
Abstracts

Christian Hartz, Ökonomie und Entschädigung nationalsozialistischer Zwangsarbeit

Compensation for injustices suffered under National Socialism, analysed with reference to forced labour in this article, remains an ongoing issue, even if Germany's industrial and political elites take a different view, considering it a closed chapter. In light of this problematic, the article addresses three themes: the extent of forced labour under National Socialism, its economic results (still evident today) and the practice of compensation. Since German industry takes the view that there is no legal claim to compensation for forced labour performed under National Socialism, in spite of the profits generated by such labour during the Second World War, it was not until the 1990s that symbolic but scant compensation of those forced labourers still alive could be enforced. The establishment of the Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future", the payment of compensation sums and the associated avoidance of additional payments may represent an updated variant of the "policy of closure" (*Schlussstrichpolitik*) that can be resisted only with international support.

Roman Fröhlich, Die Geschichte der „historischen Persönlichkeit“ Ernst Heinkel, sein Unternehmen und die Stadt Rostock im Nationalsozialismus und seine Aufarbeitung. Eine Bestandsaufnahme

This article focuses on how the Hanseatic City of Rostock has engaged with one of its most well-known citizens: Ernst Heinkel. The entrepreneur Heinkel was the owner and director of an aircraft factory that contributed significantly to the growth of the city. Heinkel profited strongly from National Socialism. A member of the National Socialist Party, he employed forced labourers, including concentration camp inmates, in his factories. Heinkel refused to take responsibility for this throughout his life. The article explores Heinkel's past and present significance to the city of Rostock. In addition to examining the National Socialist period, the article also considers the way Heinkel and his company were treated under the German Democratic Republic, as well as the controversies that have developed since the beginning of the new millennium.

Sven Schuster, 50 Jahre FARC – Geschichtsbild und Selbstverständnis der ältesten Guerilla Lateinamerikas

Since its foundation in 1964, the FARC guerilla group has persistently opposed the Colombian government, waging a bloody war against the State, right-wing paramilitaries and the country's civil society. In the context of their 50th anniversary, however, they agreed to peace talks in Havana, Cuba. Although many observers hold that the FARC has long lost its ideology, because of their apparent involvement in drug trafficking, the aim of this article is to show that most of their leaders still share common views about

the origin of the organization. Furthermore, the drafting of a new historical narrative, including the FARC's version of things, will be one of the cornerstones of the peace negotiations.

Walter Mossmann, Linke Lieder, Rechte Lieder – Alles aus einem Guss? Anmerkungen zum völkischen Folkrevival nach 1989 in Deutschland

The early 1960s brought a worldwide left-wing folk revival that generated superstars such as Bob Dylan and also resulted in a relatively long-lived songwriter and folk music culture in West Germany. Following German “reunification”, the newly all-German neo-Nazi scene made an effort to latch onto folk traditions from German-speaking countries. Initially, its protagonists contented themselves with material from the historic German youth movement, soldiers’ songs, Hitler Youth songs and patriotic songs, but increasingly, the work of singer-songwriters such as Reinhard Mey and Hannes Wader was also imitated and covered. Eventually, right-wing singers also claimed for themselves the historic repertoire of folk musicians (songs associated with the Peasant War, the pre-March era and the 1848 revolution). This was only possible on the basis of astonishing and grotesque distortions. Frank Rennicke is the movement’s star. The essay examines his appropriations and fabrications in detail. There is, however, one tradition Rennicke can latch onto without having to resort to fabrications: the battle songs of the German “wars of liberation” (works by E. M. Arndt and Theodor Körner). Here, a construed national tradition reunites singer-songwriters such as Rennicke with the neo-Nazi hard rock scene. Their shared hit: “The god who made iron grow” by E. M. Arndt.

Autorinnen und Autoren / Contributors

Roman Fröhlich, independent scholar, currently conducting doctoral research on the Heinkel aircraft factory under National Socialism.

Christian Hartz, social economist, board member of the Kurt and Herma Römer Foundation, freelance associate of the Neuengamme memorial site.

Walter Mossmann, former member of the SDS Freiburg (1968) and co-founder of anti-nuclear citizens' initiatives in Baden and Alsacia (1974), author, filmmaker, singer-songwriter.

Sven Schuster, Dr., Professor of History and Director of History Program, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá.