

Claudia Azcuy Becquer und Horst-Alfred Heinrich

Data documentation on history visualisations
on the covers of all issues of *Der Spiegel* between 1965 and 2021

Content

1	Introduction.....	2
2	Theoretical background	2
3	Explanation of the methods applied	3
4	Documentation of the cover classifications	5
4.1	Table 1: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with history narratives.....	6
4.2	Table 2: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with biographies as narration of history	37
4.3	Table 3: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with obituaries as narration of history	55
4.4	Table 4: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with legitimising memory politics.....	59
4.5	Table 5: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with delegitimising memory politics.....	65
4.6	Table 6: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with both legitimising as well as delegitimising memory politics	94
4.7	Table 7: Covers of <i>Der Spiegel</i> dealing with politics for the past	98
5	References	126

Citation: <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bvb:739-opus4-12678>

Main article: <https://doi.org/10.3167/jemms.2023.150107>

Institutional affiliation:

University of Passau

Methods in empirical social research

Email: claudiaazcuy@gmail.com

Horst-Alfred.Heinrich@uni-passau.de

1 Introduction

This methodological report provides the data basis for a quantitative study of the covers of the political magazine *Der Spiegel* from 1965 to 2021 (Heinrich/Azcuy 2023). The research question aimed to clarify the extent to which *Der Spiegel* makes history a topic on its covers. On the one hand, the content of history can represent the extent to which the news magazine contributes to the cultural memory of German society. On the other hand, the magazine can use the visual or verbal message on its front page as an instrument to legitimise or delegitimise contemporary politics or to frame current controversial issues with a certain interpretation.

The value of the quantitative analysis carried out here lies in being able to estimate the importance that *Der Spiegel* gives to topics with a historical connection. However, the calculated figures are not able to convey an impression of how history is conveyed concretely in particular cases. This insight remains hidden as part of the coding process in the overall frequencies. Thus, data aggregated in this way basically do not allow any insight into those decisions in which the raters assigned the individual covers to the respective categories. This documentation therefore enables outsiders to understand this step in the research process. Accordingly, in the tables below, each individual cover is shown together with the bibliographic information and a brief explanation of the category assignment.

In the following sections, first, the concept of cultural memory is defined and the role of the media with regard to the communication of history is elaborated. Then it is explained how history can be told and used in public discourse. This lays the foundation for the formulation of the category system. Finally, as a general theoretical basis, some remarks on the frame approach and its transfer to visual media content follow.

In the methods section, the procedure for an image type analysis is explained. In addition, the individual categories relevant here are determined. Finally, the results of the classification process are presented in tabular form.

2 Theoretical background

The term collective memory is undoubtedly widely used in the humanities, cultural studies and social sciences. But there is no broadly shared understanding of what exactly is meant by it (Olick 2007: 85). Therefore, following Jan Assmann (2011), the concept of cultural memory is used here. His definition can be applied to what Jeff Olick (1999: 342) describes as objectifications of the past. They are a kind of external cache (Assmann 2011: 7f.). In contrast to individual memory, cultural memory consists of the relics of the past, however reified, insofar as they are considered significant within society and are recognised as relevant by significant parts of it.

Media products with reference to history – such as the covers of political magazines – also belong to the cultural memory as a type of cache. At the time of their publication, media products represent a certain perspective of social discourse on past events. By making history the subject of media, certain ideas about past events are preserved from being erased from public memory or forgotten events are brought back into the focus of attention. Similar to history books, museums or memorials, media function as part of the cultural memory of a society that must be “kept alive through the succession of generations.” (2011: 72) Accordingly, it is the function of the media to convey the norms and values relevant to society and its political culture (Fuchs 2002: 33). These values gain their validity by the verbal or visual reference to their permanence over time.

The way in which the media present their content in general, as well as that with a historical reference, can be grasped by means of frame theory. This conceptualisation guides the operationalisation of the study in the next step. This in turn allows us to categorise the covers to be analysed.

Since many members of society usually understand and share the frames used by the media, these frames determine the perspective from which a magazine views a topic (Goffman 1974: 21). If the recipients do not have the necessary contextual knowledge about alternative perspectives, nor do they have the time to acquire it, it is obvious for them to adopt the given view (Entman 1993). As far as the design of *Der Spiegel* covers is concerned, the analysis aims to capture the

knowledge and evaluation schemes by means of which the magazine introduces specific interpretations of history into the public discourse. Other perspectives on the past are thus pushed into the background. The frequent repetition – also by other broadcasters – of the frames makes the interpretations of historical facts appear plausible.

It is true that with the framing of their front page, political magazines pursue the goal of creating incentives to buy (Spiker 2018: 318). They achieve this by generating as much attention as possible. Therefore, it can be assumed that well-known history frames are either combined in a new way or coupled with other, unexpected content. In the study carried out here, both the visual and textual contents of the covers were taken into account in their respective combination. The multimodality of the covers had to be taken into account, as the respective image content cannot be sufficiently decoded without recourse to the text message. This is all the more true as the *Spiegel* covers are highly artificial products (Heller 2004).

However, history is by no means only told to generate interest in more or less exotic incidents from the past. As the documentary will make clear, *Der Spiegel* does present stories about what used to happen and thus sets agendas for what might then be discussed in German society. Beyond such forms of knowledge transfer, however, history can also be used for political purposes. Thus, on the one hand, the magazine can pursue *memory politics* (Kohlstruck 2004: 178). In doing so, contemporary issues are framed by visual or verbal references to specific historical events. The perspective chosen in each case is intended to legitimise or delegitimise politicians or political issues. The respective effect can be achieved through the historical experiences the readers are reminded of. On the other hand, history can be used in the sense of *politics for the past*. This concept, which goes back to Norbert Frei (2002: xii), refers to those policies that aim to deal with a past that is to be evaluated negatively. This can refer to reparations, compensation for victims and prosecution of perpetrators. But it can just as well be aimed at amnesty for the perpetrators or a settlement between them and their victims. Going beyond Norbert Frei's intention, however, we do not limit ourselves to dealing with National Socialism, but include other events such as coming to terms with the injustice of the GDR or the prosecution for war crimes during the Vietnam War.

3 Explanation of the methods applied

The covers of *Der Spiegel* were chosen as the object of study because it is the political magazine with the highest circulation in Germany (Schrag 2007: 162–168). All 2,973 covers from 1965 up to and including 2021 were examined. The covers from the earlier years were not taken into account because it was only from then on that the *Spiegel* publishing house used printing processes that allowed the distribution of artistically designed front pages (Heller 2004). Before that, the covers almost exclusively featured well-known personalities in black-and-white portraits.

From 2012 onwards, *Der Spiegel* sometimes published a series of covers of one and the same cover story in the same issue on its website. However, these multiple covers differ neither thematically nor in their presentation. Therefore, they were coded only once in order not to distort the quantitative evaluation through weighting.¹ In addition to the regular title issues, two special issues were also taken into account. They were published on 25 September 2013 and on 26 September 2017 for the federal election. Finally, the cover from 11 May 1981 was coded twice, as it can be assigned to the category *politics for the past* as well as to *memory politics*.

In two steps, these covers were subjected to an image type analysis (Pilarczyk/Mietzner 2005; Parry 2020). In doing so, both authors independently filtered out those titles whose visual as well as verbal contents refer to historical events. At the same time, these covers were classified according to whether they were simple narratives of historical events, or whether they referred to *memory politics* or *politics for the past*. The first two of these three main categories were further differentiated according to the breakdown in Table 1.

¹ If all multiple covers were counted, the total number of covers for the period 1965 to the end of 2021 would be 3,030.

Tab. 1: Coding scheme according to historical references

Code	Definition
0	The cover includes no references to history.
1	The cover references to a historical narrative.
1a	Simple narration
1b	Biography
1c	Obituary
2	The cover legitimises/delegitimises present-day politics by referring to a historical frame.
2a	Legitimising memory politics
2b	Delegitimising memory politics
2c	Inconclusive
3	The cover refers to the ways in which politics deal with negatively evaluated past events.

Category 2c had to be added during the coding process, as the assignment of these covers to legitimation or delegitimation of contemporary politics depends on the political perspective of the observer. The rating results were then compiled in one table and compared with each other. Covers with differing ratings were then submitted to a third rater along with control covers. He was asked to also classify the covers according to the scheme without the knowledge of the authors' ratings.

Furthermore, the covers with a historical reference were classified according to the historical epochs to which they referred. The different periods are listed in table 2.

Tab. 2: Coding scheme according to historical periods

Code	Definition
A	Ancient and medieval history (prior to 1520)
B	Early modern period (1520 to 1789)
C	The long nineteenth century
D	The First World War and interwar years (excluding Fascism, National Socialism, and the early years of the Soviet Union)
E	Fascism, National Socialism, and the Second World War
F	Communism and the Soviet Union
G	The West from 1945 to 1989
H	The fall of the Iron Curtain and the years since 1990

Both classification schemes allow, on the one hand, conclusions to be drawn about the extent to which *Der Spiegel* uses history either to attract attention or to frame or evaluate contemporary politics. On the other hand, the analysis, together with the knowledge of the publication date of the respective issue, proves which historical events or periods were relevant for the magazine and when. Finally, the tabulated data was imported into the Stata software package (StataCorp 2017) and statistically analysed. The detailed results have been published elsewhere (Heinrich/Azcuay 2023).

Finally, it should be briefly explained how the not easy demarcation of past and present was achieved within the framework of this analysis. At least in the German-speaking world, the discussion has been going on for a long time. Michael Derndarsky (1979: 211) proposed to speak of history of the present (*Gegenwartsgeschichte*) as distinct from contemporary history

(*Zeitgeschichte*). The former could cover the last 30 years (duration of a generation) or 50 years (usual closure periods for files). The latter is usually defined as the period from 1918 onwards (Vocelka 2009: 21). In the present context, however, these considerations are not helpful, since what is at stake here is a demarcation between social discussions about current issues on the one hand and looking back on events that took place a long time ago or even recently. In our experience, the question of when a cover should be assigned to the past and when to the present cannot be made dependent on the introduction of a fixed period of time between the event and the publication date of a magazine issue. This can be variable depending on the classification of the reported event. An example of this is Cover No. 17 of 21 April 1969, which was prompted by the resignation of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Alexander Dubček, eight months after the Warsaw Pact troops had invaded the country. The resignation was a topical event. But it sealed the end of the Prague Spring, which was already considered historic at the time. The cover was assigned to the category of politics of the past because the Soviet Union was concerned with finally concluding the short history of a reform communism. From this actor's point of view, the event was part of a history that had to be ended.



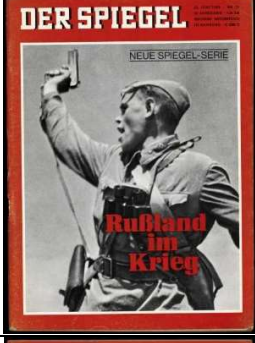
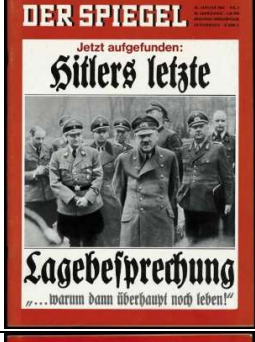

4 *Documentation of the cover classifications*

The following sub-sections document the classification decisions for the individual history covers. A few remarks on copyright should be added at the outset. In German-speaking countries, the scientific use of visual material is permitted if its analysis is clearly evident from the text in the publication. However, use is not permitted if – even in scientific publications – the reproduction of images serves solely illustrative purposes. With regard to copyright, it should also be noted that DER SPIEGEL does not hold the copyright to all of its covers. This then lies with the designers. This note is important if an English-language publication is planned. The relevant journals usually require clarification of copyrights in advance.

If readers wish to use the classification carried out here, they are requested to cite this methodological report. Of course, you can also use the cover illustrations. However, their print quality is rather poor. If you want to use a better resolution, you can contact SPIEGEL. Together with the copyright, you will then receive a very good quality copy.

The tables for all covers that refer to historical events are composed of four columns. In addition to the title number and publication date (column 1), the second column contains the translation of the headline and the subtitle. The third column briefly describes the visible sub-elements of the respective cover and then explains their background, if this is not immediately obvious. In addition, the reason for the assignments to the respective category is briefly explained.

4.1 Table 1: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with history narratives

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 16/1965 from 14 April 1965	Yalta 1945 / The division of the world	British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt and Soviet dictator Stalin sitting on a bench. – The three statesmen presented themselves here to the press at their negotiations in Yalta in the Crimea. At the conference, the heads of state of the three Allies mainly negotiated the distribution of power in Europe and the division of Germany after the end of the Second World War.	
no. 19/1965 from 5 May 1965	The Russians in Berlin 1945	A Soviet soldier raises the Soviet flag on the <i>Reichstag</i> . Damaged buildings, tanks, other military vehicles and infantrymen can be seen in the background. – DER SPIEGEL presents a report on the final occupation of Berlin by Soviet troops on 2 May 1945.	
no. 26/1965 from 23 June 1965	Russia in the war / New SPIEGEL series	A Soviet soldier with a pistol extended upwards in his right hand turns around to the rear. He wears binoculars around his neck and seems to be signalling other combatants to follow him. – The magazine announces here a series of reports on the so-called Russian campaign of the Wehrmacht in the Second World War.	
no. 3/1966 from 10 January 1966	Now found: Hitler's last briefing / "...then why still live at all!"	Hitler stands facing the camera in front of a larger group of high-ranking officers. – As a row of trees can be seen in the background, this photo was probably not taken in the last days of the Second World War in Berlin, but at the <i>Führer's</i> headquarters <i>Wolfsschanze</i> in East Prussia. According to the title text, readers can expect here the presentation of previously lost documents from Hitler's last situation meeting in Berlin, with which he regulated his succession.	
no. 32/1966 from 1 August 1966	Hitler's <i>Mein Kampf</i> / Roadmap of a world conqueror. New SPIEGEL series	The photo shows Hitler in a grotesque-looking oratorical pose. – In this and the following issues, readers can expect more detailed information on how Hitler had already revealed his plans for world conquest in his early propaganda pamphlet <i>Mein Kampf</i> .	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)






Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 34/1966 from 15 August 1966	[Ivan] Konjev had the army deployed / SPIEGEL report: From the Mos- cow secret conference to the building of the Berlin Wall	Blurred photograph of GDR soldiers guarding construction works on the Berlin Wall. – If the image is limited to a moment during the construction of the Berlin Wall, the text message promises a background report on the negotia- tions and the decision-making process between the GDR and Soviet governments on the final in- terdiction of the Berlin escape corridor to the West.	
no. 42/1966 from 10 October 1966	The Order under the Skull / New SPIEGEL series: The history of the SS	The emblem of the SS Division "Totenkopf" – a skull with two leg bones in the neck – is in the centre of the upper third. Below the headline are the two SS runes. – Verbal and visual message refer to different objects of reference. The SS was the apparatus of repression under Nazi rule. The skull was the troop emblem of that part of the Waffen-SS that emerged from the guard units of the concentra- tion camps and became known for its cruel war crimes.	
no. 19/1969 from 5 May 1969	France on the way to the Sixth Republic	DER SPIEGEL presents here all covers pub- lished to date on which Charles de Gaulle was depicted alone. They span from 1947 to the end of 1968 and tell the story of his work for France. – The occasion for this issue is de Gaulle's un- successful attempt to change the French consti- tution by means of a referendum. After this failed, he resigned at the end of April 1969.	
no. 10/1976 from 1 March 1976	Company Wagner & Co. / 100 years Bayreuth	The illustration shows a Valkyrie with a dragon helmet on her head. – The picture stands for one of the characters from Richard Wagner's opera cycle <i>The Ring of the Nibelung</i> . But the SPIEGEL issue aims at the history of the house of Wagner and the founding of his opera house in Bayreuth, which was opened with the <i>Ring</i> in 1876.	
no. 14/1978 from 3 April 1978	Myth of the 50s / Longing for the wonder years	DER SPIEGEL gives a résumé of the 1950s in pictures on its front page. – Chancellor Konrad Adenauer towers over eve- rything. His Minister of Economics, Ludwig Er- hard, and film actor and role model James Dean were important, too. The latter stood for rebellion of the young. The small photos name the cultur- ally perceived liberation after the Nazi dictat- orship, the economic successes in the post-war re- construction and the integration of the Federal Republic into the Western alliance.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)



Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 6/1979 from 5 February 1979	New SPIEGEL series: Extermination camp Auschwitz. Detainee no. 290 reports	The iconic photo shows the gatehouse of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp with the view across the snow-covered railway tracks through the gate to the outside. – DER SPIEGEL announces here an eyewitness account by a prisoner of what happened in the camp.	
no. 29/1980 from 14 July 1980	Searching for the Titanic. Myth of the century	In the picture, one third of the Titanic has already sunk. The rear part of the ship rises high above the sea. Icebergs can be seen on both sides. In the foreground is a lifeboat with shipwrecked passengers. Some people are swimming towards it. – According to the headline, DER SPIEGEL is following in the footsteps of the myth of an unsinkable ship with its search for the wreck.	
no. 1–2/1981 from 5 January 1981	Longing for Prussia	On the cover, important personalities of Prussian history appear next to historical buildings such as the Brandenburg Gate. Among the many men, Frederick the Great, Otto von Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm I, Kaiser Wilhelm II and state reformer Karl August von Hardenberg stand out. In addition, soldiers of the National People's Army of the GDR can still be recognised.	
no. 53/1981 from 28 December 1981	Prophet Nostradamus. The pleasure of the apocalypse	The drawing of Nostradamus is mounted in an image of the universe with an exploding earth. He holds a globe in his left hand and has raised his right. At his feet lies an open book, one page of which shows the image of a skull. – Referring to the 16th century French astrologer, the cover illustrates the history of fascination with the apocalypse.	
no. 2/1982 from 11 January 1982	Yalta 1945: How Poland was sold	The background of the cover is a map of Poland in which the border shifts of the country in the wake of the Second World War are drawn. At the bottom edge of the cover is the press photo of the Yalta Conference in 1945, where the Allies under Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and Josef Stalin agreed on the division of Europe. – The text announces the story of the 'sell-out' of Poland.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)






Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 41/1982 from 11 October 1982	Klaus Bölling: The last 30 days of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. A diary	The photo shows former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt talking to his press spokesman Klaus Bölling. – This magazine issue appeared eleven days after the Bundestag's successful vote of no confidence in Schmidt and the resulting election of Helmut Kohl as the new Chancellor. DER SPIEGEL here provides an account of the events that led to Schmidt's downfall.	
no. 52/1982 from 27 December 1982	January 30, 1933. Fascism in Germany. Godfather Mussolini Nephew Hitler	The cover shows a photo with Hitler and Mussolini at a joint meeting of the two dictators. – In anticipation of the 50 th anniversary of the handover of power to the National Socialists in Germany in 1933, DER SPIEGEL labels National Socialism as German fascism.	
no. 1/1984 from 2 January 1984	The Bachmeier case. Cinema duel for Anna's mother	The background photo shows the face of Marianne Bachmeier. In 1981, she had shot her partner in court, where he was being tried for the murder of their child. In the foreground, the two actresses Marie Colbin and Gudrun Landgrebe, both holding a revolver. – On the one hand, DER SPIEGEL seems to reopen the Bachmeier case. On the other hand, according to the subtitle, it represents the duel of the two filmmakers who filmed the crime independently of each other.	
no. 2/1985 from 7 January 1985	The collapse. May 8, 1945	A disarmed Wehrmacht soldier sits in front of the ruins of the destroyed <i>Reichtstag</i> building in Berlin. – On the 40 th anniversary of the surrender of the German Reich in 1945, DER SPIEGEL reports on the end of National Socialism.	
no. 39/1985 from 23 September 1985	New SPIEGEL series: The major epidemics. Aids syphilis pest cholera pox	A skeleton, dressed in a yellow cloth, plays the violin with two thigh bones. It stands in a row of high-rise buildings in the evening. – DER SPIEGEL here provides a history of the great epidemics from the plague in the Middle Ages and modern times to AIDS in the present.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)


Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 37/1986 from 8 September 1986	Sinatra superstar. Exclusive: The Kelley report: The mafia and the White House	The cover shows a drawing of the actor Frank Sinatra. Together with the shadow around his head, it is in the colours of the U.S. flag. – The exclusive report on the life story of the showman asks to what extent Mr Sinatra had contacts with the Mafia as well as with politics and the White House.	
no. 52/1988 from 26 December 1988	How Brandt fell. The notes of GDR spy Guillaume	The original photo of former German Chancellor Willy Brandt and his personal assistant Günter Guillaume was cropped. Only a circle around the faces of both remained. Guillaume was also active as a spy for the GDR. – By focusing on the two people, the cover visualises the closeness of the relationship between them. Together with the verbal message referring to the fall of the chancellor, the cover illustrates the importance Guillaume had as a spy for the GDR.	
no. 1/1989 from 2 January 1989	1789–1989. Rudolf Augstein about the French Revolution Louis XVI – Danton – Robespierre	The collage is composed on the one hand of the three heads of Louis XVI, Georges Danton and Maximilien de Robespierre, and on the other of the portrait of Napoleon I sitting on his horse and pointing with his right hand to the heads impaled above him. – Through visualisation, the history of the French Revolution appears as a bloody uprising that ultimately led to the prison of the Napoleonic Empire.	
no. 32/1989 from 7 August 1989	The Devil's Pact. Signal to war	A map of Eastern Europe is superimposed with the heads of Hitler and Stalin and the emblems of the swastika and the hammer and sickle. – The map is handwritten with the division of Poland between the German Reich and the Soviet Union as agreed in the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939.	
no. 41/1989 from 9 October 1989	A tragedy. 40 years GDR	The emblem of the GDR, the hammer and compass, protrudes from the centre of a birthday cake decorated with candles. The candles connected with barbed wire glow in the night. – The “tragedy” of GDR history is visualised by the barbed wire of the Iron Curtain. However, a piece of cake is missing after 40 years. There, the wire was pressed down to earth.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 48/1989 from 27 November 1989	Leipzig. Capital of the revolution. What hap- pened on the 9 October?	Of the GDR's state emblem, only the wreath of ears of corn can be seen. Its centre is filled with a photo of the big Monday demonstration in Leipzig on 9 October 1989. – DER SPIEGEL here targets the background to the revolutionary events in the GDR of a month and a half ago.	
no. 1/1990 from 1 January 1990	Civil liberty Civil war / Revolutionary year 1989	The photo in the upper part of the cover documents one of the demonstrations that took place in the GDR in 1989. In front of a sunrise, people carry placards demanding the unification of the FRG and the GDR. The photo below shows a corpse lying on the pavement. It is a reminder of the massacre on Tienanmen Square in Beijing. – DER SPIEGEL provides a review of the revolutionary events in the communist world in 1989.	
no. 14/1990 from 2 April 1990	The culprit / Communist Lenin. Disintegration of the Soviet Union	The head of a statue of Lenin appears in close-up. A steel cable is wrapped around the neck, its taut end pointing vertically upwards. – On the one hand, the visualisation aims at Lenin's ex post condemnation to death by hanging and indicates the end of a part of history. On the other hand, the photo documents an iconoclasm that was presumably carried out in real life with a monument. This represents the collapse of the Soviet system.	
no. 24/1991 from 10 June 1991	Hitler contra Stalin / Rudolf Augstein about the “Barbarossa Campaign”	Behind the brown coloured face of Hitler in the right foreground, the red coloured face of Stalin can be seen on the left. – In the retrospective of the beginning of the Russian campaign of National Socialist Germany, the two dictators are not placed opposite each other here, but side by side. The colours symbolise both left-wing and right-wing extremism.	
no. 31/1991 from 29 July 1991	Death from Ingelheim / The file Boehringer. How dioxin be- came a weapon	The close-up of a Vietnamese woman's face shines through the photo of a landscape with defoliated trees and a threatening-looking sky, partly coloured yellow. – The colour scheme and the dead trees represent the bombing of Vietnam by US aircraft using Agent Orange over the jungle. The defoliant, which was contaminated with dioxin, caused countless illnesses. One supplier of the agent was the German Boehringer company.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 29/1992 from 13 July 1992	New Goebbels diaries / Chronicler of Nazi crimes	On the left in the foreground is Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, who is agitating his audience. The background is filled with a brown-coloured close-up of Hitler's face. This in turn is superimposed on a section of a handwritten manuscript. – DER SPIEGEL promises information here on newly discovered diaries by Goebbels. This would once again show the extent of the crimes committed during National Socialism.	
no. 12/1993 from 22 March 1993	Betrayal in Moscow / The cadre file of Herbert Wehner	Several passport photos of a younger man are scattered on a file with handwritten notes. Above them is the face of Herbert Wehner. He was parliamentary party leader of the SPD from 1969 to 1983. – In the course of his political career, Wehner was repeatedly confronted with the fact that he had not only been a member of the Communist Party before 1945, but had also betrayed other comrades during his exile in Moscow under the Stalinist purges.	
no. 26/1993 from 28 June 1993	Fatal love / Alice Schwarzer about the tragedy Kelly/Bastian	A shoulder close-up of one of the founders of the Green Party, Petra Kelly, fills the cover. To her right in the background appears the face of former Major General, peace movement activist of the 1980s and Green politician Gert Bastian. – Both were life partners for each other and were leaders in the Green Party. There is speculation here about the reasons for their joint suicide a year ago.	
no. 1/1994 from 3 January 1994	When the lights went off / 1914–1918 Rudolf Augstein about Wilhelm II and the destruction of Europe	The cover is filled by the European flag; its middle inside the European stars forms a kind of porthole; therein appears a photograph of the head of Wilhelm II wearing an officer's cap; next to him appears a detail out of a war painting showing a marine standing on the hull of a capsized ship in rough sea and waving the German war flag; behind him is a burning war ship. – The SPIEGEL story is dedicated to the beginning of the First World War.	
no. 6/1994 from 7 February 1994	The dog border / A German- German drama	In the picture, a German shepherd dog is running behind a man-high wire mesh fence. – The cover story is dedicated to the German-German border, where a total of almost 800 people were killed crossing the border until 1989.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 21/1994 from 23 May 1994	The death blow / Normandy 1944. Invasion against the Nazi Empire	The photo shows U.S. infantry soldiers wading on a Normandy beach. – DER SPIEGEL tells the story of the Western Allied invasion of France	
no. 30/1995 from 24 July 1995	6 August 1945. Hiroshima / A bomb changes the world	The cover shows the characteristic mushroom cloud of an atomic bomb explosion. – The cover story is devoted to the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the changes in world politics that resulted.	
no. 40/1995 from 2 October 1995	... and not a single shot was fired / SPIEGEL series: From the Fall of the Wall to German Unity	The photo of the Berlin Wall illuminated at night shows the shadows of three NVA soldiers standing in front of it. – DER SPIEGEL's cover story promises to recapitulate the events between November 1989 and October 1990.	
no. 42/1995 from 16 October 1995	On the trail of the first man / SPIEGEL series: Race of the researchers	The photomontage includes the skull of a prehistoric man and its reconstruction as an image of a human-like face. – The story of research successes in the field of anthropology is told here.	
no. 52/1995 from 25 Decem- ber 1995	Expeditions to the Pharaohs / The last secrets of the pyramids	The picture shows a pyramid illuminated at night. In front of it, is the head of a pharaoh's statue. – According to the verbal message, the cover story is about both the excavations at the pyramids and ancient Egyptian history.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)



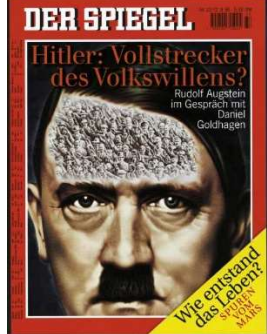
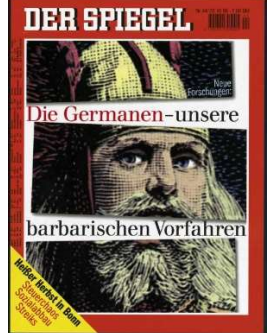

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 6/1996 from 5 February 1996	Aggressor Hitler Aggressor Stalin? / Rudolf Augstein about new theses on the Russian War	The faces of Hitler and Stalin are placed opposite each other as if in a duel. In the background is a coloured drawing of a battle detail with Wehrmacht soldiers on a tank in front of a burning village. – Here, the SPIEGEL editor presents recent historical interpretations of the 1942 Russian campaign.	
no. 23/1996 from 3 June 1996	Battle for Jerusalem / The 3000 Years War	A section of a photograph of Jerusalem is printed on a canvas torn vertically from above. The al-Aksa mosque can be seen in the upper part and the Wailing Wall at the bottom. The blue Star of David rises into the sky. – The cover illustrates a treatise on the history of violence linked to Jerusalem.	
no. 33/1996 from 12 August 1996	Hitler: Executor of the will of the people? / Rudolf Augstein talks with Daniel Goldhagen	The collage shows Hitler's brown-tinted face. A photo of a crowd is mounted in his forehead. On it, the enthusiastic people have raised their right arm in the Hitler salute. – This issue of SPIEGEL intervenes in the broad public debate on Daniel Goldhagen's book. He had put forward the thesis that broad sections of the German population were anti-Semitic at the time. Therefore, they had also approved of the extermination of the Jews.	
no. 44/1996 from 28 October 1996	The Germanic tribes – our barbarian ancestors / New research	The picture is composed of three parts, separated by the headline. It shows the head of a Teuton with a horned helmet. – The depiction is typical of the image of German ancestors that prevailed in the 19th century. Fittingly, they are characterized as barbarians.	
no. 20/1997 from 12 May 1997	Titanic / The unsinkable wrack	In the picture, reality and myth seem to blur into one another. On the one hand, the luxury liner lies on the seabed and fish swim around it. On the other hand, it is still lit up, pushing a bow wave in front of it and the smokestacks are smoking. – Visualisation and verbalisation promote the myth of the unsinkable ship. DER SPIEGEL ties in with the myth, which is kept going by the Oscar-winning film adaptation in 1997.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/1997 from 15 September 1997	Autumn of terror / Schleyer – Mogadishu – Stammheim. 20 years after	The cover commemorating the events of that time is composed of a collage of photos and drawings of the German Autumn in 1977. In the centre is a photograph of the President of the German Employers' Association, Hanns Martin Schleyer, as a hostage. Grouped around it are pictures of the attack on him, of the plane hijacking that started at the same time, the funeral service for Schleyer with his widow and the German Chancellor, and the RAF logo.	
no. 7/1998 from 9 February 1998	1848 The Half Revolution / 150 years ago. Beginning of the German disaster?	The lower part of the cover is filled with a print about the barricade fight in Berlin in 1848. Above are portraits of the later Reich Chancellor Bismarck, Hitler and Kaiser Wilhelm II. – The ultimately unsuccessful revolution of 1848 is presented here as the starting point of a history of Germany that led to National Socialism.	
no. 23/1998 from 1 June 1998	Inquisition / Torture in the name of God. The Vatican opens its secret archive	The painting dates from the 19 th century and shows, next to a scribe in the background, Cardinal Henry Beaufort questioning the chained Joan of Arc in prison. – DER SPIEGEL takes the opening of the Vatican archives as an opportunity to tell a story of the Inquisition, at least visually.	
no. 45/1998 from 2 November 1998	The 20 th Century / SPIEGEL series in 50 episodes. Century of empires, discoveries, wars, liberations, social change, capitalism, communism, fascism, electronics and communi- cations, medicine, mass culture	The cover collage presents the history of the century with a wide range of images and photographs of important personalities and events.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

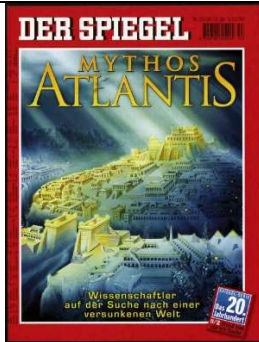




Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 53/1998 from 28 Decem- ber 1998	Myth of Atlantis / Scientists in search of a sunken world	The picture shows a sunken ancient city with a temple. – Here, once again, the myth of Atlantis is re- vived.	
no. 3/1999 from 18 January 1999	Markus Wolf's last secret / Sensational find in the Gauck office. The data tapes of the GDR spies	The cover shows a picture section with several audio tapes lying next to and on top of each other in a cut-out. – The opening up of the Stasi archives makes it possible to document the GDR's espionage activities abroad.	
no. 20/1999 from 17 May 1999	The German Miracle / 50 Years of the Federal Republic	Within the cover frame is the outline of a partly in- cised federal eagle. Its interior is filled with tens of photographs documenting important events and people from the history of the Federal Republic.	
no. 1/2000 from 3 January 2000	The Sinking of the Estonia / Sunk with Bombs? New revelations – six years after the ship disaster	The photo shows the ferry ship “Estonia” on a smooth sea in the evening sun, but a threatening sky. – DER SPIEGEL announces here another ver- sion to the story of the 1994 shipwreck.	
no. 12/2000 from 20 March 2000	The war of the first humans / How Homo sapi- ens displaced the Neanderthals	In the picture, two prehistoric people are facing each other and threatening each other. Both are holding stone tools in their hands, which they are using as weapons. A savannah can be seen in the background. – The picture serves as an illustration for a his- tory of the colonisation of Europe by Homo sapi- ens.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 17/2000 from 24 April 2000	Rome / The Pope, the Church and the sin. The Eternal City in the Holy Year	The picture of the Colosseum is surrounded by depictions of a Roman statue, the she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, the saluting Duce, Pope John Paul II and actress Anita Ekberg in a pose from Federico Fellini's film <i>La dolce vita</i> . – DER SPIEGEL takes the celebration of the Holy Year in Rome as an opportunity to present the history of the city visually.	
no. 24/2000 from 12 June 2000	The shadowy realm of the pharaohs / Sensational find in Egypt's desert	The collage is composed of a large golden death mask of a pharaoh, ancient Egyptian painting, a view of the pyramids in Giza at sunrise and the necropolis of Mustafa Basha in Hellenistic Alexandria. – The cover conveys a picture of the history of ancient Egypt.	
no. 27/2000 from 3 July 2000	The night of the shredders / Destruction of traces in the Chancellery. How Kohl systematically broke the law	The illuminated Chancellery at night is surmounted by a crescent moon with the face of former Chancellor Helmut Kohl. – DER SPIEGEL here tells another chapter in the party donation affair of Kohl's Christian Democratic Party (CDU). According to the text, during his chancellorship he had ordered those files be shredded that proved his corrupt actions.	
no. 32/2000 from 7 August 2000	Vikings / 1000 years ago they discovered America. Conquerors, barbarians, brown cult figures	Above a fully occupied Viking boat with bulging sails, a photo is mounted showing - presumably from a film - a horde of Vikings with horned helmets. – The text refers to the history of the Vikings and the fact that they are still perceived as identification figures by right-wing extremists today.	
no. 50/2000 from 11 December 2000	Diving into the Flood / Scientists on the trail of Noah's Ark	The upper part of the cover shows a fictional depiction of Noah's Ark in the sea. Below the surface of the water, a diving robot travels over the seabed. – According to the title, archaeologists are researching the background to the story of the Flood.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 4/2001 from 22 January 2001	500 years of Prussia / The ambivalent legacy	The portrait of Frederick the Great is framed by countless drawings, paintings and photographs on the history of Prussia. – DER SPIEGEL visually lets 500 years of history pass by.	
no. 16/2001 from 14 April 2001	On the trail of the Queen of Sheba / German archaeologists explore the biblical empire in Yemen	The top quarter of the cover shows an ancient field of ruins. Below that is a painting with a scene in an ancient palace. In front of an orchestra, a half-naked woman in a noble skirt approaches a man standing on a pedestal. He is obviously King Solomon. She is the Queen of Sheba. – With this issue, DER SPIEGEL retells findings from current research on the biblical kingdom of Saba.	
no. 26/2001 from 25 June 2001	The barbaric war / 60 years ago: Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union	The photo shows a tank manned by Wehrmacht soldiers driving through a burning village. – Here the story of the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 is told.	
no. 32/2001 from 6 August 2001	"Better than war" / Berlin, Sunday, 15 August 1961. Why the East built the Wall and the West did nothing about it	The photo documents the construction of the Berlin Wall. Two armed GDR soldiers stand on the free strip in the east. In the west, many citizens have gathered and are looking over the Wall. – With the building of the Wall, it was no longer possible for East Germans to visit the West. According to the text, DER SPIEGEL explores the question of why the Western Allies allowed the GDR and the Soviets to seal off West Berlin from the East.	
no. 6/2002 from 4 February 2002	The German Titanic / The New Grass: The repressed tragedy of the refugee ship "Wilhelm Gustloff"	A sinking passenger ship is depicted below an extreme close-up of the face of writer Günter Grass. People jump from the night-lit ship to get to a lifeboat floating in the foreground. – DER SPIEGEL draws on Grass's new novel to tell the story of the torpedoing of the ship in January 1945, which resulted in the deaths of several thousand refugees.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 13/2002 from 25 March 2002	The Flight / SPIEGEL series on the expulsion of Germans from the East	Below the headline is a flat winter landscape. Some people are walking through the snow with bags. Most are sitting on heavily packed sledges or ladder trucks pulled by horses. – Here the magazine tells the story of the flight of Germans from the Soviet front and expulsion from the former eastern territories after the capit- ulation in May 1945.	
no. 16/2002 from 15 April 2002	China Superpower of Antiquity / Archaeologists Open the Imperial Tombs in the Middle Kingdom	Several figures of the so-called Terracotta Army stand in a row. They are located in an imperial mausoleum in central China near Xi'an. – The cover story is dedicated to the ancient Chi- nese advanced civilisation in which this imperial tomb was created.	
no. 36/2002 from 2 Septem- ber 2002	11 September 2001 / The day that changed the world	In the photo of Manhattan, the right tower of the World Trade Center is already burning. The sec- ond plane is heading for the one on the left. – At the beginning of September 2002, DER SPIEGEL looks back on the past year and asks what has changed as a result of the terrorist at- tacks in 2001.	
no. 43/2002 from 21 October 2002	The beginning was the word / How man invented language and thereby became a human being	The shadows of two wild-looking men appear on the wall decorated with a primeval cave painting. The one on the right has his mouth open and is gesticulating with his left hand. – The theme of this magazine issue is the devel- opment of the first humans.	
no. 48/2002 from 25 Novem- ber 2002	The star cult of the ancient Germans / The discovery of a sunken high culture	The largest part of the cover is covered by the sky disc found near Nebra. The bronze plate is considered the oldest representation of the sky. Placed in front of the universe, it is illuminated from behind by the sun. Below it is a picture of Stonehenge at sunrise. – The first presentation of the disc in the museum is the occasion for DER SPIEGEL to report on this early advanced civilisation.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)


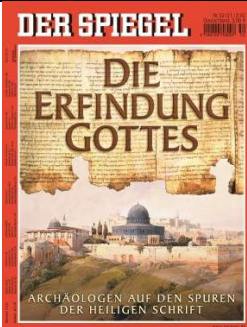

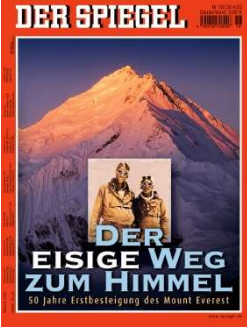

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 51/2002 from 16 Decem- ber 2002	Hitler's Stalingrad / 60 years ago: The beginning of the end of the Third Reich	A photo of Hitler surrounded by high-ranking of- ficers fills the upper third of the cover. Below the headline, another photo shows the procession of surviving soldiers of the Wehrmacht's 6 th Army, defeated in Stalingrad, on their way through the winter into captivity. – Here DER SPIEGEL retells the story of the en- circlement of the 6 th Army and promotes the long prevailing interpretation that Stalingrad heralded the end of the Second World War.	
no. 52/2002 from 21 Decem- ber 2002	The invention of God / Archaeologists on the trail of the Holy Scriptures	Below an old torn, handwritten parchment, an older view of Jerusalem with the wall and the Al- Aqsa Mosque spreads out on the basis of a painting. – Following the text message, this magazine is- sue aims at the story of how the Bible came into being.	
no. 2/2003 from 6 January 2003	When fire fell from the sky / SPIEGEL series: The bombing war against the Germans	The photo shows Dresden city centre after the air raids from 13 to 15 February 1945. – With the cover picture DER SPIEGEL an- nounces a series of historical reports on the Al- lied bombing war against Germany.	
no. 18/2003 from 28 April 2003	The icy way to Heaven / 50 years of the first ascent of Mount Everest	A small shot of Sir Edmund Hillary and his Sherpa Tenzing Norgay is placed in the photo of Mount Everest in the evening sun. – DER SPIEGEL takes the 50 th anniversary of the first ascent of the highest mountain on earth as an opportunity to recapitulate the history of this act.	
no. 22/2003 from 26 May 2003	The secret of the Aztecs / Pyramids, gold and human sacrifice	The close-up of the head of an Aztec eagle war- rior largely fills the cover. A carved stone slab can still be seen in the background. – In this cover story, the paper looks at the his- tory of Central American high culture from the 14 th to 16 th centuries.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

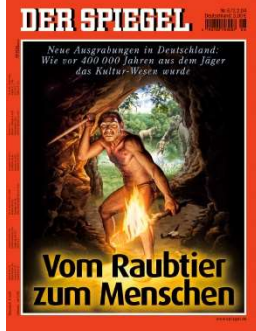
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 1/2004 from 29 Decem- ber 2003	“The starry sky above me and the moral law within myself” / The project enlightenment – 200 years af- ter Kant	In the painting, the philosopher Immanuel Kant stands under a starry sky. A ray of light points to his raised hand. – The SPIEGEL issue promises a look at the his- tory of the Enlightenment and its consequences up to the present day.	
no. 6/2004 from 2 February 2004	From predator to human / New excavations in Germany: How the hunter became a civilised being 400,000 years ago	The cover shows a drawing of a prehistoric man entering a cave armed with a wooden spear and a torch in the other hand. In front of the cave en- trance, a companion seems to be fighting a mam- moth. – Based on new excavation results, the cover story describes the development of prehistoric humans from hunters to cultural beings.	
no. 8/2004 from 15 Febru- ary 2004	SPIEGEL series: 1914–1945 The second Thirty Years’ War	The two portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm II and Hitler appear above a battle scene from the First World War. – With the commemoration of the beginning of the First World War, DER SPIEGEL links the the- sis that the First and Second World Wars com- prise a unified period of time, with the end of the first necessarily followed by the second.	
no. 23/2004 from 29 May 2004	The Landing / 6 June 1944. When the Americans saved Europe	The photo shows a soldier on the beach in Nor- mandy after the landing of the Allied troops in June 1944. Their warships are lying on the sea. – Here, the story of the 60 th anniversary landing is told again.	
no. 25/2004 from 14 June 2004	The last voyage: Expedition Columbus / Underwater ar- chaeologists explore a mysterious wreck in the Caribbean Sea	Next to the contemporary portrait of Columbus is his ship at sea. Both images appear in front of a map of the modern era. The lower part of the cover shows an underwater shot. In the centre is an overgrown anchor. A diver swims up from the right. – The cover illustrates a report on the history of Columbus' sea voyages	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)



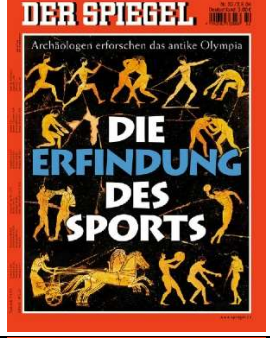
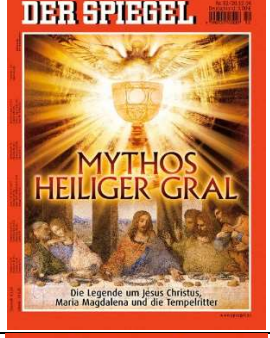

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 29/2004 from 12 July 2004	20 July 1944 / Protocol of a coup d'etat	The close-ups of the faces of Hitler in his officer's cap and the unsuccessful assassin, Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg, are juxtaposed. Even though Hitler is seen in slight side profile, both are looking directly at each other, which can give the impression of a duel. – 60 years after the events of 20 July 1944, the military resistance against Hitler is honoured by SPIEGEL.	
no. 31/2004 from 26 July 2004	The defenceless world power / Report 9/11. The failure of the U.S. government, intelligence services and security agencies	The brown-coloured photo shows the one still undamaged tower of the World Trade Center, towards which the second plane is flying. The second tower is obscured by the other. However, the cloud of smoke from the impact of the first plane cannot be overlooked. At the bottom left is the document seal of a US commission of enquiry. – Based on the report of the Commission on Terrorism, DER SPIEGEL reinterprets the events leading up to 9/11.	
no. 32/2004 from 2 August 2004	The invention of sport / Archaeologists explore ancient Olympia	The cover image shows a detail of an ancient Greek pottery. It depicts 17 athletes pursuing their respective disciplines. – The findings of archaeological research on Greek Olympia serve as the basis for telling the story of the origins of sport.	
no. 52/2004 from 20 Decem- ber 2004	Myth of the Holy Grail / The legend of Jesus Christ, Mary Magdalene and the Knights Templar	A cup illuminated by the sun is emblazoned above the headline. A ring of rays emanates from it on all sides. A dove hovers above it. Below the headline is a detail from Leonardo da Vinci's painting of the Last Supper. – The cover deals with the legends about the Knights Templar. They are fuelled by a new movie about its knights as well as novels about the cup in which the blood of Christ was supposedly collected at the crucifixion.	
no. 5/2005 from 31 January 2005	When the war came to Germany / SPIEGEL series on the end of the Second World War	In the photo, a uniformed German youngster walks in front of a U.S. soldier with his hands raised. A village can be seen in the background. – DER SPIEGEL announces here a new series on the end of the Second World War. In the course of January 1945, the Allied troops conquered the old Reich territory. From then on, the German population was personally confronted with defeat.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

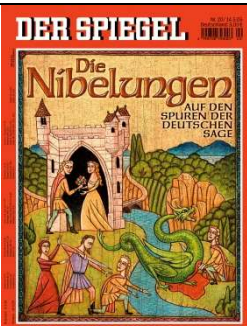
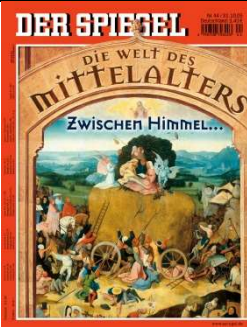

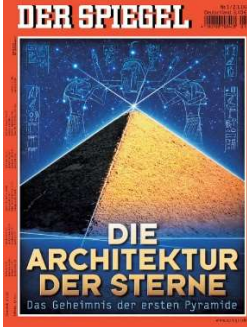

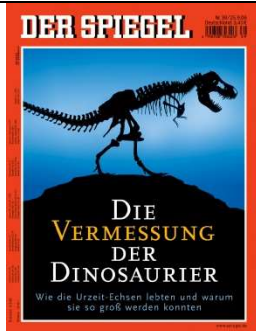



Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 20/2005 from 14 May 2005	The Nibelungen / On the trail of the German saga	An old colour letterpress print serves here as an illustration of the Nibelungen saga. – DER SPIEGEL thus sets out on the trail of this medieval legend.	
no. 44/2005 from 31 October 2005	The world of the Middle Ages / Between Heaven...	The history of the Middle Ages is presented here in the form of a wooden frame in which the painting "The Hay Wain" (ca. 1516) by Hieronymus Bosch is inserted. – The painting shows the life of the people of that time in all its facets.	
no. 48/2005 from 28 November 2005	The 50s / From country in ruins to economic miracle	With 19 different photographs, the cover shows the changes in the Federal Republic in the 1950s. – Personalities from the fields of politics, culture and sport stand for it. The economic rise is documented by the photographs of the smoking chimneys of the Ruhr area and those of camping holidays, which were now affordable for many Germans. The support of the Allies, for example during the Berlin Blockade, is also mentioned.	
no. 1/2006 from 2 January 2006	The architecture of the stars / The mystery of the first pyramid	The right side of a fictitious pyramid is illuminated. The dark blue sky is not only covered with stars, but also filled with hieroglyphics and ancient Egyptian drawings. – DER SPIEGEL looks at the history of the pyramids here.	
no. 2/2006 from 9 January 2006	Siblings: The eternal rivals	In the collage, 17 siblings are grouped in and around an old picture frame. The chronological spectrum ranges from the depiction of Cain and Abel (ca. 1615) to Pope Benedict XVI and his brother Georg Ratzinger. – All together they illustrate the history of sibling relationships, which are often also characterised by rivalry.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 16/2006 from 16 April 2006	Thou shalt not... / Moses' Ten Commandments and the common roots of Jews, Christians and Muslims	A sculpture of Moses with the tablet of the law is surrounded by seven depictions of murder and manslaughter. These range from a battle painting to the crucifixion of Christ to the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and the torture in Abu Ghraib. – The origin of the prohibition of killing is linked here to a history of violence that reaches into the present.	
no. 18/2006 from 29 April 2006	Sex and the ego / The rediscovery of Sigmund Freud	The shoulder close-up shows Sigmund Freud with his right hand raised, holding a cigar. A naked woman is enthroned on it in a lascivious pose. – In the rediscovery of the psychoanalyst, DER SPIEGEL expresses the reference to a past assumed to have been forgotten.	
no. 23/2006 from 5 June 2006	The search for the Garden of Eden / Archaeologists on the trail of the biblical paradise	The negative shadows of Adam and Eve stand in a surreal paradise under the tree of knowledge. The snake winds its way to the apple in Eve's hand. – With the cover, DER SPIEGEL refers to archaeological research on the biblical narrative on the origins of mankind.	
no. 32/2006 from 7 August 2006	The German's empire / The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation: Founded 962 – perished 1806	Behind the photo of the imperial orb with cross rise the portraits of 18 kings and emperors. – These persons represent the history of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.	
no. 36/2006 from 4 September 2006	A day shakes the world / 11 September 2001	In the photo, the left tower of the World Trade Center is already burning. The second plane is heading for the second tower. – The fifth anniversary of the terrorist attack is used here to look back on this event and its consequences.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 39/2006 from 25 September 2006	Measuring the dinosaurs / How the primeval lizards lived and why they could grow so big	Against a dark blue sky, the shadowy skeleton of a dinosaur stands on a hill. – With this theme, the cover aims at the Earth's primeval times.	
no. 42/2006 from 16 October 2006	The Tribunal of Death / 60 years ago in Nuremberg: Nazi crimes on trial	The upper half of the cover shows a film still from a television production of the Nuremberg main war crimes trial. The lower right corner shows an original photo of the dock with Hermann Göring, Rudolf Heß, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Wilhelm Keitel. In the lower left corner is a US soldier with a gallows rope. – DER SPIEGEL recalls here the trials conducted by the Allies against the leadership of the Nazi dictatorship.	
no. 46/2006 from 13 November 2006	The Kremlin protocols / Released after 15 years. How the Politburo in Moscow dissolved the Soviet Union	The yellow Soviet emblem of the hammer and sickle appears on a red background. The hammer handle, however, is broken. – With reference to recently released files, DER SPIEGEL reports on the dissolution of the Soviet Union in the 1990s.	
no. 48/2006 from 27 November 2006	The discovery of reason / The origin of Western culture in ancient Greece	Six men and a woman stand huddled together on an Ionic column capital. All figures are taken from paintings. Four men have objects of science in their hands. The fifth looks at an atomic nucleus, while the sixth points to the starry sky. The half-naked woman plays a kind of zither. – The overall depiction refers to the basis of European science and art in ancient Greece.	
no. 52/2006 from 22 December 2006	God came from Egypt / Pharaoh Akhenaten and the birth of monotheism	The ancient Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten and one of his wives stand in front of a stone slab. They are offering gifts to the sun disk. The sun as a god is embedded in the stone slab in the background. From it emanate not only carved but also real rays of light. Hieroglyphs can be seen in the shadow area of the slab. – DER SPIEGEL here tells the story of monotheism, which is assumed to have originated in Egypt.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 2/2007 from 8 January 2007	DER SPIEGEL / 60 years contemporary history	29 photographs of 30 people are lined up on the cover. All of them were once depicted with the respective photograph on a SPIEGEL cover. – DER SPIEGEL is documenting its 60 th anniversary with this series of pictures. It began with the cover of the Austrian diplomat Ludwig Kleinwächter and ends with the portrait of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.	
no. 27/2007 from 2 July 2007	In the beginning was art / The discovery of mankind's oldest works of art in a cave in the Swabian Alb	In the upper part of the cover, three finds carved from mammoth tusks from an archaeological excavation in the Vogelherd Grotto in the Swabian Alb are distributed. The illuminated entrance to the cave can be seen at the bottom. – The artworks are evidence of the process of becoming human.	
no. 33/2007 from 13 August 2007	Prussia's real glory / 200 years ago: The invention of the modern state	The background painting shows Napoleon I entering Berlin through the Brandenburg Gate. With this event, the downfall of Prussia was sealed. In the foreground, alongside King Frederick William III and his wife Queen Luise, are the three state reformers Karl August von Hardenberg, Karl vom und zum Stein and Wilhelm von Humboldt. – The history of these five personalities is regarded as a reform process initiated from above that modernised the absolutist state.	
no. 37/2007 from 10 September 2007	The night of Stammheim / SPIEGEL series: 30 years German Autumn	The picture shows a pistol pointing downwards at an angle, lying in a pool of blood. To the right of it is inserted the logo of the left-wing extremist terrorist group Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF). – With this issue, DER SPIEGEL reminds its readers of 18 October 1977, when the three leading terrorists of the RAF committed suicide in their cells after the blackmail attempt to secure their release failed.	
no. 39/2007 from 24 September 2007	The suicide mission / The space race began 50 years ago	In space between the Earth and the Moon, two US rockets take off from below. In the middle, the first satellite to be launched into space by the Soviets, Sputnik, and the larger capsule Sputnik 2 can be seen. The latter carried the dog Laika, the first living creature into weightlessness. – In the style of the SPIEGEL cover no. 1 of 1958, the history of space travel is summarised here in its beginnings.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 41/2007 from 8 October 2007	Anatomy of a death / The unlikely suicide of Uwe Barschel	At the top of the picture, a dead man lies in a bathtub filled with water. Below the headline are four transparent plastic bags with court exhibits, which were seized by the police during the investigation. – Twenty years after the mysterious death of the Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein, Uwe Barschel, DER SPIEGEL again reports on the circumstances of his death.	
no. 50/2007 from 10 December 2007	The purchased revolution / How Kaiser Wilhelm II financed the October Revolution	In the middle of the cover, the Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin and the German Kaiser Wilhelm II stand side by side. Their images are surrounded by secret files as well as photos of the October Revolution in Russia and a Soviet flag. – Here DER SPIEGEL tells the background to the success of the revolution in wartime Russia.	
no. 3/2008 from 14 January 2008	The beginning of the downfall / 75 years ago: Hitler's seizure of power	A column of SA men marches through the Brandenburg Gate, which is lit up at night. They are enthusiastically celebrated by a crowd. To the right is a photo of Adolf Hitler. The swastika of the Nazi flag can be seen in the background. – With this issue, DER SPIEGEL reminds about the handover of power to the National Socialists at the end of January 1933, which, according to the text, also meant the way to the Second World War.	
no. 13/2008 from 22 March 2008	When Jesus was still a guru / From Christ sect to world religion	On the cover, the figure of Jesus Christ appears swathed in a white cloth. He has raised his right hand in blessing. His head is surrounded by a halo. – The story here tells of the development of Christianity into a world religion.	
no. 25/2008 from 16 June 2008	The war after the war / Americans against Soviets: The most dangerous chapter in world history	Soviet and U.S. tanks face each other at Checkpoint Charlie on the border between the Soviet and U.S. occupation zones in Berlin in October 1961. – The photo documents one of the moments of military confrontation between the Eastern and Western blocs during the Cold War.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 50/2008 from 8 December 2008	About Schmidt / How a former Federal Chancellor became an icon for the Germans	Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt looks into the camera while sitting. His right hand is resting on a walking stick. He holds up his left with a raised index finger. – Here the story of the emergence of an iconic figure of German politics is told.	
no. 51/2008 from 15 December 2008	The birth of the Germans / 2,000 years ago: When the Germanic tribes conquered the Roman Empire	The cover presents a section of a painting showing the battle of Germanic tribes against the Roman army in the Teutoburg Forest in 9 AD. The German flag rises diagonally above it. – The history of the Barbarian invasions towards the Roman Empire is equated here with the beginning of the German nation.	
no. 52/2008 from 20 December 2008	Abraham / Christians, Jews, Muslims: Who owns the forefather of the religions?	The bust of an old man with a full beard represents the tribal father Abraham. On his dark blue outer garment, the Jewish Star of David, the Christian cross and the crescent moon of Islam are visible. – The cover story promises to clarify the claim of the forefather by the three great monotheistic religions.	
no. 7/2009 from 9 February 2009	Sixty German years / SPIEGEL series: Biography of a republic	The front page is covered by a German flag. The eight chancellors from Adenauer to Merkel are superimposed on its black band. In the colours red and gold, there are pictures that recall political, cultural and economic events of the past 60 years. – With this bouquet of people and events of the past, the history of the Federal Republic is recalled.	
no. 22/2009 from 25 May 2009	Death, the Left and the Stasi / The truth about the shot that changed the republic	The top photo shows a student demonstration. The other shows Benno Ohnesorg and Friederike Hausmann. She rushes to his aid after he has been shot. – The story of the 1968/69 student revolt is retold here insofar as the shooting of Ohnesorg led to a radicalisation of the protests of the time. However, the Stasi files that are now accessible prove that the shooter was not only a West Berlin police officer, but also an employee of the Stasi.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 23/2009 from 30 May 2009	What happiness is / A cultural history of the most beautiful feeling in the world	At the top left of the cover, the translucent face of a woman appears in a starry sky. Below it, her hand protrudes into the image from the left and rests above a night landscape. A shooting star seems to be falling into her hand. – DER SPIEGEL announces a story of happiness with this picture.	
no. 28/2009 from 6 July 2009	The peace that was given away / 90 years of the Versailles Treaty. Why the First World War had to be followed by a second one	The blurred photograph shows a battle scene from the First World War with a barbed wire entanglement in the foreground and soldiers on assault behind it. – The photo is presented here on the occasion of the 90 th anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles. According to SPIEGEL's historiographical explanation, this treaty necessarily led to a new war, which is visualised in the assault.	
no. 35/2009 from 24 August 2009	The war of the Germans / 1939: When a nation overran the world	The photo shows two armed Wehrmacht soldiers in front of a field. A farmstead is burning in the background. – The cover reminds the readers of the beginning of the Second World War.	
no. 45/2009 from 2 November 2009	The error that led to unity / How the Wall came down	In the foreground of the photo are two GDR border police officers. Only one half of each man's body can be seen. In the background is the night scene around the Brandenburg Gate immediately after the opening of the Wall with a crowd of people. – DER SPIEGEL uses this picture to report on the decision to open the border to the West at that time.	
no. 50/2009 from 7 December 2009	The lost decade / What the world must learn from a decade of irrationality	The large photo shows the burning towers of the World Trade Center. Below are three small photos. The left one shows the stock market crash after the Lehman bankruptcy. In the middle is a parched farmland with a poorly dressed person. On the right, three armed U.S. soldiers stand in a desert landscape. – All the pictures convey an impression of the central events of the first decade in the third millennium.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 52/2009 from 19 December 2009	Who has the stronger God? / Islam and Christianity: The eternal strife	The picture is based on a fresco. Two arms protrude from both sides. The index fingers of both hands are hooked together. The left arm is covered by a green sleeve. Its liner tape is decorated with golden crescents. The right arm protrudes from a red sleeve with cross decoration. – This image of a contest illustrates the history of both religions in their dispute with each other.	
no. 4/2010 from 25 January 2010	Graveyard of the superpowers / Afghanistan: The 200 years war	A number of armed Taliban fighters stand on the roof of a military helicopter with its windows smashed. – The image symbolises the US and its allies' mission in Afghanistan with its heavy losses as part of a long war history of clashes between the great powers for influence in that country.	
no. 20/2010 from 17 May 2010	Out of rubble and guilt / The incredible resurgence of the Germans after 1945	The cover photo is composed of two shots. In black and white, it shows refugees and survivors of the Battle of Berlin in 1945, who camped in front of the Brandenburg Gate at the time. The gate itself is illuminated in its present form. – With both photographs from 1945 and the present, the historical development of the Federal Republic is emphasised.	
no. 21/2010 from 22 May 2010	The Beatles / Ringo Starr & Paul McCartney about an immortal band	The Beatles' heads are integrated into a psychedelic-looking drawing of a flying balloon. The details remind readers of specific songs. – The small red flag refers to the history of the group, which adopted its final name in 1960.	
no. 39/2010 from 27 September 2010	Secret file Ger- many / 20 years ago: How Europe's politicians wanted to prevent unity	Around the Brandenburg Gate at night, a huge crowd stands behind a barrier. To the left is the Berlin Wall, with several concrete slabs broken out of it. – With this illustration, DER SPIEGEL refers to the history of the Allies' negotiations on the unification of the GDR and the FRG, during which, for example, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher showed great reservations about a united Germany.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 51/2010 from 20 Decem- ber 2010	Myth Mecca / The destiny city of Islam	The photo shows the Kaaba in Mecca illuminated at night in the centre, surrounded by a huge crowd of pilgrims. An inset crescent moon with a star rises above the holy site. – Here, readers are introduced to the history of this holy city.	
no. 16/2011 from 18 April 2011	Circus Crown / The greatest show on earth. On the sense and madness of the British monarchy	Under the Union Jack, the cover picture gathers the individual members of the British royal family with the various assecoires matching them. – The text message as well as the images of Lady Diana and Camilla Parker-Bowles refer to the history of scandals surrounding the British crown.	
no. 17/2011 from 23 April 2011	The rebel God / When Christ challenged Rome	The picture of Jesus with a crown of thorns borrows from traditional depictions of the suffering Christ. Here, however, he is not looking heavenwards, but challengingly at the readers. – Following the headline and subtitle, the story of his rebellion against the ruling power of the Roman Empire is told here.	
no. 19/2011 from 7 May 2011	Code name Geronimo / The secret hunt for Osama bin Laden	Above the rubble of the former World Trade Center rises the silhouette of the leader of al-Quaida, Osama bin Laden. – The subtitle promises readers the story of the hunt for the terrorist, who was killed by U.S. soldiers five days before the magazine appeared.	
no. 13/2012 from 26 March 2012	The sunken secrets of the Titanic	Under a coloured drawing of the luxury liner cruising the sea, an underwater photo of the sunken wreck can be seen below the surface of the water. – With this montage DER SPIEGEL promises its readers a story about the secrets of the sinking of this ship.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)


Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 24/2012 from 11 June 2012	Pity. / Obamas failed presidency	The photo of the grumpy-looking U.S. President Barack Obama was taken in front of a blurred house with a U.S. flag. – At the end of his first term in office, the Journal here provides a retrospective of the past four years of government under this Democratic Party politician.	
no. 30/2012 from 23 July 2012	Secret file Olympia / The Munich assassination: How the state covered up its failure	Under a large Olympic flag, the photo of one of the Palestinian assassins who took members of the Israeli team hostage during the 1972 Munich Games is inserted at the bottom of the cover. His face is covered with a mask. – Following the subtitle, the report is about the unsuccessful liberation of the hostages who died during the action. DER SPIEGEL aims to expose the failure of the state at that time.	
no. 38/2012 from 17 September 2012	When Ger- mans learned to love their democracy / 50 years SPIE- GEL affair. Arrest of Rudolf Augstein on 27 October 1962	The photo documents the arrest of SPIEGEL editor Rudolf Augstein in October 1962. He and the paper were accused of treason because of an article on the defence capability of the Bundeswehr. – DER SPIEGEL uses the affair at the time as an opportunity to report on the democratisation push in society that it triggered.	
no. 47/2013 from 18 November 2013	Talks with a phantom / Cornelius Gurlitt about on the secret of his paintings	The cover shows the art collector Cornelius Gurlitt sitting in a train compartment drinking coffee. Below the headline are four small images of Impressionist and Expressionist paintings. – The interview announced promises a story about looted art under National Socialism. At that time, the art collector's father was commissioned to sell works of art defamed as 'degenerate'. During the Second World War, he was involved in art theft in France.	
no. 1/2014 from 30 December 2013	1914 / The incredible topicality of the First World War. SPIEGEL series about Europe's primordial disaster	The photo shows an assault by British soldiers in the First World War. – DER SPIEGEL uses the memory of this event 100 years ago to look back on a catastrophe that still has an impact today.	

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 22/2014 from 26 May 2014	6 June 1944, Normandy: D-Day / America's last victory	The cover photo provides a view from a landing craft. The U.S. soldiers have just left it and are wading towards the Normandy beach. – Here, the landing of the Western Allies in France 60 years ago is once again commemorated. The operation is also described as the last victory for the United States in a long history of military interventions that have taken place since then.	
no. 38/2014 from 15 September 2014	Unity and courage and freedom / SPIEGEL series about the seven decisive days of the 1989 revolution	Soldiers of the National People's Army of the GDR stand on the crown of a section of the Berlin Wall. In front of them are two young men, each waving a German flag. – On the 25 th anniversary of the peaceful revolution in the GDR, DER SPIEGEL reports on those seven days in which the fate of the communist state was sealed.	
no. 52/2014 from 20 December 2014	The birth of God / Archaeologists discover the origin of the bible	Above a photograph of a lava-spewing volcano in Saudi Arabia rises the face of God as painted by Pompeo Batoni in the 18 th century. – Based on archaeological research on the Arabian Peninsula, DER SPIEGEL here provides an origin story of the Bible.	
no. 18/2015 from 25 April 2015	The day of the century / 8 May 1945: How the Germans experienced the end of the war	In the photo of the completely destroyed Nuremberg city centre, five women walk through an alley cleared of rubble. – On the 80 th anniversary of the end of the war, DER SPIEGEL describes how this event was experienced by Germans at the time.	
no. 35/2015 from 22 August 2015	The Bavarians are crazy! / 100 years Franz Josef Strauß. The Free State and the nostalgic legacy of a corrupt Father of the Land	Against the backdrop of the Alps and Neuschwanstein Castle, the photo collage presents the portraits of former Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauß, other Bavarian politicians, a bishop, a football player as well as men in traditional costume and a woman in dirndl carrying beer tankards. – DER SPIEGEL uses Strauß' 100 th birthday as an occasion for a report on how his political history is nostalgically glorified, how scandals and corruption remain hidden.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/2015 from 12 September 2015	When the animal became a human being / The cave find from South Africa: Researchers rediscover our ancestors	The cover picture shows a prehistoric man sitting on a hillside in front of a sunrise. In his hand he holds a smartphone. – Based on new archaeological research, the story of man's emergence is told here.	
no. 43/2016 from 22 October 2016	Greed / Too many zeros. Deutsche Bank: The story of a downfall	The cover shows a kind of family photo of former and current leading Deutsche Bank managers. With reference to “zeros” the text certifies them to be rivets in pinstripes. – DER SPIEGEL wants to tell a family story.	
no. 11/2017 from 11 March 2017	Crescent moon eclipse / Erdogan's Germany – History of a split	A threatening sky arches over the illuminated city centre of Berlin. Dark, red-coloured clouds have moved in front of the sun. In front of them hang a black crescent moon and next to it a five-pointed star. Moon and star stand for the otherwise white state symbol in the red Turkish flag. – The visualisation with the location shown, the colouring and symbolism as well as the text message point to a tense migration history between Germany and Turkey.	
no. 15/2017 from 8 April 2017	Secret file Adenauer / Abuse of power, bribery and spying attacks against Willy Brandt	The colour negative of a secret file is mounted next to the portrait of the first Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. – The caption promises a story about how Adenauer used dishonest means to act against his political rival Willy Brandt during his chancellorship.	
no. 42/2018 from 13th October 2018	Revolution / 1848 1918 1968 1898 Why Germans failed so often	In the foreground is a close-up of student leader Rudi Dutschke with a megaphone and a photo of the first president of the Weimar Republic, Friedrich Ebert. In the 1918 photo in the foreground, armed soldiers drive in front of a crowd, waving a red flag. On the left in the background are demonstrating East Germans and at the top a suffragette holding a flag, next to her a Freikorps fighter. – DER SPIEGEL tells the story of German revolutions here.	




for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 31/2019 from 27 July 2019	Summer 69 / Woodstock and the Manson murders. Nine days that changed our world	The cover is kept in psychedelic colours. With Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix, it presents icons of the Woodstock Festival. At the same time, the portrait of Sharon Tate refers to her murderers around Charles Manson. – With this form of visualisation of extremely different events, the breadth of the story of youthful awakening at the end of the 1960s is told here.	
no. 41/2019 from 5 October 2019	The fall of the Aztecs / 500 years ago: How a Spanish adventurer de- stroyed the mysterious great power	Dominating everything visible on the cover are the portraits of a crowned Aztec ruler and a helmeted conquistador. Below, in the foreground, armed Spaniards storm through a wooden trellis studded with skulls in front of a burning pyramid. – The text promises a story of the fall of the Aztec Empire.	
no. 47/2019 from 16 Novem- ber 2019	In service of truth / From Watergate to Trump: Power and tragedy of the whistle- blowers	Against the backdrop of secret files are the heads of whistle-blowers Edward Snowden, Chelsea Manning and Karen Kwiatkowski. At the bottom, the White House can be seen at night. – DER SPIEGEL here tells the story of the uncov- ering of government scandals in the USA.	
no. 52/2019 from 21 Decem- ber 2019	The heroes of the bible / How much truth is there in the stories of David and Goliath, Salome and Moses?	In the foreground, seven figures from the Bible stand on desert ground. They are Adam and Eve, Moses with the Tablet of the Law, King Solomon, David and Goliath as well as John the Baptist with the lamb in his arms and the dove above him. In addition, Noah's Ark and the Tower of Babel can be seen in the background. – DER SPIEGEL here addresses the question of the historicity of these persons from the Old and New Testaments.	
no. 30/2020 from 18 July 2020	The Wirecard thriller / Impostors, mercenaries, agents: The story of a billion-dollar fraud	In the middle of the cover is the white-collar criminal and former board member of Wirecard AG, Jan Marsalek. The background is dominated by a close-up of the face of his business partner Markus Braun. Next to it, there are views of the Kremlin and London, as well as an armed free fighter and the Libyan flag. – DER SPIEGEL here tells the story of a billion-dollar fraud from the last ten years.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 1: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with history narratives (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 26/2021 from 25 June 2021	Are we still alone? / The Pen- tagon's UFO files and the search for life in space	Through a telescope with cross hairs, the reader looks at a black spot in space. – Files from the US Department of Defence are the basis here for a story about unknown life in space.	
no. 27/2021 from 2 July 2021	The enigma of Wuhan / Does the virus come from the bat or from the laboratory? The return of an nasty suspicion Plus: Risk Delta variant	The reader looks at a laboratory complex in Wu- han, China. In the looming sky above, the shad- ows of bat-like birds fly. – The text announces the history of the outbreak of the Corona pandemic.	
no. 42/2021 from 15 October 2021	Cheese, coke and killers / How Holland became a mafia paradise through lax drug policy	A Dutch woman in traditional dress stands in front of a field of tulips. Windmills are in the back- ground. The woman smokes a joint and carries a large wheel of cheese in her left arm filled with narcotics. In the other hand she holds a subma- chine gun. – The visualisation of stereotypes about the Neth- erlands is aimed at the history of crime in this country, which has led to the present situation with the spread of the Mafia.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.2 Table 2: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with biographies as narration of history


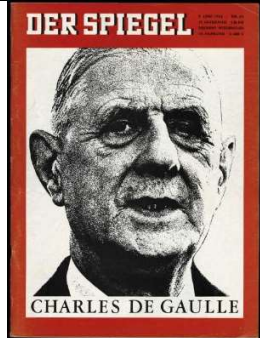
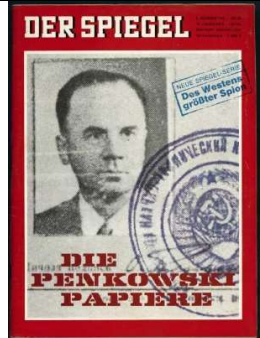
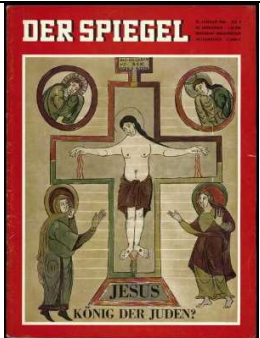
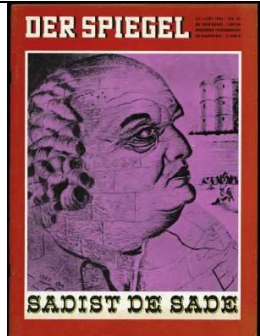
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 14/1965 from 15 July 1965	Otto von Bismarck	Three photographs of the first Prime Minister of the German Kaiserreich (1871–1890)	
no. 24/1965 from 10 June 1965	Charles de Gaulle	Photograph of the French President (1959–1969) in close-up	
no. 50/1965 from 8 December 1965	The Penkovski papers / New SPIEGEL series: The greatest Western spy	Passport photograph of Oleg Wladimiro-witsch Penkowski who worked as double agent for the Soviet GRU as well as for the British MI6	
no. 6/1966 from 31 January 1966	Jesus / King of the Jews?	Coloured drawing from a 9 th century gospel book; Mary and John stand below Jesus on the cross; the sun and moon are drawn in the upper left corners.	
no. 27/1966 from 27 June 1966	Sadist de Sade	Detail from a drawing of the French aristocrat Donatien, Comte de Sade, known as Marquis de Sade; his face appears in side view.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

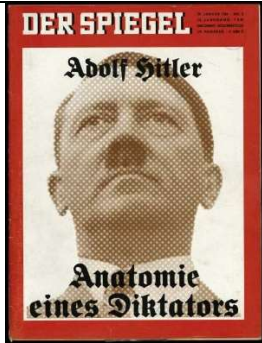
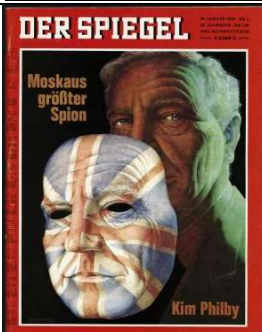

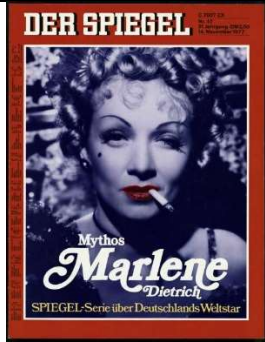
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 4/1967 from 16 January 1967	Adolf Hitler / Anatomy of a dictator	Photograph of Adolf Hitler as a close-up taken from a worm's-eye view	
no. 31/1967 from 24 July 1967	Hitler's lineage	The photograph of Adolf Hitler as baby is superimposed with the transparent print of a secret document of the SS organisation <i>Das Ahnen-erbe</i> .	
no. 38/1967 from 11 September 1967	The memoirs of Stalin's daughter Svetlana	Medium close-up photograph of Svetlana Iosifowna Allilujewa	
no. 45/1967 from 30 October 1967	Martin Luther	Detail of a shoulder close-up of Martin Luther from a 19th century painting whose author is unknown	
no. 5/1968 from 25 January 1968	Moscow's greatest spy / Kim Philby	The shoulder close-up of Kim Philby is bathed in twilight; his eyes glow unnaturally; he is partially obscured by a face mask painted over in the colours of the British flag.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 31/1968 from 29 July 1968	Che Guevara. Saviour out of the jungle / New SPIEGEL series	Medallion with a photograph of Guevara's head underlined with the signature "CHE"; the medallion's background is painted in green and red and its frame is in yellow; the colours should symbolise the Bolivian flag.	
no. 37/1970 from 7 September 1970	Beethoven / Parting from a myth	Close-up from a Beethoven bust	
no. 14/1973 from 2 April 1973	Adolf Hitler: "Outline of my person" / After thirty years discovered	Close-up of Adolf Hitler's head, superimposed with the transparent page out of a handwritten manuscript	
no. 43/1975 from 20 October 1975	The Greatest / SPIEGEL-Series: Mu- hammed Ali's memories	Photograph of Muhammed Ali in shoulder close-up; one side of his face is covered by his left fist.	
no. 53/1975 from 29 December 1975	The boss / 100 years Adenauer	Close-up of Konrad Adenauer, first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949–1963); he wears a hat; the background is painted in the colours of the German flag.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

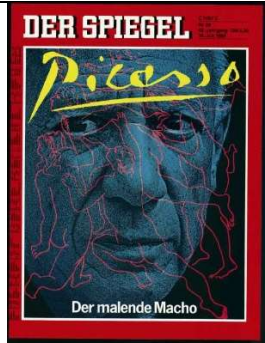




Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 20/1976 from 17 May 1976	Brandt remembers / Erfurt – Kassel – Moscow – Oreanda – Warsaw – Bonn – Berlin	In the foreground is a photograph of then Chancellor Willy Brandt who met Soviet Leader Leonid Breshnev with interpreter Andreas Weiß and a fourth person behind them. In the left upper cover corner are three photographs documenting important moments in Brandt's political life: Brandt as mayor of Berlin who welcomed U.S. President Kennedy together with Chancellor Adenauer in 1963; Brandt kneeling in front of the Memorial for the Heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprise in 1970; Brandt meets GDR Head of State Willy Stoph in Erfurt in 1970.	
no. 47/1977 from 14 November 1977	The myth of Marlene Dietrich / SPIEGEL series about Germany's international star	Shoulder close-up of Marlene Dietrich smoking a cigarette; the photo was taken by George Marshall and shows Dietrich in her role as Frenchy in the film <i>Destry Rides Again</i> ; in 1987, the photo was used as an LP cover.	
no. 40/1979 from 1 October 1979	"My secret mission in China" / Dr. K. remembers	Photo montage of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger depicted as Statue of Liberty having his memoirs in his hand	
no. 31/1982 from 2 August 1982	Marilyn Monroe the immortal dead woman / 20 years after	Photograph of Marilyn Monroe's face in extreme close-up	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/1984 from 17 September 1984	Dalí	Extreme close-up of Catalan painter Salvador Dalí, taken from one of his self-portraits	
no. 38/1985 from 16 September 1985	Mozart superstar	Modern painting of Mozart in shoulder close-up with a black paper silhouette of his head in the background	
no. 14/1986 from 31 March 1986	A life after death / Bavarian King Ludwig II.	Caricature of Ludwig II. in shoulder close-up; he is wearing a crown, holding the Bavarian Lion as sceptre in one hand and Castle Neuschwanstein in the other.	
no. 32/1986 from 4 August 1986	The Germans celebrate Friedrich / Prussia's ruler – Germany's Führer / 1786–1986	A bust of Friedrich II. the Great, vertically broken apart; the head of Adolf Hitler appears between both parts of the bust.	
no. 35/1987 from 24 August 1987	Hitler's last man / Rudolf Heß	Photograph of Rudolf Heß in medium shot; he was the former Deputy <i>Führer</i> of Adolf Hitler; as war criminal he was imprisoned in Berlin Spandau and had committed suicide in August 1987.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 29/1988 from 18 July 1988	Picasso / The painting macho	Close-up of Spanish painter Pablo Picasso superimposed with a drawing of a naked group of humans carried out in minimalist strokes	
no. 42/1988 from 17 October 1988	Is there God? / Astrophysicist Hawkins – his life, his theories	Stephen Hawking sitting in a wheel-chair; the background shows the universe.	
no. 15/1989 from 10 April 1989	The terrorist of the century / Rudolf Augstein about Adolf Hitler	Hitler's face is shown here similar to a paper collage.	
no. 35/1989 from 28 August 1989	Franz Josef Strauß' memories / With a comment of Rudolf Augstein	Photo collage of Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauß in shoulder close-up; his face is composed of almost countless tiny photographs of his face showing him with different facial expressions.	
no. 8/1994 from 21 February 1994	The good German / Spielberg's Holocaust drama: Jew-saviour Schindler	The head of film actor Liam Neeson as Oskar Schindler is superimposed on the right side with the negative of a photo of the list of names of those Jews whom Schindler needed to work in his factory and whom he thus saved. On the left are camp prisoners behind barbed wire.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)



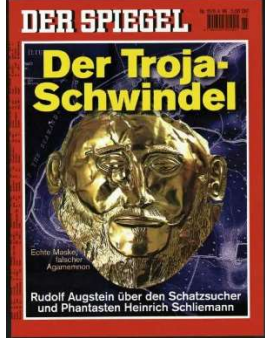
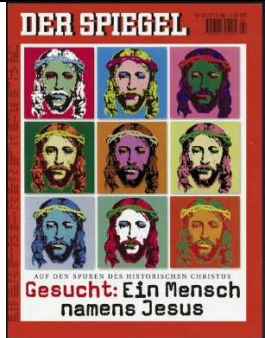
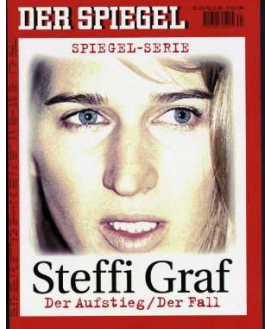
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 14/1995 from 3 April 1995	Hitler's last days / "Operation myth" – Stalin's secret file about the last days in the <i>Führer</i> bunker	Picture of Adolf Hitler as American shot; he stands in front of the <i>Führer</i> bunker looking at the ruins of the <i>Reichskanzlei</i> (Reich's Chancellery) destroyed by Allied shelling; the picture is a photoshop creation out of the last photograph which was taken of Hitler.	
no. 18/1995 from 1 May 1995	Rudolf Augstein: Karl May / and the Germans	Original photograph of writer Karl May in Western pose as American shot; the original background has been changed; here, the wallpaper is covered with state symbols of the <i>Kaiserreich</i> , the Weimar Republic, the Federal Republic, and the GDR; furthermore, it shows the heads of Wilhelm II., Hitler and the old German war flag.	
no. 15/1996 from 8 August 1996	The Troy fraud / Rudolf Augstein about treasure hunter and dreamer Heinrich Schliemann – genuine mask, wrong Agamemnon	Picture of a golden mask; archaeological excavators believed it would show Agamemnon; the background is formed by a sketch of the ground plan of Troy.	
no. 22/1996 from 27 May 1996	Wanted: A human being called Jesus – On the track of the historic Christ	Nine close-ups of Jesus' face wearing the crown of thorns presented as serial painting similar to pop art	
no. 24/1996 from 10 June 1996	Steffi Graf	extreme close-up photograph of Graf's face; she was a famous tennis player.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/1996 from 16 September 1996	Myth Ché Guevara / The last revolutionary	Edited photograph of Ché Guevara in shoulder close-up; he is wearing his uniform; the red star on his cap is glooming, his head is surrounded by a halo; the background shows an evening sky with sunset.	
no. 48/1996 from 25 November 1996	Kaspar Hauser / The shattered prince – genetic researchers solve a puzzle	Painting of young Kaspar Hauser in American shot; he was a young German found in 1828 who was in bad state and unable to read and speak; there was a lot of conjecture about his birth as prince of the House of Baden who had been concealed for years; the painting shows him with a letter in his hand; in the background one can see his gravestone.	
no. 1/1997 from 30 December 1996	Jan Philipp Reemtsma: In the cellar / Diary of an abductee	Drawing of the social scientist and patron Reemtsma sitting at a table in the cellar of the dungeon and holding a then current newspaper in front of him. To his left - visible as a shadow - is a man holding a submachine gun pointed at him.	
no. 30/1997 from 21 July 1997	Wagner's myths – Hitler's mania / Rudolf Augstein about Bayreuth	The two heads of Hitler and – directly behind him – of the opera composer Richard Wagner appear larger than life in the sky, illuminated by the rays of a rising sun in the lower centre of the cover; below appears the shadow of an orchestra and its conductor.	
no. 49/1997 from 1 December 1997	If I think about Germany... / On his 200 th birthday – Rudolf Augstein about Heinrich Heine	Picture of German poet Heinrich Heine in shoulder close-up; in his neck sits an eagle in the colours of the German flag.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)




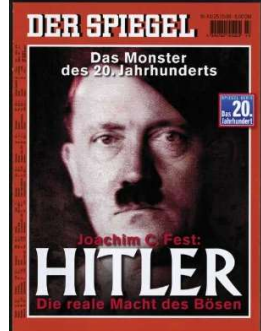
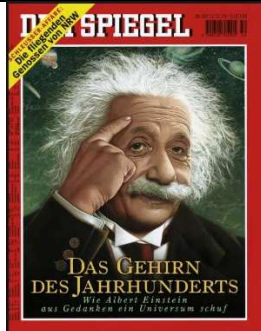
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 28/1998 from 6 July 1998	The poet and the <i>Schwefelgelbe</i> [sulphurous] / Rudolf Augstein about the Bismarck and Fontane year	Picture of the head of first Chancellor of the <i>Kaiserreich</i> Bismarck; behind him stands the German poet Fontane, writing something on Bismarck's forehead with a quill pen.	
no. 34/1998 from 17 August 1998	Queens of emotion / Sissi & Diana – Myths out of hundred and one years	Paintings of Empress Elisabeth of Austria, known as Sissi, and Diana, Princess of Wales both in medium close-up; Diana puts her arm around Sissi	
no. 33/1999 from 16 August 1999	Mephisto Goethe / Cosmopolitan – poet – bureaucrat	Computer-edited shoulder close-up painting of poet Goethe; he holds his arms upright next to his forehead and points with his index fingers up looking like a devil; this gesture reminds to his fictitious figure Mephisto.	
no. 43/1999 from 23 October 1999	Hitler / Joachim C. Fest: The real power of evil – The Monster of the 20 th Cen- tury – SPIE- GEL series: The 20 th Century	Photograph of Hitler's face in close-up	
no. 50/1999 from 13 Decem- ber 1999	The brain of the century / How Albert Einstein created the universe out of ideas	Computer-edited shoulder close-up of Albert Einstein tipping with his index finger at his forehead; in the background appear a comet as well as the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)




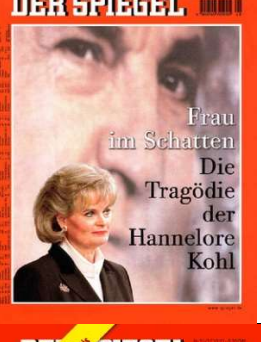
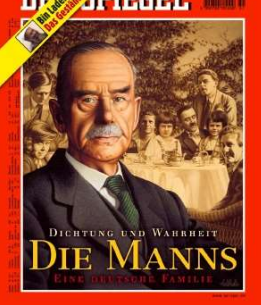
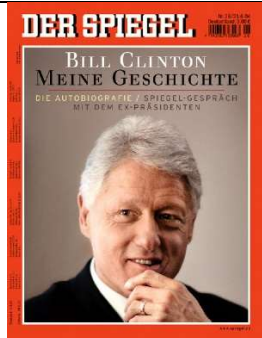

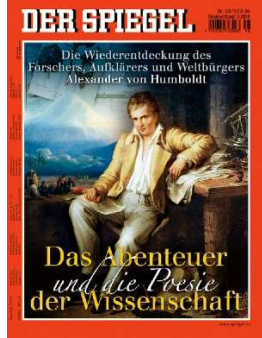
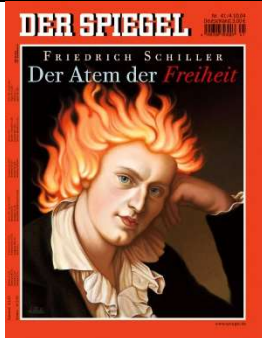
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 22/2002 from 27 May 2002	The last Queen / 50 years Queen Elizabeth II. – Great Britain celebrates its wilting monarchy	A framed photograph of the crowned Queen in shoulder close-up seems to slip of the cover frame.	
no. 25/2000 from 19 June 2000	Marlene / Germany's un- loved angel – Hellmuth Karasek about the Marlene Dietrich myth	Computer-edited film still of Marlene Dietrich taken from the film <i>The blue angel</i> (1930), she sits in a lascivious position on the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin; above her thrones Hitler's head and at the bottom is a wrecked lorry together with people wearing rags which reminds of Ger- mans at the end of the Second World War.	
no. 23/2001 from 2 June 2001	Who was Mohammed? / The secret of the Islam	Painting of an unknown Persian artist in the 16 th Century; Mohammed whose facial features can- not be discerned is riding on his mythic horse into heaven surrounded by angels as heavenly host; the background is formed by a huge flame in a green halo.	
no. 28/2001 from 9 July 2001	Woman in the shade / The Tragedy of Hannelore Kohl	In the lower left corner is a shoulder close-up of the former Chancellor's wife. In the background appears Helmut Kohl's huge but at the same time blurred-looking face.	
no. 51/2001 from 17 Decem- ber 2001	The Mann's / A German family – Poetry and truth	Photograph of German writer Thomas Mann in shoulder close-up; the background is replaced by a photograph of the Mann family; they are sit- ting at table in their garden.	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 31/2002 from 29 July 2002	The beauty and the death / Marilyn Mon- roe died 40 years ago	Photograph of Marilyn Monroe in shoulder close-up; she is standing on the beach with the sea in the background.	
no. 24/2003 from 7 June 2003	<i>My different America</i> / Hillary Rodham Clinton – The autobiog- raphy	Photograph of Hillary Clinton in shoulder close-up with a neutral black background; she appears to be sitting at a table with her upper body resting on the tabletop. She looks directly into the camera.	
no. 51/2003 from 15 Decem- ber 2003	Farewell from the Middle Ages / Martin Luther – “Here I am, I can’t help myself”	Edited painting of Martin Luther by Lucas Cra- nach the Elder (1522–1524)	
no. 16/2004 from 10 April 2004	Murder case Jesus Christ / History of a crucifixion	Image of Jesus’ head on the Holy Shroud of St. Veronica	
no. 20/2004 from 10 May 2004	The mystery W. B. / Brigitte Seebacher about her life with Willy Brandt – SPIEGEL series	Photograph of former Chancellor Willy Brandt in close-up	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 26/2004 from 21 June 2004	Bill Clinton – My history / The autobiog- raphy – SPIEGEL talk with the former president	Photograph of Bill Clinton shoulder close-up	
no. 35/2004 from 23 August 2004	Hitler's end / A film reconstructs the last days in the <i>Führer</i> bunker – Bruno Ganz, the actor who played Hitler	Film still with actor Bruno Ganz as Adolf Hitler in shoulder close-up together with a little original photograph of Hitler in close-up	
no. 38/2004 from 13 Septem- ber 2004	The adventure and the poetry of science / The rediscov- ery of the researcher, philosopher of the enlighten- ment, and cosmopolitan Alexander von Humboldt	Details of two paintings assembled into one pic- ture; in the foreground natural scientist Alexan- der von Humboldt (painted by Eduard Ender in 1870) is sitting on a folding chair leaning on a ta- ble with maps and technical instruments; the background (painted by Friedrich Weitsch in 1810) shows a landscape with the river Orinoco and the volcano Chimborazo.	
no. 41/2004 from 4 October 2004	The breath of freedom / Friedrich Schiller	Modified painting of Friedrich Schiller in shoulder close-up painted by Anton Graff between 1786 and 1791; here, Schiller's hair appears as a wreath of flames.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

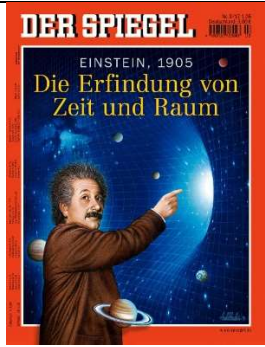

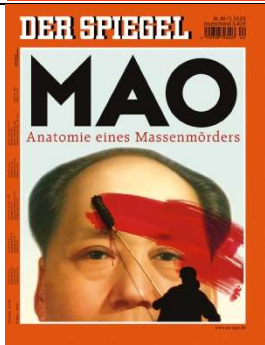
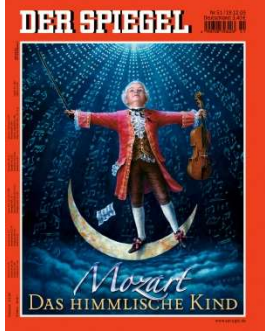
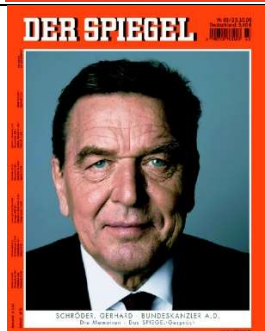
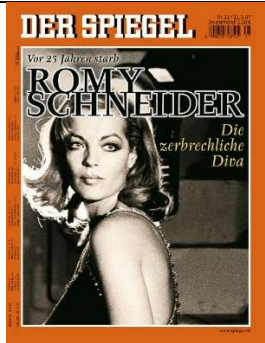
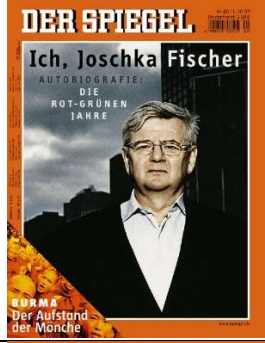
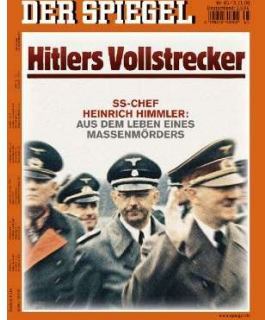

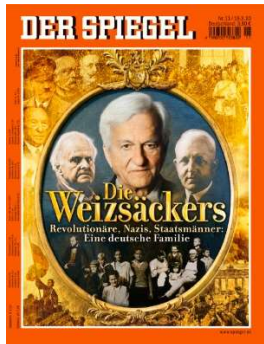



Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 3/2005 from 17 January 2005	The invention of time and space / Einstein, 1905	Photomontage of an Einstein picture in medium shot in front of a map of the universe together with planets like Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and the Earth flying around	
no. 18/2005 from 2 May 2005	The manager of evil / Albert Speer and his <i>Führer</i>	Photograph of Hitler and Speer in shoulder close-up	
no. 40/2005 from 1 October 2005	Mao / Anatomy of a mass murder	Photograph of the upper part of Mao's head appearing like a picture on a billboard; in the lower foreground appears a man's silhouette with a brush in his hand painting red colour over Mao's face.	
no. 51/2005 from 19 December 2005	Mozart / The heavenly child	Photograph of a child costumed like Mozart in medium long shot; he is balancing on a crescent moon and holding violin and bow in his left and right hands; a sheet of music sails down through the air to the moon and the clouds floating below; in the upper part of the background rays of musical notes strive skywards toward a radiant light in the middle of the upper frame of the magazine.	
no. 43/2006 from 23 October 2006	Gerhard Schröder Chancellor retired / The memoirs – The SPIEGEL interview	Photograph of former Chancellor Gerhard Schröder in shoulder close-up	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 21/2007 from 21 May 2007	25 years ago Romy Schneider died / The fragile diva	Photograph of film actress Romy Schneider in medium close-up; she is portrayed in sideview and has turned her head to the viewer; the shot might be taken in front of stage decorations.	
no. 40/2007 from 1 October 2007	Me, Joschka Fischer / Autobiography: The red-green years	Photograph of former German Minister of Foreign Affairs Joschka Fischer in medium close-up; he is standing in front of a silhouette of town houses and a dark cloudy sky.	
no. 45/2008 from 3 November 2008	Hitler's executioners / SS chief Heinrich Himmler: From the life of a mass murderer	Photograph of SS chief Heinrich Himmler, Hitler, and other National Socialist high ranks in medium close-up	
no. 16/2009 from 13 April 2009	Judas / Traitor in the name of God?	Detail of a baroque painting when Judas kisses Jesus	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 11/2010 from 15 March 2010	The Weizsäcker's / Revolutionar- ies, Nazis, statesmen. A German family	Photographs of three heads of well-known members of the Weizsäcker family: physicist and philosopher Carl Friedrich, former Federal President Richard and their father Ernst Heinrich who served as State Secretary under Hitler in the foreign office and who was sentenced as war criminal at the Nuremberg Trial; the picture covers the upper part of a medallion with a family photo in the lower part; the medallion's frame consists of pictures of Wilhelm II., Bismarck, Hitler, Adenauer; a painting showing the proclamation of the Kaiserreich 1871, another one from the German Revolution 1848, and a photograph from the Brandenburg Gate after the end of the Second World War.	
no. 33/2010 from 16 August 2010	Alone against Hitler / 70 years ago – How Winston Churchill stopped the Nazis	Photomontage of two photographs in shoulder close-up of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the foreground and Hitler in the background	
no. 40/2010 from 4 October 2010	"I wish I would be dead" / Marilyn Monroe – From the notes of an immortal	Photograph of Marilyn Monroe in shoulder close-up; face and breast are crossed off by a transparent painted cross in orange.	
no. 47/2010 from 22 Novem- ber 2010	The rabble- rouser / Joseph Goebbels – The man who made Hitler	Photograph of National Socialist and propa- ganda minister Joseph Goebbels in medium close-up; he is shouting and rising arm and hand; he stands in front of the scenery of the ter- rain at the Nuremberg rally.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)


Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 24/2011 from 11 June 2011	Brother Mortal enemy / Hitler against Stalin	Two Photographs of Stalin and Hitler are shown in shoulder close-up standing back to back; at the bottom a photograph from the German attack on the Soviet Union in summer 1941 is put into the picture; it shows German tanks on the advance against a burning village.	
no. 45/2011 from 7 November 2011	Friedrich the Greatest / Triumph and tragedy of a Prussians' king	Painting of Prussian King Friedrich II. the Great in medium long shot; he is sitting on a throne.	
no. 32/2012 from 6 August 2012	The trouble- maker / Hermann Hesse – Searcher for deeper mean- ing – poet – anarchist	Edited photograph of poet Hermann Hesse in shoulder close-up; he is wearing a sun hat and shows the viewer the raised middle finger of his right hand.	
no. 44/2012 from 29 October 2012	The devils Field Marshal / Myth Erwin Rommel – Hit- ler's accomplice, Hitler's victim	Photomontage with a photograph in shoulder close-up of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the foreground wearing his officer's uniform with cap and pilot goggles; on the left side in the background is a photograph of Hitler in medium shot and on the right a photograph showing German tanks in the North African battle in the Second World War.	
no. 14/2013 from 30 March 2013	The mad genius / 200 years Richard Wagner	Photomontage of a painting of composer Richard Wagner who is holding a fire-breathing dragon in his arms	

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 32/2013 from 5 August 2013	The case Napoleon / The birth of the modern dicta- torship	Painting of Emperor of the French Napoleon Bonaparte taken in medium long shot; he is wearing his officer's dress uniform; flames beat out of one corner of his hat.	
no. 46/2013 from 11 Novem- ber 2013	The patriot / 100 years Willy Brandt – Loved, at- tacked, be- trayed	Photograph of former Chancellor Willy Brandt in shoulder close-up; he rests his head in his right hand.	
no. 40/2014 from 29 Septem- ber 2014	The prophet / 100 years ago: Franz Kafka describes the fears of the modern human	Photograph of writer Franz Kafka in shoulder close-up; the picture is superimposed of a transparent handwritten manuscript.	
no. 5/2015 from 24 January 2015	The last wit- nesses / 19 survivors of Auschwitz re- port – “All over lie humans as if they were sleeping – Zofia Posmysz, de- ported in 1942	Photograph of an Auschwitz survivor in close-up * * The cover is one cover out of eight issued at the same date but with different photographs of survivors on the title page.	
no. 14/2018 from 31 March 2018	Investigated: The last days of Jesus of Nazareth	Fictitious painting of Jesus sitting on a table and folding his hands; in front of him is bread and a glass with wine; his shadow on the wall has a halo.	

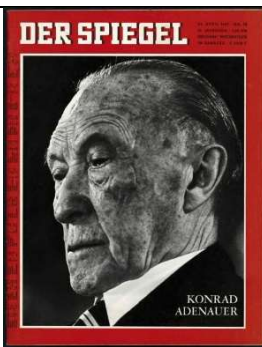
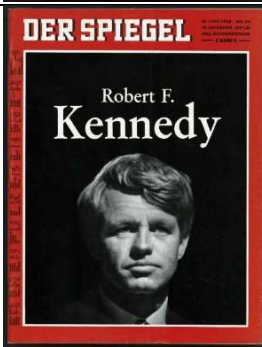
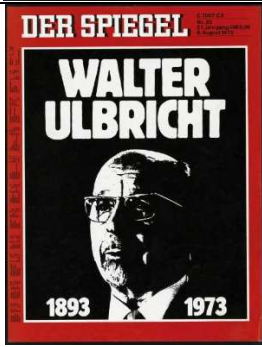
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 2: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with biographies as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 18/2019 from 27 April 2019	The Da Vinci legacy / Disturbing, revolutionary, ingenious: How Leonardo invented modernity	A part of Mona Lisa's face peers through the tear in a parchment with drawings by painter Leonardo da Vinci; it shows the Vitruvian Man, a self-portrait, and a skull together with some handwritten notes.	
no. 49/2019 from 30 Novem- ber 2019	Beethoven / A celebrity turns 250 – Why everybody idolizes him	Painting of composer Ludwig van Beethoven in shoulder close-up	
no. 53/2020 from 24 Decem- ber 2020	100 years, one year / Rage, power and tears: The Corona records	Photographs of 14 people in shoulder close-up who comment their experiences in the Corona pandemic; beside unknown people there appear Prime Minister of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Manuela Schwesig, mountaineer Reinhold Messner, and comedian Otto Waalkes.	

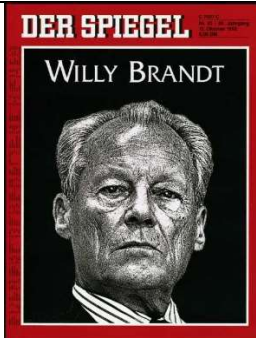

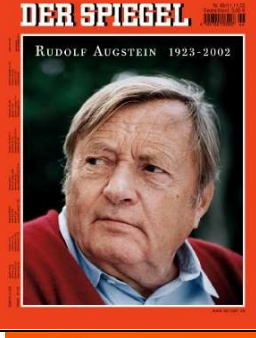
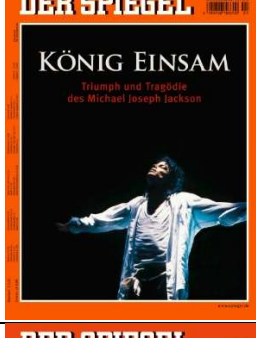
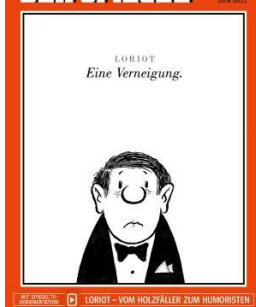
for all cover images: @SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.3 Table 3: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with obituaries as narration of history

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 18/1967 from 24 April 1967	Konrad Adenauer	Portrait of German politician, co-founder and former leader of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1949–1963); the portrait shows a thoughtful, down-looking Adenauer; he died on 19 April 1967.	
no. 24/1968 from 9 June 1968	Robert F. Kennedy	Portrait of Robert F. Kennedy, slightly looking to the right; he was shot on 5 June 1968 and died on 6 June 1968.	
no. 32/1973 from 5 August 1973	Walter Ulbricht	High contrast portrait of Walter Ulbricht, German politician and First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) – in the German Democratic Republic (1950–1971), looking to the left; he died on 1 August 1973.	
no. 41/1988 from 9 October 1988	Rudolf Augstein on Franz Josef Strauß	Organized compendium of 30 front-pages of <i>Der Spiegel</i> , all of them portraying Franz Josef Strauß in different situations and graphic styles; a white and blue ribbon, signaling the official colour of the German state of Bavaria, lies on top of the magazine covers; Strauß was minister in several federal cabinets (1953–1962 and 1966–1969), Chairman of the Christian Social Union in Bavaria (CSU) (1961–1988) and Prime Minister of the state of Bavaria (1978–1988); he died on 3 October 1988.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 3: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with obituaries as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 42/1992 from 11 October 1992	Willy Brandt	High contrast portrait of German politician, former leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) (1964–1987) and Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1969–1974); he died on 8 October 1992.	
no. 37/1997 from 7 September 1997	Diana. Gossip on a fairy tale prin- cess in the age of mass media	Portrait of Diana, Princess of Wales, smiling and looking to the right side; she died on 1 July 1997.	
no. 46/2002 from 10 November 2002	Rudolf Aug- stein 1923– 2002	Photograph of German journalist and founder of news magazine <i>Der Spiegel</i> Rudolf Augstein, looking to the left side; he died on 7 November 2002.	
no. 27/2009 from 28 June 2009	Lonely King. Triumph and tragedy of Mi- chael Joseph Jackson	Photograph of Michael Jackson, American singer, songwriter and dancer, looking up with open arms, in front of a black background; he died on 25 June 2009.	
no. 35/2011 from 28 August 2011	Loriot.	Illustration of a cartoon character wearing a black suit and a bow tie, drawn by Loriot, German comedian, humorist, cartoonist, film director, actor and writer; he died on 22 August 2011.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 3: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with obituaries as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 41/2011 from 9 October 2011	Steve Jobs. The man, that the future invented.	Photograph of Steve Jobs, wearing his typical black jumper; he sits front of an out-of-focus Apple Logo; he died on 5 October 2011.	
no. 39/2013 from 20 September 2013	Marcel Reich-Ranicki 1920-2013	Illustration of a nine-level bookshelf full of books; the back covers of the books form the picture of Marcel Reich-Ranicki, one of the most influential German literary critics; he died on 18 September 2013.	
no. 50/2012 from 8 December 2013	Mandela 1918-2013	Close-up portrait from Nelson Mandela, apartheid activist and first president of South Africa (1994–1999); he died on 5 December 2013.	
no. 17/2015 from 17 April 2015	Günter Grass, 1927-2015	Photo of a white and red drum together with drum sticks on a white background; the tin drum stands for Grass' novel of the same name; he died on 13 April 2015.	
no. 47/2015 from 12 November 2015	"Willpower is what you need. And cigarettes." Helmut Schmidt, Man of the Century	Portrait of Helmut Schmidt, German politician, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (1974–1982), smoking a cigarette; he died on 10 November 2015.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 3: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with obituaries as narration of history (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 9/2019 from 22 February 2019	Radical, free, unique: Karl Lagerfeld	Back portrait of German fashion designer, creative director and photographer, Karl Lagerfeld; he died on 19 February 2019.	
no. 49/2020 from 28 Novem- ber 2020	Cry for me / Genial. Exces- sive, destruc- tive. Diego Maradona	Portrait of Argentinian Football player Diego Maradona, praying and with closed eyes; he died on 25 November 2020.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.4 Table 4: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with legitimising memory politics

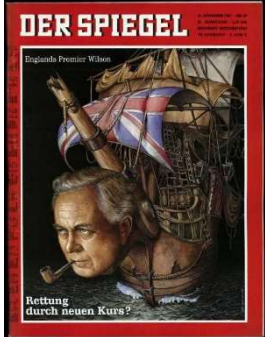
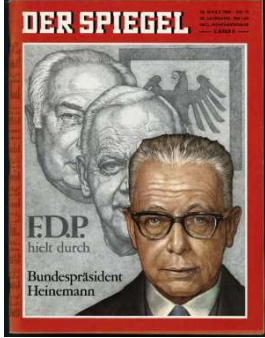

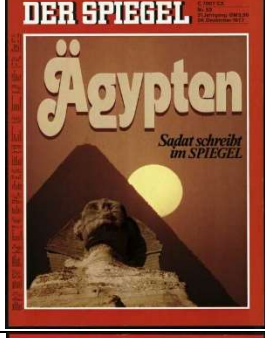


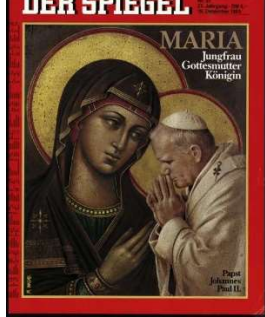
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 49/1967 from 27 November 1967	Rescue through new course? / England's Prime Minister Wilson. Rescue through a new course?	A modern sailing ship sails through the night, towards a light. The British flag serves as a billowed sail. The figurehead has the face of Prime Minister Harold Wilson. He looks into the light. – The sailing ship piloted by Wilson is reminiscent of Britain as a powerful empire in the time of Admiral Nelson. The “new course” refers to the government's hope to stabilise the economy by devaluing the British pound.	
no. 11/1969 from 10 March 1969	Federal President Heinemann / F.D.P. held out	Behind the portrait of the newly elected Federal President Gustav Heinemann appear the busts of his two predecessors and the federal eagle. – The visualisation places the social democrat Heinemann in a row with the liberal and conservative predecessor. The subline conveys the political change. The liberal party FDP made its change towards the Social Democrats public with the presidential election.	
no. 16/1972 from 10 April 1972	On the way to the welfare state? / Minister of Social Affairs Arendt	The bust of Social Affairs Minister Walter Arendt is enthroned as a keystone above the entrance gate to a baroque garden. In the picture, the latter serves the people in their leisure time. – Even though the text contains a question mark, the cover paints a positive vision of the future of the welfare state, which the minister wants to implement. This future appears like a pleasure garden of the former aristocracy.	
no. 53/1977 from 26 December 1977	Egypt / Sadat writes in DER SPIEGEL	The sun rises behind a sphinx statue and a pyramid. – This SPIEGEL issue was published in the wake of the historic visit of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Israel. Because he was willing to negotiate with the enemy, he appears here as a pharaoh who wants to bring peace to the Middle East.	
no. 22/1981 from 25 May 1981	“With this I stand or fall” / Chancellor's last mission	Like a typical Bismarck monument from the late 19 th and early 20 th century, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stands in knight's armour in front of a stormy sky in the German colours. With a serious and threatening facial expression, his hands clasp a Pershing missile. – The composition of the picture conveys the impression of a resolute politician who is prepared to push through his goals – in this case, the NATO decision to rearm – even in the face of resistance.	

Table 4: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with legitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 25/1981 from 15 June 1981	March against armament / The new peace movement	At the bottom of the cover, a crowd demonstrates for peace and against rearmament. Above them Jesus rises in a halo. He breaks a rifle over his knee. – The peace movement appears here ennobled by the message of Jesus Christ.	
no. 26/1981 from 22 June 1981	Triumph of the Left / France. Socialist Mitterrand	The newly elected Socialist President of France, François Mitterrand, wears the Marianne cap. On the left in the background is the Élysée Palace. – The picture with the cap places the new president in a revolutionary tradition.	
no. 15/1982 from 12 April 1982	England's fleet on course for war / Falkland Islands	British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is in knight's armour. She raises a flaming sword with a martial gesture. The sky appears in the dark colours of the British flag. – This SPIEGEL issue refers to the British Cabinet's decision to retake the Falkland Islands in the undeclared war against Argentina. The cover design makes the Prime Minister appear as a resolute fighter for the interests of her country.	
no. 51/1983 from 19 Decem- ber 1983	Maria / Virgin Mother of God Queen. Pope John Paul II	An icon of the Virgin Mary fills the left side of the cover. She is looking benignly at Pope John Paul II, who is absorbed in prayer. – The Pope receives visual encouragement from Mary. In the old iconic representation, she embodies here a perpetual figure of consolation.	
no. 22/1984 from 28 May 1984	The showdown / Strike	A knight stands in front of a demonstrating crowd of striking workers. He is wearing armour with the visor down, but over it a modern hard hat with the logo of the metalworkers' union. – The medieval knight visualises the union as strong and unwavering.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 4: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with legitimising memory politics (continued)




Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 3/1997 from 13 January 1997	Erhard's grandchildren / Help against unemployment? Start-up boom through young entrepreneurs	Nine young people stand in front of the bust of the former Minister of Economy. – The young entrepreneurs are ennobled visually as well as verbally as the grandchildren of the “father” of the economic miracle in post-war Germany.	
no. 28/1997 from 7 July 1997	Clean up like in New York? / Against crime, drugs, and filth in German cities	The New York Statue of Liberty raises a broom in front of the Manhattan skyline and holds a cell phone in the other hand. – The old promise of freedom as well as the sometimes unconventional policy of the USA is presented here as a model. German cities should take an example from New York, which was able to free itself from the swamp of crime.	
no. 1/1999 from 4 January 1999	Departure into Euroland / The new world power	The cover is decorated with Liberty leading the revolutionaries, painted by Eugène Delacroix in 1830. Here it is Marianne holding up a European flag with a halo. – The introduction of the euro as the currency in the EU is celebrated as the way to a new freedom by referring to the old painting.	
no. 22/2000 from 29 May 2000	Good morning, Europe! / Mobiles, high-tech, and reforms. How the continent attacks the economic power USA	A young woman in a blue dress rides a black bull. With waving hair, she holds the European flag in her hand. The animal charges forward. Flames blaze in the background. – Drawing on ancient Greek mythology, Europe appears ready to face economic competition with the USA.	
no. 29/2000 from 17 July 2000	Who gets what? / Tax reform. First model calculation	The castle gate is open between two medieval fortified towers. The federal eagle is emblazoned above, the German flag flies on the top of the wall. Glistening light shines through the gate. Hundreds of people run towards the gate on the lowered drawbridge. – The state appears here as a medieval fortress, but one that holds a brilliant promise for its citizens.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 4: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with legitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 45/2000 from 6 November 2000	After Clinton: Where is America heading?	Bill Clinton stands upright in a rowboat under the US flag in a rough swell. Next to him sit his crew and his wife. – Even though Clinton's term in office will end, the USA seems to be heading for a new dawn. The characters are mounted in the revolutionary painting <i>Washington Crossing the Delaware</i> by Emanuel Leutze (1851). The cover therefore conveys a revolutionary situation.	
no. 46/2005 from 14 November 2005	The heirs of Ghandi and Guevara / Europe's peaceful revolutionaries	Above a huge demonstrating crowd are the two portrait photographs of Gandhi and Che Guevara. – The civil uprising in Ukraine against a corrupt regime gets its justification from the leader of the Indian independence movement and the South American revolutionary. One personifies non-violent resistance, the other the will to overthrow existing conditions.	
no. 4/2007 from 22 January 2007	The invention of the Germans / SPIEGEL series: How we became what we are	In the modified painting <i>The Village Feast</i> by Pieter Breughel the Younger, the inhabitants dance around the German flag. Their faces have been replaced by those of many personalities from German history. They range from the Nibelungen to Dürer, Luther, Marx, Bismarck, Hitler, Willy Brandt and Angela Merkel. – This ancestral line celebrates the development of Germany.	
no. 45/2007 from 5 November 2007	Born on 9 November 1989 / The children of the fall of the Wall come of age	Four young people stand and sit in front of the Berlin Wall, in which a large hole has been torn. – The peaceful fall of the regime in the GDR allowed these young people to grow up in freedom.	
no. 24/2013 from 10 June 2013	The lost friend / 50 years after Kennedy Barack Obama and the Germans	Above the portrait of the then US President Barack Obama, the face of the 35th President John F. Kennedy appears. – Although the headline refers to the US's relationship with Germany under President Obama, the image of John F. Kennedy shines on him.	

Table 4: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with legitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
<p>no. 28/2015 from 4 July 2015</p>	<p>The wreckage woman / If the Euro fails, Merkel's chancellorship will fail</p>	<p>Chancellor Angela Merkel sits next to a European flag on the remains of ancient columns. The Acropolis of Athens can be seen in the haze behind.</p> <p>– After 1945, the “Trümmerfrauen” (rubble women) cleared the rubble of the destroyed houses in the German cities. Even though their situation seemed hopeless, they were not discouraged and created a myth. With regard to the Euro debt crisis, Merkel is placed in this tradition.</p>	
<p>no. 39/2015 from 19 September 2015</p>	<p>Mother Merkel / Merkel's policy divides Europe</p>	<p>Chancellor Angela Merkel is dressed in the habit of the nun Mother Teresa. Behind her portrait is a large crowd of poorly dressed people. Above them flies a white dove.</p> <p>– With her policy on accepting refugees in Germany, Merkel may encounter resistance in Europe, but the visualisation characterises her as a charitable helper.</p>	
<p>no. 1/2017 from 30 December 2016</p>	<p>Cover 1) mentions readers' comments: Willy Brandt: "This fucking paper!" Helmut Schmidt: "Don't be fooled by this mess!" Helmut Kohl: "A pity about the money!" Gerhard Schröder: "Your guild must watch out!" Angela Merkel: "No one is safe from looking in the SPIEGEL [=mirror] any more." Cover 2): Anger can be earned / DER SPIEGEL No fear of the truth</p>	<p>Both covers appeared simultaneously in the online edition of SPIEGEL to mark its 70th anniversary of publication. If one cover contains nasty comments about the paper from politicians of various colours, the second cover provides SPIEGEL's response to them.</p> <p>– The negative comments on the work of SPIEGEL are understood here as praise for its critical reporting and control of politics.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 4: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with legitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 44/2020 from 24 October 2020	The vaccine: Salvation or illusion? / When it comes. Whoever gets it. What it can and cannot do	The two outstretched and almost touching hands are probably taken from Michelangelo's fresco of the <i>Creation of Adam</i> . The right hand extended by God holds a vaccination syringe. – The development of the vaccine against the Covid-19 virus is here visually equated to a gift from God analogous to the creation of human-kind.	
no. 46/2020 from 7 November 2020	Make America great again* * (The differently designed front page of the printed edition was exchanged with this cover after the election result became known.)	Newly elected US President Joe Biden stands on a stool wearing a Covid-19 mask and puts the Statue of Liberty's severed head back on. – With this gesture DER SPIEGEL places the new president in the liberal tradition of the USA.	
no. 47/2020 from 14 November 2020	Back into the future / How much Obama dare Biden and Harris?	US President Joe Biden and, behind him, his Vice President Kamala Harris appear in the foreground below. Above them both appears the head of his Democratic Party predecessor Barack Obama in front of a US flag. – The new president is continuing Obama's future-oriented policy.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.5 Table 5: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with delegitimising memory politics

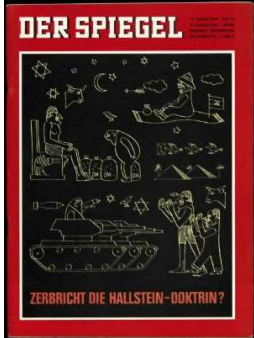

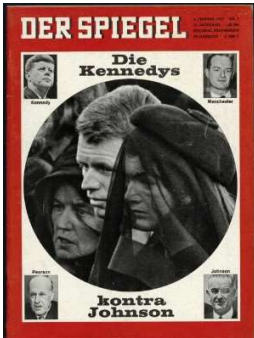
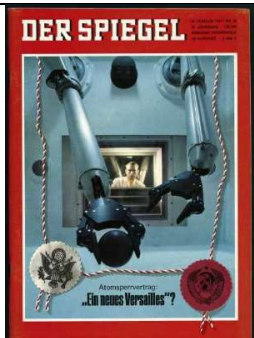
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 12/1965 from 17 March 1965	Does Hallstein doctrine breaks into pieces?	<p>The black background is covered with ancient Egyptian chalk drawings. Above are the Star of David, the Islamic crescent and stars. Below appear a colonial lord in a pith helmet sitting on a magic carpet, an entrepreneur bowing to a pharaoh near the pyramids, and a capitalist standing on the turret of a tank pointing to a pharaoh together with a rabbi.</p> <p>– The Hallstein Doctrine was Bonn's foreign policy guideline after 1949. Following it, the Federal Republic broke off diplomatic relations with those countries that recognised the GDR as an independent state. The doctrine was called into question in the 1960s when Arab states established diplomatic relations with the GDR on the one hand, but were willing to buy West German war weapons on the other. The cover caricatures West German economic interests by depicting German capitalists as supplicants before the Pharaoh in an ancient Egyptian context.</p>	
no. 15/1966 from 4 April 1966	NPD [National Democratic Party of Germany]. Danger from the Right?	<p>The cover picture shows the National Socialist flag. However, the broken swastika falls to earth. The black ground is filled with the headline written in Gothic script. This font is often used as symbol by right-wing extremists.</p> <p>– The design with the combination of flag, swastika and the name of the successor party delegitimises the NPD as the resurrection of a political movement believed to be dead.</p>	
no. 7/1967 from 6 February 1967	The Kennedys contra Johnson	<p>The photo in the cover centre shows Jacqueline Kennedy together with her brother-in-law, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, at her husband's funeral. In the four corners of the frame are (clockwise from top left) the portraits of President John F. Kennedy, historian and Kennedy biographer William R. Manchester, 36th President Lyndon B. Johnson and journalist Drew Pearson.</p> <p>– The cover targets the political conflict between Robert Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson in the Democratic primary campaign. The caption suggests a cockfight between them. Therefore, both are delegitimised.</p>	
no. 10/1967 from 27 February 1967	"A new Versailles?" / Nuclear [Weapons] Non-Proliferation Treaty	<p>Inside an experimental chamber, two robotic arms move a spherical black ball. Outside, a scientist stands controlling the arms through a safety glass window. A white-red-blue cord with two seals of the U.S. and the USSR frames the image.</p> <p>– The signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is delegitimised by verbalisation. It is reminiscent of the Versailles Peace Treaty after the First World War, which many Germans felt was unjust.</p>	

Table 5: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

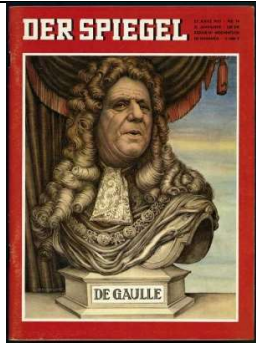


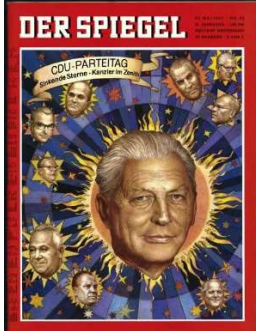
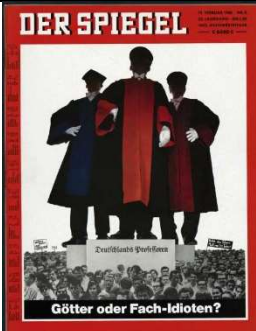


Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 14/1967 from 27 March 1967	De Gaulle	A bust of France's President Charles de Gaulle fills the front page. In the background, a curtain covers a blue cloudy sky. De Gaulle is dressed like King Louis XIV. – The President's outfit gives the impression of absolute power, like the French monarch in the 17 th Century.	
no. 17/1967 from 17 April 1967	The new nationalism / SPIEGEL series	Against the background in the colours of the German Empire, an empty uniform top with a spiked helmet beats a drum. The officer's top is decorated with a sash and medals. One of them is the Iron Cross, another the Swastika. – Here, nationalism is given a negative connotation through the reference to the swastika as a symbol of National Socialism.	
no. 20/1967 from 8 May 1967	End of denominational school? / Conflict between state and church	A house with two entrances is drawn on a blackboard. One of its wings is slightly open, so that the house appears to be divided. The caption is set in Gothic letters. – The font of the headline gives the reader the impression that denominational schools are old-fashioned.	
no. 22/1967 from 22 May 1967	CDU [Christian Democratic Union] party convention / Descending stars – Chancellor reached pinnacle of power	The golden face of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger appears in the centre of the picture, surrounded by a flaming sun-like halo. Around him float in star shape the heads of several CDU politicians: Kurt Schmücker, Paul Lücke, Bruno Heck, Josef Dufhues, Helmut Kohl, Rainer Barzel, Gerhard Schröder, Kai-Uwe von Hassel and Eugen Gerstenmaier. – Here, the Chancellor seems to be in the role of an absolutist ruling king.	
no. 8/1968 from 19 February 1968	Germany's professors / Gods or professional idiots?	Three professors stand in their gowns like statues on a pedestal. Their faces are darkened. Demonstrators with placards crowd at the foot of the pedestal. – The anonymous professors with their gowns look old-fashioned and out of time due to their clothing and the gothic letters of the inscription on the pedestal.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 18/1968 from 29 April 1968	Karl Marx	A huge bust of Karl Marx's head rests on a pedestal. On its front is a photograph of a student demonstration. The bust is framed by several red flags of the Soviet Union. – The design suggests the interpretation that the demonstrating students are influenced by the USSR, which was the enemy in the Cold War. Marx as a statue provides the historical justification for attributing to the students a closeness to Soviet-style communism.	
no. 22/1968 from 27 May 1968	French Revolution	The cover presents a colour photograph of burning cars. – The headline in combination with the visualisation reminds the reader of the violence during the revolutionary years after 1789. It delegitimises the protests of French students and workers today.	
no. 26/1968 from 24 June 1968	SDS [German Socialist Students' Association] / Revolution in Germany?	A group of demonstrating students carry photos of Ho Chi Minh, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Marx, Mao Zedong and Vladimir Lenin. A demonstrator holds up a Vietcong flag. – The students are brought close to communism. With their posters, they quote their historical and theoretical role models. Those men and women were considered enemies of the West by the majority society during the Cold War.	
no. 37/1968 from 9 September 1968	30 years ago: The first dictate / Munich 1938 – Moscow 1968	The map of Czechoslovakia is the focus of the front page. It is covered with a swastika and the hammer and sickle. – The cover refers to the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Eastern Bloc troops. But the current policy of the USSR is equated with what happened thirty years earlier when Czechoslovakia was occupied by Nazi Germany. The USSR seems to be as dangerous as Germany under Hitler.	
no. 43/1968 from 21 October 1968	America's NPD [National-democratic Party of Germany] / Presidential candidate Wallace	In the photo of a demonstration against the US presidential candidate George Wallace, two posters are held up. They show Wallace with a Hitler moustache and a parting of the right along with swastikas. – It is not clear whether the protesters are holding the placards or whether they were inserted by the cover designer. But the visualisation makes Wallace look like a Nazi.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

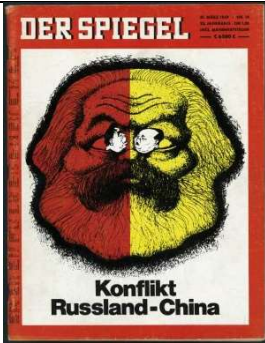

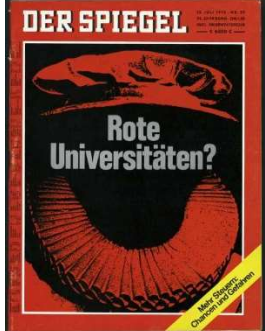

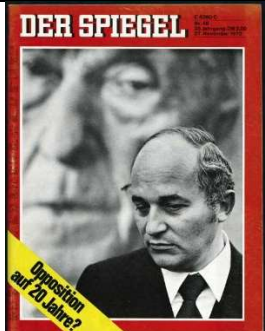
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 14/1969 from 31 March 1969	Conflict Russia – China	Karl Marx's head is divided into a red and a yellow half. His pupils are covered by the heads of the CP leaders Leonid Brezhnev (USSR) and Mao Zedong (China). Both are arguing with each other. – The visually evoked split between the two world powers and Marx's squint disfigures his face. The social theorist serves here to delegitimise current power politics from his position. He seems to look from the past to the present with a lack of understanding.	
no. 18/1969 from 28 April 1969	Pope into troubles	In the Breughel-like painting, Pope Paul VI – threatened by animal-like monsters and dragons – appears to fall to the ground. Next to him sits a naked pregnant woman (dying?). A large bird aims a rocket at the Pope. More rockets loom over the horizon. The model of an atom appears in the dark sky. – The cover gives the reader the image of a helpless pope at the mercy of anonymous powers, as in the late Middle Ages.	
no. 29/1970 from 15 July 1970	Red universities?	The red and black cover consists only of the traditional clothing of professors: cap and ruff. The space of the face is empty and headed with the text message. – The faceless person conveys a sense of danger. The red colour represents the threat of communism during the Cold War. The cover, published in the time of student revolt and university reform, turns against the traditions and the traditional power of the full professors.	
no. 46/1972 from 6 November 1972	Barzel's shadow / Strauß and the CSU [Christian Social Union]	The cover shows a sitting lion with the face of the then Bavarian Prime Minister and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauß. He is leaning on a shield with the Bavarian colours and wearing a crown. – In the federal election campaign, Rainer Barzel was put forward as candidate for chancellor by the sister party CDU. Although Strauß could not prevail against him, his autocratic image conveys that the official candidate is only a puppet in his clutches.	
no. 49/1972 from 27 November 1972	Opposition for 20 years to come?	Behind the lowered head of the defeated CDU candidate for chancellor, Rainer Barzel, a detail photo of former CDU chancellor Konrad Adenauer fills the cover. Adenauer looks critically at his successor in the party chair. – The cover shows Barzel as a disappointed loser of the election. At the same time, his successful predecessor seems to doubt him.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 45/1974 from 4 November 1974	Strauß Federal Chancellor?	The face of the Bavarian Prime Minister and Chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU) can be seen in extreme close-up. He is smiling, but with a watchful and inquiring gaze. – The Gothic type in which his name is set marks him and his political position as backward or reactionary.	
no. 7/1975 from 10 February 1975	Assisted dying / Euthanasia – compassion or murder?	The photograph without depth of field shows the blurred face of a woman who has just died. In the foreground, a syringe lies on the blanket covering the body. – The cover delegitimises assisted dying by equating this term with euthanasia. The latter was used euphemistically by the National Socialists to kill more than 200,000 people declared disabled.	
no. 23/1975 from 2 June 1975	Becomes NATO state Portugal communist?	The photo shows demonstrators with raised fists. In the middle, two posters of the Soviet leader and dictator Stalin are held up. – After the fall of the military dictatorship in Portugal in 1975, the communists received 12.5% of all votes in the election. Because they were able to push through a land reform, DER SPIEGEL delegitimises the Portuguese communist movement by associating it with the dictator Stalin.	
no. 3/1976 from 12 January 1976	China's new man DENG	In the photomontage, the head of China's leader Mao Zedong, drawn in red, sits on the neck of the aspiring Chinese politician Deng Xiaoping. – Although DER SPIEGEL verbally titles Deng as the new leader of China, he is still controlled by the huge and overwhelming figure of Mao.	
no. 25/1976 from 14 June 1976	Study places for all? / Election campaign theme <i>Numerus clausus</i>	In the detail from Rembrandt's painting <i>The Anatomy Lesson of Dr Nicolaes Tulp</i> (1632), the faces of the medical students have been exchanged. Here, eight politicians from different German parties are sitting around a corpse. – Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tries to lecture his colleagues, but they don't seem interested in his talk. Education policy seems old-fashioned, the professor backward.	

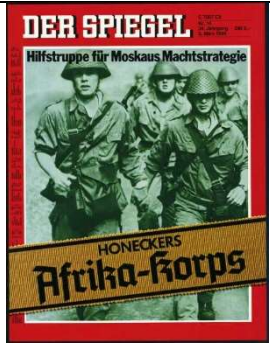



for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 40/1976 from 27 September 1976	Election cramp [=Kampf instead of: Kampf] around a word / Freedom [in different spelling]	Loriot's cartoon character sits helplessly in front of the German colours with many election campaign slogans in his head. The six speech bubbles refer to freedom, connected with various prepositions and conjunctions (...despite, ...by, ...instead of, ...and, ...or, ...with), set in different fonts and styles. – The many understandings of freedom, some of them historically fixed, result in a cacophony in the election campaign, which frustrates the voter.	
no. 45/1976 from 1 November 1976	Southwest Africa / The Germans must get out!	The face of a black person is partly covered with a photo of a family with a child and dogs walking on a farm in former South West Africa. The writing is partly in Gothic letters. – Since South Africa had promised free elections for Namibia, its protectorate and at the same time the former German colony, it was clear that the German-speaking minority would no longer dominate politics. The Gothic script visualises that the majority of these Germans were politically right-wing.	
no. 41/1978 from 9 October 1978	Are teachers allowed to be communists?	A teacher stands with his back to his class and holds a mask with the face of Karl Marx in front of his head. – The cover refers to the decree of the federal states prohibiting members of extremist organizations from becoming civil servants or teachers. Here it is speculated that teachers indoctrinate their students with Marxism. This social theory has been denounced as a danger to democracy.	
no. 7/1979 from 12 February 1979	Back to the medieval ages / Iran: The Islam demands power	The cover picture shows "Islam" in the form of a medieval Arab horseman riding with a veiled woman and wielding a scimitar. The skyline of a modern city can be seen in the lower background. – The cover picture was published in the wake of the Islamic Revolution after the abdication of the Shah. The picture serves a traditional cliché about Muslims, although at that time the political development of Iranian society was not yet foreseeable.	
no. 44/1979 from 29 October 1979	National Socialism = Socialism?	Two photos are inserted between the two words of the headline. The left portrait of Hitler is coupled with a picture of the German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. – Here DER SPIEGEL makes an issue of a new election campaign slogan of the two German conservative parties. The populist claim that German social democrats would lead the country into socialism leads to the de-legitimation of the German chancellor, who is equated with Hitler.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 10/1980 from 3 March 1980	Honecker's Africa corps / Auxiliary unit following Moscow's strategy of power	The black and white photograph, coloured with green paint, shows five soldiers of the GDR People's Army. They are wearing combat uniforms and helmets and have their rifles shouldered. The term "Afrika-Korps" is set in Gothic letters. – By referring to the German Africa Corps under General Erwin Rommel, the GDR's military aid is delegitimised as a National Socialist war of conquest.	
no. 17/1980 from 21 April 1980	Like in August 1914? / Fear of the big war	The photo shows seven Bundeswehr soldiers in combat uniform. They look serious, wear helmets and have their rifles shouldered. The caption is set in Gothic letters. – The photo stands for the controversial security policy of the present with the deployment of new missiles by NATO. The text, on the other hand, frames it with the memory of the beginning of the First World War. The readership is thus reminded of a catastrophe that cannot be ruled out in the future.	
no. 46/1980 from 10 November 1980	The Pope in Luther's country	In the cartoon, the Pope flies in with a Bible. Its frontispiece is decorated with an image of Mary. Below, Luther embraces his wife and looks outwards with an angry face – The cover shows the division between Catholicism and Protestantism through the way the figures are drawn. Not only are they isolated from each other and do not communicate with each other, but they are also drawn with a worried expression on their faces. It seems as if the Pope is not welcome.	
no. 50/1980 from 8 December 1980	Deployment against Poland	The cover is divided into two horizontal halves. In the upper part, a Soviet tank drives towards the viewer. In the lower part, the crowned eagle as the Polish coat of arms lies on the ground in front of the tank. – The protest movement in Poland and the founding of the independent trade union Solidarność were seen by the USSR as a threat to its power. The cover expresses the fear of a military occupation of the country. The tank visually overwhelms the helpless Poland.	

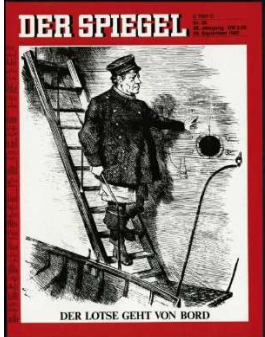
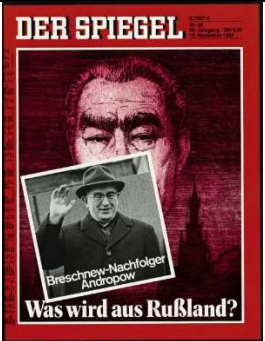


for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 20/1981 from 11 May 1981	Are we all Nazis? / Begin's attack	Below the wedding photo of the young lieutenant Helmut Schmidt in Wehrmacht uniform is the portrait of the then Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He had criticised Germany's negotiations with Saudi Arabia and called Schmidt a Nazi because of his service in the Reichswehr. The rhetorical question is set in Gothic letters. – Since millions of German men served in the Wehrmacht, Begin seems to consider Schmidt as well as the Germans Nazis. Accordingly, the German government's negotiations with the Arabs appear to be a continuation of Nazi policy.	
no. 24/1981 from 8 June 1981	Perpetrator Hitler – thinker Nietzsche / Return of a philosopher	The drawing shows Friedrich Nietzsche thoughtfully resting his head on his elbow. Hitler appears in his back, holding a pistol. – DER SPIEGEL reacts on the basis of a new reception of Nietzsche's works to the discussion whether the philosopher paved the way for Hitler's thinking. The visualisation suggests that Hitler emerged from Nietzsche's head and his ideas, that these were contaminated with National Socialism.	
no. 39/1981 from 21 September 1981	The planned inferno / SPIEGEL series: Horst-Eberhard Richter about the causes of the third world war	A man in a suit, tie and shirt stands in front of four other men, only part of whose faces can be seen. All of them wear glasses for the blind. The US flag is printed on the right glass, the Soviet flag on the left. The floor shows a devastated landscape with the ruins of a city. – The image, reminiscent of Hiroshima, delegitimises the strategists of nuclear war, who are portrayed as an anonymous and blind mass.	
no. 1/1982 from 4 January 1982	Learning from the Japanese? Never!	The ink drawing shows a traditional samurai warrior. He wears a headdress, lifts a car and carries a tape recorder, a camera and an MP3 player. – The cover stereotypically portrays the Japanese economy as a mixture of tradition and high-tech industry. This combination is verbally rejected by SPIEGEL. Moreover, the medieval warrior appears in an aggressive mood.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/1982 from 20 September 1982	The pilot leaves the ship	Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, dressed as a harbour pilot, leaves a ship and climbs down the ship's ladder before entering a small boat. – The original cartoon from 1890 showed Reich Chancellor Bismarck resigning due to political differences between him and Kaiser Wilhelm II. The metaphor of the pilot was also used at that time. Here, like Bismarck, Schmidt is acknowledged as a political genius who steered the ship of state through serious domestic and foreign policy crises. Schmidt had been ousted from power by a vote of no confidence. His coalition partner from the FDP had terminated the cooperation and is delegitimised here - similar to the emperor - by the portrayal.	
no. 46/1982 from 15 November 1982	What will happen in Russia? / Brezhnev's follower Andropov	In the photo, Yuri Andropov, the new General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR, waves. In the shimmering dark red background, next to the silhouette of a Kremlin tower, a huge portrait of his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev, who died a few weeks ago, can be seen. – While there is a new leader, the history of his predecessor still seems like a dark shadow in the background.	
no. 1/1983 from 3 January 1983	1984 1983 / Orwell's state. Data bases, computer search, debarment from one's occupation, MX missiles, genetic engineering, bureaucracy, nuclear state	The spine of the book "Orwell's State" has a rectangular hole. A human eye looks through it and a pair of hands hold the open book. The two dates fall out of it. The whole scene is set in a blue summer sky. – The cover visualises visions of horror from George Orwell's 1949 novel Nineteen Eighty-Four. The domestic politics of the present appear as espionage by the state against its citizens.	
no. 8/1983 from 21 February 1983	F.D.P. [Free Democratic Party] / Rescue in extremis?	In this detail from a war painting by Hans Bohrdt (1914), the signal mate is standing on the keel of a cruiser that has been capsized by a direct hit in battle. Here the mate is waving a flag with the name of the party instead of the German battle flag. – The picture characterises the dramatic situation of the FDP after its leadership left the coalition with the SPD in 1982 and suffered considerable losses in the 1983 federal election.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 25/1983 from 20 June 1983	Nicaragua: America's second Vietnam?	The upper half of a dark-skinned man's face stares at the viewer. He has a rifle on his shoulder. U.S. Army soldiers duck under the brim of his sombrero. They have rifles, wear helmets and have hoisted the U.S. flag. – The cover reflects the precarious situation in Nicaragua under Sandinista rule. The U.S. government supported paramilitary troops against the socialist regime. This campaign is questioned with reference to the US experience in the Vietnam War.	
no. 33/1983 from 15 August 1983	The pestered woman / Turmoil under The Greens [party]	The cover shows a woman's breast and fingers of a hand pinching the nipple. – The detail from a French painting (c. 1594) focuses on the moment of touch. The painting thus goes to the heart of a dispute about sexual harassment in the progressive party Die Grünen. Some female party members had complained about the intolerable behaviour of some men.	
no. 7/1984 from 13 Febru- ary 1984	The long death in the Kremlin / Lenin Brezhnev Andropov	Behind the face of the then leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov, are the heads of the founder of the USSR, Vladimir Lenin, and of Andropov's predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev. – De-legitimation is created through the combination of text and visualisation. The images of the old men take on a special meaning through the headline: the USSR is ruled by old men who continue to influence society even after their death.	
no. 14/1984 from 2 April 1984	The Germans are coming / GDR emigration – How much longer will it take?	A curtain with the state symbol of the GDR is opened to the right in the centre. Two men are pulling a loaded ladder truck through the opening, which is also being pushed by two women. – The ladder truck with the people is a reminder of the flight movement of Germans at the end of the Second World War. This memory characterises the current emigration movement of East Germans and delegitimises the GDR.	
no. 23/1984 from 4 June 1984	Decision in the Gulf / Warlord Khomeini	In the background of the cover, there is an air attack on tankers and an oil refinery. Ayatollah Khomeini appears in the huge explosion cloud, riding a white horse and holding up a green flag. – The image refers to modern warfare in the first Gulf War. It is combined with a medieval motif of an Islamic warrior. This visual reference to the past corresponds to an anti-Muslim stereotype.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 33/1984 from 13 August 1984	The ugly Germans / Moscow's enemy image	The slaving National Socialist in a fantasy uniform with swastika wears a helmet with cow horns, holds a knife and dances on a drum. Adorned with an Iron Cross and SS symbol, he holds a fantasy newspaper with a Cyrillic headline. In phonetic script it reads [rje 'van]], which sounds like revanchism. – Germans appear here as Nazis. DER SPIEGEL suggests that the Soviets have this anti-German stereotypical image. It can be rejected because of the exaggeration.	
no. 10/1985 from 4 March 1985	Pensions in danger / The load will be too big	The drawing borrows from old paintings of Saint Christopher. He is walking through deep water, carrying on his back those politicians who are working on pension reform. – The cover picture delegitimises reform efforts. Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is Christopher going through difficult waters. He carries all his colleagues, but they have conflicting interests. At the top sits Social Minister Norbert Blüm, who has not grasped the danger, while Stoltenberg seems to be groaning under the burden.	
no. 28/1985 from 8 July 1985	Stalin's heir: Soviet Tsar Gorbachev	The Soviet head of state Mikhail Gorbachev is shown on the left with a colour photo. In his back appears in black and white the image of the former Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. – By depicting Gorbachev as a tsar – the absolute ruler before the Russian Revolution – and with Stalin behind him, it is implied that Gorbachev is a dictator like his predecessors. History seems to be repeating itself.	
no. 46/1986 from 10 November 1986	Kohl's failure / The Gorbachev- Goebbels comparison	Above Chancellor Helmut Kohl's face is a brown-and-white photograph of the National Socialist Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. Kohl is looking up at him. – In an interview, Kohl had equated the Soviet reformer Gorbachev with Goebbels. Both through the verbal message and the visual design, Kohl seems to be obsessed with the Minister of Propaganda.	
no. 2/1987 from 5 January 1987	Right [=con- servative] temptation / Election '87: The conservatives are coming	Chancellor Helmut Kohl is standing next to a desk in front of a curtain. The black-and-white photograph shows him in old-fashioned clothes. – The staging of the cover design shows a Federal Chancellor as a politician of the 1920s.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)


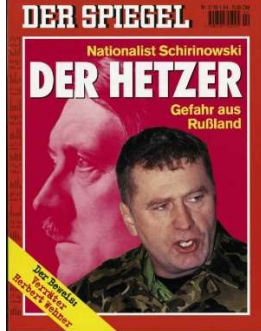



Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 38/1988 from 19 September 1988	Witch hunt in Bavaria / The Memmingen abortion trial	The 17 th century engraving shows a trial with two judges, a clerk and a standing man. A woman kneels in front of the judge on an antique scale. Her dress is coloured in the colours of the Bavarian flag. – The cover refers to an abortion trial in the Bavarian city of Memmingen. It suggests an interpretation of Bavaria as a federal state that seems to have fallen out of time.	
no. 22/1989 from 29 May 1989	The right[-wing] tempter / "Republican" Schönhuber	The photo in semi-close-up shows Franz Schönhuber, then chairman of the far-right party <i>Die Republikaner</i> [The Republicans]. In the background is a sepia-coloured photograph of a party conference and the headline in Gothic letters. – The background in combination with the font and message of the headline puts the party close to National Socialism.	
no. 47/1989 from 20 November 1989	What next, Mr. Modrow? / GDR: The bankruptcy of the Marx economy	Hans Modrow had just been appointed the new prime minister of the GDR. His portrait at the bottom left is surmounted by the head of Karl Marx in the background. This is the image from the GDR's 100-Mark banknote. – Modrow looks seriously at the disastrous GDR economic data. Marx looks over his shoulder. His old theory seems to have no answer, because in contrast to the picture on the banknote, Marx's eyes are retouched. Here he has put on a sceptical look.	
no. 11/1990 from 12 March 1990	The end of the Federal Republic / Price of unification – GDR election special	Headline and background pick up the federal colours. A metal coffin lies in the lower half of the cover. The federal eagle is embedded in it. – With the upcoming election in the GDR, German reunification is expected. West Germans will then have to say goodbye to their accustomed political reality. The old Federal Republic will thus become buried history.	
no. 12/1990 from 19 March 1990	Kohl's triumph / GDR election	The hammer and compass are missing from the frame of the GDR state symbol. Instead, the wreath of ears of corn is invalidated by a red electoral cross. The entire cover is in the national colours. – The crossed-out symbol delegitimises the former GDR.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 6/1992 from 3 February 1992	The unpopular Germans / Admired, feared, envied	A muscular man is lifting the globe. He wears a sports shirt and a pointed cap. The sports suit shows the German national colours. – The cap visualises the old stereotype of the sleepy Germans. Here, the German Michel (John Bull) is attributed yet another quality in memory of the past century: the claim to world domination.	
no. 20/1992 from 11 May 1992	The luxury politicians / Self-service in the state. Lafontaine	The then Prime Minister of Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine, is presented in the dress of an absolute king. – The prime minister wears the magnificent robe of the absolutely ruling French king Louis XIV. The visualisation of luxury is supported by the subtitle. He accuses the politician of self-service mentality.	
no. 24/1992 from 8 June 1992	The exploited patient / The sick medicine business	The photo collage shows a doctor in a white coat with a stethoscope in his breast pocket. However, the head, a portrait by Lucas Cranach the Elder (1529), appeared on the DM 1,000 banknote. The background is also taken from it. – Image and text insinuate a corrupt medical system.	
no. 25/1992 from 15 June 1992	Goodbye to God / SPIEGEL survey: What do Germans believe?	The ink drawing <i>Praying Hands</i> by Albrecht Dürer (1508) appears here reversed. The blue of the original is replaced by the federal colours black-red-gold. – The text suggests the renunciation of God, and the 16 th century image gives the impression that religion is old-fashioned.	
no. 41/1992 from 5 October 1992	Pressure from the Right / Is the state failing?	A huge swastika rises behind the photo of the illuminated Brandenburg Gate at night. The swastika is bathed in light mist. – The gate stands for Berlin as the capital of Germany. The rising swastika as a symbol of the National Socialist past visualises a threat to the state, which is expressed in the subtitle.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 50/1992 from 7 Decem- ber 1992	The Nazi kids / What drives children into terror	The eyes on a young man's face are covered by a wooden swastika that rests on his nose. – Both the visual and verbal message of the cover describes young men as supporters of National Socialism. Their minds seem to be nailed down by the historical symbol.	
no. 2/1994 from 10 January 1994	The rabble- rouser / Nationalist Zhirinovsky. Danger from Russia	Vladimir Zhirinovsky wears a camouflage suit. He stands in front of a black and red photo in the background showing Hitler's face in side view. – The verbal characterisation of Zhirinovsky as an agitator is supported by the visually created proximity to Hitler.	
no. 5/1995 from 30 January 1995	Conditionally ready to attack / Bundeswehr '95. German leathernecks for the UN	Four soldiers in combat gear erect a flagpole with the official flag of the Bundeswehr. They are carrying UN blue helmets. – The cover quotes the photo <i>Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima</i> , which shows American soldiers in World War II after a battle against the Japanese. But the headline questions the sign of triumph. It refers to an earlier SPIEGEL headline from 1962 (SP no. 41), with which the paper criticised deficiencies in the German army at the time.	
no. 7/1995 from 13 Febru- ary 1995	Million-dollar grave "Upswing East" / Scammed, frittered away, seeped away	A girl holds up the hem of her holey dress at night to catch the star money that falls from the sky. But the gold falls through the hole into nothingness. In the background, the skyline of Berlin glows at night. – The visualisation refers to the fairy tale <i>The Star Money</i> . According to it, a poor girl comes into deserved wealth. On the cover, however, she fails because she cannot hold on to the money. The caption implies the suspicion of corruption.	
no. 27/1995 from 3 July 1995	The East feeling / SPIEGEL survey: Homesickness for the old world order	The half-naked woman symbolises freedom after a painting by Eugène Delacroix (1830). Her uniform and the flag refer to the history of the GDR. In the background, the TV tower at Alexanderplatz and the Berlin Wall can be seen together with red flags and posters with Lenin and Engels. – The cover picture de-legitimises the East Germans' striving for freedom five years after reunification. Their freedom is attributed to communism.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 36/1995 from 4 September 1995	Flourishing landscapes? / SPIEGEL series: The East five years after German reunification	The state symbol of the GDR (hammer and compasses) lies broken on the ground. It is overgrown with grass. – Picture and text question a promise made by Chancellor Kohl. After reunification, he had promised an economic upswing for the new federal states. But is the GDR's past really as good as forgotten? The past does not yet seem to be history.	
no. 4/1996 from 22 January 1996	Bonn's emergency program / 6 million unemployed – danger for Germany as business location	The black-and-white photo in the background shows a crowd of unemployed people, taken during the Great Depression of 1929/30. A colourful image of a crowd today fills the middle. Its outline corresponds to the body silhouette of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. – Germany's economy in 1996 is juxtaposed with that during the Great Depression. The government, represented by the figure of the Federal Chancellor, appears in a similar situation as at the end of the Weimar Republic.	
no. 14/1996 from 1 April 1996	Europe's billion-dollar pit/ Who pays for England's mad cows?	The modified painting <i>The Abduction of Europe by Zeus in the Shape of a Bull</i> by the Nazi artist Hans Hopp originally appeared on the front page of a Leipzig magazine in December 1944. DER SPIEGEL wraps the woman in the European flag. The bull with horns in the British colours appears to be mad. – The cover refers to the BSE crisis caused by British farmers. In the 1990s, Europe seems to be the victim of the British.	
no. 20/1996 from 13 May 1996	The skint Cockaigne / The bankruptcy of the welfare state	The painting by Pieter Breughel the Elder (1567) illustrates the land of milk and honey. But the subtitle reveals that this fantasy land is bankrupt. – According to the visualisation, Germany is a country where work is not necessary to ensure people's survival. But this old fairy tale seems to be false. According to SPIEGEL, the welfare state is at an end.	
no. 32/1996 from 5 August 1996	Saxony against the rest of Europe / King Kurt makes his mark	Saxon Prime Minister Kurt Biedenkopf is depicted as a king on his horse. The picture is a variation of a painting of King August the Strong of Saxony and Poland. – The Prime Minister is portrayed as a ruler from the era of absolutism.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 42/1996 from 14 October 1996	Save the German language! / Bollocks spelling reform. The poets' revolt	In the drawing from the German Revolution of 1848, the men's faces are replaced by those of contemporary poets like Günter Grass. A slain fighter is replaced by a stack of books. – Here DER SPIEGEL compares the fight against the spelling reform with the failed German revolution against absolutist regimes in the 19 th century.	
no. 10/1997 from 3 March 1997	The fall of man / Science on the way to cloned humans	The cover shows repeatedly reproduced photos of Adolf Hitler in uniform, Albert Einstein and a young woman of today. They march in goose step and point to a sheep peeking around the corner in the back. – According to the framing, the knowledge about the cloned sheep Dolly makes it possible to reproduce not only modern humans but also Einsteins and Hitlers in the future.	
no. 22/1998 from 25 May 1998	Moving into history / From Bonn to Berlin. Governing in the shadow of the past	Behind the silhouette of the Brandenburg Gate's quadriga, construction cranes of Berlin's new government quarter loom. The shadows of Adolf Hitler and Kaiser Wilhelm II rise in the sky. – The move of the German government to Berlin as a result of the unification of the FRG and the GDR seems like a step backwards into a dark past. The shadows of the Empire and National Socialism warn.	
no. 12/1999 from 22 March 1999	Is Europe still salvageable? / Crisis summit in Berlin. The Manneken Pis economy in Brussels	The famous bronze fountain sculpture in Brussels with the urinating little boy is in front of the European flag. – Here, the boy's behaviour is meant as an insult to the European government.	
no. 31/1999 from 2 August 1999	Who owns Mallorca? / The Spaniards against Germanisation	The four tourists put up a flagpole with the German flag on a beach. – The cover quotes the photo <i>Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima</i> , which shows US soldiers in World War II after a battle against the Japanese. The headline and the visualisation criticise the behaviour of German tourists on the Spanish island. They show themselves as conquerors after a battle.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 39/1999 from 27 September 1999	Gene project Uebermensch / Hitler, Nietzsche, Dolly, and the new philosopher's struggle	The collage assembles the Nazi sculpture <i>The German Man</i> by Willy Meller with images of Nietzsche, Hitler, Superman, Superwoman and the clone sheep Dolly. Meller made a successful career under the Nazis. – On the cover, genetic research is not only associated with the creation of humans with supernatural powers, but also with Nietzsche's idea of the superman and the National Socialist ideology of race breeding.	
no. 45/1999 from 8 November 1999	Great power Germany / 10 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall	The quadriga of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin is placed on a globe. The goddess of victory holds up the German Eagle. – The Brandenburg Gate was built during absolutism. Accordingly, it looks here as if Germany is again trying to rule the world.	
no. 7/2000 from 14 February 2000	In the country of lies / CDU: The black hole. WestLB/SPD: The red cast register	The headless figure from a cut-out sheet shows an 18 th century officer. As he is riding on a cannonball, he represents Baron Münchhausen. Surrounding him are seven heads of present-day politicians, all wearing tricorn hats. The text brings them, whose heads can be placed on the paper figure, close to corruption. – The visual and textual connection to Baron Münchhausen makes them appear as liars.	
no. 31/2000 from 31 July 2000	The limits of aviation / How fast is too fast? How big is too big? How much is too much?	The cover picture shows the Titanic in a downward position. She ploughs through the clouds equipped with an aircraft wing and two turbines. – The memory of the sinking of the Titanic draws a parallel to the current situation of aviation after the crash of the supersonic airliner Concorde.	
no. 34/2000 from 21 August 2000	Expedition to an unknown country / Schröder's journey through the new federal states	The German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder stands as a colonial officer in uniform and pith helmet with the German flag in a savannah landscape. He is followed by a crowd of journalists who are also wearing colonial uniforms. – Both visual and textual message describe the new federal states as a far away country somewhere in Africa. The West German Chancellor seems to be the coloniser, as in the 19 th century.	

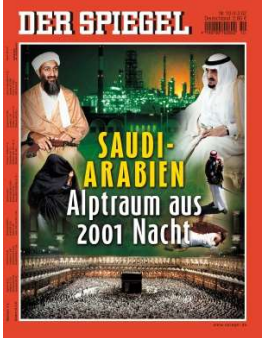




for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 2/2001 from 8 January 2001	Joschka's wild years / How violent was the Minister of Foreign Affairs?	The German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer stands in front of a photo wall. The pictures show street fighting scenes, some with him in his younger years. – It was known that Minister Fischer was politically active in the extra-parliamentary opposition in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Here, his personal past as a violent protester is contrasted with his current position as a responsible politician.	
no. 34/2001 from 20 August 2001	The return of the pirates	Modern armed pirates stand at the bottom of the cover and partly outside the frame. Their photo was probably taken in the Red Sea. Above are a painting of a sea battle, a pirate flag and portraits of historical pirates (one of them probably Klaus Störtebeker). – DER SPIEGEL marks the actions of pirates today as a danger similar to that of 250 years ago.	
no. 41/2001 from 8 October 2001	The religious madness / The return of the Middle Ages	Nine different scenes illuminate the relationship between religion and violence. On display are the descent of Christ from the cross, crusaders, an IRA wall graffiti, Palestinians hiding during riots, the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers, prisoners in Guantanamo and the face of Osama bin Laden. These scenes are partially obscured by a cross, the Star of David and the crescent moon with star. – Here, religion is painted as a history of violence by religious fanatics.	
no. 45/2001 from 5 November 2001	The Afghanistan trap / America's unholy bomb war and the spectre of the Vietnam War	The view of the explosion of several bombs parallels through the text the deployment of the USA in Afghanistan with its war in Vietnam. – The current bombing is given a negative connotation by the historical reference. The US is once again seen to be in an unwinnable war.	
no. 46/2001 from 12 November 2001	Emergency case for Red-Green / Bundeswehr to Afghanistan	A steel helmet is stuck on a wooden cross made of a green and a red birch trunk. The cross is reminiscent of German soldiers' graves in Russia during the Second World War. The colours of the wood stand for the governing coalition that struggled to decide on military intervention in Afghanistan. – The verbal message is aimed at government conflicts over a Bundeswehr mission in Afghanistan, which is being brought close to the Nazi war.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 10/2002 from 4 March 2002	Saudi-Arabia / Nightmare from 2001 nights	The cover picture shows Osama bin Laden with a rifle and the King of Saudi Arabia Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz. Next to them are an oil refinery, a veiled woman, the execution of a person and the Kaaba at night during the Hajj. – The historical reference is established by the subtitle. The present appears as an old fairy tale from 1001 Nights.	
no. 15/2002 from 8 April 2002	An eye for an eye / The biblical war	Next to photographs and paintings, the collage features portraits of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. The portraits of both politicians face each other - separated by the caption. The paintings show scenes from the Bible and crusades. The photographs document moments from various wars in the Middle East. – Visualisation and text portray the situation in the Middle East as hopeless. Any peace due to perpetual war seems unattainable.	
no. 29/2003 from 14 July 2003	O, Italy! / The great summer theatre	Chancellor Gerhard Schröder sits like Goethe on his trip to Italy. The country is characterised by sun and beach, the leaning tower of Pisa, a Venetian gondola and Michelangelo's David sculpture. Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi stands in the sea. – The cover refers to a dispute between German and Italian politicians that culminated in Nazi comparisons and the cancellation of Schröder's Italian holiday. Berlusconi appears as a caricature of a politician.	
no. 34/2003 from 18 August 2003	World power without electricity / Appearance and being of the USA	The New York Statue of Liberty stands in the darkness holding up a lit candle. – Although the statue stands for the promise of freedom and a better life, the candle shows how fragile this promise is. It visualises the technical state of the U.S. infrastructure in the present, which led to a prolonged power outage in the northeast of the U.S.	
no. 36/2004 from 30 August 2004	The dark world of torture / Return to barbarism	In the upper part of the cover, a prisoner is tortured by U.S. soldiers in Abu Ghraib in Iraq. In the lower part, a historical drawing shows a torturer maltreating a person on the so-called rack. – The behaviour of both U.S. soldiers and the U.S. army as an institution in Iraq is compared to medieval practices.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)





Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 46/2004 from 8 November 2004	Eyes closed and through	The eyes of the Statue of Liberty are covered by a bandage in the colours of the U.S. flag. – The statue as a historical symbol of freedom seems to have gone blind. This negative visual frame devalues the U.S.'s promise of freedom. The cover thus targets the re-elected administration of George W. Bush and the threat to the liberal tradition of the U.S.	
no. 23/2005 from 6 June 2005	The dictatorship of bureaucrats / Revolt against Europe	A half-naked woman stands on a barricade and looks back at the new quarter of the EU government. She holds the European flag in her hand. In the centre of the flag is painted a devaluing red cross. – The freedom painted by Eugène Delacroix, led the people into the revolution of 1830. Here it becomes a criticism of the EU with negative connotations. The framing raises considerable doubts that the European bureaucracy would stand for freedom.	
no. 34/2005 from 22 August 2005	A ghost comes back / The new power of the Left.	The cover shows a picture of Karl Marx raising his right hand and displaying the victory sign. – Karl Marx is a symbol of the left, which – according to the subtitle – seems to be gaining power. But this movement becomes a ghost from the past in the text message.	
no. 37/2006 from 11 September 2006	Attack from the Far East / World war for prosperity	The many Chinese warriors of the Terracotta Army from near Xi'an appear renewed. Those in the first three rows carry modern devices such as a car, a mobile phone or a computer. Their screens show the Chinese flag. – DER SPIEGEL presents China visually and verbally as a threat to the West's technological lead. The reader is reminded of the traditional stereotype of the "yellow peril".	
no. 44/2006 from 30 October 2006	Who rules Germany? / One year Grand Coalition	Miguel de Cervantes' novel characters Don Quixote and Sancho Panza ride across the Spanish meseta flying the German flag. But the knight has the face of Chancellor Angela Merkel (CDU). Vice-Chancellor Franz Müntefering (SPD) acts as Sancho Panza. – The roles of both party leaders in a governing coalition seem reversed. The chancellor is the old-fashioned knight who lives in the past and is not up to the present. Mr Müntefering, on the other hand, seems compelled to correct his master's mistakes	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)







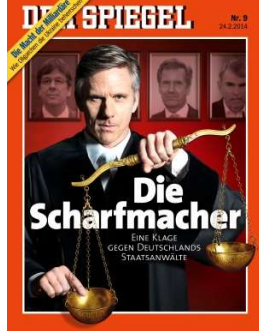


Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 10/2007 from 5 March 2007	The state Gazprom / Putin's energy empire	The image is based on an election poster from the 1950s. At that time, the CDU warned its voters against Marxism. Instead of red stripes and a threatening Soviet soldier, here red gas pipes lead to the face of Russian President Vladimir Putin. – Similar to the 1950s, DER SPIEGEL warns of a company. It is being directed by a politician who, as then, is threatening the West.	
no. 43/2007 from 22 October 2007	S.O.S. When we swim side by side	The visualisation is based on the lithograph <i>The Wreck of La Bourdonnais</i> (1893) by Henri Meyer. The faces of the sailors have been replaced by those of SPD politicians. One of them waves the flag of the Social Democratic Party (SPD). – The visual reference to a sinking ship in the 19 th century combined with the defacement of the anthem of the German labour movement frames the current situation of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) at that time.	
no. 47/2007 from 19 November 2007	Why does the woman smile? / The crumbling of the Grand Coalition	Chancellor Angela Merkel appears as Mona Lisa with the Reichstag building and a stag in the background. – Both the image and the headline refer to the enigmatic smile of the Mona Lisa. The rhetorical question is aimed at the negatively assessed state of the grand coalition. The stag stands for the Chancellor's inner-party male competitors.	
no. 10/2008 from 3 March 2008	Forwards... and forgotten / Kurt Beck's risky grab for power	The portraits of the new SPD party leader Kurt Beck, former leader Oskar Lafontaine, Soviet leader Lenin and Karl Marx are displayed in a row reminiscent of earlier GDR propaganda posters depicting well-known communist leaders. – All these men stand for the factions within the party. If one follows DER SPIEGEL, the new party leader seems to be in line with "forgotten" an ideological ancestor who founded a communist dictatorship.	
no. 14/2009 from 30 March 2009	Save who can! / How to prevent the demise of the world economy	The cover picture picks up a scene from the film <i>Titanic</i> with Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio. Chancellor Merkel is standing at the bow of the ship in the same pose as Winslet. Behind her are the heads of state Barack Obama, Gordon Brown, Nicolas Sarkozy, Silvio Berlusconi and Hu Jintao. The edge of an iceberg can be seen on the right. – The global financial crisis here is like the Titanic sailing into disaster. Like the passengers back then, the six leaders do not seem to recognise the danger.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 18/2009 from 27 April 2009	Is history repeating itself after all? / World crises 1929/2009	A historical black-and-white photo is placed in front of a group of present-day factory workers. It shows a faceless man with a placard in front of his stomach. The writing reads: I am looking for work of any kind. This photo was taken during the Great Depression around 1930. – According to SPIEGEL, the economic situation after the bank crash in 2009 resembles the situation 80 years ago.	
no. 27/2010 from 5 July 2010	Put an end to school chaos! / A plea for a unified school system	The cover picture alienates the painting Liberty Leads the People by Eugène Delacroix (1830). Here, pupils with demonstration placards stand on a barricade consisting of a blackboard, lockers, desk and books, led by a young woman waving a red flag. – With the reference to the revolutionary history of 1830, the present situation in German schools seems unbearable.	
no. 20/2012 from 14 May 2012	Acropolis adieu! / Why Greece must leave the Euro now	On a field of ruins, a broken Euro coin leans against the remains of an ancient column. The sky is dark with a streak of evening residual light. The caption takes the title of a song by Mireille Mathieu from 1971. In it she sings about saying goodbye to Greece. – Following the visual and verbal message, the Greek economy seems to be destroyed. That is why DER SPIEGEL demands that Greece must exit the Euro.	
no. 42/2012 from 15 October 2012	The company / Murder, sex, corruption under China's communists	In the picture of Mao Zedong, he is smoking a cigar and wearing a black suit, white shirt and red tie with dollar signs printed on it. He is also wearing a ring set with diamonds. – Mao, who died in 1976, seems to have been transformed from a communist leader into a rich businessman. Accordingly, today's China is led by a capitalist Mao.	
no. 13/2013 from 25 March 2013	The eternal trauma / The war and the Germans	The upper part of the picture shows two black-and-white photos taken in Germany in 1945: A young disillusioned boy in military uniform and a group of refugees walking through the Brandenburg Gate in destroyed Berlin. The lower part is filled by a colour photograph of German soldiers in Afghanistan. – The public debate on Germany's military involvement in today's crisis regions is framed here with the memory of the defeat in 1945.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
<p>no. 37/2013 from 9 September 2013</p>	<p>The new smugness of Angela M.</p>	<p>The cover designer took a detail from the painting Catherine the Great, in front of a mirror by Vigilius Eriksen (1762–1764). It shows Chancellor Merkel in the robe of the Russian Tsarina. The text corresponds with the smug facial expression. – The German Chancellor is shown as a politician who rules in absolutist manner and behaves far from reality.</p>	
<p>no. 9/2014 from 24 February 2014</p>	<p>The rabble rousers / An indictment against Germany's prosecutors</p>	<p>A public prosecutor holds a scale with one hand, but pulls one pan down with the other hand. In the background appear photographs of prominent people and politicians who have been indicted. From left to right, it is TV presenter Jörg Kachelmann, former Federal President Christian Wulff, and victim of justice Gustl Mollath. – The photographs represent previous miscarriages of justice. Therefore, the cover suggests that some German prosecutors have bent the law for political reasons.</p>	
<p>no. 13/2015 from 21 March 2015</p>	<p>The German supremacy / How Europeans look at the Germans</p>	<p>Chancellor Angela Merkel's role in the EU is framed by a black-and-white photograph of German Reichswehr officers in front of the Acropolis in 1941. – In an extremely pointed form DER SPIEGEL presents the view of other Europeans on the German Chancellor. It seems as if the German government tried to overwhelm the other members of the EU in the Euro Debt Crisis. Angela Merkel is framed as conqueror similar to the occupation of Greece by the Reichswehr.</p>	
<p>no. 25/2015 from 13 June 2015</p>	<p>The temptation / The Kazakhstan conspiracy: How German politicians let themselves be lured</p>	<p>The cover shows the portraits of former Minister of the Interior Otto Schily, former Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, and former Federal President Horst Köhler. In the text they are suspected of corruption. – DER SPIEGEL reminds its readers of a corruption scandal in the early 2000s. Then, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev was suspected of being corrupt. Since the three German politicians were initiating business relations with Kazakhstan at the time, DER SPIEGEL speculates about their involvement into the affair. The form of the visual design delegitimizes them because the photographs look like those on wanted posters.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 36/2015 from 29 August 2015	Dark Germany / It is up to us how we will live. A manifesto. (The cover was issued in two versions. The second one does not refer to history.)	The photograph shows a burning house. The reference to history is made via the headline. It is set in Gothic type which was typical in the era of National Socialism. – The connection between the visible arson attack and the visualisation of the text reminds the reader of a new National Socialism as danger.	
no. 43/2015 from 17 October 2015	1 st cover: The destroyed summer fairy tale / Black accounts – the true story of the 2006 FIFA World Cup	1 st cover: The background is filled with a crowd of football fans waving German flags. However, the German colours only weakly cover the printing of 500 Euro banknotes. In the foreground stand Franz Beckenbauer and Wolfgang Niersbach as members of the German Soccer Association together with former Chairman of the Board of the company Adidas Robert Louis-Dreyfus. All three are suspected of corruption in the awarding of the World Cup to Germany.	
no. 44/2015 from 24 October 2015	2 nd cover: The case DFB [German Football Federation] / “For your kind support we thank you very much”	2 nd cover: Here, only Mr. Beckenbauer and Mr. Niersbach are shown. The photographs are superimposed with white typewriting. It is apparently from a secret document obtained by DER SPIEGEL. – The past is presented by cheering fan crowds with German flags. But the headlines tells that the so-called summer fairy tale of 2006 is destroyed, now. From DER SPIEGEL’s point of view, the event was just e dirty deal.	
no. 6/2016 from 6 February 2016	The hate preachers / Frauke Petry and the AfD. Report from inside of a dangerous party	The dominant image on the cover is the face of Frauke Petry who was party spokeswoman of the <i>Alternative für Deutschland</i> (AfD) a right-populist party. In the lower left corner appears a portrait of Alexander Gauland who also was a leading member of the AfD. The background is a photograph of the Reichsparteitag grounds in Nuremberg with a huge crowd of people. – The montage of the two faces in the background photo puts both politicians and the AfD close to the Nazis.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 10/2016 from 5 March 2016	We can do it / [We are abol- ishing...] the open Europe and our future	The Apulian castle <i>Castel del Monte</i> is comple- mented with the symbols of European capitals and the EU flag. At the top of the fortress appears Chancellor Merkel waving to refugees camped in front of the fortress and barbed wire. – The visualisation of a medieval fortress gives an impression of Europe closing itself off to the outside world. The verbalisation underlines this message. It counteracts the Chancellor's appeal to the Germans that the influx of refugees can be managed if everyone sticks together. Here, five months later, Europe seems to be risking its fu- ture.	
no. 13/2016 from 26 March 2016	The abused faith / The dangerous return of religions.	The image of a hand with an old cross is framed by U.S. President Donald Trump, Russian Presi- dent Vladimir Putin embracing the Metropolitan, and Muslim as well as Christian demonstrators. The far background is filled with smoke. – While DER SPIEGEL tells its readers that reli- gion is misused for political purposes, the pictures delegitimise religion as a faith. The subtitle gives the impression of a return to a past of violent reli- gions.	
no. 17/2016 from 23 April 2016	The terror expert / Power, murder, and morality. The amazingly up-to-date world of William Shakespear	Shakespeare's portrait is distorted to the extent that he is balancing a skull on the index finger of his right hand. – Following the verbal message, history teaches us a lesson: Power and morality, as they are cur- rently used, appear as instruments of terror.	
no. 37/2016 from 10 Septem- ber 2016	Far from reality / How chancellors lose the people in their late years	Chancellor Merkel is figuratively placed in the succession of Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Kohl, who look at her. – Headline and subtitle draw negative parallels between all three persons.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)






Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 2/2017 from 7 January 2017	Limited defence / How democracy can protect its citizens	Chancellor Angela Merkel presents herself together with Home Secretary Thomas de Maizière, Minister for Economic Affairs Sigmar Gabriel, and Bavarian Prime Minister Horst Seehofer heavily armed and in combat dress. The headline refers to the so-called SPIEGEL affair in 1962 when the magazine reported on the weaknesses of the army. – The verbalisation contradicts the visualisation of the armed politicians. The government's actual conduct does not seem to match the claims made against it.	
no. 32/2017 from 5 August 2017	End of legend / How federal government and corporations ruin Germany's reputation as a motoring nation	The legendary Beetle is shown upside down. – The Beetle was a symbol of the so-called German economic miracle after the Second World War. Like that car which has overturned German economy seems to have collapsed.	
no. 34/2017 from 19 August 2017	The true face of Donald Trump	On the black background of the cover one can only see a white Spanish capirote hood and the silhouette of a man's torso who is wearing a black suit, a white shirt, and a red tie. – Since the hood is the Ku Klux Klan's distinctive mark, the U.S. President is characterised as a racist.	
no. 48/2017 from 23 November 2017	Zero Hour / Country without: ...direction ...unity ...Chancellor?	Chancellor Merkel is sitting in the foreground. Her chin is propped up on her arm. She seems to be at a loss. Behind her raises the shadow of Christian Lindner's face. After the federal Election, he was unwilling to form a new coalition with the CDU/CSU and The Greens. – His refusal is characterised by the text. The Zero Hour was the term Germans used to describe the moment of the end of Nazism and the Second World War.	
no. 3/2018 from 13 January 2018	In the Age of Fire and Fury	The drawing shows four men in different stages of human development. On the left, it starts with modern man. He is followed by two figures, the left one resembling Homo sapiens, the right one Homo neanderthalensis. The last in line is U.S. President Donald Trump who walks forward in pronounced stooped posture. – Following the textual and visual message, Trump appears as degeneration. It seems as mankind is on the way back to barbarism.	

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 12/2018 from 17 March 2018	Death greetings from Moscow / The poison attack and the new Cold War	The cover story is dedicated to the poison attack on the double agent Sergei Skripal. The Russian secret service is held responsible for the attack. The verbalisation evokes memories of two spy films from the 1960s and 1970s. – The movies characterised the front positions in the Cold War. Now, this time seems to have dawned again.	
no. 21/2018 from 19 May 2018	The ghosts of the Vatican / How criminals and saints created a world power	Two corvids circle around the dark silhouette of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican. The verbal message underlines the spooky picture. – The cover delegitimizes the Catholic Church by referring to the negative sides of its history.	
no. 36/2018 from 1 September 2018	Saxony / When right-wing extremists reach for power	The headline is limited to one word: The name of the Federal State Saxony. The white text in a font without serifs changes to a brown Fraktur font. – With the headline, a visual element is used to convey a message: The brown colour and the Fraktur font stand for National Socialism. Here, the “right” refers to the AfD party (Alternative für Deutschland). The party was predicted to have a considerable electoral success.	
no. 37/2018 from 8 September 2018	And tomorrow the whole country? / Why the AfD is so successful	The cover uses the logo of the right-populist party AfD (Alternative für Deutschland). Here, four leading members of the party (from right to left: Alice Weidel, Alexander Gauland, Beatrix von Storch, and Björn Höcke) ride the upward-pointing arrow. The Brandenburg Gate, the towers of Cologne Cathedral and Church of Our Lady in Munich, and the Elbe Philharmonic Hall appear at the bottom. The headline changes the lyrics of a Nazi song which read: “Today Germany belongs to us and tomorrow the whole world”. – Here, the AfD is brought close to National Socialism.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 6/2019 from 2 February 2019	Ship of jesters / Gorch Fock: Once the pride of the navy, today a symbol of the misery of the Bundeswehr	The picture shows the Gorch Fock which is the sail training vessel of the German Marine. The headline refers to a morality satire from the early modern period which served as a template for a number of novels and films. It describes the weaknesses, foibles and character defects of people who cannot avoid each other on a ship. – Here, the fools are the bureaucrats in the German Army and Ministry of Defence who were not able to handle the general overhaul of an old vessel.	
no. 13/2019 from 23 March 2019	The brown plot / The global network of right-wing terrorists (Oslo, Utøya, Oak Creek, Charleston, Trollhättan, Munich, Dresden, Charlottesville, London, Pittsburgh, Christchurch)	A man with arms raised stands in front of a burning swastika and a burning human-like puppet. The enumeration of cities and villages reminds the reader of those places where right-wing extremists murdered people. – The scenery with the burning swastika resembles celebration rituals of right-wing extremists and arouses fears of new attacks with the text message.	
no. 26/2019 from 22 June 2019	Brown sleepers / Father, neighbour, killer? The new terror from the right	The cover presents four photographs of ordinary men and a house. It visualises right-wing terrorism that seems to come from the middle of society. The upper left photograph refers to National Socialism. The anonymous man wears a tattoo which reads: "Combat 18". It is the name of a neo-Nazi terrorist organisation written in Fraktur font. The number "18" corresponds to the numerically translated initials of Hitler's name. – This kind of terrorism is equated with Nazism.	
no. 42/2019 from 12 October 2019	Never again? / The assassination of Halle and the everyday anti-Semitism in Germany	The frame is filled with a wooden Star of David against a white background. The Star is perforated by bullets. The headline takes up an oath formula of the Buchenwald concentration camp survivors: "We never want war again". Since then, this formula has been used again and again by anti-fascists. But often it is used in the shortened form: "Never again". – Here, the question mark sows doubt about the statement's message.	

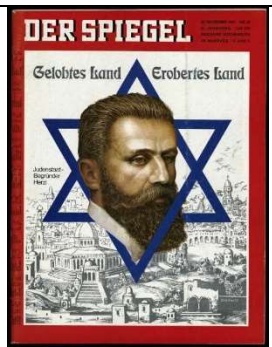



for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 5: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 9/2020 from 22 February 2020	German Winter / When hate turns into terror	Here, one can see a bullet on the pavement. The headline is a variation on the term for the German left-wing terrorism of the 1970s. Its peak was in the autumn of 1977. – The headline evokes memories of past terrorism and equates right- and left-wing extremism.	
no. 18/2020 from 25 April 2020	School failure / How the virus reveals the weakness of our antiquated educational system	The drawing shows teacher Lämpel with raised arm and extended index finger. It is a character from the story of Max and Moritz by Wilhelm Busch. Here, the teacher wears a mouth protection mask. – The mask symbolises the Covid pandemic. The mask makes it impossible for the teacher to teach the students the necessities of life because –following DER SPIEGEL– Germany’s educational system is antiquated like teacher Lämpel.	
no. 22/2020 from 23 May 2020	The Stormers / Power struggle in the AfD. How the völkisch wing wants to take over the party	The cover shows three portraits of leading members of the right-wing populist party <i>Alternative für Deutschland</i> (AfD). The photographs are coloured in black, white, and blue. The blue colour and the red background mirror the colours of the AfD. In the foreground is Alice Weidel. Behind her are Björn Höcke and Andreas Kalbitz who stand for the <i>völkische</i> wing within the AfD. The headline takes up the name of the National Socialist inflammatory newspaper “Der Stürmer”. – The headline frames the AfD as the successor of the National Socialists.	
no. 45/2020 from 31 October 2020	Trump’s America / What remains of him even he has to leave	This issue was published right before the U.S. Presidential election. Donald Trump sits on the chair of the Lincoln Monument. But the throne shows cracks and he is surrounded by ruins. The Statue of Liberty is down and the White House is demolished. There are flames under a threatening sky and the U.S. flag is in tatters. The headline also shows cracks. – During his presidency, Trump seems to have ruined Lincoln’s legacy.	
no. 24/2021 from 11 June 2021	No experiments / Expensive petrol, retirement with 68, a green Chancellor? Germans’ myth about willingness to change	A man is sitting at a table with a beer glass to his right, a Germany pennant to his left. In front of him is a plate with a sausage with a little mustard. The headline refers to a political slogan of German conservative parties in 1932 and 1957. – For the 2021 Bundestag election campaign, the stereotypical Germans are characterised as unwilling to change. The slogan reminds of the campaign in 1957 when the Christian-Democratic Union (CDU) under Chancellor Adenauer won the election with an absolute majority.	


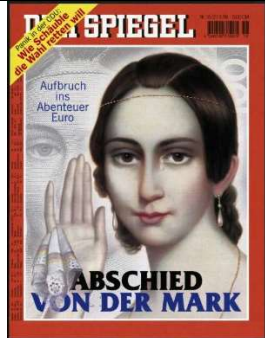

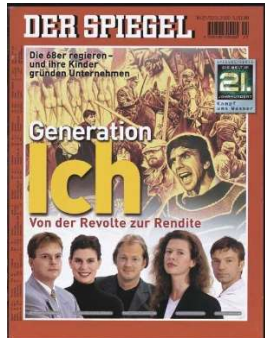
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.6 Table 6: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with both legitimising/delegitimising memory politics

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 48/1967 from 20 November 1967	Promised Land, Conquered Land / Jewish State founder Herzl	Realistic illustration of Theodor Herzl's head, a Jewish lawyer, journalist, and political activist, considered the father of modern political Zionism. Herzl's head appears intertwined with a silhouette of the Star of David. In the background, a black and white drawing alludes to the promised land. – Depending on whether the Israeli or Arab perspective is taken, the history of the region can be interpreted as legitimising or delegitimising Israeli policy.	
no. 9/1974 from 25 February 1974	Alternative practitioner Köhnlechner / Medicine at the edge of science	Portrait of Manfred Köhnlechner, a German publishing manager and alternative practitioner who popularized alternative medicine in Germany. Illustrations of ancient medical practices appear in the background. – The presented medical treatment might be interpreted both as marginal part of science (verbal) or as medieval quackery (visual).	
no. 15/1974 from 8 April 1974	After Pompidou / March of the Popular Front	The Liberty leading the rebellious people in France, based on the painting by Eugène Delacroix, represents the French Republic. In the original, she holds a French flag, but here it becomes the Soviet flag. – Delacroix' image symbolizes the fight for liberation. But, at least in Germany, the Soviet flag has been read as sign of threat and suppression.	
no. 5/1988 from 1 February 1988	Songwriter Krawczyk / GDR Youth. Rebellion behind the Wall	Portrait of Stephan Krawczyk, German songwriter and one of the most high-profile opposition figures in East Germany; he is playing the guitar. His portrait is superimposed on a photograph of a mass parade, that took place in January 1988 to honour Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, two pioneers of German communism. Krawczyk was arrested on his way to the parade, as he intended to draw attention to his work ban and express his criticisms of the East German political system and social structure. – The cover can be read in two ways: 1) Young GDR citizens destabilize communist rule, which is positive from a Western perspective. 2) "Rebellion" has a negative connotation in German. Moreover, Luxemburg, regardless of her definition of freedom, is suspect to many as a Marxist.	



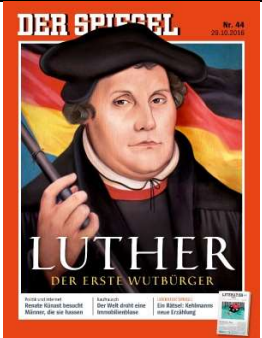
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 6: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with both legitimising / delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 26/1990 from 25 June 1990	Zero hour / D-Mark for GDR (German Democratic Republic)	Cartographic illustration of Germany divided into West and East, made of two wads of banknotes with different denominations (West = 1.000 D-Mark, East = 100 D-Mark). Both Germanies are tied together by a ribbon with the colour of the German flag. – The unification is positively connotated but the metaphor of the “ <i>Stunde Null</i> ” reminds the elder Germans of the loss of the Second World War and the begin of the years of hunger.	
no. 18/1998 from 27 April 1998	Farewell to the Mark / Departure into the adventure Euro	Representation of the 100 D-Mark banknote in which the figure of German pianist Clara Schumann, who appeared on it, is depicted crying and waving her hand in farewell. – The verbal message about departure into an adventure together with the visualization of sadness provides the reader with ambiguous feelings.	
no. 9/2000 from 28 February 2000	What is conservative today? / Dispute over direction in the CDU	Compendium of several portraits of German politicians ranging from Reich Chancellor Bismarck to several members of German and Austrian conservative parties: Konrad Adenauer, Franz-Josef Strauß, Helmut Kohl, Jörg Haider, Angela Merkel, Kurt Biedenkopf, Friedrich Merz, and Edmund Stoiber. – All these politicians stood and still stand for different and partly opposing political positions.	
no. 21/2000 from 22 May 2000	Generation Me / From revolt to profit. The 68's rule – and their children start businesses	The upper two thirds of the cover feature illustrations of the May 1968 protests, repressed by the forces of law and order. This is superimposed by the title, next to an illustration of Rudi Dutschke, a German sociologist and political activist who led protests of the West German Socialist Students Union (SDS) during the late 1960s. The lower third shows portraits of young adults, presumably founders of German companies. – The cover implies a sharp generational conflict between the 1968 movement which members wanted to change society and those who were born around 1968 and who are believed to be only interested in economic success.	

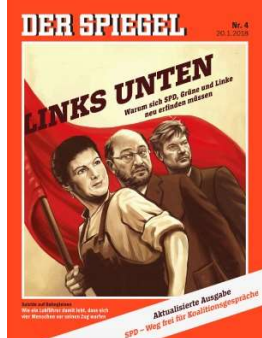
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 6: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with both legitimising / delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 47/2002 from 18 November 2002	Comrade Schröder / From the new middle to chancellor of the Work Councils.	Illustration of then German Chancellor and Leader of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) Gerhard Schröder in socialist realism's aesthetic style. Schröder is depicted as a worker holding a red flag alluding to the colour of communism. He is standing in front of factories depicted in a stylized way. – The visualisation presents Schröder as a powerful man on the one hand but using a communist aesthetic on the other hand.	
no. 45/2005 from 7 November 2005	Awakening East	Representation of the propaganda poster <i>East Berlin, Stalinallee, May 1, 1953</i> . With red flags and images of Communist icons Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin in the background, then Chancellor Angela Merkel and Minister President Mathias Platzeck are portrayed in the front. Merkel is depicted as a worker class hero, wearing a ribbon with the emblem of the Five-Year Plan. Instead of the number 5, the cover shows a 35.2 alluding to the results Merkel's party (Christian Democratic Union, CDU) achieved in that year's federal elections. Besides Mathias Platzeck, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), and Merkel who were both East Germans, other West German politicians stand in the background, among them Johannes Rau, Franz Münterfering, Gerhard Schröder, Helmut Kohl, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Peer Steinbrück, and Wolfgang Schäuble. – The positive message arisen by both visualization and verbalization is contrasted by an old-fashioned image typical for communist East Germany.	
no. 44/2016 from 29 October 2016	Luther / The first en- raged citizen	Illustration of Martin Luther, German priest and theologian and best known as the main figure in the Protestant Reformation, waving a German flag. – The message might support Protestantism as successful revolution against the then dominating Catholicism on the one hand. On the other hand, the text is likely to legitimise the right-wing populist movement, which is apparently being placed here in the succession of Luther.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 6: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with both legitimising / delegitimising memory politics (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 4/2018 from 20 January 2018	Left down / Why SPD, Greens, and The Left must reinvent themselves	<p>Illustration in the aesthetic style of socialist realism showing Sarah Wagenknecht, at that time parliamentary co-chair of the Left Party, weaving a red flag alluding to the flag of communism. Behind her is Martin Schulz who served at that time as Leader of the Social Democratic Party followed by Robert Habeck, chairman of Alliance '90/The Greens party in 2018.</p> <p>– The leaders of the three left-wing parties appear as strong political fighters. But the design corresponds to that which was common in the GDR. Furthermore, the politicians are marching downwards to the left side of the cover frame. The direction is congruent with the verbal message but it contradicts the way how readers understand visual images. Following typeface as well as <i>mise-en-scène</i>, the politicians are moving into history because the left side stands for past while the present appears on the right.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

4.7 Table 7: Covers of DER SPIEGEL dealing with politics for the past




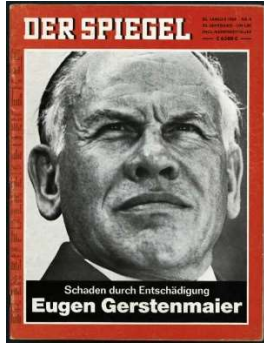
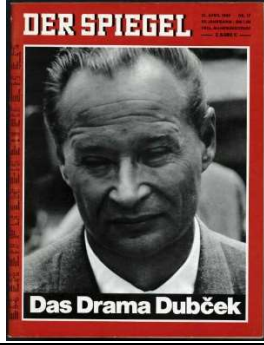

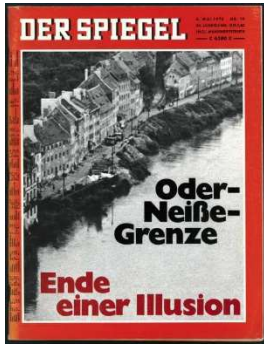
Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 8/1965 from 17 February 1965	"With firm step into the New Reich" / New SPIEGEL series: The Catholic Church be- tween cross and swastika	A photograph of the Munich Archbishop and Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber appears on the left. In front of him, an SS officer looks directly at the readers. The headline is set in Gothic type and resembles a Nazi slogan. – The picture with the high-ranking church representative and the SS man as well as the text message describe the relationship between the Catholic Church and the National Socialist regime as an ambivalent one. On the cover, both are standing close to each other, but their bodies as well as their gazes are pointing in different directions. While the headline gives the impression that the church has bowed to the will of the new rulers, the subline reveals that the church oscillated between adherence to its principles of faith (the Cross) and turning to Nazi symbols (Swastika).	
no. 11/1965 from 10 March 1965	Statute of limitations?	In the photo civilians are executed by uniformed men during the Second World War. The gunmen were Wehrmacht soldiers or members of German police battalions or the so-called auxiliary troops. Other military personnel can be seen in the background. – The cover refers to the so-called <i>Verjährungsdebatte</i> (=the statute of limitations debate concerning the punishment for murder) which took place in the mid-1960s for the first time. It is not known whether the photo shows Germans as murderers, nor where it was taken. But by presenting the execution photo in the context of that debate, the event shown was framed: German readers at that time must have had the impression that the uniformed men were Germans.	
no. 40/1966 from 26 September 1965	Free after 20 years / Hitler's friend and adversary Albert Speer	The cover presents a passport photograph of Albert Speer in uniform. The photo has a stamp from the Allied War Crimes Prison in Berlin-Spandau. Speer was Minister of Armaments and War Production in Hitler's government from 1942 on. In this position he contributed to prolonging the war effort, in particular by using forced labourers and concentration camp prisoners to keep production going. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. By 1965, he had almost served his entire sentence. – DER SPIEGEL portrays the leading Nazi as a dubious figure. On the one hand, he appears as a war criminal who had been Hitler's friend. On the other hand, the weekly communicates Speer's self-justification. He claimed to have planned an assassination attempt on the Fuehrer.	

Table 7: Covers of *Der Spiegel* dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 4/1969 from 20 January 1969	Eugen Gerstenmaier / Damage through indemnification	The portrait of then President of the German Bundestag Eugen Gerstenmaier is complemented by a derogatory text message. – The word “damage” becomes understandable through contextual knowledge about German reparation practice in the 1960s. Although Gerstenmaier was entitled to back pay from his pre-1945 university lecturership, which the National Socialists had denied him, he was accused of having influenced the amendment of the Reparations Act of 1965 in his favour. The large sum paid to him caused even more offence, while other non-celebrity citizens had considerable difficulties obtaining reparations at all.	
no. 17/1969 from 21 April 1969	The drama of Dubček	The cover shows a portrait of the ousted chairman of the Czechoslovak communist party Alexander Dubček. Large parts of his face are shadowed. – The “drama” refers to Dubček’s resignation as General Secretary of the communist party. His resignation was forced by the Soviet Union because he was unwilling to renounce his ideas on reforming socialism. This sealed the end of the Prague Spring.	
no. 15/1970 from 6 April 1970	Judiciary scandal Vera Brühne / New facts?	Here Vera Brühne leaves the courthouse. In 1962 she had been found guilty of murder. From the beginning, the court ruling was controversial. – Almost ten years later, the SPIEGEL suspects a miscarriage of justice. The case is being called a scandal because the ruling may have covered up the connection of high-ranking Bavarian politicians to illegal arms deals. Moreover, the accused had been condemned in advance in the tabloid media because of her lifestyle. In 1970, German society had a different view of earlier Bundeswehr procurement scandals as well as of the moral concepts of the 1950s.	
no. 19/1970 from 4 May 1970	Oder-Neiße Border / End of an illusion	The cover probably shows a section of the right bank of the Neisse in Görlitz/Zgorzelec. –In 1945, at the Potsdam Conference, the Allies decided, among other things, to shift the German-Polish border westwards to the Oder-Neisse line. This was seen as compensation for the occupation of Polish territories in the east by the Soviet Union. The West German governments refused to officially recognise the tripartition of the former German Reich until the mid-1960s. The government under Willy Brandt then negotiated a new settlement of relations with Poland and the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern border. In doing so, the German government recognised the reduction of German territory as a result of the lost Second World War.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)


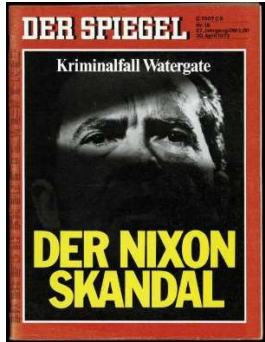


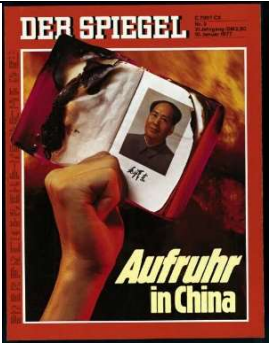





Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 52/1972 from 18 December 1972	One people? One Reich? One nation? / Germans' Basic Treaty	The signed title page of the Basic Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR has two bands in the German colours and the seals of both states. A three-liner in Fraktur script overlays the middle of the page. – With this treaty, the Federal Government accepted the status quo with two German states without recognising the GDR under international law. The government thus distanced itself from the Federal Republic's long-held claim to be the only successor of the whole German Reich. Many conservatives saw this as a betrayal of German interests. According to the text message, the idea of an undivided German nation is linked to National Socialism. The statement refers to a well-known Nazi slogan: "One people! One Reich! One Fuehrer!"	
no. 18/1973 from 30 April 1973	The Nixon scandal / Crime case Watergate	The cover is largely kept in black. Only in the upper third appears a triangular cut-out. It opens up with a view of then U.S. President Nixon's eyes and forehead. The text message refers to the Watergate scandal. – Investigate journalists had proven that the Nixon administration was involved in the break-in of the Democratic Party's headquarter (Watergate Office Building) in 1972. They wanted to intercept the communication of the opposition and to see secret documents. The visualisation of the cover conveys an ambiguous message. On the one hand, it is Nixon peering through a slit at something concealed. On the other hand, it is the viewers who were informed of a secret by DER SPIEGEL, which ultimately led to the resignation of the President.	
no. 39/1973 from 24 September 1973	Acquittal on Vera Brühne? / After 12 years in prison: New offence time due to body test	The black colour of the cover is only broken up at the bottom right by the white contrasts of Vera Brühne's portrait. It was taken from a bird's eye view. The text message reports new findings in the murder case. – Here again, DER SPIEGEL is dedicated to this case that happened twelve years ago. And it points to a possible miscarriage of justice (see no. 15/1970).	
no. 44/1974 from 28 October 1974	Women in prison camp / The new Solzhenitsyn GULAG II	In the upper third one can see a portrait of Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn wearing a kind of prison clothing. He looks down at an open book. According to the text, it is his new work about women in the Gulag, the system of Soviet prison camps. – Solzhenitsyn described in his work the crimes of the Stalinist regime in the Soviet Union. His reports were based on his own experience of banishment and in the camp. He contributed to the disillusionment or real existing socialism.	

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 3/1977 from 10 January 1977	Riots in China	In front of a wall of flames a hand holds up a booklet. It is called the Mao Bible. The edges of its pages are scorched. On its right page appears a coloured photograph of Mao Zedong who died few months ago. Here, DER SPIEGEL reports on the power struggles over Mao's succession. – The burning of the Mao Bible demonstrates visualises the break with the past in China.	
no. 34/1977 from 15 August 1977	Hitler as he was not / The historical image of our children	The cover presents a brown and white picture of Hitler's head on a white background. It is made up of many puzzle pieces. But a lot of parts are missing at the edges of the picture as well as in the lower right jaw area. Following the verbal message, DER SPIEGEL wants to explain what "our" children know about Hitler. – Here, the era of National Socialism is equated with the person of Hitler. Moreover, the visualisation suggests that there is a "true" picture of the dictator. One would only have to gather all the knowledge about him and put it together. But DER SPIEGEL insinuates that German children have a "false" image of this past.	
no. 35/1977 from 22 August 1977	After Kappler's flight: The image of evil Germany / "Occupational ban" "D-Mark imperialism" "Isolation torture"	The German flag covers a nevertheless visible swastika. At the bottom, Italian demonstrators protest against the escape of former SS man Herbert Kappler. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in Italy in 1948. He was responsible for the massacre in the Ardeatine Caves. In August 1977, he managed to escape from a prison hospital. – Before 1977, various German institutions had campaigned for Kappler's pardon. For this reason, and because he could not be extradited as a German after his escape and remained unmolested, DER SPIEGEL considers Germany's reputation abroad to have been damaged.	
no. 28/1978 from 10 July 1978	Phantom judge Filbinger	The cover is vertically split. On the right, you see the negative copy of a file with a handwritten note. The portrait photograph of the then Prime Minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hans Karl Filbinger, appears on the left. His eyes are turned far upwards. – In 1978, it became known that he was involved in four death sentences as a naval judge during the Second World War. After initially denying everything, he justified himself by saying that what had been right at the time (of National Socialism) could not be wrong in the present. Because of this statement, he lost confidence and had to resign. Here, DER SPIEGEL visually presents him as a believer who looks to heaven and is convinced of his innocence.	



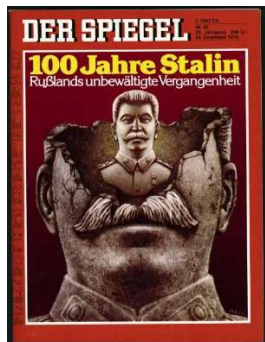
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
<p>no. 32/1978 from 7 August 1978</p>	<p>OPEC terrorist Klein reveals / SPIEGEL underground interview: Who planned assault on oil ministers – One OPEC government gave the hint – The plan to kidnap the Pope – Has terrorist Carlos been turned? – Haddad, the man who steered the terror</p>	<p>A photo of an arrest is placed above the headline. Two policemen lead the terrorist Hans-Joachim Klein away. He was a member of the so-called Revolutionary Cells and participated in the OPEC hostage-taking in Vienna, where three people were murdered. – The text message reveals background knowledge about the terrorists’ violent actions that were planned and carried out in the mid-1970s.</p>	
<p>no. 34/1978 from 21 August 1978</p>	<p>Field marshal Rommel / End of a legend</p>	<p>The photograph shows the portrait of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from a frog’s perspective. He wears his uniform and holds the marshal’s baton in his hand. The photo is superimposed on a facsimile of a typewritten letter to his wife. – The camera perspective on Rommel suggests the notion of a military leader at whom one can look up. The National Socialist propaganda had already cultivated this image of the dutiful and successful soldier. Although the regime forced him to commit suicide because he knew about the attempted assassination against Hitler in 1944, his death was passed off as an accident by the Nazis. He received a state funeral. After 1945, his image has often been questioned like here by DER SPIEGEL. It does not take into account that he had accepted the dictatorial system and made his career under Nazi rule. Since the degree of his participation in the military resistance is yet unsolved, his person suggested him as a legend after 1945. Rommel held for Germany’s post-war society as the perfect example of the sincere soldier. He stood for the so-called clean Wehrmacht whose representatives would have fought a “normal” war unaffected by the regime and its crimes.</p>	




for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 5/1979 from 29 January 1979	Holocaust / The murder of the Jews moves the Germans	<p>The cover presents a photo montage of two film stills from the U.S. TV miniseries Holocaust. In the foreground, the portrait of a young SS officer in parade uniform fills more than half of the page. In the background, an SS man with a steel helmet and assault rifle marches out of the picture on a road. Several women and men follow him. They are civilians and wear winter clothing. One of the men carries a suitcase. The road leads through an area with low trees and bushes. The group of people were Jews during their deportation. In the film, SS officer Erik Dorf – played by Michael Moriarty – is the personal advisor of Reinhard Heydrich, the head of the Reich Security Main Office. Dorf is thus jointly responsible for the deportation and murder of the Jews.</p> <p>– The subtitle refers to the effect of this television series on the German audience. The films were not only seen by millions. There were also unexpectedly strong reactions from the audience. They were expressed in mass calls to the broadcaster or in readers' letters to the editor in newspapers.</p>	
no. 18/1979 from 30 April 1979	The Tin Drum in cinema / Grass' novel being made into a film	<p>On the left side of the cover, a small boy in a sailor suit plays a tin drum. On the right in the background one can see the close-up of Günter Grass' face. The famous German writer's novel <i>Die Blechtrommel</i> was made into a film by director Volker Schlöndorff. The boy is leading actor David Bennent who took on the role of Oskar Matzerath. The film was quite successful financially and won several awards.</p> <p>– Oskar takes the role of a childlike resister against the National Socialist regime. Regardless of the cinematic quality, the film also fulfilled the audience's wishes that their parents had been like Oskar.</p>	
no. 52/1979 from 44 Decem- ber 1979	100 years Stalin / Russia's unresolved past	<p>DER SPIEGEL shows Stalin's bust as a matryoshka doll. The face of the outer doll is half broken off. A smaller bust of Stalin protrudes from the interior. The subheading explicitly refers to the topic of <i>Vergangenheitsbewältigung</i> (working-off-the-past).</p> <p>– Even more than the text message, the visualisation conveys the impression that Russia has not yet come to terms with its Stalinist past until now. Although the totalitarian rule ended with Khrushchev's reckoning in 1956, Stalin's ideal seems to be resurgent at present.</p>	

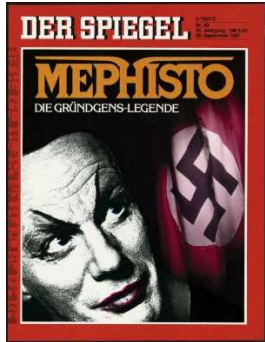

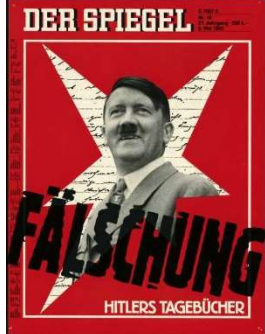
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 53/1979 from 31 December 1979	Mercy for terrorists? / Dispute between Home Secretary Baum and ex-terrorist Mahler. "We must leave the trenches"	The photograph shows former lawyer and terrorist, Horst Mahler, on the left and then Home Secretary Gerhard Baum on the right. The positions of their hands suggest a lively discussion. – The German Autumn 1977 marked the first peak of left-wing extremist terrorism in Germany. The <i>Red Army Faction</i> aimed at to eliminate the state and its representatives. Its members took President of the Employers' Association, Hanns Martin Schleyer, hostage and murdered him after their demands were not met by the government. Despite widespread popular rejection of terrorism, the Home Minister dared to discuss the issue of pardoning terrorists with one of them.	
no. 20/1981 from 11 May 1981	Are we all Nazis? / Begin's attack	The cover presents a wedding picture of young Helmut Schmidt in his Wehrmacht's uniform as lieutenant. Behind and in the left lower corner appears a coloured photograph of then Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The headline is set in Gothic type. Begin had not only criticised the German Chancellor's negotiations with Saudi-Arabia but had also insulted him as Nazi because he had served in the Reichswehr. – By turning Begin's remark into a rhetorical question to all Germans, DER SPIEGEL feeds the suspicion that virtually all former soldiers were Nazis. This idea contradicted the widespread belief in the "clean" Wehrmacht, which had merely fought a regular war.	
no. 38/1981 from 14 September 1981	The Germans are coming / The Russia Campaign from Russian point of view	The upper body of a Wehrmacht soldier in a stooped position takes up the main part of the cover. He is holding his assault rifle. The background is formed by seven screens, some of which are covered. They show hanged civilians as well as battle scenes. The headline is in Fraktur. This typeface was officially used under the Nazi regime. – Here DER SPIEGEL confronts its readers with the Russian view of the Second World War.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 40/1981 from 28 September 1981	Mephisto / The legend of Gründgens.	<p>Actor Gustav Gründgens' face in white make-up appears on the left. He plays the role of Mephisto from Goethe's <i>Faust</i>. This is a film still from the 1960 filmed performance at the Deutsche Schauspielhaus Hamburg. Mephisto/Gründgens looks sideways to the right at a swastika flag held in colour.</p> <p>– This SPIEGEL issue appeared on the occasion of the German-language publication of Klaus Mann's novel <i>Mephisto</i>. The book had been published in 1936 in exile and shed light on Gründgens' acting career under Nazi rule. His heir sued against the book distribution in Germany and claimed personal rights of his adoptive father. The Federal Constitutional Court finally upheld this complaint in 1971. The post-mortem protection is to be weighted more heavily than artistic freedom. The verdict was also controversial in the court senate. Despite the ban, the novel finally appeared in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1981. In it, Klaus Mann described how far Gründgens was willing to adapt to the Nazi regime for the sake of his career.</p>	
no. 18/1983 from 2 May 1983	1 st cover: Discovery of forgery? / Hitler's diaries	<p>1st cover: The picture shows a close-up of Hitler. He wears his officer's hat. The photograph is superimposed with an excerpt from his supposed diary.</p> <p>2nd cover: It is designed in the shape of a white star on a red background. It is the trademark of the German weekly magazine <i>Stern</i>. Hitler stands out from the star in a shoulder close-up. Lines of writing are visible in the white background of the star.</p> <p>– The two issues are dedicated to the discovery of the supposed diaries of Hitler. The story was sold as sensation by the <i>Stern</i>. The faked diaries together with the great publicity made two things clear. The person of Hitler fascinated and still fascinates the people. Therefore, it is not surprising that money can be made with topics about Hitler or National Socialism. This economic facet is also part of the politics for the past.</p>	
no. 19/1983 from 9 May 1983	2 nd cover: Forgery / Hitler's diaries		



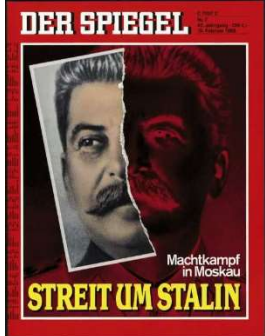
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 30/1983 from 25 July 1983	Mussolini's 100 th birthday / Remembrance in Italian	The outer frame of the magazine is filled with a picture frame. Its upper wooden rim is decorated with a golden garland. In the photo, the Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini is standing with his right arm raised. He wears a black suit, a white shirt with a black bow around his collar and carries a black top hat in his left hand. He offers the fascist salute to an invisible mass of people. The meeting is in the open air. The left lower corner of the picture frame is wrapped in the national flag. On it is written: 100 th Birthday. – Here, DER SPIEGEL gives the impression that Italians have no problem with the fascist past in their country. On the contrary, they seem to be celebrating the Duce's birthday.	
no. 17/1985 from 22 April 1985	Hunting a phantom / Wanted: Concentration camp doctor Mengele. 7 million Mark reward	A wanted poster is mounted – diagonally shifted – inside the cover. In its centre it shows the concentration camp doctor Josef Mengele. At its bottom is a typical mug shot of his head in three different positions. – Mengele was camp doctor in Auschwitz from 1943 to 1945. He was responsible for the selection of the victims and their gassing. Furthermore, he performed medical experiments with concentration camp prisoners. After the Second World War he could escape to South America. In 1959, the German public prosecutor's office issued a warrant for his arrest. But the culprit could not be apprehended. He died in Brasil in 1979.	
no. 18/1985 from 29 April 1985	The shadows from Bitburg / Reagan – Kohl: Controversial reconciliation	The picture shows a section of a military cemetery. Two stone grave crosses cast their shadows on the name plaques embedded in the ground in front of them. There is a tiny U.S. flag stuck in the ground next to the left stone. The shadows of the grave crosses take the form of the two SS runes. – The SPIEGEL issue was published on the occasion of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Germany. As a sign of reconciliation, Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan planned to lay a wreath together at a military cemetery where German and U.S. soldiers of the Second World War were buried. However, the press revealed that some SS men were also buried in the cemetery. This led to a public debate about an official tribute to SS men as well as to complications in foreign policy.	




for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 16/1986 from 14 April 1986	Austria's silent fascism / The Waldheim case	Behind a chain of high mountains, an outstretched right arm rises from the sky towards the viewer. The arm is wrapped in the sleeve of a brown uniform shirt. The arm shows the fascist salute. The head – In March 1986, then Secretary-General of the United Nations was nominated as a candidate for the office of President of Austria. Reports then appeared that Waldheim had been involved in war crimes during the period before 1945. The headline refers to the fact that after 1945 Austria described itself as the first victim of National Socialism, having been occupied in 1938. This self-deception enabled Austrian society to absolve itself of any responsibility. There were no discussions about the widespread enthusiasm about the 1938 “Anschluss” to Germany, nor about the participation of Austrian men in the Second World War.	
no. 4/1988 from 25 January 1988	Austria 1938 1988 / Trauma Anschluss – Trauma Waldheim	The upper part of the cover shows a photograph of Hitler during his speech on Vienna's <i>Heldenplatz</i> in March 1938 after the so-called Anschluss of Austria to the German Reich. In the lower part, then Austrian President Kurt Waldheim sits at his desk. He looks at the viewer. To his left is an Austrian flag. – The cover equates Austrian reactions to the integration of their country into Nazi Germany in 1938 with the acceptance of Waldheim's presidency. DER SPIEGEL considers both cases as traumas. Thus, on the one hand, Austrians would refuse to acknowledge their majority enthusiasm for National Socialism in the past. On the other hand, today, they would also refuse to distance themselves from then President Waldheim, who had been involved in war crimes before 1945.	
no. 7/1988 from 15 February 1988	Controversy over Stalin / Power struggle in Moscow	The cover shows a Stalin portrait. Its left side forms a coloured photograph torn in its middle. The other side shows his head as a photo negative in red-and-black. – The right part of the portrait depicts the dictator in a threatening manner while the torn picture refers to the disunity among the communist party. According to DER SPIEGEL, the factions in the Soviet leadership are fighting over how to evaluate the Stalinist past.	

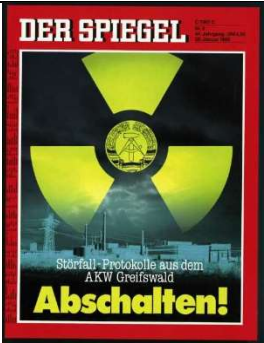


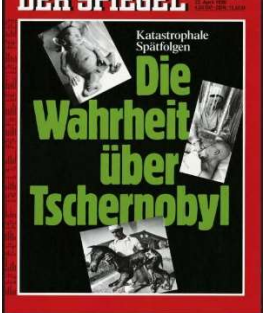
for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 46/1988 from 14 November 1988	In the shadow of the past / CDU politicians Jenninger, Kohl	<p>The portraits of then Chancellor Kohl and the just resigned President of the Bundestag are placed at the bottom of the cover. The background is filled with a huge face of Hitler. His face appears ghostly because of the extremely emphasised contrasts.</p> <p>– The cover story reacted to Jenninger’s speech on the 50th anniversary of the so-called Reichskristallnacht. At that time, on 8 and 9 November 1938, the National Socialists set fire to very many synagogues, looted the shops of Jews and arrested Jewish fellow citizens. In the Bundestag’s commemoration hour, Jenninger did not succeed in striking the expected dignified tone in his speech. Because he reproduced quotes from the Nazis as well as from citizens verbatim to characterise the approval among the German population at the time, the impression of a lack of distance from National Socialism was created. However, Hitler’s shadow, visualised here, not only hits Jenninger, but also the Chancellor. With its cover design, DER SPIEGEL draws a parallel between Jenninger’s performance and Kohl’s conservative-influenced efforts to convey a new historical identity to the Germans. According to this view, National Socialism is only a small negative part of the otherwise long and glorious German history.</p>	
no. 50/1989 from 11 December 1989	Revenge / GDR: On behalf of the people	<p>A kind of wanted poster is placed in the red SPIEGEL frame. It shows nine heads of leading cadres of the SED (<i>Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands</i>), the communist party of the GDR.</p> <p>– The functionaries of the ruling SED, some of whom have been deposed and some of whom are still in office, appear visually as criminals who are publicly wanted. DER SPIEGEL interprets the uprising of the GDR population in spring 1989 as a criminal trial. The people had pronounced their judgment, which – according to the usual formula of a court – was pronounced in their name. Now, it is time for revenge with the rulers.</p>	
no. 2/1990 from 8 January 1990	Toxic kitchen GDR	<p>An Erlenmeyer flask fills the cover. Its neck is emblazoned with the GDR coat of arms. The inside of the flask opens up a view of an industrial landscape with smoking chimneys. The sky is largely black and grey.</p> <p>– This SPIEGEL issue reminds the reader of the environmental destruction in the GDR that need to be remedied.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 5/1990 from 29 January 1990	Shut down! / Incident logs from the nuclear power plant Greifswald	A photography shows the nuclear power plant Greifswald in the east of the GDR. The sky is covered with dark clouds. But is not the storm that is threatening. The warning sign for nuclear radiation is also hanging in the sky. Its centre is emblazoned with the GDR coat of arms. – DER SPIEGEL informs about previous incidents at the power plant and therefore demands its shutdown.	
no. 9/1990 from 26 February 1990	The Honecker file / Record of an interrogation	The close-up photography of former communist party chairman Erich Honecker is superimposed with an excerpt from an interrogation protocol. – DER SPIEGEL informs here about the interrogation of the former party leader of the SED and ruler of the GDR.	
no. 13/1990 from 26 March 1990	The long arm of the Stasi / Suspicion against GDR MPs	A black octopus with human eyes holds the GDR flag with one of its arms. – The octopus stands for the <i>Stasi</i> , the secret service of the GDR. It seems that no one can escape its tentacles. This is evident due to the opening of the Stasi archives. According to the files, there are suspicions against some newly elected members of the <i>Volkskammer</i> , the GDR parliament.	
no. 17/1990 from 23 April 1990	The truth about Chernobyl / Disastrous long-term effects	Above, beside and below the headline are three photographs. Two of them show a Baby and a foal each with congenital deformities. The third shows an adult in a hospital bed, isolated from the nurse. – This SPIEGEL issue is dedicated to the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which occurred in the Soviet Union in 1986. People and animals are still suffering from the long-term effects of the radioactive radiation.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

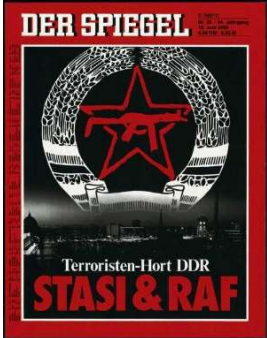







Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 25/1990 from 18 June 1990	Stasi and RAF / Terrorists' haven GDR	<p>The night sky spreads over East Berlin. The court of arm of the GDR is emblazoned in the blackness of the sky. But the hammer and compass are missing in the middle. Instead, the symbol of the <i>Red Army Faction</i> (called RAF, a group of West German left-wing extremist terrorists) is drawn there. It is composed of a red star and a submachine gun.</p> <p>– Die first RAF members joined together in 1970. The group carried out assassinations of public institutions and state representatives until 1993. In 1998 they declared the dissolution of the group. Some members apparently had contacts with the <i>Stasi</i> (the GDR secret service). They used these contacts to go into hiding in the GDR and escape the search pressure in West Germany. In the GDR they then lived under a new identity. With the opening of the <i>Stasi</i> archives, some of them could be apprehended.</p>	
no. 29/1990 from 16 July 1990	Where to put the Russians? / 363,000 Soviet soldiers in the GDR	<p>On the cover, a group of Russian soldiers marches towards the reader.</p> <p>– With the founding of the GDR, several hundred thousand Soviet soldiers remained on its territory. Officially, they should secure peace against the West in the Cold War together with the <i>Nationale Volksarmee</i> (National People's Army of the GDR). In fact, they always served to guarantee the GDR's membership of the Warsaw Pact. With the system change in 1989 and the imminent unification of the two German states, the question arose of how to deal with this legacy in the future.</p>	
no. 51/1990 from 17 Decem- ber 1990	The case Diethelm Schröder / Subject: Stasi	<p>A press card is placed at the bottom of the cover. The ID card stands out against a dark background that lightens towards to top.</p> <p>– Schröder was a long-time staff member at SPIEGEL and worked in leading positions. In 1990, he took leave of absence after Stasi files on his collaboration with the GDR secret service became known.</p>	
no. 16/1991 from 15 April 1991	Do we overreach ourselves? / Trillions for the East	<p>Chancellor Helmut Kohl is faced with a pile of scrap metal. The rusty metal letters "DDR" are collapsing.</p> <p>– The rusty letters as well as the scrap parts stand for the economic collapse of the past GDR. The text message refers to the considerable costs that will be necessary for a reconstruction.</p>	

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 19/1991 from 6 May 1991	The Schalck affair / In search of 22 billion Mark	In the left side of the cover page, a vault door opens. To the right, the face of Alexander Schalck-Golodkovsky, the former foreign currency agent for the GDR government, peers out. – During the GDR period, Mr. Schalck used his contacts in the West and procured important currency loans for the state, militarily valuable material for the army despite the NATO embargo, and luxury goods for the nomenklatura. Due to his connections in the West, he managed to move millions aside during the change of regime. DER SPIEGEL reports here in its cover story on the state of legal processing of this crime.	
no. 33/1991 from 12 August 1991	Friedrich's journey home / Rudolf Augstein about Prussia's King.	The bust of Prussian King Frederick II leaps out of a coffin in the lower right corner of the cover like a jack-in-the-box. The headline refers to the reburial of the coffins of both Prussian kings from Hohenzollern Palace in West Germany to Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam. There they were laid to rest in a kind of state funeral. – The official upgrading of the funeral through the Chancellor's participation, which was addressed as private, together with the support of the Bundeswehr, triggered considerable public criticism. The point of discussion was to what extent Frederick II could still be a role model today. From a non-conservative side, the question was answered in the negative, and the history of Prussia was viewed rather critically.	
no. 34/1991 from 19 August 1991	Entangled / Stasi affairs in- criminate the Union [the conservative parties CDU and CSU]	In the cover photography are former Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauß and former GDR foreign currency agent Alexander Schalck-Golodkovsky. – Although he had only been a politician in a federal state since 1970, the Bavarian prime minister cultivated international contacts, sometimes even bypassing the federal governments. Among other things, he arranged a billion-euro loan for the GDR with Mr. Schalck in 1983. The Stasi (GRD secret service) had kept a file on Strauß. DER SPIEGEL raises the suspicion here that Strauß collaborated with the secret service at the time.	
no. 52/1991 from 23 Decem- ber 1991	Justice or revenge? / The burden of German past	A Justitia holds a pair of scales in her right hand. On one of the scales is a swastika, on the other a hammer and compass, the GDR symbol. Justitia clasps her hand against her forehead. – In the wake of the unification of the two German states, the question arose of how to deal with the injustice in the GDR. Because National Socialist perpetrators in West Germany were largely integrated into society from 1950 onwards and not prosecuted, DER SPIEGEL devotes itself to the suspicion that communist perpetrators, unlike Nazis, were severely punished. Both pasts would be differently evaluated.	





for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 3/1992 from 13 January 1992	The horror files / Stasi archives are open	Two file folders stand in the direction of the reader. A pair of eyes peers out of the handle holes of the two folders. These are folders from the <i>Stasi</i> (the GDR secret service) archives. – After long discussions with former GDR dissidents and opponents, it was decided to open the Stasi archives for personal enquiry. DER SPIEGEL fears a horror because the Stasi worked with up to 200,000 informal collaborators (IMs) within the GDR. These informal workers had spied on colleagues, neighbours, friends and family members. What would happen if the victims became aware of who they had been betrayed by?	
no. 5/1992 from 27 January 1992	“Chernobyl – the world had been be- trayed” / Nuclear manager Chernosenko accuses	The photomontage is composed of a portrait of nuclear physicist Vladimir Chernosenko and an aerial view of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The latter is bathed in toxic green light. – Chernosenko had been in charge of the Chernobyl clean-up. According to the cover, the official version of the catastrophe disseminated at the time is presented here as a lie.	
no. 37/1992 from 7 Septem- ber 1992	Stalingrad / 50 years. Rudolf Augstein about the myth of a battle	The cover is filled in below the headline with a photo of a street fight scene from the Battle of Stalingrad. – In late summer 1942, the German attack on Stalingrad had begun. For many years, this battle had been regarded by the general public as the turning point of the Second World War. Here, a report by the SPIEGEL editor is announced in which he describes this notion as a myth. In fact, the failure of the blitzkrieg against the Soviet Union was already apparent in the winter of 1941 with the halting of German troops outside Moscow.	
no. 10/1993 from 8 March 1993	What did Engholm know? / Barschelscan- dal	The portrait of the man in the foreground shows then Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein from the Social Democratic Party (SPD). In the background, the head of his predecessor Uwe Barschel of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) is looking over his shoulder. – Barschel had initiated a smear campaign against his challenger Engholm during the 1987 election campaign. Confronted with this, he denied everything. After the facts were revealed, he had to resign. In 1993, six years later, DER SPIEGEL revealed that Engholm had also been involved in the scandal.	




for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 4/1994 from 24 January 1994	The widow's revenge / Controversy over Brandt's heritage. Wehner's entanglement	One and a half years after the death of former Chancellor Willy Brandt, his second wife and widow, Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt, publishes handwritten notes by her husband. He had written these down later on his resignation in 1974. In them, he recorded the suspicion that the then parliamentary group leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), Herbert Wehner, had deprived Brandt of his office, at least with the support of the GDR. – DER SPIEGEL not only reports on this public dispute. At the same time, the paper positions itself against the widow. She is accused of having thoughts of revenge.	
no. 14/1994 from 4 April 1994	Amigo F.J. Strauß / How entrepreneur Zwick bribed CSU	The Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauß and the entrepreneur Eduard Zwick are standing together in the foreground. The background is a kind of wallpaper of blue and white diamonds. They correspond to the Bavarian national flag. The 100-D-Mark banknote shines through them. – DER SPIEGEL refers here to a tax scandal. Zwick, who had a good relationship with the prime minister, owed the tax office a sum of millions. This claim was settled at the instigation of Strauß shortly after his death. With the word "amigo" DER SPIEGEL frames Strauß's politics as one of favours on the verge of corruption.	
no. 17/1994 from 25 April 1994	The reconciler / Nelson Mandela – South Africa's hope	The close-up of Nelson Mandela's face appears on the cover. It was released a few days before the elections in South Africa, where his party, the ANC, was expected to win. – The population hoped that he, who had received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, would achieve a balance between and bring peace to the country. A central task for this was to come to terms with racism during apartheid in South Africa.	
no. 3/1995 from 16 January 1995	The secret of the "Landshut" hijacking / The surviving terrorist breaks her silence	The upper photo shows the Lufthansa Boeing Landshut, which was hijacked by Palestinian terrorists in October 1977. The lower one shows Souhaila Sayeh. She was the only one of four terrorists who survived the storming of the plane injured. As she was carried away on a stretcher, she flashed the Victory sign at the camera. – The terrorists' aim was to secure the release of the leading cadres of the German Red Army Faction (RAF) imprisoned in Germany. With the end of the unsuccessful kidnapping the RAF terrorists committed suicide. The German President of the Employers' Association, who had been kidnapped at the same time, was then murdered by other members of the RAF.	





for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 19/1995 from 8 May 1995	The mastered past / 8 May 1945 – 1995	<p>The foreground of the montage is filled with the central motif from the painting “Wanderer above the sea of fog” by Caspar David Friedrich (around 1817). The background is composed of seven parts. In the upper left section is a portrait of Adolf Hitler. Below it is a sea of Nazi flags. Below that is a row of concentration camp prisoners standing behind a barbed wire fence. In the upper centre of the cover, above the hiker, the Brandenburg Gate appears. To the right is the picture of the GDR soldier who deserted during the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and jumps over rolls of barbed wire into the West. Below him flies the GDR flag. Under the flag, in turn, a large group of NVA soldiers with helmet and weapon is gathered.</p> <p>– In its overall composition, the cover refers to Germany’s history resulting from National Socialism and the Second World War. The wanderer from a painting of German Romanticism gazes absorbedly at a past that can only be discerned through a fog. It seems as if the Germans have reconciled themselves with their negatively evaluated past.</p>	
no. 24/1995 from 12 June 1995	Peasant land in bigwig’s hand / The new old masters in the East	<p>The image on the cover is based on an old propaganda poster from the Soviet-occupied Zone after 1945. An oversized hand reaches out to a village and the surrounding farm land. In the field, a farmer leads the plough with two horses.</p> <p>– The original propaganda slogan is reversed in its meaning here. Before 1949, the communists were initially concerned with expropriating the Prussian aristocracy and transferring their land to the peasants. However, the cover denounces the policy of the federal government after the unification of FRG and GDR after 1990. Now the aim is to return the land to the original owners, most of whom have lived and still live in the West for decades. It seems that with the return of the old masters, an era that has long since disappeared is returning.</p>	
no. 29/1995 from 17 th July 1995	“...and don’t be sad” / Ulrike Meinhof’s daughters about their childhood in the shadow of terrorism	<p>The cover shows a close-up of Ulrike Meinhof’s face. She was a journalist and joined the left-wing extremist terrorist group <i>Red Army Faction</i> in 1970. A photo of Meinhof’s two daughters is superimposed on the bottom left.</p> <p>– This issue of DER SPIEGEL is dedicated to the two daughters and their experience of a mother who subordinated her life to terrorism. This sheds light on a special facet on German left-wing terrorism.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 21/1996 from 20 th May 1996	The Germans: Hitler's willing assassins / New collective guilt dispute	The central part of the photomontage is a photo of Hitler. He stands in front of a large crowd of cheering crowd of women and some uniformed men. Hitler is reaching for their outstretched hands. In the background, at the top of the cover, is the entrance gate to Auschwitz-Birkenau. The tracks inside are covered with snow. The headline refers to the Daniel Goldhagen's book on the behaviour of the German population towards the Jews under National Socialism which had just been published at the time. – With this cover story, DER SPIEGEL contributes to the public controversy about the extent to which the German population was already anti-Semitic from 1933 onwards and supported the extermination policy of the National Socialists.	
no. 45/1996 from 4 th November 1996	Seven years after the fall of the Wall: Frustration of freedom / Thursday, 9 November 1989, 11:20 pm, Berlin, Border checkpoint Bornholmer Straße	The cover photography documents the opening of the Iron Curtain between FRG and GDR on 9 November 1989. The first GDR citizens cross the border through the Berlin Wall in the direction to West Berlin. – The Spiegel summarises the experiences since the Wende in the GDR seven years after the unification of the two German states. The report aims at the disillusionment of the new citizens about life in the West.	
no. 11/1997 from 10 th March 1997	Rudolf Augstein about Wehrmacht crimes	On the right on the street are a Wehrmacht officer and a soldier with a steel helmet holding a pistol. A larger squad of soldiers can be seen in the background. On the left, dead civilians lie on the ground. They had obviously had to line up against a wall and had then been shot. – The photo documents the shooting of civilians by the Wehrmacht during the Second World War. It was shown in an exhibition on Wehrmacht crimes. It attracted a lot of attention because it destroyed the image of the "clean" Wehrmacht that had prevailed for a long time. According to the myth, the army had nothing to do with Nazi ideology and fought an honest war.	
no. 25/1997 from 16 th June 1997	Stasi spies from the Nazi <i>Lebensborn</i> / Looted by Hitler, abused by the GDR	Hitler is in the foreground of the cover. He is bending down to a child, but the child is anonymous. All that can be made out of her/him is an outline in white. The state symbol of the GDR is visible in the background. – In the ' <i>Lebensborn</i> ' of the SS, children of unmarried mothers were raised if they fulfilled the Nazis' racist criteria. The children were to be raised to become convinced National Socialists. The SPIEGEL article focuses on how these children were stigmatised in the GDR and abused by the regime.	



for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 41/1997 from 6 th October 1997	Mystery case Barschel / The almost impossible suicide. Ten-year investigation into the death in Geneva	The cover simulates a (non-visible) desk with a portrait photo of former Schleswig-Holstein Prime Minister Uwe Barschel, a shot of him as a dead man in a bathtub, and several file sheets. – The magazine provides a summary of the journalistic and police investigations into the unsolved death of the scandalous politician.	
no. 43/1997 from 20 th October 1997	Rudolf Augstein: The church and the Holocaust / Pope Pius XII	The right side of the cover is filled with the person of the former Pope Pius XII. He holds his hands folded in prayer. His image is surrounded by a white aureole. To his left is a photo showing Jews and their children during their deportation. – The editor of SPIEGEL writes here about the behaviour of the Catholic Church towards the Nazi regime during the Shoah.	
no. 35/1998 from 44 th August 1998	Too much commemora- tion? / Holocaust Me- morial in Berlin	DER SPIEGEL uses the same photo of Jewish deportees here as in issue 43/1997. The photo is merely cropped differently. Below it is a detail from a design for the planned memorial to the murdered Jews of Europe. – In view of the public discussion about the planned memorial, DER SPIEGEL asks here whether this form of public commemoration of the crimes committed by Germans during National Socialism is not too burdensome.	
no. 49/1998 from 30 th No- vember 1998	Is the debt time-barred? / The new dealing with the Nazi past	The photo shows the pedestrian entrance gate to the Auschwitz concentration camp. The edge of the picture is blurred in the white background. – With the rhetorical question in the title, the magazine aims at changes in how Germans deal with their Nazi past in the present.	





for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
<p>no. 6/1999 from 8th February 1999</p>	<p>The prince, the treasure, and the Nazis</p>	<p>Ernst August of Hanover and his wife Caroline of Monaco are seated on a bronze horse. He holds an umbrella in his hand similar to a sword. With this he has impaled a family photo taken during the National Socialist era. Below the horse, a castle and the palace of Monaco can be seen in the distance.</p> <p>– The background to this cover are the demands of various German noble houses for restitution of their movable property in the former GDR. This had been expropriated partly between 1945 and 1949 by the Soviet administration, partly after 1949 by the GDR government. According to the agreements in the Two-Plus-Four negotiations with the FRG, the GDR, and the former Allies in 1990, expropriations from before 1949 remained legally valid. As far as the House of Hanover was concerned, after 1918 it had possessed a considerable collection of art assets in the form of the Guelph Treasure. For financial reasons, however, they had to sell it. Part was sold to U.S. museums, part to German-Jewish financiers. These objects were then taken over by the Prussian state and became the property of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation after 1949. At the end of the 1990s, there were various lawsuits for restitution of art property that had been expropriated under National Socialism. However, the question of ownership of the Guelph Treasure was disputed. It is also significant for the cover design that Ernst August's father had earned money from the aryanisation of Jewish companies as well as from war production.</p>	
<p>no. 10/1999 from 8th March 1999</p>	<p>The East-West feeling / The turnaround in the GDR. How alive is the GDR? SPD/PDS: Rosy-cheeked cuddling? Forgotten victims, forgotten perpetrators?</p>	<p>There are many people standing on each of two arches of a bridge. A rope in the German colours projects into the cover in the middle. The missing keystone for the complete bridge arch hangs from it. This stone has the shape of two hands shaking hands.</p> <p>– Ten years after the fall of communism, DER SPIEGEL asks about the current sensitivities in East and West Germany. This includes wishes for a return to the old days of the GDR, dealing with that past and dealing with perpetrators and victims of the SED regime.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
<p>no. 40/2000 from 2nd October 2000</p>	<p>The reunified Germans / Ten years after. Special section: Balance East / West</p>	<p>On either side of an old piece of the Berlin Wall, younger people stand and sit. They are two Abitur classes who graduated in 1990, the year of the unification of the FRG and the GDR, in West and East Berlin respectively. – In this issue, DER SPIEGEL attempts to take stock of the unification of the two German states from the perspective of young adults at the time.</p>	
<p>no. 49/2000 from 4th Decem- ber 2000</p>	<p>The hysterical republic / Mad cow disease and Nazi fear: Between trivialisation and exaggeration</p>	<p>The text message is set diagonally across the image. The latter is drawn in pop art as a detail of a woman's face. Her eyes are extremely dilated, her mouth wide open. She holds her clenched hands in front of her cheeks. This creates the impression of fear and terror that the woman is experiencing. The headline certifies that German society is hysterical. According to the subtitle, this assessment results from the public discussions about BSE and fear of neo-Nazis. – The second subheading leaves open to what fear, to what trivialisation refers. Are the fears of a resurgence of right-wing extremism and thus a return to a past that was considered 'overcome' irrelevant or exaggerated?</p>	
<p>no. 5/2001 from 29th Janu- ary 2001</p>	<p>The spectre of the 70s / The present of the past</p>	<p>A hooded protester stands outside the picture on the cover frame. He holds a smoke bomb in his hand, ready to throw. Various photos from the 1970s are mounted in the smoke. They document the left-wing extremism of the time. The lower part of the photomontage is reminiscent of the demonstrations of 1968. Above it, the photos point to the violent path taken by some of the social critics in the 1970s. – DER SPIEGEL thus recalls the terror of the <i>Red Army Faction</i> and the violent protests of the so-called Black Bloc against nuclear power plants or state power in general.</p>	
<p>no. 19/2001 from 7th May 2001</p>	<p>Hitler's long shadow / SPIEGEL series: The present of the past</p>	<p>In the foreground of the colour photo is Hitler with his right arm outstretched. A statue of the Reich eagle can be seen in the background. The bird of prey is standing on an oak wreath with the swastika filling its centre. – The image of Hitler's dark-looking arm, shot from below, refers to the 'long' shadow of Germany's National Socialist past. DER SPIEGEL assumes that society still has to come to terms with its history from 1933 to 1945.</p>	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 23/2002 from 3 rd June 2002	Playing with fire / How much past can the present take?	A burning match causes a large dark cloud. Hitler's face emerges from the smoke. – The headline and the burning match emphasize fascination with lighting a fire. But the dark cloud with Hitler's face warns of danger. Here, DER SPIEGEL is reacting to the public controversy surrounding a new anti-Semitic novel by writer Martin Walser and anti-Semitic election slogans by the F.D.P.	
no. 37/2003 from 8 th September 2003	September 11 Conspiracy / How conspiracy fanatics turn reality upside down	In the photomontage of the attack on the World Trade Center in 9/11 2001, both skyscraper towers are joined into one. The black smoke was produced after the impact of the first plane, the explosion after that of the second. DER SPIEGEL also presents this montage upside down. – With its distorted depiction of the historical event, the magazine visualises the view of supporters of conspiracy fantasies on international terrorism directed against the U.S.	
no. 31/2005 from 1 st August 2005	My God, what did we do? / 60 years ago: How the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima	The background of the cover shows the completely destroyed Hiroshima. In the centre is a small photo of the crew of the Enola Gay positioned in front of their plane. – The subtitle refers to a background report on the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Japan in the Second World War. But the headline also assesses this historical event. The quote reveals the horror that later gripped some of the soldiers involved in the attack.	
no. 4/2006 from 23 rd January 2006	The morality of revenge / Are democracies allowed to kill? SPIEGEL talk with Steven Spielberg about his film "Munich"	Director Steven Spielberg looks at the readers from the left. In the background you can see a full stadium with an Olympic flag. On the right side are three photos of the hostage-taking of Israeli athletes and coaches during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. – DER SPIEGEL interviews the director about his film on this historic event. The question is how democracies can and should react to such attacks without giving in to the feeling of revenge?	
no. 34/2006 from 21 st August 2006	The tin drummer / Late confession of a moralizer	In the drawing, the novelist Günter Grass drums on an SS steel helmet held in gold. – With The Tin Drum, Grass seemed to describe his experience of National Socialism as a boy. He thus appeared as a spectator of political events. In Peeling the Onion from 2006, Grass corrects the view that he only participated in the war as an anti-aircraft gunner. Here he reports how he joined the Waffen SS at the age of 17.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 5/2007 from 29 th January 2007	Mercy for the merciless / Is the state allowed to release the RAF killers	In the lower quarter below the headline, three photos of victims (banker Jürgen Ponto, Federal Prosecutor General Siegfried Buback, Employer President Hanns Martin Schleyer) of the left-wing extremist terrorist group <i>Red Army Faction</i> (RAF) and a photo of the scene of the Schleyer kidnapping are mounted. Above the text are the two mug shots of RAF members Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt as well as the logo of the terrorist group. The background is formed by photos of the Stuttgart-Stammheim prison, where the trial of leading RAF cadres took place, the Lufthansa airliner hijacked in 1977, one of the dead in the Schleyer kidnapping, and two funeral scenes. – Klar and Mohnhaupt had both been in prison for 24 years at the time of the SPIEGEL issue. The magazine takes this as an opportunity to ask whether perpetrators who had declared war on the state and its representatives should be pardoned.	
no. 11/2007 from 12 th March 2007	The gold treasure from the bunker / Looted art. The finds from Europe's 'dark centuries,' lost since 1945	A man with a red beard, crown and sceptre is enthroned in the centre of the cover. He probably represents Frederick I Barbarossa, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. A chest protrudes diagonally from the lower frame of the cover. Gold jewels, crosses and coins are draped around it. – The art treasures depicted address the verbal message in two ways as part of past politics. Even before and even more so during the Second World War, the National Socialists had looted art treasures and partly hidden them in mountain tunnels or bunkers. Some of it was re-discovered by the Allies, some much later. At the same time, the Allies also confiscated art objects from German collections and museums. The subtitle to the headline finally points out that these treasures partly had a 'dark' history of origin in earlier times.	
no. 17/2007 from 23 rd April 2007	The third man / Who shot Siegfried Buback? The debate about the release of Christian Klar leads to new insights about a murder 30 years ago	The cover picture shows the scene of the assassination of Attorney General Siegfried Buback in 1974. At the top left, the photo is superimposed with the logo of the left-wing extremist terrorist group <i>Red Army Faction</i> . – In the debate on the pardon of RAF terrorists sentenced to life imprisonment, the son of the former Attorney General raised the still unresolved question of who was the shooter in the attack on his father.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 37/2008 from 8 th September 2008	“Stop seeing them as they were not!” / Death squad Baader-Meinhof. A film destroys the RAF myth	In the centre of the cover, from the left, are the portraits of Ulrike Meinhof (played by Martina Gedeck), Andreas Baader (=Moritz Bleibtreu) and Gudrun Ensslin (=Johanna Wokalek) from the film about the Baader-Meinhof complex. This in turn was based on the 1985 book of the same name by the later SPIEGEL editor Stefan Aust. The background is a photo of the scene of the kidnapping of Hanns Martin Schleyer, the president of the German employers' association, and one showing his face. – With its title, DER SPIEGEL appeals to those readers who however sympathised with the left-wing extremist terror group around Baader to understand them in their violence, to no longer idealise their terror as revolutionary.	
no. 21/2009 from 18 th May 2009	The accomplices / Hitler's European helpers in the murder of the Jews	Next to the semi-close-up shot of Hitler on the left half of the cover, two photos are placed one below the other. The soldiers lined up above are probably Bosniak members of the 'Handschar' division of the Waffen-SS. Below, Jews are being deported under the escort of presumably French policemen – The SPIEGEL cover story was prompted by the extradition of Ivan (John) Demjanjuk from the USA to Germany. After his capture by the Wehrmacht, he volunteered to help the SS. In the Sobibor extermination camp, he aided and abetted the murder of tens of thousands of people. With his extradition, the accomplices from the occupied European countries who had offered themselves to the National Socialists came into view.	
no. 36/2011 from 5 th September 2011	When Germany went to war / Afghanistan: History of a mistake	In the foreground are armed German soldiers in combat gear in front of an armoured vehicle. They are on mission in Afghanistan. In the background of the sky, the portraits of former Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer and the then Chancellor Gerhard Schröder appear. – In the wake of the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the German Bundeswehr participated in the war in Afghanistan against the Taliban who ruled there. Ten years after the start of this mission, DER SPIEGEL assesses it as a mistake.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 46/2011 from 14 th November 2011	The Brown Army Faction / The sinister confessions of a right-wing terror group	In the centre of the cover is a portrait photo of Beate Zschäpe. She is framed by somewhat larger photos of the faces of Uwe Böhnhardt and Uwe Mundlos. Underneath is the curved lettering “National Socialist Underground” (NSU). At the bottom, a pistol can be seen lying on a photomontage. This is made up of four photographs. Two of them show crime scenes of the right-wing extremist terror group. The other two show scenes from the funeral of a policewoman murdered by the terrorists. – Böhnhardt and Mundlos evaded arrest by committing suicide after a bank robbery in early November 2011. Ms. Zschäpe turned herself in to the police shortly afterwards, after she had released a confession letter to the public. Only with this did it become clear that the group had committed ten murders and tens of attempted murders over ten years, mainly against migrants. Until then, the authorities had ruled out a right-wing extremist background to the crimes.	
no. 5/2013 from 28 th January 2013	Hitler's watch, Germany's secret / In 1939 Hitler gave this watch to his mistress Eva Braun. It is part of a huge art treasure that the Nazis snatched up – and which is hidden in German museums until today. History of a shameful legacy	In the centre of the cover, a wristwatch set with diamonds lies on a red velvet base. It is brought into focus by a spotlight beam. According to the text, it is a watch that Hitler gave to his lover Eva Braun in 1939. – For SPIEGEL, this find is a typical example of “huge” art treasures looted by the Nazis and stored in German museums since 1945. This “secret” heritage should finally be dealt with.	
no. 16/2014 from 14 th April 2014	My father, the murderer / SPIEGEL reporter Cordt Schnibben about his Nazi parents and the flight from the truth	The uniformed man is a portrait of Cordt Schnibben's father, who worked as an editor at SPIEGEL. The National Socialist flag with swastika can be glimpsed in the background. – The headline is both an accusation and a confession. On the one hand, it can be interpreted as a shock that one's own father was involved in a political murder of a civilian during the Second World War. On the other hand, it makes public a family secret that is likely to affect many Germans in a comparable form. In many families, the deeds of one's parents or grandparents during the war were never discussed.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 30/2014 from 21 st July 2014	“I was a provocation” / Dispute with former President Christian Wulff	The portrait photograph shows Christian Wulff, who was Federal President from 2010 to 2012. – Here Wulff has a debate with SPIEGEL journalists. The headline makes it clear that it is about his presidency and his forced resignation. The “provocation” lay, among other things, in the fact that he was the first conservative politician to publicly admit that Islam belongs to Germany. In doing so, he opposed large parts of his party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), for whom Germany could not be a country of immigration.	
no. 35/2014 from 25 th August 2014	The Auschwitz files / Guilt without sin: Why the last SS men get away	The photo shows the well-known view of the gatehouse of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp. The view follows the rails to the outside. – This issue of SPIEGEL is dedicated to the fact that many murderers of the National Socialist extermination machinery were never prosecuted after 1945. The few who are still alive, however, are hardly fit to stand trial today due to their advanced age.	
no. 41/2014 from 6 th October 2014	Helmut Kohl: The reckoning / The secret interview transcripts. about Merkel: “Could not eat with knife and fork”; about Gorbachev: “Failed”; about Blüm: “Traitor”; about Wulff: “A very big traitor. He’s a zero”; about Thierse: “Folk high school brain”; about Schäuble: “Has summoned all enemies to the campaign of destruction	On the left side of the cover, a photo of the former German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is mounted as a half close-up. The heads of six politicians can be seen on the right. Next to them are comments Kohl made about them in an interview. – This interview of Kohl with the journalist Heribert Schwan about his life's work lasted several hundred hours. In a summary, according to DER SPIEGEL, he did not spare disparaging comments about party friends, international interlocutors or political opponents.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 51/2014 from 15 th December 2014	The dark side of power / How America lost its values	The cover allows a glimpse into a U.S. torture prison. Three U.S. soldiers are walking in the corridor. A U.S. flag seems to hang down in the foreground. – With its cover story, DER SPIEGEL reacts to a torture report by the U.S. Senate. According to this report, the leading Western power had betrayed and lost its democratic ideals as well as its moral integrity in the wake of the 9/11 attacks.	
no. 40/2016 from 1 st October 2016	Crime war / From the Nuremberg Trials until today: The search for just punishment	Spread across the front are six photographs documenting violence and terror and their consequences in the wars of the last 75 years. – The different pictures not only document the suffering caused by war. They show at the same time that war mostly always is accompanied by criminal actions. According to the subtitle, however, the world has not yet found a way to punish these acts.	
no. 35/2017 from 26 th August 2017	“It sucks being a murderer” / 40 years of German Autumn. Former RAF man Peter-Jürgen Boock about terror then and now	Above the headline, two drawings are mounted, inspired by photographs from the time of the kidnapping of the President of the Employers' Association Hanns Martin Schleyer in 1977. On the left is the scene of the kidnapping with one of the security guards shot dead. On the right is the photograph of Schleyer taken by the terrorists of the left-wing extremist Red Army Faction while he was being held hostage. A pistol and four cartridges lie in the drawings. – The cover story informs about an interview DER SPIEGEL conducted with one of the former terrorists about the events of that time and their evaluation from today's perspective.	
no. 45/2017 from 4 th November 2017	Washington, D.C., one year after	A huge tsunami is rolling toward Washington, D.C. The wave takes the face of then U.S. President Donald Trump. The capital is symbolised by buildings like the Congress, the White House, or the Washington Monument. – The newly elected President is about to destroy all old political institutions in the U.S. From the point of view of populists, it seems necessary to erase democracy. Therefore, the buildings that symbolise the long democratic tradition of the U.S. seem here to be visually overrun by the president's power.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

Table 7: Covers of Der Spiegel dealing with politics for the past (continued)

Cover	Title / Subtitle	Cover content	
no. 22/2018 from 26 th May 2018	“No perpetrator should feel safe” / How investigators solve mysterious murder cases	In the photo, four criminal police officers stand in front of a dark background and look into the camera. – The headline and subtitle give the impression that in Germany the institution of the police also takes care of previously unsolved criminal cases. The four investigators try to find and arrest perpetrators who committed their crime a long time ago.	
no. 51/2018 from 15 th December 2018	Families and their secrets / How our ancestors shape our lives	A small stack of family photos rises in the middle of the cover. The top one shows a Wehrmacht officer in dress uniform together with his wife and child. – The textual message for this image points in two directions of interpretation. According to the subtitle, our family always shapes the rest of our lives. The headline together with this photo then specifies this imprint in a direction typical for Germans. The silence about the actions of parents, grandparents or other close relatives during National Socialism influences the following generations. They are left only with fantasies about perpetration or, from today's perspective, desired resistance action.	
no. 50/2021 from 10 th December 2021	The silence of the shepherds / The unpunished crimes in the diocese of Trier	The photo of the east side of Trier Cathedral was taken from a very low vantage point. The sky in the background is extremely dark, indicating an impending storm. – The diocese of Trier is singled out here by SPIEGEL as an exemplary case among many others in connection with the abuse scandals of the Catholic Church. The crimes committed have not been atoned for to this day.	

for all cover images: ©SPIEGEL-Verlag

5 References

- Assmann, Jan, 2011: *Cultural memory and early civilization: writing, remembrance, and political imagination*. Cambridge: UP [German orig. 1992].
- Derndarsky, Michael, 1979: "Welcher Zeit Geschichte? Zum Versuch, Zeitgeschichte einzugrenzen" [What time history? On the attempt to narrow down contemporary history]. In: *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 30, pp. 201–214.
- Entman, Robert M., 1993: "Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm." In: *Journal of Communication* 43(4), pp. 51–58.
- Frei, Norbert, 2002: *Adenauer's Germany and the Nazi past: The politics of amnesty and integration*. New York: Columbia UP [German orig. 1996].
- Fuchs, Dieter, 2002: "Das Konzept der politischen Kultur: Die Fortsetzung einer Kontroverse in konstruktiver Absicht" [The concept of political culture: the continuation of a controversy with constructive intention]. In: Edeltraud Roller and Bernhard Weißels (eds.): *Bürger und Demokratie in Ost und West: Studien zur politischen Kultur und zum politischen Prozeß* [Citizens and democracy in the East and West: studies about political culture and the political process], Wiesbaden: VS, pp. 27–49.
- Goffman, Erving, 1974: *Frame analysis: An essay on the organisation of experience*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Heinrich, Horst-Alfred and Claudia Azcuay Becquer, 2023: "Visual history lessons told by *Der Spiegel*: Picture-type analysis of history narratives conveyed by the German magazine." In: *Journal of Educational Media, Memory, and Society* 15(1), pp. 129–146.
- Heller, Steven, 2004: "Titelgeschichten im SPIEGEL – Cover stories of DER SPIEGEL." In: Stefan Aust and Stefan Kiefer (eds.): *Die Kunst DES SPIEGEL, Titel-Illustrationen aus fünf Jahrzehnten* [The art of DER SPIEGEL: cover illustrations from five decades]. Kempen: teNeues
- Kohlstruck, Michael, 2004: "Erinnerungspolitik. Kollektive Identität, neue Ordnung, Diskurshegemonie" [Memory politics, collective identity, new order, discourse hegemony]. In: Birgit Schwelling (ed.): *Politikwissenschaft als Kulturwissenschaft* [Political science as cultural studies]. Wiesbaden: VS, pp. 173–193.
- Olick, Jeffrey K., 1999: "Collective memory: the two cultures." In: *Sociological Theory* 17(3), pp. 333–348.
- Olick, Jeffrey K., 2007: "Figurations of memory: A process-relational methodology, illustrated on the German case." In: Jeffrey K. Olick: *The politics of regret: on collective memory and historical responsibility*. New York: Routledge, pp. 85–118.
- Parry, Katy, 2020: "Quantitative Analysis of the Visual." In: Luc Pauwels and Dawn Mannay (eds.): *The SAGE Handbook of Visual Research Methods*. Los Angeles: SAGE, pp. 353–366.
- Pilarczyk, Ulrike and Ulrike Mietzner, 2005: *Das reflektierte Bild: Die seriell-ikonografische Fotoanalyse in den Erziehungs- und Sozialwissenschaften* [The reflected image: serial iconographic photo analysis in the educational and social sciences]. Bad Heilbrunn: Klinkhardt.
- Schrag, Wolfram, 2007: *Medienlandschaft Deutschland* [Media landscape Germany]. Konstanz: UVK.
- Spiker, Ted, 2018: "The magazine cover: The craft of identity and impact." In: David Abrahamson and Marcia R. Prior-Miller (eds.): *The Routledge handbook of magazine research: The future of the magazine form*. New York: Routledge.
- StataCorp, 2017: *Stata Corp, Stata Release 15: Statistical software*. College Station: StataCorp LLC.
- Vocelka, Karl, 2009: *Geschichte der Neuzeit 1500–1918* [Modern history 1500–1918]. Vienna: UTB.