

*Part 2 consists of summaries by the authors of the unpublished reports prepared by the Reactions Analysis Staff, Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany Continues the author's Public opinion in occupied Germany Includes bibliographical references and index.*

Why a book on German politics? Is this not just an example of the traditional American academic focus on European states? We believe there are two compelling answers to this question, one practical, the other philosophical. The practical answer is that Germany is the strongest economic power and most populous nation in the European Union EU , which itself is a major force in world affairs. This combination of analytical description and comparison is a major feature of our book and the first reason for writing it. The second reason, the philosophical one that is almost unavoidable for any scholar dealing with modern Germany, is to link present-day Germanyâ€”united, peaceful, democratic, and prosperousâ€”with the Germany that preceded. During this period Germans achieved great successes in the sciences and arts, as well as innovative social policy and efficient administration, but they also supported authoritarian rulers and tyrannical dictatorships when their efforts at revolutionary transformation and democratic government fell short. Finally, in their name and with the collaboration of a majority, the crimes of World War II and the Holocaust were perpetrated. We do not pretend to have an answer to the historical riddle of how Germans could rise to such heights and also sink to such depths; in any case, this is a book on contemporary politics, not one of history. Nevertheless, we could not analyze and describe the Germany of the twenty-first century without being aware of its historical background. Thus an underlying theme of our book becomes: Is Germany today a modern democratic European state like its EU partners, or is it an exceptional case? In undertaking this assessment, we bring together complementary intellectual experience and perspectives. Both of us have studied and taught postwar German politics in explicit comparative [Page xiv]contexts West European and the Soviet bloc, respectively. We therefore view modern Germany from the dual perspectives of the former Federal Republic in western Germany and the one-time GDR in the east. We ask, at relevant points, what the legacy of this almost half century of partition and two-state competition has been for Germany today.

Acknowledgments I Henry Krisch thank the staff of the Homer Babbidge Library at the University of Connecticut, particularly Steven Batt, as well as several colleagues in all parts of Germany, for help with sources. I owe a debt to colleagues both here and in Germany for many years of intellectual stimulation and frequent reality checks about the nuances of German politics. I especially owe my collaborator, Don Hancock, for exemplary scholarly collaboration. He made coauthorshipâ€”a new form for meâ€”an experience full of pluses and no minuses. I certainly appreciated his grasp of the modernization processes and the political economy of Germany. He would probably agree that his strengths in German affairs and mine dovetailed nicely, a judgment with which we hope our readers will agree. Finally, none of these good things would have happened but for the patient and, where necessary, critical support of my wife, June. For my part Donald Hancock , I am deeply indebted in turn to the knowledge and acumen of Henry Krisch. We first met during graduate studies and our initial teaching experiences at Columbia University, and we have maintained a close personal and professional friendship through the years. Students, as always, proved a powerful intellectual stimulus in the course of our research and writingâ€”among them, Boyce Adams, Irek Kusmierczyk, Rodelio Manacsa, and Matthew McGrath. I also wish to acknowledge the assistance and encouragement of a number of Vanderbilt stalwarts: Friends on both sides of the Atlantic provided us with indispensable insights and understanding of Germany on a personal level of society and politics. They inspired us through their suggestions and constructive criticism. Grosset and Dunlap, *A History of Germany* â€” New York: Oxford University Press, , 4â€”6. Alan Watson, *The Germans: Who Are They Now?* Edition Q, , In chapters 2 and 5 Hancock incorporates updated and expanded portions of his earlier assessment of German political development and federalism originally published in *West Germany*: Chatham House Publishers, Chapter 1 Notes 1. This definition of modernization is derived from Dankwart A. Brookings Institution, , 35; and C. Harper and Row, , 7. Princeton University Press, He has elaborated his analysis of postmaterialist values on

the basis of extensive survey research in Ronald Inglehart, *Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial Society* Princeton, N. Princeton University Press, and *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies*.

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Authored or Coauthored Democracy Imposed: Yale University Press, publication scheduled for fall Lynne Rienner, Publishers, Inc. Godesberger Taschenbuch-Verlag GmbH; p. Merritt, *Headline Series No. Foreign Policy Association*; 64 p. Edinger, and Roy C. Sanders and Alan C. Yale University Press; xxii and p. Greenwood Press, Publishers, Krieger Publishing Company, , pp. Muncaster and Dina A. The University of Michigan Press; viii and p. Working Papers, special issue co-edited with Dina A. Zinnes, *International Interactions*, Zinnes Beverly Hills, Calif. Westview Press; xiii and p. Merritt Beverly Hills, Calif. West Berlin, , co-editor with Anna J. Duke University Press; xiv and p. *Essays in Honor of Karl W. Deutsch*, co-editor with Bruce M. University of Illinois Press; xxviii and p. Heath and Company, Lexington Books; x and p. University Press of America, ; p. *Comparative International Studies*, co-editor with Steven J. University of Illinois Press; x and p. University of Illinois Press; xxii and p. Praeger, Publishers; xx and p. Yale University Press; xv and p. Hanson, Man, Environment, Space and Time, 3: Hanson, World Policy, no. Leonardi, *Comparative Education Review*, University of Illinois Press, , pp. Candido Mendes Rio de Janeiro: Coombs, *Education and Urban Society*, 9: Coombs, *Comparative Education Review*, Francisco, *Comparative Politics*, 5: Ray Edward Johnston New York: Praeger Publishers, , pp. Flerlage and Anna J. Merritt, *Comparative Education Review*, Merritt, *Comparative Education*, 7: Merritt and Richard L. A Text with Readings, ed. Jackson and Michael Stein New York: Montgomery and Albert O. Harvard University Press , pp. *Public Opinion Studies and Evaluations*, ed. Praeger, Publishers, , pp. *A Quarterly Review of Contemporary Thought*, 5: *Approaches to the Study of the United States*, ed. Hennig Cohen Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin Company, , pp. *Theory and Research*, ed. Atheneum, , pp. Krieger Publications Company, , pp. *Yearbook of the Society for General Systems Research*, , vol. Society for General Systems Research , pp. *Varieties of American History*, ed. Marcus and David Burner New York: Meredith Corporation, Appleton-Century-Crofts, , vol. Roger E Kasperson and Julian V. Aldine Publishing Company, , pp. Zinnes, in *International Event-Data Developments: The University of Michigan Press* , pp. Zinnes, in *On Measuring Democracy*, ed. Alex Inkeles New Brunswick, N. Zinnes, in *Power in World Politics*, ed. Stoll and Michael D. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc. Margy Gerber et al. University Press of America , pp. New York University Press , pp. Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, Richard L. Merritt, and Dina A. Sage Publications, Inc , pp. Weiler, in *Comparative Policy Research: Learning from Experience*, ed. Meinolf Dierkes, Hans N. Weiler, and Ariane Berthoin Antal Aldershot: Francisco and Richard L. Westview Press , pp. Berlin, Paris, New York, ed. Friedrich Knille and Michael Nerlich Heidelberg: From a Boston Perspective, ed. Gerhard Kirchhoff Boston, Mass. West Germany, , ed. Duke University Press , pp. Godesberger Taschenbuch-Verlag GmbH , pp. Daniel Frei Beverly Hills, Calif. Merritt and Bruce M. Heath and Company, Lexington Books , pp. Clark, in *Problems of World Modeling: Political and Social Implications*, ed. Ballinger Publishing Company , pp. *From Methods to Substance*, ed. West Germany and the Berlin problem," in *Politics in Europe: Structures and Processes in Some Postindustrial Democracies*, ed.

**Chapter 3 : Public Opinion in Semisovereign Germany (The HICOGS Surveys, "â€") - CORE**

*Continued by the authors' Public opinion in semisovereign Germany The second part of the book consists of summaries by A. J. and R. L. Merritt of the reports prepared by the Opinion Surveys Section, Office of Military Government of the United States for Germany.*

Polling organizations are claiming to reflect the opinion of millions of people by asking only a representative cross section of society. But besides their possible value as a description of the current state or as a prognostication tool, the question arises, if quantitative polls can be used not only as a political or sociological but as a historical source. By analyzing works about American surveys in West Germany after World War Two, the Israeli-Palestinian relations during the Second Intifada and the influence of the American occupation on the emergence of Iraqi nationalism after the Second Gulf War, this paper wants to examine, if opinion polls can provide a relevant source for historians of international relations. Still, opinion polls are only used sparingly in historiographical fields. One reason for the scarce usage of scientific opinion polls is that these methods are relatively new. With the introduction of representative sampling in , George Gallup was the first to apply scientific opinion polls on phenomena of political opinion. Furthermore, articles in both the International Journal of Public Opinion Research and the Public Opinion Quarterly are providing huge amounts of opinion poll data. By examining now the three selected works, it shall be demonstrated how historians can use public opinion polls as a class of sources. In doing so, the advantages and limitations of polls as objects of research will be described. Merritt and Richard L. Merritt analyze how American officials under the head of the U. Merritt and Merritt assert in their book that with using this data set, values and beliefs of West Germans in this period can be identified. For the HICOG pollsters, the most interesting question was how the West Germans turned away from Nazi domination and militarism to democratic independence, while being occupied by foreign powers. Their polls intended to show which Nazi ideas and policies the West Germans reflected as good or as evil, and how they felt about the responsibility both for committed war crimes and the outbreak of World War Two. Although the semi-sovereign government was still under the rule of the occupying forces, the West Germans accepted their new political institutions and leadership to a greater extent. Especially the United States enjoyed high approvals by the West Germans, e. Merritt and Merritt put these results in the then long lasting close partnership between West Germany and the Western World. In addition, they suggest that the West German public was prepared to support the fight against the international communism. For him, this area is not sufficiently representative to enable conclusions to be drawn about West Germany in general. The historian has to rely on the surveyor, for example that the range of people asked e. Jacob Shamir and Khalil Shikaki study opinion polls on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict shortly before and during the Second Intifada. By relating the polls to specific political developments, they illustrate how these were influencing the failure of the Camp David summit and the violence in Israel and Palestine in the following years. They conclude that the acting politicians of both sides had to play a two-level game, viz. Certainly, that raises the question, if the authors surveyed only data that fitted in their research framework. But in any case it is only possible to measure the independence and objectivity of the survey by its scientific approach. And Shamir and Shikaki fulfill this criterion sufficiently. Nonetheless, West Germans, Palestinians and Iraqis were surveyed at eye level. The polls were contained scientifically, and thus they are representing an independent opinion to the relation of the other country. As the studies on the Middle East Conflict and Iraq are conducted with a sociological approach, both cases nonetheless demonstrate very well that the data can be used for historiographical research. The Public Opinion Quarterly 31, No. The appending miscellany is: Public Opinion and Historians. Interdisciplinary Perspectives, Detroit Page 2 of 8 6 Merritt, Anna J. Public Opinion In Semisovereign Germany, p. Review of Merritt, Anna J. Public Opinion In Semisovereign Germany. International Affairs 57, No. Page 3 of 8 11 Merritt, Anna J. Palestinian and Israeli Public Opinion. Besides opinion polls, Internet talk backs, mass demonstrations, media talk shows, and election resp. Palestinian and Israeli Public Opinion, p.

**Chapter 4 : CQ Press - Politics in Germany**

*Continues the author's Public opinion in occupied Germany. Part 2 consists of summaries by the authors of the unpublished reports prepared by the Reactions Analysis Staff, Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.*

Milton Cummings, Everett Ladd, David Mayhew, Gerald Pomper, and Harvey Schantz analyze presidential elections over the sweep of American history and examine their impact on political parties, public policy, and society. Columbia University Press Format Available: The closely contested presidential election of , which many analysts felt was decided by voters for the Green Party, cast a spotlight on a structural contradiction of American politics. Critics charged that Green Party voters inadvertently contributed to the election of a conservative Republican president because they chose to "vote their conscience" rather than "choose between two evils. Is the two-party system of Democrats and Republicans an immutable and indispensable aspect of our democracy? Lisa Disch maintains that it is not. There is no constitutional warrant for two parties, and winner-take-all elections need not set third parties up to fail. She argues that the two-party system as we know it dates only to the twentieth century and that it thwarts democracy by wasting the votes and silencing the voices of dissenters. The Tyranny of the Two-Party System reexamines a once popular nineteenth-century strategy called fusion, in which a dominant-party candidate ran on the ballots of both the established party and a third party. In the nineteenth century fusion made possible something that many citizens wish were possible today: The book concludes by analyzing the presidential election as an object lesson in the tyranny of the two-party system and with suggestions for voting experiments to stimulate participation and make American democracy responsive to a broader range of citizens. This Handbook brings together a collection of leading international authors to reflect on the influence of central contributions, or classics, that have shaped the development of the field of public policy and administration. The Handbook reflects on a wide range of key contributions to the field, selected on the basis of their international and wider disciplinary impact. Focusing on classics that contributed significantly to the field over the second half of the 20th century, it offers insights into works that have explored aspects of the policy process, of particular features of bureaucracy, and of administrative and policy reforms. Each classic is discussed by a leading international scholars. They offer unique insights into the ways in which individual classics have been received in scholarly debates and disciplines, how classics have shaped evolving research agendas, and how the individual classics continue to shape contemporary scholarly debates. In doing so, this volume offers a novel approach towards considering the various central contributions to the field. The Handbook offers students of public policy and administration state-of-the-art insights into the enduring impact of key contributions to the field. Conspiracy theories are inevitable in complex human societies. And while they have always been with us, their ubiquity in our political discourse is nearly unprecedented. Their salience has increased for a variety of reasons including the increasing access to information among ordinary people, a pervasive sense of powerlessness among those same people, and a widespread distrust of elites. Working in combination, these factors and many other factors are now propelling conspiracy theories into our public sphere on a vast scale. In recent years, scholars have begun to study this genuinely important phenomenon in a concerted way. Uscinski has gathered forty top researchers on the topic to provide both the foundational tools and the evidence to better understand conspiracy theories in the United States and around the world. Each chapter is informed by three core questions: Why do so many people believe in conspiracy theories? What are the effects of such theories when they take hold in the public? What can or should be done about the phenomenon? Combining systematic analysis and cutting-edge empirical research, this volume will help us better understand an extremely important, yet relatively neglected, phenomenon.

**Chapter 5 : Catalog Record: Public opinion in occupied Germany: the OMGUS | Hathi Trust Digital Library**

*calendrieldelascience.com Public Opinion in Semisovereign Germany (The HICOGS Surveys, ) Houzvicka, Vaclav VerÄffentlichungsversion / Published Version.*

**Chapter 6 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number**

*Topics: Social sciences, sociology, anthropology, Sozialwissenschaften, Soziologie, Soziologie von Gesamtgesellschaften, Macrosociology, Analysis of Whole Societies.*

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**Chapter 9 : Interest Groups - Bibliography**

*OMGUS (Office of Military Government of the United States for Germany) From the beginning of the U.S. occupation of Germany after WWII, the Opinion Survey Section of OMGUS conducted polls of public opinion on a wide range of topics within the occupied territory.*