

The purpose of this dissertation is to analyze selected magazines for children and teenagers in the GDR in terms of their influence on the education of the younger generation in accordance with the determinants of the educational policy of the socialist state. The dissertation is interdisciplinary in nature and is based on methodology from the disciplines of pedagogy, sociology, literary studies and linguistics. The research is based on (corpus consists of) the magazines "Die ABC-Zeitung" and "Frösi," published in the late 1940s and early 1950s and in the 1970s. The time caesura adopted is due to the research assumptions, the purpose of which was to show the influence of socialist ideology on the educational patterns propagated in the magazines during the first phase of the construction of the new state and during its heyday. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the content and subject areas of selected magazines in terms of the educational attitudes propagated in them. It is presented in seven chapters, the first three of which describe the political system in the GDR, the situation of the child in the socialist country with regard to state-family and child-state relations, and educational concepts in the GDR. The fourth chapter deals with the development of periodicals for children and teenagers in the GDR, while the subsequent chapters constitute the analytical part. This section formulates the attitudes that were expected by the state concluding from the ruling party's programs and curricula, to name but a few. Such attitudes were represented by a good worker, a builder of the socialist homeland and community, by collectiveness, by an exemplary pioneer, by affirmation of the USSR's technological and military power, stigmatizing enemies of the socialist homeland and exploitation of man by man, or by the attitude of competition in the workplace and in sports. In addition, the linguistic aspects of the promoted attitudes were analyzed in order to demonstrate the propaganda function of language in shaping educational attitudes in the press for children and teenagers in the GDR. Both content and subject areas analysis showed that the constituting German socialist state was creating new national ideals inspired by Russian concepts. Developing a work ethos along with collective thinking and an attitude of defender of the socialist system and friendship with the USSR became an important educational goal. A direct correlation was demonstrated between the model of the socialist state, the pedagogical concepts adopted in the GDR and the silhouette of the pupil, shaped on the basis of the print media for children and teenagers.