

Racist legacy: Nazi propaganda had lifetime effect on German children, scientists find

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Reuters/Vincent Kessler

Germans who attended school during the Nazi era are likely to be far more anti-Semitic than those who grew up before or after that period, a new study by US and Swiss scientists says.

Scientists from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and the University of Zurich studied the long-lasting impact of Nazi propaganda on children who grew up during the Third Reich, and found that this propaganda had a life-long influence on their views and beliefs.

The research team, led by Nico Voigtländer and Hans-Joachim Voth, analyzed the data of public opinion surveys conducted by the German General Social Survey in 1996 and 2006.

"Nazi indoctrination - in school, through propaganda, and in youth organizations - successfully instilled strongly anti-Semitic attitudes in the cohorts that grew up under the Nazi regime, and that the differential effect is still visible today, more than half a century after the fall of the Third Reich," Voigtländer and Voth said.

"It's not just that Nazi schooling worked, that if you subject people to a totalitarian regime during their formative years it will influence the way their mind works. The striking thing is that it doesn't go away afterward," Voth added.

The survey covered the opinions of about 5,300 people from 264 towns and cities all over Germany, granting access to a wide range of views differentiated by age, gender and location. It also included questions concerning a broad spectrum of issues, including people's opinion about various ethnic groups, and Jews in particular.

The respondents were asked to answer such questions as, *"should Jews blame themselves for their own persecution," "whether you would take it well if a Jew married a member of your family,"* or *"if Jews should have equal rights,"* the Daily Mail reported.

The **results** of the study were published Monday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS).

By focusing on the respondents with the most consistent negative views of Jews, the scientists discovered that there are three times more anti-Semitic and racist people among those who attended school between 1933 and 1945 than among those who went to school before 1933 or after 1945, than in the general population.

Twelve percent of men born during the Nazi era and now aged in their 70s and 80s fall into the most racist respondent group, with only 4 percent of Germans in general in the same category.

The scientists ruled out all other possible factors of racist indoctrination, such as cinema or radio, as they found out that in the groups with broader access to radio and cinema – big city dwellers and wealthier people – the level of anti-Semitism was lower than in other groups.

The researchers also found that the effect of Nazi propaganda and the education system was stronger in the areas with traditionally negative views of Jews.

"The extent to which Nazi schooling worked depended crucially on whether the overall environment where children grew up was already a bit anti-Semitic," said Voth. *"It tells you that indoctrination can work, it can last to a surprising extent, but the way it works has to be compatible to something people already believe."*

READ MORE: Neo-Nazis vandalize Birmingham Jewish monument, hang swastika flag

Benjamin Ortmeyer, the leading scientist of the center on Nazi education at Frankfurt's Goethe University called the study's findings *"absolutely plausible,"* the Associated Press reported.

"The significance of this kind of propaganda hasn't really been exposed. Compared to the brutal deeds of the Nazi mass murderers this area of crimes, the brainwashing, was largely ignored," Ortmeyer added.

<http://rt.com/news/267550-nazi-propaganda-germany-children/>

German Study Reveals Lifelong Impact of Nazi Propaganda

By [Ahuva Balofsky June 19, 201](#) image: <http://www.breakingisraelnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/hitler-youth-germany-parade.jpg>



Hitler Youth with their drums and flags in the stadium in Berlin-Grünwald, June 1933. (Photo: German Federal Archives/ Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-14683 / CC-BY-SA)

Nazi propaganda has proven not only immensely powerful, but long-lasting, a new study shows. The findings, discovered by researchers from the US and Switzerland and reported by *Israel Hayom*, reveal the long-term impact of the totalitarian regime on youngsters growing up at the time.

Researchers examined attitude surveys conducted between 1996 and 2006, reflecting the views of 5,300 people from 264 towns and cities across Germany. The questionnaires, known as the German General Social Surveys, asked respondents about a range of issues, including their opinions of Jews, and the answers could be sorted by age, gender and location.

Survey results revealed that those born in the 1930s, who spent their formative years in the Nazi-ruled education system, were most likely to hold [extreme anti-Semitic views](#), even half a century after the Holocaust.

“It’s not just that Nazi schooling worked, that if you subject people to a totalitarian regime during their formative years it will influence the way their mind works. The striking thing is that it doesn’t go away afterward,” said Hans-Joachim Voth of the University of Zurich, one of the study’s authors.

The location of respondents also reflected that the Nazi propaganda machine was most effective where underlying prejudice already existed. Using voting records from as far back as the 1890s, researchers found a pattern. Those who came from regions which voted for traditionally anti-Semitic parties were more likely to hold extreme anti-Semitic views today.

“The extent to which Nazi schooling worked depended crucially on whether the overall environment where children grew up was already a bit anti-Semitic,” said Voth. “It tells you that indoctrination can work, it can last to a surprising extent, but the way it works has to be compatible to something people already believe.”

Benjamin Ortmeyer, head of research into Nazi education at Goethe University in Germany, is unsurprised by the findings. He was not involved in the study, but says the results make sense.

“The significance of this kind of propaganda hasn’t really been exposed,” Ortmeyer added. “Compared to the brutal deeds of the Nazi mass murderers, this area of crimes, the brainwashing, was largely ignored.”

Ortmeyer believes this is due to an unwillingness among Germans of the time to talk about their experiences. In contrast to [Jewish survivors](#), who [bear witness](#) to the atrocities they suffered, Germans prefer to preserve the memories of their happy childhoods.

Ortmeyer noted the way the Nazis wove their propaganda into the education system in every subject area, sometimes even recruiting students as unwitting accomplices, requiring them to do “projects” [finding names of Jewish families](#) recently converted to Christianity in church records and using that information later to hunt down Jews.

There were exceptions, Ortmeyer pointed out, including youth resistance movements such as the “White Rose” in Munich and the “Edelweiss Pirates” in Cologne. “Those are important examples for young people these days,” he said.

Unexpectedly, researchers found that respondents born in the 1920s held only marginally more anti-Semitic views than those born in the 1940s, after the Nazi regime, though the former group had grown up under Nazi influence. They posit that perhaps those with the most extreme beliefs at the time, being old enough to enlist, might not have survived the war.

“We can’t prove it, but it seems likely to us, based on the patterns in the data, that these were the cohorts that weren’t drafted but by the end of the war they could volunteer for the Waffen SS. And they had an incredibly high casualty rate,” said Voth.

Read more at <http://www.breakingisraelnews.com/43758/study-1930s-nazi-youth-propaganda-long-term-impact-jewish-world/#o0LyIGHxjMZTdwbi.99>



Hitler Youth for Peace in the Middle East

US and Swiss researchers have conducted a revealing study about the state of German society and especially anti-Semitism in Germany today.

Over a period of ten years they interviewed more than 5,000 Germans who were schooled between 1933 and 1945 in 264 cities and towns across the country. The responses led to two important conclusions: first, that people who were members in the Hitler Youth mostly retained their anti-Semitic prejudices; second, that regions which had previously had a more anti-Semitic climate were more receptive to the Nazi variety.

Researchers see it as confirmation that the most effective way for a totalitarian regime to influence public opinion is to first target the youth at the time of life when identity is formed and ideas can be planted to last.

Despite the horrors of war, the subsequent discovery of atrocities committed, the impressive literary and film productions on the Holocaust, and educational messages distilled by the governments of the postwar period, many Germans retained their prejudice about Jews.

Benjamin Ortmeier, professor at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main, explains that the indoctrination practices of the Hitler Youth and other groups had tragic effects. He cites, for example, members of the Hitler Youth who searched the church records of their villages to find Jewish families who had converted to Christianity in hopes of escaping their fate. This "educational mission" assigned to them by their "educators" resulted in the deportation of Jewish families to concentration camps, making these young people complicit in crimes against humanity.

The indoctrination and regimentation of Palestinian youth is modeled on the same principle. All teaching material is mobilized to produce generations of Palestinian Arabs molded by anti-Semitism. Television programs for children, textbooks, cartoons, sports tournaments, summer camps are all anti-Semitic propaganda machines to which children, even the smallest, are exposed: the Jew as cunning, a thief, murderer of children, poisoner, pervert, lewd, liar and blasphemer. To that poisonous cocktail they add the encouragement of Shahada (martyrdom), instilling in children aged five or six the notion that their dream should be to die a martyr by killing Jews. Videos, books, comics documenting these themes exist in the thousands.

This education to hatred, inspired by the indoctrination of the Hitler Youth but does not get the attention it deserves. It is even concealed. Those who speak today of peace and reconciliation in the Middle East with disconcerting naiveté and demand that Israel pay the price, pretend to ignore that the PLO and Hamas are methodically creating anti-Semites and criminals for future generations.

The historical link is not difficult to establish. The late Professor Robert Wistrich, a global specialist on anti-Semitism said: "This is a crucial point that is generally neglected: the anti-Semitism of the

Nazis was already liked a lot in the 1930s by Arab nationalists and Muslim fundamentalists." And it is unnecessary to belabor the admiration of Nazism for the man who was the creator and undisputed leader of the Palestinian Arab nationalist movement, the Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Amin Al-Husseini, a friend and collaborator of Hitler's.

Yasser Arafat and the former representative of the PLO in France, Leila Shahid, liked to reminisce about their relationship with al-Husseini.

The minutes of an important meeting which took place in Berlin on November 28, 1941 between Adolf Hitler and the Mufti Haj Amin Al-Husseini reveal that the Führer "opened his heart" to his guest, saying that "his goal was the extermination of world Jewry." He knew he was preaching to the converted.

It is therefore not surprising that the themes used by the Nazi regime vis-à-vis its youth run through the education system in the Palestinian Arab sphere of the "moderate" Fatah movement, as well as of Hamas. Palestinian Arab children parading in uniform, often girded with fake explosive belts, are a chilling display. And the murderous hate texts they are taught to recite on stage facing cheering crowds are a lasting moral stain on the adults.

But where is the UN in all this? UNICEF? The European Union, which also partially finances these textbooks?

Closing their eyes, they participate in a massive crimes against humanity, one which destroys entire generations by using children as a weapon of war and turning them into hating robots for the rest of their lives.

It is this "education" that the Palestinian Arab leaders give their children that exposes their true intentions.

<http://www.i24news.tv/en/opinion/75425-150619-hitler-youth-for-peace-in-the-middle-east>

16.6.2015

Nazi Propaganda Left Life-long Mark On German Children: Study

AP | By FRANK JORDANS

Posted: 06/15/2015 4:49 pm EDT Updated: 06/15/2015 4:59 pm EDT



BERLIN (AP) — Anti-Semitic propaganda had a life-long effect on German children schooled during the Nazi period, leaving them far more likely to harbor negative views of Jews than those born earlier and later, according to a study published Monday.

The findings indicate that attempts to influence public attitudes are most effective when they target young people, particularly if the message confirms existing beliefs, the authors said.

Researchers from the United States and Switzerland examined surveys conducted in 1996 and 2006 that asked respondents about a range of issues, including their opinions of Jews. The polls, known as the German General Social Survey, reflected the views of 5,300 people from 264 towns and cities across Germany, allowing the researchers to examine differences according to age, gender and location.

By focusing on those respondents who expressed consistently negative views of Jews in a number of questions, the researchers found that those born in the 1930s held the most extreme anti-Semitic

opinions — even fifty years after the end of Nazi rule.

"It's not just that Nazi schooling worked, that if you subject people to a totalitarian regime during their formative years it will influence the way their mind works," said Hans-Joachim Voth of the University of Zurich, one of the study's authors. "The striking thing is that it doesn't go away afterward."

But members of the group, which was systematically indoctrinated by the Nazi education system during Adolf Hitler's 1933-1945 dictatorship, also showed marked differences depending on whether they came from an area where anti-Semitism was already strong before the Nazis.

For this, the researchers compared the survey with historical voting records going back to the late 1890s. They found that those from areas where anti-Semitic parties were traditionally strong also had the most negative opinions of Jews.

"The extent to which Nazi schooling worked depended crucially on whether the overall environment where children grew up was already a bit anti-Semitic," said

Voth. "It tells you that indoctrination can work, it can last to a surprising extent, but the way it works has to be compatible to something people already believe."

Benjamin Ortmeier, who heads a research center on Nazi education at Frankfurt's Goethe University, said the study's conclusions were "absolutely plausible."

"The significance of this kind of propaganda hasn't really been exposed," said Ortmeier, who wasn't involved in the study. "Compared to the brutal deeds of the Nazi mass murderers this area of crimes, the brainwashing, was largely ignored."

One reason, he said, is the difficulty of getting older Germans to talk about their experiences of the Nazi period. While Jews who survived the Holocaust vividly recount the abuse they suffered in school and at the hands of fellow pupils, non-Jewish Germans mostly describe their school years as peaceful and fun.

Ortmeier said Nazi educators wove anti-Semitic propaganda into every school subject and extra-curricular activity, even giving students "projects" that included scouring church records for the names of Jewish families that had recently converted to Christianity. These were later used to draw up lists of Jews for deportation to

concentration camps, making students unwitting accomplices in the Holocaust.

There were some exceptions, said Ortmeier, such as the 'White Rose' in Munich and the 'Edelweiss Pirates' in Cologne — youth resistance groups that formed despite the overwhelming Nazi propaganda.

"Those are important examples for young people these days," he said.

The study also noted that Germans born in the 1920s held only slightly more anti-Semitic views than those born in the '40s — even though some in the older group would have gone to school during the Nazi era, while the younger group didn't. The authors suggested that those with extreme views might not have survived the war, falling victim to their own enthusiasm for Nazi ideology.

"We can't prove it, but it seems likely to us based on the patterns in the data, that these were the cohorts that weren't drafted but by the end of the war they could volunteer for the Waffen SS. And they had an incredibly high casualty rate," said Voth.

Quelle:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/06/15/nazi-propaganda-german-children_n_7589072.html

Wie umgehen mit dem braunen Erbe?

Streit um den hessischen Heimatdichter und Nationalsozialisten Rudolf Dietz

Darf man einen Nazi ehren? Auf keinen Fall, würden die meisten sicher empört antworten und dennoch: In ganz Deutschland, auch in Hessen, gibt es immer noch zahlreiche Straßen und sogar Schulen, die nach überzeugten Nationalsozialisten benannt sind.



http://www.hr-online.de/website/fernsehen/sendungen/index.jsp?rubrik=56469&key=standard_document_5527837

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So wurde beispielsweise 2012 die Peter-Petersen-Schule in Frankfurt umbenannt, nachdem der Wissenschaftler Benjamin Ortmeier die Nazi-Vergangenheit des Reformpädagogen offen legte. Der Raketeningenieur Wernher-von-Braun ließ in der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus Zwangsarbeiter für sich arbeiten und war an Misshandlungen von KZ-Häftlingen beteiligt. Erst Anfang dieses Jahres änderte eine Schule im Landkreis Fulda deshalb ihren Namen.

Die Rudolf-Dietz-Schule dagegen gibt es immer noch. Die Grundschule ist in Wiesbaden-Naurod, dem Geburtsort des Heimatdichters Rudolf Dietz. Er war Mitglied der NSDAP und hat, neben vielen anderen, auch antisemitische Gedichte geschrieben, alle in hessischer Mundart. Im gesamten Nassauer Land gibt es Straßen und Plätze, die seinen Namen tragen. Für viele Menschen hier ein echter Aufreger.

"hauptsache kultur" hat mit dem Frankfurter Wissenschaftler Benjamin Ortmeier gesprochen und Befürworter und Gegner der Ehrung von Rudolf Dietz in Wiesbaden-Naurod und Bad Camberg getroffen. Bericht: Christine Romann

Der Beitrag:

Darf man ihn ehren? Rudolf Dietz, Mundartdichter aus Wiesbaden–Naurod. Über eintausend Heimatgedichte hat er geschrieben. Aber: Er war auch Antisemit und Nationalsozialist. Und das sorgt jetzt für Diskussionen.

"Dass ein Nazi nicht geehrt werden darf, das sollte eigentlich allen Politikern klar sein", meint Anwohner Sebastian Hösch, während Daniel Schütte vom Heimatverein Wiesbaden-Naurod sagt: "Man muss da ein bisschen abwägen, ich denke, also, er hat ja auch viel Gutes getan für den Ort." Wolfgang

Nickel, Ortsbeirat in Wiesbaden-Naurod, hält dagegen: "Er ist nicht nur Heimatdichter, sondern das ist eine Belastung."

Und doch sind im Nassauer Land mehr als zehn Straßen nach ihm benannt – eine fragwürdige Ehrung. Als der Straßename 1978 in Bad Camberg vergeben wurde, war noch nicht bekannt, dass der Dichter ein überzeugter Nationalsozialist war.

Sebastian Hösch wohnt in der Bad Camberger Rudolf-Dietz-Straße. Und kämpft seit drei Jahren für die Umbenennung: "Wir haben ganz unterschiedliche Meinungen hier in der Straße. Die Mehrheit hier der Anwohnerinnen und Anwohner ist für eine Umbenennung und hat sich sogar auch schriftlich ausgesprochen."

Heute hat er einen Termin beim Oberbürgermeister, um seine gesammelten Unterschriften für die Umbenennung der Straße abzugeben. Im Bad Camberger Parlament wurde allerdings schon zweimal über eine Namensänderung diskutiert. Das Ergebnis: "Wir wollen nicht, dass das einfach abgehängt wird", sagt Oberbürgermeister Wolfgang Erk, "und Schwamm drüber und keiner weiß mehr davon, sondern es ging um die Diskussion, wie kann man diese Diskussion beleben, dass sie nicht vergessen ist."

Und deshalb wurde ein Zusatzschild angebracht, mit einer langen Erklärung, auf der steht, "... dass zwar die Verdienste von Rudolf Dietz als Heimatdichter anerkannt werden, aber seine antidemokratische, antisemitische und rassistische Denkhaltung ohne Einschränkung verurteilt wird." Aber reicht das aus? Denn die Ehrung Rudolf Dietz als Namensgeber einer Straße bleibt ja.

In Wiesbaden-Naurod wurde der Heimatdichter 1863 geboren. Hier tut man sich schwer mit der kritischen Aufarbeitung seiner Vergangenheit. Im Heimatmuseum ist eine extra Ecke für ihn eingerichtet. Hier sind aber nur seine Verdienste ausgestellt: harmlose Scherzgedichte in hessischer Mundart. Rudolf Dietz war in Naurod jahrzehntelang unbestritten die berühmte Persönlichkeit des Ortes.

"Das war für uns also ganz normal", sagt Daniel Schütte vom Heimatverein Wiesbaden-Naurod, "dass man Rudolf Dietz-Gedichte, also Heimatgedichte in Mundart lernt, das Heimatmuseum besucht hat und über den Weg habe ich ihn kennengelernt und das war damals nie ein Thema, dass er irgendwie da ein Parteimitglied war, das war einfach unser Heimatdichter Rudolf Dietz."

Und viele möchten, dass das auch so bleibt. Im Heimatverein sucht man die antisemitischen Gedichte von Rudolf Dietz vergeblich. Doch es gibt sie. Ein Gedicht handelt von jüdischen Kaufleuten. Zitat: "Mei' Vatter saat letzt: 'Drin der Jud, der micht de klaane Leit kaput!'" Im Klartext: Kauft nicht bei Juden.

"Er hat ja über tausend Gedichte geschrieben, die wir damals lernen durften und es sind ja nur 13-14 antisemitisch", so Schütte.

Der Nauroder Held soll hier nicht fallen: "Dass er Mitglied in der NSDAP war, gar kein Thema, gar keine Frage, wissen wir eigentlich alle", sagt Helmut Herrmann vom Heimatverein Wiesbaden-Naurod. "Aber auf der anderen Seite muss man sagen, viele waren in der Partei und er hat niemanden was getan."

War er also nur ein "bisschen" antisemitisch? Nur ein "kleiner" Nazi? An Rudolf Dietz kommt in Naurod keiner vorbei. Die Stadtverwaltung ist in seinem Geburtshaus untergebracht. Überall im Ortskern werden seine Gedichte zitiert. Und jetzt soll er kein Vorbild mehr sein? Rudolf Dietz – plötzlich ein Niemand, der keine Anerkennung mehr verdient?



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16.6.2015



Holocaust Awareness Museum and Education Center

“Preserving History to Learn from the Past”

[Nazi Propaganda Left Life-long Mark On German Children: Study](#)

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By **FRANK JORDANS**, Associated Press, June 15, 2015, [From The Huffington Post](#)

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University of Zurich, one of the study's authors. "The striking thing is that it doesn't go away afterward."

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<https://hamecblog.wordpress.com/>

martedì 16 giugno 2015

I "reliquati" della propaganda nazista

[1] Study: Nazi propaganda left life-long mark on German kids

Traduco l'articolo [1], che è abbastanza scioccante - anche per le ricadute sulle minoranze sessuali.

Raffaele Yona Ladu

Studio: la propaganda nazista ha lasciato nei bambini tedeschi un'impronta che dura per tutta la vita.

I ricercatori dicono che coloro che sono andati a scuola nel periodo nazista hanno ben maggiore possibilità di essere antisemiti, anche dopo che sono passati molti decenni.

Associated Press

Pubblicato il 16.06.2015 alle 10:22

La propaganda antisemitica ha avuto un effetto che dura per tutta la vita sui bambini tedeschi che sono andati a scuola nel periodo nazista, lasciandoli con ben maggiore probabilità di albergare opinioni negative sugli ebrei rispetto a coloro che sono nati prima o dopo, secondo uno studio pubblicato lunedì [15.06.2015].

I risultati indicano che i tentativi di influenzare gli atteggiamenti del pubblico sono efficaci soprattutto quando mirano ai giovani, specialmente se il messaggio conferma le credenze esistenti, dicono gli autori.

Dei ricercatori dagli USA e dalla Svizzera hanno esaminato delle indagini condotte nel 1996 e nel 2006, in cui si facevano agli interessati delle domande su diverse questioni, tra cui la loro opinione degli ebrei. Le indagini, note come le Ricerche Sociali Generali Tedesche, riflettevano le opinioni di 5.300 persone di 264 città e cittadine di tutta la Germania, consentendo ai ricercatori di apprezzare le differenze per età, genere, località.

Concentrandosi sugli intervistati che hanno espresso opinioni coerentemente negative sugli ebrei in diverse domande, i ricercatori hanno scoperto che quelli nati negli anni '30 avevano le opinioni più estremamente antisemitiche - anche decenni dopo la fine del dominio nazista.

"Non vuol dire solo che l'educazione nazista ha funzionato; vuol dire che se tu assoggetti le persone durante un regime totalitario nei loro anni formativi, ciò influenzerà il modo in cui opera la loro mente", ha detto Hans-Joachim Voth, dell'Università di Zurigo, uno degli autori dello studio.

"La cosa che colpisce è che [questo modo di pensare] dopo non se ne va".

Ma i membri del gruppo, sistematicamente indottrinato dal sistema scolastico nazista durante la dittatura di Adolf Hitler (1933-1945), ha mostrato anche evidenti differenze, a seconda che provenissero o meno da una zona in cui l'antisemitismo era già forte prima del nazismo.

Per questo i ricercatori hanno confrontato l'indagine con i risultati delle elezioni, risalendo fino ai tardi anni '90 dell'"800. Hanno scoperto che coloro che venivano da aree in cui i partiti antisemiti erano tradizionalmente forti avevano inoltre le opinioni più negative sugli ebrei.

"La misura in cui l'educazione nazista ha funzionato ha dipeso in modo cruciale sul se l'ambiente sociale in cui i bambini crescevano era già molto antisemita", dice Voth, "Ti dice che l'indottrinamento può funzionare, può durare per un tempo sorprendente, ma il modo in cui opera deve essere compatibile con qualcosa a cui la gente già crede".

Benjamin Ortmeyer, che conduce un centro di ricerca sull'educazione nazista all'Università Goethe di Francoforte, dice che le conclusioni dello studio sono "assolutamente plausibili".

"Il significato di questo tipo di propaganda non è stato veramente messo in luce", ha detto Ortmeyer, che non ha preso parte allo studio. "A confronto dei brutali misfatti dei massacratori nazisti, questo tipo di crimini, il lavaggio del cervello, è stato ampiamente ignorato".

Uno dei motivi, ha detto, è la difficoltà di far parlare i vecchi tedeschi della loro esperienza del periodo nazista. Mentre gli ebrei che sono sopravvissuti all'Olocausto rammentano vividamente le violenze verbali e fisiche subite a scuola per mano dei loro compagni, i tedeschi non ebrei perlopiù descrivono i loro anni di scuola come pacifici e divertenti.

Ortmeyer dice che gli educatori nazisti intrecciavano la propaganda semitica in ogni materia scolastica ed attività extrascolastica, dando perfino agli studenti dei "compiti" tra cui il cercare nei registri ecclesiastici i nomi delle famiglie ebrae convertitesi di recente al cristianesimo. I risultati furono poi usati per redigere le liste degli ebrei da deportare nei campi di concentramento, facendo degli studenti complici involontari dell'Olocausto.

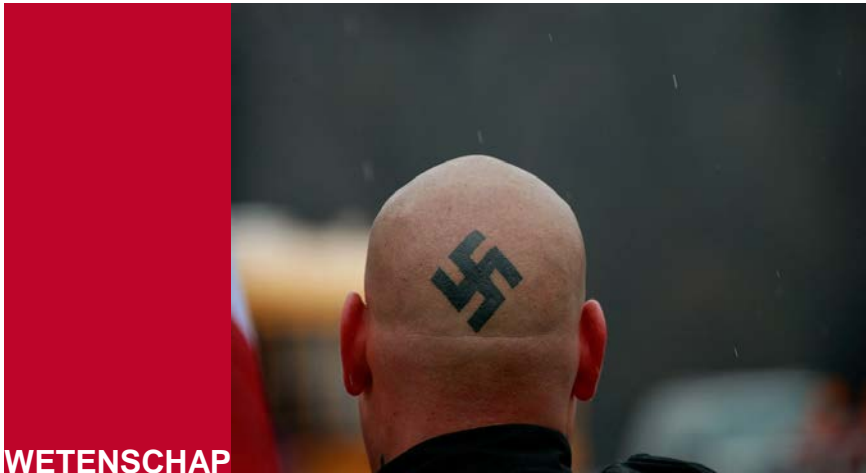
C'erano alcune eccezioni, dice Ortmeyer, come la "Rosa Bianca" a Monaco ed i "Pirati della Stella Alpina" a Colonia - giovani gruppi di resistenza che si formarono ad onta della prevaricante propaganda nazista.

"Questi sono esempi importanti per i giovani d'oggi", dice.

Lo studio mostra inoltre che i tedeschi nati negli anni '20 avevano opinioni appena più antisemitiche di quelli nati negli anni '40 - anche se alcuni del gruppo dei più anziani dovrebbero essere andati a scuola durante il periodo nazista, mentre quelli del gruppo più giovane no. Gli autori suggeriscono che coloro che avevano opinioni estreme potrebbero non essere sopravvissuti alla guerra, vittime del loro entusiasmo per l'ideologia nazista.

"Non possiamo provarlo, ma sembra probabile, a giudicare dalla struttura dei dati, che queste erano le classi che non furono chiamate alla leva, ma alla fine della guerra poterono arruolarsi volontariamente nelle Waffen SS. Ed ebbero un tasso di mortalità incredibilmente alto", dice Voth.

<http://biqueer.blogspot.de/>



WETENSCHAP

Wetenschap / 24-06-2015 / 08:28 / door Peter Blasic

229 seconden leestijd

Hoe nazi-propaganda Duitsers voor het leven tekende

Antisemitische propaganda had een levenslange effect op Duitse kinderen die tijdens de nazi-periode naar school gingen. Dat blijkt althans uit een onlangs gepubliceerd onderzoek, met als conclusie dat deze mensen veel vaker negatieve opvattingen over bijvoorbeeld joden hebben dan mensen die buiten de nazi-periode onderwijs genoten. De bevindingen wijzen erop dat pogingen om de publieke opinie te beïnvloeden het meest effectief zijn wanneer ze gericht worden op jongeren, met name als het bericht bevestigd wordt door bestaande overtuigingen, aldus de auteurs.

Onderzoekers uit de Verenigde Staten en Zwitserland onderzochten enquêtes uit 1996 en 2006 waarin respondenten werden bevraagd over diverse onderwerpen, met inbegrip van hun mening ten aanzien van joden. De peilingen weerspiegelen de standpunten van 5.300 Duitsers uit 264 dorpen en steden door heel Duitsland. Door te focussen op de respondenten die in de vragenlijst consequent negatieve opvattingen over joden ventileerden, ontdekten de onderzoekers dat degenen die geboren zijn in de jaren dertig er de meest extreme anti-semitische opvattingen op na houden – zelfs vijftig jaar na het einde van het nazi-bewind.

Volgens Hans-Joachim Voth van de Universiteit van Zürich, een van de auteurs van de studie, is het niet alleen opmerkelijk dat het scholingssysteem van de nazi's werkte – de menselijke geest werd makkelijk beïnvloed door een totalitair regime tijdens de vormende jaren. "Het opvallende is dat het ook daarna niet meer weggaat", aldus Voth.

Duidelijke verschillen waren ook te zien tussen respondenten die afkomstig zijn uit gebieden waar antisemitisme al aan de orde van de dag was vóórdat de nazi's aan de macht kwamen, en respondenten buiten deze regio's. De onderzoekers vergeleken het historische stemgedrag stemgedrag in Duitsland vanaf 1890, en zagen dat de respondenten die het meest negatief tegenover joden stonden veelal afkomstig waren uit regio's waar antisemitische partijen al lange tijd sterk vertegenwoordigd waren. Volgens Voth betekent dit dat de mate waarin de nazi-ideologie zich via onderwijs liet overbrengen sterk afhing van de mate waarin de omgeving al antisemitisch was. Voth: "Het toont aan dat indoctrinatie kan werken, zelfs verbluffend lang, maar de manier waarop het werkt is afhankelijk van de mate waarin het overeenkomt met hetgeen mensen al geloven."

Volgens Benjamin Ortmeier van het Nazi-onderwijs onderzoekscentrum van de Universiteit van Frankfurt is het belang van propaganda nooit echt onderzocht. "Vergeleken met de wrede daden van nazi-massamoordenaars is dit onderdeel (het hersenspoelen – red.) van de misdaden in onderzoeksmatige zin genegeerd", zegt Ortmeier. Desalniettemin noemt hij de uitkomsten van het onderzoek 'absoluut plausibel'.

Een belangrijke reden van het uitblijven van eerder onderzoek naar dit onderwerp, is volgens Ortmeyer dat oudere Duitsers met moeite praten over hun ervaringen in de nazi-periode. Terwijl de Joden die de Holocaust overleefden veel informatie prijsgaven over het misbruik door medeleerlingen waar ze slachtoffer van werden in hun schooljaren, beschrijven niet-joodse Duitsers hun schooljaren vooral als rustig en plezierig.

Ortmeyer stelt dat de Nazi's hun antisemitische propaganda verwerkten in ieder schoolvak en iedere buitenschoolse activiteit. "Ze gaven leerlingen zelfs speciale projecten, waarbij ze de kerkregisters screenden op namen van onlangs tot het Christendom bekeerde joodse families". Die werden later gebruikt bij het opstellen van de deportatielijsten naar concentratiekampen, waardoor enkele scholieren onwetend medeplechtig aan de Holocaust werden.

De studie merkt ook op dat Duitsers geboren in de twintiger jaren er slechts mondjesmaat meer antisemitische standpunten op na houden dan zij die werden geboren in de jaren veertig – hoewel een deel van de oudere groep tijdens de nazi-jaren naar school ging, en van de jongere groep niemand. De auteurs suggereren dat mensen met extreme standpunten de oorlog waarschijnlijk niet hebben overleefd, maar slachtoffer zijn geworden van hun eigen enthousiasme voor de nazi-ideologie.

Voth: "We kunnen het niet bewijzen, maar het lijkt waarschijnlijk – op basis van de patronen in de gegevens – dat deze groep niet tot de dienstplicht werd geroepen, maar tegen het einde van de oorlog vrijwillig toetradt tot de Waffen SS. En daar viel een ontzettend hoog aantal slachtoffers."

DEEL DIT ARTIKEL

<http://www.hpdetijd.nl/2015-06-24/hoe-nazi-propaganda-duitsers-voor-het-leven-heeft-getekend/>

Peter Blasic

Publicist. Hij kiest bij het schrijven van zijn artikelen voor uiteenlopende onderwerpen, van samenlevingsvraagstukken en cultuur tot politieke en economische ontwikkelingen, democratisering en uitbreiding van de EU.



AGENCIA JUDIA DE NOTICIAS
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Estudio: La propaganda Nazi marcó de por vida a los niños alemanes

AJN.- Los investigadores de Estados Unidos y Suiza afirman que los chicos escolarizados durante el periodo del nazismo son mucho más propensos a ser antisemitas, a pesar del paso del tiempo.



De acuerdo con un estudio publicado el lunes, la propaganda antisemita tuvo un efecto de por vida en los niños alemanes educados durante el periodo del régimen Nazi, sesgando mucho más su visión negativa sobre los judíos que los nacidos antes o después de esos años.

Los descubrimientos indican que los intentos de influencia pública son mucho más efectivos cuando se dirigen hacia los jóvenes y más aún si estos mensajes reafirman creencias preexistentes, explican los autores.

Investigadores de Estados Unidos y Suiza examinaron encuestas realizadas en 1996 y 2006, que consultaban entre otros asuntos, su opinión sobre los judíos. Las encuestas, conocidas como las encuestas generales de la sociedad alemana, reflejaron las opiniones de 5.300 personas de 264 pueblos y ciudades de todo el territorio alemán. Los autores separaron a los participantes en edad, género y locación.

Las muestras arrojaron que aquellos nacidos en la década del 30 tienen un extremo sentimiento antisemita, incluso a décadas de la caída del tercer Reich.

"No es solo que la educación escolar nazi funcionó, sino que si sometes a la gente a un régimen totalitario durante sus años de formación, eso influenciara en la forma en que su mente funcione", señaló Hans-Joachim Voth de la Universidad de Zurich. "Lo más sorprendente es que el efecto no se va después de eso", agrega.

Pero miembros del grupo de encuestados, que fueron adoctrinados por el Sistema educativo Nazi durante el mandato de Adolf Hitler entre 1933 y 1945, también muestran una marcada diferencia dependiendo si provienen de una zona donde el sentimiento antisemita ya era fuerte antes de la llegada de los nazis.

Para esto, los investigadores compararon el sondeo con un histórico registro de votación de los últimos años de 1890. Encontraron que aquellas áreas donde los partidos antisemitas estaban muy arraigados, también tenían una opinión negativa de los judíos.

"El alcance que tendría la educación nazi dependía principalmente de si el ambiente donde los niños crecían ya era un poco antisemita", destacó Voth. "Eso indica que el adoctrinamiento funciona y puede durar por un sorprendente periodo de tiempo, pero la manera en la que trabaja tiene que ser compatible con algo que la gente ya creía de antemano".

Benjamin Ortmeyer, quien dirige el centro de investigación sobre la educación nazi en la Universidad Goethe en Frankfurt, subrayó que los resultados del estudio eran "absolutamente plausibles".

"El significado de este tipo de propaganda no ha sido realmente expuesto", afirmó Ortmeyer, quien no participó en el estudio. "Comparado a los hechos brutales de los genocidas Nazis, este tipo de crimen, el lavado de cerebro, era altamente ignorado", agrega.

Una razón, dice, es la dificultosa tarea de que los alemanes más ancianos hablen de su experiencia durante el periodo nazi. Mientras que los judíos que sobrevivieron al Holocausto, reviven el abuso que sufrían en la escuela por parte de sus compañeros, y los alemanes no judíos describen sus años escolares como una época pacífica y divertida.

Ortmeyer resaltó que los educadores Nazis usaban la propaganda antisemita en todas las asignaturas escolares y las actividades extracurriculares. Incluso daban consignas a los estudiantes para que buscaran en los registros de las iglesias los nombres de las familias judías que se convirtieron al cristianismo. Esas listas se usaron, más tarde, para deportar a los judíos a los campos de concentración, convirtiendo a los estudiantes en cómplices del Holocausto.

Hubieron excepciones, destaca Ortmeyer, como la Rosa Blanca en Munich y los Piratas de Edelweiss en Colonia, que fueron grupos de resistencia juvenil que se forjaron a pesar de la abrumadora propaganda nazi.

"Esos son ejemplos importantes para los jóvenes de hoy en día", resalta.

El estudio también refleja que los alemanes nacidos en los años '20, son solo un poco más antisemitas que aquellos de la década de los 40, incluso si alguno de los adultos se escolarizó durante el periodo nazi, mientras que los más jóvenes no. Los autores sugieren que aquellos que tenían una visión extremista no habrían sobrevivido a la guerra, debido a su fanatismo por la ideología Nazi.

"No podemos probarlo, pero nos parece probable basándonos en los patrones de la data, que estos habrían sido aquellos jóvenes que para los últimos años de la guerra se habrían voluntariado para las SS", finaliza Voth.

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