

ALLEMAGNE / GERMANY

POLITICAL SCIENCE IN GERMANY

Hans-Dieter KLINGEMANN*

*Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung and Freie Universität Berlin***

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of political science as an academic discipline in Germany can be traced back to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first chairs were established as part of the *Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultäten* of the universities of München (1814), Tübingen (1817), and Würzburg (1822)¹. However, this promising beginning (compare for example the constitutional analyses of Rotteck, Mohl and Bluntschli) did not survive the failure of the 1848 revolution. In the following decades political science in Germany barely survived as public administration (*Verwaltungslehre*) and public law (*Staatsrecht*), subfields which were considered useful by the *Obrigkeitsstaat*. According to Bracher², this situation did not change much during the Weimar Republic. Here political science was defined as *Staatslehre* (government ; Jellinek), *Sozialpolitik* (social policy ; Schmoller), and *Geschichte* (history ; Treitschke). As a consequence, for example, university-based political science paid little attention to the causes and consequences of the emergence of National Socialism. The Berlin-based *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* which was founded in 1920, was never really accepted as an academic institution by the universities. Her main efforts were directed towards adult education, mainly offering courses for politicians and the leading personnel of labour unions and other interest organisations. After the Nazi take-over in 1933, what was left in political science ceased to exist. Its most prominent representatives were forced into immigration and exile.

After World War II, political science was re-introduced by the Western occupation forces as part of the re-education programme. The idea did not meet much support by German universities. The first chair was established by the university of Köln in 1946. However, former chancellor Heinrich Brüning who was the designated candidate declined the offer and the position remained vacant for a long time. Political science gained much more momentum from the re-opening of the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* in 1949. Although originally not a part of the *Freie Universität Berlin*, it helped to re-establish political science as an academic discipline. In 1959, it joined the *Freie Universität Berlin* as an *Interfakultatives Institut* emphasising an interdisciplinary concept of political science. Until 1960, development of political science as a discipline was rather slow. There were no more than 24 chairs, ten of which happened to be in Berlin ; two in Heidelberg. In these early days major research activities were limited to Berlin (Suhr, von der Gablentz, Fraenkel, von Eynern, Drath, Fischer-Baling, Landsberg), Freiburg (Bergsträsser), Heidelberg (Friedrich, Sternberger), Köln (Hermens), and

* *Comme il est de règle dans tout processus d'évaluation, ce rapport n'engage que son auteur, à l'exclusion des institutions ou des associations dont il est membre.*

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¹Hermens, Ferdinand A. and Rudolf Wildenmann (1964) « Politische Wissenschaft », in Erwin v. Beckerath *et al.* (eds), *Handwörterbuch der Sozialwissenschaften*, Tübingen : Mohr, p. 389.

²Dietrich, Karl (1965) « Wissenschafts- und zeitgeschichtliche Probleme der politischen Wissenschaft in Deutschland », *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, **17**, p. 452.

Marburg (Abendroth). In 1960, the *Kultusministerkonferenz* (KMK) decided to establish « civics » (*Sozialkunde/Gemeinschaftskunde*) as part of the curriculum of primary and secondary schools. From now on political science had to offer courses for *Sozialkunde* teachers, a task which gave the discipline a real boost. This is documented by the rapid growth of both students and faculty in the years thereafter.

There was no political science to speak of in the former German Democratic Republic (compare also von Beyme 1991). Most of the efforts were directed towards teaching courses in Marxism-Leninism or scientific communism. Thus, after unification political science had to be build from scratch. Today, ten out of the 18 (non-specialised) East German colleges and universities offer courses and degrees in political science.

It is fair to say that today political science is a well-established academic discipline in united Germany.

1. TEACHING AND RESEARCH

1.1. Institutions and students : an overview

In 1994, political science courses and degrees were offered at 61 out of a total of 121 institutions of higher education. However, from this figure one should deduct medical (5) and business schools (3), as well as religious colleges (15) and «other» colleges (3) which have been recognised as institutions of higher education by the respective state governments. In this case 51 out of 60 universities, 7 out of 15 polytechnics, and 3 out of 12 teacher's colleges offer courses and degrees. Thus, 68 per cent of these institutions taken together teach political science.

Figure 1 (see next page) shows the number of political science students beginning in 1972 (source : *Statistisches Bundesamt*). Until 1992, figures relate to West Germany, the 1993 figure describes the situation in united Germany. Figures demonstrate that political science students have been on the rise since the beginning of the time series. However, figures have risen much more steeply since the beginning of the eighties. Starting from a level of 6,376 students in 1980, this figure almost tripled until 1992. The total number of political science students needs a more detailed discussion. One must take into account that not all these students strive for a diploma or a magister artium. A majority of students take political science as a minor subject (*Nebenfach*).

1.2. Degrees and main courses

There are basically four ways to finish one's studies in political science. The types of degrees which are offered by universities and colleges are as follows :

- Diploma in Political Science (Dipl.-Pol.) ;
- Magister Artium (MA) ;
- Examination to become a teacher in civics (*Sozialkunde/Gemeinschaftskunde*) ;
- Doctoral degree (Dr.phil., Dr.rer.pol., Dr.rer.soc.).

The curriculum which leads to a *diploma* is rather formalised and meant to build up professional competence. Among the potential employers of a *Diplom-Politologe* are political parties, interest groups, the parliament service, the administration or the mass media - to name just a few.

Figure 1 : Number of students in political science in Germany, 1972-93

Eight semesters with twenty course hours per week (*Semesterwochenstunden*) have been set as a norm for the diploma (*Empfehlungen der überregionalen Studienreformkommission* 1985). In reality, however, it takes students more than six years (on average) until completion³. A diploma in political science was offered in 1994 by 12 universities and three colleges. In 1985 there were about 7,800 students studying for a diploma in political science two thirds of which populated the political science department of the *Freie Universität Berlin*⁴.

Most German universities offer the degree of a *magister artium* (MA) where political science can be a major (*Hauptfach*, 43 universities) or a minor subject (*Nebenfach*, 8 universities). In contrast to the diploma, the MA offers more choice with respect to subjects which can be combined with political science. Requirements are somewhat less demanding and less meant to qualify for the labour market as for the diploma student. MA curricula and requirements are rather different for different universities⁵.

As has been mentioned above in 1960 *civics* (*Sozialkunde/Gemeinschaftskunde*) has been introduced as a regular course to be taught in German primary and secondary schools as part of civic education. Political science is mainly responsible to teach this particular subject. In addition, professors of political science are members of the examination commissions for prospective civics teachers (*staatliche fachwissenschaftliche Prüfung in Sozialkunde ; Fakultasprüfung*). In 1994, civics was taught at fifteen universities and teacher's colleges. Specific requirements differ from state to state.

³Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie (1994) *Grund- und Strukturdaten 1994/95*, Bad Honnef.

⁴Alemann, Ulrich von (1994) *Grundlagen der Politikwissenschaft*, Opladen, p. 55.

⁵Raschke, Joachim and Thomas Saretzki (1991) « Politologe/Politologin », in Bundesanstalt für Arbeit (ed.), *Blätter zur Berufskunde*, vol. 3, Bielefeld, pp. 33 ff.

As far as the *doctorate* is concerned political scientists have a choice between the «doctor of philosophy » (PhD), the « doctor of the social sciences » (Dr.rer.soc.) and the «doctor of government and economics » (Dr.rer.pol.). Requirement for admission to graduate studies is an above average diploma or magister artium in political science. German graduate students enjoy a great deal of freedom and little regulation. Currently, however, one can also observe efforts to offer more structured graduate programmes (*Graduierten-Kollegs*).

Political theory and philosophy, methodology, German government, comparative politics, international relations, and political economy have been identified as the core subjects of political science which should be taught in diploma studies (*Sekretariat der Kultusministerkonferenz* 1985). Five out of the six subjects were also expected to be covered in magister studies (political economy could be dropped). There are, of course, institutions which specialise into subjects like public policy and public administration. The model case here is the University of Konstanz which offers a diploma in this field. And there are other institutions which offer an even more detailed curriculum than the ones cited above like the *Freie Universität Berlin*, the *Münchener Hochschule für Politik*, the *Verwaltungshochschule* in Speyer, and the *Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Politik* in Hamburg.

Some figures about successful examinations in political science are available from the *Statistisches Bundesamt*. Table 1 gives that information for the years 1977 to 1992. These figures show that most students of political science finish with a *diploma* or a *magister artium*. This number has risen from 210 in 1977 to 993 in 1992. *Doctorates* with a political science component vary around 100 until 1985 and have risen since up to 148 in 1992. *Civics teachers* have been a strong group in the seventies (441 in 1977) but have lost almost all their importance (30 in 1992). Thus, statistics show that in 1992 all in all 1,171 students graduated in political science.

Table 1 : Number of successful examinations in political science in Germany, 1977-92

Year	Diploma, Magister Artium	Doctorates	Civics teachers	Σ
1977	210	99	441	750
1978	267	91	374	732
1979	277	96	178	551
1980	306	91	122	519
1981	317	108	1,112	537
1982	325	101	86	512
1983	402	113	83	598
1984	438	114	59	611
1985	472	103	59	634
1986	611	126	77	814
1987	582	120	60	762
1988	709	123	33	865
1989	866	125	39	1,030
1990	910	115	36	1,061
1991	986	143	25	1,154
1992	993	148	30	1,171

Source : Statistisches Bundesamt.

1.3. Political science teachers

Applicants for the position of a *professor of political science* are expected to have completed the doctorate (Dr.phil. ; Dr.rer.pol., Dr.rer.soc.) and to have passed the «habilitation» (*venia legendi*) in political science. Normally the «habilitation» involves the writing of a habilitation thesis (over and above the doctoral thesis) and an additional oral examination. Vacant positions have to be advertised. Applicants will be screened by a search commission which reports to the department. The department has to decide about its preference. As a rule three applicants are selected and rank-ordered. The academic senate has the final say as far as the process within the university is concerned. The list is then handed over to the minister or senator responsible for the universities. He has the prerogative to pick any of the three and appoint him or her as the office-holder. Both the academic senate and the minister rarely deviate from the department's preference. For 1991 the Federal Bureau of Statistics reports figures of 269 full-professors and assistant professors in political science, and 361 full-time and 364 part-time research fellows.

1.4. Research

German academic tradition seeks to combine teaching and research. However, there are differences in support structures for research between universities. Institutes for political research have been established at the larger departments only. There has been an effort to at least partially overcome this problem by creating G.E.S.I.S. (*Gesellschaft für sozialwissenschaftliche Infrastruktureinrichtungen e.V.*) as a national service institute for empirical social research.

A small number of independent political research institutes have been established in addition to university-based political research. Among the larger ones are some units of the *Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung* (W.Z.B.) and the *Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung*, the *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik*, the *Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik*, or the *Hessische Stiftung für Friedens- und Konfliktforschung*.

Financial support for political science research projects mainly comes from institutions such as the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (D.F.G.) or the *Stiftung Volkswagenwerk* (V.W.). The *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* is jointly funded by the federal government and the German states. These public funds are distributed autonomously, according to peer review.

1.5. Professional associations

Most political scientists are organised by the *Deutscher Verein für Politische Wissenschaft* (D.V.P.W.) which was founded in 1951. Its first chairperson was Alexander Rüstow, Heidelberg. In 1983, a second association was formed, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft* (D.Gf.P.). Disagreement about professional standards were a major cause for founding the new association. However, a benign neglect has developed over the past years. Double membership is possible. In 1995, the D.V.P.W. had approximately 1,200 members, while the newly formed D.Gf.P. had about 250. (see Figure 2, next page). The D.V.P.W. represents German political science in the International Political Science Association (I.P.S.A.).

Figure 2 : Membership in the German Political Science Association (DVPW), 1951-96

Source : Data were provided by the German Political Science Association (D.V.P.W.).

1.6. Journals, publishers and collections

The «*Zeitschrift für Politik*» became the first political science journal after the war. In 1960-61, the newly established «*Politische Vierteljahresschrift* » (P.V.S.) became the official journal of the D.V.P.W. In 1996, the «*Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*» was created as the official journal of the D.Gf.P.

In addition to the journals mentioned above, there are a number of other political science and public administration journals such as «*Leviathan* », «*Prokla* », «*Zeitschrift für Parlamentsfragen* », «*Zeitschrift für internationale Beziehungen* », «*Europaarchiv* », «*Die öffentliche Verwaltung* », or «*Der Staat* », to just name a few.

There are no publishing houses in Germany specialising in political science only. However, publishers such as Westdeutscher Verlag, Leske + Budrich, Nomos, Beck or Campus do have respected political science programmes.

There is no information centre for political science in Germany. The only abstract service (*PolDok*) has been discontinued a couple of years ago. There is, however, an effort to cooperate between certain documentation projects like the ones of the *Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik* and of the political science department of the *Freie Universität Berlin*. In the long run the *Informationszentrum Sozialwissenschaften* in Bonn is supposed to create a major national political science documentation centre. The situation is much better with respect to a data-archive. The *Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung* in Köln houses massive data collections for secondary analysis which are relevant for political research, well documented

and easily accessible. A prominent example of their holdings is the German Election Study which combines survey data for all German national elections since the very first election in 1949.

2. CO-OPERATION

2.1. Participation in international associations

German political science co-operates in many international organisations and research networks. The D.V.P.W. is a member of the International Political Science Association. Klaus von Beyme, Heidelberg, has been I.P.S.A. President from 1982 till 1985 and Germany hosted the I.P.S.A. World Congress twice (1972 in München ; 1994 in Berlin). The European Consortium for Political Research (E.C.P.R.) has become an important association of European political science departments and research centres. In 1995, 21 German institutions belonged to the E.C.P.R. Rudolf Wildenmann, Mannheim, has been chairperson of the E.C.P.R. from 1979 till 1988. The German contingent is always among the larger ones at the Joint Sessions of Workshops, which is the E.C.P.R.'s most important yearly conference. German political science is also linked to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (I.C.P.S.R.) through a national membership which is administered by the *Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung*, Köln. The International Studies Association (I.S.A.) serves a prominent role for the international relations community. Here too, German political science can point to a positive record. Helga Haftendorn led I.S.A. from 1989 till 1991. There are a number of German political scientists who are members of the International Society of Political Psychology (I.S.P.P.). This international association has held its fourth annual congress in Mannheim in 1981. Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Berlin, was its President in the years 1986-87.

There is no way to do justice to the many other organisations which try to link research activities in the many subfields of political science. To chart this territory must be left to a more detailed account.

2.2. The ERASMUS Programme

It is difficult to obtain exact figures for the number of German political science students who have made use of the programme. Table 2 shows figures supplied by the *Deutscher Akademischer Auslandsdienst* (D.A.A.D.) for the time period from 1992 to 1995. These figures demonstrate, both for a narrow and a wide definition of «political science» students, a considerable growth of participation in the programme.

Table 2 : German participants in the ERASMUS Programme, 1992-95

1992	1993	1994	1995
29 (59)	51 (88)	41 (56)	61 (95)

Numbers in parenthesis include students from related fields.

Source : *Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst* (D.A.A.D.).

2.3. Other means of communication and co-operation

Email is now used by most political scientists as a means of communication. Institutions which are currently present in the INTERNET with a world wide web homepage are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 : German political science in the INTERNET

- Bamberg
Politikwissenschaft I+II, Fakultät Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Otto Friedrich Universität
URL: =<http://www.uni-bamberg.de/sowi/home.html>
- Berlin
Politische Wissenschaft, Freie Universität Berlin
URL: =<http://www.fu-berlin.de/POLWISS/>><http://www.fu-berlin.de/POLWISS/>
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik Berlin, Abteilung IV - Industrialisierung, fortgeschrittene
Entwicklungsländer - Regionaler Schwerpunkt: Lateinamerika
URL: =<http://www.cs.tu-berlin.de/~jms/abt4.html>><http://www.cs.tu-berlin.de/~jms/abt4.html>
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung - Projektgruppe Kulturraum Internet
URL: =<http://duplox.wz-berlin.de>><http://duplox.wz-berlin.de>
- Chemnitz
Fachgebiet Politikwissenschaft, Philosophische Fakultät,
Technische Universität Chemnitz-Zwickau
URL: =<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~graupe/Politik.html>><http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/~graupe/Politik.html>
- Darmstadt
Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Fachbereich Gesellschafts- und Geschichtswissenschaften, Technische
Hochschule Darmstadt
URL: =<http://www.ifs.th-darmstadt.de/pg/politik.htm>><http://www.ifs.th-darmstadt.de/pg/politik.htm>
- Konstanz
Fachgruppe Politik-/Verwaltungswissenschaft, Fakultät für Verwaltungswissenschaft, Universität Konstanz
URL: =<http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/Verwiss/>><http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/Verwiss/>
- Mainz
Institut für Politikwissenschaft, FB Sozialwissenschaften, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität
URL: =<http://www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Sozialwissenschaften/Politik/>><http://www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Sozialwissenschaften/Politik/>
- Nürnberg
Lehrstuhl für Kommunikations- und Politikwissenschaft, Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut, Wirtschafts- und
Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
URL: =<http://www.wiso.uni-erlangen.de/WiSo/Sozw/kommpol/>><http://www.wiso.uni-erlangen.de/WiSo/Sozw/kommpol/>
- Oldenburg
Institut für Politikwissenschaft I (Vergleichende Politikforschung), FB Sozialwissenschaften, Carl von
Ossietsky Universität Oldenburg
URL: =<http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/~admin/fb3/politik1/>><http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/~admin/fb3/politik1/>
Institut für Politikwissenschaft II (Politik und Gesellschaft), FB Sozialwissenschaften, Carl von Ossietsky
Universität Oldenburg
URL: =<http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/~admin/fb3/politik2/>><http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/~admin/fb3/politik2/>
-

- Potsdam

Fachbereich Politikwissenschaft, Wirtschafts- und sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Universität Potsdam

URL: = http://enterprise.rz.uni-potsdam.de/w/fakultaeten/wirtschafts_und_sozialwissenschaftliche_fakultaet/sozialwissenschaften/politikwissenschaften/allgemeine_informationen/view.htm

3. STATE OF THE ART

In this report I take advantage of the fact that the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (D.F.G.) regularly publishes state of the art reports for all academic disciplines, worked out by the professional organisations themselves⁶. My summary of the main points made in relation to political science reads as follows.

In the past years discussion of abstract theoretical concepts has declined whereas more attention has been paid to concepts which lend themselves to empirical analysis (e.g. systems analysis, structural functionalism, rational choice, political economy). Research on political institutions and policies has increased. This is motivated by rising interest in developments such as the European Union, the breakdown of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, German unification, and the increasing tensions between the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

All these trends lead to work on the following research programmes :

- Political development and transformation of Western societies ;
- Processes of political integration, especially European integration as well as their mirror images, problems of nationalism and ethnocentrism ;
- Comparison of political systems. A main aspect of such comparisons is the performance of political institutions. Questions of «problem-solving» have become prominent not only for O.E.C.D. countries but for Third-World countries as well ;
- Political change in Eastern Europe. Transformation and consolidation of democratic political regimes ;
- German unification. Consequences of a transfer of institutions (system of government, party system, administration), relation of state and the economy ;
- Research on developing countries. Research on their developmental potential, evaluation of strategies for development. Consequences of the debt-crisis ;
- State theory and democratic theory. Shift of power from national to supranational institutions in Western Europe. Reconstitution of nation states in Eastern Europe. Research on integration and identification of citizens with their political community and their political regime ;
- International relations. Causes of integration ; what comes after the end of the East-West conflict ; problems of prerequisites of security ;
- International role of Germany after unification.

In another important report assessing current research problems, Kaase⁷ emphasises in addition the «clash-of-civilisations» problem (with an eye on China as a marked-oriented but authoritarian country).

⁶Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (ed.) (1992) *Perspektiven der Forschung und ihrer Förderung. Aufgaben und Finanzierung 1993-96*, Weinheim.

⁷Kaase, Max (1995) « Das politische System im Spiegel gesellschaftlicher Werte : Gesellschaft und Politik in Deutschland im Zeitalter der modernen Massendemokratie », in Gerhard Breuning (ed.), *Die Forschung in Zukunft. Vorträge zur Markt- und Sozialforschung*, vol. 24, Offenbach.

APPENDIX 1

POLITICAL SCIENCE AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1994

Universities (U, U/GH, UBw), Polytechnics (TU, TH), Teacher's Colleges (PH)			
	Diploma	MA	Social Studies
01	Aachen, TH	x	x
02	Augsburg, U	x	
03	Bamberg, U	x	(x)
04	FU Berlin, U	x	(x)
05	Bremen, U	x	x
06	Frankfurt a.M., U	x	x
07	Halle-Wittenberg, U	x	x
08	Hamburg, U	x	x
09	Hamburg, Ubw	x	
10	Leipzig, U	x	x
11	Marburg	x	x
12	Potsdam, U	x	x
13	Berlin, TU		x
14	Bonn, U		x
15	Braunschweig, TU		x
16	Chemnitz-Zwickau, TU		x
17	Darmstadt, TH		x
18	Dresden, TU		x
19	Eichstätt, U		x
20	Erlangen-Nürnberg, U		x
21	Freiburg, U		x
22	Giessen, U		x
23	Greifswald, U		x
24	Hagen, U		x
25	Heidelberg, U		x
26	Jena, U		x
27	Kassel, U/GH		x
28	Kiel, U		x
29	Koblenz-Landau, U		x
30	Köln, U		x
31	Konstanz, U		x
32	Lüneburg, U		x
33	Magdeburg, U		x
34	Mainz, U		x
35	Mannheim, U		x
36	München, U		x
37	Münster, U		x
38	Oldenburg, U		x
39	Osnabrück, U		x

40	Passau, U		x	
41	Regensburg, U		x	
42	Rostock, U		x	
43	Saarbrücken, U		x	
44	Siegen, U/GH		x	
45	Stuttgart, TH		x	x
46	Trier, U		x	
47	Tübingen, U		x	x
48	Würzburg, U		x	
49	HU Berlin, U		(x)	
50	Duisburg, U/GH		(x)	
51	Düsseldorf, U		(x)	
52	Essen, U/GH		(x)	
53	Göttingen, U		(x)	
54	Hannover, U		(x)	
55	Flensburg, PH			x
56	Kaiserslautern, U			x
57	Karlsruhe, PH			x
58	Schwäbisch-Gmünd, PH			x
59	Hamburg, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Politik	x		
60	München, Hochschule für Politik	x		
61	Speyer, Hochschule für Verwaltungs- wissenschaften	x		

(x) minor subject only

Source : *Deutscher Hochschulführer*, 55. edition, Bonn 1994.

APPENDIX 2

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION WITHOUT DIPLOMA, MAGISTER ARTIUM OR SOCIAL STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, 1994

I. Universities, Polytechnics, and Teacher's Colleges

- 01 Bayreuth, U
- 02 Bielefeld, U
- 03 Bochum, U
- 04 Clausthal, TH (Bergakademie)
- 05 Cottbus, TH
- 06 Dortmund, U
- 07 Erfurt, TH
- 08 Frankfurt/Oder
- 09 Freiberg, TH (Bergakademie)
- 10 Hamburg-Harburg, TH
- 11 Hildesheim, U
- 12 Hohenheim, U
- 13 Ilmenau, TH
- 14 Karlsruhe, TH
- 15 München, TH
- 16 München, Universität der Bundeswehr (Neubiberg)
- 17 Paderborn, U/GH
- 18 Ulm, U
- 19 Witten-Herdecke, U (private)
- 20 Wuppertal, U/GH

Teacher's colleges

- 01 PH Erfurt-Mühlhausen
- 02 PH Flensburg
- 03 PH Freiburg
- 04 PH Halle-Köthen
- 05 PH Heidelberg
- 06 PH Kiel
- 07 PH Ludwigsburg
- 08 PH Magdeburg
- 09 PH Weingarten

II. Special colleges

Medical schools

- 01 Dresden
- 02 Hannover
- 03 Hannover, Tierärztliche HS

- 04 Lübeck
- 05 Magdeburg

Business schools

- 01 Berlin, Europäische Wirtschaftshochschule (private)
- 02 Oestrich-Winkel, European Business School (private)
- 03 Valendar, Private Wissenschaftliche HS für Unternehmensführung (private)

Other colleges

- 01 Bierbronn, Private Gustav-Siewerth Akademie, Weilheim
- 02 Köln, Deutsche Sporthochschule
- 03 Weimar, HS für Architektur und Bauwesen

Religious colleges

- 01 Benediktbeuren (Kath. Phil.-Theol. HS)
- 02 Berlin (Kirchl. HS)
- 03 Bethel (Ev. Kirchl. HS)
- 04 Erfurt (Kath. Phil.-Theol. Studium)
- 05 Friedensau (Theol. HS der Siebentage Adventisten)
- 06 Fulda (Kath. Theol. Fakultät)
- 07 Heidelberg (HS für Jud. Studien)
- 08 Hennef (Kath. Phil.-Theol. HS)
- 09 München (Kath. HS für Philosophie)
- 10 Münster (Kath. Phil.-Theol. HS)
- 11 Naumburg (Kirchl. HS)
- 12 Neudettelsau (Ev. Augustana HS)
- 13 Oberursel (Ev. Luth. Theol. HS)
- 14 Paderborn (Kath. Theol. Fakultät)
- 15 Sankt Augustin (Kath. Phil.-Theol. Fakultät)
- 16 Sankt Georgen (Kath. Phil.-Theol. HS)
- 17 Trier (Kath. Theol. Fakultät)
- 18 Wuppertal (Ev. Kirchl. HS)
- 19 Valendar (Kath. Theol. Fakultät)

Source : see Appendix 1.

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RESUME

Ce rapport retrace les principales étapes de l'émergence de la science politique allemande en tant que discipline universitaire (1) et dresse un tableau rapide de la situation actuelle de l'enseignement et de la recherche (2) ainsi que de la coopération internationale (3). Il propose également un résumé des rapports officiels comportant un état des lieux de la discipline (4) et fournit aux lecteurs un certain nombre d'informations pratiques destinées à comparer la position relative de la science politique en Allemagne par rapport aux autres pays (5).

La science politique allemande peut se prévaloir d'une longue tradition qui remonte au moins à 1814, date à laquelle une première chaire fut établie à la *Staatswissenschaftliche Fakultät* de l'Université de Munich. Développée en Allemagne de l'Ouest à partir de 1945, elle ne le sera qu'après 1989 en Allemagne orientale.

En 1991, des cours de science politique étaient dispensés dans 61 (pour un total de 121) établissements d'enseignement supérieur. Au même moment, le nombre d'étudiants concernés était largement supérieur à 20 000, répartis en quatre catégories : les étudiants de diplôme ; les étudiants de *Magister Artium* ; les étudiants s'appêtant à embrasser la carrière de professeur de *Sozialkunde* ; les étudiants de doctorat.

Bien que la tradition allemande soit généralement de combiner l'enseignement et la recherche, bon nombre d'instituts de recherche opèrent en dehors du cadre universitaire ; la coopération est toutefois importante entre ces deux types d'institutions. Le financement de la recherche est assuré, avant tout, par la Fondation Allemande de la Recherche (DFG).

Les deux associations professionnelles sont la *Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft* (DVPW), fondée en 1951 et la *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft* (DGP), créée en 1983. Le nombre d'adhérents est, aujourd'hui, d'environ 1200 pour la DVPW et de 250 pour la DGP. Chacune de ces associations publie sa propre revue, respectivement la « *Politische Vierteljahresschrift* » (PVS) et la « *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft* » (ZfP). A côté de ces deux publications « officielles », il existe également plusieurs autres revues de science politique.

Les politistes allemands sont partie prenante de la plupart des programmes et réseaux de coopération internationales, tels que le Programme ERASMUS.

Parmi les informations pratiques situées dans la dernière partie du rapport, on trouvera notamment un résumé de l'évaluation de la science politique en Allemagne réalisée par la Fondation Allemande de la Recherche. Le texte est complété par une bibliographie sélective des principaux livres et articles consacrés à la science politique allemande.