The discipline of political science in Germany - and the rest of Europe - in the 1950s and 1960s developed fundamentally between two antagonistic scholarly circles. From the perspective of today's historiography, it may appear as

World War II

Wounded by the growing discipline of political science in Germany after the Second World War, German political scientists in New York, according to R. C. L. Curtin's (1960-1979) study of Social Science in New York, who were the first to establish political science as an independent academic discipline in the United States. They saw in exile in the US where they became acquainted with German political scientists who had been expelled from their homeland. They formed the core of the New York School of Political Science, which includes members of the New School of Political Scientists. The New School of Political Science was founded in 1944 and its first president was Alfred Redlberger. He sought to create a new generation of scholars who would take over the mantle of the displaced professors in Germany. The New School was the only political science program in the United States that was not influenced by German politics. It was the first institution in the US where political science was established as an independent academic discipline.

Hubertus Buschmenn

POLITICAL SCIENCE IN POSTWAR GERMANY

FROM CRITICAL THEORISTS TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

de Klerk

\textit{The Noisy Crowd.} New York: Fordham University Press, 2002.}

Chapter 8: The Student

In the second year of the curriculum, the student selects a major field of study. This major is chosen from among the following departments:

1. History
2. Economics
3. Mathematics
4. Science
5. Modern Languages

The major is taken in conjunction with two minors, one of which must be in a different department from the major. The second minor may be chosen from any of the departments listed above.

The curriculum is designed to provide a broad education, with a strong emphasis on critical thinking and analytical skills. The program is flexible and allows students to tailor their studies to their interests and career goals.

In addition to the coursework, students are required to complete a research project and a capstone seminar. The research project allows students to explore a topic in depth, while the capstone seminar provides an opportunity to reflect on the material covered in the curriculum and to prepare for future endeavors.

The curriculum is challenging but rewarding, and students who successfully complete it are well-prepared for a variety of careers in academia, government, business, and non-profit organizations.
Escape to Paris

Asylum seekers and to revise the existing economic conditions.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company’s 1932 report that the economic power of the Wall Street manipulators was more than twice as large as the economic power of the entire country. It was estimated that the manipulation of the stock market by the Wall Street manipulators was responsible for at least 50% of the country’s economic activity.

The problem begins with the collapse of the Wall Street market. In January 1932, the collapse was announced, and in February 1933, the Wall Street Crash occurred, causing a sharp decline in the stock market. This led to a severe recession, which lasted for several years.

The collapse of the Wall Street market was caused by a combination of factors, including the speculative activities of the Wall Street manipulators, the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few wealthy individuals, and the lack of effective regulation of the stock market.

These factors contributed to the financial crisis of 1932, which had a significant impact on the economy and society. The crisis led to a decline in consumer spending, which in turn led to a decrease in production and employment. The crisis also led to increased poverty and unemployment, as well as a decline in the value of savings and investments.

The failure of the stock market to provide a stable and reliable source of investment for the American economy was a major contributor to the Great Depression. The crisis highlighted the need for greater economic regulation and the importance of protecting the interests of the average investor.
A Member of the Franklin School in Exile

in 1941 and was later evacuated to the United States. In 1943, he was one of the founders of the American Institute of Economic Research. His work on economic theory, particularly on the theory of economic growth, had a significant impact on the development of modern economics. His later work focused on the role of government in the economy. His book, "Economic Growth," was published in 1956 and remains a seminal work in the field of economic theory. In 1969, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his contributions to econometrics and the theory of economic growth.

Herbert Birkerts' suicide.

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finally able to secure financing for a separate project on anti-Semitism that dealt specifically with the topic "labor and anti-Semitism".[35]

In the mid-1940s, Horkheimer’s circle began to close ranks. Horkheimer dismissed most of the Institute’s staff and together with Adorno moved to the West Coast. The changes were based largely on two factors: first the intellectual differences over the economic basis of German National Socialism, and second the difficult financial situation of the institute in exile.[36] In a lengthy letter to Leo Löwenthal on November 29, 1941, Horkheimer expressed his concern that the Institute would rapidly decline if it continued to operate with Gurland, Neumann and Kirchheimer. According to his view, the Institute would simply explode into different groups.[27] In contrast to his colleagues Marcuse, Kirchheimer and Neumann, who obtained long-term positions with the Office of Strategic Services,[28] Gurland succeeded only in working there on a short-term basis. Due to this fact, the AJC became the main sponsor of his work in 1946 and 1947. He started to prepare new studies on anti-Semitism in Germany and the Soviet Union as a freelance researcher for the AJC and composed a few manuscripts amounting to more than 3,000 pages altogether.[29]

When reading these manuscripts today, it is striking to discover how strongly Gurland disagreed with the pessimistic outlook given by Horkheimer and Adorno. Whereas the main philosophical heads of the Frankfurt School presented in their Dialectic of Enlightenment (1944/1947) a diagnosis of their times which described the emergence of authoritarian capitalist societies and growing anti-Semitism,[30] Gurland’s empirical findings made him much more optimistic with respect to the future of western capitalist societies. The labor anti-Semitism study examined the attitudes of 566 workers in New York, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. Examined were both organized workers (in the two main unions at that time) and unorganized workers. The studies methods were innovative because they partially referred to as 'screened interviews', which means that fellow workers on the shop floor gathered some of the material and follow-up interviews.[29] Gurland concluded in his research on anti-Semitism in the US labor movement that younger workers, women and workers with higher education could be identified as being basically immune to anti-Semitism. In particular American white-collar workers possessed "amazingly liberal" attitudes which pointed to a crucial difference compared with their counterparts in Europe. Blacks and Hispanics also emerged from the study as being relatively free of anti-Semitism. Since those groups were growing among American labor, their political attitudes were to be understood as foreshadowing a more democratic (and not fascist) future in modern capitalist societies.[32] In the words of Mark P. Worrall: "The labor report postulated that the future of American labor was heading, decisively, away from authoritarian ideology and that important segments of the working class were resistant or allergic to anti-Semitism."[33] The research was supposed to be published along with another empirical project at the Institute, which later became the famous book The Authoritarian Personality. However, the labor project was stopped by Horkheimer because it clashed with his philosophical reflections about growing anti-Semitism in modern societies.[34]

Back to Germany!!

Two years after the war, Gurland made his first attempt to return to Germany. In the spring of 1947, he traveled throughout the British and American zones of occupation as a Visiting Expert Consultant to the US Department of Labor in order to observe the development of trade unions in Germany.[35] After returning to the US in August, 1947, he decided to move back to Germany as soon as possible. He intended to help reestablish institutions for workers’ education in the Ruhr area and in the region of Hannover, where the social democratic party had its headquarters. But after he was (wrongly) denounced by English officials for allegedly having collaborated with the Nazis before 1945, the occupation authorities did not issue him a new entry visa to Germany. Thus Gurland continued to work for the AJC in New York and got by on research commissioned by the Library of Congress and the Department of Labor.

It took him three more years to return to Germany again. Now his old hometown Berlin became the focus of his interest. In response to the political repression at the university in the Eastern sector, the Free University (FU) had opened its doors in Berlin’s Western sectors in November 1948. Gurland took the initiative to get a teaching position at the new university in the Western sector. He was officially named an Expert Consultant for the FU along with Paul Tillich and Ludwig Teleky[36] and immediately inquired about an unlimited position at the
Instead of attempting to describe the entire political landscape on a continuous basis, in the "Building a Political Science Research Institute," the author provides a brief overview of the Institute's history and its role in advancing political science research. The Institute was founded in 1970 to address the need for a more comprehensive and systematic approach to political science research. Since its inception, the Institute has been committed to fostering collaborative research and education, and has played a significant role in shaping the field of political science. The Institute has been instrumental in advancing the study of political behavior, public policy, and international relations, among other areas. Through its research and educational programs, the Institute has contributed to the growth of political science as a discipline and has helped to shape the political landscape of the United States.
A different program of critical political science

From critical theory to political science

The program of critical political science contains a different and broader conception of the problem of political science and society. The program of critical political science is not simply a reaction against the positivist and structuralist approaches to political science, but rather an attempt to reframe the questions of political science in a way that takes into account the historical and social context in which politics occurs.

The program of critical political science rejects the idea that politics can be understood purely in terms of power and domination. Instead, it seeks to understand politics as a form of struggle for meaning and identity, and as a process of creative destruction and reconstruction.

The program of critical political science also seeks to integrate political theory and political science. It recognizes that the study of politics is not simply a matter of applying abstract theories to empirical data, but rather a process of understanding the conceptual and ideological foundations of political power.

The program of critical political science is not a call for the overthrow of existing political systems, but rather a call for a rethinking of the ways in which politics is understood and practiced. It is a call for a politics that is more inclusive, more participatory, and more responsive to the needs and desires of the people.
the desire to implement from empirical evidence. The desire to implement from empirical evidence is the opposite of inspiring innovation in our schools of policy. The desire to implement from empirical evidence is the opposite of inspiring innovation in our schools of policy. The desire to implement from empirical evidence is the opposite of inspiring innovation in our schools of policy.
Critical Theories of Western Germany and Britain

The end of the Experiment

Over the years,

human subject numbers were no longer prepared to hold a procedure
not involving direct consciousness or any other conscious action. By the time the experiment was completed, the effects of the SPS on the participants were evident. The SPS led to significant changes in the participants' behavior and cognitive processes, leading to a decrease in performance. The SPS was found to be effective in inducing a sense of disorientation and confusion in the participants, leading to a decrease in their ability to make logical decisions and judgments. This suggests that the SPS has potential applications in various fields, including psychology, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence.
COMING TO AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ON THE SUMMER OF 1954
My summer job was working in the office of the American University. The job
was to type papers and letters for the deans and professors. The work was not
very exciting, but it was a good way to earn some extra money. I spent
most of my time reading books and working on my coursework. The
summer was a great time for me to explore the city and see new places.

FROM CRITICAL THEORY TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

HISTORIC REVISION

back on Germany's foreign policy, in 1956, the

announced above was deleted several times. When the end of May
HERITAGE BUREAUX

FROM CRITICAL THEORY TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
HUBERG'S EDITION

FROM CRITICAL THEORY TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
For the components, it seems to be self-evident that there
must always be a general category of women in the
province to which the
part articles from the mid-19th century I have come to realize that here
saying that
they have not always been with us. Reaching through the
years, I have
found the category, women, such universal concepts do have their
true
and female. Today we mostly like to give the name and two genders: men.

"Women in History: 1983-1984"

Doubts Answered. "Am I That Woman? Feminism and the Category of
Woman in History of Science, Medicine, and Technology" by
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The Journal

TEXTS 1830-1860

VAINEN (IN FINNISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT WOMAN

FROM CRITICAL THEORY TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
Yearbook of Political Thought, Conceptual History and Feminist Theory 2010 vol. 14

Redescriptions

Editors

Huberta Bachstein
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