Building on the assumption that cultural representations of the past contribute to the establishment and regulation of gendered power relations, this article investigates the representations of female participation in the Nazi regime in the German television series Hitlers Frauen. Stuart Hall's concept of decoding is used for a critical media analysis, asking how men and women are positioned as historical agents or passive objects in the series. In fact, the series plays on the gendered symbols and representations associated with the Third Reich. It reproduces traditional ideas regarding the (non)relation between femininity and politics and evokes a sexualized imaginary where women are seduced by a powerful, charismatic leader. Women are represented as dependent—materially, physically, and emotionally. In this way, the television series contributes to the continuation of traditional gender regimes. Even when the series apparently reacts to ongoing debates about women's role within the Nazi system, it disappoints those who hoped to learn about the reasons, interests, and possibilities of women between 1933 and 1945.
The present study investigated differences in false memory production between men and women, using the Deese/Roedgier McDermott (DRM) paradigm. Five word lists were used (MAN, GIRL, BREAD, BLACK. Results are discussed as they relate to gender differences in cognitive processing. Keywords: Gender Difference, Childhood Sexual Abuse, Word List, False Memory, Current Psychology. These keywords were added by machine and not by the authors. This process is experimental and the keywords may be updated as the learning algorithm improves. Face perception in humans is mediated by activation in a network of brain areas. Conventional univariate fMRI data analysis has not localized differential responses to viewing male as compared with viewing female faces within this network. The order of runs was randomized across participants. Importantly, each run included an equal number of male and female faces. In addition, gender-decoding from BOLD signals was significantly better than chance in three regions of the extended system: Activity patterns from the IFG, the insula and OFC showed above chance decoding of gender [INS: 53.5%, t(29) = 4, P < 0.01; IFG: 55.1%, t(34) = 5.7, P < 0.001; mOFC: 56%, t(25) = 7.1, P < 0.001].