numerous publications. They are only partially available in machine-readable form and only a small part of them is stored in public archives. But not only that most of the existing machine-readable data are not archived, for Germany we also miss a statistical handbook for the history of economy, society and state - in printed as well as in electronic form - which presents the relevant figures in a systematic way. The online data bank HISTAT tries to offer the historical statistical data to the scientific community. This data bank does not only present the numerous figures and time series, it also documents the various annotations which help to understand the figures and the sources that have been the basis for creating the figures by the researcher, and, last but not least, it contains the literature which was consulted when editing the data. The final goal of this data bank is to present the data in a systematic way. Like the Statistical Yearbook, the online data bank must offer the categorized time series for different regions and branches, together with all information that are necessary to understand and evaluate historically the meaning of these statistical data.

Knoll, Martin: Hunting in the Eighteenth Century. An Environmental History Perspective.

The article analyzes game hunting in eighteenth century Europe as an activity that connected the elite's culture, agrarian society, and the natural environment. Early modern hunting was a highly regulated form of using landscapes and other natural resources. Monarchal hunting in particular was bound to extravagant techniques and enormous displays, resulting in significant ecological and social consequences. In this context, an environmental history approach is useful to analyze questions of historical ecology, of man's use of natural resources, man's attitude towards nature, and the relationship between man and beast. The article focuses on princely hunting practice and wildlife management, hunting infrastructure as a factor of wood consumption, the domination of nature as an instrument to communicate power, and poaching as an environmental crime. The aim of the article is to discuss the potential and results of this approach as well as methodological challenges and limitations.

MacLennan, Carol: The Mark of Sugar. Hawaii's Eco-Industrial Heritage.

Hawaii's eco-industrial heritage is a landscape permanently altered by sugar cane production. Beginning in 1850 American and European-based capitalists drew heavily from global technological advances of the nineteenth century, rapidly exploited the land and water policies of the native Hawaiian government, and set in motion environmental change that eventually increased industrial control over non-sugar cane ecosystems. This article exams the nature-industry exchange which culminated by 1920 in an industrial sugar ecology that dominated landscapes, politics, and social life in Hawaii.

Oslund, Karen: Protecting Fat Mammals or Carnivorous Humans? Towards an Environmental History of Whales.

While the history of the relationship between whales and humans has been generally written as either a history of wildlife protection, or as a history of symbolic relations between humans and animals, this paper argues for the need to see these two aspects of the history in relationship with each other, and against treating them as separate themes. The result of this division has been a methodological entrenchment of the view promoted by some whaling activists: that "modern" whaling and "traditional" whaling are morally opposite to each other. Rather, the paper notes the multiplicity and complexity of human-whale interactions world-wide and points to several cases in which the two stories could be interwoven in order to enlarge the parameters of the field. In addition, the paper briefly summarizes the important events in the environmental history of whales, especially since the establishment of the International Whaling Commission in 1946, and the emergence of the "save the whales" campaigns of the 1970s.

Beattie, James: Rethinking Science, Religion and Nature in Environmental History: Drought in Early Twentieth-Century New Zealand.

This article investigates popular and elite conceptions of science and religion in an early twentieth-century European settler society. It uses the case-study of rainmaking experiments and prayers in North Otago, New Zealand, in 1907, to challenge two dominant paradigms about New Zealand society: first, that scientific rationalism was automatically antipathetic to religion and, second, that by the early twentieth century scientific ideas were secularizing New Zealand society. North Otago's residents viewed prayer and experiment as complementary activities designed to meet the same ends; there was no distinctive, hermetically sealed division between the secular and the profane. Rainmaking also offers a fascinating way of exploring contested notions of science. While local residents enthusiastically embraced the use of explosives to bring rain, meteorologists decried these measures as unscien-

tific and amateurish, thereby attempting to increase the legitimacy of their own profession. The reaction to North Otago's rainmaking prayers and experiments differed considerably from that of other societies such as in England and Australia in which similar prayers and experiments were undertaken. These differences reflected the special social and cultural characteristics of each country and, in New Zealand's case, its greater religious tolerance and social opportunities.

Bolotova, Alla: Colonization of Nature in the Soviet Union. State Ideology, Public Discourse, and the Experience of Geologists.

This article combines two perspectives on the history of geology in the Soviet Union. Soviet policy not only transformed the geological profession from a marginal group of intellectuals into a booming field of applied science. State ideology also celebrated the geologists' colonization of nature, putting them on a par with cosmonauts and pilots. The hegemonic discourse defined nature as meaningless unless it was exploited for human needs. However, the geologists' everyday experiences looked remarkably different. During month-long stays in the natural environment, the official doctrine gave way to other perspectives: hardships and starvation, unexpected encounters with men and beasts, and the quest for discoveries in spite of all difficulties. Geologists also enjoyed nature as visual harmony, and even found a small corner of freedom in nature as the "taiga laws" of behavior, friendship, and hospitality made for an honest atmosphere around the campfire. For Soviet geologists, nature was not simply the "house of treasures" that official rhetoric cherished but also an archipelago of freedom.

Bauerkämper, Arnd: The Industrialization of Agriculture and its Consequences for the Natural Environment: An Inter-German Comparative Perspective.

Both German states saw a major trend towards agricultural modernization after 1945, though to a different extent. Likewise, the environmental consequences of industrialized agriculture were remarkably similar in both countries. However, the Federal Republic and the GDR differed in both the extent of the environmental hazards and the approach towards abatement. In the GDR, an open discussion of the environmental problems of industrialized agriculture was almost nonexistent. In the 1970s and 1980s, the eutrophication of surface water and the contamination of groundwater with fertilizers and pesticides increased significantly, as did the compression of the soil due to heavy machinery and water and wind erosion. However, the East German government suppressed an open discussion of the environmental impact of large agricultural production units. In contrast, these consequences were discussed openly in the Federal Republic; the intensive, specialized animal production in northwestern Lower Saxony provides an example. However, environmental activists did not achieve limited corrections of the general policy of agricultural

modernization until the 1980s, with traditions of agricultural modernization remaining stronger in East Germany than in the West.

Nehring, Holger: Cold War, Apocalypse and Peaceful Atoms. Interpretations of Nuclear Energy in the British and West German Anti-Nuclear Weapons Movements, 1955-1964.

Most environmental historians argue that an awareness of the dangers of nuclear energy emerged only during the 1970s. Conversely, they have noted a "blindness towards the apocalypse" (Günter Anders) during the 1950s and early 1960s. This article examines the perceptions of the dangers and possible benefits connected with nuclear energy within the protests against nuclear weapons in Britain and West Germany during the late 1950s and early 1960s in order to differentiate this assessment. Especially in the Federal Republic, discussions about the military use of nuclear energy prefigured the tropes which were to resurface in the environmental movements of the 1970s and 1980s. The civilian use of nuclear energy was, by contrast, increasingly seen as the harbinger of peace.

Uekötter, Frank: The Old Conservation History – and the New: An Argument for Fresh Perspectives on an Established Topic.

The German conservation movement is a classic topic of environmental historiography, and yet interpretations have often been characterized by a constrained focus. In a critical discussion of the literature, this article seeks to identify new venues for research. After outlining the breadth of conservation-related developments in late 19th-century Germany, it identifies four directions for future studies: collective biographies of the conservation movement's personnel; friends and allies of the conservation movement and the way conservationists defined their relations towards them; the environmental opposition; and the relationship between the environmental movement and nature as an actor. Taken together, the article argues for a less partisan history of the conservation movement, assuming that such an approach will ultimately serve better the interests of both the environmental history community and the conservation movement.

Hunger, Ina; Sparkes, Andrew; Stelter, Reinhard: Qualitative Methods in Sport Sciences: A Special FQS Issue.

Qualitative research has its own particular strengths and therefore is able to grasp the multidimensionality of meanings, contexts, unanticipated phenomena, processes and explanations which can be found in the world of sport, games and physical activity. The article gives an overview over the different subject fields and articles

covered by this special issue of the *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research* on sport science(s).

[628]   HSR No. 109, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 3, p. 205-212

Doliger, Cédric: The Easterlin Hypothesis.

Easterlin formulates one of the most popular fertility theories. He supports that fertility follows some regular cycles, with large birth cohorts producing small cohorts, and vice versa. There are two complementary aspects in this theory: the effect of the relative number of the young adults (relative cohort size), and the effect of the wages and unemployment (relative income); the second one being a subjacent mechanism to the first one. Thus, individuals from a large cohort face up to the deterioration of their standard of living relative to their parents. They will make then adjustments to preserve the comparative positions and therefore their material aspirations, particularly adjustments in family life such as the decline in fertility. Thus, the induced fertility by the large cohort effects makes this one reverse the next cohort size.

[629]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 4-40

Meyer, Torsten; Popplow, Marcus: "To employ each of Nature's products in the most favorable way possible" – Nature as a Commodity in Eighteenth-Century German Economic Discourse.

In German territories in the eighteenth century a large number of texts propagated an intensified exploitation of natural resources. This discourse comprised programmatic statements as well as seemingly "neutral" descriptions of corresponding technological processes. For a broad range of addressees, the exploitation of natural resources was thus legitimized as desirable for the well-being ("*Glückseligkeit*") of the individual and the state. The contribution explains the emergence of this discourse by factors ranging from contemporary economic thought over the establishment of economic societies to the dissemination of new media like the rapidly spreading journal culture. In summarizing it is argued that if man, as has often been argued, in its actions has always been taking on a utilitarian attitude towards nature, it is in the eighteenth century that this attitude was first broadly disseminated in written discourse – a development that, obviously, cannot be labeled an anthropological constant and thus deserves further investigation by environmental historians.

[630]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 41-78

Rost, Dietmar: Die Produktion der "Brandenburger." Eine Fallstudie zu regionalem Fernsehen und dessen Bemühungen um Stiftung von Landesidentität durch Geschichte.

In the public discussion it is often recommended that all German federal states – the "old" ones from West Germany as well as the "new" ones from East Germany –

should take care of their own identity and work on developing it. Deficits of identity are individuated and politics of identity pursued. Thus from the social science perspective, questions regarding the current efforts of shaping identity arise. One of the questions addresses how these efforts treat problems and dangers which many social scientists regard as closely linked to "imagined communities," for example fixed dichotomies of the "native" and the "foreign." This article addresses such questions in the context of an interpretative analysis of a TV documentary on regional history produced by the *Ostdeutscher Rundfunk Brandenburg*. In the process, it also examines the current boom in the central theme of history on television. On the one hand, the documentary studied here shows clear efforts to represent the federal state of Brandenburg in a careful and reflexive way. On the other hand, it exposes problems of identity constructions since it is based on a one-dimensional focus, which is not in accordance with what is often proposed as multiple identity.

[631]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 79-119

von Plato, Alexander: Geschichte und Psychologie – Oral History und Psychoanalyse. Problemaufriss und Literaturüberblick.

The article is about the relationship between two scientific fields – history and psychology – with a focus on their connections during the last 150 years and about the meaning of subjectivity in history. It addresses possibilities of cooperation, taking as an example the relationship of oral history and psychoanalysis. The article emphasizes the problems regarding unconscious elements in history as well as the perception and "digestion" of history by the individual and the collective memory.

[632]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 120-153

Wiesner, Heike: Handlungsträgerschaft von Robotern: Robotik zur Förderung von Chancengleichheit im schulischen Bildungsbereich.

In this article the qualitative results from the scientifically escorted project "Roberta – girls conquer robots" are focussed in the context of gender and ANT aspects (actor network theory). Along with a summary of the project Roberta and its scientific escort project, the design of this research, the theoretical and the methodological approach are briefly described. Besides specific ANT- and gender-oriented research questions, different aspects of qualitatively surveyed data from some Roberta courses are brought up and wrapped to different subtopics. The core thesis of this essay is that the methodological use of an ANT approach and its linkage with gender aspects in technology-oriented course concepts can uplift the technological curiosity in school and can be used as a passage point for providing equal opportunities.

Dirks, Una: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen verstehenden Erklärens am Beispiel sprach- und kulturwissenschaftlicher Annäherungen an Auto-/Biographien. = Review Essay zu Rita Franceschini (Hrsg.) 2001. Biographie und Interkulturalität. Diskurs und Lebenspraxis. Tübingen: Stauffenburg.

Rita Franceschini has edited a book that deals with various elements of auto-/biographical and multicultural studies. Most of the authors' arguments draw on linguistic, literary and ethnological approaches. In several chapters attempts are made to exemplify the interdependencies between biography and culture, specifically between individual and collective constructions of reality. In addition, various chapters focus on biographical structural effects resulting from speakers' experience with foreign language challenges in bilingual or even trilingual contact situations. The review of the volume is framed by a cultural heuristic of an understanding explaining concept (Max Weber); the reviewer's criticism is supported by qualitative standards of socio-pragmalinguistic and textlinguistic work. From this point of view evidence is provided that explains why literary studies' approaches tend to employ individual sampling procedures as well as other default procedures in gaining methodically controlled insights into properties and dimensions at issue. The linguistic contributions are discussed at length because of their efforts to connect micro- and macro-theoretical perspectives to each other, as such efforts are viewed as building blocks of a cultural studies' approach to research on (language) biographies.

Ruhl, Kathrin: Qualitative Research Practice. A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers = Review Essay of Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis (Eds.) 2003. Qualitative Research Practice. A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers. London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi: Sage.

This textbook, edited by Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, is meant for both students and researchers, but because it primarily presents basic knowledge it is more suitable for students. It is intended to lead practitioners through the process of qualitative research, i.e. from the design of a study, conducting of in-depth interviews and analysis of data to the presentation of results. The authors impart in a professional way both broad theoretical knowledge and practice-oriented information. They do not provide the reader with an overview of qualitative methods, but focus on in-depth interviews and so-called focus groups.

Viehöver, Willy: Workshop "Diskurs – Wissen – Kultur."

The first interdisciplinary workshop in 2003 – like two other meetings before in 1999 and 2000 organized by the Augsburg- and Munich-based working group on discourse analysis in cooperation with the section sociology of knowledge in the German Society of Sociology – focused on theoretical and methodological inter-

connections between discourse theory, social (re-) production of knowledge and the role of cultural frames. The major aim was on unraveling the implications of the French discourse tradition for the ongoing German debate about discourse analysis and theory, especially considering possible links or barriers between a (post-) Foucauldian perspective and actual contributions to sociology of knowledge. A second focus was centered about chances and limitations of applied discourse research and analysis in various fields of practice. Continuing participants' statements and reports concerning methodological and practical problems in doing discourse analysis and presenting the findings the second workshop in June 2004 opened up an interdisciplinary forum to discuss ongoing research projects. By this the meeting gave the chance to prove and ensure adequate theoretical positions as well as methodological basics and methods for the participants' own projects.

[636]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 190-195

Diebolt, Claude; Jaoul, Magali; San Martino, Gilles: Convergence of Primary Schooling in France before the Ferry Laws.

The development of primary schooling has been considered since the beginning of the nineteenth century as a major process and notably characteristic of developed capitalist societies. French research on education has generally merely noted this development, considering the interpretation to be obvious. We have a different conception, considering that the increase in school attendance in France requires a fresh conceptual approach and new empirical and theoretical validation work. For this, our cliometric study of primary education by administrative department in France in the nineteenth century is based on retrospective national accountancy and econometric methods.

[637]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 196-219

Salheiser, Axel; Remy, Dietmar; Gebauer, Ronald: Der Datenspeicher "Gesellschaftliches Arbeitsvermögen": Prozessproduzierte Daten als Quelle für die quantitative historische Sozialforschung und eine Soziologie des DDR-Sozialismus.

The *Datenspeicher* "*Gesellschaftliches Arbeitsvermögen*" (Data Fund of Societal Work Power, DS GAV) of the GDR administration is a unique database from the 1980s that comprises a variety of entries on the socio-demographic and socio-economic traits, the qualification, and the employment of more than 7 million former inhabitants of the GDR. The DS GAV was built up and maintained in order to establish a more efficient human resource management in the centralized state economy of the GDR i.e., to guarantee controlled allocation of manpower and fluctuation of personnel between sectors and enterprises, but the potential of the project was most likely never used in a sufficient way. 15 years after the collapse of state socialism in East Germany, the DS GAV serves as a source for quantitative historical social research towards a sociology of GDR society. A research project on GDR elites and processes of societal differentiation which is part of the *Sonderforschungsbereich* 580

(Collaborative Research Center), Jena, Germany, uses the DS GAV among other databases from GDR times. The paper discusses historical background, data handling, exploration and first sociological analyses based on the DS GAV.

[638]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 220-226

Kral, Gerald: Review Essay zu Nicole Döring. 2003. Sozialpsychologie des Internet. Die Bedeutung des Internet für Kommunikationsprozesse, Identitäten, soziale Beziehungen und Gruppen. Göttingen: Hogrefe.

This book is the second, completely revised and extended edition of the first publication from 1999 that soon became one of the most important publications about Internet research in the German-speaking world. The new edition takes into account new research findings and updates the book to the present state of research. It begins with the history and the development of the Internet, describes the various applications and services available over the Internet, presents theories of computer-mediated communication, and outlines methods and results of online-research into the impact of the Internet on identity and social relationships to individual users and groups of users. All relevant issues of this field of research are presented. The goal of the book is more a broad overview of current research, rather than extensively detailed information. The book represents a not-to-be-neglected guide for all scientists dealing with psychological aspects of Internet research.

[639]   HSR No. 110, Vol. 29 (2004) No. 4, p. 227-265

Treffeisen, Jürgen: Archivische Überlieferungsbildung bei konventionellen Unterlagen im deutschsprachigen Raum – Eine Auswahlbibliographie.

The selected bibliography assorts archival scientific literature for the evaluation and the generation of tradition in the German-speaking area. It divides into subject areas and within which it is organised alphabetically by authors. The present essays are archival scientific and printed articles that were predominantly published in Germany but also in Switzerland and Austria. The selected bibliography is going to be gradually updated on the website of the National Archive of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

[640]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 5-27

Mruck, Katja; Mey, Günter: Qualitative Forschung: Zur Einführung in einen prosperierenden Wissenschaftszweig.

Given the great impact of qualitative research on many disciplines and the diversity of methods used by qualitative researchers, this contribution can offer only a brief schematic overview of: 1) principal methodological orientations, 2) selected shared paradigmatic premises (especially the principles of "openness," of "being a stranger," and of "communication") that go beyond disciplinary boundaries, and 3) historical aspects (for German qualitative research, we differentiate four phases: a) re-importation and theoretical foundations, b) practical expansion, c) the technical

versus the reflexive turn, and d) consolidation and establishment). The article will focus on qualitative research in Germany, using sociology as an example in which qualitative research has thrived ("*qualitative Leitdisziplin*"), contrasting this with psychology as an example in which qualitative research remains rather peripheral. This will be followed by an overview of qualitative research from an international perspective. In closing, we will discuss challenges facing instruction in qualitative research in Germany.

[641]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 28-53

Have, Paul ten: The Notion of Member is the Heart of the Matter: On the Role of Membership Knowledge in Ethnomethodological Inquiry.

In ethnomethodological inquiries, the tension between "subjectivity" and "objectivity" which is inherent in all qualitative social research, takes special meanings. In fact, those terms are rarely used in ethnomethodological research reports, or methodological writings. What is widely implied and often explicitly recognised, however, is that an ethnomethodologist has to "understand" the practices studied, before they can be analysed, and that this "understanding" involves the researcher using his or her "membership knowledge". In a way, this unavoidable use of membership knowledge for understanding what people are doing, is then turned from a implicit *resource* into an explicit *topic* for analysis. This can be illustrated by a consideration of the two research strategies for which ethnomethodology has become (ill-) famous, the "breaching experiments" initiated by its founder Harold Garfinkel, and the use of recordings and transcripts of verbal interaction by ethno-methodology's most successful off-shoot, Conversation Analysis as initiated by Harvey Sacks. Varieties of a third strategy, ethnography, including the ethnography of specific (sub-) cultural practices, of technology use, and auto-ethnography, will also be discussed for its treatment of membership knowledge as resource and topic.

[642]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 54-72

Konopásek, Zdenek; Kusá, Zuzana: Reuse of Life Stories in an Ethnomethodological Research.

In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the age of life history archives with a wider access for the social scientists is only coming. However, secondary analysis of qualitative data is not limited to documents that are stored in public archives. It happens quite often that researchers make use of an interview transcript, or a part of it, which has originally been gathered for a different occasion. Thus, they use these data for studying new topics that are sometimes far from the original research questions and objectives. In this paper we discuss some methodological problems arising from such practice. We show that, on one hand, the ethnomethodological perspective is especially demanding on the quality and the pinpoint accuracy of transcripts and the descriptions of the interviews by which the narratives were elicited (field memos). On the other hand, however, the ethnomethodological per-

spective orients scholars to formulate their research objectives according to what the data itself offers. The methodological problems related to the re-use of data can hardly be resolved in advance and on a general level.

Ashmore, Malcolm; Reed, Darren: Innocence and Nostalgia in Conversation Analysis: The Dynamic Relations of Tape and Transcript.

This paper attempts an analysis of some of the methodological practices of Conversation Analysis (CA); in particular, tape recording and transcription. The paper starts from the observation that, in the CA literature, these practices, and the analytic objects they create (the tape and the transcript), are accorded different treatment: simply put, for CA the tape is a "realist" object, while the transcript is a "constructivist" one. The significance of this difference is explored through an analysis of the dynamics of CA practice. We argue that the "constructivist transcript" is premised on an understanding of CA as predominantly concerned with maximising its "analytic utility": a concern of one distinct temporal stage of CA work: that of the "innocent" apprehension of objects in the "first time through." The "realist tape," in contrast, is based on a different aspect of the work of CA: its quest for greater "evidential utility," achieved by the "nostalgic" revisiting of previously produced objects for purposes of checking them against each other; work done in the "next time through." We further argue that both the ontology and the epistemology of CA's objects are changed in any next time encounter. We conclude with a cautionary speculation on the currently-projected, transcript-free, digital future of CA.

Kelle, Udo: Sociological Explanations between Micro and Macro and the Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.

Despite the ongoing "war" between methodological camps this paper will argue for an integration of qualitative and quantitative methods in the sociological research process. For this purpose a short overview about important methodological discussions addressing basic questions of mixed (qualitative and quantitative) method designs will be given focusing on the term "triangulation" which is seen by many authors as a central concept for method integration. However, this notion carries systematic ambiguities, at least when transferred to the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods – triangulation does not represent a single integrated methodological concept but a metaphor with a broad semantic field. Three different understandings of the triangulation metaphor will be discussed: Triangulation as mutual validation, triangulation as the integration of different perspectives on the investigated phenomenon and triangulation in its original trigonometrical meaning. These understandings of triangulation will be contrasted with examples from sociological life-course research projects which combined qualitative and quantitative panels in order to answer certain research questions. The examples clearly demon-

strate that each of the three understandings may have a value by showing different possibilities for relating qualitative and quantitative results in one research project to each other. However, none of these three concepts may serve as a general methodological model for the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods. In the final section of the paper it will be argued that the most crucial problem of the methodological discussions surrounding mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) designs is that epistemological and methodological concepts are not sufficiently linked to theoretical considerations about the nature of the investigated social structures and social processes. In its concluding section the paper will briefly outline some ways that the already-discussed examples from sociological life course research as well as the discussions about triangulation could be integrated into a more general theoretical framework. The focus of these considerations will lie on the distinction between the micro- and macro-level of sociological description and on current discussions about individualisation processes in modernising societies. Thereby it will be shown that an understanding of triangulation in its original trigonometrical sense (although it cannot be considered as a methodological model suitable for all aspects of method integration) may be helpful in gaining a deeper insight into theoretical aspects of method integration in sociology.

Savage, Mike: Revisiting Classic Qualitative Studies.

This paper explores methodological issues regarding the revisiting of "classic" qualitative studies. Classic studies pose particular issues for secondary analysis. By virtue of being "classic," the findings and arguments of such studies define a subsequent "canon" of theoretical and methodological scholarship, and hence shape the thinking of subsequent researchers conducting secondary analysis. Secondary re-analysis therefore should be not only of the archived data itself, but of the published work itself, but this raises a host of complex methodological and ethical issues. Using my own reanalysis of Elizabeth Bott's "Family and Social Network' archive, and John Goldthorpe and David Lockwood's "Affluent Worker collection," I examine possible analytical strategies for re-analysis, including "debunking," the alternative of "sacralisation," and ways in which original data can be read "against the grain."

Simmons, Odis E.; Gregory, Toni A.: Grounded Action: Achieving Optimal and Sustainable Change.

Grounded action is the application and extension of grounded theory for the purpose of designing and implementing practical actions such as interventions, program designs, action models, social and organizational policies, and change initiatives. Grounded action was designed by the authors to address the complexity and multi-dimensionality of organizational and social problems and issues. It extends grounded theory beyond its original purpose of generating theory that is grounded

in data by providing a means of developing actions that are also grounded (systematically derived from a grounded theory).

[647]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 157-167

Roth, Wolff-Michael: Ethics as Social Practice: Debating Ethics in Qualitative Research.

Ethical issues have become increasingly important in research involving human beings. It is fitting, therefore, that *FQS* devotes a debate focusing on issues that are concerned with the many layers of decision making when it comes to ethics in qualitative research. In this contribution, I use a personal context to formally introduce the ethics debate. I extend an invitation to readers to contribute to this debate of ethical issues in qualitative research.

[648]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 168-199

Schön, Helmar: Die teilnehmende Beobachtung als Datenerhebungsmethode in der Politikwissenschaft. Methodologische Reflexion und Werkstattbericht.

The usage of participant observation in empirical studies in political science has been rare and moreover the reflection of the underlying theories and methods has been very unsatisfactory. After a theoretical introduction this article shows a way of applying participant observation efficiently to political science research, based on the practical and methodical experience from two research projects on parliamentarism. The article discusses the chances of cognition provided by participant observation and suggests solutions to problems that emerge during the preparation of survey instruments, during the field work and during the data analysis.

[649]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 200-214

Langthaler, Ernst: Geschichte(n) über Geschichte(n). Historisch-anthropologische Feldforschung als reflexiver Prozess.

This article discusses possibilities and limits of reflexive field research as exemplified by a historical-anthropological community study. Such reflexive approaches accept the subjectivity of the researcher as a condition of scientific cognition. In manifold situations the discourse of the researcher on the local history of everyday life in the 20th century in general and especially on the Nazi era clashes with prevailing memory discourses. Such "obstructions" turn out to be opportunities to reflect on the conditions and consequences of the researcher's own practice more adequately. The gained insights in the possibilities of reflexive fieldwork also clarify its limits, e.g. the reader's signifying power over the author's texts.

Keppler, Angela: Mediale Kommunikation und kulturelle Orientierung. Perspektiven einer kulturwissenschaftlichen Medienforschung.

A way out of false alternatives which have occupied media research for a long time is primarily a matter of right description. That is mainly a description of what is going on in the process of intermeshing between culture in general and the culture of media. However, what is going on here is primarily a question of how this is happening. What is changing in this process is the way in which modern societies produce an overarching present, which is achieved by the divergent and often even heterogeneous capacity of appropriation from the side of its members.

Reichertz, Jo: Prämissen einer hermeneutisch wissenssoziologischen Polizeiforschung.

In this article I introduce and discuss the methodological, methodical, and object-related premises of a hermeneutical sociology of knowledge on which empirical police-research should be based. In the first part, it will be shown why and how what data has to be collected and analyzed. With the example of "mythological stories" which are a given in the field of police-research, it will be demonstrated how these stories provide "solution" to a specific "problem" of social action. The subject of research is the police institution as well as the work embedded in this institution – or, stated differently: This kind of empirical police-research, on the one hand, analyzes the logic of action within this institution, but does not follow the same logic, and, on the other hand, it analyzes the police work, but does not pursue it.

Thiele, Jörg: Ethnographische Perspektiven der Sportwissenschaft in Deutschland – Status Quo und Entwicklungschancen.

The question of the significance and importance of ethnographic approaches within the German-speaking sports sciences could briefly be answered with a "negative report" if one is interested in having a look at studies that are explicitly accounted as ethnographic. This estimation changes, if the perspective is widened and the idea of "estrangement of the own culture" (i.e. the sports culture), as one main principle of research interest in sports sciences, is taken as a basis. The vitality of the development, establishment and variation alone of so-called youth cultures (and their interpretations of sports) or even the exclusiveness and extremeness of particular traditional areas in sports (e.g. top-level sport) contain to a substantial extent experiences of foreignness. However, with the areas mentioned a complete naming of items is not intended. In fact, in this context efforts increased in the last few years to understand such "life-worlds," which can be described with the term "life-world ethnography", although the particular authors did not do so themselves. Against this background the article describes the following issues at hand: first, it deals with the

explication of a kind of ethnographic self-conception which opens up additional possibilities for sports science, secondly, existing studies in sports science are examined for these possibilities, and finally, the question of potential benefit of an explicit and systematic integration of ethnographic research into sports science is discussed. In the conclusion, the disciplines of sport sociology and sport pedagogy are mentioned.

[653]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 280-299

Bergold, Jarg B.: Über die Affinität zwischen qualitativen Methoden und Gemeindepsychologie.

Basically community psychology is not associated with a certain methodology but there are good reasons why qualitative methods are chosen in many investigations in community psychology. Characteristic features of the community psychology approach are nearness to everyday life, multiperspectivity, partiality, and process orientation. These characteristics become relevant if complex psycho-social processes like empowerment, social networks etc. are investigated. In this contribution I will discuss in which way qualitative methods today can contribute to a better understanding of these processes in community psychology research.

[654]   HSR No. 111, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 1, p. 317-331

Groß, Stefanie: Review Essay zu Günter Burkart und Jürgen Wolf (Hrsg.) 2002. Lebenszeiten. Erkundungen zur Soziologie der Generationen. Opladen: Leske + Budrich.

This book consists of 26 articles and introduces the reader to different fields, methods and aspects of life course and generation research. It is published on the occasion of Martin Kohli's 60th birthday and focuses on his research program. Most of the authors of the articles are personally involved and committed to his research program. Despite some critical remarks mentioned in this review, altogether this book is enriching to the field. It is also appealing for nonexperts because even the basic concepts of life course research are discussed.

[655]   HSR No. 112, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 2, p. 6-24

Best, Heinrich: Cadres into Managers: Structural Changes of East German Economic Elites before and after Reunification.

In East-Germany, the processes of democratic transition and market transformation took a form that was particular and distinctive from other post-communist countries: Nowhere else was the transfer of institutions of market economy, the elimination of the old regime, and the inclusion into the frameworks of supra national markets so sudden and so radical than in the former GDR. Our paper explores the formation of entrepreneurs and of the higher echelons of management in the manufacturing industry after unification from a long term perspective. Particular empha-

sis is given to the starting configuration of East-Germany's transition to an open market economy, and to the "afterlife" of the GDR's economic elite after unification. It can be shown that some of the structural and attitudinal differences between East and West-German economic elites can be attributed to GDR inheritance, whereas other differences have emerged as an adaptation to East-Germany's subordinate status in the German economic system. Other developments can be seen to have resulted in a convergence between Western and Eastern parts of Germany. The paper is based on survey data and processed-produced data gathered by the DFG funded Collaborative Research Programme: "Social Developments after Structural Change. Discontinuity, Tradition, and the Formation of Structures (SFB 580)".

Lengyel, György: Cadres and Managers. Changing Patterns of Recruitment of Economic Leaders in a Planned Economy.

This paper is about the criteria of selection of leaders of the Hungarian – and some other East European – planned economies. It deals with the connections of these criteria with education and career patterns. It interprets the changes in terms of professionalization and cadrification. It argues that because this processes are interwoven the emphasis between loyalty and education (or to put it in the immanent terminology of personnel policy: among the categories of political responsibility, professional knowledge and the skills of leadership) has been slightly altered during the decades of state socialism. But behind the balance of loyalty and competence those social variables which were seriously taken into account in the personnel policy have been changed frequently and sometimes dramatically. It is intended to disclose that despite the basic similarities of socialist industrialization there were differences among the Eastern European societies, concerning the pace of cadre changes and the social-educational composition of the economic elites. It also suggests that one has to distinguish two levels of economic leadership from the very beginning of nationalization. In the light of empirical evidence the criteria of recruitment in the case of the planners-controllers and in the case of the enterprise managers were different. According to the Hungarian experiences the economic reform supported the process of professionalization, although the proportion of party members remained extremely high. With the systemic changes party membership lost and networks gained importance in the selection of the elite. Despite the importance of the subject literature on leaders in planned economies is rather scanty. A greater part of articles are managerial studies, while empirical contributions mainly survey the political elites rather than the leaders involved in the economic control sphere and at the helm of enterprises, a layer which is more difficult to reconstruct empirically. It is a specific feature of research on Hungarian leaders to use case studies or interviews. These methods, though most suitable for exploring the attitudes and interests of leader, mark out the boundaries of analysis as well. The data and information in the following represent mostly the Hungarian, and partly the Soviet, Polish and Czechoslovakian developments.

Remy, Dietmar: Kaderauswahl und Karrieredeterminanten beim Kombinat VEB Carl Zeiss Jena in der Ära Biermann (1975-1989).

Kombinat VEB Carl Zeiss Jena was among the leading companies of the late GDR. At the end of the 1980s almost 70,000 employees worked in its divisions of optics, precision mechanics, and microelectronics. The Zeiss management was recruited by the chairman himself. Recruitment and promotion did not only depend on the professional qualification of a candidate but as well on his or her membership in the SED (Communist state party), gender, social background, political past, and moral conduct. The article shows that it became difficult to staff management positions in due time as non-professional criteria grew more and more important.

Salheiser, Axel: Die ökonomische Elite der DDR im Datenbestand des Teilprojektes A1 des SFB 580: Leitungspersonal der volkseigenen Industrie im Zentralen Kaderdatenspeicher.

The *Zentraler Kaderdatenspeicher* (ZKDS, Central Cadre Database) of the Council of Ministers of the GDR contains the data of approx. 700.000 functionaries from different parts of that late socialist society, of whom the management elite from state owned enterprises of the highly industrialized GDR is a large part of. A variety of variables allows discriminating scholarly access to the collective biography of the managers and the complex recruitment processes underlying it. The paper delivers a short description of the core data, discusses the problem of selecting subpopulations, and compares figures of important categories to statistic sources. Additionally, a special category of GDR personnel is examined which can be researched into by detecting it from the ZKDS entries on social background, namely persons hailing from private entrepreneur's families – the children of the abolished old capitalist class.

Schlegelmilch, Cordia: "Und da kann man nicht plötzlich volkseigen umdenken." Wirtschaften zwischen Gewinnorientierung und Verstaatlichung. Firmengeschichte eines Mittelständlers in der DDR.

The focus of this text lies on the biographic case study of a middle class entrepreneur in the former GDR. He has been witness to all stages of the nationalisation of his business as well as to the process of re-privatization after the German reunification. This biography shows that the economical and political remodelling by the GDR government did not amount to the complete disappearance of the traditional economic bourgeoisie. In spite of economic expropriation the former owners were able to influence proceedings in the nationalised companies. Consequently, many milieu-specific, habitual and cultural characteristics could be maintained latently in that community. After 1989 the social differences and milieus which had been

politically remoulded or frozen in the GDR were able in part to develop a new dynamic. New resources did not have to be sought out, but the existing ones merely reactivated. The case study is part of a comprehensive ethnographic longitudinal survey focusing on the changing of biographies and everyday-life in the city of Wurzen (Saxony) after the reunification.

Stutz, Rüdiger: Vom "Feindagenten" zum Vorzeigemanager. Der erste Kombinatsdirektor des VEB Carl Zeiss Jena in der Wahrnehmung von SED und Staatssicherheit (1946-1966).

This article is focused on the perception of the long-standing manager of the Carl Zeiss plant by the SED (German Socialist Unity Party) and the Ministry of State Security. During the first decade after the war, a minority faction of party and state officials supported Hugo Schrade as an indispensable specialist. However, the majority of the elite in political power considered him to be an exponent of the "reactionary" plant management of the old Zeiss corporate group. Between 1957 and the beginning of 1959, the regional management officials of the SED in Gera and the regional administrative forces of the State Security cooperating with the party secretary of Zeiss demanded the replacement of the plant manager. But the administrative office of the central committee of the SED did not comply with this suggestion. Just at that time, Walter Ulbricht tried to be loyal to the Zeiss boss. This constellation changed with the first considerations about the formation of a collective combine and the re-profiling of Zeiss Jena to a "precision-optic-electronic industrial plant" which was drawn up between 1960 and 1964. The plant and its management were assigned a leading role in the planned mechanization and automation of the whole industry of the GDR by the SED direction. The effusive honoring demonstrated by Ulbricht on the occasion of Hugo Schrade's 65th birthday symbolized this change in perception at the height of the NÖS (new economic system) euphoria in summer 1965.

Pilleul-Arp, Agnès: "VEB-GmbH": „Vatis ehemaliger Betrieb – geklaut mit besonderer Höflichkeit." Klein- und Mittelunternehmer in der DDR: Lebensläufe zwischen 1949 und 1990 im Vergleich.

This contribution is part of a PhD thesis in contemporary history tutored Professor Lutz Niethammer about the industrial private entrepreneurs in the GDR. An oral history approach allows structuring the biographies of these entrepreneurs from the old middle class ("*Mittelstand*") into a typology of different strategies of how to exist and subsist in a socialist state. Two (diametrically opposed) logics clash – although it had been possible to reconcile them up to 1972: on one side the private and semiprivate entrepreneurship tries to flourish, on the other side the socialist state tries to establish (economic) equality. However, to serve his own purposes the

socialist state is inclined to both use and restrict the economic power of the private sector. Are the entrepreneurs able to deal successfully with their leeway in the 40 years of the GDR? To what extent is the entrepreneurship free in the course of the history of the GDR? The results are presented in order of importance as far as entrepreneurial and personal success are concerned. Without any doubt privileges this typology political factors.

Corsten, Michael: Die kulturelle Verankerung der sozialistischen Leitungskader (in der DDR und in der Nachwendegesellschaft).

Career sequences of socialist elites have been examined in different ways. This article will focus on the cultural embeddedness of former 'socialist industrial managers,' indicated by their volunteer work in reunited German society. Case analysis of biographical developments show evidence for the thesis that their decisions for managerial careers in GDR-socialism were motivated by cultural bonds leading back to traditional industrial milieus-worker aristocracy, technocratic movement, and small entrepreneurship. This result is supported also by a more standardized quantitative comparison of the career sequences of 'socialist industrial managers' (cohort: 1928-48) with a volunteer engagement after reunification and other groups of this birth cohort. Therefore, the emergence of socialist elites can be interpreted as an example of over-determination and as a multi-lined development.

Martens, Bernd: Der lange Schatten der Wende. Karrieren ostdeutscher Wirtschaftseliten.

Data of a survey among German executives and entrepreneurs of medium sized companies of the manufacturing industry are used to illustrate careers of the contemporary managerial positional elite in East Germany. Most members of this business elite have a background in the former socialist economy of the German Democratic Republic. A special multivariate method (optimal matching of sequence data describing careers during the time frame 1981-2001) reveals that some the elite's recent features – for instance: age structure, job mobility, ownership in companies, and qualifications – are still influenced by windows of opportunities in the beginning of the 90s, and are correlated with special pattern of occupational states (sequences of positions). The dominant career pattern can be described by the term "continuousness". The empirical results are finally discussed in regard to the concepts of continuity of careers and success of achievements.

Schmidt, Rudi: Die zwei Welten der ostdeutschen Manager.

Managers play a key role in the transformation of economic structures in transitional countries. In this paper the special case of the GDR is considered and the question raised in which way managers were shaped by the rigorously structured social and economic conditions in the state-run industry of socialistic countries and how this influenced the capability to master the problems of the new economic system they entered after 1989. The paper points out the differences between management behaviour under these preconditions and under circumstances of a market economy. East German managers are more oriented towards internal structures and procedures, i.e. to the production and to the employees, while West German managers are oriented to both sides, to the internal side of the firm and outside to the market and the customers. Of the East German managers those have been successful who soon adapted the western management practice of this kind of bifocal orientation.

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

This HSR Focus presents for the first time comparative data of the national economic development for Eastern 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. The 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. The contribution has an introducing character. 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 Eastern 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. Concluding, results calculated for the first time for the area of the nowadays Federal Republic of Germany in the 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.

Fertig, Georg: Geschwister – Eltern – Großeltern. Die Historische Demographie zwischen den Disziplinen.

The introduction to this volume 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.

Signori, Gabriela: Geschwister: Metapher und Wirklichkeit in der spätmittelalterlichen Denk- und Lebenswelt.

The essay discusses the role of the sibling group in the mental representations, everyday practice, and legal relations found in late medieval cities. Particularly on the basis of court records from Basel, legal institutions are studied that can be used to construct kinship (i.e. adoption, *Einkindschaft*, *Morgengabekind*). Conventionally viewed as a part of Roman Law and un-medieval to a large extent, adoption was of greater importance than commonly presumed in the Germanist tradition of legal history. *Einkindschaft,* a frequently studied German institution that provided siblings from different marriages with equal rights of inheritance was not the only way to construct legal sibships. A crucial role was also played by the highly flexible legal institution of *Morgengabekinder,* which has rarely been studied to date. It can be shown that *Morgengabekinder* were not a variation of *Einkindschaft* but an equivalent to indirect dowry (morning gift). The study aims at demonstrating that the "cement" which (as Giovanni Levi has shown) holds together not only late medieval urban societies can be better analysed by a systematic study of legal practice than by a study of household forms.

Lünnemann, Volker: Familialer Besitztransfer und Geschwisterbeziehungen in zwei westfälischen Gemeinden (19. Jahrhundert).

Using the example of two Westphalian villages in the 19th century, the study shows the influence of undivided transfer of family property on the relationship of those siblings who inherited the farm and those who were compensated. There was no evidence for a "chain" that led from the social differentiation, caused by the impart-

ible inheritance, to the social disassosiation of the siblings. On the contrary the arrangements of compensations made in transfer contracts and testaments, especially for the social safeguarding of the leaving heirs, established a long time relationship of reciprocity between the siblings. This applies in particular to the relationship between the heirs and those siblings who stayed unmarried. As the comparison of the two villages shows, growing wealth and a high relevance of agriculture for local income increased the function of the parental farm as an essential factor for the social safeguarding of the leaving heirs.

Egli, Werner M.: Geschwisterbeziehungen, Erbrechte und Migrationsformen in Bergbauern-Gesellschaften in einer ethnologischen Perspektive (Nepal, Ende 20. Jahrhundert).

Dealing with relations among siblings in a historical perspective mostly rules out the empirical analysis of emotional aspects and practical role-behaviour whereas the ethnographic approach allows to include these dimensions as well. In a comparative way the author describes two Nepalese upland communities first in respect of the given socio-structural factors: The Sunuwar village is characterized by the nuclear family, preferential ultimogeniture, a high age of marriage, a bride price-system and long distance migration. The Chetri-village is characterized by the extended family, equal inheritance, a low age of marriage, a dowry-system and the expansion within the vicinity. In accordance with the different structural features the observed relations among siblings differ: among the Sunuwar we find a system of different roles among brothers already established in the childhood, egalitarian and friendly relations between brothers and sisters as well as among sisters and cooperation of the siblings of the same sex as well as between the sexes before and after marriage. On the contrary among the Chetri there is no such role-system or cooperation but a spiteful contest among siblings of the same sex as well as between the sexes emerging with the age of marriage and being replaced by mutual feelings of indifference after the wedding.

Harders, Ann-Cathrin: Zwischen Kooperation und Repräsentation: Bruder-Schwester-Beziehungen in der römischen Republik und im frühen Prinzipat (2. Jh. v. Chr. – 1. Jh. n. Chr.).

The purpose of this study is to show various manifestations of brotherly-sisterly behaviour characterized by familial interaction, representation, and cooperation. In spite of the strict agnatic boundaries defined by the Roman law, the role of the Roman woman as the sister of her brother was very pronounced. Examples such as Scipio the Younger, Sempronia the sister of the Gracchi, Clodius and Clodia, as well as Octavian and Octavia show how women linked two families – as described by the structural anthropologist C. Lévi-Strauss. They also demonstrate the collision

of women's role behaviour as a wife and as a sister. The relationship between brother and sister could prove to be stronger than the matrimonial bond. The highly affectional level of the brother-sister bond is best described by the late republican grammatician Verrius Flaccus who called a sister the "*amata*" of her brother.

Knackmuß, Susanne: "Meine Schwestern sind im Kloster…" Geschwisterbeziehungen des Nürnberger Patriziergeschlechtes Pirckheimer zwischen Klausur und Welt, Humanismus und Reformation.

Seven out of the eight sisters of the famous Nuremberg humanist Willibald Pirckheimer lived in a monastery, and all of them exchanged multiple letters with their brother frequently. A vivid image of the relationship between siblings can be reconstructed from these correspondences. In this regard, the convent does not appear as the place where nuns turned away from their family of origin, but as the place of emotionally intensive sibling relations as well as of conflicts within the nuclear family, even though the latter was spatially separated by the convent walls.

Guzzi-Heeb, Sandro: Von der Familien- zur Verwandtschaftsgeschichte: Der mikrohistorische Blick. Geschichten von Verwandten im Walliser Dorf Vouvry zwischen 1750 und 1850.

Between 1750 and 1850 a profound transformation was taking place in European societies, the consequences of which have been underestimated for a long time. The transformation does not consist in families retreating to a newly invented "privacy," as it has been assumed usually. On the contrary, the many and diverse relations that connected families with kin were intensified. As David W. Sabean has suggested several years ago, one can consider the 19th century as the "hot" phase of kinship-relations. The present paper aims at illuminating some aspects of this "intensification of kinship" by presenting a micro-historical analysis of Vouvry, a small village in Valais (Switzerland) between 1650 and 1850. Three family histories concerning different social groups are studied. The analysis shows how dense "fields of kinship" were constructed in different strata through marriage alliances as well as through godparenthood and other social relations, and that they were meant to secure the solidarity between different households and families during the unstable economic periods since the middle of the 1760s.

Szołtysek, Mikołaj; Rzemieniecki, Konrad: Between "Traditional" Collectivity and "Modern" Individuality: An Atomistic Perspective on Family and Household astride the Hajnal Line (Upper Silesia and Great Poland at the End of the 18th Century).

These are the first results of a larger project on residential patterns in thirty five parishes of western and southern Poland and Silesia at the turn of 18th century. This study is focused on several aspects of household characteristics and life-course patterns in three communities of Great Poland and Upper Silesia. The model of the inter-relationships between peasant households and landowners in central Poland developed by Polish social and economic historians, and M. Verdon's atomistic perspective on European living arrangements have been taken as the points of reference for the empirical investigation. The evidence on household structure makes evident that a pattern considered as typical for the East-European Slavs and Balkans can not be attributed to the places we study. An analysis of developmental cycles of domestic groups demonstrated that non-inheriting male offspring in the parishes usually searched for residential autonomy. Co-residence of younger generations with parents and other kin took place on exceptional occasions and was usually temporary. This has been accompanied by a gradual departure of children of both sexes from parental households. Although there was a significant proportion of stem families in the villages, they seem to be a sort of life-cycle phenomenon. The residential patterns of elderly people revealed striking differences in the importance of the family as a welfare institution between villages. Another feature of the relationship patterns in the localities was the incidence of co-residence with non-relatives, mostly occurring during the teenage years and early adulthood. All in all, the study revealed a considerable complexity and diversity of individual behaviours but a relative lack of "family-centred principles" in household arrangements in the parishes.

Oris, Michel; Ritschard, Gilbert; Ryczkowska, Grazyna: Siblings in a (Neo-) Malthusian Town. From Cross-sectional to Longitudinal Perspectives.

This paper explores a data base constructed from six population censuses organized in the city of Geneva between 1816 and 1843. We look at cohabitation structures in a sibling perspective. First, we show to which extent cross-sectional data can inform about life course patterns. Second, we examine the transitions from one sibling status to another in the next 6 years, and the effect of several demographic, familial, and social variables on transition probabilities. Results show how the life of siblings was framed by the interactions between a (neo-)Malthusian demographic regime and a nuclear family system. Population heterogeneity resulted from the social importance of statistically marginal behaviors, as well as from the coexistence of two systems of leaving home: the socially differentiated one of the siblings who

grew up in urban families, and another one of children from rural families who went through Geneva during their period of life cycle service.

Margraf-Buhles, Claudia: Victor Klemperer im Kreise seiner Geschwister: Rebell und Hoffnungsträger.

Based on his autobiography *Curriculum Vitae* as well as his diaries of the years 1918-1933, this essay addresses the question of sibling influence in the life of Victor Klemperer (1881-1960), Judaeo-German professor of Romance language and literature at the Dresden Institute of Technology. The case study focuses on the problem on which areas of Klemperer's life his sisters and especially his brothers had an impact and by which means they tried to achieve their ends. Moreover, it addresses the question which strategies Klemperer devised in order to defend his interests and make his way in life despite his siblings. For this examination has been essential, first, to reflect upon the fact that Victor was the youngest of all brothers and sisters in his family, and secondly, to consider his social position within the ambitious Judaeo-German bourgeoisie of the Weimar era. To conclude, Klemperer was above all influenced by his two eldest brothers, who tried to impose their will on their youngest brother in regard to such pivotal issues as the choice of his marriage partner and professional career. They did so in particular by giving him money for his maintenance during his extended unpaid lectureship in literature. For a long time, Klemperer tried to resist this exertion of influence, thus causing repeated trouble and tensions between the siblings. It was not until his mature years that he was capable of reconciling himself with his family.

Voland, Eckart; Beise, Jan: Bilanzen des Alters – oder: Was lehren uns ostfriesische Kirchenbücher über die Evolution von Großmüttern?

In the course of human evolution something happened, but anthropologists are unable to agree on why it happened: Humans can become twice as old as their ape ancestors. In this paper, we discuss scenarios which attempt to explain the evolutionary increase in lifespan. We substantiate these theories with data from the family reconstitution study of the Krummhörn region (Ostfriesland, Germany, 1720-1874) and come to the conclusion that two social strategies, namely "kin support" and "social manipulation," could have favored the evolution of a post-generative lifespan. "Kin support," which can be presented empirically in the improved survival probabilities of grandchildren, is the adaptive strategy of maternal grandmothers, whereas "social manipulation," which can be presented empirically by increased stillbirth mortality and neonatal mortality amongst grandchildren, is the preferred strategy of paternal grandmothers (= mothers-in-law). Seen from this aspect, Ostfriesland church registers supply valuable indications for an improved

understanding of evolutionary trade-offs, including senescence, and thus ultimately indications which can help with the attempts to reconstruct human social evolution.

Kemkes-Grottenthaler, Ariane: Of Grandmothers, Grandfathers and Wicked Step-Grandparents. Differential Impact of Paternal Grandparents on Grandoffspring Survival.

Historically, kin served as the most essential source for economic assistance and security. However, from an evolutionary perspective, investments in next of kin should reflect the degree of confidence in genetic relatedness. Therefore, patrilineal relatives should be less willing to render support than matrilineal relatives, which might explain why the maternal grandmother is often found to be the most caring, followed by the maternal grandfather, the paternal grandmother, and lastly, the paternal grandfather. The purpose of the present study is to investigate grandparental investment strategies, when both sets of grandparents live close to their offspring. In this context, geographic proximity refers to living within the same village community. Demographic information was extracted from the German village genealogies of Dannstadt/Schauernheim (1480-1880) and Hochdorf/Assenheim (1412-1912). All empirical results are based on household-level data. When grandparental roles in infant survival were considered, it became evident that maternal grandparents were of no consequence, while paternal grandparents seemed to impact differentially. The father's mother had a positive influence on offspring survival. However, after the infant's first birthday, the beneficial impact of the paternal grandmother seized to be of statistical significance. This timing implies grandmaternal solicitude directly bestowed on the daughter-in-law, rather than the grandchild itself. In contrast, the paternal grandfather exerted a negative effect on grandoffspring survival, which may be indicative of resource conflicts. Overall, it is hypothesized that the unique outcome of the current study may have been fostered by geographic proximity and strong patriarchal ties invariably found in farm families. Rural communities are often characterized by patrilineal residence, work and inheritance patterns, tied in with a generation succession in farming, as agricultural subsistence ties individuals to specific resources.

Tymicki, Krzysztof: The Interplay between Infant Mortality and Subsequent Reproductive Behaviour. Evidence for the Replacement Effect from Historical Population of Bejsce Parish, 18th-20th centuries, Poland.

The paper examines the relationship between infant mortality and subsequent reproductive behaviour using data from a reconstitution of parish registers from Bejsce (1750-1968, Poland). It is expected that experience of infant death should increase the risk of subsequent parity transition due to the replacement effect. Multilevel event history analyses shows that the death of an infant significantly increas-

es the risk of transition to subsequent birth and shortens the median duration of birth intervals among controlled fertility birth cohorts. The replacement effect is stronger at lower parities and when the previous child dies during the first 12 months of life.

[679]   HSR No. 113, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 3, p. 265-285

van Poppel, Frans; Liefbroer, Aart C.: Living Conditions During Childhood and Survival in Later Life – Study Design and First Results.

During the last decades, the life course approach to human survival has become a central topic in epidemiology and demography. Although in theory a prospective birth cohort study is the most appropriate research design for this kind of study, data problems have made this approach practically unfeasable. In our paper we present the main outlines of a project in which we use a prospective cohort design for a historical population. The project is based on a historical data-set for three provinces in the Netherlands, covering a time period from the mid-nineteenth to the early twenty-first century. Our study focuses in particular on the impact on survival to adulthood and old age of three specific conditions during infancy and childhood: the socio-economic condition of the family, the composition and structure of the family and the physical environment in which children spent the first part of their life. We briefly sketch the theoretical backgrounds of our study, discuss the data collection strategy and the study area, and present the first results of an analysis of a part of the data-set that recently became available.

[680]   HSR No. 113, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 3, p. 286-298

Pellier, Karine: Organisation of a Cliometric Database.

Often the empirical validation of theoretical assumptions starting from retrospective time series imposes the handling of an important volume of data. Once collected, this data can be structured in order to facilitate their conservation. This paper is particularly interesting in this intermediate phase and proposes to describe the organization of a database intended to be used as support for cliometric or econometric analysis. For that, we detail the stages of the creation of a database whose main objective is to store, organize and structure a unit of statistical series resulting from the satellite account of the Spanish education system. Our framework, even if it is based on an example, should be general for data management.

[681]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 9-17

Wilke, Jürgen: Die Fernsehserie "Holocaust" als Medienereignis.

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 as 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, a Jewish one and an "Aryan." The series already provoked discussions before it was shown, and 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.

[682]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 18-28

Schmid, Harald: Die "Stunde der Wahrheit" und ihre Voraussetzungen Zum geschichtskulturellen Wirkungskontext von "Holocaust."

The remarkable public response to the TV series *Holocaust* in West Germany raises questions concerning the significance of this event for the Historical Culture. Was it the main reason for the change in dealing with the Nazi past? The author focuses on the cultural and political contexts before *Holocaust* was aired in January 1979. Against wide-spread conviction he argues that the effect of the series depended on contemporary conditions which, however, soon fell into oblivion – straight because of the extraordinary success. This previous structural change made the so-called "*Holocaust* thrust" possible.

[683]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 29-52

Uhl, Heidemarie: Von "Endlösung" zu "Holocaust." Die TV-Ausstrahlung von "Holocaust" und die Transformationen des österreichischen Gedächtnisses.

Broadcasting "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 particular when the media concentrated their attention on the topic of Nazi politics of extermination. "Holocaust" discloses a frame for a substantial reporting both in the print media and in the audiovisual media. "Holocaust" was supposed to give an impact on discussing intensively the question of Austria's involvement in the persecution of Jews. In this respect, "Holocaust" as a global memory is very important for the transformation of the "Austrian memory" that transformed from the mere assumption of being a victim into a moral share of the responsibility for the crimes of the Nazi regime.

[684]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 53-73

Kansteiner, Wulf: Populäres Geschichtsfernsehen vor "Holocaust": Die Darstellung des Nationalsozialismus und des Zweiten Weltkrieges in drei Erfolgssendungen des ZDF.

West German public television networks have frequently addressed the Nazi past in their television programs, both before and after broadcast of the NBC miniseries Holocaust in 1979. The essay presents analyses of the content and the reception of three particularly successful TV broadcasts about Nazism and World War II that the

Zweite Deutsche Fernsehen (ZDF) first offered its viewers in the 1960s and 1970s. The programs deal with topics that German television executives and audiences found particularly intriguing: the bourgeois resistance against Hitler, the military history of World War II, and everyday life in Nazi Germany. The discussions about the programs between television makers, reviewers, and viewers illustrate that the construction of German collective memories has become a complex and multi-layered process since the 1960s, primarily as a result of political competition and generational strife.

[685]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 74-85

Lersch, Edgar: Vom "SS-Staat" zu "Auschwitz." Zwei Fernseh-Dokumentationen zur Vernichtung der europäischen Juden vor und nach "Holocaust."

The essay compares two television documentaries dealing with the Holocaust, one produced as a series on National Socialism at the beginning of the sixties, the other one at the beginning of the eighties by *Süddeutscher Rundfunk* (West German TV). The differences in form and content are very interesting. The first feature intends to testify the extent and the brutality of the Holocaust by means of many photos, films and textual documents, presented in a complex compilation film. Roman Brodman's documentary designed as "*Autorenfilm*" remains strangely undecided between the needs of a viewer-oriented dramaturgy (after the success of the fictional television series "Holocaust" in Germany 1979) by using contrast montage, contemporary witness of 'normal' Germans living in that times and the familiar elements of the compilation film. By presenting xenophobia as an interpretation of the Holocaust he tries to exculpate the Germans.

[686]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 86-111

Keilbach, Judith: Politik mit der Vergangenheit. Der 50. Jahrestag der Befreiung der Konzentrationslager im US-amerikanischen und im bundesdeutschen Fernsehen.

In the "memorial year 1995" numerous broadcasts dealt with the Nazi politics of extermination: In West German and US-American television a comparative analysis of news was broadcasted together with commemorations for the liberation of several concentration camps. The analysis clarifies the different functions and meanings of Nazi past. This does not only show the misunderstandings regarding "memorable" dates but also the position of viewers: while the US-American television empathizes survivors and liberators, West German television claims sovereignty in dealing with the past and claims the existence of a German-Jewish community of victims.

[687]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 112-127

Classen, Christoph: Back to the fifties? Die NS-Vergangenheit als nationaler Op-fermythos im frühen Fernsehen der Bundesrepublik.

This article outlines the dealing with the Nazi past in West German television of the 1950s. In this early phase the medium television did not yet constitute a public space in itself but reflected perspectives presented in film, theatre and literature. By concentrating on the war and its consequences television too participated in national myth-making, focusing entirely on the remembrance of German victims of war, while mentioning the mass murder of the European Jews only by exception, if at all.

[688]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 128-140

Müller-Bauseneik, Jens: Die US-Fernsehserie "Holocaust" im Spiegel der deutschen Presse (Januar-März 1979). Eine Dokumentation.

A glance at the german press of early 1979 shows that the public opinion about the US-television-series "Holocaust" changed during the broadcast: frankly denial turned into acceptance within a week. Numerous articles in newspapers and weekly journals printed this turnabout in opinion. That is manifested in increasing rates of viewers and a flood of letters to the editors. At the same time the debate on guilt, responsibility and expiation was pushed by the newspapers. Beforehand many historians, journalists and film reviewers had alleged triviality and crudity to the series. But now they had to admit that "Holocaust" touched the emotions of the viewers much more than all the scientific documentations about the holocaust before.

[689]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 154-175

Berg-Schlosser, Dirk; Cronqvist, Lasse: Macro-Quantitative vs. Macro-Qualitative Methods in the Social Sciences – An Example from Empirical Democratic Theory Employing New Software.

There are some new attempts to bridge the divide between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences (see also Berg-Schlosser and Quenter 1996). This paper explicitly illustrates and tests some of these methods like regression, cluster, or discriminant analysis, on the one hand, and more recent case- and diversity-oriented methods like QCA, Multi-Value QCA (MVQCA), and Fuzzy-Set QCA (fs/QCA) on the other. This is done by using data to test Lipset's theory of socio-economic "requisites" of democracy on the basis of 18 cases in Europe in the interwar period. In this way, the specific strengths and weaknesses of the respective methods are demonstrated.

[690]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 176-190

Race, Richard: Analysing the Historical Evolution of Ethnic Education Policy-Making in England, 1965–2005.

This research reviews the historical evolution of English ethnic education policy-making. The social provision of education when examining the implications on ethnic majorities and minorities raises many important issues and pose the following questions: Does the education system exclude sections of the population i.e. ethnic minorities? Can cultural diversity be taught and promoted? The research explores the implications these questions raise for Afro-Caribbean, Asian and Muslim communities. Assimilationist, integrationist and multicultural education policies are analysed. By examining education and social policy documents and reports, the objective of this research is to make the reader think about how education policy shapes society and what consequences this can have on teaching ethnic educational issues concerning cultural diversity and institutionalised racism.

[691]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 191-210

Braun, Jutta; Wiese, René: DDR-Fußball und gesamtdeutsche Identität im Kalten Krieg.

The field of sport represents a remarkable special case in contemporary german history: In all crucial sectors of economics and society, the Federal Republic turned out to be the superior one, but since 1968 the GDR succeeded to beat West-Germany in the Olympic Games. Nevertheless, the GDR couldn't compete on the football fields; the famous victory in the year 1974 against the FRG team remained the one and only one. Being aware of their inferiority, the GDR constantly avoided any matches against the West German national team in the future. Comparisons between individual clubs were subject to a strict monitoring, in order to prevent any human approximation between the athletes from east and west. The continuous enthusiasm of the GDR football fans for West German teams remained nevertheless a national clip in the epoch of the divided nation and could not be prohibited by repressive measures of the security service.

[692]   HSR No. 114, Vol. 30 (2005) No. 4, p. 211-240

Bayreuther, Rainer: Sterben und Musik im frühen 17. Jahrhundert.

Almost every phase of dying and burial in German protestant states between 1600 and 1650 was accompanied by music. Which function does music take up? Who played what kind of music in which phase? Along these questions, social, theological, and musical structures of sense of the protestant burial will be reconstructed. It turns out that the Lutheran belief is crucial that the circumstances of dying have no impact on the salvation of the dying person. So the burial, in Lutheran understanding, is a basically secular event, however with participation of the church. This causes consequences for the choice of songs, for the writing of funeral poets and the

composing of funeral music. The implicit addressee of funeral music is nor the deceased nor god, but the community of the dependents.

Grunenberg, Heiko: Review Essay zu Jo Reichertz. 2013. Die Abduktion in der qualitativen Sozialforschung (Reihe Qualitative Sozialforschung – Band 13). Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Jo Reichertz' study, "Abduction in Qualitative Social Research," delivers a detailed insight into the phenomenon of "abduction," by which he exceeds the introductory nature of this on-going series of publications. Focusing of Charles Sanders Peirce's perception of abduction, Reichertz extensively reevaluates the concept, conclusively deriving concrete implications for its practical application in qualitative social research. The author criticizes and dashes hopes and myths connected with the abductive procedure and, because of this, readers will find his study both instructive and disillusioning. The book is highly recommended for all those who are interested in well-founded empirical research because it offers points of interest for newcomers as well as experts in the field of empirical methods. The book rightly restricts the possibilities for abductive procedures. "Abduction in Qualitative Social Research" is an excellent example of how austere methodology can arouse interest in a cheerful manner.

Diebolt, Claude: Statistical Sources in France before World War I.

Today, quantitative data are doubtless quite rightly occupying an increasingly large position in economic history. We are no longer in the period of vague descriptions and collections of isolated facts that did not lead to any valid explanation. The influence of economists involved historians in the handling of figures, essential measures for those who wish to understand structures and detect movements. It is nonetheless true that there are serious differences between the approach of economists and that of historians. Economists apply reasoning to practically only the present time or to a relatively short period. Their models and patterns are difficult to apply to periods when the structures were markedly different. They also use regular statistical series covering a considerable number of facts, and above all series that may not be perfect (perfection is illusory here) but provide serious guarantees. Historians are less privileged. They dissect economic systems that are very different to our own and whose structures have not yet been closely studied. They possess only sparse statistics whose reliability seems extremely doubtful. Economists are not usually faced with the problems of source and critique that are the daily lot of historians. This article is aimed less at providing complete results than stimulating certain research on detail. Our statistical knowledge and our knowledge of statistical data are still too fragmentary and imperfect for it to be possible to envisage an

absolutely definitive overall study. The reader will find here only the components of a general problematic. The main reasons for this attitude are explained below.

Jordan, Stefan: Der deutsche Sieg bei der Weltmeisterschaft 1954: Mythos und Wunder oder historisches Ereignis? = Review Essay zu diversen Publikationen zum Thema "Fußball-Weltmeisterschaft 1954."

Still today for great parts of the German public the German victory at the football world cup in Bern/Switzerland in 1954 is a point of reference when national identification is concerned. On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, plenty of belletristic and scientific literary publications, a feature film and audio as well as picture documentations have been produced. Without reference to the respective genre, the majority of these works tends to regard the winning of the world cup as a "myth", some even take it for an origo myth of a national foundation. Apart from that, a striking feature is the personifying point of view, putting special emphasis on the performance of individual figures (Sepp Herberger, Fritz Walter, Herbert Zimmermann). Approaches that focus on "Bern 1954" as a historic event are rare: Attempts to present the winning of the title against the background of the political history of the young Federal Republic of Germany can sometimes be discovered. Examinations with methods of daily life studies or the history of mentalities remain to be done.

Taylor, Matthew: Global Players? Football, Migration and Globalization, c. 1930-2000.

The migration of professional footballers has become a popular subject of late. Not only has it formed the basis of a number of books and journal articles over the last ten years or so, it has also emerged as a key debating point for newspaper, radio and television journalists. Attitudes to the migration of footballers raise a number of issues relating to the political economy of top-level sport but also pose broader questions about national identity, citizenship, freedom of labour and the inclusion or exclusion of 'outsiders.' This paper summarizes some of the key writing on the subject, critically analyzing the way in which the concept of 'globalization,' in particular, has been employed. It also adds a historical perspective to our understanding of the phenomenon of football player migration. At the heart of the argument are two basic contentions: first, that football migration is nothing new, but has a long and complicated history; and second, that it should not be isolated from general migratory trends and patterns. The movement of footballers from country to country and continent to continent is thus much more than the product of the current economic and power relations of world football. It reflects a complex set of linkages between specific countries, or sets of countries – linkages that often have deep social, cultural and historical roots.

[697]   HSR No. 115, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 1, p. 31-41

Dietschy, Paul: Football Players' Migrations: A Political Stake.

Based on sources from FIFA archives, Zurich, the article analyses footballers' migration as a political stake from the interwar period to the post-colonisation times. Four examples are selected to study this sometimes-neglected angle of the professional sport elite moves. The first one illustrates how the migration of football players fit in with the general policy of "race" and of national prestige in Fascist Italy. The second and the third example consider football players as sports figures representing political refugees and other persons in exile; it deals with the case of the Basque team during the Spanish civil war and the case of Hungarian refugees in the first half of the fifties. The last example, of Mobutu's Zaire, demonstrates that the question of sports migration could also serve as a revelation of North-South relations during the sixties.

[698]   HSR No. 115, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 1, p. 42-54

Chisari, Fabio: When Football Went Global: Televising the 1966 World Cup.

The aim of this article is to show how the televising of the 1966 Football World Cup in England can be considered to be the real turning point in the connection between football and television. Live transmissions in Europe and overseas, new technical devices purposely engineered such as the slow-motion machine, huge economic and human investments, large audience figures throughout the world: all these things are nowadays considered to be normal for a TV broadcast of a major football event, but emerged for the first time during the 1966 World Cup in England. The TV broadcasting of this World Cup can therefore be considered to be the launch pad for the future development of televised football as well as for the globalisation of soccer through television.

[699]   HSR No. 115, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 1, p. 55-68

Eisenberg, Christiane: FIFA 1975-2000: The Business of a Football Development Organisation.

The *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA) is the governing body of world football and in this capacity has assumed the role of a global player in the relationship between sport and politics. While in the 1960s and 70s the organisation produced a growing number of political scandals in world football it has demonstrated a quite effective method of dealing with these problems in more recent times. The article develops the argument that this change for the better is a concomitant of the fact that FIFA, from the 1980s on, is also an extremely dynamic business profiting from the sale of TV rights for the World Cup. This interpretation seeks to understand the role of FIFA as a business against the background of its football development programmes which have made the world soccer federation a most effective International Non-Governmental Organisation. Today, these football development programmes are shaping the way the leading persons in FIFA's Zurich

headquarters are defining their policies. However, this development has had its price, because it has given rise to serious internal political conflicts within FIFA. As a consequence, the organisation's politics of global integration are extremely vulnerable.

Homburg, Heidrun: FIFA and the "Chinese Question," 1954-1980: An Exercise of Statutes.

Mainly concentrating on FIFA internal documents the article analyses how the world football federation reacted to the People's Republic of China's claim to exclusive representation; this claim was a problem because the football association of the Republic of China (Taiwan) had been affiliated to FIFA in 1954. How did FIFA, despite its "one country – one association" rule, succeed to integrate permanently both Chinese football associations into its constituency? It is argued that both FIFA's statutes and the vicissitudes in the global political setting contributed to this success. After much debate and a contemporary withdrawal in 1958 the People's Republic rejoined FIFA in 1979/80 although they had failed in ousting Taiwan from membership.

Marschik, Matthias: Mitteleuropa: politische Konzepte – sportliche Praxis.

When Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary legalized professional football in the mid-1920s, they formed the central European triangle of "Danubian Football." The most popular event in this context was the Mitropa Cup which was established in 1927. This tournament for the best teams involved clubs from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia as well as, two years later, Italy. It became very popular, even in countries not involved in the games. From the very beginning the main goal of the Mitropa Cup was to strengthen the economic basis of the clubs, particularly as in 1925 football was regarded as an economic factor. Even the term "Mitropa" shows the primarily economic impact, as this tournament seems to have been the first visible sponsoring activity in European Football: teams and fans travelled exclusively by "Mitropa" sleeping-cars to the away games. And the media became an undeniable part of football culture for the first time. National Socialism stopped the further development of this Central European sports culture; and attempts at re-establishing it after 1945 were initiated rather half-heartedly due to the political changes in Eastern Europe. Finally, a new pattern of organising European club football, with France as the new centre, took shape in 1955. Nevertheless the glory of the Mitropa Cup remained vivid and caused several attempts at reviving the tournament up until the late 1990s.

Beck, Peter J.: Im Schatten der Vergangenheit: Fußball in den britisch-deutschen Beziehungen.

The 2002 Football World Cup Finals, described as the most viewed event in television history, raised yet again questions about the realism of continuing to write sport out of International Relations research, and particularly to ignore its role in international relationships, such as Britain's relations with Germany. The football field proved another important British-German battleground throughout the 20th century, and hence the game articulated, mirrored, influenced, and reinforced British perceptions of Germany, especially at the popular and media levels. This trend continues in the 21st century. Already, three high profile internationals played during 2000-2001 as well as rivalry to host the 2006 World Cup tournaments have illuminated the problematic state of the British-German relationship, including the manner in which history, most notably world war imagery, imparts an enduring extra-sporting sub-text for the British media coverage of England-German footballing encounters.

Archambaul, Fabien: Il calcio e l'oratorio: Football, Catholic Movement and Politics in Italian Post-War Society, 1944-1960.

From the end of the 1940s, football became a shared and national culture in Italy since the Church had chosen the game to establish its presence in all strata of society. The Catholic elites, both the governing class of Christian Democrats and the clergy, paid attention and esteem to football because, on the one hand, they considered this associative form of sociability an efficient instrument of pastoral mediation and, on the other hand, as a means of implementing political projects. So the Catholic view of football was composite: a favourable ground for religious training and a means of promoting a Christian social order. The practice was integrated in the network of oratories and parishes on the one hand, of sports associations managed by laymen on the other. These channels of diffusion were gradually concentrated within the Centro Sportivo Italiano (CSI) under the authority of the Vatican.

Williams, Jean: An Equality Too Far? Historical and Contemporary Perspectives of Gender Inequality in British and International Football.

The purpose of the article is to examine the significance of female play in Association Football in Britain. The European context indicates shifting social values from the beginnings of the 'women's game' in the 1890s to the present day. The argument begins with the premise that sporting practices are historically produced, socially constructed and culturally defined. Britain pioneered the first phase of football's widespread popularity with women during, and shortly after, the First World War. The English Football Association (FA) found this threat to the male

professional game sufficiently serious to 'ban' women's football in 1921. The revival of women's football in the 1960s as primarily a participatory activity (rather than as a spectator-supported sport) is still answering an agenda whereby gender difference is naturalised and fixed. However, there is an independent practice of English women's football which, in its most recent form, has become a centrally regulated, but essentially devolved and voluntaristic sporting activity. Consequently, the question of whether the FA can be seen as the most appropriate patron of the supposed national sport is set against the self-governing tradition of the women's game. Legal and educational narratives of equality compare unfavourably with, for example, Scandinavia and the United States where there is some expectation of equity of result, rather than of opportunity.

Eisenberg, Christiane: International Bibliography of Football History.

This bibliography comprises academic books and articles on international football history. However, the borders between academic and popular studies are muddy in this area. Studies of individual clubs, cities, players and organisers have only been taken into account in exceptional circumstances when the authors have dealt with questions relating to international football history. The list comprises titles in English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese; titles in Hebrew are noted in their English translation.

Larsson, Håkan: A History of the Present on the "Sportsman" and the "Sportswoman."

The purpose of this article is to disseminate the construction of manliness and womanliness in Swedish sport. Of particular interest is gender equity policy in sport as a new way of creating sexual/gender difference. Michel Foucault's concept "a history of the present" – a genealogical approach – serves as an important tool in this work. Interviews with athletes in their teens (track & field athletics) and texts published by the Swedish Sports Confederation serve as empirical material. When asked about themselves as track & field athletes and their ways of seeing others participating in track & field, the boys often speak about themselves and other boys in a straightforward and unproblematic way. The girls on the other hand, speak about themselves and other girls in a problematic way. This is not an unexpected result, but the conventional interpretation is that it is a sign of gender inequalities in sport. From a genealogical point of view, it might rather be seen as an effect of gender equity policies. Gender equity policy can be seen as a practical strategy of guaranteeing women and men the opportunities to do the same thing – sport, simultaneously performing two distinct and clearly differentiated gendered subjects, to be equalised. As such, gender equity policies might be perceived as an apparatus that produces and regulates sexual/gender difference.

Silvennoinen, Martti: The Many Levels of Sports Narration.

At its most a typical sports narrative records what happens in space and time. Alongside this traditional history of events there has emerged a research approach that might be called structural sports history. Its methods move in the world under the surface of facts, explored by researchers in ways that resemble archaeology. The aim is to uncover the changed human relationships and new forms of presence in sport-figurations of corporeality, space and time. Where the event-history approach recounts and recapitulates, the new approach works towards interpretation and understanding. These two are joined by yet a third element, the most intimate aspect of sports narratives: microhistory and the routes that it opens to the interfaces between the public and the private and the general and the particular, where the reader-oriented focus of the experiencing and narrating subject is necessarily foregrounded and at this point surface such elements of narrativity as the "confessional", the "meditative" and the "fragmentary" (auto)biography. The article describes different levels of a sports narrative and their conventions in qualitative sports research.

Seigneur, Viviane: The Problems of the Defining the Risk: the Case of Mountaineering.

A central assumption in sociology is that the view on the risk is essentially a construction rather than a strictly objective perspective. However, this approach has a tendency to forget objective knowledge and tangible facts. Our research on risks in high mountains compares the available information on risks (scientific literature, safety information, media coverage and political discourse) with our empiric observations. Our work shows that there are differences caused by lack of fundamental reflection on the definition of the risk as a social construction. We propose to reconsider the definition of the risk with concepts closely connected to risk such as: uncertainty, emotion, phobia and danger, and to point out problems of confusion in several works of authors (e.g. those dealing with sensational activity, such as bungee jumping, as if it was dangerous).

Middell, Matthias: Welt- und Globalgeschichte in Europa. Berichte über den 1. Europäischen Kongress für Welt- und Globalgeschichte im September 2005 in Leipzig.

In recent times World and Global History became the fast growing sections of international historiography, mainly due to the interest in 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. In the following section reports from the panels organised during this conference give an impression of a first step towards a new way to think and to discuss about history on the European continent but also in contact with scholars from Australia, the Americas, Asia and Africa.

[710]   HSR No. 116, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 2, p. 110-117

Middell, Matthias: Transnationale Geschichte als transnationales Projekt. Zur Einführung in die Diskussion.

The article introduces the following papers, all of which focus on transnational history as a project, as a new category, and as a new label for historical writing and research. The author situates transnational history at the intersection of two different historiographical approaches: cultural transfer studies on the one hand and global or new world history on the other. He discusses the consequences that arise with a transnational research agenda (as part of the cultural reaction to globalization) when discussion methods, narratives and institutional settings as well as the relationship of transnational history to the historical self-understanding of "actual" societies.

[711]   HSR No. 116, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 2, p. 118-131

Saunier, Pierre-Yves: Going transnational? News from down under: Transnational History Symposium, Canberra, Australian National University, September 2004.

Building from the papers and discussions presented at the Transnational History Symposium (Canberra, Australian National University, September 2004), this article offers a view into some of the current developments and discussions that take place while historians are grappling with the 'transnational take.' In a discipline that has been closely connected with the birth of the nation states, this developing attention for the flows, circulation and connection across borders is not without its risks, pitfalls and difficulties. But there is a promising bunch of studies and interests that are developing within the historical community, all suggesting that they can contribute to the contextualisation and understanding of global networks.

[712]   HSR No. 116, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 2, p. 132-179

Wiesner-Steiner, Andreas; Lange, Hellmuth; Haarmann, Marion: Klimawandel und Risikomanagement im norddeutschen Küstenschutz – Eine Diskursanalyse.

Dealing with the local consequences of climate change and an accelerated sea-level rise, the political-administrative system plays a central role The following article focusses on results of a discourse analysis of the political-administrative coastal protection system at the German north sea coast and assesses the demands for long-term precautionary action. As part of the interdisciplinary research project KRIM we analyse both natural and social adaption options to extreme incidents (formulat-

ed as climate scenarios for the year 2050). Along with a summary of the discourse analysis, special attention is given to our methodological approach. Different aspects of the political-administrative risk assessment (the possibility of dike failure, the role of climate change research for coastal protection, the importance of discursive and institutional boundary work) are brought up and wrapped to the methodological issues of our discourse analysis. The core thesis here is that the uncertainties of climate impact research get interpreted and absorbed within safety-discourses that draw on local know-how as well as on historical growing competences in coastal protection.

Kupfer, Torsten: Generation und Radikalisierung. Die Mitglieder der NSDAP im Kreis Bernburg 1921–1945. Ein Resümee.

The case study is analysing the Nazi Party's membership and her social background on the basis of the anhaltonian district Bernburg between 1921 and 1945. Supported by a database of more than 9.000 members of the NSDAP as well as numerous additional sources become evidence that the NSDAP in the investigated territory only can be described sufficiently as a nationalist lower-middle class generation party *(kleinbürgerlich-nationale Generationsspartei)*, contrary to markings like middle class party *(Mittelstandspartei)* or especially people's party *(Volkspartei)* predominating until now.

Keller, Reiner: Analysing Discourse. An Approach from the Sociology of Knowledge.

The contribution outlines a research programme which I have coined the "sociology of knowledge approach to discourse" (*Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse*). This approach to discourse integrates important insights of Foucault's theory of discourse into the interpretative paradigm in the social sciences, especially the "German" approach of hermeneutic sociology of knowledge (*Hermeneutische Wissenssoziologie*). Accordingly, in this approach discourses are considered as "structured and structuring structures" which shape social practices of enunciation. Unlike some Foucauldian approaches, this form of discourse analysis recognises the importance of socially constituted actors in the social production and circulation of knowledge. Furthermore, it combines research questions related to the concept of "discourse" with the methodical toolbox of qualitative social research. Going beyond questions of language in use, "the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse" (*Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse*) addresses sociological interests, the analyses of social relations and politics of knowledge as well as the discursive construction of reality as an empirical ("material") process. For empirical research on discourse the approach proposes the use of analytical concepts from the sociology of knowledge tradition, such as interpretative schemes or frames (*Deutungsmuster*),

"classifications," "phenomenal structure" (*Phänomenstruktur*), "narrative structure," "dispositif" etc., and the use of the methodological strategies of "grounded theory."

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Zur Methodologisierung der Foucaultschen Diskursanalyse.

A methodological position for a Foucaultian discourse analysis is presented. A sequence of analytical steps is introduced and an illustrating example is offered. It is emphasized that discourse analysis has to discover the system-level of discursive rules and the deeper structure of the discursive formation. Otherwise the analysis will be unfinished. Michel Foucault's work is theoretically grounded in French structuralism and (the so called) post-structuralism. In this paper, post-structuralism is not conceived as a means for overcoming of structuralism, but as a way of critically continuing the structural perspective. In this way, discursive structures can be related to discursive practices and the concept of structure can be disclosed (e. g. to inter-discourse or Derrida's concept of structurality). In this way, the structural methodology is continued and radicalized, but not given up. In this paper, Foucault's theory is combined with the works of Michel Pêcheux and (especially for the sociology of knowledge and the sociology of culture) Pierre Bourdieu. The practice of discourse analysis is theoretically grounded. This practice can be conceived as a reflexive coupling of deconstruction and reconstruction in the material to be analyzed. This methodology therefore can be characterized as a reconstructive qualitative methodology. At the end of the article, forms of discourse analysis are criticized that do not intend to recover the system level of discursive rules and that do not intend to discover the deeper structure of the discursive formation (i.e. episteme, socio-episteme). These forms merely are commentaries of discourses (not their analyses), they remain phenomenological and are therefore: pre-structuralist.

Zinn, Jens O.: Recent Developments in Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty.

This article gives a brief overview of the main streams and recent developments of sociological research and theorising on risk. It outlines shifts in cultural theory on risk, from risk society to reflexive modernisation, from governmentality on risk to governmentality on uncertainty and adds the often neglected systems theory approach. Some important insights result from these developments: Risk and uncertainty should be interpreted as systematically linked to each other because there are different ways beyond instrumental rationality how risk can be managed. Furthermore, risk understood as rational calculation is an uncertain business, too. Risks are at the same time both real and socially constructed. Risks and uncertainties have to be managed case by case. When ignorance or uncertainty is too big there are no general rationalities available to make reasonable decisions. Finally, it is argued for more theoretical integration of the outlined approaches. The article finishes with some considerations regarding the contribution of sociology to risk research.

Parent, Antoine; Rault, Christophe: The Rationality of French Investors before World War I: A Cliometric Contribution.

This paper can be seen as an illustration of the cliometric approach and its contribution to the knowledge of French international capital movements before WW1. Using a formal theoretical framework and advanced econometric technics improves our understanding of the influences of French capital exports from the end of the 19th century until the eve of World War. We recall here the main findings of our research published in The Journal of Economic History (June 2004) which highlights the crucial incidence of economic and financial factors, whereas conventional wisdom limited the explanation of French capital exports to political and diplomatic causes.

Riemann, Gerhard: An Introduction to "Doing Biographical Research."

The purpose of this paper is twofold: It reconstructs the development of a joint endeavor of a group of social scientists trying to make their specific approaches of doing biographical research visible by focusing on one particular autobiographical narrative interview: the interview with a female labor migrant from Turkey living in a German city. The data were collected in a student research project of the late Christa Hoffmann-Reim. The product of this endeavor is this issue of "Forum: Qualitative Social Research" – a preliminary product since readers are invited to take part in the analysis of this interview, the transcription of which is made available to them (in the original German version and an English translation as well) and to offer their interpretations and critical comments in the future. In addition to this the reconstruction of this endeavor is placed in the context of research connected with Fritz Schütze, which initially led to the development of this type of interview – the narrative interview. Although today this type of interview is widely used it seems necessary to remind people of its history in order to avoid an undue and narrow focus on "method" or "technique." The paper emphasizes the linkage of theoretical and methodological concerns at the beginning of this development, the decision to methodically utilize off-hand-narratives of self-lived experiences for sociological field research and the turn to autobiographical narrative interviews and their sequential analysis which proved to be fruitful with regard to the discovery of "structural processes" of the life course. Thus, this research tradition contributed to the emergence and the present shape of biographical research in the social sciences.

Franceschini, Rita: Unfocussed Language Acquisition? The Presentation of Linguistic Situations in Biographical Narration.
Against the background of the turn towards constructivism and its impact on the current discussion of methodology, the author of the article reconstructs the specif-

ic, interactive plausibilization that autobiographical narrative achieves. The analysis focuses on those sequences where the narrator describes her language acquisition processes. Behavioural data (her elaborate knowledge of German, which is obvious throughout the interview) are contrasted with the account of her crucial experiences where she states having acquired German mainly through the medium of television. The specific role of suffering is highlighted and connected to results from the field of language acquisition research and related to the narrator, demonstrating how closely successful acquisition and emotions are related to each other.

Gültekin, Nevâl; Inowlocki, Lena; Lutz, Helma: Quest and Query: Interpreting a Biographical Interview with a Turkish Woman Laborer in Germany.

Hülya, a young woman who came to Germany from Turkey at the age of 17 in pursuit of a better life looks back at the age of 31. In her biographical query she relates her experiences to a social commentary on the hard and inhuman conditions of contract labor. At the same time she is critical of the common sense notions that suffering and social problems are the main consequences of labor migration. In our analytical query of "doing biographical analysis" we discuss how we interpreted Hülya's narrative and commentary in socio-historical context and also in relation to the discourse on migration from Turkey. We looked for terms to analyze agency *and* suffering within biographical accounts without giving priority to either of them. Referring to the analysis of another case and to the concept of "twofold perspectivity" we describe how both suffering and also pursuing one's potential are negotiated in biographical quests and queries.

Kazmierska, Kaja: Migration Experiences and Changes of Identity. The Analysis of a Narrative.

This paper is based on the analysis of an autobiographical narrative interview with a Turkish woman living in Germany. I analyze the process of identity changes influenced by the narrator's migration experiences. It has at least two aspects. One aspect refers to the cultural roots of the narrator. New experiences have changed her self-image of being a woman. A second aspect is connected with the narrator's life course. The narrative shows how a naive girl has become an adult and independent woman. Being a woman is defined with the help of categories belonging to Western culture. Therefore, the process of migration is related to losing culturally influenced ways of describing the narrator's identity. As a result, she becomes a stranger in her homeland, but she also remains a stranger in the country to which she migrated. I analyze the narrator's work on this problem.

Mizuno, Setsuo: Transformative Experiences of a Turkish Woman in Germany: A Case-Mediated Approach toward an Autobiographical Narrative Interview.

By making use of the Case-Mediated (CM) Approach toward a particular text, major characteristics of transformative experiences of the individual in question (Hulya, a Turkish woman living in a German city) are elucidated. The key analytical procedures of this approach consist of six interrelated activities: 1) those of tracing and retracing, 2) generating, 3) expanding and linking, 4) clarifying, 5) checking, and 6) re-clarifying and re-configuring. Through the tracing and retracing of the text in question, three particular dates and five periods are identified, and potentially important expressions are recognized. The main characteristics of State 1, referring to the state Hulya had been in before coming to Germany, and those of State 2, that is, the state she was in at the time of interview, are presented in contrast. Taking into consideration such things as the episodes Hulya experienced, conscious moves that she made, and "value" and "illness" factors, several phases of transformation of State 1 into State 2 are suggested. Some implications of her reflective thoughts about what concerned her most at the time of the interview for the characterization of State 2 are also discussed.

Schütze, Fritz: Hülya's Migration to Germany as Self-Sacrifice Undergone and Suffered in Love for Her Parents, and Her Later Biographical Individualisation. Biographical Problems and Biographical Work of Marginalisation and Individualisation of a Young Turkish Woman in Germany.

After asking what is typical or general in the life history of Hülya as a migrant worker in Germany and what is exceptional or unique (Section 1) the biographical processes of her life history up to the most central episodes of her conventional and estranging pre-arranged marriage and her way out of it through divorce after having stayed in Germany for several years will be delineated (Section 2). Before reaching this turning point Hülya not only undergoes the "common" type trajectory of a migrant worker – the trajectory of being a cultural stranger, of being void of language, of being exploited by hardest sorts of work –, but, in addition, her personal biographical development is retarded by the exceptional, but probably not totally untypical experience of being trapped within a situation of compulsory labour (resembling slave labour). For a long time she also feels obliged to remain in her trajectory position of an isolated migrant worker, since originally she had mainly meant to go to Germany in order to support her poverty stricken family back in Turkey with her earnings. Partly based on the fear that she will get self-alienated and "petrified" like the older women with whom she dwells and works together Hülya accepts a pre-arranged marriage (probably mainly negotiated by her mother) as the only way out of her predicament. But willy-nilly Hülya must learn that she – already embarked on her way to an individualized and emancipated existence –

cannot live in such a superimposed arrangement, and therefore she distances herself from her husband through the biographical escape action schemes first of returning to Germany alone and then of pushing ahead her divorce.

Treichel, Bärbel; Schwelling, Birgit: Extended Processes of Biographical Suffering and the Allusive Expression of Deceit in an Autobiographical Narrative Interview with a Female Migrant Worker in Germany.

The main focus of this paper is on processes of severe suffering in the sense of the concept of trajectory as developed by Anselm Strauss and Fritz Schütze. A sequential analysis and a detailed analysis of verbalization processes are carried out. This was done in order to show how meaning as uttered by the informant on a propositional level had to be interpreted symptomatically or documentarily and embedded in verbalization processes and process structures of the life course. This is particularly evident in cases where major mechanisms of biography development remain opaque and cannot be formulated by the informant on the surface of narrative production as it occurs with trajectory processes of suffering. In agreement with the assignment for all contributors to the conference section and volume, the paper deals with one particular autobiographical narrative interview and presents analytical steps and insights in one particular analytical framework; in the case of this paper autobiographical narrative analysis and analysis of process structures of the life course were used.

Faux, Robert: Reflections: Doing Biographical Research.

By way of introducing this special issue of *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research* (FQS) I would like to focus your attention on three factors, inextricably interwoven, that are most striking to me: 1) the depth and complexity of the analyses of the interview with Hülya; 2) how well I have come to know Hülya and through her the others who have lived similar lives; and 3) the intercultural group of scholars that has come together to introduce us to Hülya. In this issue we will learn that to understand the complexities of a life requires that we read and reread the many narratives that comprise that life; a single reading is inadequate. What is deemed important in one's life, what is worth sharing, the very act of recounting the details of one's life, may be shaped by who it is we are telling our story to. In addition, we discover that a narrative needs to be understood within its social and historical context.

Ottermann, Ralf: Konstruktivismus ist die Erfindung eines Kritikers. = Review Essay zu Heinz v. Foerster und Bernhard Pörksen. 2004. Wahrheit ist die Erfindung eines Lügners. Gespräche für Skeptiker, 6. Aufl. Heidelberg: Carl-Auer.

The world, as we perceive it, is our own invention, so we always invent and never discover realities. This main thesis is grounded on neurophysiological research. But how *radical* then is Foerster's *constructivism* "really"? Is it not also an *empirical* as well as a *social constructivism* plus some *realism* in it, too? And what shall we do with such academic questions if "the way in which a question is asked determines the way in which an answer may be found"? The physicist and philosopher Heinz von Foerster and the journalist and communication scientist Bernhard Pörksen talk about the sensual perception of human beings and the borders of our capacity for knowledge, communication and understanding. They debate about truth, objectivity and responsibility and discuss the connections between knowledge, ethics and practice. I have been enriched of some of the aphorisms, anecdotes and aporias, still, I am not able to answer the questions asked above conclusively. The book is interesting for people who love sophistic conversations, but it is not very helpful for qualitative social research.

Igersheim, Herrade; Le Chapelain, Charlotte: A New Methodology for the History of Economic Thought.

Our article aims to stress that historical approach can contribute to address issues faced by modern economic theory. So as to show the relevance of historical analysis in economics, we first state the "methodology" we use in our researches. We emphasize its interdisciplinary feature since it involves moral and political philosophy, history of economic thought, economic theory and modern analytical tools. Second, we suggest two examples of works, finished or current, which are based on our methodology.

Komlos, John; Flandreau, Marc: Using ARIMA Forecasts to Explore the Efficiency of the Forward *Reichsmark* Market: Austria-Hungary, 1876-1914.

We explore the efficiency of the forward *Reichsmark* market in Vienna between 1876 and 1914. We estimate ARIMA models of the spot exchange rate in order to forecast the one-month-ahead spot rate. In turn we compare these forecasts to the contemporaneous forward rate, i.e., the market's forecast of the future spot rate. We find that shortly after the introduction of a "shadow" gold standard in the mid-1890s the forward rate became a considerably better predictor of the future spot rate than during the prior flexible exchange rate regime. Between 1907 and 1914 forecast errors were between a half and one-fourth of their pre-1896 level. This implies

that the Austro-Hungarian Bank's policy of defending the gold value of the currency was successful in improving the efficiency of the foreign exchange market.

Ruffing, Kai: Elektronische Erschließung und Verarbeitung historischer Daten – Elektronische Präsentation historischer Sachverhalte. Bericht über die Jahrestagung 2005 der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Geschichte und EDV (AGE).

The 2005 annual meeting of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Geschichte und EDV*, the German branch of the International Association for History and Computing (I-AHC) was held at the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research at the University of Cologne. The main topics figuring can be summed up under the terms of "Electronic Indexing and Processing of Historical Data" and "Electronic Presentation and Visualisation of Historical Issues". Accordingly, this year's workshop was all about database development and organisation. The lectures and reports given by the members about their current projects were focused on the transfer of historical knowledge to a heterogeneous audience on the internet on the one hand, and – on the technical side – the indexing and visualisation of historical information on the other. As usual the shared discussion regarding both technical and content-related concerns proved to be very fruitful for all participants. More detailed accounts of some of the lectures given can be found below.

Frass, Monika: Didaktik und Altertumswissenschaften im Internet.

The World Wide Web is used within the English-speaking world as a favourite medium of e-learning for students. European universities are just beginning to realise the advantages of teaching by web. The Swiss project "*Antiquitas*" is developing special modules for ancient historians which are helpful instruments for teaching numismatics, epigraphy, chronology etc. This project, based on a national cooperation of Swiss universities, is an ideal model of presenting different topics of history on a modern scale which should be continued and complemented by further projects within the European world.

Droß, Kerstin: Zum Einsatz von Geoinformationssystemen in Geschichte und Archäologie.

In recent years the interest in the use of computer-aided Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in archeology and history has increased. In contrast to traditional printed maps all information in a GIS-based map is linked to certain information contained in a database. By using different layers combined with thematic maps and specific SQL-queries on the data stored in the databases each user of GIS is able to create new maps according to personal interests. "*Hassia Exploranda*," a project

being developed in Marburg, uses the wide range of applications GIS provides to visualize the remains of Roman presence in the area of the German federal state of Hesse. The aim of this project is to design a GIS that can be used mainly by teachers and pupils to learn about Roman presence in Hesse by creating their own maps (e.g. showing all locations of a special date). Furthermore it can be helpful for the planning of lessons and for preparing trips to archeological sites.

[732]   HSR No. 117, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 3, p. 288-307

Heller, Markus: Approximative Indexierungstechnik für historische deutsche Textvarianten.

Historical documents have specific properties which make life hard for traditional information retrieval techniques. The missing notion of orthography and a general high degree of variation in the phonetic-graphemic representation, as well as in derivational morphology obstruct the possibility to find documents upon the entry of a modern word as the search term. The following paper gives an overview of existing string approximation technologies as used in bioinformatics, but also of phonetic approximation algorithms. It proposes an architecture of combining both notions, while using Jörg Michael' phonet program to deduct from graphemes to a phonetic representation and a levenshtein automaton to allow for fast approximative matching. The final part of the paper evaluates the suitability of the approach, while using the levenshtein algorithm in its non-automaton-based implementation.

[733]   HSR No. 117, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 3, p. 308-316

Scheuermann, Leif: Ontologien in den historischen Wissenschaften.

Databases are for historians a mighty tool, especially for the statistical analysis of huge qualities of data. But the tool can only work with a solid data structure that is defined on a meta-level. To guarantee this structure, computer scientists developed for most different scopes ontologies – the topic of the following elementary article. After the definition of ontologies as formal defined systems of concepts and relations with rules of inference and integrity, a special vocabulary for entities and relations and conditions of completeness and correctness of the terms, the following article will introduce the basic concepts of a specific ontology – CIDOC CRM (*Comité International pour la Documentation Conceptual Reference Model*). The fundamental terms Entities and Properties will be explained as well as their structure and their underlying rules.

[734]   HSR No. 118, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 4, p. 7-33

Rosental, Paul-André: Von der historischen Demographie zur sozialen und politischen Bevölkerungsgeschichte in Frankreich nach 1945.

During the first decades following World War II, population history was dominated by the model of "historical demography" designed by Louis Henry at INED, and

taken over by Fernand Braudel and the Annales school. But in the 1980s, the Henry model was called into question by deconstructionist approaches derived from Michel Foucault, and by critics against objectivism. At the same time, history of statistics discovered the ambiguous ideological roots of demography (pronatalism, eugenics, biopolitical thought). To pick up again, the discipline introduced new methods (micro-history) and new issues (institutions). As a result, nowadays, historical demography is more and more replaced by a social and political population history. It focuses on how institutions, policies and knowledge devoted to populations construct each other in an interactive, simultaneous process. Condorcet, who was fought against by Malthus; Achille Guillard, who coined the word "demography", and of course the durkheimian sociologist Maurice Halbwachs, have formalised the "social" dimension of population. Contrary to current sociobiological temptations, the deep, organic tie between population and social protection raises the fundamental issue of how society endlessly shapes itself.

[735]   HSR No. 118, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 4, p. 36-63

Lee, Robert: The Development of Population History ('Historical Demography') in Great Britain from the Late Nineteenth Century to the Early 1960s.

In retrospect, the development of population research in Great Britain represents a conundrum. Despite the seminal contributions to population theory and demographic science by Graunt, Petty, King, Malthus and Farr and the development at an early stage in the nineteenth century of substantial interest in explaining patterns of long-run population change, it was not until the mid-1960s that English historical demographers began to apply new methodologies which had been pioneered in France two decades earlier. Only with the creation of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure was an appropriate institutional framework provided for taking forward new research in this field. This article seeks to cast some light on the background to this apparent conundrum by analysing the scale, direction and disciplinary focus of research in what is now recognised as historical demography in the period from the late nineteenth century to the early 1960s. It focuses on the growth of selective research activity on the historic development of population in Great Britain (primarily in England and Wales), in terms of its relevance to contemporary population theories, its contribution to the analysis of fertility and mortality trends, marriage and nuptiality, and migration. Particular emphasis is placed on the extent to which methodological developments were constrained by the quality and range of statistical sources, the belated recognition of demography as a separate academic subject, and the dominant concerns of other key disciplines, specifically sociology, economics and economic history, as they sought to establish their own research agendas. To this extent, the strengths and weaknesses of work on the population history of Great Britain prior to the mid-1960s reflected the changing influence of different disciplines, their respective research agenda, and the specific nature of funding opportunities.

Pinwinkler, Alexander: "Bevölkerungsgeschichte" in der frühen Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Konzeptionelle und institutionengeschichtliche Aspekte. Erich Keyser und Wolfgang Köllmann im Vergleich.

The article deals with conceptions of "Population History" (*Bevölkerungsgeschichte*) of Erich Keyser and Wolfgang Köllmann in the early German Federal Republic. On the basis of their publications and non-published texts, and by describing and comparing their biographical and institutional backgrounds, it is shown that "Population History" formed a specific social practice of West German population researchers. Historians such as Erich Keyser, who was known as *Volksforscher* before 1945, tried to resume a specific ethnocentrical and anthropological paradigm of "Population History" in the 1950s, partly by interaction with younger researchers. Other historians, such as Wolfgang Köllmann, who began his career after 1945, continued "macrostructural" traditions of German population research. His theoretical framework substantially was built on the German national state. Anyway, it is shown that Köllmann, benefited by his international contacts, gradually contributed to open German "Population History" methodologically.

Henßler, Patrick: Rassenparadigma und Sozialhygiene in Gerhard Mackenroths wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten und Vorlesungen der Jahre 1933-1943.

The economist and sociologist Gerhard Mackenroth is primarily known for his in 1953 published sociological "*Bevölkerungslehre*" and the so called "*Mackenroth-Formel*," which is enjoying a revival in the discussion about the future of the pensions in Germany. In contrast, only a few facts about the early years of his scientific career are commonly known. The university career of Gerhard Mackenroth began in 1932 at the "Philipps-Universität Marburg." Supporting the National Socialists since the early thirties he was then in 1934 appointed to a professorship at the "Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel" and finally from 1941 to 1943 to a professorship at the "Reichsuniversität Straßburg." After his denazification in the winter of 1945 he resumed his teaching activity at the "Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel". Even though his main activities between 1932 and 1943 were economics and statistics, he gave also several lectures to the subject of population. Considerations of race and "*Rassenhygiene*" were a substantial part in those lectures. The annotation of the so called "*Nürnberger Gesetze*" in a lecture dealing with "Population Science" during the summer term of 1942 provides an understanding of his opinions and illustrates his support of negative eugenics. Even after 1945 Mackenroth continues in support of negative eugenics as an indispensable instrument of a responsible population policy. The result of this study makes it possible to put the assumption into perspective, Gerhard Mackenroth, his scientific background founding on the methodological separation of natural science and cultural studies had been resistant against a national socialist instrumentalization.

Lausecker, Werner: "Übervölkerungs"konstruktionen in der deutschen Bevölkerungsgeschichte und Paul Momberts Kritik 1933. Eine Fallstudie zur Produktion und Dekonstruktion wissenschaftlicher Mythen 1929-1976.

With regard to Michel Foucault's analyses of a "bio-politics of population," this case study examines constructions of "*Übervölkerung*" (overpopulation) in German historiography. In studying works of Werner Conze and Wolfgang Köllmann the article describes how a model of alleged "overpopulation," a concept that was already in use in historical and social scientific writings during Nazism, received wide success after 1945. In this context it is shown that in connection with Friedrich Burgdörfer's concepts of population the term "*Biopolitik*" had already been in circulation before 1933 and under Nazism. These constructions of "overpopulation" are contrasted with critical remarks by Paul Mombert, a German economist who was persecuted as a Jew under Nazi rule and stripped of his position as professor at the University of Gießen. Mombert had pointed to the "low reliability of older census data" in 1933 and questioned coeval assumptions of "population growth in older times."

Gutberger, Hansjörg: Demographie und Sozialstrukturforschung. Überlegungen zu einem Vergleich zwischen amerikanischer und deutscher Sozialdemographie 1930-1960.

Since the 1930s, sociodemographic surveys were carried out not only in English-speaking countries, but also in National Socialist Germany. A comparison between the German surveys and the studies in the US appears useful, quite apart from finding an answer to the question whether the German surveys were of direct relevance to Nazi demographic policy. The discourses on Eugenics in both countries featured a large variety of arguments, including specifically sociological approaches. The dependent/ independent variables focused on by both sociodemographic systems were groups (and in the US also: professional classes) and social situations rather than individuals. In a comparison, the development of methods in the two countries appears to the author to be of particular significance. He proposes to make the methodological analysis of "social inequality/social mobility" in the demographic disciplines the focal point of any comparison referring to the history of science. Further, he presents the reasons for favouring this approach, among them the adoption of a linear idea of status hierarchy in the empirical social sciences and the focus on 'occupation' as a characteristic of social classification.

Mackensen, Rainer: Bevölkerungslehre und Demographie. Unterschiede theoretischer Entwicklungen in kontinentaleuropäischen und angloamerikanischen Ländern 1930-1960.

Until today, a history of modern population science is still missing. National specifics are responsible for the different character and academic significance of population science. A comparison of national histories of demography in the USA and Germany emphasises characteristics and continuities but on the other hand far-reaching breaks: While in Germany, the political upheaval of 1933 led to an erosion of theoretical concepts and to an integration of demography into the subject of 'Volkslehre,' beginning in the late 1930s, US-American demographers increasingly directed their interests towards international problems. After 1945, only population statistics, a reduced part of German population science, managed to catch up with Anglo-American approaches.

Ferdinand, Ursula: Historische Argumentationen in den deutschen Debatten zu Geburtenrückgang und differentieller Fruchtbarkeit. Fallbeispiel Karl Valentin Müller (1896-1963).

Since the discovery of birth-rate decline in the 19th century, this demographic phenomenon has been closely linked with differential fertility as a central topic in historical demography and the history and theory of population. In the studies of the social anthropologist and sociologist Karl Valentin Müller, explanations of birth-rate decline and differential fertility likewise held a prominent place. Since the 1920s he based his understanding of population and class questions on theorems that had emerged in German debates on the "agrarian versus industrial nation" in the 1890s. Asking always the same question about the relationship between biological worth and social position, Müller believed he had discovered an elite class of workers, whose roots he located in the crafts of the late Middle Ages. According to him, this group constituted an independent class within the capitalist labour force because of the constancy of their hereditary biology and their social *connubium*. With his selective understanding of history, Müller pointed to a powerful relationship between historical and future developments and identified dangers arising from differential fertility, the essence of racial hygiene. To prevent these problems, he formulated what he believed to be a sustainable population and racial policy – a well-planned breeding of the social-biological qualities of the worker elite. After the political break in 1933, he constructed a "breeding model" according to the hereditary biological politics of Walter Darré. Shortly thereafter, proceeding from a hereditary biological historicization of early migrations of "racially-affined" peoples, Müller presented an NS-affined population-restructuring program for Böhmen and Mähren. After 1945, he abandoned part of his rhetorical repertoire and shifted

his work to research on refugees and intelligence. He nonetheless remained true to his basic idea of a genetically determined elite.

Haar, Ingo: "Sudetendeutsche" Bevölkerungsfragen zwischen Minderheitenkampf und Münchener Abkommen: Zur Nationalisierung und Radikalisierung deutscher Wissenschaftsmilieus in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik 1919-1938.

Erich Gierach, born in 1881 in Bromberg (Bydgoszcz), was one of the most successful scholars and university professors of the German minority in interwar Czechoslovakia. The writings and actions of this ethnographer and Germanist provided the ideological foundations for the rise of Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German nationalist movement. In the wake of the First World War, Gierach created the archetype of the "Sudeten German" and continued to develop it, in the service of specific political goals, throughout the interwar period. Even before 1933, Gierach helped conjoin *völkisch*-nationalist and racist population policy models with revisionist ideas about territorial and social reordering (*Neuordnungsideen*). Consequently, he can be considered an intellectual godfather of the 1938 Munich Agreement.

Kury, Patrick: Der Wunsch nach Homogenität: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen einer schweizerischen Bevölkerungspolitik in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts.

The paper analyses the beginning of a Swiss population policy at the intersection of federal, cantonal and non-governmental interests in the twenties and thirties. During World War One, the Federal Council founded the Swiss Foreign Police, a special police unit which formed part of the immigration office. This new police unit was the first federal institution which followed a population policy. In the case of immigration and naturalisation the authorities brought to life a strict population-control. Their point of view was influenced by the discourse about the threat of foreigners ("*Überfremdung*"), the catchphrase during the decade after World War One. While they were trying to exclude the "unwanted people" they also encouraged the discrimination of women. At the same time several private associations and some cantons demanded a social policy for families with the aim to raise the birth rate. Because the Swiss federalism was also very strong between the World Wars a population policy under helvetic conditions there was developing: exclusion against outside, discrimination of women inside.

[744]   HSR No. 118, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 4, p. 282-307

Petersen, Hans-Christian: 'Ordnung schaffen' durch Bevölkerungsverschiebung: Peter-Heinz Seraphim oder der Zusammenhang zwischen 'Bevölkerungsfragen' und Social Engineering.

The article deals with '*Bevölkerungsfragen*' as a part of the process of *Social Engineering*, which was described by Zygmunt Bauman. By the example of Peter-Heinz Seraphim, a protagonist of German Ostforschung and 'Jew expert' in Nazi Germany, it is shown, which relevance political conceptions in population had and in which way they were related to the '*Judenforschung*' of Seraphim. Furthermore the question is raised which social practice was linked with this: To what extent did the construction of '*Bevölkerungsfragen*' come along with the displacement of other concepts and their representatives, and to what extent was Seraphim himself integrated in the process of realization of his own demands?

[745]   HSR No. 118, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 4, p. 314-319

Barth, Volker: Review Essay zu Claudia Bruns und Tilmann Walter (Hrsg.) 2004. Von Lust und Schmerz. Eine Historische Anthropologie der Sexualität. Köln, Weimar und Wien: Böhlau.

This compilation contains eleven articles concerned with the description of sexual practices. Here, sexuality is defined as a human experience, as a specific part of the quotidian. The focus is on the 19th century but three articles deal with early modern history. Through examples such as hysteria, homosexuality, racial hygienics, family planning, Jewish sexuality and rejuvenation *Verjüngungskuren*], discourses of the self and the other are analysed within their scientific and political contexts. Most of the authors come to the conclusion that due to the lack of personal documentation of individually experienced sexuality, the different ways of dealing with the topic can only be retraced through sources such as reports of court trials, scientific or medical texts, and publications by specific pressure groups. This compilation nicely illustrates this linguistic staging, but beyond that it offers little in terms of new methodological insights for a historical anthropology of sexuality.

[746]   HSR No. 118, Vol. 31 (2006) No. 4, p. 320-340

Canals, Valérie; Diebolt, Claude; Jaoul, Magali: Cliometrics of Higher Education and Convergence in France: 1964-2000.

One of the main themes covered over the past decade in the macroeconomic literature is that of the convergence of regional or national economies. This research approach is applied to the evolution of the weight of French higher education in the total numbers of school enrolment during the period 1964-2000. How is higher education distributed in France? How has this distribution evolved? Is there a process of convergence between the French regions?

van der Velden, Sjaak: Lockouts in the Netherlands: Why Statistics on Labour Disputes Must Discriminate Between Strikes and Lockouts, and Why New Statistics Need to be Compiled.

Lockouts are a phenomenon greatly underestimated in research into labour relations. Despite the ILO recommendations many national statistical bureaus do not make a distinction between strikes and lockouts. This practice leads to false conclusions about workers' behaviour. After all, strikes and lockouts are two sides of the medal of labour relations but really two different sides. Strikes are a weapon of workers, whereas lockouts can be a means by which employers force their workers into a certain direction. The data on labour relations should therefore discriminate between strikes and lockouts. Because the official data often neglect this, it may be necessary to do own research into the subject. This article shows the argument for discrimination taking the Netherlands as an example with some references to other countries.

Teichler, Hans Joachim: Zur Erinnerungskultur im deutschen Sport nach 1945.

The article examines if there is a policy of remembrance regarding sport under National Socialism in Germany. The collective memory is often dominated by the various forms of sporting success achieved by the "*Silberpfeile*" or Max Schmeling. Furthermore, after the Second World War a lot of national socialist functionaries continued to head sport organizations in Germany. On the contrary a cultural commemoration concerned with the victims of national socialist sports policy has not yet fully emerged. It is an appropriate and necessary step that sport organizations themselves initiate historical research projects so that their political involvement during the period of the Third Reich as well as under the communist rule of the former GDR can be systematically analyzed.

Teichler, Hans Joachim: Die faschistische Epoche des IOC.

During the 1930s and 1940s the IOC showed a degree of consent with the policy of fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, that these years can be regarded as the IOC's "fascist period." The "*Weltkongress für Freizeit und Erholung*" in Hamburg in 1936 is a forgotten part of this history. It was held by the national socialist "*Kraft durch Freude*" one week prior to the Olympic Games at Berlin. Germany was given the chance of hosting 51 nations and effectfully presenting itself as a "home of joy and peace," admired and applauded by the bourgeois recreation movement. The IOC unscrupulously supported this event by delegating some of its prominent officials to the spectacle.

[750]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 43-77

Reinhart, Kai; Krüger, Michael: Funktionen des Sports im modernen Staat und in der modernen Diktatur.

The article disapproves the theory of sport constituting an "*Eigenwelt*" and points out the functions that gymnastics, exercise and sports fulfilled in modern society and especially under the conditions of a dictatorship. The argumentation follows Michel Foucault's theory of power and the subject. While in the 18th and 19th century the Prusso-German physical education can be regarded as a "technology of power," the British gentleman's sports followed the concept of "aesthetics of existence." The dictatorships in the 20th century used sports as a central technology of exerting power, as for example the GDR. Yet there was also a milieu that refused to practice sport according to state ideology but insisted on these "aesthetics of existence." Although not directly opposing the state politically, this practice can be seen as a sort of resistance against socialism in daily life.

[751]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 78-91

Bahro, Berno: Der Sport und seine Rolle in der nationalsozialistischen Elitetruppe SS.

Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler regarded sports and competition as efficient means to heighten the importance of the *Schutzstaffel*. The members of the SS were obligated to gain the sports badges of the SA, thereby – according to national socialist ideology – promoting a "natural selection" and guaranteeing the forming of an elitist troop. The SS undwent paramilitary training during the "*SS-Sportjahr*" to ensure they could successfully compete with other organizations during nationwide sport events like the "*NS-Kampfspiele*". But in fact almost only the SS-cavalry proved to be a solid winning team in this respect – the "*Hauptreitschule*" of the SS even tried to avoid being conscripted on the eve of World War II by pointing out the necessity to train for the Olympic Games in 1940.

[752]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 92-109

Peiffer, Lorenz: "... unser Verein ist judenfrei" – Die Rolle der deutschen Turn- und Sportbewegung in dem politischen und gesellschaftlichen Wandlungsprozess nach dem 30. Januar 1933.

Until today the organized sport in Germany has partly avoided coming to terms with its past during the period of National Socialism. In fact especially the "*Turnerschaft*" took a leading role in voluntarily realizing the political principles of national socialst ideology. Jews and otherwise inconvenient sportsmen and sportswomen were soon excluded from the clubs after Hitler came to power in January 1933. At last it was the "*Reichssportführung*" itself that tried to slow down the development, eager not to damage the image and reputation of Germany in the world prior to the Olympic Games of 1936.

[753]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 110-115

Riordan, James: The Impact of Communism on Sport.

Communist sport policy in Europe, that dominated large parts of it during the Cold War, is dead. The collapse of Soviet-style communism gives an opportunity to look back on the characteristics of communist sports. Especially its achievements should not be underestimated, as it promoted social mobility, equal rights for women and helped integrating national minorities as well as modernising societies.

[754]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 116-136

Young, Christopher: Carrying a German Flame: the Olympic Torch Relay and its Instrumentalization in the Age of *Ostpolitik.*

Sport was immensely important to the GDR because of its potential to symbolize ideological superiority. Prior as well as during the Olympic Games at Munich in 1972, the GDR tried in different ways to beat its hated West-German counterpart. Winning more medals than the FRG was one thing, but at the same time East Germany tried to obstruct the games in several propagandistic ways. The article centers on the GDR's failure to sabotage the planned route of the traditional torch relay through Eastern Europe.

[755]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 137-153

Balbier, Uta Andrea: "Die Grenzenlosigkeit menschlicher Leistungsfähigkeit" – Planungsgläubigkeit, Konkurrenz und Leistungssportförderung in der Bundesrepublik und der DDR in den 1960er Jahren.

The GDR's sport system was based on the assumption that it was possible to secure superior athletic achievements through planning. This article analyses how governmental, research, and coordinating institutions participated in the planning process and what changes occurred in the 1960s. Under pressure to rise to this East German challenge, the FRG began to adopt similar strategies and developed appropriate organizations to implement them. The two sport systems influenced each other's development and increasingly resembled one another by the end of the decade.

[756]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 154-171

Wiese, René: Staatsgeheimnis Sport – Die Abschottung des Leistungssportsystems der DDR.

The GDR and the FRG not only competed for medals but also fought a battle of ideologies in the Olympic arena. Therefore parts of the successful GDR sport system where thoroughly protected almost as a state secret, to prevent an imitation of its sport organization by the "class enemy." Sports complexes and schools were hidden from the public, the press was censored, the academic communication hindered, finally, the doping system was guarded by the Ministry of State Security. On several occasions the Soviet Union complained about the East German mystery-

mongering. But at last, the sport system had in the first place become estranged from the public.

[757]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 172-185

Braun, Jutta: "Very nice, the enemies are gone!" – Coming to Terms with GDR Sports since 1989/90.

When the SED regime collapsed, the lustre of East Germany's gold medals still impressed the world and especially West German sports politicians. The road to the merger of the two sport systems represented a special case of German reunification, as in sports the West pined for learning from the East. But soon the dark sides of GDR sport became visible. The Ministry of State Security spied on the sportsmen and women, invaded their privacy and even recruited them as "unofficial collaborators". The athletes had little or no chance to escape the doping programme forced on them by the state. Many sportsmen and women are still suffering from the long-term damage caused by this pharmacological abuse. Until today, attitudes towards GDR sport are ambiguous: while on the one hand regarded as repressive and unethical, it is on the other hand praised as a highly suitable institutional model for the future.

[758]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 189-248

Schulz, Sandra: Film und Fernsehen als Medien der gesellschaftlichen Vergegenwärtigung des Holocaust: Die deutsche Erstausstrahlung der US-amerikanischen Fernsehserie *Holocaust* im Jahre 1979.

The term memory culture (*Erinnerungskultur*) denotes a process in which the past is consciously envisioned in order to (re-)construct historical occurrences according to current requirements and semantic frames of reference. This case study seeks to interpret the first broadcasting of the US American TV series *Holocaust* in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1979 as a social event. The study focuses on the motives and intentions of persons involved in adapting the series to the national semantic frame. Working at the West German broadcasting corporation (WDR) and the federal center for political education (*Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung*), they regarded the broadcasting of the series as an opportunity for adding weight to the perspective of Jewish Holocaust victims in West German memory culture. This paper seeks to show how the first broadcasting of *Holocaust* was functionalised according to memory culture by analysing the WDR's adaptation and supporting didactic program as well as the didactic perspective which emerges in press coverage.

[759]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 249-254

Braun, Jutta: Zeitgeschichte des Sports. Der Arbeitsbereich Zeitgeschichte des Sports der Universität Potsdam.

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merger of the two sport systems represented a special case of German reunification, as in sports the west pined for learning from the east. But soon the dark sides of GDR sport became visible. The Ministry for State Security spied on the sportsmen and women, invaded their privacy and even recruited them as "unofficial collaborators." The athletes had little or no chance to escape the doping programme forced on them by the state. Many sportsmen and women are still suffering from the long-term damage caused by this pharmacological abuse. Until today, attitudes towards GDR sport are ambiguous: while on the one hand regarded as repressive and unethical, it is on the other hand praised as a highly suitable institutional model for the future.

[760]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 255-259

Diebolt, Claude: Cliometrics or the Quantitative Projection of Social Sciences in the Past.

The objective of this paper is quite modest: to outline some of the new devices being employed, at an international level, in cliometrics – the use of economic theory in general and model building in particular, the reliance upon quantification to buttress those models with historical data, the use of the historical discourse, and the use of statistical theory and econometrics to combine models with data in a single consistent explanation. The cliometric models are powerful in part because of their internal consistency, in part because, combined with statistical and econometric techniques, they can assure consistency between available data (quantification) and the causal assertions embedded in the model, in part because they may facilitate the derivation of conclusions not intuitively obvious from the outset (counterfactual speculation).

[761]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 260-270

Komlos, John; Meermann, Lukas: The Introduction of Anthropometrics into Development and Economics.

We trace the introduction and use of anthropometric indicators (height, weight, body mass index) into development and labor economics in the late 1970s. These biological markers are used as a proxy measure for health human capital, the degree of poverty or malnutrition, net nutritional status, and productive capacity. The use of these indicators has spread rapidly after the 1980s.

[762]   HSR No. 119, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 1, p. 271-304

Oertel, Ingrid: Die Einwohnerdatenspeicher der örtlichen Staatsorgane (EDS) und ihre Nutzung im Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen der DDR.

In the early 1970s the GDR started to build up a central personal database ("*Zentrale Personendatenbank*" – PDB) – an automated information processing and retrieval system under the control of the Ministry of the Interior. In this database extensive personal data of each citizen has being saved that was supplied by civil registry

offices ("*Standesämter*"), local residents' registration offices ("*VP-Kreisämter*"), and district courts. The ministries of the Interior and State Security required those data collections to maintain a highly controlled public order and to cover the information demand of other governmental bodies, public institutions, and corporate organizations. In order to provide a continous application and to ensure highest actuality of these personal data, the local government bodies received shortened records from the PDB to assemble an integrated central database for all citizens ("*Einwohnerdatenspeicher*" – EDS). In comparison to other administration realms, seven available application areas and more than 30 specific evaluations underline the extensive and advanced utilization of the EDS within the sector of public health care/welfare and social services.

[763]   HSR No. 120, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 2, p. 10-41

Szołtysek, Mikołaj: Science without Laws? Model Building, Micro Histories and the Fate of the Theory of Fertility Decline.

The present article takes stock of older and newest research on fertility decline in order to determine the present perspective of historical demography. By referring to different approaches to the development of scientific research programmes, the attempt is made to ascertain whether the historical studies of fertility change are on the way from a progressive stage to one in which researchers are increasingly forced to respond to an ever-growing list of counter-examples and nuances. In this context the reconsideration of the demographic transition, as is has been formulated by the Princeton-group, plays a central role. It has been for a long time the point of reference of all historical demographic research. The implication of this theory and its scientific discussion are outlined in their main aspects (innovation, stopping behaviour, cultural explanation, macroperspective) and confronted with the countervailing evidence. The Princeton-model has not totally disappeared as a point of reference, but there is a clear tendency towards a proliferation of discourses, so that one wonders, if affirmation of heterogeneity is not the only way to generalize in historical demography. In contrast the article pleads for a reinforced effort in the domain of theory to get out of the epistemological crisis of the discipline.

[764]   HSR No. 120, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 2, p. 42-67

van Bavel, Jan: The Decline of Illegitimacy and the Control of Marital Fertility During the Demographic Transition. Testing the Innovation-Diffusion Hypothesis Using Cohort Fertility Data from a Belgian Town, 1850-1910.

One of the major arguments made in the literature in support of the view that the European fertility transition was the result of the spread of an innovation called contraception, is that illegitimate fertility fell together with marital fertility. Indeed, the parallel decline of both illegitimacy and marital fertility in the final part of the nineteenth century suggests that individuals in Europe were applying new forms of contraceptive behaviour that were previously not done or even unthinkable. The

aim of this contribution in to investigate one implication of the argument: if the diffusion hypothesis is correct, one would expect that women who got children before marriage would be less likely to control their fertility by means of parity-dependent stopping behaviour within marriage than comparable women without premarital births. This hypothesis is investigated with a logistic regression model of stopping behaviour using data from three birth cohorts living in the Belgian town of Leuven between 1850 and 1910. The results indicate that, at least in Leuven, the decline of illegitimacy can at most only partly be explained by the diffusion of innovative contraceptive behaviour. More than backing up the diffusionist interpretation, the findings lend particular support to the courtship model of premarital pregnancies and births. The findings also suggest that, during the initial stage of the fertility transition, non-marital childbearing may have reflected a liberal attitude towards reproduction for some. In turn, this liberal attitude in a "bastardy-prone subsociety" may also have been positively associated with early stopping behaviour.

Schröter, Wilko: Vergleich der Fertilität im deutschen Hochadel ab 1600 mit der "Natural Fertility."

This article compares the fertility of the German high nobility with the 'natural fertility' by means of the Espenshade, Coale & Trussell and Page fertility models from the 17th to the 19th century. There were all 7.292 possible records collected and grouped into three cohorts. The assumption of reproduction behaviour accordingly the 'natural fertility' can be disproved. A small deliberate birth control is already verifiable in the 17th century, but the strong increase of the birth control begins in the 18th century. The German high nobility was in danger of extinction, but vice versa there were high costs for an adequate care for the offspring. As a compromise the fertility was high, but the 'nature fertility' level was never reached. From all used models the Page fertility model was the most suitable, however, in Historical Demography it can be used seldom due to the fact that it needs age duration specific marriage fertility rates.

Gehrmann, Rolf: Geburtenbeschränkung im ländlichen Deutschland vor dem Fertility Decline.

Using an exceptionally large database for Germany, this article considers whether there existed forms of family limitation on a wide scale in rural Germany before the mid of the nineteenth century. Different methods enable the detection of patterns of parity-dependent birth spacing that were not confined to small minorities, although they were most obvious amongst Calvinists, who also show evidence for stopping behavior. Additionally, temporary birth spacing may have occurred in years of hardship. More important than these short-time variations are however longer periods of fertility depression that can be detected in the populations examined here. As

far as Germany is concerned, the results undermine the conception of a constant high level of fertility before the decline and a strict opposition between "modern" and "premodern" behavior with regard to birth control.

Müller, Rita; Schraut, Sylvia: Geburtenplanung, soziale Ungleichheit und Geschlecht – Das Beispiel Stuttgart während der Industrialisierung.

The model of demographic transition and the research about fertility decline deals with elementary human behaviour but it seems to be 'without gender.' In general, family-planning is not treated as a question of conscious decisions of couples, women and men. Constructing a model of the demographic transition which takes into account gender, it is necessary to combine this model with findings from social history, gender history and cultural history with regard to the processes of the rise of a bourgeois middle class with special forms of organization work and family. This paper puts up some demographic results for discussion combined with questions of gender and demographic transition mentioned above. As source we can use a demographic database on 5,000 nineteenth-century families out of Stuttgart (1830-1910) containing data on marriage behaviour, births, and mortality, as well as numerous other data. Our results demonstrate the importance and pioneering role of the early modern educated civil servants – the core of what was to become the modern educated middle class. Combining profession and the gender-specific division of work and family's household in this social group, we can show cultural patterns of motivation to reduce births and the demographic results of the enforcement of the bourgeois gender model. Above all, we can show the importance of women in decision making about birth control.

Alter, George; Oris, Michel; Neven, Muriel: When Protoindustry Collapsed Fertility and the Demographic Regime in Rural Eastern Belgium during the Industrial Revolution.

The story of the Demographic Transition is often told as a contrast between a dynamic urban-industrial sector and a static and traditional countryside. Rural areas are viewed as bastions of stability that resisted the transformative economic and cultural forces emanating from urban centers. This stereotype ignores the transformation occurring within the rural sector, in both its relationships with the urban-industrial world and its own internal economy. Looking at their demographic regime, especially the fertility pattern, we see that to a large extent, inhabitants of East Belgian countryside were able to cope with rural deindustrialization, population pressure and urban industrial development. It is not reasonable to see their late transition to low marital fertility as a lack of adaptive capacities, when they showed exactly the contrary throughout the century.

Craig, Béatrice: Catholic and Malthusian: the Entrepreneurs of Tourcoing in the Nineteenth Century.

The Religion is a factor expected to influence demographic behaviour. The Catholic Church's long standing opposition to contraception for instance should have made it difficult for couples to control the size of their family, and they are often assumed to have had larger than average ones. Since the work of Landes (1976), large families reflecting the groups intense Catholicism have been described as one of the reasons behind northern France's rapid industrialization in the nineteenth century. A study of the demographic behaviour of the industrialists however reveals that this socio-economic group limited the size of its descendants in response to economic constraint. Although religion probably had an impact on their fertility, it did not determine it.

Silies, Eva-Maria: Familienplanung und Bevölkerungswachstum als religiöse Herausforderung. Die katholische Kirche und die Debatte um die Pille in den 1960er Jahren.

The introduction and implementation of the pill initiated discussions about sexuality and contraception and the moral consequences in the West German society. Especially in the Catholic Church, intensive discussions occurred: because of conceptions of natural law and moral theology, contraception was traditionally forbidden for Catholic couples. On the other hand, the fear of a fast population growth arose and led to claims for a pragmatic solution on contraception. In 1968, Pope Paul VI. confirmed the ban on contraception. This caused a publicly discussed rejection of the papal position and an alienation of many Catholics from a church of the ordained.

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

This publication 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 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.

[772]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 9-31

Schenk, Gerrit Jasper: Historical Disaster Research. State of Research, Concepts, Methods and Case Studies.

Disasters have always accompanied human history. Historical research on disasters is, however, a recent trend. After a short review of the engagement with disasters in Europe since antiquity, an outline is given of research approaches, concepts, methods and theories from social sciences and cultural studies, along with recent historical research of primarily natural disasters. The present volume presents the research approach and papers of the DFG's network of young academics "Historical disaster research with a view to comparative cultural study" (*Historische Erforschung von Katastrophen in kulturvergleichender Perspektive*), situating them in the history of this field of investigation. It deals with the findings, opportunities and future lines of research into historical disasters with a view to developing a cross-disciplinary and comparative cultural approach.

[773]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 35-43

Flaig, Egon: Eine Katastrophe definieren. Versuch einer Skizze.

How can we use the word 'catastrophe' as an analytical concept? It fits extreme events, which firstly do damage to the semantic order in a way that the victims are unable to cope with that event by a narrative, and which secondly interrupt the continuity of social processes. A strange case is the downfall of Sparta, announced by an oracle, which was fulfilled literally. Anyhow the Spartan elite struggled about the semantics of what was going to happen.

Meier, Mischa: Zur Terminologie der (Natur-)Katastrophe in der griechischen Historiographie – einige einleitende Anmerkungen.

A comprehensive study analyzing the terminology of events, which we would call 'disasters,' in Greek and Latin sources is still lacking. Due to the abundance of texts this article is only concerned with Greek historiography. Of course, there is a word *katastrophé* in Greek, but it does not mean 'disaster' in our sense. Greek authors tend to grasp disasters more concretely, calling them earthquake, flood, epidemic etc. However, there are also some more abstract notions which form categories. All in all, we can see that events which we would call 'disasters' were at first considered from a neutral point of view. Their meaning was depending on the context, and this could lead even to positive assessments of 'disasters.'

Conti, Stefano: Lateinische Termini für Erdbeben in literarischen und epigraphischen Quellen der römischen Zeit.

This study analyses the several expressions used to denominate earthquakes in the Roman period. It is a new inquiry into the research on the Latin language and it is characterized by the comparison of different sources. The first part shows the several substantives and verbs used for earthquake in Latin literary sources. In this way it is possible to realize that Latin authors used various terms during the different moments of the Roman age. The second part of the study provides a catalogue of all Latin inscriptions that directly depict an earthquake. Most texts speak about reconstructions of buildings made by Emperors, state and municipal officials, local notables and which were destroyed by an earthquake. In this case it is also possible to realize the use of characteristic formulas, but there are not many in comparison with the variety of literary sources. It is interesting that these inscriptions are concentrated only in particular zones of the empire (in the West more than in the East, in Italy more than in the provinces) and they are more spread in some centuries than in others (in the first and fourth century AD).

Akasoy, Anna: The Man-Made Disaster: Fire in Cities in the Medieval Middle East.

Considering the building materials and climatic conditions in the medieval Middle East, fires must have been a major problem. This article provides a first survey of sources which are relevant for studying the impact of fires in urban environments. Evidence can be found, for example, in historiographies such as Ibn Kathīr's *The Beginning and the End*, or in legal discussions. Most fires mentioned in these sources were caused during riots or war, or by accidents in markets. The article also analyses how far fires fit into the general pattern of discussions around disasters in medieval Arabic literature.

[777]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 88-102

Rohr, Christian: Writing a Catastrophe. Describing and Constructing Disaster Perception in Narrative Sources from the Late Middle Ages.

The perception of natural hazards as catastrophes is specific to humanity. In textual sources of the Late Middle Ages, a representation of catastrophic events is evident through the use of language and stylistic elements. Imitations of biblical depictions of catastrophes, such as the plague of locusts, serve to evoke interpretations of a coming apocalypse or punishment by God. Floods are presented as catastrophic through "canonized" motifs in reports of destroyed bridges, flooded church buildings or through the consideration present in the text that the event was worse than any in living memory. Artistic and artificial hyperbolisms are especially frequent in educated early humanistic literature that depicts an event with reference to historical or literary examples. The actual extent of such "constructed" catastrophes is only capable of being estimated through a comparison with other contemporary descriptions of the event.

[778]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 103-114

Bankoff, Greg: Comparing Vulnerabilities: Toward Charting an Historical Trajectory of Disasters.

Disasters have two historical trajectories, one 'natural' in that they involve one or more physical hazards and the other societal in that they are largely culturally determined. They are 'historical' in the sense that both forces change over time. Charting an historical trajectory of vulnerability allows us to compare how skillfully different communities and societies in the past managed all kinds of climatic and seismic risks. A comparative perspective that does not start with the assumption that any one culture's approach is superior to any other's encourages us to learn not only from what people did previously but from what others do now, how especially non-western societies go about disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery in the present. Finally, comparing vulnerabilities also encourages us to see disasters as more than purely destructive events in the short term and also to consider them as transformative agents in the longer term.

[779]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 115-130

Rudolf, Florence: Von einer Krisen- zur Risikosoziologie in Frankreich: Ein Beitrag zur Katastrophenforschung.

During the 1970s in a context of rising technological disasters, we saw the emergence of a sociology of risk. In France, the emphasis was made on the study of risks and the notion of crisis. This approach led to a managerial way of thinking rather than a structural or an institutional reflection on the societies exposed to these new accidents. This situation is comforted by the generalization of the expression of the "vulnerable society" whereas German sociology refers to the "society of risk." These two expressions reflect two very different views of the threat. According to

the first one, society is being aggressed from the outside; according to the second one, society is threatened by itself. This difference brings us back to the difference between danger and risk as introduced by German sociology, whereas French sociology does not recognize this nuance. The dangers, according to this analysis, are confused with outside threats, while risks are the expression of internal dysfunctions of society. According to this reading, French sociology has practised a kind of a sociology of danger rather than a sociology of risk at that time.

Mauelshagen, Franz: Flood Disasters and Political Culture at the German North Sea Coast: A Long-Term Historical Perspective.

Taking the case of the German North Sea coast, this paper seeks to investigate the impacts of disaster on political culture in a long-term perspective. German North Sea regions offer a good example for strategies of coping that became 'cultural' through permanency. The German North Sea coast will be described as a "region of risk" (Kenneth Hewitt) that has had its own risk technology for almost a millennium. Dikes and drainage systems have shaped a cultural landscape of protection against the dangers of the sea. It is a landscape of coping. By imposing demands of upkeep and reconstruction dikes have strongly influenced the daily life and political culture of North Sea communities. Dike law will be interpreted as the most obvious expression of a "hydrographic society" (Simon Schama) that has emerged from cooperation, communal organization, and conflict.

Allemeyer, Marie Luisa: Profane Hazard or Divine Judgement? Coping with Urban Fire in the 17th Century.

Urban Fires rather than floods, earthquakes or thunderstorms were the greatest threat to early modern cities. Open fireplaces in households and workshops, unsafe construction of buildings and poorly developed methods of fire prevention and firefighting led to frequent outbursts of urban fires that could, once they had been sparked, hardly be restricted, and in many cases destroyed the greater part of the cities. Once a town was destroyed by fire, the first imperative was to tend the homeless and organise reconstruction measures. But next to resolving the material damage people also had to cope with the disaster psychologically. Similar to epidemics, famines, war, and other disasters, urban fires were regarded as a punishment, inflicted by God to castigate humans for their sinful and impenitent behaviour. Beside the religious patterns of interpretation, rather secular ways of coping with the incident were widespread. The aim of this study is to reveal various patterns of interpretation and agency that were available to the individuals concerned. It will be asked, if different explanations and coping strategies were attractive to different people and if the different models were perceived as compatible or mutually exclusive by the contemporaries.

Poliwoda, Guido: Learning from Disasters: Saxony Fights the Floods of the River Elbe 1784-1845.

After the millennium flood of 2002 in Saxony the subject of "climate change causes natural disasters" does not come to rest in the media and science. This article investigates how a society reacts, when it is almost constantly struck by natural disasters. Between 1784 and 1845 at least 12 disastrous floods happened in Saxony. The result thereof was a Saxon learning-genesis which is demonstrated in three learning phases (1784-1800, 1800-1820 and 1820-1845). Introductory explanations of historical aspects of and publications about natural disasters and high water research today are provided. A theoretical framework on how to learn from natural disasters is attached. In the outlook, the Saxon learning genesis is compared to the study of the DKKV (*Deutsches Komitee für Katastrophenvorsorge*), "Lessons Learned" from 2003. Thereby not only analogies between previous and today's disaster management are drawn but also are underlined the more efficient methods and approaches of more than 200 years ago.

Summermatter, Stephanie: Die instrumentalisierte Katastrophe – Die Schweizer Wasserbaupolitik vor und nach den Überschwemmungen von 1868.

The first Constitution of Switzerland (1848) provided already the means to support tasks of public interest. On this basis, several large river trainings (Rhein-, Rhone- and Jurawaters) were carried out in the following decades. Yet soon the conviction prevailed within the circles of experts that this corrections did not go far enough to prevent future devastating inundations. Based on scientific reports, they postulated in the 1860s far-reaching political measures not only focussing on large river trainings, but also including the training of affluents and mountain torrents. These attempts were rejected by parliament and therefore remained unsuccessful. Only the centennial flood of 1868, which affected large parts of the Swiss alpine region, sensitised the government and parliament in such a way that the previously proclaimed measures were fulfilled. Moreover, with the implementation of a new constitutional article and two federal laws the foundations of a federal hydraulic engineering policy have been laid.

Dix, Andreas; Röhrs, Matthias: Vergangenheit versus Gegenwart? Anmerkungen zu Potentialen, Risiken und Nebenwirkungen einer Kombination historischer und aktueller Ansätze der Naturgefahrenforschung.

The article deals with the question, whether two clearly separated perspectives of historical investigation within the analysis of natural catastrophe should be combined. The one perspective, often preferred within investigations dealing with recent catastrophe, is to reconstruct earlier events on a certain, mostly short time

scale. The second perspective has a focus on perception and interpretation of earlier events. Based upon the example of the reconstruction of the landslide history of the Swabian Alb in Germany the advantages and problems of a reconstruction of the events and the perception of the affected societies will be discussed. It becomes quite clear that the recent knowledge about landslides in historical times is very poor. At least four periods of perception of landslides as a regional risk are introduced in the current discussion.

[785]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 237-269

Klöcker, Michael: Regionale Katholikentage nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg: Konservative Massenmobilisierung zwischen "Tradition" und "Moderne."

The regional German *Katholikentage* after WWI are nearly forgotten. However, they also had an impact on the national *Katholikentage*: they broadened their organisation pattern all over the country even to rural regions and sent out signals to the inside and outside about the assumed unanimous ("*einmütig*") power and certainty of orientation. Continuous insistence on leadership of the church hierarchy was combined with a gradual enlarged participation of the church members. The political culture (*Politische Kultur*), the culture of clubs (*Vereinskultur*), the culture of festivities (*Festkultur*) as well as the emphasized statements (the archbishopric of Cologne serves as the example) are detailed and critically analysed.

[786]   HSR No. 121, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 3, p. 270-298

Polla, Matti: Peasant Families in Northern Russia: Nineteenth-Century Regional Patterns.

In the light of case studies on Central Russia, with its accent on handicrafts and migrant wage-earning, and the agrarian provinces of the south, scholars interested in the peasant family are inclined to speak of two regional models. This paper considers household arrangements in 10 northern-Russian communities in the 1830s and 1890s, drawing particular attention to the combinations of living arrangements with economic and institutional frameworks. By combining the findings with data on the economic areas of the Northern Region, it is possible to formulate a picture of the geographical distribution of living arrangements in these two periods. In addition to family systems that existed elsewhere in European Russia, evidence is also found for two previously undescribed patterns.

[787]   HSR No. 122, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 4, p. 7-17

Marx, Johannes; Frings, Andreas: Neue Politische Ökonomie in der Geschichte: Vom Dialog der Taubstummen zum interdisziplinären Gespräch.

The cultural turn has reached Political History; German scholars focusing on political history are trying to reconceptualise political history as "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: 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 issue of *Historical Social Research* 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.

Marx, Johannes: Geschichtswissenschaft und Politikwissenschaft – eine fruchtbare Beziehung? Eine Untersuchung anhand der Teildisziplinen Internationale Geschichte und Internationale Beziehungen.

There is a gap between the disciplines of historical research and political science. Interdisciplinary dialogue is rare and even the academic education is separated. Firstly, this article examines the characteristics of research applied in these disciplines. Then, the specific subjects and methodological concerns of both disciplines are being compared. It is argued that no fundamental methodological differences exist between the fields. Nevertheless, it is shown that neither the science of history makes systematically use of political theories nor that political science accepts the methodological challenge of historiography. Therefore, the article aims to find ways in which these disciplines can fruitfully learn from each other. Especially the analysis of political processes appears to be a useful subject, because it deals with the change of political phenomena placed in time – a subject familiar to scientists of both disciplines. The article recommends starting the interdisciplinary dialog with questions of process-tracing, a method that is well suited for questions of social change, theory-driven and based on agency.

Frings, Andreas: Zwischen Ökonomie und Geschichte: Ein Plädoyer für den Dialog der Politikgeschichte mit der empirisch-analytischen Politikwissenschaft.

The following essay is intended to contribute to the discussion about new orientations in political history going on in German historiography. Instead of opting for either traditional political history or new cultural history of "the political," it is intended to show that a denser cooperation with political scientists might be a more proper approach to find new ways of talking about politics in history. The most successful theory of action in political science, the Rational Choice research program, is presented as a powerful theoretical foundation for talking about discourses, symbols and

institutions; moreover, its use would enable historians to integrate insights from new institutional economics and political economy into historical research.

Weber, Karsten: Erklärung historischer Abläufe mit Computersimulationen.

Computer simulations are used in various scientific disciplines – with a raising tendency in the humanities, too. Since one will find a branch of historical research which utilizes the analysis of quantitative data and methods of social sciences or economics, respectively, it is quite obvious to use computer simulations in history. Therefore, in the following text, motivations, aims, constraints, and methodological questions of the application of computer simulations in historical research are discussed on the basis of several examples of simulation of historical processes. It will be concluded that, although there are severe methodological limitations to the application of computer simulations, if the application is carried out carefully and if those limitations are recognized, some important benefits for historical research can be identified.

Ewert, Ulf Christian; Roehl, Mathias; Uhrmacher, Adelinde M.: Hunger and Market Dynamics in Pre-Modern Communities: Insights into the Effects of Market Intervention from a Multi-Agent Model.

Food shortages and hunger had been a great threat to the standard of living in urban communities in the Middle Ages and in early modern times. In order to cope with this sort of critical events, local governments and municipal councils commonly tried to control market dynamics, but it is not clear, whether in cases like this the typical market reaction of rising prices of foodstuffs and wages could really be moderated in the long-run through an intervention in markets. In the present article, a simplified multi-agent-based model of the pre-modern urban economy is used which allows a simulation of effects that different strategies of crisis management had on the medium-term and long-range economic and demographic developments in an urban community experiencing a food shortage. Intervention in markets turns out to be a strategic choice of local authorities by which very likely wealth-destroying consequences of food shortages or even famines could be reduced to some extent. A successful intervention preventing a temporary food shortage turning into a substantial nutritional crisis nonetheless had to be goal-directed and of complex design, and showed its full wealth-keeping effects only after a considerably long period of time.

Prosch, Bernhard: Vom Kosovo bis zum Irak – Internationale Konflikte in spiel-theoretischen Experimenten.

Game theoretical dilemma situations are often used to model international conflicts. These models have the advantage that they isolate central conflict qualities and re-main clearly structured even after adding new variables. Nevertheless, it is often ignored that conflict situations are conceived extremely subjectively, because they rely on individual evaluations, the particular focus, and context factors. Game theoret-ical experiments show that decisions depend strongly on the context factors in which they were presented to the subjects. This article introduces the results of new behav-ioral experiments. It focuses on experimental games which were presented against the background story of real international conflicts. Four real disputes have been select-ed: the Kosovo Conflict, the conflict in the Kashmir region, the Palestinian Con-flict, and the Iraq War. In all four cases the experiments took place little time after the hot phase of the particular conflict. The results showed that the subjects behave more competitive if the experiment is equipped with background stories of real international conflicts as they do if there is no such background story at all.

Schläppi, Daniel: Das Staatswesen als kollektives Gut: Gemeinbesitz als Grund-lage der politischen Kultur in der frühneuzeitlichen Eidgenossenschaft.

Common property and collective resources constituted a defining aspect of the politi-cal culture of the old Swiss Confederation ("*Eidgenossenschaft*"). Numerous unrests were concerned with the access to these collective resources and the utilization of corporatist property. Gains from collective goods were distributed among fully enti-tled citizens and country people by means of multifaceted forms of vertical resource transfers. The cultivation of common property strengthened the federation of the 13 territories which formed the old '*Eidgenossenschaft.*' The communities paid the costs of public responsibilities themselves and the corporatist properties of the societies led to a specific type of state genesis. Furthermore, the governance of common property had a cohesive effect on communities and states. The concept of "common-pool resources" developed by Elinor Ostrom properly explains these appearances, because it adequately portrays the character of political and social exchanges within the '*Eid-genossenschaft.*' In this context, the article shows that the principle of reciprocity is of great importance. Especially, the concept of "reciprocal altruism" has to be included into the analysis as the prominent mode of social interaction.

Bueno de Mesquita, Bruce: Leopold II and the Selectorate: An Account in Con-trast to a Racial Explanation.

From 1885 until 1908 Leopold II was not only the King of Belgium but also the personal owner of the Congo Free State. The policy outcomes during his reign

turned out to be fundamentally different in the two countries: Whereas in Belgium he improved living conditions, in the Congo he established a brutal tyranny. This paper analyses the reasons for these different leadership styles of Leopold II by means of the 'selectorate theory.' The selectorate theory explains policy outcomes as a function of governance institutions. It assumes that the ruler maximizes his own utility which means first of all to sustain himself in power. Under Belgium's governmental institutions Leopold II required broad support from the general public but in the Congo he only needed a very small group of supporters. To reduce the possibility that Leopold's different leadership styles were caused mainly by racism his period is compared to the reign of the Congolese leader Mobutu Sese Seko.

Ewert, Ulf Christian: Water, Public Hygiene and Fire Control in Medieval Towns: Facing Collective Goods Problems while Ensuring the Quality of Life.

Clean water, neat streets and fire prevention determined the quality of life also in medieval towns. While ensuring an environment worth living citizens were faced with collective goods problems. As a result of the environmentally harmful urban way of life common-pool resources like waters and streets were over-exploited, polluted and degraded. This *urban tragedy of the commons* was even more complicated, as public hygiene and fire prevention, both necessary to cope with pollution and fire hazard, were public goods and their realisation caused a *public goods dilemma*. Due to coordination efforts – municipal administration, transfer of property rights, enhancement of voluntary cooperations and regulations – common-pool resources like water and infrastructure could be provided, but municipal authorities barely succeeded in enforcing polluters to internalise the social costs of their behaviour and managing the supply of public preventive goods. Differently from the suggestion made in the concept of *Environmental Kuznets Curve* emergence of environmental externalities and treatment of communal risks were not only related to economic development, but also to population growth.

Monson, Andrew: Rule and Revenue in Egypt and Rome: Political Stability and Fiscal Institutions.

This paper investigates what determines fiscal institutions and the burden of taxation using a case study from ancient history. It evaluates Levi's model of taxation in the Roman Republic, according to which rulers' high discount rates in periods of political instability encourage them to adopt a more predatory fiscal regime. The evidence for fiscal reform in the transition from the Republic to the Principate seems to support her hypothesis but remains a matter of debate among historians. Egypt's transition from a Hellenistic kingdom to a Roman province under the Principate provides an analogous case for which there are better data. The Egyptian

evidence shows a correlation between rulers' discount rates and fiscal regimes that is consistent with Levi's hypothesis.

[797]   HSR No. 122, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 4, p. 275-304

Ambrosius, Gerold; Henrich-Franke, Christian: Alte Pfade der Integration und der Versuch, nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg neue Wege einzuschlagen: Das Beispiel der Infrastrukturen in Europa.

This article investigates the difficulties in taking new paths towards the integration of infrastructure sectors after World War II. Focus is laid on the early EEC transport policy. The authors support the hypothesis that apart from different national policies institutional path dependencies – in the sense of New Institutional Economics – played a crucial role for the failure of the EEC's common transport policy. Regarding the methodological approach the authors draw the conclusion that the concept of path dependencies suffers from a number of deficits like analytical categories which are difficult to distinguish or the high level of abstraction. Institutional persistence is considered primarily provable on a macro- or mesohistorical level of analysis.

[798]   HSR No. 122, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 4, p. 305-329

Faust, Jörg: Autocracies and Economic Development: Theory and Evidence from 20th-Century Mexico.

On average, higher levels of democracy positively effect economic performance. Still, many autocratic regimes experienced remarkable economic growth. Thus, one should differentiate between autocracies to identify the sources of varying economic success under autocratic rule. Mexico's history during the last century provides fruitful empirical evidence on how different kinds of autocracies impact on economic development. Dividing political order in twentieth century Mexico into several periods of autocratic rule shows that economically successful autocratic regimes were partly able to mimic core institutional features of democracies. The variance of autocratic order in Mexico suggests that autocratic regimes characterized by relatively broad societal coalitions and the existence of institutional arrangements that regulate political succession outperform other arrangements of autocratic rule.

[799]   HSR No. 122, Vol. 32 (2007) No. 4, p. 330-350

Frey, Bruno S.; Waldenström, Daniel: Using Financial Markets to Analyze History: The Case of the Second World War.

This article presents the analysis of financial markets as a supplementary method to the traditional historiographic approach by investigating the perception of events before and during World War II. This approach constitutes an alternative to written sources, which are often biased and commonly do not represent the opinions held in

the wider public. In the following, the financial markets approach is used to analyse the perception and anticipation of events before and during the World War II in France, Germany, Denmark, and Norway. Thereby, price data of long-term government bonds for these countries traded in Zurich and Stockholm are used. The presented evidence challenges some common held views, e.g., it can be shown that the invasion of Norway was in part anticipated by contemporaries. Although both methods rely on interpretation the financial markets approach is based on a fundamentally different type of source. Therefore, it can be used as a supplement to the traditional approach.

Wolf, Nikolaus: Should I Stay or Should I Go? Understanding Poland's Adherence to Gold, 1928-1936.

This paper examines the decision of the Polish government to adhere to the gold standard during the Great Depression. Poland did not leave gold until April 1936 and suffered through one of the worst examples of a depression, with massive deflation and a complete collapse of industrial production. The Polish case stands out against the experience of other European countries as can be shown in an econometric framework. I argue that Poland's monetary policy was largely determined by non-economic considerations, especially attempts of the Piłsudski regime to defend Poland against foreign (esp. German) aggression. I provide evidence that strongly supports this view until about mid-1933. Ironically, just after Poland had joined the gold-bloc there were signs of a broad strategic reorientation, which paved the way for an exit in 1936.

Diaz-Bone, Rainer; Bührmann, Andrea D.; Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Encarnación; Schneider, Werner; Kendall, Gavin; Tirado, Francisco: The Field of Foucaultian Discourse Analysis: Structures, Developments and Perspectives.

The article outlines the field of Foucaultian discourse analysis. The Foucaultian concept of discourse is introduced, and methodological positions and methodological developments are sketched. Compared to other qualitative social research approaches, the different researchers and research groups that have adopted the Foucaultian concept of discourse are not linked by a fully integrated common research paradigm. However, they share common methodological problems and areas of methodological research resulting from various references to Foucaultian positions. In the last decade, different research groups have become aware of these shared commonalities, so that one can speak of an emerging field of Foucaultian discourse analysis rather than an emerging paradigm. The article gives an insight into discourse analytic research in selected countries, discusses the internationalization of Foucaultian discourse analysis and highlights current trends and perspectives.

[802]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 29-72

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Die französische Epistemologie und ihre Revisionen. Zur Rekonstruktion des methodologischen Standortes der Foucaultschen Diskursanalyse.

This article reconstructs epistemology in the tradition of Gaston Bachelard as one of the main foundations of the methodology of Foucaultian discourse analysis. Foundational concepts and the methodological approach of French epistemology are one of the continuities in the work of Michel Foucault. Bachelardian epistemology (and of his successor Georges Canguilheim) can be used for the reconstruction of the Foucaultian methodology and it can also be used to instruct the practices of Foucaultian discourse analysis as a stand-alone form of qualitative social research. French epistemology was developed in critical opposition to the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl, and to phenomenological theories of science. Because the phenomenology of Husserl is one foundation of social phenomenology, the reconstruction of the Foucaultian methodology – as built on the French tradition of Bachelardian epistemology – makes it clear that Foucaultian discourse analysis is incommensurable with approaches derived from social phenomenology. The epistemology of Bachelard is portrayed as a proto-version of discourse analysis. Discourses as well as discourse analyses are conceived as forms of socio-epistemological practice. In this article, the main concepts and strategies of French epistemology are introduced and related to discourse analysis. The consequences of epistemology for a self-reflexive methodology and its practice are discussed.

[803]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 73-107

Keller, Reiner: Diskurse und Dispositive analysieren. Die Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse als Beitrag zu einer wissensanalytischen Profilierung der Diskursforschung.

Current efforts to use Michel Foucault's ideas about discourse for empirical research induce a linguistic bias which misses Foucault's interests in power/knowledge. Against such tendencies, this article argues for a grounding of discourse theory and empirical discourse research in the sociology of knowledge, especially in the German-based *Hermeneutische Wissenssoziologie*, which follows the Berger/Luckmann approach to knowledge. For the purposes of empirical discourse research on knowledge, the author first considers the interpretative dimension of research. Then, some conceptual tools for knowledge analysis are presented (interpretative scheme, classification, phenomenal structure, narrative structure). Third, drawing on *grounded theory* and *sequential analysis*, concrete work on texts is discussed. Finally, the article insists that discourse research should not be reduced to the analysis of spoken or written texts. Instead, different kinds of materiality – for example as dispositifs – have to be considered.

[804]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 108-141

Bührmann, Andrea D.; Schneider, Werner: Mehr als nur diskursive Praxis? Konzeptionelle Grundlagen und methodische Aspekte der Dispositivanalyse.

This article gives an introduction into the conceptual and practical field of dispositif analysis – a field that is of great importance but that is as yet underdeveloped. In order to render this introduction, we first explain the terms discourse and dispositif. Then we examine the conceptual instruments and methodological procedures of dispositif analysis. In this way, we define the relations between discourse and (a) non discursive practices (b) subjectification, (c) everyday orders of knowledge and (d) institutional practices like societal changes as central issues of dispositif analysis. Furthermore, we point out the methodological possibilities and limitations of dispositif analysis. We demonstrate these possibilities and limitations with some practical examples. In general, this article aims to provide an extension of the perspectives of discourse theory and research by stressing the relations between normative orders of knowledge, their effects on interactions and individual self-reflections connected with them.

[805]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 142-161

Wickham, Gary; Kendall, Gavin: Critical Discourse Analysis, Description, Explanation, Causes: Foucault's Inspiration Versus Weber's Perspiration.

The Foucaultian governmentality approach, in relying on a teleology – the ultimate purpose of human endeavour is the quest for ever-growing human reason, a reason that is the universal basis of moral judgements, especially moral judgements about political and legal actions – leads not to description, explanation and the possible identification of causes, but to critique, to the inappropriate conflation of, on the one hand, description, explanation and the identification of causes with, on the other, political criticisms sourced in the teleology. Drawing on some of Weber's methodological insights, an argument is developed that critical discourse analysis, in taking on the Foucaultian approach, gives up the best traditions of description, explanation and the identification of causes in favour of the expression, in many different forms, of the teleology.

[806]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 162-184

Helsloot, Niels; Hak, Tony: Pêcheux's Contribution to Discourse Analysis.

Michel Pêcheux (1938-1983) was one of the main representatives of a critical and productive episode in French discourse analysis, from the late 1960s to the early 1980s. He shared with more famous contemporaries such as Michel Foucault a background in Bachelardian epistemology and Althusserian "post-structuralism" and an interest in theories of discourse, but his most important contribution to discourse analysis consisted in the development of tools for conducting empirical studies of discourses. In an attempt to break away from the "spontaneous ideology" of content analysis, Pêcheux developed a formal, potentially automatic instrument,

which he called Automatic Discourse Analysis. This instrument could generate a structuralist description of a discourse by identifying and describing relations of selection and substitution of syntactic elements in a corpus of texts representing that discourse. When dealing with criticisms of this approach and attempting to overcome its limitations, Pêcheux moved away from structuralism and developed a more reflective theory of "interdiscourse" in which he tried to account for the ideological struggle and dynamic inequality between discourses. This article discusses the rationale of the different stages Pêcheux went through to develop an empirical instrument of discourse analysis.

[807]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 185-223

Glasze, Georg: Vorschläge zur Operationalisierung der Diskurstheorie von Laclau und Mouffe in einer Triangulation von lexikometrischen und interpretativen Methoden.

The discourse theory of Ernesto Lacau and Chantal Mouffe brings together three elements: the Foucaultian notion of discourse, the (post-) Marxist notion of hegemony, and the poststructuralist writings of Jacques Derrida and Roland Barthes. Discourses are regarded as temporary fixations of differential relations. Meaning, i.e. any social "objectivity," is conceptualised as an effect of such a fixation. The discussion on an appropriate operationalisation of such a discourse theory is just beginning. In this paper, it is argued that a triangulation of two linguistic methods is appropriate to reveal temporary fixations: by means of corpus-driven lexicometric procedures as well as by the analysis of narrative patterns, the regularities of the linkage of elements can be analysed (for example, in diachronic comparisons). The example of a geographic research project shows how, in so doing, the historically contingent constitution of an international community and "world region" can be analysed.

[808]   HSR No. 123, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 1, p. 224-251

Tirado, Francisco; Gálvez, Ana: Positioning Theory and Discourse Analysis: Some Tools for Social Interaction Analysis.

This article outlines positioning theory as a discursive analysis of interaction, focusing on the topic of conflict. Moreover, said theory is applied to a new work environment for the social sciences: virtual spaces. The analysis is organized in the following way. First, the major key psycho-social issues which define the topic of conflict are reviewed. Then, virtual environments are presented as a new work space for the social sciences. Thirdly, a synthesis of positioning theory and its Foucaultian legacy is conducted, while appreciating its particular appropriateness for analyzing conflictive interaction in virtual environments. An empiric case is then presented. This consists of an analysis of interactive sequences within a specific virtual environment: the *Universitat Oberta de Catalunya* (UOC) *Humanitats i Filologia Catalana* studies forum. Through positioning theory, the production and

effects that a conflictive interaction sequence has on the community in which it is produced are understood and explained.

Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Encarnación: Reading Affect – On the Heterotopian Spaces of Care and Domestic Work in Private Households.

The focus of this paper will be *reading* affect. By working through examples of ethnographic research with domestic and care workers and their employers in Germany from a discursive-deconstructive perspective, I will show how a deconstructive reading of affect can add to our understanding of (a) 'the speaking subject' embedded within a discursive framework, and, (b) "intensity" in the encounters between domestic and care workers and their employers. These encounters occur in a "heterotopian space", a heterogeneous space ruled by the effects of affective bonds. In this space *affect* denotes a more or less organised experience, an experience which probably has empowering and disempowering consequences, registered at the level of encounter, and not necessarily to be understood in linguistic terms, but which is analysable as effect (Massumi, 1996, p.237). It is by thinking through the words of those who inhabit this gendered and ethnicised heterotopia that the paper looks at the following questions: How can this encounter be read on the basis of affective bonds? How can we grasp affect as a moment of intensity in these relationships? What can reading Foucault, Derrida and Spivak and *thinking through* them add to the theorisation of *affect*?

Bauriedl, Sybille: Räume lesen lernen: Methoden zur Raumanalyse in der Diskursforschung.

Discourses are embedded in the social context of their evolutionary history and they are spatially embedded. Therefore a discourse analysis needs an historical and a spatial perspective. Working with these two perspectives implicates epistemological and methodological problems. To make conclusions about the spatial anchoring of discourses and about the relation of these discourses, have to transfer the terms "space," "place" and "locality" into the conception of discourse research. And there have to be developed a methodology which can measure the reflexive processes of construction and constitution of spaces and systems of signification. This contribution discusses methods, empirical practice and special problems with interpreting the empirical outcome of space sensitive discourse analysis with a case study. An empirical program to interpret spatial metaphors of a discursive order will be introduced for the topic of the sustainability debate in Hamburg. The material productivity of sustainability discourses has been worked out by the example of an urban development project at the Hamburg waterfront, called HafenCity.

Waldschmidt, Anne; Klein, Anne; Tamayo Korte, Miguel; Dalman-Eken, Sibel: Diskurs im Alltag – Alltag im Diskurs: Ein Beitrag zu einer empirisch begründeten Methodologie sozialwissenschaftlicher Diskursforschung.

How can one apply discourse analysis to everyday knowledge? The empirical analysis of a particular discursive Internet-based event, the Internet forum "1000 Questions about Bioethics," offers a good starting point for methodological considerations of the relationship between everyday life and discourse. This article discusses three main points. First, it differentiates between three types of discourse, namely special discourse, interdiscourse and elementary discourse. Second, it offers a contribution to the conceptualization of everyday discourse. In this respect, Berger and Luckmann's sociology of knowledge proves helpful; their approach is subjected to a reading that uses a structural theoretical view drawing on Foucault. The structured character as well as the originality of "what people are saying" are explored; the significance of establishing legitimacy and subjectivation for everyday knowledge is also pointed out. Finally, the article presents the authors' empirical findings on the relations between special knowledge and everyday knowledge.

Mochmann, Ingvill C.; Larsen, Stein Ugelvik: "Children Born of War": The Life Course of Children Fathered by German Soldiers in Norway and Denmark during WWII – Some Empirical Results.

This paper will address a particular group of individuals whose rights are often forgotten in the aftermath of wars and conflicts, the so-called "children born of war." These are children who have been fathered by a foreign soldier and a local woman. In the first part of this paper, evidence from different countries will be presented and different categories of children born of war will be introduced. In the second part of this paper, some aspects of the life course of Danish and Norwegian children fathered by German occupying forces during WWII will be presented based on the results of a questionnaire survey. Finally, it will be discussed whether information accessible so far may be valid for children born of war in different conflicts at different times and to which extent it can serve as a basis for elaborating particular policies which secure the basic human rights of children born of war.

Diebolt, Claude; Doliger, Cédric: Demography: Chicken or Egg?
This article analyses the demographic matrix of France since the end of World War 2. We first show the fundamental character of the demographic variable for explaining economic growth. The importance of the youngest cohort, and hence fertility, is shown for the economic dynamic. This is followed by verification that the underlying mechanism of this link is founded on Easterlin's hypothesis, that is to say the labour market situation.

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

This introduction to the HSR Special Issue on "Elite Formation in the Other EU-rope" presents the selection of the papers presented at the international conference on "Elite Formation, Modernization and Nation Building", which took place on 4-6 May 2007 in Budapest. The venue was in the Central European University (CEU) and the gathering was cosponsored by the European Science Foundation (Strasbourg) and Pasts Inc., Center for Historical Research at the History Department of the CEU. The workshop was an attempt to bring together scholars from both parts of Europe, the West and the East (in the broad sense of both designations), to discuss 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 – as demonstrated by the citizenship of the speakers – rested on small nation states of East-Central and Northern Europe, with the involvement of experts of Western countries as well.

Myhre, Jan Eivind: Academics as the Ruling Elite in 19th Century Norway.

With no aristocracy and its economic bourgeoisie (*Wirtschaftsbürgertum*) in ruins after the Napoleonic wars, the higher civil servants (*Beamten*, corresponding to a *Bildungsbürgertum*) effectively served as the ruling class in the semi-independent democratic state of Norway, created in 1814. Its base was the university in Oslo, founded in 1811. This class dominated politics and much of civil society for decades. Although democratic (wide suffrage) and meritocratic in name, the ruling class would to a large degree intermarry in its own circles and reproduce itself. Only towards the end of the 19th century did the higher civil servants encounter opposition. This came partly from outside as other social groups – peasants, artisans, merchants, workers – would challenge them. But the ruling class was also changed from within, as social recruitment to the university gradually became wider, and as university graduates would enter other occupations than higher civil service. A long-term result has been a noticeable decline in the value of higher education.

Leppik, Lea: Social Mobility and Career Patterns of Estonian Intellectuals in the Russian Empire.

In the success stories of Estonians across several generations we can speak about certain regularities. The career which moved the person out of the taxpayers' status could be started in governmental (often half-military) educational establishments and was related to civil or military service. The way from leaving the countryside for town and to become a white-collar employee would happen no sooner than within 2-3

generations. A large part of the first generation intellectuals in 19th century left for Russia. It was hard to assimilate into well-established structures of the local society, but the vast Russian empire offered various possibilities to ambitious young people. Estonians, once having accepted to act like Germans, could in Russia make a career as engineers of factories, doctors in chief of military hospitals, chemists, headmasters of schools, veterinarians, land surveyors, postal or railway clerks, Lutheran pastor in the vast spaces of Siberia. The mere size of the Russian empire guaranteed extended job opportunities. At the beginning of the 20th century emigrants tried to come back home and use the knowledge and skills obtained in Russia for the (Estonian) public weal. When Estonia became an independent state, 40.000 persons came back and they had a great impact in the building of Estonian professional elites.

Řezník, Miloš: Elitenwandel, tschechische Nationsbildung und der böhmische Adel.

In the second half of the 19th century, after the failure of the political cooperation between the conservative Bohemian nobility and the Czech liberal nationalist, a negative stereotype of the non-national nobility became to be typical for the Czech national consciousness. However, cooperation between political leaders of the Bohemian estates and the representatives of the Young movement was very important for both sides in the "*Vormärz*," and even in the 1860s. The paper shows these contacts in the terms of an alternative case of (national) elite building. On the one hand, the activities of nationalist intelligentsia provided for the estates arguments to confirm their traditional position in society. On the other hand, the national principle of social organization questioned the "natural" elite position of the nobility. The paper compares the Bohemian/Czech situation with the Galician/Polish one.

Pokludová, Andrea: Forming Intelligentsia in Moravia and Silesia in the Second Half of the 19th and at the Beginning of the 20th Century.

The study reports on the conclusions of a fundamental research devoted to the formation of the intelligentsia (doctors, attorneys, lawyers, engineers, secondary school professors, teachers, state, municipal and company clerks) in Moravia and Silesia in the 2nd half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century. The project was carried out in selected locations: Moravian Ostrava (a new administrative centre of an industrial region), Opava (regional capital city of Austrian Silesia), Olomouc (administrative city, centre of church administration, garrison city), Mistek (stagnating town with textile industry) and Vitkovice (dynamically developing municipality). For all locations, extensive research was carried out from the census of 1857 to 1910, on the basis of which databases were prepared, containing detailed evidence about members of the intelligentsia living in the respective towns for the census concerned. According to the evidence obtained we can draw conclusions not only on the quantitative development of the monitored social groups, but

describe more specifically their composition by nationality, confession, professional specialization, territorial mobility as well as their standard of living. Based on other sources we will deal in brief with the typical professional careers of representatives of individual professions. The study also covers the problem of the engagement of intellectuals in municipal politics and associations active in the nationalization process. Attention is also paid to the high proportion of Jews among doctors and lawyers as well as aspects of the everyday life of the social groups under scrutiny.

Dhondt, Pieter: Ambiguous Loyalty to the Russian Tsar. The Universities of Dorpat and Helsinki as Nation Building Institutions.

Despite several attempts in the eighteenth century to re-establish the University of Dorpat, the Baltic Germans succeeded only in 1802 in re-founding this precious institution meant for the education of the local German-speaking elite. The Baltic German nobility had power over the whole area, ruling it in political, religious, economic and cultural respect. In return for their numerous privileges, they demonstrated an almost proverbial loyalty to the Russian tsar. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, several high posts in the Russian government and in the Russian army were taken by members of the Baltic German nobility. A similar ambiguity characterized the attitude of the Finnish elite. On the one hand, the exceptionally privileged position of the Grand Duchy of Finland within the Russian empire forced them to act loyally towards their occupier. On the other hand, Finnish national awareness increased from the 1820s, a development towards which the university contributed to a large extent. As the Baltic German elite was educated at the University of Dorpat, the Finnish elite had its own university, first in Turku/Åbo and, from 1827, in Helsinki. Certainly when the university moved to the new capital, it was given explicit instructions to "build the nation". Also the location of the new imperial university was significant in this respect: on the Senate's square with at the opposite side of the square the government and next to it the imposing cathedral.

Nagy, Péter Tibor: The Problem of the Confessional Recruitment of the Students at the Faculties of the Humanities and Science of the Transylvanian University.

Located in Transylvania, one of the most multi-denominational regions of Europe, the University of Kolozsvár/Cluj/Klausenburg had 4000 students graduating from its Humanities and Science faculties in the period under examination. The ratios regarding the religious background of these graduates are: one third Roman Catholic; one third Calvinist, one eighth Lutheran, and the rest were affiliated with the small Unitarian Protestant and Jewish denominations of the region. Members of Eastern churches (Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox) were also present in small numbers. The principal means of estimating the under- or over-representation of religious denominations in the student body was analysing the religious composi-

tion of graduates from Transylvania only (almost 60% of graduates). Concerning the mainly Hungarian denominations, Unitarians were four times over-represented among graduates, Calvinists 2.7 times, and Catholics 1.8 times. In national surveys, Calvinists and Roman Catholics tended to be under-represented, but it seems this was counter-balanced in Transylvania by the urban nature of the ethnic Hungarian population. Lutherans were over-represented by a factor of 1.7. Most members of this group were Transylvanian Saxons living in German-speaking towns. An over-representation of Jewish students, which applied to both Budapest University and the country as a whole (on account of the sheer number of students attending Budapest University), could not be observed here. Indeed, Jewish graduates were under-represented by a factor of 0.9. The representation indices for the Greek Catholic population (0.16) and the Greek Orthodox population (0.07) effectively demonstrate that Romanians had little chance of graduating from the faculties examined. The analysis of temporal changes in the denominational composition of the student body reveals that Catholics – both Roman and Greek – reduced their participation over time, perhaps turning away from Transylvania in favour of Budapest. As a result, Kolozsvár University became increasingly Calvinist. Transylvanian Jews underwent the most rapid process of modernisation, progressing from almost total exclusion to over-representation. The reason for Jewish under-representation – as shown by the initial survey – was that Transylvanian Jews lagged behind Hungary's urban Neolog Jewish communities. Similar over- an under-representation data demonstrate the *differencia specifica* of the Faculty of Humanities vs. the Faculty of Science, the differences regarding the social background of non-Transylvanian students, the success at the doctoral level, the recruitment of the elite, etc.

Karady, Victor: Educated Elites in Pre-Socialist Hungary – 1867-1948. Issues, Approaches, Sources and Some Preliminary Results of an Overall Survey.

The main target of this paper is to report on the process of the formation of educated elites in Hungary since the end of feudalism and the birth of the nation state following the 1848 Revolution and the 1867 Compromise with Austria. The paper describes our long term study of elites during the political, administrative, economic and cultural modernization of Hungarian society within its historically given territories (outside Croatia). The survey is broken down into three long periods and structural parts: (1867-1918): liberal nation-building in the historic kingdom comprising the whole Carpathian Basin (multi-ethnic Magyar Empire) (→ survey of both the graduates of higher (post-secondary) education and of 'reputational elites' independently from their educational credentials). – (1919-1948): authoritarian anti-Liberal regime (involvement in World War 2 and the Nazi adventure followed by Liberation via the Red Army) (→ survey of both graduates and 'reputational elites').– Communism and post-Communism (Stalinist and post-Stalinist Communist regime after 1956, post-Communism since 1989) (→ survey of members of 'reputational elites' only).

Disson, Julia: Privileged Noble High Schools and the Formation of Russian National Elites in the First Part of the 19th Century.

Universities and '*gymnasias*' were the two main types of institutions in the Russian educational system of the 19th century. However between these two there was a group of 7 special institutions destined mainly for nobles. In their middle position these institutions were endowed with some particular privileges that made their graduates students equal to those of the Universities and contributed to the formation of elites. They were: the noble pensions of Moscow and Saint-Petersburg Universities and 5 Lyceums (situated in Russian cities without Universities: Bezborodko Lyceum (Nezhin), Richelieu Lyceum (Odessa), Volynsky Lyceum, Demidov Lyceum (Yaroslavl) and Lyceum in Tsarskoe Selo). They were state institutions (but several were founded thanks to the donations of noble families) functioned in the first half of the 19th century and were closed or reformed in the 1830-40s because of the unifications of the educational system in Russia. Hundreds of noble students got their education in these institutions. We base our research on the lists of students who graduated from these institutions. We have accomplished a prosopographical study, tracing the careers of these students and estimating their contribution to the national elites. We also point out their membership in the reputational elites (according to the national biographical dictionaries and encyclopaedias).We evaluate their success in the military or civil service, model different types of careers and describe the contribution of this noble elite to the nation building process.

Urbanitsch, Peter: The High Civil Service Corps in the Last Period of the Multi-Ethnic Empire between National and Imperial Loyalties.

The target of this study is constituted by leading civil officials mainly of the Ministry of Interior (Section leaders and ministerial counselors) as well as members of the local political authority (court counselors, 'Land' presidents and state representatives) in the Cisleithanian part of the Austro- Hungarian Monarchy. The research is based on samples of those occupying these positions between 1900 and 1910; in some cases information is given dating back to the 1880s. The survey extends over geographical extraction, family background, educational path and career of all those in the sample. The official activities of these civil servants are scrutinized following questions raised in the title of the paper. Obviously enough they were above all committed to the imperial state. Still there is a number of indicators that they did not remain unaffected – though to variable degrees – by their regional and national connections. These indicators should be thoroughly researched in concrete terms, together with additional references to the final political options of members of our target group after the end of the Habsburg Monarchy.

Hajdu, Tibor: Transformations of the Officer Corps in Hungary (1900-1940).

After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise *(Ausgleich)* a new national – *Honved* – army was set up, but four fifth of the conscripts from Hungary as well as half of the Hungarian officers were actually drafted in the k.u. k (royal and imperial) 'common Army' of the Habsburg Monarchy. There remained only 6 % – later 8 % – Hungarians in the 'common' k. u. k. officer corps. In the 1870 half of these Hungarian officers and even in the 1900s some 40 % were still noblemen. The *Honved* officer corps of the 1870s was a strange mixture. The elderly veterans of the 1848 revolution and war of independence were mostly noblemen. On the contrary, there was a number of peasant boys and others of humble social background among the younger subalterns, since the *Honved* army did not appear as distinguished enough socially for the 'better families.' Later these differences tended to disappear and by the early 20th century the *Honved* officer corps was considered of quite similar social and military standing as its k.u.k equivalent. Following the collapse of the Monarchy in 1918, the earlier members of the *Honved* prevailed in the new army of the rump state, because the royalist officers of the Habsburg Empire refused to serve under admiral Horthy considered as a 'traitor.' The new officer corps had thus much less noblemen and only a few real aristocrats, but – besides officers' sons – there were more and more sons of civil servants, railway and post officials as well as other members of the 'non economic' lower middle classes.

Nastasă Lucian: The Education of Romanian University Professors in Western Universities.

From the beginning of the modern era, Western universities played the most important role in preparing the Romanian elite. We cannot talk about a Romanian higher education network before 1864, when the universities of Iasi and Bucharest were set up, to which two more universities were added in 1919 in Cluj and in Cernăuti. Even so, due to the weakness of the Romanian higher education system, for a long time the "other Europe" was the only reliable and respected source of education for the Romanian youth with higher intellectual, social and political aspirations. Relevant is the fact that due to the deficiencies of Romanian higher education, as well as the mirage of Western countries, foreign universities held a monopoly in the formation of the local intellectual elite. One can estimate, without exaggeration, that between 1860-1918, almost all ministers, members of ministerial cabinets, university professors and other high state officials had been educated abroad. Only by taking into account this fact can we explain the rapid transformations of Romanian elites and the gradual changes of all other, more deep-seated layers of society and the way changes of content and spirit in the national culture were possible following Western models, which up to that point were strongly influenced by the Oriental and Orthodox world. The explanation is more complex,

not only taking into account the ethno-psychological features of Romanians, but also the post-war strategy of France. In other words, France manifested a profound desire to compensate the decline of French military and economic power with cultural preeminence, encouraging the presence of foreign students in its universities. After 1920 the Romanian students participated in this strategy as the promoters of French customs and lifestyle in their home country. Romanian students were most numerous in the faculties of law and medicine, and they were almost invariably the most represented foreign group in all faculties during the interwar period.

Nazarska, Georgeta: Bulgarian Women Medical Doctors in the Social Modernization of the Bulgarian Nation State (1878-1944).

This paper presents empirical (both statistical and prosopographical) data about the professional cluster of women medical doctors in Bulgaria from the establishment of Bulgarian Nation State till the Second World War. Medical doctors in Bulgaria were a main part of national intellectual elites, formed as a professional group of the Bulgarian intelligentsia during the 1830s-1870s. The first Bulgarian woman graduated from a university in the very beginning of national independence (1878) and she was a medical doctor, Anastassia Golovina.- 1) This paper deals with the education and training of Bulgarian women medical doctors. Data regarding their number, educational centers and migrations would be summoned in order to explain if the relevant social transformation was influenced by foreign experience.- 2) The paper summarizes facts concerning the professional career of Bulgarian women medical doctors: employment opportunities, career interruptions, discriminatory appointment and promotion practices, cultural stereotyping. Also their professional activity in promoting hygiene and vaccination, in school medical care and as pioneers in the fields of neurology and gynecology will be commented. Some biographical examples should be presented there.- 3) The paper dwells upon the social, political and cultural activities of women medical doctors. They were members and leaders of feminist, charity and Social-Democratic organizations, as well as gifted translators and publicists. The paper makes an attempt to compare the "Bulgarian case" of women doctors with the experience of women doctors in the same period in the Southeastern and the Western Europe.

Charle, Christophe: Elite Formation in Late Nineteenth Century: France Compared to Britain and Germany.

In a famous and controversial book, Arno J. Mayer has defined European society at the end of 19th century as a persistent *Ancien Regime*. To defend his thesis, he invoked in particular the recruitment and formation of dominant elites mainly in Britain, Germany, the Dual Monarchy, Russia and more sketchily in Italy, Spain and even France. As I have shown in two of my books (*Les élites de la République*

and *La crise des sociétés impériales*), this thesis already controversial in the first quoted countries is not at all relevant for France. This does not mean that France was, as pretended its republican governing elites, a democratic and meritocratic nation, but that it is impossible to analyse elites in France with so broad and unprecise concepts as aristocracy, bourgeoisie and so on. The aim of this paper is to propose a new perspective with new social concepts and to compare them with results of the study of elites in the two other imperial societies, UK and Germany. We shall begin with France and then turn to these countries to show some similarities and differences forgotten by current historiography.

Dronkers, Jaap: Declining Homogamy of Austrian-German Nobility in the 20th Century? A Comparison with the Dutch Nobility.

Has the Austrian-German nobility had the same high degree of noble homogamy during the 20th century as the Dutch nobility? Noble homogamy among the Dutch nobility was one of the two main reasons for their 'constant noble advantage' in obtaining elite positions during the 20th century. The Dutch on the one hand and the Austrian-German nobility on the other can be seen as two extreme cases within the European nobility. The Dutch nobility seems to have had a lower degree of noble homogamy during the 20th century than the Austrian-German nobility. However, the analysis shows that this is a consequence of the different composition of the Austrian-German nobility (higher noble titles, more nobility with feudal origins), a more modern concept of nobility among the Dutch nobility (paternal family instead of noble stock of paternal and maternal ancestors) and a successful merger of the feudal and post-feudal Dutch nobility. If one takes these compositional differences between the Austrian, German and Dutch nobility into account, then the Dutch nobility had a higher degree of noble homogamy in the early 20th century, yet their homogamy declined faster during this century than that of the Austrian-German nobility.

Colonna, Fanny: Training the National Elites in Colonial Algeria 1920-1954.

When dealing with the question of Algerian "elites" – a term which, by the way, is never used locally – a basic contradiction will become apparent. "National" they were indeed, those new social categories (doctors, engineers, teachers, lawyers, and so on) that the Colonial presence created, either directly or indirectly, among the French or the Arab population. But they became "nationalistic," meaning that they sought to break completely with the Colonial power, only much later, when the guerilla warfare began in 1954. Focusing on the period between 1920 and 1954, and using archives and interviews, I will try to show today the essential role played by education, particularly by the "Colonial system of education". That system was a "structuring machine" which irresistibly and lastingly contributed to reshaping society from top to bottom as

well as the relationship between the two languages. And though the 1954 Revolution denied it, that structure is still alive and functioning today.

Garcia, Afrânio: Elite's Recomposition and State-Building in Contemporary Brazil (1920-1964).

Brazil today is considered, on the international scene, as an "emerging nation," dotted with an integrated industrial complex, as well as on a modern system of education and research and on means of communication (telephone, radio, television, internet, etc.) which permit the rapid and efficient circulation of information. None of these characteristics would have been valid prior to 1930, when the country presented an economy dominated by the exportation of tropical products, political power was fragmented into more than twenty federal units with no real coordination by the central government installed in Rio de Janeiro, intellectual life was restricted to a few old exportation ports. – This paper aims at a better understanding of how Brazil transformed itself during the 20th century, from a structured archipelago around "islands" of agro-industrial plantations (coffee, sugarcane, etc.) to a "continent" marked by fast industrialization. Beside these evolutive perceptions of Brazil's space, we must take into account the social and intellectual courses of the key leaders during the 1930s uprising, such as Juarez Távora and José Américo de Almeida from the North, or Getúlio Vargas and Osvaldo Aranha from the South, the most significant figures of the national movement. – All these leaders come from the same social background of agrarian elites, but they had established political parties supporting very different ideologies, from nationalism to the acknowledgement of the US hegemony, from the labour party to liberalism. The paths of these elites show fairly well the diverse alternatives which have marked state-building and nation-building in contemporary Brazil.

Groß, Matthias: Georg Simmel und "die laute Pracht des wissenschaftlich-technischen Zeitalters."

Georg Simmel's ideas on the development of modern science and technology have rarely been discussed. This paper aims to highlight Simmel's writings with a special focus on his ideas of the autonomous development of modern science and technology. Most important here is his discussion on the production of side effects in the development of modern science and technology. Side effects can be understood as part of Simmel's concept of objective and subjective culture where the unintended development of objective culture is seen as a usual occurrence, not as an aberration of rational planning.

[832]   HSR No. 124, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 2, p. 331-350

Freytag, Nils; Gerhardt, Uta; Hahn, Barbara; Hübinger, Gangolf; Radkau, Joachim: FORUM: "Joachim Radkau: Max Weber. Die Leidenschaft des Denkens." Debatte zu Joachim Radkau. 2005. Max Weber. Die Leidenschaft des Denkens. München: Carl Hanser.

Joachim Radkau's biography of Max Weber has been one of the the most discussed publications of last autumn. The responses from the press have been almost unanimously positive and there were rarely critical tones. In this article, the well-pondered opinions of qualified experts on epoch, work and biography of Max Weber are demonstrated.

[833]   HSR No. 124, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 2, p. 351-358

Diebolt, Claude: Reassessment of German Aggregate Wage Earnings in the Long Run.

Wages play a fundamental role in the determination of economic equilibria. They form an essential component of household incomes and have a direct effect in the setting of final demand and savings. Determinants in company production costs, their movements affecting the behaviour of businesses in price setting, employment and investment. Their multiple effects on physical flows and on monetary magnitudes mean that wages and the way in which they are set are central to the short-term regulation and long-term evolution of developed capitalist economies. However, in Germany for example, although the statistics on wages and the occupations of workers are plentiful and varied, their heterogeneity and the gaps in them mean that it is not possible to obtain a rapid and accurate appraisal of the mass of wages distributed over a long period. The difficulties increase further when breakdowns that display a degree of aggregation are required for specific subgroups: occupational sectors, professional categories, regions, etc. Taking up this point, this article has one main purpose. It aims at developing a reassessment of the long-term movements of wages and wage-earners and thus to obtain an original estimate of aggregate wage earnings in Germany from 1810 to 1989.

[834]   HSR No. 124, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 2, p. 359-382

Rakov, Alexey A.: Social and Economic Dimensions of Southern Ural Dekulaked Peasants (1930–1934).

This paper envisages a regional case study of a major turning point in the rural history of modern Russia, namely, the elimination of well-to-do peasants as a group and the collectivization of agriculture. By making a database "Dekulaked Peasants of Southern Ural (1930-1934)" (database "DPSU") that is enough representative and consists of 1024 dekulaked peasant families (11.8% of the general set) social and economic attributes of Southern Ural dekulaked peasants are considered in order to analyze what Southern Ural dekulaked peasants were. It is also an explicit test of the property rights argument. It is important to disentangle the effects of the

property rights regime change and of the loss of human and physical capital on agricultural productivity.

Mey, Günter; Mruck, Katja: Vorwort: Sekundäranalyse qualitativer Daten. Von der Peripherie ins Zentrum.

In science, there is a lot of activity. Topics appear, they disappear and come back; some seem to be permanently, others remain marginal. Here the qualitative research has now moved from the periphery into the centre of socio-scientific discussion. The secondary analysis, as part of this, is assigned more and more importance. This preface serves as an introduction to the Focus on Secondary Analysis of Qualitative Data.

Witzel, Andreas; Medjedović, Irena; Kretzer, Susanne: Sekundäranalyse qualitativer Daten. Zum gegenwärtigen Stand einer neuen Forschungsstrategie.

Secondary qualitative data analysis is nearly unknown in Germany. This article aims to introduce this research strategy and the current related debate, and in so doing to contribute to its anchoring into the canon of empirical social research methods. 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 paper first presents the opportunities presented by such a research strategy, before going on to formulate an introduction to the debate. We then address the organisational issues connected with the provision of services and establishing a data sharing culture. Finally, we introduce the further contributions of the volume, which 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.

Heaton, Janet: Secondary Analysis of Qualitative Data: An Overview.

This paper provides an overview of secondary analysis of qualitative data, based on work examining the nature and use of the methodology in social research. It clarifies what secondary analysis is and how the methodology relates to other similar approaches used in qualitative research. It looks at the development of secondary analysis in qualitative research, and some of the factors that have shaped this. And it examines the ways in which researchers have re-used qualitative data in published

studies to date, describing which sources of data have been re-used, by whom and for what purposes. As well as reflecting on the ways in which researchers have so far utilized qualitative data in secondary studies, the paper also looks forward to some of the challenges that lie ahead.

Savage, Mike: Changing Social Class Identities in Post-War Britain: Perspectives from Mass-Observation.

The idea that class identities have waned in importance over recent decades is a staple feature of much contemporary social theory yet has not been systematically investigated using primary historical data. This paper re-uses qualitative data collected by Mass-Observation which asks about the social class identities of correspondents of its directives in two different points in time, 1948 and 1990. I show that there were significant changes in the way that class was narrated in these two periods. There is not simple decline of class identities, but rather a subtle reworking of the means by which class is articulated. In the earlier period Mass-Observers are ambivalent about class in ways which indicate the power of class as a form of ascriptive inscription. By 1990, Mass-Observers do not see class identities as the ascribed product of their birth and upbringing, but rather they elaborate a reflexive and individualised account of their mobility between class positions in ways which emphasise the continued importance of class identities. As well as being a contribution to debates on changing class identities, the paper highlights the value of the re-use of qualitative data as a means of examining patterns and processes of historical change.

Kynaston, David: The Uses of Sociology for Real-Time History.

This paper was transcribed from a talk presented by David Kynaston at a seminar on Social Science Data Archives for Social Historians: creating, depositing and using qualitative data, organised jointly by the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) and the Institute of Historical Research (IHR), held at the Institute of Historical Research, University of London on 25 November 2003. This paper presents the author's experience of doing research for a social history of Britain between 1945 and 1979 using data and documentary evidence drawn from some of the classic sociology studies archived at ESDS Qualidata (University of Essex).

Fielding, Nigel G.; Fielding, Jane L.: Resistance and Adaptation to Criminal Identity: Using Secondary Analysis to Evaluate Classic Studies of Crime and Deviance.

Qualitative data offer rich insights into the social world, whether alone or in tandem with statistical analysis. However, qualitative data are costly to collect and analyse. Moreover, it is a commonplace that only a portion of the data so labouriously col-

lected is the subject of final analysis and publication. Secondary analysis is a well-established method in quantitative research and is raising its profile in application to qualitative data. It has a particular part to play when research is on sensitive topics and/or hard-to-reach populations, as in the example considered here. This article contributes to discussion of the potential and constraints of secondary analysis of qualitative data by reporting the outcome of the secondary analysis of a key study in the sociology of prison life, Cohen and Taylor's research on the long-term imprisonment of men in maximum security. The article re-visits Cohen and Taylor's original analysis and demonstrates support for an alternative, if complementary, conceptualisation, using archived data from the original study. Among the methodological issues discussed are the recovery of the context of the original fieldwork and the role of secondary analysis in an incremental approach to knowledge production.

[841]   HSR No. 125, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 3, p. 94-114

Janneck, Monique: Auf verschlungenen Forschungspfaden: Erfahrungen mit der Sekundärnutzung qualitativer Interviewdaten in induktiven, deduktiven und Triangulationsverfahren.

This article describes three secondary analyses of qualitative interview data about social relationships in online communities, making use of a-priori (theory-driven) as well as post-hoc approaches (such as Grounded Theory) and also looking at the data from a variety of different research contexts and questions. Comparing the different approaches taken shows that both a-priori as well as post-hoc designs might successfully be applied in secondary analyses. Furthermore, loss of context when reusing data does not necessarily lead to a decrease in data quality and explanatory power. Secondary analyses might thus constitute a meaningful part of an overall qualitative research strategy, especially when combined with additional primary data.

[842]   HSR No. 125, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 3, p. 115-147

Gläser, Jochen; Laudel, Grit: Creating Competing Constructions by Reanalysing Qualitative Data.

Secondary analyses are methodologically interesting because they enable comparisons between constructions using the same data. This comparison is even more focused in the case of a reanalysis that uses a primary study's data for constructing a new answer to the original research question. In this article, we describe a reanalysis of semi-structured interviews that were archived and subsequently made available to us. We conducted a qualitative content analysis of the interviews in order to find out how well one of the conclusions of the primary study was grounded in the empirical data. A comparison of the reanalysis to the primary study revealed critical decisions that are usually made implicitly and surface only if contradictions between results must be explained. The comparison highlighted the problems arising from gaps in empirical data. Primary studies, which can actually fail by not produc-

ing interesting results, are liable to 'compulsive *Gestalt* completion.' Gaps might be filled by 'plausible assumptions' and unsuitable data used to guarantee success.

Medjedović, Irena; Witzel, Andreas: Secondary Analysis of Interviews: Using Codes and Theoretical Concepts from the Primary Study.

In spite of the possibilities which secondary analysis of qualitative data offers, this method is not often used because of the critical attitude towards a lot of methodological and ethical problems, and also on the grounds of the inadequate access to, and preparation of, the primary data in Germany. It is our opinion that the prevailing skepticism towards secondary analysis is also connected with a lack of practical experience. Based on the example of biographical interview data compiled by a longitudinal study of the biographical shaping of the school-to-work transition of young adults, we would like to show the possibilities which exist for making use of pre-existing data under specific methodological conditions. The demand for data for secondary analysis is usually limited to the original data from the primary study. In our experience, though, it is also possible to use the coding and category schemas of the computer-assisted evaluation process of the primary study. Furthermore, with the inclusion of theoretical concepts of the primary study such as typologies it is even possible to use an inductive procedure. For example, provided that category schemas have the same heuristic function as a huge "filing box" with broad, and not "a priori" theory-loaded categories, then their use for secondary analysis does not have to conflict with open coding in the process of the development of in-vivo categories.

van den Berg, Harry: Reanalyzing Qualitative Interviews from Different Angles: The Risk of Decontextualization and Other Problems of Sharing Qualitative Data.

In contrast to survey interviews, qualitative interviews are seldom reanalyzed. Besides obvious reasons such as ownership – and especially the culture of individualistic ownership – that impede reusing data, there is also methodological skepticism about secondary analysis. In this paper, I will argue in favor of sharing qualitative data on behalf of secondary analysis. The argument is partly based on – and much inspired by – the discussions during the preparation of a collaborative project of thirteen researchers who were invited to analyze the same set of interview data from their own theoretical/methodological viewpoint (van den Berg, Wetherell and Houtkoop-Steenstra 2003). During these discussions several methodological arguments against secondary analysis were put forward. In this paper I will deal with some of these arguments, especially the doubts about the usefulness of secondary analysis and the argument concerning the assumed risk of decontextualization: Is secondary analysis possible without in-depth knowledge of the context? Different theoretical and methodological positions concerning the contextualization of interview discourse will be scrutinized. On the one hand I argue against the tendency to

include the ever-widening societal and historical context on behalf of the analysis of interview discourse. This tendency runs the risk of speculative social theorizing as a framework for interpreting interview discourse. On the other hand I do not think that the neglect of every social context outside interview talk – as advocated by some strands within conversation analysis – is fruitful or even possible. This neglect runs the risk of abstract empiricism. The main argument is that the kind and measure of contextualization of interview data needed on behalf of discourse analysis should depend on the research goal and the type of data.

Medjedović, Irena: Sekundäranalyse qualitativer Interviewdaten – Problemkreise und offene Fragen einer neuen Forschungsstrategie.

Qualitative data are a rich and often not fully exploited source of research material. Nonetheless they are seldom reanalysed. The analysis of a nationwide German survey of qualitative researchers shows that there are some concerns and open issues associated with this new and unfamiliar research strategy of secondary analysis. On the methodological side specificity and context sensitivity of qualitative research are raised as objections against secondary analysis. On the ethical side concerns relate to an assumed breach of the confidential relationship to the research subject constituted within an interview. Furthermore, considerations concerning competition also play a role when researchers are asked to provide their data for reuse by others. This article provides a first step for a discussion about qualitative secondary analysis (in Germany), by pointing out the critical aspects of secondary analysis based on a dataset of expert interviews. But the experience of the expert researchers who were interviewed suggests that the problems associated with secondary analysis do not necessarily constitute unsolvable obstacles.

Baur, Nina: Was kann die Soziologie methodisch von der Geschichtswissenschaft lernen?

Based on a meta-analysis of historical texts, typical aspects of historical methodology have been identified and are compared with typical sociological methodology. Drawing on this comparison, the author concludes that sociology can e.g. draw new insights from historical sciences about the relationship of qualitative and quantitative research, how to conduct complex research projects covering long time-frames on a high theoretical level, about assessing bias in samples, how to handle process-generated data and about data preparation.

King, Steven: Friendship, Kinship and Belonging in the Letters of Urban Paupers 1800-1840.

This article is driven by an attempt to understand how early nineteenth century urban paupers thought about, experienced and described their belonging to their host parishes and what, if anything, made their experiences different from rural counterparts. It uses pauper narratives – letters written by, for or about paupers – to systematically consider these questions. While such narratives pose problems of orthography, truthfulness and representativeness, the article argues that these potential issues can be overplayed. Using these narratives, the article suggests that urban and rural paupers shared a common language and sentiment of belonging to their parishes of legal settlement. However, the article moves on to suggest that urban paupers also showed distinctive rhetorical strategies and experiential trajectories, talking systematically about the depth of their belonging to a host community, about the occasional fragility of that belonging and about being linked into strong neighbourhood, friendship and kinship networks.

Kok, Jan; Bras, Hilde: Clustering and Dispersal of Siblings in the North-Holland Countryside, 1850-1940.

Why are some families scattered over a larger area than others? In this article we use a dataset with the complete life courses of all children from 210 families, originating from the same village in the commercialized North-western part of The Netherlands. We experiment with multinomial logistic regression on sibling sets to discover the factors behind geographical sibling dispersal. The most important factors turn out to be the survival of the parents, the civil status of the siblings, and the size and gender composition of the sibling set.

Röther, Monika: Pop Songs for the Tape Recorder, LPs for the Record Player? The Market Launch of Tape Recorders in West Germany and the Copyright Debate on Young Consumers' Practice of Tape-recording in the1950s and 1960s.

Since the late 1950s, tape recorders were increasingly to be found in West German households. This device for the first time gave the consumers the opportunity to record music from records or from the radio. This triggered off discussions between the record industry and the GEMA (Society for musical performing and mechanical reproduction rights) on the one hand and tape recorder producers and users on the other hand. Whereas the former complained about falling record sales and called for the introduction of copyright fees, the latter argued that the tape recorder offered a large range of applications and that therefore a collective charging of producers and/ or users would not be justified. Against the background of the changing legal situation, the article retraces the copyright debate and evaluates the opponents' arguments.

In spite of the manifold functions of the tape recorder, young consumers predominantly employed it to record their favourite light music. But these appropriation practices did not cause an overall decline in record sales but rather a change in music consumption patterns. While the possibility of recording single hits did in fact lead to falling sales figures of 45rpm-discs, sales of long-playing-records rose considerably.

[850]   HSR No. 125, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 3, p. 319-345

Devenney, Andrew D.: Regional Resistance to European Integration: The Case of the Scottish National Party, 1961–1972.

This article examines the evolution of Scottish National Party (SNP) attitudes, policy, and rhetoric toward European integration between 1961 and 1972. Initially lukewarm, even positive, toward the proposed British membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), the party became increasingly hostile to EEC membership and adopted an aggressive anti-EEC position. By the early 1970s, the SNP was the leading anti-EEC political actor in Scotland, and it was the SNP's efforts that helped turn an ignored British foreign policy issue into a Scottish domestic political issue that had wider implications for Scotland's relationship with the United Kingdom and Europe, as well as for the ongoing Europeanization of Scottish politics and society.

[851]   HSR No. 125, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 3, p. 346-358

Mishra, Tapas; Parhi, Mamata; Diebolt, Claude: Human Capital Accumulation and Spatial TFP Interdependence.

This article provides evidence of cross-country total factor productivity (TFP) interdependence due to human capital accumulation over time by employing a semi-parametric spatial vector autoregressive technique in the panel. Empirical study covers a set of 15 Asian countries over the time period 1970-2000.

[852]   HSR No. 126, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 4, p. 9-187

Mishra, Tapas: Stochastic Demographic Dynamics and Economic Growth: An Application and Insights from the World Data.

This research 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 explain-

ing 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.

Baur, Nina: Taking Perspectivity Seriously. A Suggestion of a Conceptual Framework for Linking Theory and Methods in Longitudinal and Comparative Research.

Positivism and Constructivism often seem to be inconsolable positions in sociological discourse. The main point of dispute is if subjectivity influences perception of reality and thus social research. Using a distinction made by German historians, I frame the problem differently: The question is not if subjectivity influences perception (it does!) but how it frames perception. In other words, one can distinguish between "good" and "bad" subjectivity. Three forms of subjectivity have to be distinguished: partiality ("*Parteilichkeit*"); perspectivity ("*Perspektivität*") and "*Verstehen*." I address the problem of perspectivity: If we allow for multi-perspectivity in a globalizing world, how can we compare results? Is there any common ground for social scientists from different theoretical backgrounds? I argue that social scientists need a common framework which is not theory itself but which helps to compare social theories and link them with both methodology and research practice. Using such a framework, researchers can classify their theoretical and research goals, determine the appropriate data and methodologies for answering their question. I suggest that such a framework should consist of at least sub-dimensions, which of course have to be filled with content: (1) Action Sphere; (2) Analysis Level; (3) Space; (4) Time with the two sub-dimensions (4a) duration and (4b) pattern.

Reuband, Karl-Heinz: Die Leserschaft des "Stürmer" im *Dritten Reich*. Soziale Zusammensetzung und antisemitische Orientierungen.

On the basis of a secondary analysis of a nationwide face-to-face survey of the "*Institut für Demoskopie*" from 1949 (N=1.915) it is analyzed how many Germans ever read the Nazi-weekly "*Der Stürmer*" in times of the *Third Reich* and what kind of attitudes went along with it. It is shown that a majority ever read articles in the paper, often in a notice board erected in public spaces. Men and higher educated had a disproportionate share among the readers; the major reason for it is to be seen in their general use of mass media. Whoever read the "*Stürmer*" had a higher chance than others to have anti-Semitic attitudes in times of the survey. Furthermore men more often had anti-Semitic attitudes than females and younger more often than older people. With regard to education the relationship was less clear cut.

However, one thing can be taken for granted: whether higher educated people endorse prejudice more often than other educational groupings is not a matter of cognitive competence, but a function of historical circumstances.

Zanella, Fernando: The Spend-and-Tax or Tax-and-Spend: Further Evidence for the Brazilian Imperial Period.

This article tests the flows of rents during the Brazilian Imperial period. To achieve this goal, a Vector of Error Correction Model (VECM) was employed to test long-run and short-run relationships between government revenues and expenditures. The VECM was applied for the entire imperial period with data available (1836-1889) and for the period after the Law *Alves Branco* (1844-1889), which more than doubled tariffs on imports. A trivariate causality test fails to show a casual relationship among the variables in any direction, regardless of the period tested. When the augmented granger causality test is employed for the entire period, results show a unidirectional causality from government expenditures to revenues, a spend-to-tax model, and a bi-causality relationship for the 1844-1889 period.

Parent, Antoine: When Economists "Tell Histories": The Truncated Story of Central Banks' Cooperation over the Bimetallic Period.

In this article, we assess the meaning of the controversies about the French and British central banks' solidarity over the bimetallic period (1850-1870). Our purpose is to highlight how historical case studies can become the instrument of a distorted economic view. In the main stream literature, the argument of the discount rates correlation is turned into rivalry between the two issuing institutions. This view omits the reading of Bimetallism as a coordinated discount rate policy of the French and British central banks and supports bimetallism as a self-equilibrating system.

Paolilli, Antonio Luigi: Development and Crisis in Ancient Rome: The Role of Mediterranean Trade.

Between the second and the third century A.D., after centuries characterized by nearly continuous growth, the Roman Empire experienced a profound crisis. Evidence of this crisis comes from important economic signals, such as the fineness of coins and the number of shipwrecks in the Mediterranean Sea. After showing that the empire's economic decline had already begun in the second century A.D., we will outline a hypothesis about the causes of the fall, based on the de-specialization of the Roman economic system, which prevented it from continuing its evolution towards modernity, leading it instead along a path of progressive implosion.

Allolio-Näcke, Lars: Turn, turn, turn around – bis die Konturen verschwimmen. = Review Essay zu Doris Bachmann-Medick. 2006. Cultural Turns. Neuorientierungen in den Kulturwissenschaften. Reinbek bei Hamburg: rowohlts enzyklopädie im Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag.

I begin this review by introducing the book and discussing its manifest content chapter by chapter (see 2.1), focusing particularly on the author's argumentation concerning the development of new orientations in cultural studies and on how, in relation to the turns discussed, the names of the researchers and central categories involved are collected. In a second step, I give a close reading of the book's latent content, which I consider to be more important (see 2.2). In this context I discuss several questions of scientific politics – especially the issue of hegemonic claims. Thirdly, I read the book from the critical standpoint of a psychologist, a sociologist and a theologian and show the shortcomings of Bachmann-Medick's outsider perspective on these disciplines. In this regard I read the book again and provide a critique of the quality of the author's scientific performance (see 3). Finally, I state the reasons I do not recommend reading this book (see 4).

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Gibt es eine qualitative Netzwerkanalyse? = Review Essay zu Betina Hollstein und Florian Straus (Hrsg.) 2006. Qualitative Netzwerkanalyse. Konzepte, Methoden, Anwendungen; Wiesbaden: VS-Verlag.

Social network analysis was formed and established in the 1970s as a way of analyzing systems of social relations. In this review the theoretical-methodological standpoint of social network analysis ("structural analysis") is introduced and the different forms of social network analysis are presented. Structural analysis argues that social actors and social relations are embedded in social networks, meaning that action and perception of actors as well as the performance of social relations are influenced by the network structure. Since the 1990s structural analysis has integrated concepts such as agency, discourse and symbolic orientation and in this way structural analysis has opened itself. Since then there has been increasing use of qualitative methods in network analysis. They are used to include the perspective of the analyzed actors, to explore networks, and to understand network dynamics. In the reviewed book, edited by Betina Hollstein and Florian Straus, the twenty predominantly empirically orientated contributions demonstrate the possibilities of combining quantitative and qualitative methods in network analyses in different research fields. In this review we examine how the contributions succeed in applying and developing the structural analysis perspective, and the self-positioning of "qualitative network analysis" is evaluated.

[860]   HSR No. 126, Vol. 33 (2008) No. 4, p. 344-357

Leonhard, Nina: Gedächtnis und Kultur – Anmerkungen zum Konzept der "Erinnerungskulturen" in den Kulturwissenschaften. = Review Essay zu Günter Oesterle (Hrsg.) 2005. Erinnerung, Gedächtnis, Wissen. Studien zur kulturwissenschaftlichen Gedächtnisforschung. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

This book of collected papers, published by the *DFG-Sonderforschungsbereich Erinnerungskulturen* ("Memory Cultures") at the Justus Liebig University of Gießen, gives a broad overview of approaches and results of memory research within various disciplines. Despite many interesting insights, the book offers no general framework by which the different aspects analyzed by the authors could be classified and related to one another. Thus, the shortcomings of memory studies, from a cultural perspective and understood as an interdisciplinary, multidimensional research program, become visible.

[861]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 7-21

Baur, Nina: Problems of Linking Theory and Data in Historical Sociology and Longitudinal Research.

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. Focussing on process-oriented and longitudinal research questions, the authors of this special issue contribute to this discussion by elaborating 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 effects interpretation. The authors address these questions from a broad range of theories and by either re-analyzing research-elicited data or by using process-generated data.

[862]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 22-48

Freund, Alexander: Oral History as Process-Generated Data.

This article describes how to use (archived) oral histories as process-generated data. It explains how social scientists may locate and use such data in an informed way and assess the qualities of such data systematically and effectively. The article describes oral history as a method and as form of source or data; it surveys aspects of oral history that affect data analysis and interpretation, including project design, recording technology, interview strategies and interviewer skills/training, interviewee-interviewer relationship, the dialogic construction of the source, legal and ethical aspects, summaries and transcriptions, the orality of the sources and the importance of listening to sources. The article then problematizes the use of oral histories as *evidence* by discussing subjectivity, memory, retrospectivity, and narrativity and exploring the meanings, values, and validity of this kind of data.

[863]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 49-61

Hagenah, Jörg; Meulemann, Heiner: The Analytical Potentials of Survey Trend Data from Market Research. The Case of German Media Analysis Data.

The design and the content of the Media Analyse, a repeated survey of media use for the purposes of market research, are described. Then, the analytical potential of these data is demonstrated by examining the question whether the introduction of the Dual Broadcasting System in Germany after 1984 has increased the preference for TV in the population – which indeed it has.

[864]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 62-76

Jones, Constance J.; Peskin, Harvey: Americans' Psychological Health Trajectories: Analyses of Survey Data from the Intergenerational Studies.

Survey data from the Intergenerational Studies are used here to examine two American generations' trajectories of psychological health. Original Intergenerational Studies members were born in either 1921 or 1929; their children were born between 1938 and 1982. Psychological health, measured via the self-report California Psychological Inventory, was assessed between 1954 and 2006 for the older generation and between 1983 and 2006 for the younger generation. We ask: What is the developmental path of psychological health for the older and younger generation, when data are analyzed separately?, and What are the additional advantages of analyzing the two generations' data simultaneously? Application of longitudinal hierarchical linear modeling indicates that while data analyzed separately by generation are provocative, the additional advantages of analyzing data from both generations simultaneously are impressive: a more complex form of change was extracted, and valuable empirical estimates of generational differences in intercept, slope, and quadratic term were obtained.

[865]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 77-93

Schmitz, Andreas; Skopek, Jan; Schulz, Florian; Klein, Doreen; Blossfeld, Hans-Peter: Indicating Mate Preferences by Mixing Survey and Process-Generated Data. The Case of Attitudes and Behaviour in Online Mate Search.

Web-based process-generated data is produced by social agency of users and recorded by the respective provider without any originally scientific purpose. We support our idea of advantageous applications of process-generated data by outlining a research example that uses data generated by email contacting on an online dating website for the investigation of mate preferences. This approach follows the paradigm of indicating or 'revealing' preferences by observing choosing acts. Advantages and disadvantages of this approach in comparison to the traditional 'stated preference'-paradigm of survey research are discussed. Both approaches suffer different informational restrictions and induce different problems of valid inference. In conclusion we offer an outlook towards research strategies of an integration of the two quantitative paradigms.

Baumgarten, Britta; Grauel, Jonas: The Theoretical Potential of Website and Newspaper Data for Analysing Political Communication Processes.

This article compares the strengths and weaknesses of websites and newspapers as data sources for the analysis of political communication. Both are characterised as process-generated data and thus share various advantages and disadvantages but vary in detail. We argue that the theoretical potential of these data types in analysing political communication is unequal. We highlight the differences of the sources in production bias, selection bias, access to data and in the extent to which those two types of data can be classified. Based on these fundamental characteristics, we claim that the specific qualities of the data types recommend them for some kind of questions while disqualifying them for others. While websites tend to be more suitable for analysing interpretive frames of individual actors for political issues rather than political discourses, weak rather than strong actors, and for case studies with a narrow time frame rather than longitudinal analysis, the strengths of newspapers tend to be the reverse. Still, whether to use newspapers, websites, other data sources or a combination of sources depends largely on specific aspects of the research question. Our overview of characteristics and possibilities of websites and newspapers should help the reader to take these factors into account.

Franke, Christoph: Genealogies of Noble Families as a Database for Social Science? Possibilities and Limits.

This paper examines the possibility of using genealogies of noble families as a source for social sciences, to analyse the social reality of noble families, during the transition from a class structured to a civil based society. Genealogies of noble families have been published since the 19th century, but they were stopped during the Second World War. These publications were resumed in 1951. In these genealogies the following information of each person are published: Name and family name, date of birth and date of death. The same data, concerning the spouse, education, profession, information concerning an estate and membership in voluntary organisations was collated. The analysis of this mass data enables statements concerning the change of professions, to the number of marriages and to the mobility of marriage, to the number of children, to length of marriage and, to a certain extent, social participation. But there is a lack of data concerning the education, the professional career and the professions of the noble daughters. As an alternative source, there may be family histories, which were published for a number of families, which could be used. In this paper the differences, between family history and genealogies, will be presented in detail. Finally, with the help of a limited database, an exemplary inquiry can be made concerning the adaptation of the Saxon nobility to the norms of the civil society. In particular, the changes that have taken place in general and vocational education as well as the effects of the modified ways of

vocational training on the occupation of the Saxon nobility during the 19th and 20th century will be analyzed.

Young, Janette Olivia: Triangulating Public Administrational and Genealogical Data. The Case of Australian Migration Research.

In this paper, data triangulation is used as a means of verifying, and further exploring, paradigm challenging data that emerged unexpectedly in a research project. The field of this study is Australian migration sociology. The discovery of data which suggested contradictions to the accepted notion that the Australian population was historically "98 percent" British origin, has also lead to what can be seen as a return to the traditional, but seemingly forgotten (in English speaking countries), relationship that existed between ethnography, history and sociology. The rediscovery of connections between these now separate disciplines, and the strengths and critiques that can be made of the now unfamiliar (in sociological but not anthropological/ethnographic research) tools of marriage records and family genealogy is the subject of this paper.

Mayer, Thomas: Wie kommt die Eugenik in die Eugenik? Sampling und Auswahlverfahren von prozess-produzierten Daten am Beispiel eugenischer Netzwerke in Österreich.

Social network analysis is a useful tool for historical research on social networks. But the process of generating data for a social network analysis has hardly been discussed yet: How should qualitative, process-generated data be coded to be suitable for social network analysis? For historical research on eugenic networks in Austria from 1900 to 1980 sociological methods such as the content analysis and the social network analysis will be used. This contribution discusses the method of content analysis by focusing on the question how to narrow down networks and process-generated data and on the process of coding. The example used is the depiction of eugenic sterilization in scientific and non-scientific papers in Austria.

Rass, Christoph: Sampling Military Personnel Records: Data Quality and Theoretical Uses of Organizational Process-Generated Data.

The paper discusses methodological issues relating to the use of historical sources by social scientists. It is focussed on the particularities of sampling historical mass data and an assessment of the achievable data quality in respect to the theoretical uses of such material. Conclusions are drawn from a project in which a number of samples have been created that contain biographical data on German males who served in the *Wehrmacht* or the *Waffen-SS* during the Second World War. This

dataset combines the four most important collections of individual-related files for this target group: the army's personnel files and personnel registers, as well as Red Cross information on prisoners of war and missing soldiers. The data contains a large number of variables covering a soldier's life from birth to the end of his military service and is available at the German Federal Archives.

Salheiser, Axel: Handling Ideological Bias and Shifting Validity of Longitudinal Data: The Case of Process-Generated Data on GDR Elites.

Process-generated data from the vanished East German socialist society offer an in-depth picture of elite recruitment, change of social structure, and societal differentiation. However, in marked contrast to generic survey data or scientific use files derived from other types of process-generated data, in those remnants of GDR administration 1) the ideological "contamination" of various items, and 2) the occurrence of shifting validity has to be observed. Either phenomenon demands special attention in data handling and the interpretation of statistical results. Ideological bias (e.g., the forging of biographical data) is a general problem encountered when analyzing social background or political affiliation of elites, whereas coding errors and missing data are conditional on the administrative body, sector, and hierarchy position the data were assembled from. I shall discuss techniques of validity evaluation and adjustment that have proved helpful while analyzing the Central Cadre Database of the Council of Ministers (ZKDS).

Bauernschmidt, Stefan: Der Einfluss von Gatekeepern auf das Stichprobenproblem am Beispiel von Automobilfernsehwerbung.

The sociological interest in process generated data is not new. New, however, is the different emphasis in the discussion of issues connected to that category of data. Since its character has changed in the last 30 years due to the amplification of material used, it is necessary to display differences within this category and list potentialities and problems which are attached to the different types. In this article I am going to focus on a problem that emerges when using television commercials: gatekeepers. Highlighting the methodological aspect, I will enhance a discussion that has so far reflected the analytical and practical aspect of that problem. Consequently, I will make a suggestion where to handle this methodological aspect in the research process and how.

Volkens, Andrea; Bara, Judith; Budge, Ian: Data Quality in Content Analysis. The Case of the Comparative Manifestos Project.

While textbooks offer numerous devices for enhancing and testing the data quality of content analysis, all tools must be tailored in line with the contexts of the text and the analytical concepts of research. This is particularly the case in a long-term project such as ours that has continued for three decades to code election programs of all significant parliamentary parties in old and new representative democracies since World-War II for the purpose of measuring policy preferences of political parties. This article starts with a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the two basic types of quantitative approaches – human-based and computer-based content analysis. The basic features of our classical human-based approach for estimating parties' policy preferences are outlined by reference to Krippendorf's (2006) typologies of reliability and validity. The conclusions highlight implications of the contexts of manifestos and the concepts applied to them for providing high quality manifesto data across party systems and elections.

Ernst, Stefanie: Using Qualitative Content Analysis of Popular Literature for Uncovering Long-Term Social Processes: The Case of Gender Relations in Germany.

Studies in long-term figurational approaches provide explanations for social problems and the development of society. A specific but often neglected kind of data in Social Science Research is the so-called popular literature being regarded as non-scientific. But it was and actually is still playing an enormous role in social life. The paper discusses how we can use this literature as a source for studying long-term processes. The presented case observes the work relations between the sexes and the contemporary behavioural ideals. Several research methods and theoretical models are adopted: the qualitative content analysis refers to 18th century books on etiquette and present-day career guides reconstructing the persistence of women's under-representation in leadership posts. It moreover refers to a model of gossip and gossip control from Elias/Scotson to explain social inequalities between groups. This demands to extrapolate within a very broad database of classification profiles, hypotheses, theoretical imbedding and to point structural peculiarities out of the selected texts. In this context I examine the example of the intellectual women and how the topic of women's and men's employment, knowledge ability and scientific activity is processed. The content analysis refers to n=86 as main unit of selected etiquette books and modern career guides. Some of the works are present in single, some in repeated edition. A minimum and maximum text component is the prologue, preface, chapter titles etc. covering the question of erudition, education and profession as well as the sex characteristics.

Kuzmics, Helmut: Historical Sources. The Case of Analyzing Long-Term Changes in the Habsburg Military Habitus.

Interpreting sources that stretch over a period of more than a century causes major methodological problems. For every type of source, different pragmatic contexts exist on the level of the generation of these data (administrative, audience-directed etc.) that determine also the possible uses for descriptive and explanatory purposes. The paper argues that although these problems should not be neglected it is, nevertheless, possible to overcome them in a reflexive, theoretically informed way. The example discussed here is how to verify the assumption of a stable habitus: Most Habsburg commanders and officers seemed to have lacked the readiness to take (calculated) risks and initiative – the qualities of good leadership. Can we explain lacking success in war by a specific Austrian military habitus? This paper tries to solve this puzzle by analyzing selected autobiographies, official files, literary sources and semi-official regimental histories that contain descriptions and declamations of the relevant emotions that steered the behaviour of Austrian officers and commanders throughout this period of more than a century.

Roberts, Brian: Performative Social Science: A Consideration of Skills, Purpose and Context.

This article reviews recent work applying a notion of "performance" in the study and representation of lives. It tries to clarify some of the issues involved – including the meaning of "performance" – and "performative" – the range of possible approaches (e.g., in addition to drama/other arts) and the relationship between "subjects," "researcher" and "audience." An immediate concern is the nature of the researcher – as having the necessary skills and abilities or knowledge involved in "performance" (in researching, writing, recording and representing), as engaged (to some extent) in "artistic" endeavour, and moving between a number of "roles" and social relations in "performing" with/to others (the "researched" group, audience and society). An important issue for social science in crossing or bridging the social science-arts, in taking up "performative approaches," is "What remains distinctive about the social science if it becomes involved with performance approaches?" As a source for comparison (and inspiration), some brief reference will be made to the work of Kandinsky – who moved across disciplinary boundaries and artistic practices – as ethnographer, painter, teacher, designer, theorist and poet. Finally, perhaps, there is a deeper "turn" indicated by the "turn to performance" in the study of lives, a more "complete" portrait of the individual as an active, communicative and sensual being.

[877]   HSR No. 127, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 1, p. 354-366

Chikhi, Mohamed; Diebolt, Claude: Transitory Exogenous Shocks in a Non-Linear Framework: Application to the Cyclical Behaviour of the German Aggregate Wage Earnings.

This paper analyses the cyclical behaviour of the German annual aggregate wage earnings over 179 years. Our results show that there are transitory exogenous shocks which contain predictive information for aggregate wages in a non-linear framework.

[878]   HSR No. 128, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 2, p. 9-15

Wenzlhuemer, Roland: Editorial: Unpredictability, Contingency and Counterfactuals.

While it has always been present in our everyday-life practices, counterfactual thinking currently stages a comeback as a scientific method. Of late, a renewed interest in counterfactuals can be witnessed in academic disciplines that have traditionally been suspicious of studying events or processes that have never happened (and will never happen). Is it mere coincidence that an impressive number of unconnected initiatives have started to re-discuss counterfactual thinking at the same time? Or are we living through times that somehow foster such a renewed interest in unpredictability, contingency and counterfactuals?

[879]   HSR No. 128, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 2, p. 16-26

Roese, Neal J.; Morrison, Mike: The Psychology of Counterfactual Thinking.

Counterfactual thinking refers to mental constructions of alternatives to past events. In this overview of the psychological basis of counterfactual thinking, we examine how such thoughts influence emotions and carry benefits for everyday behavior. Two psychological mechanisms, contrast effects and causal inferences, can explain many of the effects of counterfactual thinking reported by psychologists. We then consider how counterfactuals, when used within expository but also fictional narratives (for example, in alternative histories), might be persuasive and entertaining.

[880]   HSR No. 128, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 2, p. 27-56

Wenzlhuemer, Roland: Counterfactual Thinking as a Scientific Method.

Despite their alleged uselessness, we frequently encounter instances of counterfactual thinking in everyday-life situations. During the last two decades, psychologists have examined this phenomenon and have been able to show that counterfactual thoughts about past (and, therefore, unchangeable) events can be useful for the thinker. This article retraces the effects of counterfactual thinking in everyday life and seeks to translate them into an academic context. Can counterfactuals produce similar analytical benefits in the sciences? And if so, what exactly are those benefits? After briefly examining the psychological aspects of counterfactual thinking,

the article discusses its potential uses from a general scientific perspective before using counterfactual history as a concrete example. Eventually and for good measure, attention is drawn to the clear and present dangers associated with counterfactual thinking in an academic context.

Lebow, Richard Ned: Counterfactuals, History and Fiction.

Counterfactuals help us recognize the contingent nature of many political outcomes, probe the causes and contingency of these outcomes and evaluate them by imagining other outcomes and their consequences. Most importantly, counterfactuals have the potential to make us aware of the extent to which our deepest held assumptions about how the world works are themselves the result of inferences drawn from contingent outcomes. This recognition can help us step outside of our world and view it from perspectives.

Schmid, Georg: Counterfactuals and Futures Histories. Retrospective Imagining as an Auxiliary for the Scenarios of Expectance.

Unquestionable as history may seem, there are all the same quite different readings and disparate inferences despite the same series of facts. This goes to show that even professional historians can sometimes be overcome by meditations on past possibilities of bifurcations. As to "alternatives to actual history," is serves well to bear in mind that few are plausible, but that belief in a predeterminative universe of necessities would certainly be misplaced. Whereas some occurrences are clear-cut enough to make us understand which components would have had to be changed in order to get a different outcome, others are of such a high degree of complexity that attempts to imagine an alternative course and divergent results remain rather illusory: the examples of Midway (the former type) and the defeat of France in 1940 (intricately overdetermined) clearly show that it pays in any case, in defiance to all complexities, to consider past potential. It is prerequisite for choosing between future options in more reasonable and efficient ways than hitherto.

Talbot, Ann: Chance and Necessity in History: E. H. Carr and Leon Trotsky Compared.

It was E. H. Carr who dismissed counterfactual history or the "might-have-been" school of history as a "parlour game" in *What is History?* Carr's rejection of counterfactual history was a response to Isaiah Berlin's criticism of those who believed in the "vast impersonal forces" of history rather than giving priority to the role of the individual and the accidental. For Berlin, Carr was following in the footsteps of Hegel and Marx in regarding history as process that was determined and governed

by necessity rather than chance. While the influence of both Hegel and Marx can be seen in Carr's work, this article will argue that Carr's approach to history is distinct from that to be found in classical Marxism as exemplified by Marx, Engels, Plekhanov, Labriola and Trotsky who always accepted the role of chance in history. It compares Carr's historical method to that employed by Trotsky in his *History of the Russian Revolution*.

Winthrop-Young, Geoffrey: Fallacies and Thresholds: Notes on the Early Evolution of Alternate History.

The paper attempts to reconstruct the founding decade of the Science Fiction subgenre Alternate History. The basic premise is that Alternate History is a highly improbable genre whose success relied on the negotiation of new thresholds of acceptability and credibility. Adopting an evolutionary approach, the goal is to show how – after a series of unsuccessful earlier attempts – Alternate History emerged from the refunctionalization of literary plots and devices (especially, the time-travel and the multiple-worlds scenarios). One notable consequence of this evolution was the renewed exchange historiography and allohistorical fiction.

Weber, Helmut: The 'But For' Test and Other Devices – The Role of Hypothetical Events in the Law.

The law can be regarded as a fact-orientated system of rules for the social steering of human behaviour. Included are rules for adequate reactions to contravening behaviour. In such cases, the actual conduct of a person – what he or she is doing or has done *in fact* – is the central element of all considerations. In so far, however, as such facts need to be ascertained or evaluated, e.g. in litigation, it can be helpful and sometimes even necessary to juxtapose and compare real events and developments with alternate, counterfactual ones. (In legal parlance the latter are usually *'hypothetical'* events or developments.) This is true, in particular, in the contexts of questions as to causation and damages. The paper is intended to give some illustrations, mainly taken from German and English law, and to show how considerations of a *counterfactual* nature can be useful tools for solving problems as to *facts*.

Ennen, Jens: The Evaluation of Welfare State Performance: Modelling a Counterfactual World.

The evaluation of welfare state performance is an important issue in times of tight government budgets, high unemployment and growing inequality. Policymakers and taxpayers want to know if a specific programme has led to the intended effect, and with no excessive waste of resources. For such evaluations to be thorough and

robust, appropriate methods and the right counterfactuals are important. It is difficult to say what would have happened if a certain policy had not been implemented or implemented differently. This holds even more for the impact on a single individual than for aggregate results. This article will highlight some examples and possibilities of how to deal with counterfactual questions in the context of the Hartz reforms, probably the most far-reaching welfare state and labour market changes in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany. Furthermore this reform was the first big attempt of systematic welfare state evaluation in Germany.

Svetlova, Ekatarina: "Do I See What the Market Does Not See?": Counterfactual Thinking in Financial Markets.

Based on the study of counterfactual thinking in financial markets, the paper suggests a deviation from the standard definition of counterfactuals. Social psychology traditionally defines counterfactual thinking as the development of alternative versions of the past events. Two enhancements of this understanding are suggested in the paper: the contradicted facts are related to the future and are socially constructed. Thus, counterfactual thinking should be investigated not only as a common feature of the human mentality but also as an element of social life. It is an instrument to cope with the complexity of future events in social settings.

Schiel, Juliane: Crossing Paths between East and West. The Use of Counterfactual Thinking for the Concept of "Entangled Histories."

This paper claims that historians need to address the contingency factor in history, and that counterfactual thinking can be a useful method of cross-checks allowing for a deeper understanding of causal and non-causal connections. However, counterfactual thinking needs to become incorporated into existing methodological approaches of modern historiography in order to be of any use. The paper therefore suggests integrating counterfactual thinking into the concept of "entangled histories" by Shalini Randeria, which is illustrated in a case study on the late Middle Ages. The complex interactions and interdependencies between the Mongolian Empire and the Latin West, and more specifically between the Mongolian leaders and the Dominican monks in the thirteenth century are described as a history of entanglement. But to what extent and in which ways are the historical phenomena, we are looking at, entangled? Here, three counterfactual scenarios may help to cross-check the potential and the limits of the entanglement.

Ohnacker, Elke: "What If...Charlemagne's other Sons Had Survived?" Charlemagne's Sons and the Problems of Royal Succession.

The article is concerned with the problem of Early Medieval royal succession in different circumstances: the death of two of Charlemagne's designated heirs in 810 and 811, the succession of Louis the Pious in 814 and the conflicts between Louis and his sons resulting in Louis's deposition in 833 and the division of the Carolingian Empire. Counterfactuals are employed in the interpretation of the events surrounding and leading up to the central political and legal problems of royal and imperial succession. Asking questions like "What if ... event x would not have taken place?" and – if possible – developing likely and less likely scenarios proves to be a valuable tool of historic research, especially with regard to the Early Middle Ages' grave lack of written sources. The overall effect of a methodic use of counterfactuals in this form is a d-construction or what still may be seen as a "logical succession" of events.

Philipps, Sören: The Birth of the European Union: Challenging the Myth of the Civilian Power Narrative.

The virtues of counterfactual thinking in history lie in its potential to induce critical reflection on the past and to highlight historical alternatives, thereby enabling the reassessment of prevailing interpretation patterns. This article illustrates these points with reference to the European Defence Community (EDC) and its conflicting relationship with the "civilian power"-character the EU claims to hold. Despite of its failure in 1954, EDC's sheer existence suffices for problematizing the inevitability of EU's civilian character as a pre-determined feature arising from integration history. Therefore a specific counterfactual scenario is not needed for criticizing this master narrative. EDC's short history challenges the assumption of deliberate choice in favour of "civilianness" in European external relations, and underlines the general openness of historical processes on this background.

Winnerling, Tobias: Invented Formosa, the Empire of the Great Khan and Lilliput: Can 18th Century Fiction be Counterfactual?

This paper proposes a new use for old descriptions of the foreign that from today's point of view cannot be considered sources of factual information. Instead of questioning how much of these reports is empirically verifiable, they are usable as counterparts to empirical scenarios in historical comparisons, provided they can be qualified as counterfactual. There are two criteria they have to meet to make this possible: They may not be too far away from the empirical reality, and they must be structurally compatible to modern scientific methodology, therefore descriptive and empirically orientated. This means that fictionality and counterfactuality are not

mutually exclusive or incompatible, and old accounts can be used as counterfactuals. The material for demonstration is provided by analysing the descriptions Marco Polo and Mandeville gave of the Mongolian Empire, George Psalmanazar's Formosa, and Swift's Lilliput.

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Konvention, Organisation und Institution. Der institutionentheoretische Beitrag der "*Économie des conventions.*"

The article presents the French approach of Economics of convention (*économie des conventions*, in short: EC). The EC are the most important part of the new social sciences in France. This approach is related to the sociological-pragmatic work of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot. The EC can be regarded as a transdisciplinary and empirical approach which integrates current research problems (problems from areas as economic sociology, industrial relations, organisational theory) on the basis of a general pragmatic theory of action. This French approach develops different solutions for problems like how to explain the construction of "worth"? How is coordination done? How can actor's capacities be conceptualized? The EC-approach answers these questions on the basis of an innovative set of concepts. These concepts and the way of their application can be viewed as the contribution of EC to institutionalism. The institutional standpoint of EC is opposed the so called "New institutional economics." All in all: The aim of the article is to present a well-integrated and empirically useful new approach for economic sociology and the analysis of institutions.

Schnettler, Bern; Raab, Jürgen: Interpretative Visual Analysis Developments: State of the Art and Pending Problems.

The article offers a brief resume of recent developments in the field of interpretative visual analysis with emphasis on the German speaking area and the sociological discipline. It lays a special focus on hermeneutical and genre analysis and on research with audiovisual data. Far from constituting an already closed field, the authors stress the fact that methodological advances in qualitative research based in visual data still face a number of pending quests. This encompasses sequentiality, complexity and naturalness of videographic data, and extends to the respective methodological challenges for transcription, analysis and presentation of results.

Bohnsack, Ralf: The Interpretation of Pictures and the Documentary Method.

The considerable progress in qualitative methods is directly connected with developments in the field of text-interpretation. On the basis of a thorough reconstruction of their formal structures texts are treated as autonomous domains of self-referential

systems. Such a methodological status has been denied to pictures in empirical research in the field of social sciences up until now. The documentary method, based on Karl Mannheim's Sociology of Knowledge, opens up methodical access to pictures. Methodologies from art history (Panofsky, Imdahl) can thus become relevant for empirical research in social sciences. Connections to semiotics (Barthes, Eco) and philosophy (Foucault) are worked out in their consequences for qualitative methods. Thus verbal contextual and preknowledge can be controlled methodically in the documentary interpretation of pictures. The reconstruction of formal structure of pictures becomes of central importance in analysis. All of this will be demonstrated by examples from research practice.

Vowinckel, Annette: Past Futures: From Re-Enactment to the Simulation of History in Computer Games.

History is one of very few academic disciplines that do not investigate simulation. This is probably due to the fact that historical reality cannot be changed retrospectively nor extended into the future. In a strict sense, the simulation of history is a contradiction in terms. Nevertheless several fields of application have emerged over the past decades: there are simulations of history in the pre-modern sense of mimesis; there are re-enactments (a performative way of 'simulating' history; there are digital simulations of history, mainly in computer games that allow the player to influence the course of events, and there are didactic applications intending to make history experienceable. In this article, I will first discuss some examples from the different fields of application before I will analyze the impact of the simulation of history in different media on our notion of history.

Ciccarelli, Carlo; Fenoaltea, Stefano: Shipbuilding in Italy, 1861-1913: The Burden of the Evidence.

Shipbuilding in post-Unification Italy is here documented by new national and regional time series. Where the extant national series point to secular decline, the new estimates reveal a major increase in output tied primarily to the growth of repair work on the one hand and of naval construction on the other. The regional estimates, which have no precedent in the literature, point to considerable concentration: Liguria accounted for more than half the product, and Campania for almost another quarter. Again, while in most regions shipbuilding was barely significant, in Liguria it represented up to a quarter of total industrial production. The further disaggregation of naval construction points to significant exports, from the 1890s, by the private yards in Tuscany and Liguria; the consensus view that Italy's engineering industry was then too backward to export at all is clearly unfounded.

[897]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 9-50

Baur, Nina: Measurement and Selection Bias in Longitudinal Data. A Framework for Re-Opening the Discussion on Data Quality and Generalizability of Social Bookkeeping Data.

The author compares mass data with survey data and other process-generated data and discusses their relevance for historical, historical social science and sociological research. After summarizing the current state of methodological knowledge on public administrational data, she concludes that the discussion on mass data has to be re-opened. She suggests a framework for such a discussion and links the older German discussion from the 1970s and 1980s to the discussion newly arising. She suggests that the major issues are (a) data lore and measurement quality; (b) data selection and sampling problems; (c) archiving and statistical programmes and (d) data preparation. After summing up the state of the debate, the authors suggests which questions should be answered in future research.

[898]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 51-59

Abrahamson, Mark; Bollen, Kenneth; Gutmann, Myron P.; King, Gary; Pienta, Amy: Preserving Quantitative Research-Elicited Data for Longitudinal Analysis. New Developments in Archiving Survey Data in the U.S.

Social science data collected in the United States, both historically and at present, have often not been placed in any public archive – even when the data collection was supported by government grants. The availability of the data for future use is, therefore, in jeopardy. Enforcing archiving norms may be the only way to increase data preservation and availability in the future.

[899]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 60-67

Thonfeld, Christoph: Collecting and Interpreting Qualitative Research-Elicited Data for Longitudinal Analysis. The Case of Oral History Data on World War II Forced Labourers.

Since a number of disciplines have developed methodological and interpretive approaches towards Oral History, the dialogue between History and Sociology about the possible use of life story interviews for longitudinal analysis has been under pressure from a variety of influences in a rapidly evolving discursive field. While psychology and brain research have thrown the scientific substance of narrative interviews as such into doubt, media and museums assign strictly defined roles to interview materials to serve their representative needs. At the same time, paradigm shifts and terminological trends within social and cultural sciences further narrow the room for manoeuvre for Oral History as far as opening up of a perspective on individual handling of past events within a biography is concerned. Drawing on experiences of an interview project with World War II forced labourers, the article explores what contribution Oral History can still make to a qualitative dimension of longitudinal analysis.

[900]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 71-77

Arathymou, Spyridoula: Finding and Accessing the Right Archive and Archival Data. Archival Tools to Support Research and to Make Archives Available to Public.

Archival institutions have been characterized as the arks of knowledge. This is quite right as they preserve data which are dated in the later past but still valuable in nowadays. Before the development of computer technologies, archival institutions had to cope with the immense amount of information they had to record and classify and also create finding aids so as to help users find what they needed, without any automation. So, the archival institutions did not have the chance to promote their work and they had been usually identified with chaos and specialized users, who only them knew the archives' secrets. Hopefully, the computers' evolution, slowly gave the chance to archives to work faster and preserve a lot of information, in various forms, other than paper.

[901]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 78-114

Alter, George; Mandemakers, Kees; Gutmann, Myron P.: Defining and Distributing Longitudinal Historical Data in a General Way through an Intermediate Structure.

In recent years, studies of historical populations have shifted from tracing large-scale processes to analyzing longitudinal micro data in the form of 'life histories.' This approach expands the scope of social history by integrating data on a range of life course events. The complexity of life-course analysis, however, has limited most researchers to working with one specific database. We discuss methodological problems raised by longitudinal historical data and the challenge of converting life histories into rectangular datasets compatible with statistical analysis systems. The logical next step is comparing life courses across local and national databases, and we propose a strategy for sharing historical longitudinal data based on an intermediate data structure (IDS) that can be adopted by all databases. We describe the benefits of the IDS approach and activities that will advance the goals of simplifying and promoting research with longitudinal historical data.

[902]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 115-137

Mika, Tatjana: The Effects of Social and Institutional Change on Data Production. The Case of Welfare State Reforms on the Rise and Decline of Unemployment and Care-Giving in the German Pension Fund Data.

Using longitudinal life-course data of the German pension fund, the paper discusses effects of first-time institutionalization and of institutional filters on data production on the fields of unemployment and care-giving. Concerning (1) first time institutionalization, the data show at certain historical moments an increase/decrease which is due to the new institutional rules and regulations and not to a drastic social change. This period effect is important if different age cohorts are compared at the same age, but different social policy periods are encompassed. (2) Institutional filters also influence the gathered information due to eligibility rules: The change in

the unemployment assistance scheme resulted in an increase of the number of the registered unemployed, but the longitudinal data show that the registered unemployed have also been partly exchanged.

Kruppe, Thomas: Empirical Consequences of Definitions. The Case of Unemployment in German Register Data.

When using national register data for quantitative analysis, researchers depend on the quality of the data provided by the institutions collecting the data. Data quality is strongly influenced by institutional settings during data collection, e.g. underlying measurement concepts. Using the example of the duration of unemployment in Germany, this paper discusses the effects of the definition and their implementation on data quality. Therefore, two different definitions of (registered) unemployment are discussed. Implementing them into register data derived from German Public Employment Service, the effects of classifications on statistical results are shown.

Meyer, Peter B.: Who Had an Occupation? Changing Boundaries in Historical U.S. Census Data.

The original official purpose of the U.S. Census was to gather information to design political districts of approximately the same size. Increasingly Census data has been used for descriptive and social scientific purposes. This paper examines how the category of "occupation" has changed and looks at several issues which arise in comparing the present day workforce with the workforce in past decades. Changes in concepts, practices, and historical context have greatly affected how many persons were recorded as having occupations, especially for married women, American Indians, teenagers, and people who have ceased paid work.

Thorvaldsen, Gunnar: Changes in Data Collection Procedures for Process-Generated Data and Methodological Implications. The Case of Ethnicity Variables in 19th Century Norwegian Censuses.

This article discusses ethnic classification in the censuses in order to prepare its use as an independent variable in for instance demographic studies. The availability of census data and other public administrative data are increasing, also cross-nationally. In order to use these consistently in analyses, variables and categories have to remain the same over all measurement points, and the same type of person should whenever possible be classified and categorized in the same way. Using the case of ethnicity variables in Norwegian censuses, the article a) illustrates that with process-produced data, the contents of the original manuscripts are not necessarily

comparable over time and space; b) it then discusses factors leading to these incompatibilities and c) suggests how to harmonize the inconsistencies.

Seysen, Christian: Effects of Changes in Data Collection Mode on Data Quality in Administrative Data. The Case of Participation in Programmes Offered by the German Employment Agency.

Until administrative data are available as research datasets, they are passed through many organizational units and stored in different formats. The transformations of collected data to a data warehouse and further the integration of data from several operational sources to an integrated dataset for research projects include various mappings of identifiers and variables. A particular challenge arises, whenever one of the intermediate products changes. The resulting difficulties are not only technical in nature, but may well lie in aspects of the theoretical interpretation in a particular research context. For long-term research projects, it is essential to ensure comparability between several versions of this dataset. So the main task resulting from changes in the data sources is to ensure that observations of a former version of a research dataset can be identified after these changes. A case study of the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) is presented as an example of these problems. In a first step reasons for changes in the data sources and the methodological problems of transformation between several versions of a research dataset are highlighted. In a second step some tests of variables fundamental for research analysis and stratification are presented.

Hethey, Tanja; Spengler, Anja: Combined Firm Data for Germany (KombiFiD). Matching Process-Generated Data and Survey Data.

In Germany, process-generated data and survey data on firms are collected by different data producers. Each data producer provides access for researchers to its data, but the combination of datasets from different producers is not possible at the moment. A new project (KombiFiD) aims to overcome this limitation: firm data collected by the German Statistical Offices, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the Federal Employment Agency will be linked for the first time. The project aims are twofold: to gauge the possibilities of linking selected datasets beyond the limits of individual labour market data producers and to provide a combined dataset to science, thereby creating new research opportunities. This paper describes the project, the selected datasets and explains potential matching problems. In this context we address e.g. the advantages and disadvantages of survey and process-generated data and some challenges we expect within the project.

[908]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 215-229

Köhler, Markus; Thomsen, Ulrich: Data Integration and Consolidation of Administrative Data from Various Sources. The Case of Germans' Employment Histories.

This article introduces the data integration and consolidation process of the research data base of the Institute for Employment Research. The data are process generated data and stem from various, autonomous administrative processes. This fact implies that there are manifold inconsistencies between the data from the different data sources. This opens up the methodological problem of a successful consolidation of inconsistencies. Two contrarian strategies to handle this methodological problem are discussed and the solution in the IAB-data base is presented.

[909]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 230-241

Huber, Martina; Schmucker, Alexandra: Cleansing Procedures for Overlaps and Inconsistencies in Administrative Data. The Case of Length of Unemployment in German Labour Market Data.

Surveys often cope with special problems: gaps in retrospection appear or respondents could not provide details. Sometimes these problems can be solved by using additional qualitative information. Another – so far disregarded – possibility is to use process-generated data to expand survey data. The focus of this article is on the potentials and problems of linking administrative and survey data. In particular this is shown by comparison of retrospective survey information on employment cycles and the according process-generated data.

[910]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 242-259

Scioch, Patrycja; Oberschachtsiek, Dirk: Cleansing Procedures for Overlaps and Inconsistencies in Administrative Data. The Case of German Labour Market Data.

Process-generated and administrative datasets have become increasingly important for labour market research over the past ten years. Major advantages of this data are large sample sizes, absence of retrospective gaps and unit nonresponses. Nevertheless, the quality and validity of the information remain unclear. This paper contributes to this subject, focusing on the variation of research results due to alternative data cleansing procedures. In particular, the paper uses the general set up for data cleaning proposed by Wunsch/ Lechner (2008) in evaluating the outcome of training programmes in Germany. First results are limited to the sensitivity of the construction of the sample populations used for the counterfactuals analysis. The results emphasize that sample construction seems to be robust to the scenario used for the data cleansing.

[911]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 363-382

Mochmann, Ingvill C.; Øland, Arne: Der lange Schatten des Zweiten Weltkriegs: Kinder deutscher Wehrmachtssoldaten und einheimischer Frauen in Dänemark.

In this paper experiences of Danish children born of war will be analysed. The question is to what extent the biological background as a child fathered by a German soldier has been of importance for the child's life course. Firstly, the military context of the occupation will be summarised. Thereafter, information on the Danish women who had relationships with German soldiers will be presented as well as their position within Danish society during and after World War II. This is important in order to understand which options the fraternising women had, in particular when pregnant or mother of a child born of war. Finally, the situation and experiences of the children of German soldiers and local Danish women during the occupation of Denmark will be discussed. In summary, the results indicate a differentiated picture of this group, both in relation to experiences and life situation as well as with regard to attitudes towards their own biological origin and the impact this has had on their life course.

[912]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 304-320

Diederichs, Monika: "Moffenkinder": Kinder der Besatzung in den Niederlanden.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 children are estimated to have been born as a result of liaisons between German soldiers and Dutch women during the German wartime occupation of the Netherlands after 1940. This article investigates the historical context of the relationships, between local women and German soldiers and examines the fate of the children born of these relationships in post-war Netherlands. On the basis of historical research and interviews carried out among the children themselves, the author concludes that mothers often suffered discrimination and stigmatization. These adverse sentiments were transferred to the children who were perceived as children of the enemy. Although many children only learned about their real biological origin as adults, the research indicates that the treatment they received in family and society from early childhood had left them feeling somehow different. This and the taboo surrounding their origin has led to health problems related to fear and identity problems among many of the Dutch children of the occupation.

[913]   HSR No. 129, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 3, p. 321-351

Lee, Sabine: Kinder amerikanischer Soldaten in Europa: ein Vergleich der Situation britischer und deutscher Kinder.

During the last years of the Second World War, the quasi-occupation of Britain by American troops in preparation of the D-Day landings in June 1944 left the unintended legacy of over 22,000 children born of American GIs and British women. Similarly, the post-war occupation of Germany resulted in more than 37,000 children born to German women and fathered by American occupation soldiers until 1955 alone. The aim of this article is to investigate these two occupations in view of

the relationships between American soldiers and local women. Before the background of this historical context, the situation of the children born of the occupations is examined on the basis of historical documents and anecdotal evidence in the form of personal accounts of children of the occupation. It is concluded that the stigmatization and discrimination experienced by the mothers of the majority of children of the occupation, were often transferred to the children who suffered similar stigmatization, especially if they were of biracial origin.

Stelzl-Marx, Barbara: Die unsichtbare Generation. Kinder sowjetischer Besatzungssoldaten in Österreich und Deutschland.

After the Second World War, so-called "children of occupation" were born all over Austria and Germany: as a result of voluntary sexual encounters between local women and foreign occupation troops, but also as a consequence of rape. They were often regarded as "children of the enemy" and – together with their mothers – were frequently discriminated against. Especially the children of Soviet occupation troops were confronted with racial, ideological and moral prejudice that can be traced back to the Nazi era. "*Russenkind*" ("Russian child") or "*Russenbalg*" ("Russian brat") were common abusive words up to the 1960s. In accordance with Stalin's policy, weddings between Soviet soldiers and Austrian or German women were practically impossible. Most soldiers or officers were even sent back to the USSR when their liaisons with local women became known. For several decades hardly any contact was feasible. Thus the majority of "children of occupation" grew up as a fatherless generation. Many of them have been in search of their biological fathers, regardless of the difficulty of obtaining any reliable information. This is linked with the desire to explore one's own identity and look for one's personal roots.

Halling, Thorsten; Fehlemann, Silke; Vögele, Jörg: Der vorzeitige Tod als Identitäts- und Sinnstiftungsmuster in historischer Perspektive. Einige einführende Überlegungen.

The preliminary reflections deal with premature death as an instrument explaining and analysing the historical change of societies. Treatises and discourse on premature death can be found on different levels: social, economic, religious and scientific. Following the structure of this anthology, the introductory reflections contain four parts. First they focus on how the lifespan of different population groups is established and evaluated in a societal context. The way the families and the nursing staff of patients in critical condition as well as these patients themselves deal with untimely death is investigated in a second step. The topic of conducting and the representation of premature death and dying is observed in this context. In conclusion the introductory reflections investigate the actual experience of mass mortality, mourning and its commemoration after the war.

[916]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 23-60

Lee, Robert: Early Death and Long Life in History: Establishing the Scale of Premature Death in Europe and its Cultural, Economic and Social Significance.

Up until the late-eighteenth century and beyond, premature death was a constant reality for individuals and their families irrespective of their social standing rather than an exceptional occurrence. Premature death is a theme which has given rise to wide-ranging discussions relating to its economic and social significance, its interpretation and commemoration, its cultural and political representation, and the role of medical practitioners and other professional groups in limiting its familial and societal impact. This paper will analyse the process by which the scale of premature death was scientifically established from the early eighteenth century onwards; examine the key factors which influenced the growing concern over the extent of truncated longevity; explore the ways in which private perceptions of premature death evolved over time; assess the role of human agency in responding to an avoidable loss of life; and discuss the cultural, economic and social significance of premature death.

[917]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 61-65

Boege, Fritz: Vorzeitiges Sterben in molekularbiologischer Perspektive.

From a molecular point of view death is premature when life span is exactly delimited by endogenous factors and shortened by mechanisms and causes that are clearly no part of the internal delimination machinery. According to the most widely accepted, stochastic theory on aging based on the evolutionary theories of Medawar, Martin and Kirkwood, human lifespan is delimited by a multifactorial and stochastic process, not allowing a precise prediction of the endpoint in time. Thus, human life has no clear intrinsic deliminator. Consequently, human death cannot be judged by the above criteria quoad prematureness in the individual case, although general predictions can be made for whole populations on the basis of epidemiological data.

[918]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 66-82

Vögele, Jörg: Wenn das Leben mit dem Tod beginnt – Säuglingssterblichkeit und Gesellschaft in historischer Perspektive.

High infant mortality rates were traditionally considered as a matter of fate and the death of an infant was accompanied by paternal indifference. Declining birth rates at the beginning of the twentieth century and continuing high infant mortality rates, particularly when assessed from an international perspective, led to the emergence of an increasing infant welfare movement in Imperial Germany. This paper assesses the scope and the broad impact of the movement focussing on three selected subject areas: (1.) the commencement of the infant welfare movement as "*Volksbelehrung*," (2.) the 1911 heat wave with increased infant mortality and its medial representation, and (3.) the level and trend of infant mortality in the course of the First World War, or the issue whether war is good for infants and babies. In this context, the

extent and duration of breastfeeding functioned as key variable determining the health of the infant.

Sabisch, Katja: Von der Experimentalisierung des Todes zum experimentellen Tod. Anmerkungen zum wissenschaftlichen Sterben, 1800-1945.

This paper deals with the history of scientific dying in the 19th and 20th century by focusing three main incisions: the experimentalization, the implementation, and the instrumentalization of human death in research contexts. With the anti-vitalistic turn in the 1840th the experimentalization of death, which was closely linked to the spectacular "*physique amusante*" of galvanizing and magnetizing human subjects, was suspended. Scientists were no longer interested in the physiological and spiritual processes of dying and experimental death became parenthetic. This implementation of death in the 19th century was removed by the instrumentalization of scientific dying in the Nazi Concentration Camps. From a sociological perspective, the experimental death in the '*Krankenrevier*' was constitutive for the absolute power of the SS.

Noack, Thorsten: Worte und ihr Eigensinn. Begriffshistorische Anmerkungen zu Benennungen, Bedeutungen und Bewertungen im Sterbehilfe-Diskurs des 20. Jahrhunderts.

The text analyzes the conceptual history of euthanasia in the popular and scientific discourse. It focus on two short periods of changes, before the outbreak of World War I and during the early 1970s, when new terms were created and new meanings became accepted. These upheavals can be understood as reactions to changing views and needs. And vice versa new words and meanings, modify the perception and the interpretation of the signified. The main focus of the text is the analysis of these interactions with their specific dynamics on a field which is narrowly connected with individual fears.

Schwieren, Alexander: 'Freiwilliger Abschied'? Die Imagination des Gerontozids als Verhandlung der Lebensdauer in der Moderne.

The apprehension of a forthcoming 'obligation to die' which is currently articulated in various occasions is not only a reaction upon the debates within health care policy on rationing and the discourse on euthanasia. It also refers to a hard to define cultural condition which currently seems to justify the possibility to decide about the end of one's own life. Hence, the article analyses the conceptual history of '*Altentötung*' (killing the elderly) and its artistic staging at the beginning of the 21st century. The cultural-historic dimension of the current debates is visible in both

cases. In doing so, the difference between premodern practices and their narrativization or modern imaginations respectively can be elaborated. The apparatus of this difference consists of the fundamental concept of population. From here, a political interest for rationing regarding old age evolves just as well as a culture which strives to annul the naturalness of dying. The immediate results of these developments include the risk of a politically motivated premature death.

Büttner, Annett: "Herr ist meines Lebens Kraft, vor wem sollte ich mich fürchten?" Die religiöse Deutung des vorzeitigen Todes durch evangelische Diakonissen im 19. Jahrhundert.

A protestant replay to the pressing social problems of the 19th century was to found training centres for deaconesses. After 1830 protestant nurses were put to work in many hospitals where they were confronted with the death of patients. A more pressing problem was to cope with the death of young people during the course of military hospital service at the time of the unification wars between 1864 and 1871. Against the backdrop of the founding of the training centres for deaconesses as part of the late piety conversion movement and the inner mission, the interpretation of premature death can only be a religious Christian one. With the help of letters sent by the deaconesses during their military hospital service and the normative answers from their superiors a biblical pattern of interpretations occurs and the spiritual care of the dying given by the deaconesses is portrayed. The death of a deaconess from one's own nursing staff was a particular challenge. The exemplary practice of the catholic nurses is also elaborated upon.

Martin, Michael: Allgegenwärtiger Tod. Arbeitsbedingungen und Mortalität im Ruhr-Bergbau bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg.

The mining industry in the German Empire was shaped by high mortality rates among the young miners. Apart from the generally bad working conditions for this in particular sociological parameters were responsible: On the one hand questions of the operational organization (vocational training, hierarchies), on the other hand the specific environment of the young miners. Within the mining culture different forms of the reaction to (premature) death developed. This shows up in particular in "the mastering strategies", which ranged from the spectrum of God-intended fate, accusing rage up to military heroism.

Horst, Christoph auf der: Der Tod im Konzentrationslager und die Refiguration narrativer Identität in der Lagerlyrik.

The paper considers early death as violent death caused by another person in the context of the Nazi concentration camps. With Hannah Arendt death is understood as destruction of personal identity, because writers cannot write a poem about their own physical death. Therefore, the present contribution based on the concept of the narrative identity (Paul Ricœur) will examine by the example of the poem "*Der Häftling*" ("The Inmate") by Fritz Löhner-Beda how identity can be destroyed and stabilized by techniques of narrative defiguration and refiguration at level of the first person narrator of the poem and at level of the author's subject.

Hoffmann, Susanne: Suizidalität im Alltagsdiskurs: Populare Deutungen des "Selbstmords" im 20. Jahrhundert.

Starting with gender specific suicide rates, this essay analyzes popular interpretations of suicide in the 20th century in German-speaking countries. Under the term suicidal tendencies, all thoughts, notices, attempts and committed suicides are summarized. In a first step it will be shown that suicide was for both men and women a topic of autobiographical writing. They used the German term "*Selbstmord*" in a neutral way without judging the deed morally. After this the insignificance of religion for popular interpretations of suicide will be demonstrated. The next chapter analyzes the scope of popular explications of suicidal tendencies. Focusing on "Social relations" popular explanations resembled psychoanalytic ones. That was not the case for pathologizing medico-psychiatric explanations, that did not enter everyday-life discourse. Instead, these explanations followed a polythetic and polysemic logic that will be analyzed in the third step with a methodologically extended discourse analysis. Finally, gender-specific explanations will be presented. Popular interpretations endowed meaning for the surviving to comprehend the suicide as legitimated means to cope with life and crisis management. The essay is based on 155 unpublished, so called popular autobiographies from Germany (without GDR), Austria and Switzerland. They were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

von Garmissen, Alexandra: Sinnstiftende Faktoren, religiöse Werthaltungen und Krankheitsbewältigung bei Frauen mit Brustkrebs.

This paper explores the role of religiousness and patients' interest in a deeper understanding of their disease while coping with breast cancer. The analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with 256 breast cancer patients (primal manifestation without remote metastasis). One major coping strategy, used by a substantial part of the interviewed women, consists of allocating different aspects of meaning to an illness (i.e. to reinvent the illness in a way). The disease – also and especially be-

cause of its life-threatening character – is mostly interpreted from a responsibly orientated point of view, as a chance for personal development and better life organisation. At the same time traditional values, current forms of alternative spirituality as well as the use of complementary healing concepts become visible as a present routine in coping with diseases.

Kuhlen, Michaela: Entscheidungen am Lebensende in der Kinderpalliativmedizin. Ein Erfahrungsbericht aus der klinischen Praxis.

In Germany, despite the enormous progress in pediatric medicine approximately 3,000 diseased children and adolescents under 20 years of age die each year – 60% of them already during their first year. Often the most adequate palliative treatment agreed upon – also in pediatrics – is the loving refraining from treatment during the patients' final phase. Against the background of the development of general palliative treatment and since the 1980s pediatric palliative treatment, the present report describes clinical case studies from a university hospital. The mechanisms of decision making by doctors, patients and their families during the final phase are evaluated, whereas at the same time the necessary limits of pediatric palliative care become clear.

Halling, Thorsten: "Plötzlich und für uns alle unfassbar…" Der vorzeitige Tod zwischen privater und öffentlicher Erinnerung seit dem Zeitalter der Aufklärung.

Secularisation and individualisation during the 20th century both significantly changed the ways and forms how death and mourning were "staged" or rather represented. Dying and Death became more and more tabooed and hence repressed to the private sphere only. This paper will analyse the change of the attempts to give religious or political meaning to premature death focussing on three selected subject areas: places of remembrance, obituaries and virtual commemoration on the internet. Premature death in its representations and stagings is highly productive in coining new forms of public commemoration.

Knöll, Stefanie: "Hochzeit im Himmel." Sinnstiftung und Trost beim Tod von Kindern und Jugendlichen in der Frühen Neuzeit.

During the Middle Ages and the early modern period, the death of one's own child was an experience many parents shared. However, the frequency at which such untimely deaths occurred did not lessen the tragedy. They still prompted the question why God did not prevent such hardships. The paper examines the ways in which church and society conveyed comfort and provided the short life with meaning. Central to the discussion are various texts and objects created in 1598 on the

occasion of the funeral ceremony commemorating count Wilhelm Ernst of Waldeck, deceased at the age of 14.

Sack, Heidi: "Wir werden lächelnd aus dem Leben scheiden" – Faszination Selbstmord in der Steglitzer Schülertragödie und in Diskursen der Weimarer Zeit.

Using example of a 1920s sensational trail, the article tries to spot the interest and fascination in suicide in Weimar Germany. Starting with the way of dealing with one's own premature death, it furthermore deals with contemporary patterns of explanation for the phenomenon of suicide and its importance as a social problem. Approaching the topic by a single case makes it possible to make the general suicide-discourse concrete and to illustrate its significance and power. It is the main interest of the article then to shed light on the question why the youths of the concrete case dealt with their own premature death and with which intention and, secondly, in which way and for which reason (political) press pursued a certain interest in making the topic a central one in public discourse of the Weimar time.

Hoffstadt, Anke; Kühl, Richard: "Dead Man Walking" Der "Fememörder" Paul Schulz und seine "Erschießung am 30. Juni 1934."

At the 30th of June 1934 ("*Röhm-Putsch*") the Nazi leaders also attempted to kill the "*Fememörder*" Paul Schulz, although they had stylized him as a hero only several years before. After a startling criminal case in 1927, in which Paul Schulz had been sentenced to death due to the murder of "betrayers" in the "*Schwarze Reichswehr*" he was admitted – prior to his death – to a specific cult, which the nazi "movement" built around its "dead heroes." But in 1930 he was amnestied and had to be (re)integrated into the Nazi party – as a living "dead hero." This paper investigates the Schulz-myth, which – from that incident on – evolved into a remarkable life on its own, endangering the national socialists and their concept of "martyrs." Two aspects are in the focus of this investigation: (1) The "*Femeprozesse*" and the questions who had an iconical (1927) and political (1934) interest in the corpse; furthermore the reasons behind this interest. (2) The characteristics of that iconification of Schulz intended by the Nazi propaganda as well as the problems evocing due to Schulz' survival after 1930 – finally ending in the decision to liquidate both, myth and personality.

Graitl, Lorenz: "The dead do not lie." Die Bedeutung des Todes im politisch motivierten Suizid im 20. und 21. Jahrhundert.

"Altruistic Suicide" was the name Durkheim (1897) applied to self-killings that result from a "too strong" integration into society, and which are thus not ostracized

as self-murder but rather acknowledged as heroic sacrifice. For Durkheim, this form was destined for extinction as a relic of archaic collective consciousness. In the course of the 20th century, however, this type of suicide by no means disappeared; on the contrary, new forms like the suicide attack, the hunger strike and the protest suicide evolved. This article deals with what gave rise to these phenomena and how they can best be analyzed. Focusing on textual representations, it will elaborate upon how dying is transformed into a communicative act and how one's own death can thus be used as a political weapon.

Schlott, René: "Ein schockierend vorzeitiger Tod." Das Ende von Papst Johannes Paul I. und seine medialen Deutungen.

In the morning of 29 September 1978 John Paul I was discovered dead. One of the shortest pontificates in history ended after 33 days. The Vatican announced that the 65-year-old pope died of a heart attack according to God's unfathomable providence. The sudden papal death gained worldwide media attention. Two issues were extensively discussed in the press: Firstly, what meaning might lie in the premature death that ended the pontificate after such a short time. Secondly, there was speculation on possible alternative explanations for the pontiff's lonely end, because the official cause of death was promptly questioned by the newspapers. In their opinion the stress of the office and the strains of the curial bureaucracy decisively weakened the pope's fragile health. Journalists reckoned that he left a remarkable legacy: His unique personality was reflected in the extraordinary circumstances of his death. These characteristics would determine the election of his successor.

Weinrich, Arndt: Kult der Jugend – Kult des Opfers. Der Langemarck-Mythos in der Zwischenkriegszeit.

During the Interwar Period the myth of sacrifice gradually permeated German youth culture, thus transcending the social-cultural barriers of German society. The pervasive heroization of the war dead can be interpreted as a collective attempt to come to terms with the unprecedented mass killing on the battlefields of World War I, that appeared all the more vain after the German military defeat. The example of the catholic youth organization KJMV illustrates, how committing of – mainly male – youths to the sacrifice of the fallen soldiers became the leitmotif of the organization's youth work. This concomitantly led to the stabilization and radicalization of heroic and soldierly masculinity. In this context, central elements of the primarily bourgeois Langemarck legend seem to have been acceptable well beyond elitist bourgeois culture.

Fehlemann, Silke: "Stille Trauer." Deutsche Soldatenmütter in der Zwischen-kriegszeit.

This paper discuss the question how mourning parents demonstrate gender-specific dedications of grief and remembrance. It shows that emotional forms of mourning were limited to women and dedicated to the domestic sphere. This has been achieved by visualizing women as sacral mother images, especially on monuments. Stereotyping her picture kept the distance to the surviving members of a family. The political influence on the bereavement organisations and on public commemo-rations could be limited by postulating the "silent grief". This exclusion has not been compensated in the Weimar Republic by a symbolic policy. Initially the Na-tional Socialists used a symbolic policy of honor and exploited the mothers of soldiers of the Great War for their policy.

Wulff, Aiko: "Mit dieser Fahne in der Hand." Materielle Kultur und Helden-verehrung, 1871-1945.

The development of warfare technologies during the 19th century and the resulting losses in battle contributed to a new image of heroism, which centred around the common soldier. Premature death was considered a supraindividual ideal and served as a leitmotif for the commemoration of those killed in action. Albeit this indicates a mass phenomenon, there are still attempts to reintegrate and highlight individual performances. This article provides a close look at different groups of objects relat-ing to these processes, i.e. flags, monuments, medals, posters and paintings as well as trophies, all of which evoking a positive image of premature death.

Fuge, Janina: "Ohne Tod und Sterben kein Sieg": Die gefallenen Soldaten des Ersten Weltkrieges in der Hamburger Erinnerungskultur der Weimarer Republik.

It might be Weimar Republic's master-narrative: In the years 1918-1933, the re-membrance of dead soldiers developed a suggestive inertia force which hasn't had any serious rivalry in terms of creating sense for a suffering community: Neither the young "Republic" nor the lost "Reich" succeed in generating scenarios of remem-brance which were absorbed comparably. Using the example of Hamburg as the second largest city in German Reich, this text deals with functions, players and options of creating sense within covering a Weimar cult of the dead, which primari-ly was established within memorial days of "*Volkstrauertag*" and "*Totensonntag*". In this regard, the following main point is supposed to be designed: Implying a strong national-protestant sense, the *Volkstrauertag* was providing a basis for an upcoming "*Heldenkult,*" which contemporarily was used by the National Socialists to create a powerful, effective propaganda.

[938]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 377-389

Schwob, Claude: Did the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 initiate a Revolution in the American Trade Policy?

Some historians think that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (RTAA) of 1934 marked a revolution in the American commercial policy. In order to evaluate this assessment we examine in detail the trade policy instruments implemented and the outcomes yielded by the American trade policy after 1934 and before the GATT came into effect (1948). We conclude that the RTAA did not revolutionize the American trade policy. The RTAA conveys first of all a change in the protection technology. But the "new" American trade policy was also given the goal to expand American exports and to promote the American economic and political influence in the world, while the "ancient" one has been more defensive and had intended first to protect the American economy from foreign competition.

[939]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 390-396

Margani, Patrizia; Ricciuti, Roberto: A Note on Openness and Economic Growth in Italy, 1861-1994.

This paper analyzes the long-run relationship between trade (exports, imports and their sum) and growth for Italy using a nonparametric cointegration approach, which is less demanding than conventional methods in terms of assumptions on the data generating process. We find a positive correlation between these variables. We relate this result with historical developments.

[940]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 397-401

Metz, Rainer: Geschichte der Preise in der Schweiz im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert.

Prices play an important role in market societies. The article illustrates the development of prices in Switzerland form the beginning of the 19th to the end of the 20th century. Important sources of price statistics as well as institutional and economic causes of the long term development of prices are discussed.

[941]   HSR No. 130, Vol. 34 (2009) No. 4, p. 402-418

Grömling, Michael: Gab es Überinvestitionen im Vorfeld der Großen Depression?

After a brief survey of the relationship between investment and business cycles the article analyzes whether there was macro-economic overinvestment in the second half of the 1920s in the U.S. and in Germany. Based on different indicators no empirical evidence for excessive investment in machinery and equipment as well as in buildings in the wake of the Great Depression is found.

Wenzlhuemer, Roland: Editorial – Telecommunication and Globalization in the Nineteenth Century.

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.

Wenzlhuemer, Roland: Globalization, Communication and the Concept of Space in Global History.

To study changing patterns of communication, interactions and transfers is a principal focus of global history. Such shifting connectivity patterns produce new spaces that co-exist with and are complementary to geographic space. The creation, transformation and interaction of these spaces become a central object of study in global history if we want to understand processes of globalization – such as the alleged "shrinking of the world". At the same time, practitioners of global history constantly struggle with spatially delineating their field of study. Therefore, global history needs a new understanding of space that provides a framework for both – looking at space as an *object of study* as well as clearly identifying and demarcating the *field of study*. In this article, I propose an abstract, multi-layered and strictly relativistic understanding of space that will help the global historian to better master both challenges.

Headrick, Daniel: A Double-Edged Sword: Communications and Imperial Control in British India.

Britain introduced telegraphs in its colonial empires in order to tighten its control over its subjects. Thus, the British in India used their new telegraph lines to repress the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and hastened thereafter to lay cables from England to India and around Africa. Imperialists extolled the advent of telegraphy as establishing permanent ties to their colonies, often comparing these ties to the Roman roads

and postal system. Telecommunications had another effect, however, namely it spread the news from distant places, thereby undermining the colonial status quo. News of the Japanese victory over Russia in 1905 had a galvanizing effect on the nationalist movement in India and the Swadeshi agitation in Bengal. Later, news of the activities of Gandhi and his followers brought Indians from different regions together in a way that could not have happened in the mid-nineteenth century. Thus the hopes that the imperialists placed in the controlling powers of telecommunication proved to be misplaced.

Yang, Daqing: Telecommunication and the Japanese Empire: A Preliminary Analysis of Telegraphic Traffic.

The study of information flow has been under-developed in telecommunications history in part due to the paucity of traffic data. Interestingly Imperial Japan has left a remarkably large collection of telecommunication traffic data, perhaps unmatched by other imperial powers. Given the enormous importance Japan placed on its telecommunications network at home and in East Asia, it is only appropriate to ask how it was used and what kind of information went through it. As a preliminary analysis of the traffic data in the Japanese empire over its fifty-year history, my paper examines the content, volume, and direction of information flows as well as the underlying economic, political, and technological factors. Such an analysis can enrich our understanding of how a modern empire operates in terms of its control of information flows. It can provide empirical flesh to the structural theory of imperialism, as proposed by Johan Galtung and others.

Fletcher, Paul: The Uses and Limitations of Telegrams in Official Correspondence between Ceylon's Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, circa 1870-1900.

This article attempts to provide some examples of Ceylon's Governor's and the Secretary of State for the Colonies' uses of telegrams in communicating official correspondence. It also tries to describe the limitations of using telegrams to this end. The analysis of the article starts from 1870 – after telegraphic communication between Ceylon and England became established and stable by Ceylon's connection to the Red Sea Cable through its telegraphic link with Madras, India. The period of examination of this article ends right around the turn of the twentieth-century, for reasons of frame. The materials consulted herein include telegrams and letters found in Ceylon's original correspondence records kept at the National Archives in Kew, London.

Márquez Quevedo, Javier: Telecommunications and Colonial Rivalry: European Telegraph Cables to the Canary Islands and Northwest Africa, 1883-1914.

The first submarine telegraphic cable which linked the Canary Islands with the Spanish mainland was inaugurated in 1883. After only one year, the cable reached Senegal, and a decade later, the islands were already connected to Brazil. At a first stage the network was exploited by prestigious English and French companies which had been in charge of its construction and its technological aspects. Beyond the local socioeconomic significance this first telegraph cable had for the local society, the Canary Islands, given their geostrategic situation, became a stage for the rivalry between the European countries as regards the colonisation of Africa. Part of the communications with Northwest Africa, and with South America, had a necessary intermediate landing site on the islands. Issues regarding the ownership of the network, the control of its functioning or the possibility of its interruption were vital for the imperialist projects of Western powers in their open competition with each other. Telegraph cables are a good example of the degree of intervention to which this geographical area was subjected by industrial capitalist countries. This article analyses the way in which this telecommunications system influenced the geopolitical situation of the Canary Islands and their African *hinterland*. Also, it deals with the hidden fights between the European powers in their quest to hold control of this system, as well as the resulting pressure the Spanish government experienced in the pre-First World War years.

Lahiri Choudhury, Deep Kanta: Of Codes and Coda: Meaning in Telegraph Messages, circa 1850-1920.

This paper examines the telegram and its impact upon meaning and language, including Indian nationalist strategies subverting imperial control. After 1860, the British Indian Empire emerged as a crucial strategic element in the telegraph network of the globe. It included countries outside present-day India and the larger sphere of 'informal empire.' The paper uses the terms India and the Indian Empire in this broader sense. Changes in time and shortening of distance, allowed messages to be sent and received rapidly but permitted multiple interpretations of what telegrams meant. It was a world of electronic communication where codes and ciphers and mistaken meanings were recurrent: a world of shadowy meanings. This paper analyses the technological and interpretative dimensions of this asymmetrical world of transnational electronic communication flows.

Winder, Gordon M.: Imagining World Citizenship in the Networked Newspaper: *La Nación* Reports the Assassination at Sarajevo, 1914.

This paper analyzes *La Nación'*s reporting of the assassination of Archduke Franz-Ferdinand in the week following the event. Analysis identifies the narrative components to these assassination stories, including geographical imaginaries and the places and networks of news production. Particular attention is paid to the mediatized ritual of mourning and succession that takes place in the capital cities with which *La Nación'*s Buenos Aires readers are networked. Analysis is facilitated by some comparison with the coverage of the same event in *The Los Angeles Times* and *The New Zealand Herald* (Auckland). *La Nación* shared copy and sources with these and other newspapers, and printed similar stories about the assassination, but it cultivated its own local readership and its own ideas of citizenship in the wider world. Each editor imprinted his readers as moral citizens of the world, authorising them to participate in the events as mourners, activists and compassionate observers, but also preconditioning the ways they can imagine assassination and the interactions of the diplomatic world. Analysis reveals expected roles in international affairs for citizens of world cities, which are conveyed as moral lessons and tales, wrapped in imagined communities stretching across the globe, but actualized locally.

Bonea, Amelia: The Medium and Its Message: Reporting the Austro-Prussian War in the *Times of India.*

This paper explores the multifarious relations between technologies of communication and the messages they convey. The focus of the paper is on the electric telegraph, but the steamship, the other technology used to transmit messages between Britain and India during the mid-nineteenth century, is also considered. The messages examined are news about the Austro-Prussian War published in the *Times of India*, one of the leading Indian newspapers of the period. Through a comparative analysis which takes into account both the content and the form of war news, as well as the routes of communication along which news traveled, the paper explores the ways in which these technologies of communication and the environment in which they were used conditioned the message and constructed fields of vision for readers of the newspaper.

Mann, Michael: The Deep Digital Divide: The Telephone in British India 1883-1933.

After the telegraph the telephone is seen as the second means of the media revolution which took place after the middle of the nineteenth century. In the USA the telephone was used widely within a short time after its invention and implementation. Yet, whereas in the USA the telephone was hailed as a modern means of communication which helped to forge the nation, in Europe the telephone did not

attract many public or private users. Particularly the British ruling class regarded the telephone as a means of domestic communication. This attitude towards the telephone had severe consequences in the colonial context as the British Indian government constructed telephone lines only as a means of administrative and military control representing an extended household. The lack of telephone lines in the successor states of British India, the Republics of Pakistan and India, was still prevalent at the end of the twentieth century.

Evans, Heidi J. S.: "The Path to Freedom"? Transocean and German Wireless Telegraphy, 1914-1922.

This article examines the early years of Transocean, a news agency owned and run by the German government, and its use of wireless telegraphy from 1914 to 1922. This investigation of the infancy of wireless technology demonstrates that technology plays a constitutive role in defining news. The German government used the new possibilities innate in the medium of wireless to carve out their own sphere of operation in the seas and on continents where German telegraph news had never played a major role, in particular East Asia. Wireless telegraphy enabled the German government to circumvent the British communications blockade in World War I. Afterwards, Transocean's wireless transmissions to East Asia and ships en route caused an uproar in Britain disproportionate to its circulation. It was the Germans' innovative use of wireless telegraphy that other nations, particularly the British, found most disturbing, rather than the content of the reports themselves.

Müller, Simone: The Transatlantic Telegraphs and the *Class of 1866* – the Formative Years of Transnational Networks in Telegraphic Space, 1858-1884/89.

In 1866 the first lasting submarine cable was laid across the Atlantic. This project not only initiated the development of world-wide submarine telegraph networks, but also the formation of a cable community, the *Class of 1866,* and their subsequent networks, as for example the Society of Telegraph Engineers, that came to dominate the global cable market economically, politically and culturally. The Atlantic cable project of 1866 represented the central reflection point within the history of submarine telegraphy and the Atlantic cable pioneers used it to legitimate their status as exclusive cable elite. With banquets, soirées and other festivities as well as in their diaries, memoirs and official histories of the cabling of the Atlantic, the *Class of 1866* greatly influenced the historic perception of its contemporaries and until today.

Hamill, Lynne: The Social Shaping of British Communications Networks prior to the First World War.

This paper applies concepts from the social sciences to the evolution of communications in Britain before the First World War: the social shaping of technology, social networks and the distinction between short and long term effects. Two cases studies relating to communications in nineteenth century Britain – the telegraphic link to India and phones – are then examined in the light of these concepts. It is argued that communication networks grow out of existing social/business networks, which in turn reflect previous communication and transport networks, and that the main immediate effect of a new mode is to increase communication with existing contacts while in the longer run, new practices develop.

Ruddat, Michael; Schulz, Marlen: Möglichkeiten und Grenzen einer integrativen Metaanalyse in der Soziologie.

Integration of qualitative and quantitative data allows for a well-grounded analysis in social science research. Methods of metaanalysis are especially important in integrating data from different samples and research designs. One possible method of metaanalysis is the correspondence analysis (CA). CA is helpful for the task of integration in three ways: It harmonizes the measurement level, makes data comparable through translation of data into percentages and visualizes the data through graphical output. This paper discusses CA as one possibility for a qualitative-quantitative metaanalysis and uses mobile telephony as an empirical example. We are aware of the fact that qualitative analysis faces more methodologically problems than do quantitative analysis. For example, there is no standard method for checking the quality of qualitative studies. Instead of these problems, the aim of integrating qualitative and quantitative data should be followed in the future. Descriptive qualitative analysis and confirmative quantitative analysis seem to integrate empirical data pretty well.

Pereira, Alvaro S.: Localized or Generalized Growth? Structural Breaks and the Two Views of the Industrial Revolution.

This paper uses an endogenous structural breaks procedure that provides additional evidence on two alternative views of the British Industrial Revolution. The tests are carried out for two periods: 1750-1800 and 1800-1850. The empirical results show that structural breaks occurred in most British industries throughout the period, suggesting that growth was pervasive and not localized in the iron and cotton industries. Growth accelerated in most industries throughout the period, which indicates an increasing dynamism of the British economy.

[957]   HSR No. 131, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 1, p. 340-362

Tena Junguito, Antonio: Tariff History Lessons from the European Periphery. Protection Intensity and the Infant Industry Argument in Spain and Italy 1870-1930.

This paper endeavors to study Spanish protectionism on the Italian mirror. On the assumption that the literature presents both European peripheral countries at a similar stage of development and commercial policy replies to late 19th century economic globalization. Italian tariff policy was much more moderate and influenced by fiscal duties than the Spanish one that enjoined a very high tariffs on the manufacture sector. This paper present by first time a unified data base of effective protection and revealed comparative advantage for both countries and develop a new test based on the infant industry argument. Conclusions emphasize the existence of significant different tariff policies in Spain and Italy between 1870-1930 as a relevant variable in the configuration their respective export manufacture competitiveness and specialization in the long run.

[958]   HSR No. 131, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 1, p. 363-372

Mishra, Tapas; Diebolt, Claude; Parhi, Mamata; Mohanty, Asit Ranjan: A Bayesian Analysis of Total Factor Productivity Persistence.

This paper studies persistence properties of total factor productivity (TFP) from Bayesian perspective. Emphasizing that classical unit root test for TFP cannot determine the probability whether a stochastic shock to the series is permanent, we design a Bayesian unit root test for TFP. Examinations for a set of African economies' TFP data show that the probability of having a unit root is very high for majority of countries. The evidence of high-persistence has implications for perpetual growth and business cycles.

[959]   HSR No. 132, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 2, p. 9-12

Best, Heinrich: Transitions, Transformations and the Role of Elites.

The vast majority of social scientists have failed to predict the breakdown of European communism in 1989 and the same mischief occurred to most of the economists with regard to the international crisis of capitalism in 2009. My contribution argues that this failure was due to "linear thinking" of the observers involved and not to an inherent unpredictability of the phenomena in question. It is further suggested that we see here a fallacy of path-theory which ignores systematically the possibility of a trade-off between decreasing transaction costs of an established path and increasing opportunity costs of following the same path. Elites are the demiurgs of change if the existing order threatens their status and they are the promoters of stability if a new order which is in their interest has been established.

Szabó, Károly: Forming of New Elites: The Hungarian Case.

Among the Central-East European transition countries the Hungarian economic trajectory seems to deviate from the others. The high state redistribution resulted in a malfunctioning welfare state. The existing level of state involvement is a consequence of the elite settlements of the early transition period. Privatization involved overwhelmingly foreign capital and avoided "shock therapy." Both policies have contingent effects on the existing elite configuration. An exploration of the economic elite identifies different segments with specific interests in state redistribution. The political and the economic elite have both evolved to coexist with a high disparity of incomes and a strong presence of foreign capital accordingly.

Gaman-Golutvina, Oxana: Russian Society and Elites in 1989-2009: Transformation Results and Future Perspectives.

The article covers the results of two decades of transition of Russia after 1989, putting an accent on three main issues: the configuration of the research-object (post-socialist Russia in comparison with other post-Soviet counties), the results of transition, and its main actors. The author maintains that in the Russian case of transition, *transformation* rather than *modernization* is the appropriate notion for the definition of the process during the past two decades. In Russia we deal with the contradictory combination of a relatively successful political modernization and very controversial results in the *economical* domain. Neither in 1990, nor in 2000 was the modernization project fully realized. A systematic and comprehensive modernization that was set as the main transformation task in the beginning of the transition process is still at the national agenda. However, a modernization strategy is difficult to be followed both for historical reasons and current circumstances. The author considers two types of limitations impeding the realization of the modernization project – one is historically determined and one is contemporary, both with an accent on the value orientations of elite and mass groups.

Silbereisen, Rainer K.; Tomasik, Martin J.: Development as Action in Changing Contexts: Perspectives from Six Countries.

This paper reviews five recent contributions that empirically investigate the interaction between changing socio-historical contexts and individual adaptation and development. The contributions by John Bynner, Rand Conger and colleagues, Cigdem Kagitcibasi, Jungsik Kim and colleagues and Ingrid Schoon are discussed against the backdrop of a generic model of social change and human development. It is argued that research on social change has to consider the larger political and social context and needs to identify and to study conditions that represent the processes of macro-micro-interaction. Such research will not only enrich the scientific

inquiry in this field and promote theorizing about development-in-context, but also is of relevance for social policies in times of rapid social change.

Bynner, John: Youth Transitions and Changing Labour Markets: Germany and England in the Late 1980s.

The paper describes the origins and discusses the results of a study of youth transitions to work in England and Germany in the late 1980s, at a time of dramatic social, economic and political change. The novel design involving quantitative and qualitative data collection from young men and young women on the same 'career trajectories' in two comparable labour markets in England and two in Germany, generated insights into the way vocational training systems in the two countries were being experienced by young people and how the vocational training systems were adapting to change. The German system for managing the transition through apprenticeship with cultural roots going back the Middle Ages was directed at instilling a broad range of civic attributes of which occupational identity was the central part. In contrast the English system was focused exclusively on equipping young people with the skills that would enable them to gain and retain employment. During the transition process itself the identity of German trainees was closer to that of student compared with trainees in England where that of worker was dominant. At times of massive economic (and in Germany, political) upheaval, both countries learned from each other in attempting to adapt their systems to meet young people's needs with mixed results. The policy challenges raised by the findings are discussed.

Schoon, Ingrid: Planning for the Future: Changing Education Expectations in Three British Cohorts.

This paper examines changing educational expectations in three British age cohorts born in 1958, 1970 and 1989/90. A pathway model is tested to examine the associations between parental education, academic attainment, school motivation and education expectations among young people and their parents in a changing social context. The findings suggest that educational expectations have increased considerably between 1974 and 2006. In the most recent cohort education expectations at age 16 are more loosely linked to parental education and previous academic attainment, suggesting that expectations for further education are becoming the norm. Furthermore, there are persisting social inequalities in attainment, as well as an increasing gender gap in expectations, with girls being more ambitious regarding their educational goals than boys. Findings are discussed in terms of changing norms and expectations for young people in a changing socio-historical context.

Kim, Jungsik; Hung Ng, Sik; Kim, Jihyun: Psychological Trauma of Rapid Social Transformations: Korea's Economic Crisis and Hong Kong after the Reunification.

This article discusses the role of people's subjective evaluations in the psychological impact of significant social changes based on two studies: one in Korea after the economic crisis in 1997 and the other in Hong Kong after the reunification with China in 1997. In the series of studies, the relations among people's evaluation of social changes (pace and scope) in major social areas, the availability of coping resources, and psychological well-being were analyzed. Two studies commonly revealed that people's subjective evaluations mediated the relationship between social changes and psychological well-being. Based on the results, the authors claim the benefits of utilizing the subjective evaluation to study significant social changes.

Kagitcibasi, Cigdem: Changing Life Styles – Changing Competencies: Turkish Migrant Youth in Europe.

This paper examines the plight of Turkish migrant youth in Europe particularly as migration involves social change in terms of changing life styles which require changing competencies. For the migrant youth to be assets, rather than problems, for the receiving society, their full integration into society should be ensured. This requires the enhancement of their cognitive competence and psycho-social development involving the autonomous-related self. Drawing parallels between rural to urban migration and international migration with regard to the experienced social change, the Turkish Early Enrichment Project (TEEP) is taken up as a case in point. TEEP showed that early childhood enrichment through supporting the mothers among rural to urban migrants in Istanbul, Turkey was beneficial for both the cognitive competence and the psycho-social development of their children. The gains were found to be sustained into young adulthood. Similar programs of intervention and support would be highly beneficial for ethnic migrants in Europe, particularly for Turkish-German youth, given the fact that they tend to do poorly in school. Immigrants' positive youth development, involving the enhancement of autonomous-related self, cognitive competence, psychological and socio-cultural adaptation, promises to provide far reaching benefits to the receiving societies, as well.

Conger, Rand D.; Schofield, Thomas K.; Conger, Katherine J.; Neppl, Tricia K.: Economic Pressure, Parent Personality and Child Development: An Interactionist Analysis.

The current economic downturn in the U.S. and around the world has refocused attention on the processes through which families and children are affected by economic hardship. This study examines the response to economic pressure of a cohort of youth first studied 20 years ago as adolescents and now grown to adult-

hood. A total of 271 of the original G2 adolescents (*M* age = 25.6 years) participated in the study with their young child (G3, *M* age = 2.31 years at the first time of assessment) and the child's other parent in 81% of the cases. Data analyses were guided by the *interactionist model* which proposed that positive G2 personality attributes during adolescence would predict lower economic pressure during adulthood and would diminish the negative family processes related to economic pressure expected to disrupt competent G3 development. The findings were consistent with this social selection aspect of the interactionist model. The model also predicted that economic pressure and other aspects of the related family stress process would affect G3 development net of earlier G2 personality. This social causation aspect of the interactionist model also received support. The findings suggest that the relationship between economic conditions and child development reflect a dynamic process of selection and causation that plays out over time and generations.

Bluhm, Katharina: Theories of Capitalism Put to the Test: Introduction to a Debate on Central and Eastern Europe.

The present debate on the varieties of capitalism in Central and Eastern Europe is marked by two different theoretical strands, both of which highlight the integration of the region into overarching discourses, and the end of the transformation research which has been current until now. On the one hand, the attempt has been underway with some time to apply the Varieties-of-Capitalism (VoC) approach; on the other hand, the dependency and world-system theory is undergoing a renaissance, and taking a critical stance vis-à-vis VoC. But the strengths and weaknesses of both strands can be seen as complementary. East Germany no longer plays a role in this discussion, since it is a debate related to nation-state entities. In the concluding part of this paper, an attempt is made to show that despite no longer being a national economic unit, the consideration of the new East German states is still a useful exercise. Their integration into the world economy can be read as an extreme "dependent market economy" case, and helps us at the same time to understand the regional dimension of the debate.

Lane, David: Post-Socialist States and the World Economy: The Impact of Global Economic Crisis.

The impact of the world financial crisis on the post-communist European states is predicated on their position in the world economic system. The first part of the paper considers the changing position of the European state socialist societies in the world system. The second part analyses the impact of the economic financial crisis. Since 1989, the post-socialist states have pursued different trajectories. The new member states of the European Union (EU) have followed a neoliberal course and have entered the world economy formally as members of the 'core' (the EU). The

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) constitutes a 'hybrid' social formation containing elements of state coordination, national and global capitalist interests – characteristics of 'semi-peripheral' states. The exposure (through trade and finance) of all the post-communist states to the world system has opened up their economies making them liable to external shocks. This is illustrated by the effects of financial stress caused by the world economic crisis of 2007-2009. Reactions and adaptations to the crisis are discussed: the post-socialist members of the EU have been more affected by the crisis than the CIS states. It is contended that the legitimacy of neoliberal policies has been undermined and state regulation enhanced. It is argued that the semi-periphery is not a transitionary formation in the world-economy. In a world system perspective, the 'semi-periphery' has to be differentiated between potential 'counterpoints' (Russia and China), which have a capacity for autonomy and renewal, and countries that are more dependent on the capitalist economic core states.

Vliegenthart, Arjan: Bringing Dependency Back In: The Economic Crisis in Post-socialist Europe and the Continued Relevance of Dependent Development.

The current economic crisis constitutes an important test for the European Union as a whole and its new member states in particular. Whereas EU membership of the Central European countries is generally considered to mark the end of their period of economic and political transition, the current economic hardships might serve as a crucial test for this proposition. This paper takes two often forgotten theoretical paradigms to study the current developments in Central Europe: dependency theory and World System Theory. More in particular, the paper seeks to establish the relevance of the concept of the semi-periphery to the current Central European states. It concludes that the region has retained its historical position as Europe's semi-periphery, where the hierarchy between the centre and the periphery is primarily shaped through the involvement of transnational corporations that have their headquarters in Western Europe with subsidiaries in Central Europe. This has had important repercussions for economic development in this region, as the countries have no control over the commanding heights of their economy, a development of which the consequences are now becoming increasingly clear.

Drahokoupil, Jan; Myant, Martin: Varieties of Capitalism, Varieties of Vulnerabilities: Financial Crisis and its Impact on Welfare States in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

This paper investigates the implications of the 2008 financial crisis on welfare states and the capitalist diversity in the post-communist world, including Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It analyzes three political-economic varieties in the region: those of capitalism, welfare, and vulnerabilities to the crisis. The three varieties are linked, but there is also a considerable variation

given the importance of political and policy factors. Economic growth models created different political and economic constraints on policies of adjustment to the crisis. In particular, currency substitution was associated with strong political preferences for defending exchange rates, with adjustment through reductions in public spending and wages. A variety of welfare models was associated with different political constituencies for welfare provision. The interplay of these constraints and political factors together with intervention of international institutions shapes the nature of welfare state adjustments. Early developments also indicate some unexpected outcomes.

Fritsch, Michael: Business Dynamics in the Transformation Process of Post-Socialist Societies – An Introduction.

The transformation process of the former centrally planned socialist economies of Eastern Europe that started around 1990 was characterized by pronounced dynamics in terms of entries and exits as well as within incumbent firms. While under socialism privately owned businesses were rather restricted and played only a minor role in the economy, the switch to a market-based system opened up new opportunities for business formation and entrepreneurship. However, new business formation in these countries was severely hampered by a number of factors such as the lack of experience with a market economy, a shortage of resources, inadequate institutions and policy as well as a low level of societal acceptance of entrepreneurship. For such reasons, the contribution of the 'bottom-up' transformation of emerging new businesses to economic development during the last 20 years has been much smaller than what many observers had hoped for. The opening-up of the economy to international investors, and new competition from start-ups as well as from foreign firms has also exerted massive pressure on the incumbents, leading to dramatic changes of their internal organization and relationships.

Chepurenko, Alexander: Small Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Activity of Population in Russia in the Context of the Economic Transformation.

The paper deals with the main stages of private (small) entrepreneurship (SME) development and changing approaches to the SME policy in Russia under the systemic transition. The author argues that the entrepreneurship and SME policy in Russia remains rather reactive than pro-active. A special attention is paid to the crisis (2008-2009) impact both on the entrepreneurial activity of population based on Global Entrepreneurship Monitors (GEM) data as well as on the State inconsistent policy to promote SME under slowdown. In Russia, the strategic objective of government policies must be to support productive entrepreneurship and limit the options for rent-oriented or even parasitic growth of the two other types. But this task involves fundamental changes in the system of ownership rights and the entire structure of social

relations, for the domination of unproductive and 'destructive' entrepreneurship is inseparable from the system of 'power-ownership' dominating in Russia.

Smallbone, David; Welter, Friederike: Entrepreneurship and the Role of Government in Post-Socialist Economies: Some Institutional Challenges.

The paper focuses on three interrelated themes: the regional dimensions of institutionalisation and entrepreneurship policies; dialogue and governance issues, which present enormous challenges in a situation where there is no recent tradition of self-governing organisations; and regulation, in a context where the role of the state in relation to business needs to be redefined. The data used are drawn from a number of studies of entrepreneurship in countries that include Poland, the Baltic States, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Moldova. The process of market reform requires a fundamental shift in the role of the state in the economy, as government replaces its roles as planner of resource allocation and price setter, owner and financier of enterprise activity through subsidies and transfers, with a role as regulator and facilitator of private enterprise activity, with all that involves. Not surprisingly, the experience in this regard has varied considerably between countries, despite the fact that they may share a common socialist heritage. The contrasting experience described in the paper reflects differences in the level of commitment to market reforms, as well as in the knowledge and resources available to the state to implement what is required. For countries from Central and Eastern Europe that have recently joined the EU, the process of Accession gave added impetus to the ongoing process of market reform. By contrast, in many of the CIS, the process of market reform has stalled, essentially because of a lack of recognition and commitment on the part of the state to creating the conditions to enable entrepreneurs to fulfil their role as generators of wealth and drivers of economic development. In such conditions, private businesses exist despite the policies and actions of government, although the extent of productive entrepreneurship is limited and the behaviour of entrepreneurs necessarily shaped by institutional deficiencies.

Lehmann, Hartmut: The Evolution of Labor Relations inside a Russian Firm During Late Transition: Evidence from Personnel Data.

This paper surveys three studies on the internal labor market of one Russian firm spanning the years 1997 to 2002 and focusing on three different issues. The studies use unique personnel data that were collected by us and that include the work history of each employee as well as annual averages of monthly wages and total compensation. Since the three studies are part of a larger project on internal labor markets in Russia and Ukraine during transition, the paper starts off with a general assessment of how the analysis of personnel data from transition countries can contribute to the general literature on internal labor markets. After short descrip-

tions of the investigated firm and the personnel data at our disposal, the motivation and the pertinent results of the three studies are presented. While the first study looks at the question how the costs of a financial crisis are spread over the workforce and whether incumbent employees are sheltered from negative shocks in the economy, the second study is tied to the discussion of wage determination in Russia and analyzes the narrower question whether local labor market conditions are an important factor in the wage determination process of the firm at hand or whether stable internal labor market structures are of primary concern for its human resource managers. The third study contributes to the literature on the labor market experience of women in transition by analyzing the evolution and the determinants of the gender earnings gap in the firm.

Remy, Dietmar; Salheiser, Axel: Integration or Exclusion: Former National Socialists in the GDR.

Not only West Germany saw the social rehabilitation of former National Socialists after 1945, former NSDAP members were also integrated into the GDR society and into the echelons of its functional elites. The share of former National Socialists among the elites varies between societal sectors. However, some of them even entered the ranks of the power elite. Due to the omnipresent myth of anti-fascism, disclosed brown shadows of the past could put careers at risk, but submissive loyalty to the young socialist state and its leadership could balance the scales. Keeping silent turned out a successful strategy in many cases: the general exculpation of the populace and the anti-fascist propaganda made serious checks rather inopportune for the Communist regime. For a differentiated evaluation of the ambivalent process of socialist denazification, it is vital to discuss its impact on social structure and to analyze the strategy of the Communist Party.

Fehlauer, Heinz: NS-Unterlagen aus dem Berlin Document Center und die Debatte um ehemalige NSDAP-Mitgliedschaften.

The Berlin Document Center (BDC) – today a part of Germany's Federal Archives (*Bundesarchiv*) – with its holdings of Nazi files and documents has been and still is a central point of public interest. As a result of the military defeat of Germany, the BDC was founded in July 1945 by the American Armed Forces in Berlin-Zehlendorf as a collecting point for NS state and party records and documents of varied origin which had been confiscated by the American troops during the last months and weeks of World War II. The center piece of these collections were the NSDAP membership file cards of almost 11 million party members transmitted from Munich to Berlin in late 1945. Additionally biographical data and person-related files of various Nazi organizations were kept at the BDC under American administration. In 1994, the BDC holdings were transferred to the Bundesarchiv

and German legislature provided rules for public access to the Nazi files for the first time. About 10,000 requests with regard to the former BDC files still reach the Bundesarchiv every year. The recent disclosure of several German celebrities' nominal membership in the NSDAP has re-stirred a public and scientific debate over NSDAP memberships, the circumstances of enlistment, and the NSDAP membership files themselves. In this article, the subject is discussed from a BDC and Federal Archives insider's perspective.

Best, Heinrich: The Formation of Socialist Elites in the GDR: Continuities with National Socialist Germany.

The legitimacy of the rule of a socialist elite was essentially based on meeting the criteria of its own ideology, thus it is appropriate to define the congruity of the criteria of the system of conviction and the practice of its realization. Concerning power elites of the GDR this can particularly be done while looking at their involvement in the system of rule of National Socialism. Here, it is about the legitimatory core of the SED's power structure, as from its beginnings to its end antifascism was the most important ideologem of its ideology of power. There is ample empirical evidence that, in the respective birth cohorts, there was a considerable share of former NSDAP members among the First and Second Secretaries of the SED County Committees in the districts of Erfurt, Gera, and Suhl. The fact that their past during the NS regime was overwhelmingly characterized by collaboration and fellow travelling may be supposed to have even supported a kind of submissive loyalty towards a party centre which had the power to allocate positions and direct careers. However, functionaries with a National Socialist entanglement did not have much to offer to the "governed 'masses'", except maybe the impression of being similar to a population which, after all, did also not consist of anti-fascist resistance fighters or victims of persecution.

Meenzen, Sandra: "Gutes Klassenbewusstsein, Parteiverbundenheit und Prinzipienfestigkeit": SED-Sekretäre mit NSDAP-Vergangenheit in Thüringen.

The First and Second Secretaries of the District and County Councils of the East German Communist Party (SED) were the provincial vicegerents of the regime and, thus, belonged to the most powerful exponents of the socialist society. As files from the Berlin Document Center prove, a considerable share of secretaries from counties that nowadays form the German State of Thuringia had been members of the NSDAP before 1945. However, this information is not confirmed by SED party records, foremost of which are the handwritten CVs in secretaries' cadre files. Although an "automatic" or "unconscious" 1944 NSDAP enlistment of youngsters has been a common interpretation among historians, new indications raise the questions to what extent the SED deliberately invited young careerists who had a tainted

biography and whether or not a mutual agreement of silence and record forgery was made. At least one secretary (who later even became a GDR minister) admitted that he had joined the NSDAP and noted it in his post-1990 memoirs. Most remarkably, the autobiographical writings also refer to an early confession – absolution was received from a merited and elder Communist. It can be argued that the case was not a singularity.

Gieseke, Jens: Antifaschistischer Staat und postfaschistische Gesellschaft: Die DDR, das MfS und die NS-Täter.

The article discusses results of recent research on practices of law enforcement by justice and the Ministry of State Security against East German suspects of Nazi crimes. These findings challenge the classical image of a relatively consistent and strong "antifascist" prosecution policy. Although denazification and law enforcement in the Soviet Zone of Occupation and early GDR were harsh, almost all sentenced Nazi perpetrators were granted amnesty up to 1956 (with the exception of those who were executed or died in prison). In the following period systematic prosecution had to take second place behind campaigns against West Germany's poor performance in this field. During the seventies, Stasi investigators located in East Germany several hundred members of police battalions and other units involved in the Holocaust. But due to extremely strict standards of "process maturity" for law suits (which should "guarantee" long-term sentences) and hesitant investigations, only a few cases where brought to conviction. This look behind the scenes of secret East German investigation policy shows a post-fascist society where the "ordinary men" who enforced the Nazi genocide could well find their place.

Kuhlemann, Jens: Differenzierte Biografien, differenzierte Integration: Ehemalige Nationalsozialisten in der Deutschen Wirtschaftskommission und den DDR-Regierungsdienststellen (1948-1957).

The integration of former National Socialists in the 'German Economic Commission' and various GDR government bodies between 1948 and 1957 strongly depended on their loyalty to the new socialist state, their qualifications, their performance, several socio-political criteria, their combatant/POW status in the war, and of course the degree of their entanglement with National Socialism before 1945. There was no general exoneration but a differentiated evaluation of the hundreds of former NSDAP members, SA and SS troops in the GDR administration as a study shows that is based on 150 cases. Since the ideological significance was extraordinarily high, the individual cases had to be weighted to formal principles of cadre policy and substantial interests of authoritarian rule. Basically, a tainted biography rather disqualified for a top-level position. However, on the lower and medium levels of the apparatus, individuals who met the functional demands, who seemed to

have adopted a "socialist consciousness," and who formally embraced the Marxist-Leninist doctrine were allowed to embark on amazing post-war careers in East Germany. This especially holds true for the economic management departments. Just like in West Germany, a typical excuse of the respective persons was their passiveness during the time of National Socialism and a solely nominal membership status in the above-mentioned NS organizations. Subjects to Allied denazification, their average offense had indeed been a minor one. Nevertheless there are various examples that persons tried to whitewash their past in order to qualify for the employment in the GDR state apparatus.

Salheiser, Axel: Social Inequality, Mobility, and the Illegitimate Inheritance of Status: Recruitment and Career Patterns of GDR Business Elites.

Functional elites of the GDR, the so-called cadres, formed a rather large and inhomogeneous stratum of the socialist society. Empirical evidence based on quantitative analyses of large prosopographical and biographical datasets unveils paradoxical patterns of social inequality underlying the processes of recruitment and career mobility of cadres. Hereditary aspects had a greater impact on the allocation of social status than expected and thwarted the socialist project. Not only did a New Class or "socialist intelligentsia" emerge, increasing social closure also reverberated a distinguishably "bourgeois" tradition. In the 1980s, workers and cooperative farmers belonged to the most disadvantaged social strata in the "Workers' and Peasants' State". While this could be observed for different sectors of the GDR society, economy in particular gave an instructive example. Factories and large industrial combines (*Kombinate*) were led by businessmen who often did not even have a documented worker's origin. Instead, and in the first place, they boasted required aspects of high cultural capital, such as academic and special vocational training, and were politically reliable with regard to SED state party alignment and honorary functions. Thus, even the descendants of "capitalist" entrepreneurs, persons with a National Socialist family background or persons with a personal NS past had fairly good prospects to embark on careers in the GDR economy. The paper briefly discusses statistical analyses of data on higher executive personnel such as director generals (CEOs), branch directors, and heads of department.

Müller, Armin: Konkurrierende Netzwerke: SED und alte Intelligenz in Unternehmen der DDR-Industrie.

The fate of former Nazis in the economy of the GDR is closely linked to the question about the transformation of private-state enterprises in the socialist planned economy and the course of the elite change in there. To answer these questions, this article evaluates nine companies. Their directors ("*Werkleiter*") are characterized and compared for the period between the end of the Second World War and the

1960s. Two relevant generations of managers can be analysed: Managers of the first generation are described as "transformation leaders" and were mostly part of the old intelligentsia. They dominated many companies until the late 1950s and, in some cases, until the mid-1960s. Then they were replaced by representatives of the "*Aufbaugeneration,*" young GDR-socialized managers. In the article this process is characterized as a long drawn-out elite change paralleled by a long phase of transformation towards planned economy. The article divides this transformation into four periods. In the first phase, many former Nazis, together with other owners and managers, were ousted from their top positions in the companies. A central concern of the Communist Party (SED) leadership was the change of industrial power, not a systematic denazification. In later years, an indifferent und inclusive policy towards former Nazis prevailed. The training of a new intelligentsia, a generation that was both politically loyal and professionally qualified, became more important. In the transition phases, in-house networks were dominated by the old intelligentsia and determined the company's developments.

Gebauer, Ronald: The Peaceful Revolution and its Aftermath: Collective Memory and the Victims of Communism in East Germany.

More than twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, East and West Germans share equal civil rights. However, among East Germans, certain aspects of the communist system are still remembered positively. Shortcomings and injustices of communist hegemony are thereby blocked out. In contrast, victims of communist repression cannot forget the suffering inflicted upon them. The contribution focuses on both the rehabilitation and compensation of victims *and* the acceptance of this process. In 2007 the Jena Center of Empirical Social and Cultural Research (JEZE) collected a survey of more than 300 interviews with applicants on rehabilitation and additionally conducted oral history interviews with affected people in Thuringia. The results of the analysis of these data show that younger and older generations of victims are especially disadvantaged in their social and health situation in comparison to the Thuringian population that was not victimized in the past. Despite of these drawbacks, victims try to integrate and to participate in public life. Yet, how does the public perceive the victims of the communist past today? In order to find out more about the acceptance of the process of rehabilitation and compensation within Thuringia's population results of the applicants' study will be confronted with an analysis of a telephone survey of 'ordinary' Thuringian citizens.

Marx, Johannes: Path Dependency and Change in International Relations: Institutional Dynamics in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights.

In the last decade the historic dimension of politics has become more and more important in political science. There are a growing number of articles dealing with

questions of political dynamics and political processes. Nevertheless, the interdisciplinary dialogue is rare between history and political science. This article examines first the characteristics of both disciplines and asks for a common methodological ground analyzing political processes. It is argued that the analysis of political processes should be theory-driven, looking for social mechanisms like path dependency and based on agency. The usefulness of this method will be demonstrated by analyzing the international regulation of Intellectual Property Rights. It will be reasoned that external changes in the environment of the international institutions (WIPO and GATT) triggered changes in the development of the path along which the protection of IPRs evolved and switched the modus of institutional change from path dependency to open change and vice versa.

Bang Petersen, Michael; Skaaning, Svend-Erik: Ultimate Causes of State Formation: The Significance of Biogeography, Diffusion, and Neolithic Revolutions.

The timing of early state formation varies across the world. Inspired by Jared Diamond's seminal work, we employ large-n statistics to demonstrate how this variation has been structured by prehistoric biogeographical conditions, which have influenced the timing of the transition from hunter/gatherer production to agriculture and, in turn, the timing of state formation. Biogeography structures both the extent to which societies have invented agriculture and state technology de novo, and the extent to which these inventions have diffused from adjacent societies. Importantly, we demonstrate how these prehistoric processes have continued to shape state formation by influencing the relative competitiveness of states until the near present.

Müller-Benedict, Volker: The Quantitative Development of Academic Careers in Germany 1850-1940: Growth, Exams and Age Structure.

The term career is generally defined as a sequence of positions. During the time period in question, 1850-1940, the sequence and level of the steps for the different academic careers in Germany align more and more. With the help of the new data presented in this article it is now possible to draw quantitative comparisons between the academic careers over longer periods of time, which until now could not be presented universally. The data are presented in a way which shows the manifold of its usefulness. First the various factors influencing differences in growth will be analyzed: demographic, secular and career factors. Then the available graduates of these careers will be explored in terms of how the final examinations, the failure ratio and the final marks developed. Finally the development of another important factor, namely the age structure will be described. Supply and demand are interdependent and lead to periodic fluctuations, which in addition to the other growth factors have an influence on career development.

Mochmann, Ingvill C.; Lee, Sabine: The Human Rights of Children Born of War: Case Analyses of Past and Present Conflicts.

This paper addresses the human rights of 'children born of war' as measured against the standards formulated in the Convention of the Right of the Child. Taking five 20th century cases studies which cover different conflict and post-conflict situations in diverse geographical regions, the paper concludes despite greater awareness of children's rights as evident in their codification throughout the 20th century, there has been no noticeable improvement in the application of these rights to children born of war.

Morgan, Katalin: Scholarly and Values-Driven Objectives in Two South African School History Textbooks: An Analysis of Topics of Race and Racism.

This article reports on findings that are part of a larger study of the 10 official (meaning approved by the government education department) grade 11 history textbooks and their respective teacher guides. Using two case studies, selected by maximum variation sampling, and applying exploratory content analysis, it will map out some aims of the history curriculum and assess whether the way each book presents the topics for study is actually achieving those aims. By doing so, the article, will also draw on some international literature on history benchmarks as applied to the South African textbooks. One of the central findings of this study is that the textbooks vary vastly, not only in the way they interpret and apply the curriculum, but also in the way they present the topics and assessments activities, the kind of sources they draw on, the forms of narratives they employ and ultimately in the kind of discourses they provide for the enabling of historical thinking and understanding. By highlighting these stark differences, the article also shows how some textbooks emphasise the value-driven development goals of the curriculum, whereas others tend to concentrate more on its scholarly outcomes.

Zhukov, Dmitry; Lyamin, Sergey: Computer Modeling of Historical Processes by Means of Fractal Geometry.

This article is dedicated to application of theory and methodology of fractal geometry in historical research. The article represents the concrete historic issue mathematical model, specifically: the dynamics of the conscience and social environment modernization. On the basis of this model a computer program, which generates fractal images of attractors, attractor basins, and phase transformations of the social systems studied subject to user-entered numerical indicators of certain factors, has been developed. The article represents the principal approaches to the qualitative interpretation of the fractal images obtained.

Munshi, Soumyanetra: Partisan Competition and Women's Suffrage in the United States.

Though women's suffrage was federally mandated in the United States by the nineteenth amendment in 1920, many states had granted suffrage to women prior to that and most of these early suffrage states were clustered in the west. I revisit some of the popular conjectures that have been put forward to explain why these states moved first to give women the vote and offer a hypothesis of partisan competition leading to suffrage extension. Using event history analysis, I find strong evidence that early enfranchisement of women in the western states was driven by the intensity of competition between Republicans and Democrats, as well as by adverse female-male ratios and greater concentration of the population in urban areas. Moreover, as might be expected from the geographic concentration of the suffrage states, I find evidence that suffrage adoption was strongly and positively related to whether a neighboring state had women's suffrage. Also, the 'risk' of suffrage enactments was increasing over time foreshadowing the success of the nineteenth amendment.

Hoang, Thi Hong Van: The Gold Market at the Paris Stock Exchange: A Risk-Return Analysis 1950-2003.

This paper aims to study the return of investment in gold assets quoted at the Paris stock exchange during 54 years, from 1950 to 2003. Contrarily to what is thought about this mythical metal, its risk-return is very inferior to other financial assets (stocks and bonds). While it has a high degree of risk, its return is less than that of the risk-free asset. Moreover for individual investors, investment in gold has given a very low result in real terms. A capital of 100 new francs invested in the gold coin napoleon in December 1949 would have been liquidated for 56 new francs in December 2003. So its real rate of return was -1% per year.

Veselkova, Marcela: Income Shocks to Trade Balance under the Gold Standard.

This paper investigates the major sources of changes in the trade balance of seven European countries – Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Sweden – before the World War I using the structural vector autoregression analysis. The results suggest that the transitory shocks to income are the main source of variation in the trade balance, whereas the permanent shocks to income determine the changes in the income was -1% per year.

[994]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 7-21

Zwierlein, Cornel; Graf, Rüdiger: The Production of Human Security in Premodern and Contemporary History.

Since the end of the Cold War, Human Security has become an important approach in international politics, law, and political science. In contrast to the so-called 'Westphalian System' that knows only states as subjects and objects of security, human security aims at the security of individual human beings if failed or failing states do not protect them nor provide for their basic needs. Thereby, such heterogeneous forms of security as security from war, food security, energy security or security from crime and traffic accidents become common problems of international politics. Developing this new concept of security, UN documents as well as some experts suggest that the extended concept of security is a recurrence of the premodern concept of security that prevailed before the clear-cut distinction between domestic and international politics and the evolution of the system of states. This introduction discusses contributions on the premodern and contemporary history of (human) security and tries to assess the heuristic potential of the concept for historical research.

[995]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 22-37

Daase, Christopher: National, Societal, and Human Security: On the Transformation of Political Language.

The article traces the extension of the concept of security over roughly the last fifty years. It differentiates between four dimensions of conceptual change: the referent object, the issue dimension, the spatial dimension and the dimension of perceived danger. The process of conceptual extension is explained not only as securitization, i.e. the result of voluntary speech acts, but as a macro-social process of the dissociation of state and society and the prevalence of liberal values.

[996]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 41-65

Härter, Karl: Security and "Gute Policey" in Early Modern Europe: Concepts, Laws, and Instruments.

The article demonstrates that the development of "security" as a leading category and main field of state activity in the Early Modern Era was closely interconnected with the concept of "gute Policey" and the increasing body of police ordinances. Within Early Modern administrative law as well as in the theoretical discourses of the administrative sciences, "security" became a crucial objective of the well-ordered police state and thus succeeded "peace" and "unity" as a leading category. In this respect, the growing importance of security indicates the "secularization" of authoritarian regulatory policy. In parallel to this, administrative law was characterized by the differentiation between "internal" and "social" security. Whereas the former focused on exterior security threats, for example mobile marginal groups, the latter manifested itself in scopes such as "poor relief," the "health sector" and

measures dealing with risks and hazards including bad harvests, epidemic plagues, fire hazards and natural disasters. The resulting regulatory policy gave rise to the gradual establishment of administrative measures in the area of internal and social security, ranging from surveillance to insurances. However, the addressees of ordinances and the subjects also participated in the production of security via "guter Policey," and in this respect security policy partially adopted popular demands for security and security discourses. Altogether, the Early Modern "gute Policey" could well be interpreted as a prototype of "human security," But on the other hand, "gute Policey" also implied the juridification of security and the implementation of a state-based security policy, which ultimately led to the fundamental separation between internal security and police on the one hand and welfare policy/administration on the other hand, by the beginning of the 19th century.

Knapp, Rebecca: Communicating Security: Technical Communication, Fire Security, and Fire Engine 'Experts' in the Early Modern Period.

This article deals with the question weather, and if so how, security could be produced by technical innovations and communication about these innovations in the Early Modern period. The linkage between fire security, by fire engines, technical knowledge and communication about this knowledge will be pointed out. With the discourse of the improvement of fire engines in journals of the Enlightenment a trigger for the change in the communication about fire engines can be found. Further it is discussed how inventions for fire-safety can be evaluated in the transforming scientific society in the Early Modern period.

Weinhauer, Klaus: Youth Crime, Urban Spaces, and Security in Germany since the 19th Century.

This article focuses on juvenile delinquency and on its perceptions in the last thirds of the 19th and of the 20th centuries. Three questions are discussed: Were there any debates on (human) security in both time phases and if yes, which problems were discussed; which larger social developments were mirrored in these debates; what were the implications of potential threats posed by juvenile delinquency for life in urban settings? In the last third of the nineteenth century the perception of and fears about youth crime focused on easily discernable proletarian male youth (groups and individuals) who mainly lived in densely populated urban neighborhoods. As (youth) crime was mainly interpreted as a threat towards the state and authorities were convinced that the police could successfully handle all challenges in this field, there were no debates about security at that time. In West Germany during the 1960s and the 1970s, two important changes in juvenile delinquency, in its perception and fears could be discerned. First, a twofold – spatial and social – dissolution of boundaries (*Entgrenzung*) of youth crime developed. The establishment of the

transnational networks of the youth cultural *underground,* in which drug consumption played an important role, was instrumental in these developments. Second, in the early 1970s, as the case of the *Rockers* shows, youth crime had become a potentially omnipresent phenomenon of everyday urban life evoking diffuse spatial fears. Every seemingly friendly boy from the neighborhood could all of sudden turn into a "juvenile violent offender." Thus, crime could potentially lurk everywhere, in every niche of (urban) society. It was against this background that the age of security dawned as it promised a safe haven against all future urban threats.

[999]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 102-121

Saupe, Achim: Human Security and the Challenge of Automobile and Road Traffic Safety: A Cultural Historical Perspective.

The worldwide enhancement of road traffic safety is one aspect of the UN agenda on "human security." The article examines the history of road traffic safety and the development of automobile safety technologies since the mid twentieth century with a strong focus on West Germany. From a historical perspective there are two reasons why the UN agenda includes the enhancement of road traffic safety. Firstly the development of road traffic safety is a "success story" in industrialized countries even though there are still high death rates globally. Secondly, the enhancement of road safety is linked to advanced civil societies with all their stakeholders, and strengthening civil society is a key concern of the UN worldwide. Beyond that, automobility is a symbol of modernity. Discourses about automobile safety inform us about the conceptions and regulation of individual freedom and security in different societies. Moreover, new safety technologies such as the safety belt modify the interactions between human beings and machines and thus the idea of freedom, autonomy and responsibility.

[1000]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 125-147

Ressel, Magnus: The North European Way of Ransoming: Explorations into an Unknown Dimension of the Early Modern Welfare State.

This article is concerned with distinctly "confessional" characteristics in the organization of buying back captured sailors out of Northern Africa. The history and ways of slave redemption of Hamburg, Lubeck, the Kingdom of Denmark-Norway and the Netherlands are presented, analyzed and compared. As a result it is possible to distinguish the comparatively prominent role that centralized, bureaucratized and governmentally administered institutions played in the ransoming business of the Lutheran world.

Östlund, Joachim: Swedes in Barbary Captivity: The Political Culture of *Human Security*, Circa 1660-1760.

This article aims to present a specific form of "Human Security" during the Early Modern era. As a case study, the relationship between Sweden and the North African states will be put forward. The Swedish maritime expansion in the Mediterranean during the 17th century resulted in insecurity for the men who manned the ships when they became targets for Muslim corsairs from North Africa. This article explores how the Swedish state responded to the threat towards its seamen during a period of 100 years (1660-1760). The Kingdom not only reacted militarily or diplomatically towards this threat. Intense attention was also paid to humanitarian aspects on the level of the individual. The state tried several preventative measures to reduce the risk of captivity and installed a nation-wide ransoming system. The article highlights the complex relationship between state security and human security and shows how cultural values, economy, institutions and international politics also give form and substance to the praxis of the "Production of Human Security"

Gøbel, Erik: The Danish *Algerian Sea Passes*, 1747-1838: An Example of Extra-territorial Production of *Human Security*.

This paper discusses the Danish "Algerian sea passes," 1747-1838, as an example of production of "Human Security." Since the seventeenth century, privateers from the Barbary States (i.e. Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia, and Tripoli) had seized ships under the Danish flag and captured the sailors. Often they were ransomed, in the beginning by family members and from 1715 by the Slave Fund in Copenhagen. Beginning in 1746, however, Denmark signed peace treaties with the Barbary States. Thereafter Danish shipmasters would carry so-called Algerian sea passes which secured safe passage. The system worked well until after 1830 when the privateering business stopped. The Danish authorities issued 28,000 Algerian sea passes which produced specifically "Human Security" for hundreds of thousands of Danish sailors. Insights into this system may challenge our notion of the so-called "Westphalian System."

Müller, Leos: Swedish Shipping in Southern Europe and Peace Treaties with North African States: An Economic Security Perspective.

In the late eighteenth century, Swedish ships frequently sailed in the Western Mediterranean. They could be found in Marseilles, Livorno, Genoa, Alicante, Sicily, Sardinia, and North Africa, as well as in Cadiz and Lisbon outside the Mediterranean. Indeed, the Mediterranean was an area of great importance for Swedish shipping. How was it possible that Sweden – a small country in northern periphery of Europe – could play such a prominent role in carrying trade in Southern Europe?

There are a number of plausible explanations but an especially significant factor was the fact that Sweden had peace treaties with North African states. The treaties improved the security of Swedish-flagged vessels, reducing their protection and operation costs, insurance premiums, etc. It was economically reasonable for foreigners to employ Swedish carriers. The topic of this essay is this connection between the establishment of peace relations between Sweden and North African states and the success of the Swedish carrying business in Southern Europe. The issue is approached from the protection-cost perspective (institutional economics) and related to the different concepts of security: state security, economic security and in a certain sense also human security.

Schenk, Gerrit Jasper: Human Security in the Renaissance? Securitas, Infrastructure, Collective Goods and Natural Hazards in Tuscany and the Upper Rhine Valley.

This article investigates the character of collective perceptions of security in the Renaissance. In addition to the findings of conceptual history, a picture analysis will be used. Besides the concern for salvation and protection from violence and injustice, public welfare was the task of a good government in material terms as well (provision of food, infrastructure). It also comprised the prevention of natural hazards. Legitimation strategies of those who governed and the needs of those who were governed had – according to the region – an impact on the development of specific ways of dealing with natural hazards. "Human security" thus played a part in state-building processes.

Collet, Dominik: Storage and Starvation: Public Granaries as Agents of Food Security in Early Modern Europe.

The development of the 'food security' concept in the 1990s marked a significant change away from state-centred strategies that focused on food availability, towards policies aimed at food access and strengthening individual 'entitlements' (A. Sen) to food. This essay applies the food security approach to early modern food regimes, drawing on the example of the state-granary system in 18th century Prussia to investigate their agents, zones of conflict, and limits. The evident failure of technology-centred approaches raises questions about established periodisations, and modernisation narratives on the 'great escape' from hunger. The granary as a 'technology of risk' illustrates the social construction of 'security' through the labelling of security providers and security takers as well as the performance of exclusion and inclusion.

Zwierlein, Cornel: Insurances as Part of Human Security, their Timescapes, and Spatiality.

In the present discussion on 'Human Security,' Insurances have been only lately involved. The contribution starts with the assumption that Insurances are historically an especially fruitful object of research for the general question of the history of security regimes. It shows that, contrary to some suggestions held in risk sociology, early Mediterranean maritime insurances are to be judged rather as something completely different than the modern insurances from the 17th century onwards managed by merchants' companies and states. The latter belonged to a secular process of constructing a 'normal secure society' during enlightenment. The relationship between Timescapes, Spatiality and Insurances is analyzed: are Insurances *per se* an instrument of colonizing 'the future' because they are instrumental in calculating and constructing clearly defined 'risks'? or is that future orientation just one element, but is perhaps the wider socio-political context with its prevailing timescapes in which the insurance operations were embedded a changing one from pre- to postmodernity? Asking those questions the article contributes to an approach of using 'human security' as a heuristical device to explore the history of security production.

Lübken, Uwe: Governing Floods and Riots: Insurance, Risk, and Racism in the Postwar United States.

In the late 1960s, the United States Federal Government resorted to publically funded insurance systems to deal with two quite different problems: floods and riots. Both programs were administered by the same agency, both relied heavily on the spatial mapping of risk, and both were haunted by problems of moral hazard. Curiously, and most importantly, however, riots as well as floods were viewed as "environmental hazards" by the insurance industry and the government agencies involved. The underlying assumption was that social problems could be treated as quasi-natural hazards, i.e. as a homogeneous and unpredictable force that could be contained by actuarial means. Yet uprisings, civil commotions, and riots are not "acts of god" that are located outside of society (and neither are floods). This article discloses the origins of both programs, it describes their communalities and differences, and it reveals the views of those who were subject to racist steering practices.

Arndt, Melanie: From Nuclear to Human Security? Prerequisites and Motives for the German Chernobyl Commitment in Belarus.

This paper analyses the involvement of West German initiatives in Belarus following the Chernobyl disaster, with special regard to the social construction of human security. It focuses on the prerequisites for this involvement and the New Social Movements of the 1960s and the 1970s, in particular the "new" peace and anti-nuclear

power movement. Based on the change in the emotional regime in West Germany, where fear was increasingly being openly expressed, civil society groups committed themselves to mitigating the consequences of the disaster. The paper explores perceptions and the criteria of security/certainty and, more specifically, the criteria of insecurity/uncertainty by which those actors were governed in their involvement.

Schulz, Thorsten: Transatlantic Environmental Security in the 1970s? NATO's "Third Dimension" as an Early Environmental and *Human Security* Approach.

This paper deals with the early stages of NATO's "Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society" (CCMS), established as environmental "Third Dimension" of the Alliance in 1969. It discusses "environmental security" as a prime CCMS motive, assuming that the early CCMS-pioneers already projected global environmental uncertainty factors as security threats to the Atlantic Alliance. NATO's environmental concept already showed elements of environmental and human security being considered in the face of the environmental crisis. The interrelation between both is examined by means of a knowledge-based history approach on the example of the CCMS "Road Safety" project (1970-1974). In the course of the project, NATO's environmental security assumptions turned into a technological leitmotif dealing with technically controllable environmental risks as well as basic human and individual needs for security in a technological society. Therefore, the CCMS provided technical solutions to environmental and security policy problems and, finally, did not develop any political patterns of acting as a risk orientated environmental alliance.

Graf, Rüdiger: Between National and Human Security: Energy Security in the United States and Western Europe in the 1970s.

The article examines, on the one hand, the changes to the concept of energy security in the second half of the twentieth century, particularly in the 1970s, and on the other hand, the influence of these conceptual changes on the overall change to the perception and architecture of "security". It argues that the concept of "energy security" lost its close connection to state and military security while being extended with respect to its spatial scope, reference object, issues, and classification of dangers. This extended the notion of energy security and, in turn, exerted a crucial influence on the overall extension of the security debates from state to human security via the Brandt, Palme and Brundtland Commissions, which tried to address global security issues. Thus, in the 1970s our current energy and security constellation emerged, partially superseding the logic of the Cold War.

[1011]   HSR No. 134, Vol. 35 (2010) No. 4, p. 351-372

Mata, Maria Eugénia: Environmental Challenge in the Canning Industry: The Portuguese Case in the Early Twentieth Century.

Fish-canning industries are closely-linked to, and have an impact on environmental conditions, bringing great challenges to optimality. While entrepreneurship perspectives focus on the survival and profitability of firms, social utility perspectives focus on collective welfare and long-term sustainability. This paper illustrates the theoretical puzzle of the fish-canning industry in examining the historical experience of Portuguese public policies from the point of view of industrial economics and collective welfare.

[1012]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 7-17

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

The purpose of this article is to provide the reader with an introduction into the *FQS* special issue "Methods for qualitative management research in the context of social systems thinking." While reviewing papers of this special issue, the editors recognized 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 to *methods and the design of studies* for application in empirical research using systems theory, and the third to the *implications* of those studies on what was studied, i.e. management in organizations. The positions of the authors of this Special Issue regarding these three themes are reflected and discussed in this article.

[1013]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 18-41

Besio, Cristina; Pronzini, Andrea: Inside Organizations and Out. Methodological Tenets for Empirical Research Inspired by Systems Theory.

This paper focuses on how organizational research inspired by Niklas Luhmann's systems theory can be epistemologically framed and methodologically designed. Central methodological pillars such as structural and semantic analyses, observing contingencies, explaining trivialities, functional analysis and exploring coupling mechanisms are discussed. Drawing from several empirical studies, we demonstrate that systems theory is a highly efficacious framework for the study of modern organizations, as it permits an uncommon observational perspective that is able to question what is often taken for granted. Finally, we highlight how management can profit from systems theoretical research on organizations.

[1014]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 42-65

Gentile, Gian-Claudio: Die Gesprächsanalyse der dokumentarischen Methode als "Schlüssel" zu selbst-referenziellen Kommunikationssystemen? Theoretisch-methodologische Grundlagen und empirische Vignetten.

Niklas Luhmann is well known for his deliberate departure from the classical focus on studying individual actions and directing attention on the actors' relatedness through so called (autopoietic) communication systems. In contrast to the gain of a new perspective of observation his focus on autopoietic systems is simultaneously its biggest methodological obstacle for the use in social and management sciences. The present contribution considers the above shift on a theoretical level and with a specific qualitative method. It argues for a deeper understanding of systemic sense making and its enactment in a systematic and comprehensible way. Central to this approach is its focus on groups. Using group discussions as the method of data collection, and the "documentary method" by Ralf Bohnsack (2003) as a method of data analysis, the article describes a methodologically grounded way to record the self-referential systems proposed by Luhmann's system theory. The theoretical considerations of the paper are illustrated by empirical vignettes derived from a research project conducted in Switzerland concerning the social responsibility of business.

[1015]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 66-86

von Groddeck, Victoria: The Case of Value Based Communication – Epistemological and Methodological Reflections from a System Theoretical Perspective.

The aim of this paper is to reflect the epistemological and methodological aspects of an empirical research study which analyzes the phenomenon of increased value communication within business organizations from a system theoretical perspective in the tradition of Niklas Luhmann. Drawing on the theoretical term of observation it shows how a research perspective can be developed which opens up the scope for an empirical analysis of communication practices. This analysis focuses on the reconstruction of these practices by first understanding how these practices stabilize themselves and second by contrasting different practices to educe an understanding of different forms of observation of the relevant phenomenon and of the functions of these forms. Thus, this approach combines system theoretical epistemology, analytical research strategies, such as form and functional analysis, and qualitative research methods, such as narrative interviews, participant observation and document analysis.

[1016]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p87-105

John, René; Rückert-John, Jana: Observing Possibilities. A Function-Analytical Approach to Organizational Change Processes.

The following study is based on Niklas Luhmann's organizational theory. Luhmann's theory provides an analytical framework for the comparison of different organizations as structurally equal entities. The assumption that only successful

decisions are registered by an organization as a basis for following decisions stirs curiosity about the results of unsuccessful decisions. The study asks for management strategies to cope with non-success. The authors analyze examples for unsuccessful change management in several organizations of eating out using the functional analysis as an analytical strategy. The analysis is based on several guided interviews undertaken with the individuals responsible for the kitchens of their organizations. Thereby the failure to establish the use of organic food products appears in a different light: namely as a powerful opportunity for reflection and improvement. Targeting such examples provides more potential for learning than best practice cases. In the following, the widespread hesitancy to use unsuccessful examples is discussed in regard to organizational expectations.

[1017]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 106-123

Bering Keiding, Tina: Observing Participating Observation – A Redescription Based on Systems Theory.

Current methodology concerning participating observation in general leaves the act of observation unobserved. Approaching participating observation from systems theory offers fundamental new insights into the topic. Observation is always participation. There is no way to escape becoming a participant and, as such, co-producer of the observed phenomenon. There is no such thing as a neutral or objective description. As observation deals with differences and process meaning, all descriptions are re-constructions and interpretations of the observed. Hence, the idea of neutral descriptions as well as the idea of the naïve observer becomes a void. Not recognizing and observing oneself as observer and co-producer of empirical data simply leaves the process of observation as the major unobserved absorber of contingency in data production based on participating observation.

[1018]   HSR No. 135, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 1, p. 124-142

Knudsen, Morten: Surprised by Method – Functional Method and Systems Theory.

The paper is a contribution to the discussions on how to combine systems theory and empirical research. The paper focuses on functional method, which on the one hand is claimed as the method of systems theory but on the other hand is often only mentioned in passing – in Niklas Luhmann's later works as well as in recent discussions on systems theory. The contention of the paper is that functional method can still be an important driving force in the development of interesting empirical problematics and analyses. The first and major part of the paper is a reconstruction of main characteristics of functional method. It is demonstrated how the method generates observations and the question is raised about which problem(s) the method is a solution to. The second part discusses functional method in relation to Niklas Luhmann's later theoretical developments, especially the theory of second order observation. The overall aim of the paper is to reconstruct central traits of function-

al method in order to demonstrate how it works, what its function is – and where its limitations might lie.

Lemon, Mark; Craig, John; Cook, Matthew: Looking In or Looking Out? Top-Down Change and Operational Capability.

Strategic intentions reflect the aspirations of an organization. They can also be translated into targets for the rest of the organization and structures, procedures, measures and associated rules introduced to meet them. Drawing upon insight from social systems theory, and case study evidence from the telecommunications industry, this conceptual paper suggests that the ensuing implementation processes can conflict with the principles and objectives of actors at operational levels and lead to behaviors that can hinder the pursuit of those high level goals. This misalignment, or pathological autopoiesis, is manifest through a restructuring in which the organization becomes the environment for operational actors who in turn focus upon the "translation" of imposed conditions into their own psychic and social needs. In effect the organization turns in on itself and away from the need to acquire information about, and respond to, its own environment, a condition that is fundamental to the resilience and survival of any system.

Mayr, Katharina; Siri, Jasmin: Management as a Symbolizing Construction? Re-Arranging the Understanding of Management.

In this article, we outline the concept of management as a symbolizing construction. According to Niklas Luhmann, organizations process by referring to decisions. But decisions are not simply "given" and in principle invisible. This is the reason why organizations institute formalities like protocols, signatures or other insignia of the official that symbolize the decision – without actually being a decision. These symbols allow for making decisions "process-able." And just like a protocol or a signature, management symbolizes decisions as well. Management provides an organizational practice with symbols of decision making without being the "unity" of the decisions, as decisions perpetually have to be reconstructed, redefined and rearranged in the communication of all organizational units. Therefore management symbolizes on the one hand more than it can achieve. On the other hand the importance of management as a symbolizing construction lies in allowing the reconstruction, redefining and rearrangement of decisions by making them visible and recognizable. Heroic managers, meetings, management tools and procedures are solutions to the paradox of decision making. By symbolizing decidedness they create credibilities that conceal the self-referential construction of organizational communication and the paradox of its decision praxis.

Meissner, Jens O.; Sprenger, Martin: Mixing Methods in Innovation Research: Studying the Process-Culture-Link in Innovation Management.

Two trends in innovation management have influenced the basic idea of this paper. The first trend shows increased attempts by managers to utilize linear innovation processes derived from literature and from practice. The second trend is an increasing acceptance of the dynamics created in an "innovation culture," as being one of the key drivers of innovation. Both approaches partially contrast each other. Researching the literature in more detail, we found that studies explaining the link between innovation culture and innovation project management are rare. Indeed there is a study by Shona Brown and Kathleen Eisenhardt (1995) which gives an excellent overview of innovation management research, but again the issue of "culture" was lacking. This missing link between innovation process design and innovation culture at the firm-level provides the theoretical framework of this paper. Behind the scenes of innovation management studies, we realized a methodological gap existed between the research of innovation cultures and their impact upon an organization's innovation processes. Thus, we applied a methodological mix of problem-centered interviews, structural analyses, and context analyses to study the phenomenon. We conducted an interview-based single case study in a Swiss telecommunications company. From these methodologies we created a themed landscape comprising relational topics of the innovation dynamics within an innovation project in the company (one year duration) and briefly described each topic. The main finding in our study is the dynamic role-model that innovation managers in large service firms have to apply to succeed in their innovation management work. Thus, our methodological mix proved to be helpful, although some weaknesses remain to be solved in the future.

Peetz, Thorsten; Lohr, Karin; Hilbrich, Romy: Management, Organisation, Struktur. Theoretische Überlegungen und empirische Ergebnisse zur Transformation des Managements von Bildungsorganisationen.

Based on a critique of rather narrow, economy-centered concepts of management, this article develops an alternative conceptualization that focuses on function-specific solutions to the problem of coordination in organizations. Drawing on Niklas Luhmann's theory of organization we describe management in structural terms as related to organizational programs, channels of communication, persons and positions. We conclude by analyzing transformations of management in educational organizations and demonstrate how our re-conceptualization of management can be applied in empirical research.

Tuckermann, Harald; Rüegg-Stürm, Johannes: Researching Practice and Practicing Research Reflexively. Conceptualizing the Relationship between Research Partners and Researchers in Longitudinal Studies.

Reflexivity has gained considerable significance in organization studies over the last decade. The discussion provides significant insight into interpreting one's findings and into presenting them to the academic community. But, the relationship between research partners in practice and researchers remains less in focus. Nevertheless, it provides the foundation from which data and interpretations emerge. To provide an orientation, this paper aims to develop a methodological heuristic inspired by social systems theory to conceptualize the relational foundation of longitudinal research. This "reflexive system theory heuristic" is illustrated empirically by reconstructing the research process of a longitudinal single case study on a change process in a hospital. The heuristic helps to observe and explain the dynamic relationship in the field and to explicitly acknowledge the status of empirical findings when understanding research as a generative activity. The heuristic conceptualizes the researched and research practices as communication systems, thus consistently developing a reflexive approach for field research. By taking into account the practice as well as the academic context, the heuristic can be extended to the insights drawn from the discussion on reflexivity. For social systems research on organizations, the heuristic provides a starting point to foster a methodological discussion.

Wolf, Patricia: Balanced Evaluation: Monitoring the "Success" of a Knowledge Management Project.

This article reports on the course and the findings of a two year longitudinal study aimed at investigating the impact of a knowledge management project on an organization's communication and decision structures. The knowledge management project introduced cross-functional Communities of Practice into a division of a large automotive company. The author-researcher applied a multi-perspective and multi-method research approach called "balanced evaluation" for being able to unravel changes in organizational knowledge and decision patterns. This system-theoretic approach to evaluation of transformation processes is described and compared to more traditional approaches; findings are presented and discussed.

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Die Performativität der Sozialforschung – Sozialforschung als Sozio-Epistemologie.

From the standpoint of performativity theory and French epistemology the article offers a new perspective on the field of social research. The methods and methodologies of empirical social research are regarded as constituting not only the object of social research but sociology as a scientific discipline itself. Research methods and

techniques have become socio-cognitive schemes of sociological scientific perception. Since the 1960s educational training in empirical social research has been forming an empirical disciplinary habitus. The contribution sketches out a social historical perspective on the contribution of social research to the co-construction of modern societies. Social scientific models of societies and sociological categories extend (through the institutions of social research) into societies where they coin social representations and ultimately the socio-cognition of society as a whole.

Gebauer, Ronald: Cadres on the Diplomatic Stage. The Social Origins and Career Patterns of GDR's Ambassadors.

After the Second World War the Soviet-occupied part of Germany was forced to follow the Marxist-Leninist paradigm. Thus, the acceptance of communist domination by the East German people was low and from the very beginning the SED regime was additionally confronted with a considerable lack of international recognition. Just after the founding of the GDR, the leading SED realized the very importance of international representation for their project of an alternative, "peaceful" and "progressive" Germany. Thus, significant steps were taken towards the construction of a fully functioning Foreign Ministry. This contribution analyses the near completely recorded population (n = 204) of GDR ambassadors in the Central Cadre Database (CCDB), mirroring their individual job biographies. The aim of the study in this respect is to deepen the knowledge of career paths and determinants of the diplomatic body of the GDR by using techniques of sequence analysis (optimal matching).

Veselkova, Marcela: Global Imbalances from the Historical Perspective.

This paper examines the global imbalances in two eras of globalization. The main focus is on the medium-run factors that determine the current account balances. The results suggest that relatively rich countries with developed financial markets, high quality institutions and high proportion of dependent persons tend to run current account deficits (or lower surpluses) in both periods. On the other hand, the high initial level of net foreign assets increases the current account balance. This holds especially in the prewar period. The government budget balance has a positive effect on the current account balance in some instances. In the prewar period, the government budget balance plays the role only in the short-run, suggesting the importance of the short-run fluctuations in the current account balance. The twin deficits hypothesis plays a more important role in the second era of the globalization. However, it holds only for developing countries. These results suggest that the twin deficit hypothesis and the global savings glut hypothesis are not mutually exclusive.

Ehmer, Josef: The Significance of Looking Back: Fertility before the "Fertility Decline."

In this paper, I argue that living with no or few children and low fertility was widespread in pre-industrial societies. After a critical discussion of demographic transition theory and the concept of "natural fertility," I investigate fertility in early modern Europe. In doing so, I follow the suggestion of "cultural demography" and combine quantitative and qualitative research. I show a great extent and many variations of deliberate birth control before the "fertility decline" took place. This finding should help to see the actual level of fertility as less exceptional and dramatic than it is often claimed.

Ehrhardt, Jens; Kohli, Martin: Individualisation and Fertility.

In this paper, we discuss individualisation theory as a parsimonious framework concept to describe and explain core points of fertility change in Western societies since the end of the 19th century. We emphasise two dimensions of individualisation: firstly, the increase in status of the individual in cultural, social, economic and legal respects (human dignity); secondly, the increase in autonomy and freedom of choice. In contrast to other approaches based on individualisation theory, we do not use the concept of self-realisation in the sense of an increased orientation towards purely individual interests, not least because this concept has failed before the renewed rise in fertility that has recently been observed in some advanced societies. We discuss the relevance of these two dimensions of individualisation in the context of the first transition and the 1960s with its declining fertility rates. Whereas the first demographic transition can be mainly explained by the rising status of children, which increased the costs of parenting and thus changed the interests of (potential) parents to have children, the transition in the 1960s resulted mainly from the rising status of women in education and the labour market. An important but hitherto neglected change was the increasing divorce rates, as the possibility to dissolve a marriage devalued the traditional gender contract of the breadwinner/housewife model and decreased the willingness of women and men to invest in marriage and children. The contrast between the recently growing fertility rates in Sweden, France and the US with the continuously low fertility in the German-speaking countries can partly be seen as a result of different divorce regimes. Whereas the first group of countries has limited the entitlement to spousal support through alimonies, the second group has institutionalised extensive entitlements for mothers.

Szreter, Simon: Theories and Heuristics: How Best to Approach the Study of Historic Fertility Declines?

This paper argues that a move away from a unifying but teleological framework for studying fertility declines can only been intellectually emancipating and is a necessary precondition for scientific advance. The study of change in human reproduction is an immensely complex and multi-faceted problem which requires the combination of both quantitative and qualitative forms of evidence and their respective methodologies of enquiry. The theoretical challenge is to construct an intellectually facilitating heuristic framework for synthesis of comparative, multi-disciplinary study of the multiple fertility declines that have occurred, not to seek a replacement 'general narrative' for discredited demographic transition and modernisation theories. Quantitative historical demography can only gain in its explanatory power by engaging with studies which also incorporate research into such qualitative aspects of gender as sex and power and which address a more historicist understanding of the role of culture by exploring its relationship with institutions, ideology and politics. It is argued that a number of recent, contextualized local and comparative studies of fertility declines are demonstrating how productively to combine quantitative and qualitative methods to explore rigorously these aspects of the history of fertility declines. Within the heuristic framework envisaged here, priorities for further research in the future would include exploring comparatively the relationship between reproductive change and communication communities with respect to the ideologically and politically-mediated issues of sex, religion, health, disease and education.

Etzemüller, Thomas: The Population Discourse: A Transnational Matrix. The Case of Germany and Sweden.

Since the 19th century, the question of population has been discussed in the form of a specific matrix. Population is described as human capital. It can serve a modern nation as a resource if it is biologically and socially optimised, but could also pose a threat if 'degeneration' escalates. Thus, the demographic question is always dealt with in a dualistic manner. The human capitals' 'valuable' part does not breed enough children, the socially or biologically problematic or even 'substandard' part of the population produces far too much offspring. The fact that this pattern shapes the speaking about population transnationally can be shown by comparing such very different social systems like Sweden and Germany.

Bertaux, Sandrine: Reproduce or Perish? The Artefact of the Fertility Concept and the French School of Demography.

This article investigates the complicated and intertwined history between the scientific discipline of demography, the depopulation debate and the pronatalist lobby,

and French republican policies from the late nineteenth century till the eve of the Second World War. I suggest that central to this history is the concept and codification of fertility.

Usborne, Cornelie: Social Body, Racial Body, Woman's Body. Discourses, Policies, Practices from Wilhelmine to Nazi Germany, 1912-1945.

This article compares the responses to the declining birthrate by three very different regimes in Wilhelmine, Weimar and Nazi Germany. In their intent these policies were markedly different: just before and during the First World War a declining birthrate symbolised national decline, sapping national progress and military power and the central aim was to boost fertility almost at any price; eugenics was not yet a major influence on official Wilhelmine policy. In the wake of the devastation reaped by the lost war and also influenced by the depression at the end of the 1920s the democratically elected governments of the Weimar Republic attempted to 'rationalise' reproduction to suit the prevailing socio-economic circumstances and the belief in modernity in industry and everyday life. They favoured 'fewer but better children' but their policies remained fragmented and heavily contested; lawmakers tried to balance individual rights and collective interests, welfarism and eugenic concerns. In contrast, Nazi leaders developed a comprehensive and sophisticated system of selective reproduction based on racial prejudice; legal safeguards to protect the rights of individuals were ruthlessly dismantled. Material and ideological inducements to boost the birthrate benefited only 'Aryans' and healthy Germans. A series of extremely repressive measures were introduced: on the one hand they were meant to curb the breeding of the 'unfit,' like Jews, gypsies, or those considered congenitally diseased and, on the other, they aimed to curb individual birth control by those deemed 'fit.' But of course the picture is more complicated. If we compare official population programmes with their implementation at the local level and also with the reproductive strategies employed by ordinary women and men, a more subtle picture emerges about the regimes, which is marked by both fundamental changes but also striking continuities.

Neyer, Gerda; Bernardi, Laura: Feminist Perspectives on Motherhood and Reproduction.

Motherhood and reproduction have been at the core of the feminist discourse about women's rights ever since its onset. For the first and second feminist movements, the right to abortion and the public recognition of motherhood have been main issues in the discourse on reproduction. Since the last two decades of the 20th century, the potentials of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) have opened up new venues of feminist discourse. In this paper we sketch the main feminist lines of argumentation regarding motherhood and reproduction since the 1970s, and we

identify specific shifts in their recurrent issues. We argue that an essential contribution of feminism to the understanding of motherhood as a structuring category has been its insistence on the distinction between biological and social motherhood. Feminist discourse shows how ART has further decomposed biological motherhood and has altered the meaning of motherhood and reproduction. Feminist analysis maintains that despite the rhetoric of choice surrounding ART, these technologies have not increased women's reproductive freedom. The decomposition of biological motherhood, the medical, legal, and commercial development of reproduction, and the change in the social perception of motherhood have rather established new forms of control over female reproduction.

[1035]   HSR No. 136, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 2, p. 179-218

Lesthaeghe, Ron: The "Second Demographic Transition": A Conceptual Map for the Understanding of Late Modern Demographic Developments in Fertility and Family Formation.

This article presents a narrative of the unfolding of the Second Demographic Transition (SDT) since the theory was first formulated in 1986. The first part recapitulates the foundations of the theory, and documents the spread of the SDT to the point that it now covers most European populations. Also for Europe, it focuses on the relationship between the SDT and the growing heterogeneity in period fertility levels. It is shown that the current positive relationship between SDT and TFR levels is not a violation of the SDT theory, but the outcome of a "split correlation" with different sub-narratives concerning the onset of fertility postponement and the degree of subsequent recuperation in two parts of Europe. The second part of the article addresses the issue of whether the SDT has spread or is currently spreading in industrialized Asian countries. Evidence gathered for Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan is presented. That evidence pertains to both the macro-level (national trends in postponement of marriage and parenthood, rise of cohabitation) and the micro-level (connections between individual values orientations and postponement of parenthood). Strong similarities are found with SDT patterns in Southern Europe, except for the fact that parenthood is still very rare among Asian cohabiting partners.

[1036]   HSR No. 136, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 2, p. 219-245

Ochiai, Emiko: Unsustainable Societies: The Failure of Familialism in East Asia's Compressed Modernity.

Fertility in some East Asian societies has declined to a new global low level, which can be called "ultra-low fertility." The first question of this article is whether East Asia is going through a second demographic transition just like Europe. The second question is whether individualism is the cause of the change. The answer to the first question is both yes and no, because the demographic changes currently underway in East Asia have similarities to those in Europe and North America, but there are

considerable differences in essence. Unlike Europe, where cohabitation is replacing marriage, marriage as an institution of duty and responsibility rather than intimacy is still intact in East Asia. Because of that, risk-aversive individualization occurred to avoid the burden of a family. It is not individualism but familialism that is causing the current demographic and family changes in East Asia. Different degrees of compression of modernity created the varieties of familialism: familialist reform in Japan and "liberal familialism" in other societies. We may conclude that both types of familialism have failed in constructing a sustainable social system.

[1037]   HSR No. 136, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 2, p. 246-296

Sobotka, Tomáš: Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989: Collapse and Gradual Recovery.

This contribution looks at the recent transformations of reproductive and family behaviour in Central and Eastern Europe and their interpretations. First I look at the development of family trends from a long-term perspective, focusing especially on the period of state socialism between the late 1940s and the late 1980s. A subsequent analysis of fertility shifts after 1989 shows that despite similar trends, such as plummeting fertility rates and a postponement of childbearing in the 1990s, considerable diversity in family and fertility patterns has emerged during the 1990s and 2000s. This diversity is manifested by strong contrasts between countries in the spread of cohabitation, non-marital fertility, timing of births and marriages, share of one-child families, as well as abortion rates. Similarly, reproductive behaviour more differentiated by social status. Among the few aspects widely shared across countries is a persistent high valuation of parenthood and family life. To discuss these trends, I outline the contours of societal trends after 1989 and highlight selected theories and explanations of rapid fertility changes. Without being mutually exclusive, four perspectives are particularly useful: the economic crisis/ uncertainty view, the 'second demographic transition,' the 'postponement transition' and the 'contraceptive revolution.' The 'postponement transition, manifested by a shift of childbearing to higher reproductive ages, arguably constitutes the most important factors behind fertility declines in the 1990s, as period fertility was strongly negatively affected by such shifts in fertility timing (this influence is often labelled as a 'tempo effect'). Similarly, a gradual fertility increase observed in most countries of the region after 2000, was in part stimulated by a declining 'tempo effect.' Public discourses, however, often ignore such influences and tend to concentrate on the period fertility declines and population declines that took place in most of the region.

Schramm, Manuel: Langfristiges exponentielles Wachstum der Wissenschaft? Eine quantitative Überprüfung am Beispiel der Wissensproduktion im frühneuzeitlichen Europa.

Ever since Derek de Solla Price's path breaking work, an exponential growth of science during the last 400 years has been assumed, eventually leading to a knowledge society. However, we are suggesting here that a more realistic picture of the growth of science and knowledge can be found by taking other forms of knowledge and knowledge production in early modern Europe into account: the number of experts instead of scientists and learned societies instead of universities. From this perspective, the growth of science looks a lot less spectacular. At the same time, the economic productivity of research and development seems to have decreased.

Kaven, Carsten: Max Webers "Die sozialen Gründe des Untergangs der antiken Kultur" – Eine mechanismische Rekonstruktion in Petrinetzen.

Analyzing long term historical processes is not what social scientists mostly do. Nevertheless there exist interesting exceptions, e.g. a small text of Max Weber in which he deals systematically with the decline of the roman empire. This text shall be linked to two strands of contemporary discussions in social sciences. First with socionics which explores possibilities to analyse social phenomena by use of informatic modelling. This approach stimulates transforming an argumentation written in natural language into petri nets. Second to discussions about social mechanisms which seek to find new ways of process analysis and explanations in social sciences. Those mechanisms will be derived from Weber's text which can be considered the driving forces of the decline. In this way we aim at reviving Weber's old text as an example of a quite modern approach of processes analysis.

Diebolt, Claude: Does Douglass North Offer an Original Research Agenda to Analyse the Relationships Between Education and Economic Performance?

Douglass North offers an interesting alternative when he suggests that institutions and the resulting organisations play an essential role in explaining the economic performance of nations. Among these organisations, as an extension of North's work, we find educational systems and in particular university systems. According to the type of institutions, these organisations act either towards increased competition, innovation, the search for productivity and entrepreneurship, or on the contrary towards rent seeking activities, thus discouraging productive activities.

Paolilli, Antonio Luigi; Pollice, Fabio: Trajectories of State Formation in Eurasia: A Discussion.

Two questions have often been posed: 1) Why did humanity not take the path of Modernity already in Ancient times? 2) Why was it Europe that undertook the development towards Modernity? In this paper we will present an overview of these issues, trying to outline an interpretative hypothesis about the propulsive role that the presence, after the fall of the Roman Empire, of a plurality of political entities in a constant relation of competition and cooperation, had on the development of the European continent. At the same time we will analyze the evolutionary dynamics that pushed Europe, rather than China, India or the Arab world, towards Modernity.

Aspers, Patrik: Markets, Evaluations and Rankings.

Starting from the problem of economic coordination, this article defines markets as a social structure for the exchange of rights in which offers are evaluated and priced, and compete with one another. It identifies temporality, the roles of buyers and sellers, the voluntary nature of trade, property rights and competition as key features distinguishing markets from trade and other forms of economic coordination. In order to function, markets require a shared understanding of a product, a common culture as rules of behavior and an agreement over the economic value of an offer. Finally, the article distinguishes between "fixed" and "switch-role markets" to show that it is necessary to speak of markets in plural.

Richter, Rudolf: Institutional Economics of the "Market Itself." An Attempted Answer to a Complaint by Ronald Coase.

This paper is motivated by the remark of Coase that "although economists claim to study the working of the market, in modern economic theory the market itself has an even more shadowy role than the firm." It is argued that under conditions of positive transaction costs, incomplete foresight and bounded rationality – the conditions of the New Institutional Economics (NIE) – the institutional framework not only of firms but also of markets matters. Actors who plan to buy or sell a good under conditions of NIE are facing two *institutional choice* problems: First, to choose or establish a specific *market system* within which to trade the good and, second, to choose a specific exchange *contract*. Both are *nonmarket coordination problems* – the first is a *problem of collective action* between a multiplicity of suppliers and demanders; the second is a problem of bilateral action: the coordination of individual plans between two parties. Only the first problem is object of this paper. Our hypothesis is that the organization of markets is a collective good, which may be a product of laissez faire or of planned collective action. So far there exists no systematic theory of the NIE of markets, only a number of considerations on

specific issues concerning the basic functions of trade, viz., the activities of search, inspection, bargaining, contract execution, control, and enforcement. We content ourselves to describe and comment on some prominent examples from the NIE literature and related approaches to illustrate the kind of considerations that are part of an evolving new institutional economic theory of "the market itself" and argue that, for reasons of the general interest of traders themselves, some forms of planned collective actions are unavoidable.

Eisenberg, Christiane: Embedding Markets in Temporal Structures: A Challenge to Economic Sociology and History.

The essay examines from a historian's point of view the approaches to the analysis of market exchange in new economic sociology and explores in which way sociology and history can cooperate in embedding markets in temporal structures. In a first step the author sharply criticises the favourable reception given to Karl Polanyi's work "The Great Transformation" in the field of new economic sociology. In particular she discusses the narrowing of research perspectives and its negative side effects on the sociology of markets. There then follows a second step: in order to find a linking point for interdisciplinary cooperation, beginning with the current state of historical research, the author makes several considerations on the significance of temporal structures and the time factor in general in analysing markets and market societies.

Moeran, Brian: Trade Fairs, Markets and Fields: Framing Imagined as Real Communities.

This article describes how trade fairs act as a framing mechanism that enables participants to come together for the exchange of goods and services and to perceive themselves as acting in a social field. This way, trade fairs make markets possible. Based on ongoing participant observation at book fairs in Frankfurt, Tokyo and London, the paper discusses central features of fairs in the light of theoretical categories like networks, institutions and cognitions that are commonly employed in economic sociology. In this context, it highlights that participants negotiate the technical/material, social, situational, content/appreciative, and the use value of goods, values which are then equated with a commodity exchange value in the form of price. Trade fairs frame order, but they are also events where the respective field might be re-configured. The contingency of personal interaction, the lightness of "talk" and the carnival-like setting of fairs make them a site where disorder might be created that in turn can lead to change of field and market.

[1046]   HSR No. 137, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 3, p. 99-111

Gilgen, David: Creating the Invisible Hand: The Construction of Property Rights and the Promotion of Economic Growth between State and Interest Groups in the first German Patent Law of 1877.

The introduction and the revisions of patent laws which many nation states undertook in the second half of the 19th century strongly confirmed the "marriage of science and business" which is the central element in the sustainable dynamic of the "second economic revolution." The German case is of particular interest in this respect, as the "*Kaiserreich*" after debates that lasted for decades introduced a highly innovative patent law which differed markedly from those in other countries. Particularly the differentiated regulations to protect inventions in the area of chemistry were identified by economists and historians as instrumental to the immense success of the German chemical industry on the world market. The core of the patent law consisted of a limited protection which gave innovators room to make advancements on the basis of existing inventions. Taking institutional economics and the theory of collective action as a point of departure and tracing the historic events from an actors' perspective, the article aims at explaining the behaviour of leading representatives of the chemical industry who lobbied for a legislation that seemingly contradicted their "rational" business interests.

[1047]   HSR No. 137, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 3, p. 115-135

Childress, C. Clayton: Evolutions in the Literary Field: The Co-Constitutive Forces of Institutions, Cognitions, and Networks.

Using the case-study of Odyssey Editions, an e-book publishing imprint created by literary agent Andrew Wylie, this work examines recent developments in the U.S. literary field. In lieu of a technologically deterministic focus on the effects of digital transitions within the book industry, the evolution of relations within the field's interdependent network structure, shifts in cognitive approaches to tasks and roles, and field-wide institutional orientations toward "blockbuster" texts and "brand-name" authors are highlighted. These three co-constitutive forces have created structural holes within the literary field that entrepreneurial players such as Wylie have worked to fill.

[1048]   HSR No. 137, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 3, p. 136-163

Nathaus, Klaus: Turning Values into Revenue: The Markets and the Field of Popular Music in the US, the UK and West Germany (1940s to 1980s).

Taking the popular music business in the US, the UK and West Germany as an example, this article shows how the value of cultural content is generated and negotiated in fields and that these values in turn shape the performance of cultural markets to a great extent. While in Western Germany a functional understanding of music persistently dominated, the participants of the music field in Britain in the 1960s began to orient their decisions toward what became defined as the artistic

value of popular music. In contrast to Europe, where music producers and their values dominated the field, the US example is characterized by the fact that market research and its methods to quantify popularity played a central role in the production and dissemination of pop music early on. Comparing three distinct cases, the paper suggests employing the field concept to analyze both the change and the embeddedness of markets.

Quaas, Ruben: Selling Coffee to Raise Awareness for Development Policy. The Emerging Fair Trade Market in Western Germany in the 1970s.

With respect to the social embeddedness of a market, economic sociological research has suggested that every market actor is confronted with general coordination problems due to uncertainty about the value of a product, its potential success in a competitive market, and because of the several social risks associated with market exchange. The market of Fair Trade in the Federal Republic of Germany, emerging in the 1970s, was confronted with these problems in a particular way. The actors had certain, partially contrasting, aims which they tried to achieve. These aims affected the value ascribed to the products which helped Fair Trade to carve a niche, but, at the same time, also caused certain difficulties which conventional trade would not have had to deal with. This will be shown by the example of the first Fair Trade coffee. All in all, it becomes evident that the development of Fair Trade becomes comprehensible only with the analysis of its social embeddedness.

Hüntelmann, Axel C.: Pharmaceutical Markets in the German Empire. Profits between Risk, Altruism and Regulation.

For the first time in August 1894, phials of anti-diphtheria serum went on sale in German pharmacies. Anti-diphtheria serum was a major therapeutic innovation in the treatment of a terrible infectious disease. The anti-diphtheria serum also signalled the evolution of new regulatory institutions, as well as new markets in industrially produced pharmaceutics. The new serum therapy offered not only a cure for diphtheria and other fatal infectious diseases, but also promised high profits for the manufacturers who could stabilize the production process. It attracted the state's attention for a number of reasons: the ambiguous legal situation, the production of serum for the free market and the prospect of high profits for the serum industry, and finally the novelty of serum therapy itself and the lack of information about its long-term effects. Drawing on concepts from economic sociology, I will argue that the evolving serum market was formatted by state authorities from the very first moment. This regulation was not imposed by "the state" but negotiated among actors like state officials, medical and public health professionals, and serum producers.

Giacovelli, Sebastian: Legitimacy Building for the European Energy Exchange.

This paper analyzes the strategies to build legitimacy for the European Energy Exchange in Leipzig (short: EEX) which became the central trading place for electricity in Germany in 2002. Following Suchman's differentiation in the three phases of gaining, maintaining and repairing legitimacy, it focuses on the phase of gaining legitimacy. The arguments in this article are predominately based on neo-institutional sociology. They are part of a larger project on the forms, functions and consequences of price building at the EEX.

Beckert, Jens: Postscript: Fields and Markets: Sociological and Historical Perspectives.

This postscript discusses the contributions to the special issue of HSR in the light of recent interdisciplinary studies on markets and market societies. It picks out the problem of legitimacy, the importance of events in the formation of markets and the configuration of fields, the role of disorder in the evolution of markets and the relation of markets and fields as the major threads running through the issue and identifies the investigation of the development of modern capitalism as a pressing task for future collaborative research by sociologists, historians, and political scientists.

Zinn, Jens O.: The Biographical Management of Risk and Uncertainty – British Veterans.

How individuals deal with risk and uncertainties in the context of an organizational culture is a neglected area in the sociology of risk and uncertainty. This contribution reports from an explorative qualitative study (n=14) which examines the intersection of biographical experiences and organizational culture in the perspective of risk and uncertainty. This study with ex-serviceman of the British Armed Forces shows that coming from different biographical contexts, young adults become soldiers for different reasons and they experience their time as soldiers differently. Some chose the certainty culture of the military as a life perspective; others see it rather as a stage in their life. It is the group which assimilates most into military culture which has serious problems with the transition into civil life. But these problems seem to be rooted in the way in which soldiers adopt the military certainty culture rather than the transition itself. Soldiers who maintain competing interpretations and biographical projects are less assimilated but better prepared to deal with all kinds of issues such as drinking culture, ethical and life and death issues.

Gahlen, Gundula: Kontinuität und Wandel des bayerischen Offizierskorps 1815 bis 1866.

The article examines shifts in the social make-up of the Bavarian officer corps during the German confederation and the development of the role the officers played in Bavarian society. The study explores social patterns of recruitment and careers as well as the military conditioning of the officers as it related to their social status. It analyses the social prestige, the inner coherence and the social self-concept of the Bavarian officer corps and detects continuities and changes in these sectors as well as their reciprocal relations over the period of examination of five decades. The analysis clearly shows that the development of the Bavarian officer corps had different characteristics than that of the Prussian. The Bavarian officer corps emerges as a socially inhomogeneous military elite lacking the Prussian social exclusiveness. The officers stayed in constant touch with the milieu of their family background. Only the military reform beginning in 1868 based on the Prussian model created an unprecedented level of education and assimilation of the officers and led to an increasing convergence to the situation of the Prussian officer corps.

Toch, Marlen; Oeppen, James E.; Dethloff, Andreas; Doblhammer, Gabriele: Die historische Entwicklung der Sterblichkeit in Mecklenburg-Schwerin im 19. Jahrhundert.

Embedded in the Rostock research group of historical demography "A History of Aging Societies," the authors examined the demographic transition of Mecklenburg in the 19th century. On the basis of statistical population data from the late 18th up to the early 20th century, which survived in the form of statistics manuals and census listings, the increase of life expectancy and mortality decline was analysed for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In an optimization procedure the mortality conditions were calculated with the "Generalised Inverse Projection" (GIP), a mathematic and statistic method using the historical birth, death and population totals. The results gained from the study allowed an integration of this north German province into the European context and was used for the comparison with its Scandinavian neighbours Denmark and Sweden, which were the forerunner countries of historical mortality decline. The study showed that 19th century Mecklenburg rather followed the Scandinavian scheme of low mortality, in contrast to other German regions. Little correlation exists between the favourable historical development of mortality in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the relatively high mortality rates in today's Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

Vandezande, Mattijs; Matthijs, Koen; Kok, Jan: Sibling Struggle for Schooling: Between Resource Dilution and Collaborative Learning, the Netherlands, 1850–1920.

During the 19th century illiteracy in the Netherlands declined to the level of almost non-existence. Much attention has already been paid how a child's life circumstances affect his or her ability to write. Most research does not go beyond the household or aggregate level. This study aims to explore differences in literacy within a household. Following the resource dilution hypothesis, we expected literacy to be much higher among sons (than among daughters) and among (young) children from large families (as opposed to smaller families). Indeed, more boys are literate than girls, and especially in large families the oldest children are advantaged. However, we found the gender and higher birth order discrimination to be compensated with a mechanism where older girls seem to help their younger sisters, but not their younger brothers. We therefore believe gender specific mechanisms are at work which can explain literacy variations within a household.

Diebolt, Claude: The Stakes of Cliometrics in Ancient History.

According to Finley, markets and economic motivations played little, if any, role in ancient economies. Status and civic ideology governed the allocation of scarce resources. Hence, the application of economic theory to the ancient economy was at best a futile exercise and at worst a source of grave misunderstandings. Temin's contributions lead to other conclusions and, as in the myth of Sisyphus, the boulder seems again to be at the bottom of the hill! My feeling is that the Gordian knot remains the same now as over the past decades: should cliometrics be used in the social sciences/humanities in general, and ancient history especially?

Perrin, Faustine: Unified Growth Theory: An Insight.

The Unified Growth Theory is receiving increasing attention from growth theorists since the seminal work of Galor and Weil (1999, 2000). These authors emphasize the need for a unified theory of growth that could account for the transition from Malthusian Stagnation to the Modern Growth Regime (1999). This interest is motivated by the lack of explanation and knowledge regarding the historical evolution of the relationship among population growth, technological change and the standard of living. This paper gives an overview of the Unified Growth Theory, its determinants and its implications.

Diaz-Bone, Rainer; Salais, Robert: Economics of Convention and the History of Economies. Towards a Transdisciplinary Approach in Economic History.

This introduction and the contributions of the HSR issue intend to develop and to demonstrate the potentialities of the economics of convention (EC) for a transdisciplinary approach to the history of economies. "Convention" has become a core concept in the renewal of French social sciences from structuralism towards pragmatism. Conventions are interpretative schemes for action and coordination that persons and actors use in situations under conditions of uncertainty. Through repeated interaction they become an intimate part of the history, incorporated into justifications, behaviours and social objects like institutions. In contrast to neoclassic economics and to new historical institutionalism, the EC starts from assumptions of a plurality of economic frameworks of action, of the socio-historical construction of concepts, categories, and data. It rejects dichotomies, adopts a broad conception of the economy, conceives institutional change as the change of the "conventional" foundations for the pragmatic use and interpretation of institutions. Its methodology is that of a "complex pragmatist situationalism," dedicated to a comprehensive approach aiming at reconstructing the internal going-on of historical processes. This special issue offers a set of contributions on: the origins of the approach, its methodological standpoint, its possible developments towards a sociology of engagement or hermeneutical concerns, several applications on economic history (notably about conventions of quality and of labor).

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: The Methodological Standpoint of the "économie des conventions."

The article presents the methodological position of the French approach of the "*économie des conventions*" (economics of convention, in short: EC). EC is introduced as a new form of a pragmatist institutionalism, which assumes capable actors, a plurality of conventions and different forms of rationality. EC explains collective quality constructions and regards conventions as solutions for collectives to deal with uncertainty. EC criticizes mainstream economics because of its notion of rationality and its methodological individualism. The article focuses on the methodological standpoint of EC. It is argued that the influences from pragmatism and structuralism place this new institutionalism beyond pragmatism and structuralism and that its methodological position can be regarded as a "complex pragmatic situationalism". The situation is the unit of analysis. In situations pluralities of conventions have an impact as possible logics of coordination and evaluation. The EC has a strong tradition in empirical historical analysis of institutional forms and socio-cognitive categories. It is argued that parallels to the Weberian methodology exist. But EC supposes that ideal types are common knowledge also to the ordinary actors. At the end

it is the specific complex methodological position of EC that places it also beyond the opposition of methodological individualism and methodological holism.

Desrosières, Alain: The Economics of Convention and Statistics: The Paradox of Origins.

The line of heterodox economic thinking named "the economics of conventions" emerged in the 1980s in France. Four among its six founding fathers had a strong background in statistics and were working at INSEE (the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research). However, the numerous and fruitful researches in the line of this new paradigm have only slightly used the quantitative methods (above all econometrics) that are widely spread in mainstream economics as well as in other heterodox movements, e.g. the French school of regulation. In order to provide a rationale for this paradox, we are lead to set the development of the economics of conventions within a broader history of economics and social sciences. Indeed, from the 1980s onwards, social sciences have gone through a movement of bifurcation that brought about a deep change in the scientific and political status of quantification. Monitoring this movement leads to address the issue of the relationships between the search for theoretical reflexivity and the social demand for expertise addressed to economics.

Judde de Larivière, Claire; Hanne, Georges: Historicity, Actors, Interactions.

Since the Middle Ages, governments have been using occupational titles and categories as some of the main criteria for the identification of individuals. Resulting from a complex interaction between endogenous categories created by the actors in the naming process and exogenous categories developed by public authorities, occupational titles and socio-occupational categories and designations are the product of negotiations, conventions and agreements between various actors. Therefore, it appears that as part of a pragmatic approach towards the development of socio-occupational designations, it would be pertinent for historians to apply the theories of the '*économie des conventions*.' Doing so, this paper seeks to approach the issue of the historicity of occupational naming by considering the building of the state, followed by the role and autonomy of various actors in naming processes, and finally the way in which occupational registration and categorisation influenced the social prestige and 'grandeur' of those concerned in the creation and transformation of linguistic conventions.

Munck, Bert de: Guilds, Product Quality and Intrinsic Value. Towards a History of Conventions?

This article addresses the issue of conventions from the perspective of the early modern guilds' regulations related to product quality. Starting from the ideas of François Eymard-Duvernay one specific convention is identified: 'intrinsic value' (i.e., value related to the raw materials used). This convention enabled guild-based artisans to locate product quality in their political standing and, hence, was intimately linked to the (urban) political context. While this may be familiar to the ideas on 'justification' of Boltanski and Thévenot, an historical analysis reveals fundamental conceptual issues. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, both the convention of intrinsic value and the guilds' power to define product quality became obsolete because of (among other things) epistemological transformations. While intrinsic value as a convention was connected to the idea of matter possessing mysterious, religious and creative powers in itself, natural philosophers naturalized matter from the seventeenth century on. As a result, value may have become synonymous with either the products' place in a taxonomy of products or the meaning produced in discourses external to the product. Further research should in any case take fundamental epistemic shifts and shifts in the subject-object relationships into consideration.

Jeggle, Christof: Pre-industrial Worlds of Production: Conventions, Institutions and Organizations.

The concept of the *worlds of production* is discussed as an approach for analysing different forms of producing linen in the city of Münster in Westphalia in 16th and 17th century. The analysis shows how different conventions of product quality, of markets, of organizing artisans and of production regimes are combined to coordinate the actors and the objects and constitute a particular *world of production*. Fabricating linen in Münster did not take place in one homogeneous trade, but was operated in three different worlds of production, which are analyzed in detail.

Minard, Philippe: Micro-Economics of Quality and Social Construction of the Market: Disputes among the London Leather Trades in the Eighteenth Century.

The London leather market inherited an age-old regulation framework. But some harsh disputes among the leather trades in the Eighteenth Century re-activated the debate about norms and rules. Disputes between butchers, tanners and curriers revolved less around the principle of the quality control than around its intrinsic definition, leading to a significant shift: the former definition of quality as an absolute, defined by precise norms (which I call "regulated quality") is challenged by a more flexible definition, the "deliberated quality" established by a jury formed by

representatives of each trade. Hence quality turns out to be a pure convention, grounded on a deliberative process. This case study, by approaching norms of quality and certification process from the point of view of the actors of the market instead of adopting the former cliché of free-market versus regulation and control, sheds light on the need to set a new ground to discuss these issues.

Kädtler, Jürgen: Financialisation of Capitalist Economies – Bargaining on Conventional Economic Rationalities.

The paper deals with financialisation of capitalist economies since the 1990s drawing on a conventional concept of economic rationalities. It is argued that financial rationality is not the mere outcome of relations of power rooted elsewhere but a power resource on its own. It is analysed as one type of bounded rationality among others, the recent predominance of which traces back mainly to a paradigmatic shift in economics. However predominance does not mean unambiguousness. It is demonstrated that financial rationality on the level of companies or companies' strategies always has to be interpreted and specified in the perspective of other rationalities. And effective financialised strategies are always the outcome of bargaining between social actors bringing into play various interests, power resources, and rationalities. The financial and economic crisis since 2007 is perceived as symptomatic for a new kind of systemic instabilities caused by the predominance of financial rationality.

Thévenot, Laurent: Conventions for Measuring and Questioning Policies. The Case of 50 Years of Policy Evaluations through a Statistical Survey.

Statistics are used to make critical judgments about society and fuel policy debates through different configurations that link together three components: a) the questioning of policy appropriateness and fairness; b) the categories and statistical tools used in evaluations; c) the economic, social and political theories invoked in interpretations and explanations. Using convention theory and the sociology of engagements, the article offers a perspective view of how these configurations have changed over nearly half a century in France, based on a single statistical source. This approach to "the politics of statistics" identifies four main configurations around four main measurements of human characteristics: social origin, occupational skills, human capital, migration history.

Salais, Robert: Labour-Related Conventions and Configurations of Meaning: France, Germany and Great Britain prior to the Second World War.

Using the economics of convention, this contribution aims at develop an approach capable of explaining the long-term national idiosyncrasies and describing them as stable configurations of meaning. One takes the example of labour in three European countries, France, Germany and Great-Britain, by focussing on the Interwar. Three interconnected objectives are pursued: theoretical (defining labour as activity of realisation); methodological (finding a historical narrative based on conventions and not on institutions); illustrative (shedding light on the deep specificities of the meanings of labour among the three countries). A red line runs along the paper, that of offering a coherent variety of arguments in favour of conventions-based history. It is stressed that in economic and social coordination conventions are prior to institutions. Social objects (in particular institutions) have to be analysed as sedimentations and rearrangements of conventions along history. In such a perspective, historical research would aim at bringing to light the buried traces of the configurations of meaning and of the systems of conventions which have durably installed these configurations in daily life and work. And, in periods of crises, it should focus on the processes of change which bring about re-interpretation of the established configurations, their reorganisation – often, at the end, more incremental than it appears at first glance – through the incorporation of new social objects and conventions.

Henwood, Karen; Pidgeon, Nick; Parkhill, Karen; Simmons, Peter: Researching Risk: Narrative, Biography, Subjectivity.

This article contributes to the development of methodological practices promoting greater epistemic reflexivity in risk research and in social science generally. Knowledge of the specific practices researchers will find useful cannot exist separately from any particular empirical project. Accordingly, we report on, and provide a reflective account of, the "nuclear risk" project that was part of the Social Contexts and Responses to Risk (SCARR) network in the UK (2003-2008). A key focus is exploring the value of narrative methods – especially narrative elicitation methods – for understanding people's perceptions of, and ways of living with, risk. We credit our deployment of a narrative method with producing a rich form of data on risk-biography intersections, which have carried great significance in our analytical work on the way biographical experiences, dynamically unfolding through space and time, can be interrupted by risk events. Arguments from the literature on reflexive modernity are deployed to make the case for: researching risk in everyday life as a problematic in and of itself; placing concepts of risk-biography, risk-reflexivity and risk-subjectivity at centre stage; and finding ways to inquire into the social and psychic complexities involved in the dynamic construction and reconstruction of risk phenomena.

[1070]   HSR No. 138, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 4, p. 273-290

Ellis, Carolyn; Adams, Tony E.; Bochner, Arthur P.: Autoethnography: An Overview.

Autoethnography is an approach to research and writing that seeks to describe and systematically analyze personal experience in order to understand cultural experience. This approach challenges canonical ways of doing research and representing others and treats research as a political, socially-just and socially-conscious act. A researcher uses tenets of autobiography and ethnography to do and write autoethnography. Thus, as a method, autoethnography is both process and product.

[1071]   HSR No. 138, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 4, p. 291-299

Gergen, Mary M.; Gergen, Kenneth J.: Performative Social Science and Psychology.

This article presents an overview of "Performative Social Science," which is defined as the deployment of different forms of artistic performance in the execution of a scientific project. Such forms may include art, theater, poetry, music, dance, photography, fiction writing, and multi-media applications. Performative research practices are in their developmental stage, with most of the major work appearing in the last two decades. Frequently based on a social constructionist metatheory, supporters reject a realist, or mapping view of representation, and explore varieties of expressive forms for constructing worlds relevant to the social sciences. The performative orientation often relies on a dramaturgical approach that encompasses value-laden, emotionally charged topics and presentations. Social scientists invested in social justice issues and political perspectives have been especially drawn to this approach. Performative social science invites productive collaborations among various disciplinary fields and between the sciences and arts.

[1072]   HSR No. 138, Vol. 36 (2011) No. 4, p. 300-322

Breuer, Franz: The "Other" Speaks Up. When Social Science (Re)presentations Provoke Reactance from the Field.

This paper addresses science communication problems: How do researchers convey social science representations and findings to the researched? How are the latter described in research reports? How do they react when they read or hear such reports and when they subsequently engage in discourse with researchers? Typically, social science researchers approach a field site with an attitude of curiosity that is unburdened by an immediate pressure to act. The field inhabitants, by contrast, are subject to the practical constraints of these everyday worlds; they identify personally with their milieu and its protagonists, and they are correspondingly sensitive. The present paper describes their defensive reactions, taking as an example the reception of a research project presented at conferences attended by a mixed audience. It highlights the reactions and strategies displayed by the researched in the contexts of discourse and meaning negotiation in response to unwelcome representations. And it offers several interpretations of the interactions between the researchers and the researched. Field members may oppose the revelation of contextual and causal

factors construing it as "washing dirty laundry in public." Researchers react to this in their textual representations, and their reactions may take the form of score-settling. The present paper asks how such contradictory, conflict-laden constellations and perspectives in the discourse between the observers and the observed can be productively dealt with.

Demeulemeester, Jean Luc; Diebolt, Claude: Education and Growth: What Links for Which Policy?

The relation between education and growth is not an easy topic. At the turn of the century a vague of skepticism reawaked due to empirical evidence concerning a weak link between education and growth in the developed countries. A new emerging literature on the political economy of educational reforms should help economists in the design of policies that are both optimal (conducive to growth) and politically acceptable.

Diebolt, Claude: Robert Fogel: Spiritual Son of Simon Kuznets and Master in Cliometrics.

This paper is devoted to Robert Fogel, the spiritual and/or intellectual son of Simon Kuznets. Master in cliometrics, he is the winner (with Douglass North) of the 1993 Nobel Memorial Prize in economics for having renewed research in economic history by applying economic theory and quantitative methods in order to explain economic and institutional change.

Pakulski, Jan: Introduction: John Higley's Work on Elite Foundations of Social Theory and Politics.

John Higley's work traverses the boundaries of sociology, history and politics in the best tradition of classical social theory, and it has inspired countless scholars across Europe, North America, Australia and Asia. This inspiration has worked on three fronts: paradigmatic, theoretical and empirical. Higley and his colleagues revived the "elite paradigm" focusing on top national power-holders, where elites are seen as the key social actors and agents of social and political change. An interest in elite theory was also stimulated by his work, especially with respect to the relationship between the key characteristics of national elites, such as their integration and consensus, and the nature (democratic or otherwise) of political regimes. This theoretical work inspired numerous critical analyses of elite transformations that precipitated the post-WWII "halcyon years" of stability and growth in Europe and North America, the liberal-democratic transformations in post-communist Europe, as well as the recent turbulences: the financial crisis and a prolonged economic slowdown.

The work of Higley and colleagues also continues to inspire a revival of macro-theoretical interests, especially in the European social theory, social-historical research, and theoretically informed political analysis.

[1076]   HSR No. 139, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 1, p. 23-37

Domhoff, G. William: An Invitation to a Four-Network Theory of Power: A New Viewpoint Compatible with Elite Theory.

Starting with the multi-network theories advocated by C. Wright Mills, Michael Mann and Richard Lachmann, and drawing on work by specialists in anthropology and social psychology, this article presents a history of social power from hunting and gathering societies to the present. Collective power, based on cooperation, came first in human history, with distributive power coming much later. With the rise of permanent hierarchical organizations at the dawn of civilization, the issue of distributive power became paramount, making it necessary to resolve distributive power conflicts among leaders before collective power could expand any further. At this point the rank-and-file lost their ability to replace organizational leaders, who then became "political elites" or "power elites." The result was the kind of top-down societies analyzed by John Higley and Michael Burton in *Elite Foundations of Liberal Democracy*, which provides a provocative new challenge to traditional theories of democracy.

[1077]   HSR No. 139, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 1, p. 38-56

Pakulski, Jan: The Weberian Foundations of Modern Elite Theory and Democratic Elitism.

Max Weber's portrayal of modern elites shows clear proximity to "classical elite theory," modern "elite perspective," and "democratic elitism." This portrayal – stressing power concentration in the state apparata, legitimacy of rule, centrality of leadership groups, and the capacity of these groups to form cohesive power actors – anticipates many central themes in the work of contemporary elite theorists, such as John Higley, whose theoretical attention focuses on patterns of elite integration and ruling consensus as the key "elite variables." Higley's seminal studies, especially those linking such elite integration and ruling consensus with political outcomes and regime types, combine the classical elite-theoretical heritage with the Weberian "supplements," the latter stressing the variable internal structure of "ruling minorities" that form in modern nation states. The Weberian elite perspective and theoretical model have been substantiated, elaborated and extended in research undertaken by John Higley and his collaborators.

Körösényi, András: Monopolistic Competition, Auction and Authorization. A Schumpeterian View of Leadership and the Political Market.

The market analogy of democracy played a central role in one of the leading versions of democratic theory in the last fifty years, in the so-called "elite" or "competitive" theory of democracy. In the present paper, I first clarify that the dominant school of the market analogy (Downs and his followers) turned its back on the approach of the originator of the analogy, Joseph Schumpeter. Schumpeter argued that both economic and political competition – due to the activity of entrepreneurs – are necessarily monopolistic and destroy equilibrium. Second, I show how followers of the Schumpeterian market analogy improved upon it by using the concept of natural monopolies and making it conform to the characteristics of politics, while further distancing themselves from Downsian interpretation and the dominant Public Choice approach. Finally, I demonstrate a normative implication of monopolistic competition, namely its consequences for the concept of "agency loss."

Best, Heinrich: Marx or Mosca? An Inquiry into the Foundations of Ideocratic Regimes.

In John Higley's and Michael Burton's taxonomy of elite settings, 'ideocratic elites' are represented by regimes of the Soviet type. These regimes based their rule on an egalitarian ideology that legitimized inequalities as temporary abnormalities. According to Marx the abolition of private ownership of the means of production would ultimately lead to a classless society. Gaetano Mosca questioned this claim and argued that families would maintain and even strengthen their function in producing and reproducing a 'ruling class' (tantamount to the elite concept) in communist regimes. The present contribution examines these claims on the basis of GDR's Central Cadres Database. Comprehensive empirical evidence is provided supporting Mosca's claim of a persistent impact of families in the formation and reproduction of communist elites.

Baylis, Thomas A.: Elite Consensus and Political Polarization: Cases from Central Europe.

The concept of "elite consensus" is pivotal to the work of John Higley and his associates, but like many key political concepts its meaning is not precise. Consensus implies broad agreement, but just how much agreement, over what matters, among whom (i.e., who are the relevant elites), and how enduring remain to be specified. Higley et al. recognize these problems, placing their emphasis on procedural rather than substantive agreement and granting that individual cases may lie somewhere on the borderline between elite consensus and disunity. In this essay I explore the consensus issue by examining several cases from East Central Europe

and that of Germany in the aftermath of the fall of Communism. Higley and Burton see especially in the Polish and Hungarian "roundtables" instances of near-contemporary "elite settlements." But in both cases observers have recently pointed to a degree of political polarization whose intensity seems to call into question the actual achievement of elite consensus and indeed of "democratic consolidation." I assess these apparently conflicting perspectives by examining the divergent views of the new political institutions and of the legitimacy of one another held by rival elites in Poland and Hungary and compare the cases of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Germany.

Lengyel, György; Ilonszki, Gabriella: Simulated Democracy and Pseudo-Transformational Leadership in Hungary.

This paper investigates current Hungarian political developments with the conceptual tools provided by elite and leadership studies. It develops an argument about the institutionalization of simulated democracy, which applies to social situations when democratic institutions exist but where their consolidation is hampered by the norm breaching behaviour of elites and other social groups. The article investigates the responsibility of leaders and elites in two sections. First, the failure of the Hungarian elite settlement is described. Second, the working of simulated democracy is examined with special emphasis on elites' and leaders' behaviour in connection to media law, the new Constitution and other current institutional developments. In the conclusion the authors make an attempt to connect elite and leadership issues to institutional developments and highlight some normative consequences.

Steen, Anton: Elite and Mass Confidence in New Democracies – Towards Congruence? The Baltic States 1992-2007.

Confidence in political and social institutions is of basic importance for democratic rule. The topic here is the patterns of elite and mass confidence in parliament, police, private business, and the church, in three Baltic States following the collapse of communism. The main finding is that elite's confidence in new institutions is considerably more affirmative than among the mass public, indicating their leading role in the consolidation process. I argue that this finding is more in line with the theory of democratic elitism than liberal democratic theory and underscore the vital role of elites in the process of democratic consolidation. However, gaps and trends over time vary between the countries, which also accentuate the importance of national contexts as explanations.

Gulbrandsen, Trygve: Elite Integration – An Empirical Study.

Elite integration has been a central topic within research on elites. In this paper, theoretical ideas about factors behind elite cohesion are discussed and empirically tested. The analyses presented in the paper show that ideological integration is strongest in elite groups where the share of members with upper/upper middle class origin is highest. This finding is valid whether the elite groups are located to the left or to the right in the political landscape. Various explanations of the finding are discussed.

Cotta, Maurizio: Political Elites and a Polity in the Making: The Case of the EU.

Over the past years, elite theory, with its explorations of the relationship between elite configurations and regime vicissitudes, has made a significant come-back in the world of political science. There is no doubt that the work of John Higley, which has shown that regime types and regime stability may be meaningfully connected to the unity and disunity of elites, and to elite unity being based either on consensus or on ideological conformity, has made a major contribution to this resurgence of interest. Elite theory, however, has paid less attention to the relationship between the political elites and the transformations of the political community. This paper is devoted to an exploration of some aspects of this relationship through an analysis of the process of European integration. This process offers a quasi-experimental environment that can enable a better understanding of the interactions between the construction of a new supranational polity and the complex European system of national and supranational elites. By analyzing the institutional transformation brought about by the Lisbon treaty, the attitudes of national elites toward the European form of government, and the impact of the recent crisis on the European institutions, the article tries to establish the role of elites in the development of a supranational polity, and to ascertain what influence institutional transformations have had on the formation of a genuinely European elite.

Hoffmann-Lange, Ursula: Vertical and Horizontal Accountability of Global Elites: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Preliminary Research Agenda.

Globalization has given rise to an ever-increasing number of global elites holding leadership positions in transnational institutions, corporations and NGOs. This raises questions regarding the structure and accountability of these elites. Are they just an abstract category of position-holders representing national or organizational interests in transnational decision-making or do they rather form a cohesive ruling group united by common interests, as some theoreticians of globalization have assumed? Elite theory has identified a number of relevant characteristics that can be used for assessing the nature of this nascent elite formation. These include primarily

the prevailing patterns of elite recruitment with respect to the representation of societal diversity, the mechanisms of elite accountability and the existence of informal rules of conduct that enable the accommodation of conflicts of interest.

Daloz, Jean-Pascal: Elite (Un)Conspicuousness: Theoretical Reflections on Ostentation vs. Understatement.

Comparative research suggests that in some settings the conspicuous flaunting of one's assets is expected, while "unconspicuousness" is likely to be interpreted in terms of diffidence or lack of wherewithal. Conversely, in other contexts, distinction may require studied understatement, and an excessive concern with display of rank would eventually undermine one's reputation. Yet, social theorists have often tended to see only one side of the coin. The purpose of this article is to highlight complexity and propose various hypotheses for dealing with significant variations in elite behaviour, with a view to developing non-dogmatic interpretations of the logics underpinning conspicuousness and unconspicuousness.

Moore, Gwen; Dolan, Scott: U.S. Elite and Public Views on Anti-Terrorist Military Action: Are Women Less Militaristic?

Increasing numbers of U.S. women in elite positions lead us to ask if women and men share the same anti-terrorist policy attitudes, or whether elite (and non-elite) women are less militaristic. Using data from four surveys of elites and masses from 1986 to 2004, we examine men's and women's attitudes towards the use of three types of force against terrorists and how these have changed over time. Elite and non-elite women are typically less supportive than their men counterparts of military action against terrorists, but after the September 11, 2001 attacks the gender gap decreased and large majorities favoured such action. Among elites, but not the public, gender differences diminish among those with similar demographic and political positions. With negligible gender differences among similarly placed elites, and high levels of militarism among the masses, we conclude that U.S. elites have broad latitude in setting anti-terrorist policies.

Higley, John; Burton, Michael G.: The Elite Variable in Democratic Transitions and Breakdowns 1989].

Stable democratic regimes depend heavily on the "consensual unity" of national elites. So long as elites remain disunified, political regimes are unstable, a condition which makes democratic transitions and democratic breakdowns merely temporary oscillations in the forms unstable regimes take. Disunity appears to be the generic condition of national elites, and disunity strongly tends to persist regardless of

socioeconomic development and other changes in mass populations. The consensually unified elites that are necessary to stable democracies are created in only a few ways, two of the most important of which involve distinctive elite transformations. After elaborating this argument, we examine the relationship between elites and regimes in Western nation-states since they began to consolidate after 1500. We show that our approach makes good sense of the Western political record, that it does much to clarify prospects for stable democracies in developing societies today, and that it makes the increasingly elite-centered analysis of democratic transitions and breakdowns more systematic.

Dogan, Mattei; Higley, John: Elites, Crises, and Regimes in Comparative Analysis 1998].

Most political regimes, whether authoritarian or democratic, are born in abrupt, brutal, and momentous crises. In this volume Mattei Dogan, and John Higley: *Elites, Crises and the Origins of Regimes*], a group of prominent scholars explores how these seminal events affect elites and shape regimes. Combining theoretical and case study chapters, the authors draw from a wide range of historical and contemporary examples to challenge mainstream developmental explanations of political change, which emphasize incremental changes and evaluations stretching over generations. Instead, the authors argue here, political leaders and elites possess significant autonomy and latitude for maneuver, especially in times of crisis. And their choices are frequently decisive in the making of regimes and the forging of national political histories. Providing a sustained comparative analysis of elites, their circulation, and behavior across times and countries, this lucid volume will be invaluable for scholars and students alike.

Higley, John; Pakulski, Jan: Elite Power Games and Democratic Consolidation in Central and Eastern Europe 1999].

Postcommunist elites play rational power games throughout East Central and Eastern Europe today. But their games differ according to the structure, behavioral codes, and informal orientations associated with the paths of elite change. Although democratic institutions and procedures are in place just about everywhere, the differing elite power games account for major differences in extra-electoral politics and, thus, for wide variations in the quality of postcommunist democracies. The extent of the particularisms – clientelism and patronage, blurred functional autonomies and boundaries, violations of horizontal accountabilities, manipulations of the media and judiciary, harassment of opposition elites, personal vendettas, persecutions of minorities – define these power games, and they can be linked systematically to the patterns of elite unity, differentiation, and circulation. We view combina-

tions of these patterns as constituting the critical elite conditions for different types of political regimes, including consolidated democracies.

Higley, John; Pakulski, Jan: Elite Theory versus Marxism: The Twentieth Century's Verdict 2000].

Noting that Marxist and elite paradigms birthed competing theories on social and political change and that the differential development of these theories depends less on evidence than on ideological leanings, the epilogue to a collection of essays on postsocialist elites compares these paradigms in terms of their polarity in the 20th century. Although fading by the end of the 19th century, Marxism saw renewed vitality as it was embraced as a theoretical and ideological tool of radical and reformist leaders of the European Left. Elite theory's decline is attributed less to a lack of its plausibility than to a lack of ties to organized political forces. However, Marxism's emergence as a major global intellectual and political movement had a concomitant destructive impact on its explanatory power. By the end of the 20th century, Marxist theory comprised many dissipating streams. The decline of elite theory is delineated, noting that its tenets remained intact despite its unpopularity among activists and intellectuals. The negative effect of fascism – i.e., the dubious notion that elite theory leads to fascism – is noted, along with the idea that a combination of socioeconomic and sociocultural factors further eclipsed elite theory's development and popularity. Latter-20th-century elite theory lacked urgency in discussions on Western democracies and non-Western developing countries. However, three trends led to the reinvigoration of elite theory: economic advances of Japan and the Asian tigers, state socialism in Eastern Europe, and the elite-driven Soviet collapse. Thus, political developments driving the revival of elite theory include the centrality of elite choices and actions guiding these changes; and the theoretical developments include the exhaustion of Marxist theory's credibility and the reformulation of elite-centered democratic theory. Five suppositions underlying the analyses of contributions are delineated.

Higley, John; Pakulski, Jan: Elite and Leadership Change in Liberal Democracies 2007].

This article presents and assesses the thesis that a shift in the character of governing elites and leaders has been occurring in several important liberal democracies during recent years. Ascendant elites are more leonine and top leaders are more pugnacious. We attribute the shift to strong centripetal pressures that now impinge on elites and leaders, and we ask about the shift's consequences for the operation of liberal democracies.

[1093]   HSR No. 139, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 1, p. 351-366

Higley, John: Democratic Elitism and Western Political Thought 2009].

Many political thinkers have viewed democratic elitism as closing a democratic road they believe is or should be open-ended. Their view of democratic possibilities reflects the auspicious circumstances of Western societies during the past several centuries and especially since World War II. However, it involves a conflation of liberal and democratic values. I examine why and how this has occurred, and I argue that liberal and democratic values must be more clearly separated in today's dangerous world. In step with Schumpeter, democracy must be regarded as a method or instrumental value that in some but by no means all circumstances promotes the ultimate liberal value of actively individualistic free people.

[1094]   HSR No. 140, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 2, p. 7-13

Best, Heinrich; Gebauer, Ronald; Salheiser, Axel: Political and Functional Elites in Post-Socialist Transformation: Central and East Europe since 1989/90. An Introduction.

After the breakdown of Communist regimes in the East at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s unparalleled societal transitory processes have evolved and reshaped the political world map. Political and functional Elites have played a decisive role in the multi-layered process of societal transformation. Today's Central and East European societies face new challenges that only partly emerged from the socialist legacy. How have representative and functional elites in East and Central Europe *affected* and *been affected by* this transformation? Have they found and embraced strategies of change or have they sought ways of persistence? The emergence, the success or failure, and the survival or replacement of elites is closely bound to these questions. Accordingly, the international research into elite continuity and elite discontinuity addresses issues of recruitment, careers, and analyses the respective socio-political frameworks.

[1095]   HSR No. 140, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 2, p. 14-25

Kostiuchenko, Tetiana: Elite Continuity in Ukraine: When Networks Matter (?).

The first part of the paper contains analysis of elite reproduction/circulation in Ukraine in 2002-2011, taking two political power branches – legislative and executive – at the national level. In the second part of the paper empirical evidence showing connectedness of various elite groups by circulation patterns is presented. The last part of the paper suggests interpretation of the network functioning throughout the aforementioned period due to various subgroups and positions of individuals (i.e. MPs and ministers). The impact of network density and cohesion is evaluated with the legislative initiatives submitted by the elite members.

Stoica, Cătălin Augustin: "Our Martyrs of 1989 Did Not Die for This!": Political Capitalism in Post-Communist Romania.

As historical evidence shows, there are multiple roads to such different forms of capitalism as "traditional commercial capitalism" and "political capitalism." And, following Weber, not all of these forms can trigger the long term stable economic growth associated with Western rational capitalism. Although previous sociological analyses have improved our understanding of post-socialism, they have generated more controversy than theoretical convergence. This is because, I contend, many sociological studies have neglected the political and historical aspects involved in the construction of markets in the former communist bloc. In this paper I discuss the features of political capitalism in post-communist Romania, a case that has been infrequently addressed by mainstream analyses of Central and Eastern Europe. Specifically, I analyze the rise of political capitalism as an effect of Romania's communist and post-communist political-institutional histories.

Adam, Frane; Tomšič, Matevž: The Dynamics of Elites and the Type of Capitalism: Slovenian Exceptionalism?

The configuration of elites, i.e. relationships between different factions of the political elite or between the political elite and other elites, along with the elite's prevailing cultural patterns, exert a strong impact on the course of societal development. Therefore, in order to understand the transitional process in Slovenia, it is necessary to analyse the character of political elites its evolution and dynamics in terms of reproduction/circulation. The thesis is that the elite configuration and cultural profile decisively determined the selection of the particular model of socio-economic regulation and, consequently, the type of capitalism that was formed to replace the previous system. However, the changes and events connected with financial crisis and economic crisis after 2008 may indicate that entire architecture of Slovenian social corporatism in the framework of state (national) type of capitalism generated a sort of *immobilismo* and inability to execute the necessary reforms.

Semenova, Elena: Continuities in the Formation of Russian Political Elites.

The article investigates continuities in the formation and careers of political elites in post-Soviet Russia. Data on the recruitment and careers of MPs (from 1993 until 2003), cabinet ministers (1991 until 2011) and governors (from 1991 until 2011) were used. We identified a partial reproduction of the political elite which may be defined as reproduction circulation. The first form is structural reproduction that is evident in continuities of the socio-demographic profile of political elites. The second-strongest form of path dependency is functional reproduction that was found in career paths of political elites. Finally, individual reproduction was prominent.

This reproduction should decrease over time, while functional and structural reproduction is likely to remain.

Digol, Diana: Transformation of Diplomatic Elites in Post-Communist Societies.

This article addresses the transformation of the diplomatic elite in the post-communist period, based on the results of the comprehensive survey. The analysis demonstrated that in the majority of the countries surveyed diplomats were drawn disproportionately from a very exclusive segment of society: the urban intelligentsia. Furthermore, the picture of a diplomat from a post-communist country is similar to that of a diplomat from any western country. In other words, the diplomats in post-communist countries are recruited from the same strata from which the diplomats in countries experiencing political stability would normally be recruited. In those few countries where a break up with the regime prevented the majority of the urban elite from being considered reliable by new regime, preference was given to persons with rural background, overwhelmingly men.

Kristóf, Luca: What Happened Afterwards? Change and Continuity in the Hungarian Elite between 1988 and 2009.

This article examines social continuity and discontinuity in the Hungarian political, economic and cultural elites between 1988 and 2009. In these two decades, four empirical surveys (five among the economic elite) have been carried out at the Institute for Political Science of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to explore the composition, recruitment, lifestyle, and attitudes of different elite groups. This large amount of data (4773 persons, in total) allows us to follow long term trends not yet analysed and distinguish between several types of social processes in the Hungarian elite. The analysis complements but also augments some of the main findings of the earlier literature on elite circulation and reproduction under post-communism.

Salheiser, Axel: Socialist and Post-Socialist Functional Elites in East Germany.

This paper provides a brief overview of elite change and continuity in East Germany as a post-socialist society. To do so, at first, some peculiarities of the former cadre system and elites in Socialist East Germany, i.e. the late German Democratic Republic, are addressed with regard to social structure development and the arrangement of generations. Selected empirical evidence is based on cross-sectoral, longitudinal and cohort analyses and the inspection of prosopographic elite data compiled until the end of the 1980s which deconstruct the myth of a levelled egalitarian Socialist society. In the second part of the paper, elite change and continuity after the political change of 1989/90 is discussed in the context of the transfor-

mation of institutions. Inspired by Bourdieu's analytic paradigm, one central thesis on the career survivals, take-offs, and breakdowns of East German elites is the continued validity and efficacy of social and cultural capital obtained before the fall of the Wall, most of all formal qualification. Dimensions of vertical social inequality under Socialist rule, such as gender and class background, remain to be decisive until today.

Gebauer, Ronald: Cadr*elites*? Career Continuity, Discontinuity, or Disruption of former Socialist Elites in the Early 1990s. An Event History Analysis on the Basis of Statistically Matched Data.

This contribution focuses on the career trajectories of the functional elites of the collapsed state socialist GDR after reunification. There is up to now no consensus, whether cadres of the middle and upper stratum of the service class could usually continue their careers after 1989/1990, or not. On the one hand, past research indicates career continuity. On the other hand, there is also evidence of a considerable extent of career interruptions or even disruptions in the early 1990s. In this respect, the contribution discusses the option of matching data from different sources by approaches of "Statistical Matching" or "Data Fusion" as has already been practiced by the author and his colleagues by fusing data of the Central Cadre Data Base with data of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study, a longitudinal sample, that has been introduced to the GDR already in 1990. Here an event history analysis, on the basis of GSOEP-data, that qualify for the criteria of having a near-identical 'statistical twin,' is applied.

Gebauer, Ronald; Jahr, Stefan: Second Life in the Bundestag? Former GDR Delegates in German Parliaments.

East Germany's 20th anniversary of a fully democratic representation in 2010 gives reason to reflect the democratization process again. Democratization was without doubt never contested by politicians with their political roots in the opposition groups. Nevertheless, in the early 1990s and even later on, there was still a considerable minority among East German MNPs and MSPs with a comparatively strong affiliation to the former communist system (though not necessarily member of one of SED's successor parties). The German Parliamentary Survey (first wave, 2003) contains data of 140 of those 'survivors' out of 635 MNPs, MSPs and MEPs with an East German background. This contribution, first, reconsiders political representation in the GDR. Second, the social profile of delegates in the Bundestag and the State parliaments with their political roots in the SED and the bloc parties will be compared with that of those electees who appeared in the political arena in 1989/90 and later. Third, the adherence of former GDR delegates to democratic values will be discussed, likewise mirrored in the German Parliamentary Survey, by asking

delegates how they rate statements like: "Democracy persists only in the case of a strong leadership that is able to curtail partial interests." and other.

[1104]   HSR No. 140, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 2, p. 165-184

Beckers, Benjamin; Himmelreicher, Ralf K.; Schröder, Carsten: The Evolution of Tangibles, Financial and Social Security Wealth over the Lifecycle: Estimates for Germany.

Using survey and administrative micro data, we describe the wealth distribution in Germany between 1978 and 2003, focusing on the birth cohort 1939 to 1953 resident in West Germany. Estimates are provided for three types of wealth, financial wealth, real wealth and social security wealth, i.e. the number of accumulated earning points in Germany's public pension insurance. While financial and real wealth are rather unequally distributed, inequality in accumulated earning points is substantially lower, indicating that Germany's pay-as-you-go pension system plays a prominent role in mitigating the inequality in overall wealth after retirement.

[1105]   HSR No. 140, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 2, p. 185-210

Simonson, Julia; Romeu Gordo, Laura; Kelle, Nadiya: Statistical Matching of the German Aging Survey and the Sample of Active Pension Accounts as a Source for Analyzing Life Courses and Old Age Incomes.

The paper examines the combination of the German Aging Survey (*Deutscher Alterssurvey* – DEAS) with the Sample of Active Pension Accounts (*Versicherungskontenstichprobe* – VSKT), as an example of how survey results may be linked together with administrative data using statistical matching. Statistical matching is a technique increasingly being applied in order to combine information from different data sources where no linkage can be made between records based on any unique identifier. This might be due to confidentiality restrictions or attempts to avoid the high attrition rates connected with informed consent requirements. The aim of this matching is to provide a combined dataset that contains more information than the data sources would on their own. In our paper, we detail some preparatory steps for making this match, such as the definition and adjustment of matching variables. The steps we describe may well be worth challenging on the basis of the divergent characteristics of the two sets of data. We also outline the procedure we used to combine the data sources, based on the Mahalanobis distance vector. Finally, we assess the quality of the matching by comparing the individual pension amounts that we can extract from each of the two matching sources as our external criterion.

Booß, Christian: Rechtsanwälte und politische Prozesse in der späten DDR. Eine quantitative Auswertung von MfS-ermittelten Prozessen 1984.

By applying statistics to the records about political trials in 1984 found in the archives of the Stasi the author tries to find out how those trials where manipulated and with what strategies the lawyers defended their clients. The basis for this analysis were about 700 cases, in which the Ministry of State Security or its Berlin branch were pre-investigating for the prosecution as an 'investigating body' according to the code of criminal procedure. Through statistical analysis factors were determined that influenced the process of trial and sentencing. Of particular interest was the question of whether parties to the proceedings were controlled directly or indirectly by the state power. The main focus of the research was directed at the lawyers: How much leeway did they have and how much use did they make of it? Did those lawyers who were unofficial collaborators (IM) of the Stasi behave differently? Did a prospective release from citizenship of East Germany, i.e. the promise to leave the GDR after sentencing influence the course of a trial?

Schramm, Manuel; Fraunholz, Uwe: Between the Ivory Tower and the Industrial Laboratory: Universities in the West German Innovation System, 1945-1990.

The article provides an evaluation of the role of universities for the West German innovation system. It considers both research and education. On the whole, the balance is mixed. The higher education system, although in principle clinging to the ideals of Humboldt, was flexible enough to accommodate rapidly growing student numbers in the 1960s and 70s. Research was not driven out of universities, but universities lost ground in the competition with extra-mural research institutes. The links between universities and industry were stronger in the 1950s and 1960s than in the 1970s and 1980s. Efforts at improving knowledge transfer since the 1970s can be seen as attempts to make up for loosening informal ties. An assessment of the contribution of universities to labour productivity casts doubt on the assumption that a shortage of human capital acted as a break on economic development.

Diebolt, Claude; Parent, Antoine; Trabelsi, Jamel: Revisiting the 1929 Crisis: Was the Fed Pre-Keynesian? New Lessons from the Past.

This article is organized as follows: in section 1, we discuss the Bordo et al. (2002) monetarist counterfactual analysis. Section 2 presents data. In section 3, we address the following question: referring to Keynes' definition of liquidity trap, we ask ourselves whether there were episodes of liquidity trap over the pre and post 1929 crisis period and whether the Fed modified its reaction function in consequence? Following this, in section 4 and using a SVAR approach, we simulate how US economic activity

would have reacted following an expansionary monetary policy after the 1929 crisis. In conclusion, we suggest a renewed monetary lesson from the past.

Borowiecki, Karol J.; O'Hagan, John W.: Historical Patterns Based on Automatically Extracted Data: The Case of Classical Composers.

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the potential for generating interesting aggregate data on certain aspect of the lives of thousands of composers, and indeed other creative groups, from large on-line dictionaries and to be able to do so relatively quickly. A purpose-built java application that automatically extracts and processes information was developed to generate data on the birth location, occupations and importance (using word count methods) of over 12,000 composers over six centuries. Quantitative measures of the relative importance of different types of music and of the different music instruments over the centuries were also generated. Finally quantitative indicators of the importance of different cities over the different centuries in the lives of these composers are constructed. A range of interesting findings emerge in relation to all of these aspects of the lives of composers, which might provide insight and productive lines of enquiry for further work as to why certain composers were so successful in different historical periods.

Lüder, Johannes; Brauer, Achim; Jurisch, Ronald: Breakpoint Detection within the Time Series. Modeling Approach upon Paleoclimatic Proxy Data.

A large portion of research in time series analysis addresses questioning specific components like trend, cycle or seasonal behavior. Although there is a vast number of publications, only a small amount focuses on the research of irregularities, which are supposed to be within time series – especially in long-term data. Thus this paper focuses on detection of those irregularities and to illustrate the importance of breakpoint estimation. The underlying research theme is given by the discipline of Paleoclimatology. The investigation has been realized upon varved lake sediments as one of common proxydata in paleoclimatics. As the discipline provides insights in climate variability, questioning climate changes implies crucial information about mechanisms of rapid climate shifts. The paper shall also outline the importance of such information, since conducting time series modeling without interdisciplinary research constitutes an almost impossible task. Consequently time series analysis turns out in a procedure of modeling supposed components – like trend, cycles or irregularities – of the underlying datagenerating process and to image those in an appropriate degree.

Rodrigues da Costa, José; Mata, Maria Eugénia; Justino, David: Estimating the Portuguese Average Cost of Capital.

In spite of the importance of having a figure for the domestic average Cost of Capital to base the estimates of the discount rates used in a number of long-term investments, the fact is that Portugal does not yet know with confidence its own value. Part of the answer might be attached to the number of profound impacts that affected and disturbed its Capital Markets during the Twentieth Century, in particular the break introduced by the Carnation Revolution in 1974. This paper translates both a test to the methodology necessary to make such an estimate under the Portuguese constraints, and also a first estimate of such a figure. From the daily data available for the quotations of shares listed in the Lisbon Stock Exchange, a time series of a comprehensive index is constructed covering on a weekly basis (Wednesdays) a time sample of 31.5 years, from January 1978 to June 2009. It also constitutes the first part of a 3-year project intended to study the entire Twentieth Century and to produce an estimate for the Cost of Capital comparable to the values included in the 2002 book "The Triumph of the Optimists" authored by Dimson, March and Staunton. Although the output parallels traditional UK and USA figures, the Portuguese estimate for the Equity Return Premium is around 8%.

Mazhar, Ummad: The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: A Skeptical Note.

This note casts skepticism over various hypothesis formulated by Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2001) in reaching the conclusion that institutions cause economic development. I have identified four major issues in the study. It lacks adequate econometric specification and relies only on, what I termed, destiny variables. Secondly, the historical record does not support the author's theory that mortality rate determine Europeans strategy for institutions they intended to develop in the host country; thirdly, given current living standards and disease ridden environment in low and middle income countries, the claim that disease environment of early 19th century was neutral to economic development seems farfetched; finally, assuming that initial institutions caused present institutions put in question the developmental efforts of past half century and thus is more than a sweeping generalization.

Thaller, Manfred: Controversies around the Digital Humanities: An Agenda.

Observations on the current stage of the Digital Humanities and their environment identify four dangers: (1) The focus on infrastructures for the Digital Humanities may obscure that research ultimately is driven by analytical methods and tools, not just by the provision of data or publishing tools. (2) Information technology can support the Humanities in many forms and national traditions. That textual analysis

is much discussed right now, should not hide the view of a broader disciplinary field. (3) The mobile revolution looming may once again lead to a repetition of highly destructive processes observed at the PC and the internet revolutions. (4) The Digital Humanities may have to take a much stronger part in the development, not only the reception, of technology. – A series of concrete and controversial questions, which allow the discussion of some of these trends, is derived.

McCarty, Willard: The Residue of Uniqueness.

To build an argument for the supervening importance of agenda, I locate the digital humanities within the context of a central human predicament: the anxiety of identity stemming from the problematic relation of human to non-human, both animal and machine. I identify modelling as the fundamental activity of the digital humanities and draw a parallel between it and our developing confrontation with the not-us. I then go on to argue that the demographics of infrastructure within the digital humanities, therefore in part its emphasis, is historically due to the socially inferior role assigned to those who in the early years found para-academic employment in service to the humanities. I do not specify an agenda, rather conclude that modelling, pursued within its humane context, offers a cornucopia of agenda if only the "mind-forged manacles" of servitude's mind-set can be broken.

Schreibman, Susan: Digital Humanities: Centres and Peripheries.

This paper explores a history of humanities computing over the past decade as embodied in or represented by *A Companion to Digital Humanities* (first published in 2004), methodologically, theoretically, and in terms of community practice. It explores digital humanities as an emerging discipline through changes in technology, as well as through evolving conceptions of the field, particularly through the lens of literary studies and new media. The article also explores how the field's major conference *Digital Humanities*, but previously titled the *Joint International Conference of the Association for Computers and the Humanities and the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing* (ACH/ALLC), reflects these changes, through not only the themes presented in conference papers, but in the change of the title of the conference itself.

Fiormonte, Domenico: Towards a Cultural Critique of the Digital Humanities.

In this article I try to articulate a critical assessment of the current geopolitical assets of Digital Humanities. This critique is based firstly on data about the composition of various government organs, institutions and the principal journals in the field, and secondly on a general reflection on the cultural, political and linguistic

bias of digital standards, protocols and interfaces. These reflections suggest that DH is not only a discipline and an academic discourse dominated materially by an Anglo-American élite and intellectually by a mono-cultural view, but also that it lacks a theoretical model for reflecting critically on its own instruments. I conclude by proposing the elaboration of a different model of DH, based on the concept of knowledge as a commons and the cultivation of cultural margins, as opposed to its present obsession with large-scale digitization projects and "archiving fever," that leads to an increase in our dependency on the products of private industry and, of course, on their funding.

Meister, Jan Christoph: DH is Us or on the Unbearable Lightness of a Shared Methodology.

In practice the Digital Humanities are methodologically defined by the principle of digital conceptualization of the objects and procedures of research. Who embarks upon Digital Humanities considers the objects of study implicitly as a complex of discrete measurable states, to apply, based upon this, computer based procedures: analytical, symbolizing or modeling. This mode of digital conceptualization of humanistic topics of research can in principle be used within all disciplines, as a digital *lingua franca*. Before this background we formulate two theses: (1) This methodological theoretical claim of universality has to be relativized by the Digital Humanities community through critical reflection of methodology; digital access does not turn out to be appropriate everywhere, when we make the specifically humanistic drive for knowledge the yardstick of a cost-benefit analysis. (2) The trans-disciplinary nature of the Digital Humanities may be politically "unbearable" by tendency from the perspective of traditional Humanities' disciplines, as it challenges their disciplinary identity. For the Digital Humanities community both of these theses lead to the obligation to engage in a critical self reflexion of their own methods – and open the dialogue with the established humanistic disciplines against its backdrop.

Huggett, Jeremy: Core or Periphery? Digital Humanities from an Archaeological Perspective.

The relationship between Digital Humanities and individual humanities disciplines is difficult to define given the uncertainties surrounding the definition of Digital Humanities itself. An examination of coverage within Digital Humanities journals narrows the range but at the same time emphasises that, while the focus of Digital Humanities might be textual, not all textually-oriented disciplines are equally represented. Trending terms also seem to suggest that Digital Humanities is more of a label of convenience, even for those disciplines most closely associated with Digital Humanities. From an archaeological perspective, a relationship between Digital

Archaeology and Digital Humanities is largely absent and the evidence suggests that each is peripheral with respect to the other. Reasons for this situation are discussed, and the spatial expertise of Digital Archaeology is reviewed in relation to Digital Humanities concerns regarding the use of GIS. The conclusion is that a closer relationship is possible, and indeed desirable, but that a direct conversation between Digital Humanities, Digital Archaeology and humanities geographers needs to be established.

Ore, Espen S.: Document Markup – Why? How?

In this paper I argue that markup and writing belong to related systems for storing information and/or speech and that there is no clear border between the two. In addition I argue that marking up text done as more or less separate from ordinary writing has been used in Western scholarly work at least since the times of the library in the Museum in Alexandria and up until today. Markup means that some part of a document is identified and some statement is made about the linguistic and/or textual status and interpretative frame of that part or it is extracted for some scholarly purpose. The ways and means by which this is done may vary. It will depend both on the aim: why exactly do we wish to identify this part of the text? And on the technology available: papyrus scrolls and reed pens make for different markup than what is done with computer stored texts. In this paper selected uses for digital text and markup are discussed with examples mainly taken from the electronic edition of Henrik Ibsen's Writings.

Schmidt, Desmond: The Role of Markup in the Digital Humanities.

The digital humanities are growing rapidly in response to a rise in Internet use. What humanists mostly work on, and which forms much of the contents of our growing repositories, are digital surrogates of originally analog artefacts. But is the data model upon which many of those surrogates are based – embedded markup – adequate for the task? Or does it in fact inhibit reusability and flexibility? To enhance interoperability of resources and tools, some changes to the standard markup model are needed. Markup could be removed from the text and stored in standoff form. The versions of which many cultural heritage texts are composed could also be represented externally, and computed automatically. These changes would not disrupt existing data representations, which could be imported without significant data loss. They would also enhance automation and ease the increasing burden on the modern digital humanist.

Anderson, Sheila; Blanke, Tobias: Taking the Long View: From e-Science Humanities to Humanities Digital Ecosystems.

In this paper we investigate the importance of research infrastructures for arts and humanities research. We seek to outline the development of a digital research infrastructure localised in the science and engineering domain and framed within the concept of e-Science. We define the primary characteristics of e-Science as big data and big structures such as the grid and high performance computing. We will attempt to demonstrate the transfer of the e-Science paradigm to the humanities and to assess what worked and what did not. We then suggest how thinking about technology and infrastructure through and within the humanities can lead to transformation and finish with a suggestion that the future for humanities research infrastructures is best framed around the emerging idea of a humanities specific digital ecosystem.

van Zundert, Joris: If You Build It, Will We Come? Large Scale Digital Infrastructures as a Dead End for Digital Humanities.

Programs aiming to develop large scale digital infrastructure for the humanities motivate this development mostly by the wish to leverage methodological innovation through digital and computational approaches. It is questionable, however, if large scale infrastructures are the right incubator model for bringing about such innovation. The necessary generalizations and standardizations, management and development processes that large infrastructures need to apply to cater to wholesale humanities are at odds with well-known aspects of innovation. Moreover, such generalizations close off many possibilities for exploring new modeling and computing approaches. I argue that methodological innovation and advancing the modeling of humanities data and heuristics is better served by flexible small-scale research focused development practices. It will also be shown that modeling highly specific distributed web services is a more promising avenue for sustainability of highly heterogeneous humanities digital data than standards enforcement and current encoding practices.

Tibbo, Helen R.: Placing the Horse before the Cart: Conceptual and Technical Dimensions of Digital Curation.

Digital curation has to come from a conceptual starting point, like any other research or educational program. The balance between the practical and the theoretical components can be discussed: As Digital Humanities – and Digital Curation as part of it – stand at a nexus between traditional Humanities and Social Sciences, this balance may be less obvious, a position at that nexus is particularly rewarding however. The need for developments within Computer Science has to be determined by the joined conceptual mandate, however. To provide for an understanding

of this conceptual mandate, we describe the development of digital curation. As a term it can be traced back to the early nineties, as an extremely vivid research agenda, with many international links, it has created a plethora of projects, conferences and publications since the early years of this century.

Gladney, Henry M.: Long-Term Digital Preservation: A Digital Humanities Topic?

We argue that the so-called Digital Humanities fail to meet conventional criteria to be an accredited field of study on a par with Literature, Chemistry, Computer Science, and Civil Engineering, or even a specialized professorial emphasis such as Ancient History or Nuclear Physics. The argument uses long-term digital preservation as an example to argue that Digital Humanities proponents' case for their research agenda does not merit financial support, emphasizing practical aspects over subjective theory.

Hobohm, Hans-Christoph: Can Digital Libraries Generate Knowledge?

This paper argues that the information processing paradigm which is still fundamental to digital library engineering is not adequate for the way in which information and informational objects – as stored in Digital Library systems – should be treated. The recent move within information science towards emancipation from the Shannon/Weaver information theory concept provides some indications of how Digital Libraries could be conceptualised in a way that has not yet been implemented in standardised formal frameworks such as the DELOS or the 5S-Framework. A deeper understanding of information processes beyond the concepts and usage of such systems could help to make better use of the enormous potential and resources in the field of Digital Library engineering. Resulting effects could be the way in which knowledge transfer and acquisition processes are supported by adequate interfaces and, subsequently, by new ways of embedding collections in communities of information practice, such as research teams or learning groups.

Johnson, Eric A.; Salvatore, Ricardo D.; Spierenburg, Pieter: Murder and Mass Murder in Pre-Modern Latin America: From Pre-Colonial Aztec Sacrifices to the End of Colonial Rule, an Introductory Comparison with European Societies.

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 special Focus of *Historical Social Research* 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.

Gabbert, Wolfgang: The longue durée of Colonial Violence in Latin America.

There can be no doubt that physical violence was a constant feature of Spanish and Portuguese colonialism in Latin America. Far from being uniform, however, the form and extent of colonial violence varied considerably between different regions and time periods. The paper discusses these differences and relates them, among other things, to the character of the native societies as well as to the different systems of economic exploitation the colonizers used. In another section, the patterns of violent protest against colonial rule will be discussed where periods of relative "peacefulness" alternated with times of massive violence. Beyond this, it is argued that alliances between Europeans and indigenous groups played an important role in the establishment and preservation of colonial rule. Emphasizing native complicity in the colonial system by no means absolves Europeans from their responsibility for colonialism in Latin America as such or, more specifically, for the bulk of colonial violence. However, in view of the fact that the Spanish and Portuguese remained a small minority throughout most of Latin America up to the end of the colonial period, this aspect seems crucial to the understanding of how colonialism was possible at all. In a concluding section the long term consequences of the colonial violence and its legitimizing ideas after independence will be discussed.

Dodds Pennock, Caroline: Mass Murder or Religious Homicide? Rethinking Human Sacrifice and Interpersonal Violence in Aztec Society.

The Aztec practice of human sacrifice is one of the most sensationalized and bloody cases of mass killing in history, raising essential questions about cultural definitions, personal perceptions and the interrelationship of different forms of violence. Produced as part of a project on the long-term history of interpersonal and mass violence in Latin America, this article assesses the available sources for human sacrifice rates in pre-colonial Tenochtitlan, and lays the groundwork for a comparative analysis of homicide rates, by estimating the number of victims of human sacrifice. Offering an analysis which addresses key themes and structures in the history of violence, this study attempting to reconcile the frequency of 'official' violence with the apparent unacceptability of interpersonal aggression, and interro-

gates the sensationalism and cultural sensitivities which have often hindered impartial and empathetic studies of the human sacrifice in Aztec society.

Few, Martha: Medical Humanitarianism and Smallpox Inoculation in Eighteenth-Century Guatemala.

This article analyzes the introduction of smallpox inoculation in 1780 to the Audiencia of Guatemala, an area that roughly encompassed what is today modern Central America and the Mexican state of Chiapas. This first inoculation campaign was led by a modernizing sector of Guatemala's colonial elite, who considered it their moral responsibility to apply the new medical innovations of the era to cure and prevent disease among Guatemala's inhabitants, including the majority indigenous Maya population. Guatemala's first smallpox inoculation campaign provides an important case study for analyzing how discourses of health and moral responsibility towards Indians and other colonized peoples changed during the Enlightenment once an effective preventive therapy against smallpox began to be employed.

Moreels, Sarah; Vandezande, Mattijs: Migration and Reproduction in Transitional Times. Stopping Behaviour of Immigrants and Natives in the Belgian City of Antwerp (1810-1925).

In the course of the nineteenth century, millions of migrants moved to and settled permanently in western European urban centres. This large influx of immigrants, originating from various regions with different demographic backgrounds, affected the level and pace of the local fertility transition. In this study we sampled and analyzed 747 couples consisting of natives and immigrants in the city of Antwerp during the early fertility transition. Stopping behaviour of both native, immigrant and mixed couples is analyzed. We found that adult migrants display stopping behaviour that resembles that at their origin while individuals that immigrated during childhood adapt more often to the dominant local fertility pattern. While the migratory status of the mother was more decisive than that of the father, couples consisting of both immigrants were the last to implement more efficient reproductive strategies. By focusing on individual behavioural patterns, new light is shed on the diffusion of reproductive behaviour during the Western European fertility decline.

Svendsen, Gunnar Lind Haase; Svendsen, Gert Tinggaard; Graeff, Peter: Explaining the Emergence of Social Trust: Denmark and Germany.

How does social trust emerge in a country? By comparing the cases of Denmark and Germany through six historical phases, we suggest that a plausible explanation

is long run political stability. In Denmark, social trust was arguably allowed to accumulate slowly over time and was probably not destroyed up till the universal welfare state of the 20th century. In Germany, however, political instability since the first German state building hampered the emergence and maintenance of social trust, which is why social trust was never allowed to grow in this country.

Diaz-Bone, Rainer; Salais, Robert: The Économie des Conventions – Transdisciplinary Discussions and Perspectives. Introduction to the HSR Focus.

The *économie des conventions* (economics of convention, EC) has developed in the last three decades in France as an approach for economic history, economic sociology and pragmatic institutionalism. For some years now the international reception and recognition has started. The introduction to the HSR Focus frames the collected contributions. Therein the ongoing discussion about the application of EC in transdisciplinary historical analysis is presented. A focal point for the current debate has been a workshop in February 10th 2012 (at Humboldt University Berlin). The workshop is initially presented. Then the contributions of this focus are introduced. The contributions forward the discussion but they also present new work on conceptual and methodological issues of EC. The impact of materialities, the importance of power and critique, the role of cognition for the pragmatic institutionalism and the analysis of quantification and the difference between the notions of institution and conventions are elaborated. At the end the specificities of the German reception of EC are sketched. All in all, the focus is more than a presentation of ongoing discussion: it offers insights into new transdisciplinary perspectives.

Bessy, Christian: Institutions and Conventions of Quality.

Several contributions of the HSR Special Issue "Conventions and institutions from a historical perspective" (HSR 36.4) show that the dynamics of institutions and conventions are different and therefore the analysis of their interactions is of crucial issue, as we will to show in a first part. In a second part, we propose to analyse the use of the notion of "convention of quality" and in particular, the link between this notion and the capabilities of experts, in a distributed cognition perspective.

Thévenot, Laurent: Convening the Company of Historians to go into Conventions, Powers, Critiques and Engagements.

Reconsidering previous exchanges between the *économie des conventions* (EC) and historical research, the article puts right different prejudices against EC and shows grounds for going deeper into cooperation. The first part is dedicated to the genesis and dynamics of conventions, in an open perspective on the ways value is placed on

forms coordinating with others, the environment and oneself. Rather than looking for abstracts values, the article suggests to find the basis for repertoires of evaluation in empowering dependencies between human beings and their environment. This approach is favorable to a dialogue with historians on the domain of work identity, occupations and products or services. The second part deals with the politics of convention in a long-term perspective on power, authority and protest. Considering powers issuing from coordinative forms, it is claimed that this view helps to situate in a comparative and historical perspective nation-states among a variety of authorities which govern – possibly transnationally – through reduced conventions.

Kädtler, Jürgen: On Conventions, Institutions, Power, and Uncertainty – Some Cursory Remarks.

There is no catch all theory in social sciences. The strength of convention theory does not consist in establishing the priority of conventions in the first place, but in providing more powerful analytical tools in view of social interaction and development by bringing both of them into play, with their respective influence as being part of the analysis itself for any given situation. There is no definite explanation for the very existence of conventions but at best some historical reconstruction of the processes in which specific conventions and conventional categories developed. The focus of empirical and historical analysis must be on the interplay between conventions being brought into play by actors and the institutional structures and the constellations of power that are influenced by but cannot be reduced on the impact of conventions.

Munck, Bert de: Conventions, the Great Transformation and Actor Network Theory.

This article proceeds from the field of tension between the synchronical approach of the economics of convention and the diachronical approach of economic anthropology (in the tradition of Karl Polanyi). It is argued that the economics of convention remain problematic to historians in that they fail to capture the long term transformations traditionally referred to as the emergence of modernity and the coming about of homo economicus. As a possible solution, the use of concepts and insights from Actor Network Theory is proposed. While this cluster of theories enables an historical perspective without considering modernity as a natural process, it confronts changing relationships between subjects, objects and cultural systems of meaning head on.

[1137]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 55-63

Salais, Robert: Quantification and the Economics of Convention.

Analyzing social processes of quantification has close relationship with the origins, core and potentialities of the economics of convention. Quantification and its social organization and goals are now impacted by the turn toward the market for organizing all human activities. Research should focus on the relationship between generalizing the market, transforming the state and changing the role and status of quantification. Retracing the main outcomes of the seminal works on quantification, this paper highlights the contributions that EC could provide in that field.

[1138]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 64-75

Diaz-Bone, Rainer: Elaborating the Conceptual Difference between Conventions and Institutions.

The article elaborates the conceptual difference between two core concepts of the French approach of economics of convention (EC), namely convention and institution. It is argued that modern institutionalisms and neo-institutionalisms need to delimit the meaning of the notion institution as EC does. Then it is possible to work out the relations of institutions and other forms of cultural or structural resources. A proposal for such an elaboration is done by differing four perceived situations for institutional analysis. This elaboration could be used to enhance the explanatory capabilities of EC.

[1139]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 76-94

Judde de Larivière, Claire: The 'Public' and the 'Private' in Sixteenth-Century Venice: From Medieval Economy to Early Modern State.

This article analyses the Venetian public galleys' expeditions during the sixteenth century, as a case study for understanding the relationships between patricians and the State, and the way in which the 'public' and the 'private' roles were reorganized in the late Middle Ages. Going further the explanations usually given, the article tries to explain the decline of the public galleys, and emphasizes the symbolic, cultural, political and ideological factors that had also led to the abandonment of public navigation. It seeks to reintegrate economic considerations, practices, actions and actors into their social, political and ideological contexts, and thus avoids isolating economic phenomena and economic thinking from their political background. Doing so, it argues that the abandonment of public navigation in Venice was the corollary of the gradual differentiation between the State and the ruling class that was typical of the earliest stages of modernity.

[1140]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 97-101

Classen, Christoph; Kinnebrock, Susanne; Löblich, Maria: Towards Web History: Sources, Methods, and Challenges in the Digital Age. An Introduction.

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 inter-disciplinary communication and is likely to do so in future. The introduction to the HSR Focus presents the collected contributions, which 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.

[1141]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 102-117

Brügger, Niels: When the Present Web is Later the Past: Web Historiography, Digital History, and Internet Studies.

Taking as point of departure that since the mid-1990s the web has been an essential medium within society as well as in academia this article addresses some fundamental questions related to web historiography, that is the writing of the history of the web. After a brief identification of some limitations within digital history and internet studies vis-a-vis web historiography it is argued that the web is in itself an important historical source, and that special attention must be drawn to the web in web archives – termed reborn-digital material – since these sources will probably be the only web left for future historians. In line with this argument the remainder of the article discusses the following methodological issues: What characterizes the reborn-digital material in web archives, and how does this affect the historian's use of the material as well as the possible application of digital analytical tools on this kind of material?

[1142]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 118-133

Schwarzenegger, Christian: Exploring Digital Yesterdays – Reflections on New Media and the Future of Communication History.

This paper emanates from the consideration that communication history cannot only focus on communication that is within today's past but must also to cope with challenges communication history will face in "tomorrow's yesterdays". In nowadays perspective, apparent challenges for the future of communication historiography are posed by the impact of (now) new media technologies and digitalization. The article reflects about different shifts digitalization may bring for communication historiography, in terms of digital media as sources and the impact of digital communication on the understanding of temporal and spatial relations in communication historiography. Doing so, the paper discusses from a communication studies perspective if "new media" history likewise entails a new "media history." The article concludes that

digital media will prompt communication historians to adapt to new conditions. Such adaption to the respective "new" is depicted as constituent of historical research as communication history has ever been kind of change management.

Oggolder, Christian: Inside – Outside. Web History and the Ambivalent Relationship between Old and New Media.

This paper argues that the societal perception of the web and of changes to it over the course of time forms a relevant part of web history. Moreover, the particular perception of the web is to a large extent affected by the traditional media. Against this background the study analyses on a historical basis the content of the traditional media, i.e. newspapers and journals, dealing with topics related to the web. The results of the study foster the assumption that – at least in Germany – traditional media coverage on the Internet and digital media and today social media as well is strongly influenced by a competition between the old and the new media. At the same time the results of the Austrian data show a more neutral attitude toward the web. In order to assess these differences, further international comparative studies are needed.

Hoppe, Albrecht; Stöber, Rudolf: Amtspresse in Preußen. Zur Erschließung der Provinzial-Correspondenz und Neuesten Mittheilungen.

The paper describes the internet project "Digitalisation of Prussia's official press". It was funded by the DFG. The project deals with the "*Provinzial-Correspondenz*" (PC, 1863-1884) and the "*Neueste Mittheilungen*" (NM, 1882-1994). Both papers were founded in an immense political crisis; both papers were important propagandistic instruments of Otto von Bismarck. The project enables access to a central source material of the late 19th century. It works on commentaries for subjects, persons and locations. Condensed abstracts offer surveys for both correspondences. A systematic index provides navigation from topic to topic.

Rössler, Patrick; Bonte, Achim; Leiskau, Katja: Digitization of Popular Print Media as a Source for Studies on Visual Communication: Illustrated Magazines of the Weimar Republic.

Today, the type of illustrated magazine emerging during the 1920s has become an extraordinarily substantial and esthetically top-rate source of information on the history of culture, communication, design, photography and everyday life. However, complete issues in public libraries are extremely rare, and only very few have so far been backed up on secondary media. In an ongoing cooperation project by the Saxon State and University Library of Dresden (SLUB) and the Communication

Studies Department at the University of Erfurt, ten of the most important German-language magazines of the 1920s, comprising around 650 issues, an estimated 75,000 printed pages and an expected number of at least 50,000 illustrations, are being made digitally accessible and prepared for a wide variety of interdisciplinary research purposes. The paper introduces main characteristics of these sources and informs about the basic technical conditions for digitizing this particular type of material. In its main part, special emphasis is devoted to the implementation, with regard to methods applied and proceeding. We close with a brief outline of an exemplary research access, referring to the visual framing of the "New Woman" during the Weimar period.

Bergold, Jarg; Thomas, Stefan: Participatory Research Methods: A Methodological Approach in Motion.

This article serves as an introduction to the FQS special issue "Participatory Qualitative Research." In recent years there has been a resurgence of interest in participatory research strategies. The articles in this special issue come from different disciplines. Against the background of concrete empirical research projects, they address numerous conceptual considerations and methodological approaches. After reading the contributions, and engaging with the authors' arguments, we were prompted to focus in particular on those areas in which further work needs to be done. They include, on the one hand, fundamental principles of participatory research, such as democratic-theory considerations, the concept of "safe space," participation issues, and ethical questions. And, on the other hand, we focus on practical research considerations regarding the role and tasks of the various participants; specific methodological approaches; and quality criteria – understood here in the sense of arguments justifying a participatory approach. Our aim is to stimulate a broad discussion that does not focus only on participatory research in the narrower sense. Because participatory methodology poses certain knowledge- and research-related questions in a radical way, it has the potential to draw attention to hitherto neglected areas in qualitative methodology and to stimulate their further development.

Breuer, Franz: Predecessor-Successor Transitions in Institutional and Interpersonal Contexts: On the Development of a Theory of the Transfer of Personal Objects.

This article outlines the development of a theory of predecessor-successor transitions in social contexts using a grounded theory approach. The theory can be applied to such diverse phenomena as the transfer of family businesses to the next generation, university chair succession, the passing on of parental roles (for example in the case of adoption or remarriage), and organ transplantation. The core conceptual category that emerged was "the transfer of personal objects". This con-

cept refers to the transfer of the power of disposal over objects that are fundamental to the identity and the identification of the owner. A number of theoretical dimensions of the category were identified. Methodologically speaking, the theory generated can be classified as a formal grounded theory. In other words, the comparison of different empirical fields and cases using hermeneutical analysis yielded a transdisciplinary social science category that can be employed to conceptualise the dynamics of the development of interpersonal, social, or institutional structures, especially with regard to the links and the interplay between material and symbolic components, between the individual and the social, and the past and the present.

[1148]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 237-248

Cisneros Puebla, César A.; Davidson, Judith: Qualitative Computing and Qualitative Research: Addressing the Challenges of Technology and Globalization.

Qualitative computing has been part of our lives for thirty years. Today, we urgently call for an evaluation of its international impact on qualitative research. Evaluating the international impact of qualitative research and qualitative computing requires a consideration of the vast amount of qualitative research over the last decades, as well as thoughtfulness about the uneven and unequal way in which qualitative research and qualitative computing are present in different fields of study and geographical regions. To understand the international impact of qualitative computing requires evaluation of the digital divide and the huge differences between center and peripheries. The international impact of qualitative research, and, in particular qualitative computing, is the question at the heart of this array of selected papers from the "Qualitative Computing: Diverse Worlds and Research Practices Conference." In this article, we introduce the reader to the goals, motivation, and atmosphere at the conference, taking place in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2011. The dialogue generated there is still in the air, and this introduction is a call to spread that voice.

[1149]   HSR No. 142, Vol. 37 (2012) No. 4, p. 249-263

Schützeichel, Rainer: Verstehen in professionalen Interaktionen. = Review Essay zu Arnulf Deppermann, Ulrich Reitemeier, Reinhold Schmitt, und Thomas Spranz-Fogasy. 2010. Verstehen in professionellen Handlungsfeldern (Studien zur deutschen Sprache, Band 52). Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempto Verlag.

"Professions" are work collaborations in which representatives of certain vocations address the life problems of "laypersons." In such relationships, adequate communication between representatives of the profession and laypersons is crucial in addressing their individual problems. Accordingly, "understanding," as well as interactional documentation of this understanding, is of considerable importance. The authors of the present volume, "Understanding in Professional Spheres of Activity," address the documentation of this understanding in certain professional spheres. They examine the requirements for the documentation of such understand-

ing and the forms of documentation used in the fields of doctor-patient communication, counseling communication, and organizational collaboration on a movie set. Conversation analytic as well as ethnographically complemented studies draw further attention to an examination of the interactional level in its socio-structural context, and to that end the study employs a combination of conversational linguistics and sociological research. This contribution is therefore important not only in terms of linguistics but also sociologically.

Sellerberg, Ann-Mari; Leppänen, Vesa: A Typology of Narratives of Social Inclusion and Exclusion: The Case of Bankrupt Entrepreneurs.

On the macro level, bankruptcies are an intrinsic part of market economies and result in restructurings of companies and markets. On the micro level, bankrupt entrepreneurs are temporarily excluded from the market and forced to reorganize their understanding of the market. While some seek their way back to entrepreneurship, others decide to find other means of living which may result in drainage of knowledge and experience from markets. This article aims at describing and analyzing narratives of entrepreneurs with small businesses that have been made bankrupt. It describes how they relate discursively to other actors in the markets in which they used to operate. Empirical data consists of qualitative interviews with 22 bankrupt entrepreneurs with small businesses in Sweden. The analysis presents a typology of how the bankrupt entrepreneurs position themselves in relation to the market. Some describe themselves as participants in the market, either as equal participants ("the undeterred") or as unequal participants ("the withdrawn"). Others describe themselves as marginalized, either as marginalized but nevertheless standing on an equal footing ("the analytical") or as marginalized and unequal to others in the market ("the rejected"). The discussion focuses on possible causes of taking these positions and social consequences they may have both on the micro and macro level.

Baralou, Evangelia; Wolf, Patricia; Meissner, Jens O.: Bright, Excellent, Ignored: The Contribution of Luhmann's System Theory and Its Problem of Non-Connectivity to Academic Management Research.

Niklas Luhmann's theory has been largely ignored in organization studies, compared to other sociological approaches like Weick's sensemaking, Giddens' structuration theory, or Latour's Actor-Network Theory. While having being applied on a number of fields, such as philosophy, sociology, theology, law and political sciences, application of Luhmann's theory is still limited in organization studies (e.g. Munro 2010). In this paper, we attempt to explain the reasons of this ignorance and limited use, focusing on Luhmann's writing style, but also on the theoretical and empirical limitations his theory poses. Believing that Luhmann's theory holds great potential to be applied to organizational studies and explain organizational phenom-

ena, we then discuss how it could contribute to radically changing the conventional ways of studying and analyzing organizational phenomena, fostering at the same time, the debate about the value of his theory. We analyze organizations as communicative processes that continuously produce and reproduce themselves to create knowledge, make decisions, structure expectations, and redefine organizational boundaries. Finally, we address the empirical challenges of applying Luhmann's theory on organization studies.

Diebolt, Claude: Where Are We Now in Cliometrics?

That cliometrics is an indispensable tool in the study of economic history is no longer a very controversial statement. It is now generally agreed that economic theory, combined with new data as well as historical, statistical and mathematical methods are necessary at the theoretical level, to formulate problems precisely, to draw conclusions from postulates and to gain insight into workings of complicated processes and, at the applied level, to measure variables, to estimates parameters and to organise the elaborate calculations involved in reaching empirical results. This article is an illustration of my belief in this principle.

Reimat, Anne: Old Age Pensions, Demography and Economic Growth in the Long Run: The French Case Revisited.

This paper analyses the evolution of the French pension system from the mid-nineteenth century to the current period. Competing or complementary hypotheses that can explain the long-run rise in pension expenditure are discussed. The determinants that appear to offer the best explanation for the evolution of pension expenditure are economic growth, the process of industrialization and ageing. The time series related to these determinants are cointegrated over the long run. A multivariate model is estimated in order to assess the long-run elasticities between the pension expenditure and its main determinants.

Sáiz, Patricio: Social Networks of Innovation in the European Periphery: Exploring Independent versus Corporate Patents in Spain circa 1820-1939.

There is a widespread idea that corporations have completely taken over invention and innovation processes throughout the twentieth century, thus becoming the main users of patent systems. However, recent studies suggest that, in spite of corporate expansion, independent invention is still economically significant nowadays, and that individuals outside the boundaries of the firm were actually the principal source of innovation before World War II. This article analyzes the history of corporate and independent patents in Spain in the long-term, in order to confirm that inde-

pendents were also very relevant to promoting innovation and technology transfer in latecomers with high rates of technological dependence. Employing a new method of work with patent files, we also offer new historical evidence of the structure, effectiveness and scope of emerging international social networks of innovation. After introducing the research framework, Section Two briefly summarizes the characteristics of the Spanish patent system, and compares corporate and independent patents taken out between 1820 and 1939. Section Three studies the duration and strength of independent patents and the structure of the communities of innovation, and the conclusions make up Section Four.

Zwierlein, Cornel; Graaf, Beatrice de: Security and Conspiracy in Modern History.

Security History is a new field in historical research. Conspiracies and Conspiracy Theories have attracted since some years great attention, both in historical and in social research. A thorough study of those both opposed and mirroring key phenomena and concepts does not exist. This contribution tries to outline a sketch of the development of their interwoven history, how (imagined) conspiracies challenged new means of security production and vice versa. The main assumption is that a) a translocal public sphere, b) concepts, practices and means of institutionalized security production, and c) developed narratives that contain conspiracy theories only emerge together from the Renaissance onwards. Only if there is a public sphere in which conspiracy theories can circulate anonymously they become themselves an element of historical agency. Security as a leading principle of politics emerges only with the development of the state. The contribution outlines the steps of change from confessional age to Enlightenment, to the Revolutionary age and to Modernity, identifying mainly two important systematic changings which affect the security/conspiracy combination (Emergence of observability alongside the politics/religion and *Ancien Régime*/Bourgeois Society distinctions). It finally asks if there is currently happening a third epochal shift of comparable importance.

Graaf, Beatrice de; Zwierlein, Cornel: Historicizing Security – Entering the Conspiracy Dispositive.

This introduction offers a brief historiographic account on current histories of security. A case is made for historians to rely more on and profit from recent theories and concepts in political science, most notably the concepts invented by the Copenhagen School on securitization. Furthermore, an attempt is made to 'historicize security' and provide some new methodological perspectives, in particular the idea of connecting security to conspiracy as an operational dispositive for analyzing instances of security policy making.

Zwierlein, Cornel: Security Politics and Conspiracy Theories in the Emerging European State System (15th/16th c.).

The article develops a new definition of conspiracy theory more apt for historicizing purposes than the existing systematic and philosophical ones. It shows that modern conspiracy narratives do appear only with the Renaissance. Also, 'security' as the aim of state and international politics became important only now during the Italian Renaissance while the term and concept had been nearly forgotten during the Middle Ages. The article shows then that both, security politics in practice and political language as well as modern conspiracy narratives belong to the new type of political communication which emerged with inter-territorial diplomacy in 15th century Italy (example: Lorenzo de' Medici) and with the first emerging information public sphere in 16th century Europe (example: conspiracicsm during the French Wars of Religion). The narrative modus of analyzing the present state of affairs, of constructing reality and of planning and conjecturing in that form of political communication is highly similar to the construction of conspiracy narratives. All modern forms of opposition between security and conspiracy theories can be seen as derivatives of that Renaissance constellation.

Härter, Karl: Security and Cross-Border Political Crime: The Formation of Transnational Security Regimes in 18th and 19th Century Europe.

This contribution proposes to observe Foucault's concept of the security dispositive from the angle of transnational security and criminal law regimes. Since the late 18th century security and securitization became not only a prime category and field of national policies and discourses but were increasingly influenced by transnational issues and cross-border security threats (or narratives) such as international crime, transnational political violence and international conspiracies. This was accompanied by the formation of transnational security regimes, which concerned cross-border security policies, discourses and legal norms in the fields of extradition, political asylum, and police co-operation, with a variety of different actors: states, police organizations, experts, international organizations. These transnational security regimes and their respective fields were characterized by complex interdependencies and interactions as well as by legal pluralism, flexibility, fragmentation, collisions, and *Entrechtlichung*, transgressing national security and extending securitization to indefinite "global" security spaces. Though this could be interpreted as an "international security dispositive" it as well challenges Foucault's concept which, in the end, should be substituted by the historical model of "transnational security regimes."

Cubitt, Geoffrey: Conspiracism, Secrecy and Security in Restoration France: Denouncing the Jesuit Menace.

This article explores the historical and conceptual relationships between themes of conspiracy, secrecy and securitization, firstly through a general schematic discussion of their interconnections, and then through a specific focus on the polemics and strategies of the French Bourbon Restoration period (1814-1830). The conspiracist visions of this period are contextualized by relating them to longer-term evolutions in conceptions of the state and of politics, and to the impact of the French Revolution. Comparisons are drawn between the strategies of the Right, focusing on the idea of revolutionary conspiracy and generally linked to a governmentalist agenda, and of the Left, focusing on a vision of Jesuit or theocratic conspiracy and usually oppositional in character. The final section of the article analyses the denunciations of the Jesuits in greater detail, through the lens of a model of securitization. Emphasis is placed on the ways in which denouncers of Jesuit conspiracy combined historical argument with legal attacks on the Jesuits' corporate existence, on the fluidity of their conceptions of the conspiratorial threat, and on the ways in which denunciations of Jesuit conspiracy reflect broader liberal anxieties over power and identity in an age of political transformation.

Hamilton, John T.: Conspiracy, Security, and Human Care in Donnersmarck's *Leben der Anderen.*

Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck's acclaimed film, *Das Leben der Anderen* (2006), affords a provocative opportunity for investigating the relation between conspiracy and security. Although state-sponsored conspiracies breed insecurity among the citizenry, they nonetheless also provide the ground for epistemological security, insofar as the threat can be decisively located. In pressing the literal definition of *security* as "the removal of concern," this article interprets the film according to shifting modalities of care. Considered as a vast conspiratorial network against its own populace, the East German Ministry for State Security (the Stasi) represents a mechanized, dispassionate ideal that strives to eliminate concerns about whatever may jeopardize the regime. To counter this security project, Donnersmarck presents us with characters who display a fundamentally human care that is instigated by governmental practices and yet ultimately works against state-oriented securitization and legitimation.

Graaf, Beatrice de: The Black International Conspiracy as Security Dispositive in the Netherlands, 1880-1900.

In this paper we introduce the fight against anarchism at the end of the 19th century as a security dispositive. An analysis of the emergence of the dispositive of the

Black International conspiracy and the rise of new modes of governance in the wake of the fight against violent anarchism in the Netherlands is presented as a bottom-up process of securitization, enabled by two remarkable episodes of anarchist activities in the Netherlands in 1894 and 1895-1898. Regional prosecutors and police commissioners capitalized on this (foreign) anarchist threat to instigate large-scale police reforms in terms of bureaucratization, standardization and centralization. New technologies of imagination, imported from abroad, helped to advance these processes of securitization and modernization.

Hijzen, Constant Willem: The Perpetual Adversary. How Dutch Security Services Perceived Communism (1918-1989).

For more than eighty years, Dutch security services perceived communism as the ultimate threat to national security. From its inception, the anticommunist threat perceptions contained references to foreign, possible, potential, and ideological elements of the communist threat. This put the activities of Dutch communists in a different light. Although for a long time there were well-grounded reasons to do so, we find that there were periods when the actual threatening character of Dutch communism decreased. However, the security services did not decrease their surveillance activities vis-à-vis this 'red menace.' To account for this discrepancy, we use insights from securitization theory, organizational studies, and intelligence studies to deconstruct threat perceptions. We find that whenever actually threatening events, such as the revolutionary threat of 1918 or the World Wars, became part of a distant past, the security services emphasized the symbolic and potential nature of the communist threat. The symbolic character of the threat, institutionalized and continually reinforced by processes of cognitive bias, thus accounted for its unchanging threatening character. Only through external intervention have these perceptions changed.

Ditrych, Ondrej: 'International Terrorism' as Conspiracy: Debating Terrorism in the League of Nations.

This paper aims at historicizing terrorism by focusing attention on how the current dominant discursive patterns, constituent elements of the 'global terrorism' *dispositive*, have come to existence. It brings to the fore the first robust international debate on terrorism which took place in the League of Nations following the Marseilles assassination (1934) and shows its conspiratorial features, many of which are detectable in the discourse of terrorism among states after 9/11.

Keesman, Susanne: The Communist Menace in Finsterwolde: Conspiring against Local Authorities? A Case Study on the Dutch Battle against Communism, 1945–1951.

Since the municipal elections of 1946 (and before in the period 1935-1939), the Communist party had held an absolute majority of seats in the city council of Finsterwolde, a small municipality in the north of the Netherlands. In 1951, the Dutch parliament adopted a custom bill to dismiss this "Little Moscow." This article reconstructs the decision-making process that preceded the bill in order to analyze the way the communist threat was framed and securitized. For the administration, legitimizing this rather unique move in Dutch history was essential in order to uphold their democratic standards. The focus of this article is therefore twofold. Both the methods the administration used to invest the communists in Finsterwolde with an aura of imminent threat and the communist reactions to these allegations are discussed.

Hof, Tobias: The Moro Affair – Left-Wing Terrorism and Conspiracy in Italy in the Late 1970s.

Shortly after the left-wing terrorist group Red Brigades kidnapped the former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in March 1978 numerous conspiracy theories began to spread. At the core of many of these theories was – and still is – the belief that the Red Brigades were controlled by a foreign power. The headquarters of Italian left-wing terrorism was suspected everywhere but home. In the following article Tobias Hof describes the evolution and the different bearers of these theories and addresses their functional character by analyzing possible motives for injecting them into the public discourse. He shows how different groups from the far left to the far right of the political spectrum used conspiracy theories to de-legitimize the political opponent or legitimize their own policy in relation to the Moro abduction. The Moro murder case shines the clearest light on the triad of terrorism – conspiracy – and anti-terrorism policy in Italy in the late 1970s.

van Buuren, Jelle: Holland's Own Kennedy Affair. Conspiracy Theories on the Murder of Pim Fortuyn.

In this article we will analyze the functioning of conspiracy dispositives from the bottom up and the nexus between conspiracy dispositives and security dispositives in the context of the political rise of right-wing populist Pim Fortuyn and the various conspiracy theories that arose after his murder and the effects these conspiracy theories had on Dutch politics and society. These counter-conspiracy theories revolved mainly around the suggestion that the political establishment was responsible for the murder or at least had turned a blind eye to it. The analysis shows that

although a small part of the conspiracy constructions can rightfully be understood as counter-conspiracy dispositives raised bottom up, in the majority of the cases a blurring can be noted between counter-conspiracy dispositives and conspiracy dispositives. This can be explained by the fact that - parts of - the seemingly counter-conspiracy dispositives were initiated, adopted and instrumentalized by actors from 'above': actors from the Dutch political and cultural establishment. In fact, an intra-elite competition was being battled out.

van der Heide, Liesbeth: Cherry-Picked Intelligence. The Weapons of Mass Destruction Dispositive as a Legitimation for National Security in the Post 9/11 Age.

The claim that Iraq possessed Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) led to the invasion of Iraq in 2003 by the US Army. For the George W. Bush administration, the likely presence of WMD in Iraq was the major justification for going to war. However, Bush' opponents suspected he used the WMD-dispositive as a legitimation for an invasion that was already set in motion for different reasons. The Iraq invasion and the underlying ideas about the presence of WMD thus provide a tangible case for the analysis of theories of conspiracy and security. The development of the WMD dispositive will be contextualized using the toolkit of securitization theory. The article explores the notions of security and conspiracy that were used to build the dispositive and shows how it ultimately failed and turned into a counter-narrative in which the Bush administration itself became the Great Conspirator.

Jopp, Tobias A.: On the Historical Roots of the Modern Welfare State: The *Knappschaft* Statistics of 1861 to 1920 as a Source for Quantitative Historical Social Research.

This article introduces the *Knappschaft* statistics as a basic source for quantitative data on a very important topic in historical social research, namely the rise of the welfare state. Scholars who seek to embark upon historical social research in that direction require both qualitative and quantitative data. Exploring data sources and making data available for general use thus is crucial to systematic research and scholarly discourse. For the period 1861 to 1920, the *Knappschaft* statistics document the operation of the various German *Knappschaftsvereine* as the carriers of miners' occupational social insurance at the time. Data on the various *Knappschaften* are quite rich enabling us to use them as a "historical laboratory" not merely to study the welfare positions of and social relations in a particular societal class in a particular period, but to explore more general questions related to the roots of modern welfare states, their functioning, and the challenges they face. To stress this point, I combine the concise overview of the *Knappschaft* statistics with a straight-

forward application to the question of the consequences of aging in a pay-as-you-go pension system.

Sohn, Kitae: The Living Arrangements of U.S. Teachers, 1860-1910.

Most of the historical research on the daily lives of US teachers relies on qualitative sources such as diaries, letters, memoirs, and missionary reports. Using the US census data from 1860 to 1910, this paper attempts to go beyond sketching impressions of their daily lives, focusing instead on the living arrangements of teachers by region, gender, and race. The main result is that about 70 percent of teachers lived in a nuclear family and 15 percent of them lived with non-relatives; this is more or less true regardless of regions, genders, and races. In addition to descriptive analyses, a multinomial logit model is applied to provide a more systematic way of finding the determinants of the living arrangements and measuring the sizes of their effects. This paper demonstrates a possibility of deepening our understanding of the daily lives of teachers in the past by combining nationally representative data with topics of daily lives.

Olesen, Henning Salling: The Societal Nature of Subjectivity: An Interdisciplinary Methodological Challenge.

The 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 which integrates 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" is indicated the intrinsic connection between the theorizing of an empirical object and the reflection of the research process and the epistemic subject. In terms of methodology it revives the themes originally launched in *FQS* exactly ten years ago: "Subjectivity and Reflectivity in Qualitative Research" (Breuer, Mruck and Roth 2002; Mruck and Breuer 2003). This editorial introduction presents the intellectual background of the psycho-societal methodology, reflects on its relevance and critical perspectives in a contemporary landscape of social science, and comments the way in which an international and interdisciplinary research group has developed this approach to profane empirical research.

Olesen, Henning Salling; Weber, Kirsten: Socialization, Language, and Scenic Understanding. Alfred Lorenzer's Contribution to a Psycho-Societal Methodology.

The article is a guided tour to Alfred Lorenzer's proposal for an "in-depth hermeneutic" cultural analysis methodology which was launched in an environment with an

almost complete split between social sciences and psychology/psychoanalysis. It presents the background in his materialist socialization theory, which combines a social reinterpretation of the core insights in classical psychoanalysis – the unconscious, the drives – with a theory of language acquisition. His methodology is based on a transformation of the "scenic understanding" from a clinical to a text interpretation, which seeks to understand collective unconscious meaning in text, and is presented with an illustration of the interpretation procedure from social research. Then follows a brief systematic account of key concepts and ideas – interaction forms, engrams, experience, symbolization, language game, utopian imagination – with an outlook to the social theory connections to the Frankfurt School. The practical interpretation procedure in a Lorenzer-based psycho-societal research is briefly summarized, emphasizing the role of the researcher subjects in discovering socially unconscious meaning in social interaction. Finally an outlook to contemporary epistemological issues is given. Lorenzer's approach to theorize and research the subject as a socially produced entity appears as a psycho-societal alternative to mainstream social constructivism.

Leithäuser, Thomas: Psychoanalysis, Socialization and Society – The Psychoanalytical Thought and Interpretation of Alfred Lorenzer.

Alfred Lorenzer belongs to those few psychoanalysts, who did understand psychoanalysis not only in clinical therapy, clinical thinking and research but also as a social science. In the perspective of Lorenzer the individual fundamentally could not be taken out of his social contexts. The therapeutic setting of psychoanalysis insofar is an artificial undertaking, a psychological experiment of a special kind. Lorenzer did understand society not only as an environment outside of the individual, how it is studied through most of the psychological paradigms. In the sense of Lorenzer society penetrates and mediates the deep individual structures. He describes this process as a socialization of the individual. In my following essay I discuss the perspective of Lorenzer's research in the fields of mother-child-relationship, of the child's learning of language, of work-relationships, and of religious and ideological attitudes. My research interest is directed on the complex mediation of familial and social interaction forms. The center of the analyses is the concept of the unconsciousness, which Lorenzer has developed in a close relation to Sigmund Freud.

Morgenroth, Christine: Deciphering Political Utopias. Unions, Female Night Work, and Gender Justice.

The group discussion is a qualitative method perfectly suited for analyzing attitudes and opinions at the supra-individual level and tracing the process of how they emerge. Psychoanalytic group theories expand our understanding of group process-

es by adding the dimension of the unconscious: groups, too, display defense reactions and forms of repression. By adding this dimension, we can show how social groups proceed to collectively relegate important issues to the realm of the unconscious. In this way, social defense processes are reproduced *in actu*. In group discussions involving female union members, the predicament of working mothers comes to the fore particularly clearly. An excerpt from a group discussion illustrates that the women seem to perceive night work as the only realistic solution to the problem of reconciling work and family. Only when we turn to a psychoanalytic hermeneutics of scenic understanding are we able to reveal a repressed conception of life looming behind the paradoxical demand: the desire to overcome the separation of productive and reproductive labor in the lives of both sexes; a desire that can only be achieved if labor unions, too, perceive gender relations as a political challenge demanding their attention.

[1174]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 71-90

Weber, Kirsten: Learning, Work, and Language Games.

The article provides an example of psycho-societal analysis of work related learning. Initially a conceptual framework of learning and life experience is established drawing on Alfred Lorenzer and Oskar Negt, and the interactional development of psychoanalysis. A case of learning experience from research into a retraining program for unskilled workers, exposing a very conflictual subjective experience of a traineeship, is presented and commented. The worker's experience is interpreted focusing on the gender aspects of the conflicts, seeing the learning process in the context of a work identity process, which is related to a career shift enforced by labor market transition requiring male workers to retrain for a social work profession which used to be female, and more widely to a reconfiguration of the societal relation between work and gender. The final section discusses the methodological framework for analyzing learning processes by means of interpreting language use. The notion of language game connects the level of unconscious social engagements and level of formal learning and knowledge, and the opportunity for a deeper understanding of professional learning and identity is indicated by reference to one more example.

[1175]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 107-123

Dybbroe, Betina: Work Identity and Contradictory Experiences of Welfare Workers in a Life-History Perspective.

Transformation of the welfare sectors challenge professional identities of care and welfare workers in Scandinavia. At the same time welfare and care workers take part in these changes and are changed in the psycho-social setting of the workplace. This article presents research about care work in Denmark with a focus on subjective processing of work identity, applying a psycho-societal theoretical and methodical approach. A life historical and experiential understanding of Alfred Lorenzer's

cultural theory is applied to understand societal transformations, here in the work place and of professionals in relation to their present scene of work and in relation to their life history. Two concepts are applied, interaction form and scenic understanding, because of their potentials for analyzing workers' experience. The analysis is based on a combined ethnographic and life historical investigation in nursing and involves a young nurse in scenes of the hospital, where gendered life history is re-enacted and present in a gendered work life with fragile possibilities of identification. Social dynamics interact with subjective dynamics in ways that illuminate not only habitual and creative orientations and practices of professionals in care, but also the contradictory transformations of the work, e.g. marketization and democratization in the work place.

Andersen, Linda Lundgård: Inner and Outer Life at Work. The Roots and Horizon of Psychoanalytically Informed Work Life Research.

The modern labour market has increasingly put the inner working life on the agenda. This stems from a number of societal changes: the knowledge society and its need of personalised competences and work investments in welfare services, the transformation from subject-object relationships to subject-subject relationships and the emergence of the "learning organisations" and reflexive leadership. All of this has been the subject of critical analyses tracing modern work life identities, conflicts, organisational and societal structuration. Against this background the accounts and conceptualisations of work life involving people to people interactions offered by psychodynamic theories and methods take up a pivotal position. Psychoanalytic organisational and work life research explores how work, organisations and individuals are affected by psychic dynamics, the influence of the unconscious in the forms of human development and interaction situated in a societal context. Based on this substantial work I draw upon two influential psychoanalytical positions – the British Tavistock position and German psychoanalytic social psychology in order to situate and identify how to understand the inner and outer life at work – in a generic display of concepts, methods and epistemology.

Hollway, Wendy; Froggett, Lynn: Researching In-Between Subjective Experience and Reality.

In this article, we draw on Lorenzer's method in our analysis of a single case data extract derived from a research project generating data through the Tavistock Infant Observation tradition. The partial case analysis demonstrates our methodological approach and explores conceptual territory at the meeting point of German and British psychoanalytically-informed traditions. Our scenic composition synthesised key elements of one observation visit to the home of a young black first-time mother in London. Lorenzer's advice to the cultural analyst to explore what irritates or provokes

in the scene has something in common with the way that observers in the infant observation tradition use their emotional responses and process their experience. The aim is to provide access to what Winnicott described as an intermediate area of experience and Lorenzer considered "in-between." We explore this area through two provocations in our scenic composition. Using these data examples we ask: is it possible to conceptualise collective, societal-cultural unconscious processes (Lorenzer's *gesellschaftlich-kollektives Unbewußtes*, 1986) within this intermediate area? Specifically, how is racial and class difference present in the scene? How can it be located through scenic understanding of research data? And why does it matter?

Onaka, Fumiya: Aspects of Process Theories and Process-Oriented Methodologies in Historical and Comparative Sociology: An Introduction.

The "process" concept is particularly crucial especially for historical and comparative sociology. This paper explains the objective of this HSR Focus; after referring to the term "process-oriented" in related human and social sciences, it necessitates the examining "process-oriented" theories in historical and comparative sociology from the viewpoint of "process-generated data." Finally the paper indicates the duality of "process-oriented" theories as a tentative summary of results.

de Souza Leão, Luciana: Bringing Historical Sociology and Path-Dependence Together: A Case Study of the Brazilian Political Economy (1930-2000).

Historical sociology and path-dependence theory both try to understand how change and continuity interact in long-term social processes. Even so, there is still a lot of uncertainty on the ways that the two methodologies can be adopted together. This paper addresses this question by studying 70 years of interaction between the state and the market in Brazil. Particularly, it shows how an understanding of the historical process that characterized modernization from above in Brazil sheds light on the argument that, despite *de facto* changes in the country's politico-economics in the 1990s, there is still a strong influence from the state institutions formulated during the 1930s. The paper discusses the main economic, political and administrative changes in state structures that happened over 70 years to provide new insights into the ways in which the historical perspective can contribute to the interpretation of the period of reforms in Brazil.

Yu, Jae Eon: The Use of Deleuze's Theory of Assemblage for Process-Oriented Methodology.

Dealing with the complexity of social change during the process of civilization, Deleuze and Guattari (1987) proposed the concept of an assemblage that is only

grasped in the dynamic relation between the machinic assemblage (e.g., the structure of organizations, physical materials and resources) and the enunciative assemblage (e.g., regulations, governing principles and symbolic expressions). Exploring the complex relationship between social change and social networks in terms of Deleuze's theory of assemblage, we argue that the process-oriented methodology should be conceptualized as 'time-related research.' It is required to produce the 'process-generated data' in the form of Deleuze's sense of an event during the process of the time-related research. It includes the 'insider perspective' and 'judgment systems' which function as a detached 'outside perspective.' Such judgment systems are necessary for generating knowledge that supports social interventions in order to make or produce 'events data,' which are generated from an interaction between the machinic assemblages and the enunciative assemblages within social fields.

[1181]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 218-235

Vizer, Eduardo Andrés; Carvalho, Helenice: Socioanalysis: A Communicational Research Device for Social Intervention.

This paper presents a socio-communicative device for research, diagnosis and intervention in communities and organizations. It submits theoretical propositions and categories of analysis for ongoing research and diagnosis of organizational and community issues and problems, as well as the development of programs for intervention in institutions, community development, information programs, educational and health projects, conflict solving, governance and social participation, communications and promotion of social capital. We consider the indispensable realization of interdisciplinary research associating social practices to communication processes and vice versa. Communication processes are also the fundamental interaction devices through which human practices reproduce social relations, promoting and reorganizing the self-reproduction of a social system. In order to help collectives such as communities, institutions, social and economic organizations to build better environments, better working and living conditions, social research needs to integrate communication and information processes to the diagnosis and design of social programs.

[1182]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 236-251

Onaka, Fumiya: Relating Socio-Cultural Network Concepts to Process-Oriented Methodology.

Examining the works of classical sociologists, this study demonstrates that the "socio-cultural network analysis" is a "process-oriented methodology". "Socio-cultural network" is a concept originally proposed on the basis of "thick comparison" studies conducted of two Thai villages; it includes both cultural elements and social actors. Different from the early classical sociologists (Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer), the later classical sociologists (Georg Simmel, Émile. Durkheim, Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Talcott Parsons) utilized the terms "network" and "pro-

cess" and thereby prepared the basis for process-oriented methodology. Among them, only Simmel, Weber and Elias created a direct portal to process-oriented methodology by employing those two terms in a significant and interconnected way and in their philosophical, historical and comparative studies. Thus, the socio-cultural network analysis can be regarded as a descendant of these three sociologists.

[1183]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 252-267

Tanaka, Shigeru: Nationalization, Modernization and Symbolic Media – Towards a Comparative Historical Sociology of the Nation-State.

In the formation process of the nation-state, there took place processes analogous to globalization. People and things moved on a nationwide scale and local regions and people became homogenized and also differentiated. Such process can be called 'nationalization.' By taking its meaning as a more comprehensive one than ever, we can understand the formation process of the nation-state more accurately. Also we have to differentiate 'nationalization' from 'modernization.' We regard that modernization is the process of disembedding people from various 'existences' in which they have been embedded. In the course of disembedding, people began to regard 'existences' as means and obstacles for 'actions.' That is to say, 'predominance of actions over existences' has occurred. The reason why such 'predominance of actions' has taken place can be made clear by introducing 'symbolic media' which reduce 'existences' to something on each standard. In history symbolic media have been conflicting and allying with each other. 'Predominance of actions,' that is to say, modernization advanced through such conflicts and alliance.

[1184]   HSR No. 144, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 2, p. 271-287

Zhukov, Dmitry; Kanishchev, Valery; Lyamin, Sergey: Fractal Modeling of Historical Demographic Processes.

The article presents several results of the computer modeling of demographic processes in the late traditional rural communities by means of fractal geometry. A team of contributors developed a model and software for it, then carried out its verification, data processing, computer modeling and interpretation of results. The analysis of modeling outcomes allowed to build a holistic picture of the demographic behavior in rural communities of the Tambov province – one of the typical agrarian regions of 19th and 20th century Russia. Authors describe the degree and ways of how demographic behavior of the society was influenced by such factors as famine, war, epidemics, a level of health care infrastructure development, etc. Besides, it was possible to trace some non-linear effects in demographic strategies agrarian communities followed during modernization processes in Russia in the second half of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Bernhardt, Christoph; Hüesker, Frank: Von der Wasserkrise des Industriezeitalters zur EU-Umweltpolitik. Interessenaushandlung und Problemlösungsfähigkeit von Sondergesetzlichen Wasserverbänden in Deutschland seit 1900.

This article discusses the problem-solving capacity of river basin cooperatives in German water policy in historical and current cases. The article builds on institutional theory and refers to the most important Water Framework Directive (WDF) of the European Union in 2000 and works back to the emergence of the first agencies in Germany around 1900. The article shows that these agencies organized a sophisticated institutional compromise between different groups of water users such as mining companies and public authorities. The Prussian state set up a complex legal framework of representation and negotiation of conflicting interests, as the article shows with the cases of the Schwarze Elster and the Erft cooperative. The second part of the paper discusses the problem-solving capacity of these old institutional structures for today's problems such as environmental degradation and urban shrinkage. It states, by analyzing the cases of the Erft and the Rur cooperatives, that the complex mechanisms of financing and decision-making provide protection of water resources and broad agreement amongst the actors involved. The cooperatives are expanding their activities in the context of the WFD and can be regarded to be an appropriate instrument of water policy in the early 21st century.

Canals, Valérie; Diebolt, Claude: Die Bildungsökonomie vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg: Ein Bestandteil moderner Wirtschaftstheorie und Wirtschaftspolitik?

Economics of education is still a young discipline. While substantial understanding has been achieved in many parts of the world, the subject has not solved its own methodological problems or made much effort to do so. Now it is back in fashion, and people are beginning to ask questions about the scope of its application, the relevance of its methods and the purposes it serves. Educational economists investigate the implications of resource allocation and distribution for relations between educational variables and between these and the external environment. They seek to understand processes of skill creation, qualifications and their application, in ways analogous to the work of educational historians, sociologists and psychologists. Operationally, the economics of education is concerned with education and economic growth, employment, and income distribution. A major sub-theme has been the finance and distribution of resources within and between educational sectors and the measurement of their effectiveness and efficiency. This paper is limited to the period before World War II. It develops the seminal work of the founding fathers of the discipline, before the significant developments of North American scholars such as Mincer, Schultz and Becker in the 50s and 60s.

Hippe, Ralph: Are You NUTS? The Factors of Production and their Long-Run Evolution in Europe from a Regional Perspective.

Standard economic growth models generally consider different factors of production such as land, capital, labour, technology and human capital. These are common in theoretical models and empirical applications but more evidence is still needed for their long-term regional evolution. Therefore, this paper traces the evolution of specific aspects of these factors in the European regions and cities by means of different proxies. The data have been collected and calculated from a wide range of diverse historical and spatial data bases. A particular feature is the definition of the European regions according to the NUTS classification by the European Union. Thus, the paper gives a rough outline of some of the most important long-term regional tendencies that should be taken into account in research directed to past and recent time periods.

Dorsch, Sebastian: Space/Time Practices and the Production of Space and Time. An Introduction.

This introduction to the HSR Special Issue *Space/Time Practices* outlines some main aspects of the discussion of space and time in social and *cultural studies*. Three main epistemic problems are sketched: 1) Space and time have often acquired a transcendental character, which continues to be especially true of time. 2) To this day, a distinct field of research on temporality in *cultural studies* is still in nascent form. 3) Space and time are often set in "binary oppositions" to one another, thereby inhibiting their combined analysis. The present volume, which is the result of discussions by the SpaceTime research group at the University of Erfurt (*Erfurter RaumZeit-Forschung*, ERZ), takes this set of problems as its starting point. The contributions share the presupposition that spatiality and temporality are inseparable in their lived and everyday worlds. Discussing concepts of permanences (Whitehead), of Space/Time Practices and forms of production of time and space, the introduction proposes a constructivist, actor-and praxis-centered approach to space and time that enables an inter- and multidisciplinary platform for different questions about two central facets of human life.

Füssel, Marian: Tote Orte und gelebte Räume. Zur Raumtheorie von Michel de Certeau S. J.

The spatial thinking of French Jesuit Michel de Certeau (1925-1986) has been frequently discussed and put in context with the spatial turn. De Certeau's spatial theory is organized through a framework of dualistic key-categories: space and place, map and tour, strategy and tactic. However, his theory has more to offer than a formal pattern for describing spatial practices in urban space in the vein of French

structuralism. The distinction between spaces and places rather holds a strong normative implication. His practical transformation from places into spaces thus not only plays an important role for his cultural history of everyday life developed in *Arts de faire*, but also in his work on historical writing and meta-historiography, and his research in early modern mysticism. This paper examines the main features of de Certeau's theory of space and their interdisciplinary appropriation, as well as discusses the potential of the spatial practice approach for social and cultural studies beyond the conceptualization of everyday practices of resistance.

Schulz-Forberg, Hagen: The Spatial and Temporal Layers of Global History: A Reflection on Global Conceptual History through Expanding Reinhart Koselleck's *Zeitschichten* into Global Spaces.

Recent debates on global history have challenged the understanding of history beyond the nation-state. Simultaneously, they search for non-Eurocentric approaches. This has repercussions on the relation between historical space and time in both historical interpretation and in research design. This article reflects on the possibilities of a global conceptual history by expanding Reinhart Koselleck's theory of temporal layers (*Zeitschichten*) into global spaces. To this end, it introduces the notion of spatial layers (*Raumschichten*). First, historicisation and its relation to and interaction with spatialisation and temporalisation is pondered; then, the impact of global spatial and temporal complexities on comparative and conceptual history is considered, before, thirdly, a framework of three tensions of global history – normative, temporal and spatial – is introduced as a way to concretely unfold historical research questions through global conceptual history. Regarding time and space, the main lines of argument in global history have focused either on the question of whether or not European powers were ahead of non-European ones or on the supposedly Western linearity of time as opposed to a non-Western cosmology or circularity of time. Taking its point of departure in *Zeitschichten,* which break from the linear-vs.-circular logic, this article instead proposes to foreground an actor-based, multilingual, global conceptual history to better understand spatio-temporal practices.

Barth, Christiane: In illo tempore, at the Center of the World: Mircea Eliade and Religious Studies' Concepts of Sacred Time and Space.

Time and space, manifested in such well known phrases and expressions as *in illo tempore*, *ab origine*, *repetition* and *regeneration*, *center*, *omphalos*, as well as *the abolition of the profane*, belong to the most important yet immensely complex concepts within Mircea Eliade's work. Based on Eliade's central publications of *The Sacred and the Profane* and *The Myth of the Eternal Return*, this article attempts to trace Eliade's notions of the terms and their relation to human thought and practice. Furthermore, the article discusses crucial critiques and elaborations of the

concepts, implications and methods of Eliade's research, in order to develop an approach to the social constitution of sacred space which also considers current research in the Social Sciences on the production of space.

Maier, Harry O.: Soja's Thirdspace, Foucault's Heterotopia and de Certeau's Practice: Time-Space and Social Geography in Emergent Christianity.

This essay uses analytical tools developed by Edward Soja, Michel Foucault, and Michel de Certeau to investigate time-space configurations in the religious movements inaugurated by Jesus and promoted by Paul. The article begins with an account of the domination of time as a conceptual tool for analyzing both figures and their teachings to establish the context for an alternative space-time reading of the data represented in the New Testament and extra-canonical sources. Jesus' proclamation of the Kingdom of God is placed in the context of the monetization and hence disruption of traditional kinship and social structures. His parables, sayings, and the traditions associated with him represent thirdspace performances of his rural world. His proclamation of the Kingdom of God coheres with Foucault's notion of heterotopia in that it places listeners in places outside of place. His articulation of behaviours coincides with de Certeau's notion of tactics inserted within dominant social strategies. Through a reading of Paul's message against the backdrop of urban poverty Paul's motif of the church as body is seen as a thirdspace articulation of social groups, heterotopic place outside of place, and communal solidarity within the urban context of the Roman Empire.

Schmolinsky, Sabine: The Production of Future. Chronotope and Agency in the Middle Ages.

This paper discusses Mikhail M. Bakhtin's notion of *chronotope* applied to the Christian concept of the two futures to be and to come, which basically are to be distinguished by their respective spatio-temporal relations. These require a consideration of the involvement of human agency and practice in processes of future. This can be particularly well investigated within the Medieval tradition. It will be argued that both the individual's future on earth and the collectively operating eschatological future induced medieval Christians to activity based on experience and predictability in matters of everyday life, or on prophecy and faith in postmortal issues. Here the chronotopicity of the future in a religious perspective might foster a better understanding of the medieval practices and agency which engendered the future for which they were meant to provide.

Rekow, Matthias: Gegenwart als 'nahes Ende' – Apokalyptisches Denken in der Frühen Neuzeit. Der Entwurf eines apokalyptischen Chronotopos nach Bachtin.

The following article explores new territory insofar as it attempts to render the literary concept of Mikhail M. Bakhtin's chronotope applicable for an historical interpretation of spatio-temporal practices while at the same time developing elements of the model, thus making it possible to characterize the "apocalyptic chronotope" in the early modern era. Only with the modification of the components, or rather the model, of the "apocalyptic chronotope" over the course of time does an analysis of an apocalyptic notion through the use of chronotopoi become possible and fruitful. For this purpose it is undoubtedly necessary to know the individual elements of the "apocalyptic chronotope." This is attempted by using the example of a genre which acts as a medium for early modern communication and which literally combines paradigmatic imagery and scripturality – the illustrated pamphlet. Finally, the function of apocalyptics and thus the function of the "apocalyptic chronotope" in the early modern era are further explored.

Prass, Reiner: Die Etablierung der Linie. Grenzbestimmungen und Definition eines Territoriums: Sachsen-Gotha 1640-1665.

This article discusses the changing definition of boundaries in the Duchy of Sachsen-Gotha in the middle of the 17th century and it demonstrates that the new definition of the boundary can be interpreted as reflecting a new understanding of the territory as space. The study analyses not only the external borders but concentrates especially on the spatial definition of the administrative districts of the Duchy. Although from 1640 to 1665 a large number of boundary stones had already been placed and several borders had already been surveyed, the study of administrative practices and of the writings of the member of the Gotha administration Veit Ludwig von Seckendorff proves that in this period several spatial concepts were in use, ranging from a punctiform idea of space, based on tangible legal rights, to a concept of space as surface. Though the "modern" definition of the territory as a surface had not been fully asserted, first steps in this direction had already been taken. The article will demonstrate that the new definition of borders as a precise line had been settled in a long process, following in each territory its own chronological rhythm.

Rau, Susanne: The Urbanization of the Periphery: A Spatio-Temporal History of Lyon since the Eighteenth Century.

Suburbs have mostly received attention in recent years as social hot spots. An examination of the history of urban planning and expansion reveals a fundamental paradox, for it became apparent very early on that living space does not lend itself so readily to planning. Although the rise of suburbs is usually associated with the

nineteenth century, a few "early bloomers" can be identified in urban history. Architects such as Antoine-Michel Perrache and Jean-Antoine Morand, who designed expansion projects in the south and in the east of the city of Lyon, became veritable city planners, if not choreographers, of the suburbs. However, the projects were not realized – at least partially – for nearly another 100 years (when the initiators were long dead). The history of planning and realizing the urban periphery thus resembles a dialectical movement of spatial visions and partial failure, entailing temporal setbacks which lead to a synthesis of the half-planned and half-unforeseen. Yet theories of the production of space offer insufficient explanations of the complex spatio-temporality of urbanization processes. Using the example of the Lyon projects, the essay argues that a description of processes of urban expansion must take into account such temporal phenomena as vision, retrospection, hope, and delay.

Fischer, Robert: Mobility and Morality at the Border – A Lefebvrian Spatio-Temporal Analysis in Early Twentieth-Century Ciudad Juárez and El Paso.

In the late nineteenth century the U.S.-Mexico border region of Ciudad Juárez and El Paso experienced the capitalization of the economy and an unprecedented population growth. The gateway-cities were dependent on each other – El Paso was in need of labor supply and Ciudad Juárez was desperate for investment capital. With the intensification of the Mexican Revolution during the 1910s, the threat of violence and epidemics in the region disturbed this symbiotic relationship. The following consolidation of the border, the regulation of Mexican South El Paso, and finally the Prohibition movement were expressions of an asymmetrical moralization at the border. Using the Lefebvrian trialectic approach, I describe the daily experiences of commuters and entertainment seekers. On a second level, I investigate the conception of the self and the other as well as the establishment of a spatio-temporal order in the cities resulting in the carnivalesque use of Ciudad Juárez as a tourist attraction/"vice zone." The third level will explore various appropriations of spaces and times that, as expressions of resistance, subverted the border regime. I will analyze the bath riot as a response to the border quarantine in 1917 and the development of nearby Cordova Island as an irregular "vice zone" during Prohibition due to the federal limitation of the bridge hours.

Wolff, Frank: The Home that Never Was: Rethinking Space and Memory in Late Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Jewish History.

Recent research on Jewish migration and "Jewish spaces" usually asks for the relevance of "Jewish spaces" in Jewish life. This article looks the other way and examines how the changing conditions of Jewish life altered emigrant's perceptions of their "old home" in East Europe. It argues that in Jewish memory East Europe functioned as a mythscape which changed from a repressive and revolutionary over

a progressive to the lost "old home". As a result the article calls to more carefully historicize processes of Jewish memory and spatial semantics as expressions of relations between conflicting groups.

Lüdtke, Alf: Writing Time – Using Space. The Notebook of a Worker at Krupp's Steel Mill and Manufacturing – An Example from the 1920s.

This piece shall explore the use-value of ego-documents which are not in the focus of the recent surge of interest in these materials. At the center is an unpublished '*Aufschreibebuch*' (not a diary but a notebook) of a Krupp-worker covering the 1920s into the late 1940s (with some addenda even into the 1970s). How did the writer try to 'keep time' in his recordings of his spending and using time? One of the striking features is the spatial 'simultaneity of registers' which the author pursued: politics, family and weather/gardening stand out, occasionally seasoned by local, national or global catastrophes. More generally, this spatial frame paralleled multiple activities and occurrences. Still, the writer followed their temporal sequence. In other words: the spatial recordings show the flipside of the 'timespace' (Jon May) the writer encountered and appropriated. Thus, temporality appears as the space of and for writing – made visible and at the same time consumed by inscribing pages of paper. From this angle I want to re-set the question of 'acceleration' which has become a principal label of the modern era, esp. the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Here my take is that 'acceleration' is missing crucial practices (and experiences) of the historical actors. Rather, scrutiny of people's usage of space when writing time reveals various forms of intensification.

Stahl, Heiner: Preparing for Landing, Ready for Take-Off. Zoning Noise Pollution as Spatio-Temporal Practices at Berlin-Tegel and Berlin-Tempelhof Airport (1965-1975).

The article outlines the spatio-temporal dimensions of air traffic noise and its relation to urban planning and the presumed conditions of public health. Placed in the setting of Cold War Berlin, the measuring and the localization of noise pollution becomes, step by step, a social and political issue. Emerging environmental awareness started challenging the well-established top-down planning procedures concerning inner-city territories. In this essay, the implementation of noise pollution zones at West Berlin airports is linked to modes of policing an urban soundscape, in particular when it comes to the spatial and temporal annoyance induced by noise. When combating air traffic noise, new social movements and environmental experts face different sets of hegemonic rules that organize airspace. This struggle requires a different logic of gaining and "doing territory" than on the city's street level.

Hitzke, Diana: Raumzeitliche Kartierungspraktiken. Karten und Mapping im theoretischen Diskurs und in den Texten von David Albahari.

In literary texts which address the disintegration of Yugoslavia, (alternative) narratives of history are very important. Moreover, in David Albahari's *Snežni čovek/Snow Man* (1995) and *Mamac/Bait* (1996) the map as medium has a strong presence. In *Mamac* the protagonist spreads out a map of Europe to explain his country's history. In *Snežni čovek* the protagonist believes that he lives in the house of a cartographer. An historical atlas dominates the talks between the protagonist and a professor of political science. The article connects the literary approaches to the map as medium in the texts of Albahari with theoretical discourses on cartography and practices of mapping (Sybille Krämer, Denis Cosgrove, Franco Farinelli, Frank Lestringant, Michel de Certeau). The map as medium is connected with the practice of mapping (in) time and space. This is important because the disintegration of Yugoslavia is central in both texts: The process of disintegration demonstrates disorientation in relation to time and space. The map freezes a certain spatial and temporal configuration – and represents a position from which the past, present and future can be defined, but also whether and how borders have shifted.

Schaer, Philipp: Applied Informetrics for Digital Libraries: An Overview of Foundations, Problems and Current Approaches.

The foundation of every research project is a comprehensive literature review. The search for scientific literature in information systems is a discipline at the intersection of information retrieval and digital libraries; recent user studies in both fields show two typical weaknesses of the classical IR approach: ranking of retrieved and maybe relevant documents and the language problem during the query formulation phase. At the same time the performance of traditional retrieval systems that rely primarily on textual document and query features have been stagnating for years, as could be observed in IR evaluation campaigns such as TREC or CLEF. Therefore alternative approaches to surpass these two problem fields are needed. 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, or the application of co-occurrences analysis for entities like authors, journals or references of scientific literature. This work will concentrate on the description of the open problems and the current approaches to surpass these by using applied informetrics methodologies.

[1203]   HSR No. 145, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 3, p. 282-354

Schaer, Philipp: Information Retrieval und Informetrie: Zur Anwendung infor-
metrischer Methoden in digitalen Bibliotheken.

The search for scientific literature in scientific information systems is a discipline at
the intersection between information retrieval and digital libraries. Recent user
studies show two typical weaknesses of the classical IR model: ranking of retrieved
and maybe relevant documents and the language problem during the query formula-
tion phase. At the same time traditional retrieval systems that rely primarily on
textual document and query features are stagnating for years, as it could be ob-
served in IR evaluation campaigns such as TREC or CLEF. Therefore alternative
approaches to surpass these two problem fields are needed. 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 contribution will concentrate
on the description of the different approaches in digital libraries, information re-
trieval, and informetrics to give a broad overview on current methods in applied
informetrics.This article contains: 1.   Introduction, 2. Digital Libraries, 3. User
Estimation of Relevance and Computer-Generated Ranking, 4. Evaluation of In-
formation Retrieval Systems, 5. Informetrics, 6. Discussion

[1204]   HSR No. 146, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 4, p. 7-13

Heske, Gerhard: Value Added, Employment and Capital Expenditures in the East
German Industry, 1950-2000: Data, Methods, Comparisons. An Introduction.

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 character-
ized by significant data gaps and a lack of comparable, long-term time series for
important performance and expenditure values calculated in accordance with con-
temporary statistical standards. This HSR Focus presents new calculations for
added value, employment and investment 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 (ESA95). 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 accompa-
nied by a thorough description of the methods and sources used.

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

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 (ESA95). 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.

Knoblauch, Hubert: Qualitative Methoden am Scheideweg. Jüngere Entwicklungen der interpretativen Sozialforschung.

Looking at the development of qualitative methods in the long run one can see their successful dissemination across a variety of disciplines. As a consequence of this dissemination, qualitative methods have been institutionalized within the social sciences and beyond. This institutionalization led to an increasing tendency to standardization. Standardization, however, stands in strong contrast to the original *idées diréctrices* of qualitative methods which have been based on the interpretive paradigm in the social sciences. This contrast constitutes the crossroads at which qualitative methods are required to focus on the role of interpretation, subjectivity, and methodological creativity which constitute their identity.

Coltart, Carrie; Henwood, Karen; Shirani, Fiona: Qualitative Secondary Analysis in Austere Times: Ethical, Professional and Methodological Considerations.

Recent debates in qualitative secondary analysis (QSA) have sought to move beyond polarising arguments in order to develop more nuanced perspectives on the epistemological, analytical and practical opportunities and challenges associated with its methods. This is generally to be welcomed, although there are also signs of

unhelpful primary/secondary divisions finding new forms of expression. Focusing on definitional issues and wider contexts of QSA helps to explain the possible sources of ongoing tensions while affording tentative insights into potential opportunities and synergies across the primary/secondary spectrum. Building on work undertaken within the Timescapes Qualitative Longitudinal study, the article also highlights some under-examined costs and risks that may come along with new opportunities created by secondary analysis. Issues of over-privileging secondary analysis claims, making and the timing of qualitative secondary analysis are foregrounded as requiring further consideration if researchers are to take seriously lingering suspicions and fears about qualitative secondary analysis and not dismiss them as simply reactionary or self-serving.

[1208]   HSR No. 146, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 4, p. 293-331

Marttila, Tomas: Whither Governmentality Research? A Case Study of the Governmentalization of the Entrepreneur in the French Epistemological Tradition.

Foucaultian governmentality research has turned out a very powerful tool for analyzing social processes and logics involved in recent appreciation of the entrepreneur as the role model for the conduct of states, organizations and private businesses. However, the lack of interest in further methodological elaboration of governmentality research has left it unclear how the particular theoretical perspective of governmentality researchers influences their empirical observations. The principal aim of this article is to overcome the methodological deficit in governmentality research and indicate one possible way of how the theoretical, methodological, and empirical levels of analysis could be interlinked in a consistent and scrutinizable manner. The suggestion presented for methodologization of governmentality research draws on the methodological insights gained in the French epistemological tradition by Gaston Bachelard, Pierre Bourdieu, Georges Canguilhem, Rainer Diaz-Bone and Michel Foucault. It is argued that the reflexive methodology and its key methodological principles of epistemological break and holistic methodology as they were developed in the French epistemological tradition provide a number of instructive insights on how to join the theoretical, methodological and empirical levels of analysis. However, this article goes beyond methodological discussion and applies the elaborated methodological instructions to a case study on the governmentalization of entrepreneur in Swedish governmental discourse.

[1209]   HSR No. 146, Vol. 38 (2013) No. 4, p. 332-357

Wiedemann, Gregor: Opening up to Big Data: Computer-Assisted Analysis of Textual Data in Social Sciences.

Two developments in computational text analysis may change the way qualitative data analysis in social sciences is performed: 1. the availability of digital text worth to investigate is growing rapidly, and 2. the improvement of algorithmic information extraction approaches, also called text mining, allows for further bridging

the gap between qualitative and quantitative text analysis. The key factor hereby is the inclusion of context into computational linguistic models which extends conventional computational content analysis towards the extraction of meaning. To clarify methodological differences of various computer-assisted text analysis approaches the article suggests a typology from the perspective of a qualitative researcher. This typology shows compatibilities between manual qualitative data analysis methods and computational, rather quantitative approaches for large scale mixed method text analysis designs.

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

People live their lives guided by images and assumptions based on dominant representations of an idealized life that are shared with others in the community. They view the representation of an idealized life as a "cultural life script." The cultural life script provides a conceptual link between individual and society. Such cultural life scripts are not fixed but change in the face of new ideas and in response to changing social en economic structures and conditions. For that reason, scientific research based on cultural life scripts is not only a challenge for sociologists, social psychologists and anthropologists, but also for cultural historians, social historians and historical demographers. Seven contributions of the Nijmegen based research group Self, Script and Society 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.

Janssens, Angélique; Pelzer, Ben: Lovely Little Angels in Heaven? The Influence of Religiously Determined Cultural Life Scripts on Infant Survival in the Netherlands, 1880-1920.

The way small infants are cared for, in the past as much as today, is partly determined by cultural scripts which may vary between places and times. In the past some of the cultural scripts involved in infant care were shaped by religious rules and traditions. These scripts could sometimes be life-saving, as was the case with the orthodox Jewish care of infants, or they could be lethal, given the circumstances. In Dutch historiography, the Catholic community has been held responsible for the rather high level of infant mortality during the later parts of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century. From this perspective Catholics are either seen as having been averse to the introduction of modern medicine and hygiene, or as followers of a strict clerical campaign of prudishness enforcing the binding of female breasts and prohibiting the bearing of breasts in public. As a result Catholic mothers did not or could not suckle their infants, thereby creating life threatening situations for their little ones. In this study we first explore

the likelihood that Catholic mothers were not breastfeeding their infants; secondly, we test the role of religion as the most important exogenous determinant of infant mortality in the period 1880-1920.

Rietbergen, Peter: Cardinal-Prime Ministers, ca. 1450 - ca. 1750: Careers between Personal Choices and Cultural Life Scripts.

From the late 15th until the late 18th century, 15 Italian men shared a particular occupational life course, by becoming prime minister as well as cardinal to the Church of Rome. Some became prime minister after having been cardinal; others had a reversed career of becoming prime cardinal after having been prime minister. It is obvious that personal experiences will have influenced the policies they set out, especially when a prime minister had been a cardinal before. But, on the other hand, the impersonal cultural life script of being a cardinal or being a prime minister may have predominated personal inclinations.

Bras, Hilde: The Influence of Popular Beliefs about Childbirth on Fertility Patterns in Mid-Twentieth-Century Netherlands.

Ever since the Princeton European Fertility Project on the decline of fertility, the question of how (changes in) cultural beliefs have influenced the historical fertility transition has been in the forefront of historical demographic research. Previous research has however mostly assessed the influence of religious denomination and has not examined the impact of wider beliefs or 'cultural life scripts.' On the basis of a folklore questionnaire, this article examines the occurrence, content, and geographical patterning of popular beliefs about childbearing in relation to fertility patterns in 1,022 rural Dutch communities during the nineteen forties. Beliefs in isolation and churching of women existed in almost half of all communities, particularly among Catholic populations, while fear of enchantment of infants was still alive in about a fifth of all municipalities. To be sure, such popular beliefs were rapidly vanishing and remnants were still found in isolated and strongly religious areas. A multivariate analysis shows that in communities where beliefs in churching and witchcraft still existed, birth rates were significantly higher. The study shows the salience of including popular beliefs in studies of fertility behavior and fertility decline. Moreover, it extends the concept of cultural life scripts beyond that of age norms to include prescriptions on social contexts, conducts, and practices surrounding important life passages.

Engelen, Theo: Life Scripts and Life Realities: Women in Nineteenth-Century Nijmegen.

On average, more than one fifth of the 19th century Nijmegen brides were pregnant at the date of marriage. In a society where extramarital sexuality was explicitly forbidden, and where the success of marriage restriction depended on following that rule, this finding is remarkable. Obviously, the cultural life script that allowed sexuality only within marriage was not a script all inhabitants lived up to. A remarkable secondary finding is that the protestant population had a much higher proportion of bridal pregnancies than the Roman Catholic population, although both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic clergy strongly opposed sexual activities, unless within marriage. Therefore, when bridal pregnancy among Protestant couples was twice as high as among Catholics, this points either at a stricter control by the Catholic clergy, or at more deviance among Protestant youngsters. In any case, when studying cultural life scripts on sexuality, it is always important to note that it can be countered by human agency.

Kok, Jan: "At age 27, she gets furious." Scripts on Marriage and Life Course Variation in the Netherlands, 1850–1970.

Marrying too old, too young, or not at all could elicit scorn from all sides: family, friends and neighbours. The same could occur when a partner was much younger or older. During modernization new societal norms on marriage are supposed to have emerged and to have become more pervasive, as individual access to and timing of marriage became less dependent on family fortunes and family strategies. In this article, life courses of more than 15,000 Dutch individuals are studied in order to answer the question: was their timing of marriage and choice of partner related to (changing) life scripts – and what social or cultural groups were the carriers of these scripts – or still predominantly determined by family dynamics?

Boonstra, Onno: The Multidimensionality of Cultural Life Scripts: Results from a 1970s Survey.

In order to understand people's life courses in history, it is important not only to get an idea about the way transitional events were shaped by cultural life scripts, but also about the views people had about the way their life course could be shaped by themselves. Shaping your life, this is what human agency is about: the capacity for human beings to make choices and to impose those choices onto the world. But fairly uncertain is the degree to which people in the past perceived the potentialities of human agency. It is therefore important to find out not only the tools and possibilities they had to make decisions and enact them on the world, thus shaping their life course by themselves, but also the perceptions they had on putting human agen-

cy into action. Some people may have perceived human agency to be restrained because of structural impediments, while others may have perceived human agency to be restrained by cultural life scripts. Some will have perceived these constraints to be tight, while others may have considered them to be loose. As a consequence, perceptions on human agency will be very different, not only between people, but also between time periods. In this paper, the dimensions are explored of perceptions on human agency between people who lived in the Netherlands in 1970.

Derks, Marjet: Sportlife. Medals, Media and Life Courses of Female Dutch Olympic Champions, 1928-1940.

Starting from the assumption that cultural historical analyses can help our understanding of changes in life cycles and life courses, this article explores the way in which a specific socio-cultural phenomenon, sport, changed and defined the life courses of women in pre-war Netherlands. While similar questions are often being researched from a psychological or sociological and hence short-term perspective, here a long term and biographical analysis is being applied. Focusing on a group of medal winning participants in the Olympic Games, the leading question is whether their physical talent allowed these women to pursue a different life course. A second question is how their international careers matched with dominant cultural life scripts, which stated that young women should prepare to become wives, mothers and homemakers. It can be concluded that the presented biographies reveal an ambiguous reality. On the one hand, sporting successes opened up several possibilities for the women concerned, who became public figures and their country's first national female sport heroes. Thus, they embodied the beginning of a new cultural feminine ideal that opened up existing scripts. Their personal life course underwent profound changes as well, albeit of a confusing nature. All coming from lower class families, they saw their social careers set off because of their swimming, but also getting disrupted because of it. Sport-related disagreeing life scripts were tensional rather than advantageous. At least in hindsight, the women blamed their sporting career for the strenuous course their lives took.

Mignon Kirchhof, Astrid; Meyer, Jan-Henrik: Global Protest against Nuclear Power. Transfer and Transnational Exchange in the 1970s and 1980s.

Protest against nuclear power plants, uranium mining and nuclear testing played a pivotal role in the rise of a mass environmental movement around the globe in the 1970s and 1980s. Nevertheless, the history of anti-nuclear activism has largely been told from a strictly national perspective. This HSR Focus approaches the phenomenon from a transnational perspective for the first time. Against the backdrop of the debate on transnational history, this article develops a framework of analysis, and contextualizes anti-nuclear protest in a broader postwar perspective. The contribu-

tions show that anti-nuclear movements across the globe were transnationally connected. First, scientific expertise and protest practices were transferred between movements, and subsequently adapted to local requirements. Secondly, transnational cooperation and networks did indeed emerge, playing an important role in taking protest to the international and European level. However, as opposed to contemporary rhetoric of grass-roots transnational solidarity, such cooperation was limited to a small, highly skilled and committed group of mediators – often semi-professional activists – who managed to overcome the obstacles of distance and cultural differences and had access to the necessary resources.

Milder, Stephen: Between Grassroots Activism and Transnational Aspirations: Anti-Nuclear Protest from the Rhine Valley to the Bundestag, 1974-1983.

In the mid-1970s, French, German, and Swiss protesters jointly occupied the Wyhl nuclear reactor construction site in the Upper Rhine Valley. Even at the grassroots level, transnational cooperation allowed reactor opponents to transcend the limits of politics-as-usual and adopt "new" protest strategies. Moreover, though it was minutely local, the Wyhl occupation had significant transnational effects. Activists throughout Europe and even across the Atlantic considered this protest to influence the situation in their home countries. They were eager to build on the "example of Wyhl." Yet, as this article shows, activists beyond the Rhine had a hard time deploying transnationalism in the mass anti-nuclear protests and political campaigns that followed Wyhl. The West German Greens' 1979 European Parliament campaign is perhaps the best example of the way that activists inspired by Rhenish protests continued to emphasize transnationalism. Despite their European outlook, however, the Greens' first major political success came in Bonn, not Strasbourg. Thus, for the Greens and many others transnational thinking proved difficult to sustain beyond the grassroots level. It may have been most effective as a means of reinvigorating national politics.

Meyer, Jan-Henrik: "Where do we go from Wyhl?" Transnational Anti-Nuclear Protest targeting European and International Organizations in the 1970s.

While the site occupation at Wyhl in 1975 is usually considered the symbolic birthplace of the West German anti-nuclear movement, it may also serve as the starting point for a transnational history of anti-nuclear protest. Local cross-border cooperation among protesters at Wyhl deeply impressed those anti-nuclear activists in the mid-1970s who considered nuclear power a global problem and encouraged them to take their protest to the international level. The central argument of this article is that protest directed against international organizations (IOs) – notably the European Communities (EC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provided a crucial catalyst for transnational cooperation among anti-nuclear activists.

Targeting IOs as the key promoters of nuclear power on a global scale, anti-nuclear activists cooperated across borders organizing protest events. Their goal was to challenge the IOs and win back the public on the issue across borders. Based on multi-archival research, this article analyzes five transnational protest events between 1975 and 1978 in Western Europe. Findings suggest that continued cooperation led to the emergence of a transnational anti-nuclear network and facilitated transnational transfers of scientific expertise and protest practices.

Hughes, Michael L.: Civil Disobedience in Transnational Perspective: American and West German Anti-Nuclear-Power Protesters, 1975-1982.

Transnational transfers are in practice transnational adaptations. Ideas and practices from one culture can only be implemented in another in the context of the target culture's values, institutions, and history. So there is no reason to expect that Germans would or should have simply adopted the American nonviolent civil disobedience model – to the contrary. And when Germans did look to that model, they proved more open to violence against things and even against people than their American counterparts. And rather than accepting punishment for deliberately breaking the law as honorable result of a commitment to democratic governance, Germans rejected it as "criminalization" of dissent. Civil disobedience in the US developed amid a powerful religious basis and broad acceptance of the American system's legitimacy. It developed in Germany amid a constitutional right to "resistance" and widespread doubts about the existing system's legitimacy. Hence, many West German anti-nuclear protesters could find militant, perhaps violent, activism fully justified and could deny to the state they mistrusted any right to treat protesters as criminals, apparently no matter what laws they broke.

Mignon Kirchhof, Astrid: Spanning the Globe: West-German Support for the Australian Anti-Nuclear Movement.

In the 1970s and 1980s, 70 per cent of uranium deposits extracted worldwide was situated on the land of indigenous populations whose cultures and physical well-being were threatened by the mining activities. Nevertheless, bowing to the need for supply security which had become its primary concern in the wake of the oil crisis, the German government declared nuclear energy to be safe and secure. Under the motto "Leave uranium in the ground," representatives of the West-German Green Party faction gave a voice to representatives of indigenous populations from various countries. In this article, I will discuss the hypothesis that, although international anti-nuclear and disarmament issues in the 1970s offered the basis for a global and transnational collective activist identity, this identity was more frequently negotiated in the respective national arenas. Rather than building on the involvement of movement activists, cross-border exchange was mostly established by, and often

limited to, leading figures, prominent thinkers, institutions and alternative media. Besides these obstacles, a number of channels for transnational exchange, the transfer of information and ideas did in fact exist and the level of communication (albeit not so much cooperation) was significant, considering that the internet and other technical means were not yet available to bring the world more closely together.

Freytag, Nils; Epple, Angelika; Frings, Andreas; Langewiesche, Dieter; Welskopp, Thomas: Mehrfachbesprechung Doris Gerber. 2012. Analytische Metaphysik der Geschichte. Handlungen, Geschichten und ihre Erklärung, Frankfurt a. M.: Suhrkamp.

Currently, epistemological debates on the formation of concepts in the field of history are close to nonexistent. For that reason alone, this book written by philosopher of history Doris Gerber – with which she earned her habilitation degree at the University of Tübingen – is a welcome addition to the literature in the field. In this work, Gerber addresses the metaphysical question of what "history" really is. In this study, she considers approaches typically adopted within the field of history, and questions whether the intention to act is essential in writing history, or whether it is even required in the first place. The findings of the four reviewers that follow are diverse in their opinion of this provocative study.

Messerschmidt, Reinhard: "Garbled demography" or "Demographization of the social"? – A Foucaultian Discourse Analysis of German Demographic Change at the Beginning of the 21st Century.

German discourses of demographic change are characterized by alarmist scenarios. Especially since the turn of the millennium, a growing amount of publications addresses population aging and shrinking by depicting mostly dystopian future scenarios. Allegedly inevitable consequences with fundamental relevance for society are often proclaimed in the media and social-scientific discourses. Although most demographers alert to the fact that population projections should not be interpreted as prognoses, they are often employed as irrefutable knowledge as well as camouflage for normative positions. Complex demographic measures are frequently misinterpreted by journalists, who consequently produce "garbled demography" (Teitelbaum 2004). However, the "demographization of the social" (Barlösius 2007) turns out to be more complex than a misunderstanding or a distortion of "neutral" scientific facts. Michel Foucault's works provide a framework of suitable complexity in order to analyze the depth-structures of both discourses and their interrelations. This paper will first describe relevant conditions of existence of demographic knowledge orders, their rules of formation, and discursive regularities in order to shed light on the demographic ontology of the present. Subsequently, these depth structures will be related to preliminary results of a discourse analysis of 2900 press articles from leading German

newspapers and journals covering the period from 2000 to 2012. In conclusion, first contours of a recently emerging post-alarmist discourse will be outlined.

O'Regan, Philip; Halpin, Brendan: Class, Status and the Stratification of Residential Preferences amongst Accountants.

Using data from the 1911 Irish Census, and adopting a Weberian focus, this paper investigates the separate explanatory power of class and status in the stratification of outcomes. We find that both class and status have independent explanatory power in terms of the geographical residential patterns of various occupations, including accountants, in early twentieth-century Dublin, Ireland. We also demonstrate the usefulness of considering the experience of accountants in a comparative context.

Baur, Nina, Hering, Linda; Raschke, Anna Laura; Thierbach, Cornelia: Theory and Methods in Spatial Analysis. Towards Integrating Qualitative, Quantitative and Cartographic Approaches in the Social Sciences and Humanities.

A main obstacle for integrating the methodological debates on spatial analysis in diverse social sciences and humanities (such as Sociology, Geography, History and Cultural Studies) is the lack of a common definition of research goals and theories of space. Starting from the discussion on absolute and relational space concepts as well as the observation that space is a multi-level-phenomenon consisting of different spatial layers which interact with time layers, the authors argue that all spatial problems can be categorized into one of five dimensions: (1) Thinking and Imagining Space; (2) Creating and Changing Space; (3) Experiencing, Appropriating and Orientating within Space; (4) (Inter)Action and Distribution within Space; and (5) Relations and Movements between Spaces. The authors discuss the contribution of various qualitative approaches (e.g. ethnography, case studies and discourse analysis), quantitative approaches (e.g. surveys, public administrational data and GIS) and cartographic approaches for analysing these dimensions and conclude with open questions for future research.

Scholl, Sebastian; Lahr-Kurten, Matthias; Redepenning, Marc: Considering the Role of Presence and Absence in Space Constructions. Ethnography as Methodology in Human Geography.

In this article, we discuss methodological issues and problems in researching relational space. We argue that despite all innovations after recent spatial turns, research on space is often still marked by what we call 'presentism' and 'concretism.' Instead, we seek to show how spatial encounters today are more and more marked and shaped by different absences. Using some insights from the poststructuralist

take on assemblages we argue that any spatial method to understand spatial complexity is incomplete if the role of absences in shaping spatial presences and spatial encounters is left unconsidered. Addressing questions of methodology and methods we vote for the ethnographic approach which, to us, has the strongest potential to undertake spatial research sensitive to the problem of present absences, i.e. that the complexity of places is often shaped by absent spatial events.

Rauscher, Janneke: Grasping Cities through Literary Representations. A Mix of Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches to Analyze Crime Novels.

Contemporary crime novels often contain detailed literary representations of urban life worlds. These stagings can provide access to city-specific patterns and structures of thought, action and feeling, as well as locally established bodies of knowledge and processes of sense-making. Therefore, their systematic analysis can generate insights into the intrinsic logic of cities. To grasp such patterns on city level a preferably broad empirical basis is needed, but the study of large amounts of literary works poses a methodological challenge. This article presents a mix of methods that permits the analysis of vast quantities of (literary) texts through combining the classical qualitative close reading with elements from computer-aided qualitative content analysis, basic instruments from corpus linguistics and the methodology of distant reading in an iterative research process. It illustrates how to analyze qualitative data also quantitatively and on different levels with regard to social and spatial aspects of the depicted life worlds, thereby showing how novels could be used as data basis for urban sociology and interdisciplinary research questions about the distinctiveness of cities.

Gehring, Petra; Großmann, Andreas: Constructing Discursive Differences. Towards a "Logic" of Cities.

The article examines an example to consider how the research approach focusing on the "intrinsic logic" of cities can be linked with the methodology of a Foucauldian discourse analysis. The discourse paradigm is related to the empirical base of a corpus analysis of urban "problem discourses." In statements about "problems," these discourses implicate, along with the question of power, the question of the perception and construction of the individual city as a social-spatial form of meaning and practice. This can be demonstrated in exemplary form in the problem discourses of the cities Frankfurt am Main, Dortmund, Birmingham, and Glasgow. The authors suggest that the findings yielded by the methodologically innovative link between philosophical and empirical analysis should be used not only for the research approach "intrinsic logic" of cities as presented here, but also more broadly inasmuch as differences in social space and discursive differences are closely intertwined.

Mallard, Grégoire: Studying Tensions between Imaginary Spaces and Concrete Places: The Method of Paired Biographies Applied to Scientists' Laboratory Lives.

Spaces and places are at the center of the science studies scholarship. Some scholars focus on the spatial circulation of written traces; others focus on the socio-cultural hierarchies reflected in the spatial organization of the laboratories. But most privilege single-case studies as their research method. While single-case studies offer the advantage of providing rich and detailed ethnographic description of spaces, they often fail to explain how imaginary spaces of science are turned into concrete social settings, often with unexpected deviations from their creators' initial purposes. This paper argues that a comparative approach, which I call "paired biographies," can help us study the tensions between imaginary and real spaces of science. This method of paired biographies is applied here to trace the attempts (both failed and successful) by two prominent physicists (J. R. Oppenheimer and E. O. Lawrence) to turn their imaginary scientific spaces into concrete places. This comparative approach, based upon paired biographies of various laboratory lives taken at different points in time, highlights the tensions between imaginary spaces of science and concrete architectural forms (themselves located in broader environments), and shows which unexpected outcomes derive from these tensions.

Thierbach, Cornelia; Lorenz, Alexandra: Exploring the Orientation in Space. Mixing Focused Ethnography and Surveys in Social Experiment.

This paper discusses how focused ethnography and surveys can be mixed within a social experiment in order to explore orientation in space as a social process (and not only as a cognitive one) and to examine the role maps have during this process. Our research design is based on a three-step interdisciplinary methodology, mixing cartographic methods with surveys and ethnography: (1) Cartographers developed maps for several paths through a Berlin university building from the ground floor (starting point) to the roof-top (finish). (2) Between 2009 and 2013, a social experiment was set up during five social events that drew lots of visitors. Volunteers first answered a questionnaire and then participated in a race from the starting point to the finish, using a randomly assigned map and a randomly assigned route (factorial design without control group). At the finish area, respondents answered another set of survey questions and evaluated the assigned maps. (3) Along the selected routes, members of the research team conducted focused ethnography in order to observe interaction among respondents, between other people, the map and the built environment. Comparing these various data sources, we will discuss what methods are suitable to find answers to our research questions, which are among others: How does orientation work? What strategies do people use? What should maps for (indoor) navigation look like in order to satisfy user's needs? Afterwards we will present selected results.

Reh, Sabine; Temel, Robert: Observing the Doings of Built Spaces. Attempts of an Ethnography of Materiality.

The paper makes a methodological contribution to the question as to which part built space plays in social practices. In doing so, we firstly use practice theory according to Schatzki as a theoretical basis to clarify the relationship between space and activity. For that, it is important to overcome with Schatzki (and Heidegger) the difference between subjective and objective space. This is made possible by making "lived space" not independent of or dependent on subjectivity, but dependent on activity. In a second step, we will use an example of ethnographic observation to show under which conditions and advertencies it was possible to recognize space's part in activity. We describe what appeared by chance in observation theoretically with the concept of atmosphere in the third part. This concept was introduced into the discourse on architecture by Böhme, it was rendered more precisely by Seel, and we try to connect it to our starting point in practice theory. After applying the concept of atmosphere methodologically on observation, we cautiously draw methodical consequences from this for observation of built spaces as part of social practices.

Edinger, Eva-Christina: Examining Space Perceptions. Combining Visual and Verbal Data with Reactive and Non-Reactive Methods in Studies of the Elderly and Library Users.

Space is characterised by both its material and its social aspects. To examine space perceptions in this holistic understanding it is crucial to combine verbal with visual data and reactive with non-reactive methods, because not every perception is verbally expressible. The article starts illustrating a socio-spatial-material concept of space. Based on this it will be displayed how a triangulative research design with visual interview stimuli, participant observation, mental maps, photo documentation, and architectural analysis can enable to get new insights into spatial perceptions. This will be shown by outlining two specific research projects, the first focuses on the space experience and imaginations of elderly people, the second on space perceptions of library users. The projects with their approaches and results clarify the impact of the triangulation of visual data and non-reactive methods in the exploration of spatial perception. Furthermore, the contribution of every kind of method will be shown in the discussion of the results and unexpected findings. Finally, the article reveals in a broader context that it is important to combine text-based and visual methods, not only for the collection of data but for the presentation of research results as well.

Lelong, Bettina: Grasping Micro-Macro-Interactions in Urban Development Politics: A Multidimensional Network Approach to Collective Action.

Cities are continuously evolving formations. Change occurs mostly incrementally, but sometimes more radical shifts transform the urban fabric. Considering the complexity of urban development processes, this paper asks for the conditions of collective action which enable an urban policy change deviating from established planning and political perceptions and interpretations, routines and actual balances of power. To capture the structuring conditions, the paper employs Emirbayer and Goodwin's theoretical approach (1996), which conceptualizes cultural, social-structural and social-psychological contexts of action. The paper translates their framework into a network-theoretical methodology which provides an analytical template for the exploration of two empirical case studies. The paper outlines a multilevel analysis and discusses the qualitative network reconstruction and a frame analysis. Interpreting the findings of the political implementation processes of two waterfront redevelopments, it can be assumed that strategic networks of interdependent but loosely coupled actors aspired to overcome hegemonic network domains. The analysis reveals two types of networks, which show an exclusive and an inclusive logic of action respectively. Apart from this general distinction, both cases indicate certain supportive conditions which helped to consolidate the new urban development schemes. Regarding the methodology, it can be concluded that the integrated analysis of actor configurations, cultural frames and social-psychological conditions allowed for an encompassing analysis and helped to discern a variety of constraining and enabling conditions on human agency in urban politics.

Christmann, Gabriela B.: Investigating Spatial Transformation Processes. An Ethnographic Discourse Analysis in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods.

This contribution focuses on the question of how spatial transformation processes, or to be more concrete, the social *re*construction of places can be methodologically investigated. On the basis of a micro-perspective, I will argue that it is *communicative action* that plays a crucial role in spatial transformation processes. Taking this into account, the main question is how the structures and dynamics of space-related communicative action in actor constellations as well as in discourses can be empirically explored. Such a dynamic and broad object of research in methodological terms requires a complex research design, and I suggest that it is an "ethnographic discourse analysis" which can meet these requirements. In the following, I will start with basic theoretical considerations, to then outline the research question of a project that, by the example of 'urban pioneers,' investigates bottom-up initiatives aiming to achieve more quality of life in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. First of all, I will describe the significant properties of the selected neighbourhoods of Berlin-Moabit and Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg in Germany as well as the characteristics of

the urban actors under analysis. Subsequently, I will explain the way in which (focused) ethnography and (the sociology of knowledge approach to) discourse analysis were combined, particularly how the methods involved – such as the problem-centred interview, ego-centred network analysis, participant observation as well as discourse analytical procedures – were applied and how the collected data were analysed. The contribution concludes with the presentation of selected results and a discussion on how far the methodological proceeding proved to be adequate in order to investigate spatial transformation processes on a "microscopic level."

Baur, Nina: Comparing Societies and Cultures. Challenges of Cross-Cultural Survey Research as an Approach to Spatial Analysis.

The paper shows how cross-cultural, cross-societal, cross-national, multi-national and international comparative survey researchers have been handling space since the 1950s and how it can be used for spatial analysis. Using the concepts of the Survey Life Cycle and the Total Survey Error (TSE), the paper discusses two major methodological problems cross-cultural survey methodology faces: The problems of (1) equivalence and (2) demarcation.

Nosek, Vojtěch; Netrdová, Pavlína: Measuring Spatial Aspects of Variability. Comparing Spatial Autocorrelation with Regional Decompo-sition in International Unemployment Research.

This paper focuses on spatial aspects of variability and specifically on the relationship between regional decomposition and spatial autocorrelation. These characteristics are often supposed to be interconnected, but the subject has not yet been studied in sufficient detail and spatial methods are often neglected in regional analysis. We start with a brief discussion of a methodology suitable for identifying and quantifying spatial aspects of variability. The key part of the paper focuses on methodological reflections on measuring spatial aspects of variability and the advantages and disadvantages of our chosen methods. We use the Theil index, which is decomposable without residuum, to assess the relative importance of the regional organization of our studied phenomena. To measure spatial autocorrelation, which enables us to quantify the level of spatial concentration of the studied phenomena and reveal spatial clustering, we use Moran's I (global scale) and LISA (local scale). We explain in depth the properties of these methods, advantages/disadvantages, behaviour in different situations and the potential for them to be combined and used jointly. These methodological findings help to better understand and interpret the results of the subsequent empirical research. We apply the methods in international unemployment research with highly detailed data from Austria, Czechia, Germany, and Poland. Specifically, we are interested in the importance of socio-spatial (regional) organization in

relation to unemployment rates, and we present noteworthy results concerning the spatial differentiation of unemployment in the Central European region.

Chan-Tack, Anjanette M.: The Case for Spatially-Sensitive Data: How Data Structures Affect Spatial Measurement and Substantive Theory.

Innovations in GIS and spatial statistics offer exciting opportunities to examine novel questions and to revisit established theory. Realizing this promise requires investment in *spatially-sensitive* data. Though convenient, widely-used administrative datasets are often spatially insensitive. They limit our ability to conceptualize and measure spatial relationships, leading to problems with ecological validity and the MAUP – with profound implications for substantive theory. I dramatize the stakes using the case of supermarket red-lining in 1970 Chicago. I compare the analytical value of a popular, spatially insensitive administrative dataset with that of a custom-built, spatially sensitive alternative. I show how the former constrains analysis to a single count measure and aspatial regression, while the latter's point data support multiple measures and spatially-sensitive regression procedures; leading to starkly divergent results. In establishing the powerful impact that spatial measures can exert on our theoretical conclusions, I highlight the perils of relying on convenient, but insensitive datasets. Concomitantly, I demonstrate why investing in spatially sensitive data is essential for advancing sound knowledge of a broad array of historical and contemporary spatial phenomena.

Schraut, Sylvia; Weinhauer, Klaus: Terrorism, Gender, and History – Introduction.

After some introductory remarks, this article gives a brief overview on contemporary terrorism research in the political and social sciences. Then, the important contributions historical studies have made to enhance the academic knowledge about terrorism are sketched. The third part provides an overview which not only critically discusses the state of research on gendered aspects of terrorism but also demonstrates the stimulating insights gained by employing a historical perspective in this field. In the fourth chapter, the authors outline some promising topics of future terrorism research which all can be studied from gender sensitive historical perspectives. Finally the results of the contributions put together for this HSR Special Issue are summarized.

Herschinger, Eva: Political Science, Terrorism and Gender.

This contribution aims to give an overview on the state of the art of research on terrorism and gender in the field of Political Science and International Relations (IR). Contemporary analyses of terrorism have begun integrating gender aspects

into their frameworks. This article supports the call for a much more coherent use of gender as an analytical category as this is beneficial for the analysis of terrorism in a threefold manner. First, gender as an analytical category in the study of terrorism exposes the gender blindness of the term terrorism; second, gender challenges the political myth of protection central to international politics, i.e. that states can legitimately fight wars to protect the vulnerable – *vulgo* women and children. Third, gender also challenges the myth of an intrinsic peacefulness/vulnerability of women. The paper closes with the plea to integrate a coherent historical dimension into a gendered analysis of terrorism in order to potentially achieve a more empirically attuned theoretical understanding of terrorism and political violence in current times.

Malvern, Sue; Koureas, Gabriel: Terrorist Transgressions: Exploring the Gendered Representations of the Terrorist.

The primary aim of the *Terrorist Transgressions* network which is presented here was to analyse the myths inscribed in images of the terrorist and identify how agency is attributed to representation through invocations and inversions of gender stereotypes. Although terrorism, its contexts, histories and forms, has been the focus of intense academic activity in recent years, especially in the fields of politics and international relations, cultural representations of the terrorist have received less attention. While the terrorist is predominantly aligned with masculinity, women have been active in terrorist organizations since the late nineteenth century. Particularly since the 1980s, women have perpetrated suicidal terrorist attacks, including suicide bombing, where the body becomes a weapon. Such attacks have confounded constructions of femininity and masculinity, with profound implications for the gendering of violence and horror. The network established that there is a shift away from analyses of cultural representations of the *Red Army Faction*, which have dominated the literature since the 1980s. New work has emerged examining representations of the terrorist and gender, including investigations of material from the 1970s, recently made available in archives. There also has been a shift in terms of military discourses around the figure of the enemy or terrorist insurgent in relation to visualizing the invisible enemy. Emerging work on colonial insurgencies contributed to a historical understanding of such debates.

Grisard, Dominique: History of Knowledge, Terrorism and Gender.

This article focuses on 20th-century terrorist phenomena as gendered objects of knowledge produced and disseminated through history books, mass media and state institutions. By taking 1970s West German terrorism as my field of inquiry, this article will critically discuss how a bourgeois understanding of violence as fundamentally masculine has shaped the way terrorism has been represented, conceptualized and historicized thus far. I will go on to problematize the masculine gaze of

mass media and state institutions and their tendency to objectify *the* terrorist. Last but not least, I will delineate how mass media and historiography of terrorism have relied on a narrative structure that pits rebellious sons and masculine daughters against figural and literal fathers, a frame that is overtly masculine and familial. In so doing I will point to blind spots in the study of 1970s terrorism, namely masculinity and the gender of state institutions. My goal is thus to show how not just individual and symbolic, but also institutional facets of the bourgeois gender order influence the way terrorism has been conceptualized and historicized thus far.

Keenan, Kevin: Gender Aspects of Terrorism in Urban Spaces.

Theoretical development within gender studies and terrorism studies has occurred along the axes of identity, material and spatial power and inequality, and geography. Gender scholars have been concerned with the transformation of oppressive political structures, with increased inequality and understanding how gender structures limit women's opportunities, and with the role of separate geographical and social spheres in shaping outcomes. Terrorism scholars have conceptualized terror as a political process, the result largely of economic inequality and to some extent, gender structures, and they have articulated a role for urban space in conceptualizing interventionist policy to ameliorate the terrorist threat. This paper traces the development of these theoretical traditions, pointing out the thematic similarities, but also the dissimilar objects of inquiry. A review of the scholarship where gender informs terrorism studies points the way to future development of scholarship around (1) solving the global terrorism problem by further understanding gender structures for both men and women; (2) the role of urban and non-urban spaces as the backdrop for terrorist recruitment and formation processes; and (3) how gender is likely to affect actual survival for gendered urban populations when terrorism occurs.

Agra Romero, María Xosé: Escaping/Transgressing the Feminine: Bodies, Prisons and Weapons of Proximity.

Assuming that gender relationships are essential to any analysis of terrorism and political violence, I shall examine how the sex-gender stereotypes work, as well as their transgressions. The female military protagonists in the Abu Ghraib media scandal and the women prisoners of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) during the *dirty protest* in Armagh (1980) are used as a framework in which issues of visibility/invisibility, independence/depen-dence, invulnerability/vulnerability of women will be addressed. The paper pays particular attention to both the violence against the body and also to the use of the body as a political weapon. From this perspective I analyse both the differences and similarities of menstrual blood as a weapon of proximity in both contexts. The two cases have in common the fact that they occurred in prisons and that women embodied non-traditional roles: soldiers, wom-

en political prisoners, allowing for reflection from feminist perspectives on the female inclusion in the citizenship, on participation in political violence and terrorism and on agency and autonomy.

Aslam, Maleeha: Islamism and Masculinity: Case Study Pakistan.

In Muslim societies, men use Islamism and its variants as means of self-actualization and directly in service of matters associated with personhood, masculinity, and particularly honor. This expressive trajectory i.e. exercising masculinity via Islamism holds true in Pakistan and can be broadly attributed to three elements. First, Pakistan's postcolonial baggage – a well-documented history of rise of Muslim nationalism, and Islamism in the subcontinent; second, western domination and interference in Pakistan's socio-economic and political domains (as in competition with Islamic heritage and governance frameworks) affecting some segments (and not all) among Muslim youth; and third, decades of authoritarian rule taking turns with weak democratic governments who have largely disappointed in terms of alleviating absolute to relative poverty, marginalization and alienation troubling Pakistani society. Pakistan's history and contemporary settings both reveal a dissonance between the prescribed, normative and idealized Muslim masculinity imperatives – and the socio-economic and political location of Pakistani men in the real world. Mostly leading dangerous, disenfranchised, and economically deprived lives it is difficult for them to uphold, for example, Quran's masculine imperative of being a *qawwam* or an ethnic normative of honor. Islamism becomes one such avenue that increases the possibility of self-assertion and actualization of masculinity imperatives and as they appear in religious and cultural texts, narratives and anecdotes – for instance the theme of *martyrdom*. The resulting death will not only be divine, but also *heroic*. In the presence of precedence i.e. in form of documented history highlighting *jihadism* – this becomes plausible and ultimately adds to individual and collective rationality among Muslims. To develop these ideas further, this article draws upon empirical data sets and historical archival records.

Third, Amanda: Mediating the Female Terrorist: Patricia Hearst and the Containment of the Feminist Terrorist Threat in the United States in the 1970s.

In January 1976, the trial of Patricia Campbell Hearst caused a Western media sensation. Representing the culmination of her spectacular kidnapping and *conversion* to the terrorist cause of the *Symbionese Liberation Army* (SLA), Hearst was on trial for her participation in the Hibernia National Bank robbery almost two years earlier. As of the commencement of the trial, the story of the heiress-come-female-terrorist had been captivating Western media audiences for two years. This article analyses the ways that mainstream media coverage of this event operated to contain both the threat of this particular female terrorist, and the threat of second-wave

feminism more broadly. Within Western culture, there has historically been a concern with the need to regulate the mainstream media's coverage of terrorist events. In this line of thinking, the mainstream media are a precondition for, and a potential site of the contagion of, terrorism. However, as I demonstrate, ultimately, mainstream media coverage of terrorist events in which women are key protagonists operates to recuperate the threat of terrorism. In doing so, it reproduces and reasserts dominant patriarchal gender relations and thus works in the interests of dominant culture, rather than against them.

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

The Web provides access to a mass of heterogeneous information such as: websites, news, articles, statistics, numbers, facts and so on. Accessing this information through search engines and browsing is nowadays a standard procedure for everyone. Interactive visualizations are not yet an integral part of this search process due to a long-time lack of standards for native graphics on the Web and a lack of models for their connectivity. However, interactive visualizations provide a lot of 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. In this article, a model for the integration of interactive visualizations into the process of information searching and linking on the Web is developed. This enables interactive visualizations to be an integral part of the web search process. The model has been used as basis for the implementation of the Vizgr toolkit and has been applied and tested in different application scenarios. This article is a shortened and revised summary of the relevant chapter in the dissertation of Hienert (2013).

Hienert, Daniel: Grundlagen der Informationssuche, Informationsvisualisierung und Informationsverarbeitung für die Integration von interaktiven Visualisierungen in die Websuche.

This article gives an overview of the foundations in the areas of Information Search, Information Visualization and Information Processing. They form the basis for developing the model in the previous article (Hienert 2014). The field of *Information Search* provides various models which describe how users search for information. Several characteristics and methods are presented which are part of the search process. A major challenge is the heterogenous information basis on the Web. The section *Information Visualization* describes the goals, benefits, processes, models and techniques of interactive visualizations. It can be shown that interactive visualizations are beneficial for the representation of large and complex information collections. The following section *Information Processing* shows how users process information. For this purpose, basic mechanisms of cognitive processing and properties are presented.

Based on this, the process of cognitive processing of visualizations is described. Interactive Visualizations can expand the cognitive process in which an ongoing exchange between external and internal representation takes place. This article is a shortened and revised summary of the chapter in the dissertation of Hienert (2013).

Schaeffer, Merlin: The Social Meaning of Inherited Financial Assets. Moral Ambivalences of Intergenerational Transfers.

What do inherited financial assets signify to heirs and testators and how does this shape their conduct? Based on grounded theory methodology and twenty open, thematically structured interviews with US heirs, future heirs and testators, this article explicates a theoretical account that proposes a moral ambivalence as the core category to understand the social meaning of inherited financial assets. In particular, the analysis reveals that the social meaning of inherited assets is a contingent, individual compromise between seeing inherited assets as unachieved wealth and seeing them as family means of support. Being the lifetime achievement of another person, inheritances are, on the one hand, morally dubious and thus difficult to appropriate. Yet in terms of family solidarity, inheritances are "family money," which is used when need arises. Taken from this angle, inheriting is not the transfer of one individual's privately held property to another person, but rather the succession of the social status as support-giver along with the resources that belong to this status to the family's next generation. Heirs need to find a personal compromise between these poles, which always leaves room for interpretation.

Morgner, Christian: The Evolution of the Art Fair.

This paper focuses on one of the key facets of the global art market, the art fair. Art fairs, which have proliferated in recent years and can be found in large numbers all over the globe, provide a crucial infrastructure for the sale and exhibition of works of art. Despite their current popularity, however, the history of the art fair, the development of its organisational form, and its importance to the market and society have largely been neglected in scholarly studies. Therefore, this paper adopts an evolutionary approach to better understand the development of the art fair, including its network-like structure, and how it became the core business structure of the contemporary art world. This paper demonstrates that art fairs inherited a great number of business practices from previous times, such as observational principles for the creation of prices, aesthetic features, and branding strategies to emphasize their outstanding and almost religious nature. Furthermore, the paper shows that the network-like structure of the art fair has contributed to its contemporary success.

Ricciuti, Roberto: Fascism was not a Developmental Dictatorship.

The economic history literature on Fascism points out that its policies were strongly oriented towards capital accumulation. In this paper we analyse capital accumulation in Italy between 1881 and 1938 to verify its stability. If these policies were successful, we should observe a discontinuity in the data generation process with respect to the previous period. However, this analysis shows that the process is quite stable over time, and possible discontinuities cannot be attributed to the economic policy of the Fascist government.

Irwin, Sarah; Bornat, Joanna; Winterton, Mandy: Qualitative Secondary Analysis in Austere Times: A Reply to Coltart, Henwood and Shirani.

In their article, published in FQS, as well as in HSR 38 (2013) 4, Coltart, Henwood and Shirani raise a number of issues regarding the effective and ethical conduct of qualitative secondary analysis. In doing so they seek to exemplify general points about secondary analytic practice and ethics with reference to the UK Timescapes research programme in which they were involved as primary researchers and we were involved as secondary analysts. They position our work in ways we find unrecognisable, and potentially misleading. We briefly re-describe aspects of our work, and our key arguments, with reference to the timing of secondary analysis, knowledge claims and the contextual embeddedness of qualitative data.

Bösch, Frank; Graf, Rüdiger: Reacting to Anticipations: Energy Crises and Energy Policy in the 1970s. An Introduction.

Changes in the energy sector cannot be sufficiently described as reactions to past and present energy problems. Rather, politicians and companies alike always react to the anticipation of future challenges. Sharing this assumption, the articles in this HSR Special Issue re-examine the energy crises of the 1970s. Their assessments broaden the temporal and spatial scope of analysis and integrate various energy resources into the picture, while examining how to situate the first and second oil crises within the 1970s and the contemporary history of the industrialized world as a whole.

Lifset, Robert D.: A New Understanding of the American Energy Crisis of the 1970s.

The energy crisis of the 1970s in the United States consisted of three separate but related problems in the oil, natural gas, and utility sectors of the energy economy. The OPEC price increases and the OAPEC embargo of 1973 merely exacerbated

existing problems. This article traces these problems over several decades and their development into a crisis in the early 1970s.

Graf, Rüdiger: Claiming Sovereignty in the Oil Crisis "Project Independence" and Global Interdependence in the United States, 1973/74.

Understanding sovereignty as a claim and not a property, the article scrutinizes how the US government under Nixon countered the challenge that emerged from the oil embargo and oil price increases in 1973/74. Using a distinction made by Stephen D. Krasner, it holds that the embargo challenged US international sovereignty by establishing the limits of its interdependence sovereignty, which was supposed to undermine its domestic sovereignty. The article examines how the Nixon administration tried to both maintain and demonstrate its sovereignty by institutional reorganization, the development of state energy expertise, direct communication with the public, and diplomatic negotiations with both producing and fellow consuming countries. Thus, it looks at the politics of sovereignty under the conditions of a highly interdependent globalized economy, modern mass communication, and the rising importance of expert knowledge in political decision-making.

Madureira, Nuno Luis: Waiting for the Energy Crisis: Europe and the United States on the Eve of the first Oil Shock.

A global economic crisis is the most difficult kind of event to predict. This article asks a straightforward question: did anyone come close to anticipating the oil crisis of 1973/74, which represented a new type of historical sequence? Was the likelihood of an oil shock self-evident at the time? To answer this, I examine the degree of awareness in Europe and the United States of the three possible triggering factors: Egypt's disposition to start a war and enlist the support of oil-producers; the Arab interest in oil conservation and long-term income maximization; and the imbalance in the oil market and the delayed adjustment of oil prices. For each of these topics, I set out both what was expected and what was actually in the offing; the information available to Western analysts and that unknown; the communication noises and the flagrant bias. The conclusion pays tribute to three men – James Akins, Pierre Wack, and Ted Newland – who had guessed what was coming ahead, and explains why their predictions almost succeeded, while others failed.

Rüdiger, Mogens: The 1973 Oil Crisis and the Designing of a Danish Energy Policy.

The Danish energy supply was well-functioning before the oil crisis began in 1973, but the country was highly dependent on imported oil. Thus, the crisis hit a key

nerve in its society. This paper analyzes the energy supply before and after 1973, especially the immediate and long-term measures taken to ensure supply security. I argue that the two most important features were the establishment of a regulative regime and the construction of a diversified energy supply. Governmental regulation was considered a precondition for a successful turnaround of the energy sector from an extreme dependency on imported oil to a diversified energy mix. However, increased CO2 emissions soon made evident that the multi-tier energy supply system was fairly short sighted, and, in the wake of the Brundtland Report, Denmark entered a new and more climate-friendly path.

Perović, Jeronim; Krempin, Dunja: "The Key is in Our Hands:" Soviet Energy Strategy during Détente and the Global Oil Crises of the 1970s.

This essay traces the rise of the Soviet Union as Europe's key energy supplier during the 1970s and early 1980s. While détente and the global energy crises proved to be accelerating factors in fostering East-West economic cooperation, it was ultimately the USSR's own impeding "energy crisis" that prompted Soviet leaders to seek closer relations with the West. If the Soviet Union wanted to meet the growing energy demand at home, maintain export volumes to its Communist allies in Eastern Europe, and boost its role as an international energy player, it needed to counter fast-declining production and engage in the development of new energy frontiers, namely in the resource-rich northern part of Western Siberia. Concerns over the threat of superpower confrontation were major motivations for the Soviet leadership to embark on the path of détente beginning in the late 1960s. However, as this essay argues, rapprochement with the West was also driven and sustained by an understanding on the part of the Moscow leadership that it needed Western technological assistance and credits.

Bini, Elisabetta: A Transatlantic Shock: Italy's Energy Policies between the Mediterranean and the EEC, 1967-1974.

This article analyzes Italy's energy politics in the context of the 1973 "oil shock," by focusing on the policies carried out by the Italian government and by the State-owned oil company Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (National Hydrocarbon Agency, ENI) between the outbreak of the Six Day War in 1967 and the mid-1970s. It places Italy's oil politics in the framework of post-World War II international relations, and argues that Italy responded to oil producers' increased power much earlier than other consuming countries. In the 1950s and 1960s, ENI established an autonomous position in the international oil market, by offering oil producers wider control over their energy resources. Drawing on these policies, during and after the Six Day War and in the context of the 1973 "oil shock," ENI was able to pursue bilateral relations with producers, such as Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and the USSR, which

revolved around the exchange of oil for technical and economic aid and training. At the same time, the Italian government, through Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, linked in new and original ways the changes taking place in the Mediterranean with the process of détente. He promoted a dialogue between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Arab countries, around issues relating to security, peace and economic cooperation. However, Italy's policies increasingly clashed with US interpretations of the "oil shock." During the Energy Conference, held in Washington DC in February 1974, Italy aligned itself with the US position, and became an active member of the International Energy Agency (IEA), while at the same time continuing to promote forms of economic cooperation between the two sides of the Mediterranean.

Bösch, Frank: Energy Diplomacy: West Germany, the Soviet Union and the Oil Crises of the 1970s.

This article analyzes West German energy policy and negotiations with the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Archival sources from the West German government show that long-term energy diplomacy became a carefully built link which guaranteed cooperation even during political crises, such as the one in 1980/81. This article argues that energy diplomacy catalyzed Brandt's *Ostpolitik*. In particular, natural gas pipelines implied mutual trust within a stable relationship, which led to further collaborations, including cooperation in nuclear power. It points out that, from this perspective, 1973 was not exactly a turning point, and some grandiose plans in the years after the first oil crisis failed. Furthermore the article shows how the second oil crisis in 1979 increased cooperation cooperation between West Germany and the Soviet Union, although this strained West Germany's relationship with the United States. Archival documents reveal that energy policy matters remained well-calculated and persistent. Thus, the Soviet Union became a more reliable partner than many Arab countries.

Painter, David S.: Oil and Geopolitics: The Oil Crises of the 1970s and the Cold War.

Examination of the geopolitics of oil in the 1970s provides important insights into the nature and dynamics of the Cold War. Possession of ample domestic oil supplies and the ability to ensure access to foreign oil reserves were significant elements in the power position of the United States in its Cold War competition with the Soviet Union. U.S. oil production peaked in 1970, however, making the United States increasingly dependent on oil imports and ending its ability to provide oil to its allies during supply interruptions. At the same time, economic nationalism and war and revolution in the Middle East led to disruptions in supply and sharp increases in oil prices in 1973-74 and again in 1978-80. In contrast, the Soviet Union

overtook the United States as the world's leading oil producer in the 1970s, and the windfall from higher oil prices helped support Soviet military and economic power and involvement in the Third World. The oil crises raised questions about the ability of the United States to ensure access to Middle East oil, heightened concerns about the dangers of Western dependence on Third World resources, and fed fears that the Soviet Union was winning the Cold War. Although the oil crises of 1970s initially harmed the United States and its allies and contributed to the demise of détente, they also set in motion changes that led to the end of the Cold War.

Türk, Henning: The Oil Crisis of 1973 as a Challenge to Multilateral Energy Co-operation among Western Industrialized Countries.

Much of the existing historical research discusses the 1973 oil crisis through single national perspectives. In contrast, this article focuses on the multilateral dimension of this far-reaching event. Starting with the Suez crisis of 1956, it explores the work of the OECD Oil Committee and its High Level Group regarding possible oil crises. However, the crisis mechanisms the OECD developed were not activated when the 1973 oil crisis hit. Thus, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took the initiative to form a stronger group of oil consuming countries outside the OECD, which should have guaranteed cohesion in the West in future oil crises. Pressured by the United States and expecting advantages from close transatlantic energy cooperation, the other Western industrialized countries, except France, approved of the project. The result was the founding of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in November 1974. Its structure and voting rules reflect the crucial role the United States play in the agency. Therefore, in the context of international relations, the IEA serves as an example of the United States' struggle to maintain its hegemony in the Western camp.

Steiner, André: "Common Sense is Necessary." East German Reactions to the Oil Crises of the 1970s.

This article examines the SED leadership's perception of the global oil price increases at the beginning of the 1970s, as well as the consequences this had for the GDR. On this basis, the article then deals with the economic and political reactions within the GDR. The country waived a reform of the wage payment system and increased the use of brown coal in the production of electricity, heating, and elsewhere, as well as extended opencast mining in consequence. The intention was to also cut costs on heating oil, petrol, and diesel throughout the economy. The article reveals the difficulties of and limitations to the realization of this strategy and the unfortunate consequences. In the short-term, the political and economic survival of the GDR could be secured. In the long run, however, these processes played their part in the GDR's economic collapse.

Marx, Christian: Failed Solutions to the Energy Crises: Nuclear Power, Coal Conversion, and the Chemical Industry in West Germany since the 1960s.

By the end of the economic boom in the 1960s, the oil crisis caused an enormous rise in energy prices. Chemical companies, especially, faced a huge challenge due to their dependency on oil as an energy resource and raw material. This paper explores the reaction of West German chemical corporations to the energy crises of the 1970s and their attempts to anticipate future energy crises. First, the companies tried to implement their own industrial nuclear power stations to cut costs and to become more independent from oil. Second, and with the help of the social-liberal government, they attempted to revive coal conversion technology.

Kuiken, Jonathan: Caught in Transition: Britain's Oil Policy in the Face of Impending Crisis, 1967-1973.

This paper examines the challenges faced by British policy makers in years preceding the 1973 oil crisis. Despite an acute appreciation of the impending changes to the structure of the international oil industry, British officials were unable to formulate new policies to mitigate the impact of this changing situation. The inability or unwillingness of policy makers to act stemmed from three interconnected factors: the Government's desire to transition away from its reliance on its two domestically-based oil companies, BP and Shell, for oil policy information and advice, Government confusion over how best to utilize the newfound resources of the North Sea, and a lack of clear lines of authority within the Government regarding oil policy decision-making.

Chereni, Admire: A Methodological Approach and Conceptual Tools for Studying Migrant Belongings in African Cities: A Case of Zimbabweans in Johannesburg.

Many scholars view the relaxation of restrictions to enter and reside in South Africa after the end of apartheid in 1994 as a catalyst for a number of changes in regional human migration. In this article, I show that human migration dynamics in post-apartheid South Africa pose theoretical and methodological challenges for studies of belonging among migrants. I argue that the majority of studies of belonging among migrants in South Africa rely on nation-state frames of reference and quantitative approaches. Furthermore, they largely seek to establish general patterns of migration processes. While these studies illuminate macro-level factors which seemingly structure migration experiences, they provide only a partial picture of migration dynamics. Often, they fail to sufficiently attend to context-dependent modes of emplacement among migrants in the urban zones due to the conceptual and methodological tools they use. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to suggest theoretical assumptions, concepts and methodological tools which constitute an alternative design for studying social constructions and practices of belonging

among migrants in post-apartheid South Africa. The article draws on my doctoral research of Zimbabweans in Johannesburg for illustrations.

Zängle, Michael: Trends in Papal Communication: A Content Analysis of Encyclicals, from Leo XIII to Pope Francis.

Within the papal encyclicals (exhortations) ranging from Leo XIII (1878) to Pope Francis (2013), concern for authority in general and for obedience and duty, in particular, is in decline. This long-term trend signals intra-ecclesial secularization at the elite level. A second negative trend supports this finding: textual indicators for Catholic uniqueness such as: Catholic, Doctrine and Pope have steadily lost prominence. Upwardly directed, the textual indicators for God, Jesus, Gospel, Spirituality and Love follow positive long-term trends. The traditional eschatological code, with its keywords sin, death, final judgment, heaven or hell, reaches only low levels of attention. Overall, there is an eschatological loss, where Heaven, due to a slower decline, wins over Hell. Christ the Inexorable Judge is retreating in favor of the loving Jesus and God as Love. The millennia-old process of civilizing God persists. Technically, the quantitative content analysis was carried out mainly with TEXTPACK.

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