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Working Papers on
Contemporary Anti-Semitism

CURRENT

AUSTRIAN ATTITUDES

TOWARD JEWS AND

THE HOLOCAUST

Jennifer Golub

Rena Cohen



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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The American Jewish Committee protects the rights and freedoms of Jews the world over combats bigotry and anti-Semitism and promotes human rights for all works for the security of Israel and deepened understanding between Americans and Israelis advocates public policy positions rooted in American democratic values and the perspectives of the Jewish heritage and enhances the creative vitality of the Jewish people Founded in 1906 it is the pioneer human relations agency in the United States

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FOREWORD

Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen's *Current Austrian Attitudes Toward Jews and the Holocaust* is the twenty fourth in a series of Working Papers on Contemporary Anti-Semitism published by the American Jewish Committee

The Working Papers series seeks to enrich our understanding of contemporary anti-Semitism by inventorying current knowledge providing analytical perspectives and suggesting avenues for further research. Among the issues that call for analysis are the following: Is contemporary anti-Semitism a direct continuation of the Jew hatred of the past or is it in some sense a new phenomenon? Has the Holocaust finally delegitimated anti-Semitism or has it merely driven it underground? What are the images of Jews that currently circulate in society? Are there population subgroups that are especially susceptible to anti-Semitism? How has the reality of the State of Israel affected expressions of anti-Semitism?

Current Austrian Attitudes Toward Jews and the Holocaust serves as a follow up to a 1991 probe of the subject sponsored by the AJC and published under the title *Austrian Attitudes Toward Jews, Israel and the Holocaust*. Between 1991 and 1995 Golub and Cohen point out hostility toward Jews in Austria decreased and a more positive orientation toward Holocaust remembrance developed. At the same time they observe approximately one in four Austrians continue to express hostility toward Jews while a somewhat larger proportion of Austrians fail to show an interest in keeping the memory of the Holocaust alive. Finally Golub and Cohen stress that more than one in three Austrians who express support for Jorg Haider's Freedom Party manifest strong anti-Semitic prejudice.

David Singer *Director*
Department of Research and Publications

CURRENT AUSTRIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD JEWS AND THE HOLOCAUST

The data reported here are from the second American Jewish Committee sponsored survey conducted in Austria in the 1990s. The first, carried out by the Gallup Institute of Austria in summer 1991, focused on attitudes toward Jews and other minorities. This theme is taken up in the current survey as well, which also explores the issue of knowledge and remembrance of the Holocaust. Since the two surveys make use of many of the same questions, trends over time may be discerned.

A key purpose of the current Austrian survey is to examine the stand of supporters of the far right Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, FPÖ) toward Jews and Holocaust related matters. The FPÖ, led by Jörg Haider, has in the last few years moved from the margins of Austrian society to the political center, winning 23 percent of the vote in the October 1994 general election. It is the most successful far right political organization in Western Europe today. Haider has declared that he will be the next chancellor of Austria.

The current Austrian survey, like the first, was carried out by the Gallup Institute of Austria, the leading polling organization in the country. In conducting the survey, the Gallup Institute interviewed 2,000 respondents face to face between January 17 and March 1, 1995. Those interviewed constitute a representative national sample of Austrian men and women 14 years of age and older. The findings can be reported for the sample as a whole and by sex, age, education, region, and political preference. The estimated sampling error for the total sample is plus or minus three percentage points.

Summary of Key Findings

1 Overall attitudes toward Jews in Austria have improved since 1991. Thus 19 percent of Austrians in 1995 compared to 28 percent in 1991, see

Jews as having 'too much influence' in Austrian society 29 percent of Austrians in 1995 compared to 37 percent in 1991 maintain that. Now as in the past, Jews exert too much influence on world events 26 percent of Austrians in 1995 compared to 31 percent in 1991 prefer not to have Jews as neighbors and 28 percent of Austrians in 1995 compared to 32 percent in 1991 believe that Jews are exploiting the National Socialist Holocaust for their own purposes.

2 While Austrians exhibit solid factual knowledge about some aspects of the Holocaust, they are far less knowledgeable about others. Thus 82 percent of Austrians are able to indicate with some degree of accuracy what is meant by the term the Holocaust. 91 percent know that Auschwitz, Dachau, and Treblinka were concentration camps, and 84 percent are aware of the symbol—the yellow star—that Jews were forced to wear on their clothing during the Second World War. Only 31 percent of Austrians know that approximately 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis in the Holocaust.

Austrians who express an opinion are evenly divided between those who see their country as the first victim of Hitler's Germany (28 percent) and those who see it as responsible as a participant for the events up to 1945 (29 percent). Austrians are also about evenly divided between those who acknowledge that "We Austrians, too, lost the war in 1945" (42 percent) and those who maintain that "We Austrians were liberated by the Allies in 1945" (49 percent).

3 While Austrians appear to be more open to Holocaust memory to day than they were in the past, more than one in four Austrians still fail to show an interest in maintaining the memory of the Holocaust. Thus 33 percent of Austrians in 1995 compared to 53 percent in 1991 agree with the statement "Now, 50 years after the end of the Second World War, it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us." In 1995, 28 percent of Austrians take the position that "The Holocaust is not relevant today because it happened almost 50 years ago," and 22 percent see it as "only somewhat important" or "not important" for all Austrians to know about and understand the Holocaust.

4 Anti-Jewish sentiment is widespread among Freedom Party supporters, as measured by a broad range of items. FPO supporters, who constitute 21 percent of all respondents in the survey with an expressed party preference, are much more likely than other Austrians to hold negative views about Jews.

Thus 41 percent of FPO supporters compared to 27 percent of other Austrians believe that Jews exert too much influence on world events, 36 percent of FPO supporters compared to 24 percent of other Austrians prefer not to have Jews as neighbors, and 28 percent of FPO supporters compared to 17 percent of other Austrians think that Jews have "too much influence" in Austrian society.

The same pattern holds for items measuring attitudes toward the Holocaust. Thus 43 percent of FPO supporters compared to 31 percent of other Austrians agree that "it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us." 41 percent of FPO supporters compared to 25 percent of other Austrians believe that Jews are exploiting the Nazi Holocaust for their own purposes, and 17 percent of FPO supporters compared to 5 percent of other Austrians maintain that it "seems possible" that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened.

Subgroup Differences

Austrians who are better educated are less likely to hold negative views of Jews than those who are less educated. For example, 13 percent of those in the highest education group (university) would prefer not having Jewish neighbors, compared to 31 percent of those in the lowest group (fourteen years) and 12 percent of those in the highest group think that Jews have too much influence in Austrian society, compared to 23 percent of those in the lowest group.

Better-educated Austrians are much more knowledgeable about the Holocaust than the less educated, and are also much more likely to favor Holocaust remembrance. Thus 98 percent of the most educated have at least some idea of what the term "the Holocaust" means, compared to 73 percent of the least educated. 93 percent of the most educated know what symbol Jews were forced to wear during World War II, compared to 74 percent of the least educated. Similarly, 78 percent of those in the highest education category consider it either "essential" or "very important" for all Austrians to know about and understand the Holocaust, compared to 53 percent of those in the lowest category. 71 percent of those in the highest category disagree that the Holocaust is irrelevant today, compared to 48 percent of those in the lowest category.

Austrians who live in Vienna are less likely than those living in other areas to express negative attitudes toward Jews. For instance, 11 percent of

Vienna residents would prefer not to have Jewish neighbors compared to 26 percent in Styria and Carinthia and in North Tirol and Vorarlberg 32 percent in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol and 33 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland Fifteen percent of Vienna residents agree that Jews exert too much influence on world events compared to 29 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland 31 percent in Styria and Carinthia 33 percent in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol and 40 percent in North Tirol and Vorarlberg

Vienna residents are more knowledgeable about the Holocaust than those who live elsewhere and are also much more likely to favor Holocaust remembrance For instance 58 percent of Vienna residents know that Poles were persecuted by the Nazis compared to 41 percent in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol 38 percent in Styria and Carinthia 36 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland and 31 percent in North Tirol and Vorarlberg 97 percent of Vienna residents know what symbol Jews were forced to wear during World War II compared to 89 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland 85 percent in North Tirol and Vorarlberg and 76 percent in Styria and Carinthia and in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol 71 percent of Vienna residents disagree that the Holocaust is irrelevant today compared to 53 percent in Styria and Carinthia 52 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland 50 percent in North Tirol and Vorarlberg and 48 percent in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol and 65 percent of Vienna residents disagree that it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us compared to 49 percent in Styria and Carinthia 48 percent in Upper Austria Salzburg and East Tirol 45 percent in North Tirol and Vorarlberg and 44 percent in Lower Austria and Burgenland

Younger Austrians are less likely than older Austrians to express hostility toward Jews For example 17 percent of those age 14 30 agree that Jews exert too much influence on world events compared to 37 percent of those age 51 and over and 19 percent of those age 14 30 agree that

Jews are exploiting the Nazi Holocaust for their own purposes compared to 33 percent of those age 51 and over At the same time younger and older Austrians do not differ consistently in their knowledge and attitudes about the Holocaust

As mentioned earlier supporters of the Freedom Party are more likely than other Austrians to express hostility toward Jews and to oppose Holocaust remembrance In addition when supporters of all of the major political parties are compared with each other adherents of the Liberal Fo

rum and Greens tend to be less likely than supporters of other parties to express negative attitudes toward Jews more likely to support Holocaust remembrance and at least slightly more knowledgeable about the Holocaust (While these differences are not always statistically significant they emerge consistently) For example 5 percent of Liberal Forum supporters and 7 percent of Greens would prefer not to have Jewish neighbors compared to 28 percent of Austrian People s Party (ÖVP) supporters 30 percent of Austrian Social Democratic Party (SPÖ) supporters and 36 percent of FPÖ supporters 83 percent of both Liberal Forum supporters and Greens consider it either essential or very important for all Austrians to know about and understand the Holocaust compared to 64 percent of ÖVP supporters 56 percent of SPÖ supporters and 44 percent of FPÖ supporters and 65 percent of Liberal Forum supporters and 52 percent of Greens know that Poles were persecuted by the Nazis compared to 43 percent of SPÖ supporters 40 percent of ÖVP supporters and 33 percent of FPÖ supporters

On two of the three items probing attitudes toward Holocaust remembrance Austrian men are somewhat likelier than women to voice opposition Thus 32 percent of men and 24 percent of women consider the Holocaust irrelevant today and 38 percent of men and 30 percent of women agree that it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us At the same time Austrian men and women do not differ strongly or consistently with regard to knowledge about the Holocaust and attitudes toward Jews

Comparison of 1991 and 1995 Austrian Surveys

Changes in Austrian attitudes toward Jews and Holocaust remembrance between 1991 and 1995 are reflected in answers to several questions Respondents who believe that Jews have too much influence in Austrian society have decreased from 28 percent to 19 percent those who believe that Jews exert too much influence on world events have decreased from 37 percent to 29 percent those who prefer not to have Jewish neighbors have decreased from 31 percent to 26 percent those who believe that Jews are exploiting the Nazi Holocaust for their own purposes have decreased from 32 percent to 28 percent and those who believe that Jews behave in a manner that provokes hostility in Austria have decreased from 14 percent to 10 percent Moreover those agreeing that it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us have decreased from 53 percent to 33 percent

Other shifts have taken place as well. Austrians are more likely to express concern about anti-Semitism in the current survey than in the 1991 probe. Thus 61 percent of those in 1995 consider anti-Semitism in Austria either a very serious problem (19 percent) or somewhat of a problem (42 percent) compared to 45 percent of those in 1991 (very serious problem 9 percent, somewhat of a problem 36 percent). Moreover, looking ahead over the next few years, 39 percent of those in 1995 think that anti-Semitism in Austria will increase either greatly (13 percent) or somewhat (26 percent) compared to 24 percent of those in 1991 (greatly 6 percent, somewhat 18 percent). It is unclear whether these changes reflect an objective worsening of the situation with regard to anti-Semitism or greater sensitivity on the part of Austrians to anti-Semitism as a phenomenon.

Austrians are now somewhat more likely to say that "We Austrians were liberated by the Allies in 1945" (1991 43 percent, 1995 49 percent) and somewhat less likely to say that "We Austrians too lost the war in 1945" (1991 48 percent, 1995 42 percent). A shift has also occurred in response to the question asking whether Austria was a victim of Hitler or a participant in the events leading up to 1945. The view that Austria was the first victim of Hitler's Germany has declined from 34 percent to 28 percent; at the same time, the opinion that Austria was also responsible as a participant for the events up to 1945 has decreased from 39 percent to 29 percent, and "don't know" responses have increased from 33 percent to 43 percent. Finally, 33 percent of those in 1995 compared to 23 percent of those in 1991 agree that Austrians must especially stick up for the Jews because Austrians participated in the crimes against the Jews during the Hitler era.

Comparisons with Other Countries

Many items in the new Austrian survey can be compared with identical or similar items in American Jewish Committee sponsored polls in other countries.¹

On three key items probing attitudes toward Jews, the results are as follows: respondents who would prefer not having Jewish neighbors constitute 30 percent of Poles, 26 percent of Austrians, 24 percent of Russians, 22 percent of Germans, 17 percent of Hungarians, 12 percent of Britons, and 5 percent of Americans; respondents who believe that Jews have too

much influence in the country constitute 21 percent of Americans, 20 percent of Germans, 19 percent of Austrians, 17 percent of Hungarians, 16 percent of Poles, 11 percent of Russians, and 8 percent of Britons; and respondents who believe that Jews behave in a way that provokes hostility constitute 13 percent of Poles, 10 percent of Austrians, 8 percent of both Germans and Britons, and 6 percent of Hungarians.

Austrians tend to express less support for Holocaust remembrance than those in the other countries surveyed, except Germany. Thus 55 percent of Austrians and 53 percent of Germans disagree that the Holocaust is irrelevant today, compared to 65 percent of Americans, 68 percent of Poles, 73 percent of Britons, 79 percent of the French, and 80 percent of Australians. In addition, 62 percent of Austrians consider it either essential or very important for people in their country to know about and understand the Holocaust, compared to 68 percent of Germans, 72 percent of both Britons and Australians, 76 percent of Americans, 86 percent of Poles, and 88 percent of the French. Along the same lines, Austrians are much less likely than Germans and slightly less likely than Slovaks to feel that it is time to lay aside the memory of the Holocaust, but they are slightly more likely than Hungarians and much more likely than Poles to hold this view (Germany 52 percent, Slovakia 38 percent, Austria 33 percent, Hungary 28 percent, Poland 10 percent).

Austrians, as compared to others, rank high on factual knowledge about the Holocaust. Thus, when asked what is meant by the term "the Holocaust," 87 percent of Germans, 82 percent of Austrians, 73 percent of Australians, 68 percent of both Americans and the French, and 56 percent of Britons have at least some idea.² To the question "As far as you know, what were Auschwitz, Dachau, and Treblinka?" 92 percent of Germans, 91 percent of both Austrians and Poles, 90 percent of the French, 85 percent of Australians, 76 percent of Britons, and 67 percent of Americans answer "concentration camps." Asked what symbol Jews were forced to wear during World War II, 91 percent of Germans, 88 percent of the French, 84 percent of Austrians, 74 percent of Poles, 72 percent of Australians, 56 percent of Britons, and 42 percent of Americans answer "yellow star" or "Jewish star." To the question "In addition to the Jews, which of the following groups, if any, were persecuted by the Nazis?" 75 percent of Austrians, 74 percent of Germans, 57 percent of the French, 51 percent of Britons, 49 percent of Australians, and 27 percent of Americans correctly identify "Gypsies," while 68 percent of Germans, 61 percent of Austrians,

51 percent of Britons 47 percent of Australians 33 percent of the French and 26 percent of Americans correctly identify homosexuals

However when asked approximately how many Jews were killed in the Holocaust 47 percent of Australians 45 percent of the French 44 percent of Americans 41 percent of Britons 36 percent of Germans 34 percent of Poles and 31 percent of Austrians answer 6 million And respondents who recognize Poles as a group persecuted by the Nazis constitute 75 percent of Australians 63 percent of Britons 52 percent of the French 47 percent of Americans 43 percent of Germans and 41 percent of Austrians

When asked whether they have heard the claim that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened Austrians (59 percent) are less likely than Australians (70 percent) and the French (67 percent) to have heard this as likely as Germans (60 percent) and more likely than Britons (50 percent) Americans (49 percent) and Poles (29 percent)

Those who say it seems possible that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened include 7 percent of Austrians 4 percent of Australians and 1 percent of both Americans and Poles (Those answering either it seems possible or don't know include 13 percent of Austrians 7 percent of Australians 9 percent of Americans and 3 percent of Poles)

Conclusion

The results of the 1995 Austria survey are mixed Between 1991 and 1995 hostility toward Jews in Austria decreased and a more positive orientation toward Holocaust remembrance developed At the same time approximately one in four Austrians continue to express hostility toward Jews while a somewhat larger proportion of Austrians fail to show an interest in keeping the memory of the Holocaust alive In the political sphere more than one in three Austrians who express support for the Freedom Party manifest strong anti-Semitic prejudice

Notes

1 Exact wordings are presented in the tables Complete data from the previous surveys are reported in the following publications Renae Cohen and Jennifer Golub *Attitudes Toward Jews in Poland Hungary and Czechoslovakia A Comparative Survey* (New York American Jewish Committee 1991) Tom W Smith

What Do Americans Think About Jews? (New York American Jewish Committee 1991) Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen *What Do Americans Know About the Holocaust?* (New York American Jewish Committee 1993) Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen *What Do the British Know About the Holocaust?* (New York American Jewish Committee 1993) Jennifer Golub *British Attitudes Toward Jews and Other Minorities* (New York American Jewish Committee 1993) Lev Gudkov and Alex Levinson *Attitudes Toward Jews in the Commonwealth of Independent States* (New York American Jewish Committee 1994) Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen *What Do the French Know About the Holocaust?* (New York American Jewish Committee 1994) Jennifer Golub *Current German Attitudes Toward Jews and Other Minorities* (New York American Jewish Committee 1994) Tom W Smith *Holocaust Denial What the Survey Data Reveal* (New York American Jewish Committee 1994) Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen *What Do Australians Know About the Holocaust?* (New York American Jewish Committee 1994) Jennifer Golub and Renae Cohen *Knowledge and Remembrance of the Holocaust in Poland* (New York American Jewish Committee 1995) Zora Butorová and Martin Butora, *Attitudes Toward Jews and the Holocaust in Independent Slovakia* (New York American Jewish Committee 1995)

2 While the figure for Poland is only 41 percent this reflects nothing more than lack of usage of the English term the Holocaust there

Table 1

'Now as in the past, Jews exert too much influence on world events (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree some what	Disagree strongly	DK/NA
Total	10	19	24	17	30
Age					
14 30	6	11	25	21	37
31 50	9	20	27	17	27
51+	13	24	22	13	27
Education					
14 years	9	24	20	11	36
Technical	10	18	25	16	32
University	10	16	30	29	15
Sex					
Male	12	20	25	16	26
Female	7	18	24	17	33
Voting intention					
SPO	12	15	23	16	34
OVP	5	31	26	12	27
FPÖ	19	22	20	11	28
Green s	8	16	24	32	20
Liberal Forum	10	9	29	35	18
Don't know/No answer	8	19	24	14	34
Total of FPÖ supporters	8	19	25	18	30
Region					
V	5	10	38	24	23
Lower Austria Burgenland	6	23	21	11	39
Styria Carinthia	15	16	19	17	34
Upper Austria					
Salzburg E Trol	10	23	23	16	27
N Trol Vorarlberg	14	26	21	18	22

Table 2a

'Do you feel that the following groups have too much influence too little influence or the right amount of influence in our society? (Austria in percents)

Group	Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/NA
Intellectuals	28	20	43	8
Politicians	62	4	27	7
Young people	7	61	26	7
Entrepreneurs	26	25	41	7
Journalists	47	10	36	7
Lobby and professional associations	38	21	33	7
Political parties	61	6	25	7
Germans	22	9	60	9
Workers	4	55	35	7
Women	4	58	31	7
Civil servants and bureaucrats	46	9	37	7
The Japanese	22	6	62	11
Jews	19	7	65	10
American	23	7	59	11

Table 2b

'Do you feel that the following groups have too much influence, too little influence or the right amount of influence in our society?' (Jews) (Austria, in percents)

Subgroup	Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/NA
Total	19	7	65	10
Age				
14-30	13	9	73	6
31-50	19	6	66	8
51+	22	5	58	15
Education				
14 years	23	6	56	15
Technical	18	7	67	8
University	12	7	76	6
Sex				
Male	20	7	65	8
Female	17	7	65	12
Voting preference				
SPO	19	7	66	9
ÖVP	21	7	60	13
FPÖ	28	6	57	9
Greens	15	9	70	6
Liberal Forum	8	2	88	2
Don't know/No answer	16	6	65	14
Total for FPÖ supporter	17	7	66	10
Region				
Vienna	9	7	80	4
Lower Austria/Burgenland	25	6	63	6
Styria/Carinthia	19	8	56	17
Upper Austria				
Salzburg/E Tyrol	18	6	64	12
N Tyrol/Vorarlberg	22	7	61	10

Table 2c

'Do you feel that the following groups have too much influence, too little influence or the right amount of influence in our society?' (Jews) (in percents)

Country	Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/NA
Austria (1995)	19	7	65	10
Germany (1994)	20	9	30	40
Great Britain (1993)	8	7	42	44
Hungary (1991)	17	13	51	20
Poland (1995)	16	10	40	34
Russia (1992)	11	14	19	56
United States (1990)	21	13	55	12

Note: Respondents in Hungary were asked how much influence various groups were achieving in society. Respondents in Russia were asked 'How much influence do the following groups have in our society' with the options 'Too much', 'Too little', 'A reasonable amount' and 'I don't know'. In the United States respondents were told 'Some people think that the Jewish group has too much influence in American life and politics while other people feel that certain groups don't have as much influence as they deserve'. Respondents were asked to rate the influence of various groups with the options 'Too much', 'About right', 'Too little' and 'Don't know'.

Table 3a

'I am going to name some ethnic groups and nationalities Please tell me whether you would like to have these groups as neighbors if it wouldn't make any difference to you or if you would prefer not to have them as neighbors (Austria, in percents)

Group	Like to have	Wouldn't matter	Prefer not	DK/NA
Poles	4	62	29	5
Slovenes	5	62	27	5
Croatians	4	58	33	5
Serbs	3	48	44	5
Turks	3	50	42	5
Jews	5	63	26	6
Germans	17	69	10	5
Romanians	3	57	35	6
Gypsies	3	47	45	5

Table 3b

I am going to name some ethnic groups and nationalities Please tell me whether you would like to have these groups as neighbors if it wouldn't make any difference to you or if you would prefer not to have them as neighbors (Jews) (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Like to have	Wouldn't matter	Prefer not	DK/NA
Total	5	63	26	6
Age				
14-30	6	70	22	3
31-50	5	66	24	5
51+	5	56	31	8
Educational				
14 years	7	55	31	7
Technical	4	63	27	5
University	5	78	13	4
Sex				
Male	4	63	28	5
Female	6	63	25	6
Voting				
SPO	4	59	30	6
ÖVP	5	61	28	6
FPÖ	4	54	36	6
Greens	11	74	7	7
Liberal Forum	3	90	5	2
Don't know/No answer	4	63	27	6
Total non FPÖ supporters	5	65	24	5
Region				
Vienna	9	75	11	5
Lower Austria/Burgenland	4	59	33	4
Styria/Carinthia	2	61	26	11
Upper Austria				
Salzburg/E-Trol	6	57	32	4
N-Trol/Vorarlberg	5	66	26	3

Table 3c

'I am going to name some ethnic groups and nationalities. Please tell me whether you would like to have these groups as neighbors if it wouldn't make any difference to you, or if you would prefer not to have them as neighbors (Jews) (in percents)

Country	Like to have	Wouldn't matter	Prefer not	DK/NA
Austria (1995)	5	63	26	6
Germany (1994)	12	59	22	6
Great Britain (1993)	2	83	12	3
Hungary (1991)	16	65	17	2
Poland (1995)	6	60	30	3
Russia (1992)	10	51	24	15
United States (1989)	91	NA	5	4

Note: Respondents in Russia were asked: How would you feel if your neighbors belonged to the following ethnic groups? with the options: I would like to have them as neighbors.

It does not matter to me. I would rather not have them as neighbors. and I don't know. Respondents in the United States were asked whether they would or would not like to have various groups as neighbors.

Table 4a

'Which of the following groups behave in a manner which provokes hostility in our country?' (Austria in percents)

Group	Percent
Poles	13
Slovenes	13
Croatians	24
Serbs	39
Turks	36
Jews	10
Germans	5
Romanians	18
Gypsies	26
DK/NA	35

Table 4b

Which of the following groups behave in a manner which provokes hostility in our country? (Jews) (Austria, in percents)

Subgroup	Percent
Total	10
Age	
14-30	8
31-50	9
51+	12
Education	
14 years	12
Technical	10
University	6
Sex	
Male	10
Female	10
Voting intention	
SPÖ	11
ÖVP	12
FPÖ	15
Greens	5
Liberal Forum	5
Don't know/No answer	8
Total non FPÖ supporters	9
Region	
Vienna	7
Lower Austria/Burgenland	7
Styria/Carinthia	13
Upper Austria/Salzburg/E-Tirol	10
N-Tirol/Vorarlberg	13

Table 4c

Which of the following groups behave in a manner which provokes hostility in our country? (Jews) (in percents)

Country	Percent
Austria (1995)	10
Germany (1994)	8
Great Britain (1993)	8
Hungary (1991)	6
Poland (1995)	13

Note: Respondents in Germany, Great Britain and Poland were asked: "Do any of the following groups behave in a manner which provokes hostility toward them in our country?" Respondents in Hungary were asked: "Do any of the following groups behave in a manner which provokes hostility in our country?"

Table 5

'Now 50 years after the end of the Second World War it is time to put the memory of the Holocaust behind us' (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/NA
Total	13	20	26	24	16
Age					
14-30	11	21	27	21	21
31-50	14	21	26	28	11
51+	15	20	24	24	17
Education					
14 years	13	22	26	16	23
Technical	14	19	26	25	16
University	11	20	25	37	7
Sex					
Male	15	23	25	23	13
Female	12	18	26	26	19
Voting intention					
SPO	17	14	26	24	19
OVP	10	25	25	24	16
FPÖ	17	26	22	14	19
Greens	10	15	23	48	5
Liberal Forum	6	13	37	38	6
Don't know/No answer	13	21	23	24	19
Total of FPÖ supporters	12	19	26	26	16
Region					
Vienna	8	17	30	35	10
Lower Austria Burgenland	11	24	28	16	21
Styria Carinthia	18	16	23	26	18
Upper Austria					
Salzburg E Tyrol	13	25	27	21	14
N Tyrol Vorarlberg	18	21	18	27	16

Table 6

Jews are exploiting the National Socialist Holocaust for their own purposes' (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/NA
Total	8	20	24	20	28
Age					
14-30	4	15	25	22	34
31-50	8	19	26	22	24
51+	10	23	22	18	27
Education					
14 year	8	23	21	14	34
Technical	8	17	25	18	31
University	6	19	28	36	12
Sex					
Male	9	21	25	20	25
Female	6	18	24	21	31
Voting intention					
SPO	9	17	23	20	31
ÖVP	7	26	24	16	27
FPÖ	13	28	22	11	26
Greens	8	16	22	37	17
Liberal Forum	6	8	27	40	19
Don't know/No answer	5	18	26	18	33
Total of FPÖ supporters	7	18	25	22	28
Region					
Vienna	2	14	34	27	23
Lower Austria Burgenland	4	23	23	14	35
Styria Carinthia	10	17	20	22	31
Upper Austria					
Salzburg E Tyrol	12	23	21	19	26
N Tyrol Vorarlberg	12	22	24	20	22

Table 7

'With which of the following statements do you agree?' We Austrians too lost the war in 1945 We Austrians were liberated by the Allies in 1945 (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Lost	Liberated	DK/ NA
Tot l	42	49	9
Age			
14 30	35	55	10
31 50	42	50	9
51+	48	44	9
Ed at			
14 years	42	49	9
Technical	44	46	10
U iversity	37	56	7
Sex			
Male	41	51	8
F male	43	47	10
Vot g te tion			
SPO	46	45	9
OVP	46	47	7
FPÖ	51	39	10
Gre	38	56	6
L b l F rum	33	60	6
Don t know/N wer	39	49	12
Total non FPO s pporte s	40	51	9
R g o			
Vienna	48	47	5
Lower Austria B g l d	45	48	7
Styria Carinthia	38	48	14
Upper Austria Sal b g E T rol	39	51	9
N T rol Vo arlbe g	38	50	12

Table 8

Was Austria in 1938 the first victim of Hitler s Germany or also responsible as a participant, for the events up to 1945? (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Victim	Responsible	DK/ NA
Total	28	29	43
Age			
14 30	21	29	50
31 50	28	31	42
51+	32	29	39
Ed cat o			
14 years	32	24	44
Technical	24	29	48
U iversity	29	40	31
Sex			
Male	27	31	42
Fem l	28	28	44
vot g t t			
SPO	28	29	42
ÖVP	34	31	35
FPO	27	24	49
Greens	27	48	25
Liberal Forum	23	29	48
Do t k ow/No answer	25	24	51
Total no FPO p p rte	28	30	42
R g o			
V e a	32	36	31
Lowe Austria Burgenland	34	30	36
Sty Car th	22	25	52
Uppe Austria Salzburg E Tirol	26	27	47
N T rol Vo arlbe g	21	30	49

Table 9

If don't know/no answer which statement applies to you? I have never thought about it. Both alternatives are somewhat true (Austria, in percents)

Subgroup	Never thought	Both true	DK/NA
Total	38	54	8
Age			
14-30	44	48	7
31-50	40	54	6
51+	28	61	11
Education			
14 years	42	48	10
Technical	40	53	7
University	19	74	7
Sex			
Male	36	56	8
Female	39	53	8
Voting intention			
SPO	41	48	11
OVP	37	59	4
FPO	35	57	9
Green	31	62	7
Liberal Forum	51	40	9
Don't know/No answer	35	60	5
Total non FPO supporters	38	54	8
Region			
V	15	73	12
Lower Austria/Burgenland	45	53	2
Styria/Carinthia	38	52	10
Upper Austria/Salzburg/E-Tirol	39	52	9
N-Tirol/Vorarlberg	49	44	7

Note: Question asked of and percentages based on respondents who answered Don't know/No answer to the question: "Was Austria in 1938 the first victim of Hitler's Germany or is it responsible as participant for the events starting in 1945?"

Table 10

It is often asserted that Austrians must especially stick up for the Jews because Austrians participated in the crimes against the Jews during the Hitler era. (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Agree fully	Agree partly	Undecided	Disagree	DK/NA
Total	5	28	33	31	3
Age					
14-30	6	27	33	30	3
31-50	6	27	34	31	2
51+	5	29	33	32	3
Education					
14 years	3	22	39	33	3
Technical	4	29	32	32	3
University	12	34	28	25	1
Sex					
Male	6	26	32	34	2
Female	5	29	34	28	3
Voting intention					
SPO	6	25	32	34	4
OVP	5	29	33	32	2
FPO	2	19	31	46	2
Greens	13	31	31	24	1
Liberal Forum	4	36	40	19	1
Don't know/No answer	6	30	37	25	2
Total non FPO supporters	6	29	34	29	3
Region					
V	8	35	36	19	2
Lower Austria/Burgenland	6	22	39	32	0
Styria/Carinthia	6	30	26	33	5
Upper Austria					
S-Tirol/E-Tirol	3	26	32	35	4
N-Tirol/Vorarlberg	3	24	33	39	1

Table 11

Do you think anti-Semitism in Austria today is a very serious problem somewhat of a problem or not a problem at all? (Austria in per cents)

Subgroup	Very serious problem	Some-what of a problem	Not a problem	DK/NA
Total	19	42	17	22
Age				
14 30	15	44	13	28
31 50	18	45	18	19
51+	23	40	19	19
Ed cat o				
14 years	19	35	16	30
Technical	16	44	17	23
U iversity	26	50	18	5
Sex				
Male	16	43	21	20
Female	22	42	14	23
Vot g t to				
SPO	21	39	16	24
ÖVP	19	45	23	12
FPO	12	39	27	23
Greens	31	45	12	11
Liberal Forum	26	44	9	21
Don t know/No answer	19	42	11	28
Total no FPO supporters	20	43	15	21
Reg o				
V e a	17	55	16	11
Low A tr B g n l d	21	43	14	22
Styria Carinthia	21	37	18	24
Uppe A tri				
Sal b g E T rol	19	35	21	26
N T rol Vo arlbe g	14	45	15	26

Table 12

Looking ahead over the next several years do you think that anti-Semitism in Austria will increase greatly increase somewhat, remain the same decrease somewhat or decrease greatly? (Austria in per cents)

Subgroup	Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Remain the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	DK/NA
Total	13	26	31	5	2	24
Age						
14 30	11	24	28	5	1	31
31 50	13	29	34	3	2	19
51+	14	26	31	6	2	21
Ed at o						
14 years	13	24	28	4	1	30
Tech cal	11	26	32	4	2	24
Un iversity	15	31	34	7	1	12
Se						
M l	12	26	34	5	2	21
Female	13	27	29	4	1	26
Vot g t t						
SPO	15	27	29	4	2	22
OVP	12	27	35	7	1	17
FPO	9	19	37	2	3	29
G eens	17	38	27	6	2	11
Liberal Forum	15	26	28	6	0	24
Don t k ow/No w	11	26	28	4	1	30
T t l FPO supporters	13	28	30	5	1	23
R g o						
V enna	14	28	38	6	3	11
Lower Austria						
Bu ge la d	12	28	34	2	1	22
Sty C th a	16	26	27	3	2	25
Upper Aust ia						
Sal b g E T l	11	20	29	7	0	32
N T ol Vo arlberg	7	31	25	6	0	30

Table 13a

As far as you know what does the term the Holocaust refer to?
(OPEN ENDED) (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Extermination/ murder/perse- cution/treat ment of Jews by Hitler/ Nazis/Germans	Extermination/ murder/ persecution of Jews	Other relevant responses	Others	DK/ NA
Total	10	49	23	2	20
Age					
14-30	8	47	20	2	27
31-50	12	51	26	3	14
51+	11	48	24	1	19
Education					
14 years	9	40	24	2	29
Technical	11	47	25	3	19
University	11	69	18	0	7
Sex					
Male	12	52	22	2	16
Female	9	46	24	2	23
Voting					
SPO	10	43	29	1	20
OVP	8	53	21	0	21
FPO	8	43	23	5	25
Greens	7	65	28	1	6
Liberal Forum	19	43	27	1	16
Democratic/Nationalist	11	52	21	2	17
Total non FPO support	11	50	24	1	19
Region					
Vienna	17	54	30	1	7
Lower Austria Burgenland	12	51	20	1	18
Styria Carinthia	9	38	23	2	31
Upper Austria					
Salzburg Electoral	5	45	26	4	24
North Vorarlberg	8	66	14	0	16

Note: 'Other relevant responses' may include concentration camps, German death camps, Hitler, Nazis, Germans, World War II and the 1940s. 'Others' may include death/murder/slaughter/destruction/disaster/tragedy/war/natural war or other answers.

Table 13b

As far as you know what does the term the Holocaust refer to?
(OPEN ENDED) (in percents)

Country	Extermination/ murder/perse- cution/treat ment of Jews by Hitler/ Nazis/Germans	Extermination/ murder/ persecution of Jews	Other relevant responses	Others	DK/ NA
Australia (1994)	39	17	17	15	12
Austria (1995)	10	49	23	2	20
France (1993)	35	21	12	12	20
Germany (1994)	59	23	5	3	10
Great Britain (1993)	33	18	5	35	18
Poland (1995)	3	32	6	11	48
United States (1992)	24	30	7	10	28
United States (1994)	24	35	9	12	19

Note: In the French and American surveys, if a correct response was given, respondents were told: 'To be precise, the Holocaust was the Nazi extermination of Jews during the Second World War.' In the Australian survey, all respondents were informed: 'In the British survey, multiple answers were allowed. Other relevant responses may include concentration camps, German death camps, Hitler, Nazis, Germans, World War II and the 1940s. Others may include destruction/disaster/tragedy/war/natural war or other answers.'

The low total for correct/partially correct responses in Poland reflects lack of usage of the English term 'Holocaust'.

Table 14a

From what you know or have heard what were Auschwitz Dachau, and Treblinka? (OPEN ENDED) (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Concentration camps	Other responses	DK/NA
Total	91	4	6
Age			
14-30	90	3	8
31-50	92	4	5
51+	90	6	5
Education			
14 years	88	6	9
Technical	91	4	6
University	96	3	3
Sex			
Male	91	5	5
Female	90	4	7
Voting list			
SPO	91	2	7
ÖVP	93	5	5
FPÖ	85	8	9
Greens	91	4	5
Liberal Forum	98	4	1
Don't know/No answer	90	4	7
Total non FPÖ supporters	92	4	6
Region			
Vienna	98	1	1
Lower Austria Burgenland	94	2	4
Styria Carinthia	83	6	12
Upper Austria Salzburg E Tyrol	88	5	8
N Tyrol Vorarlberg	93	9	4

Table 14b

From what you know or have heard what were Auschwitz Dachau and Treblinka? (OPEN ENDED) (in percents)

Country	Concentration camps	Other responses	DK/NA
Australia (1994)	85	4	13
Austria (1995)	91	4	6
France (1993)	90	4	6
Germany (1994)	92	3	5
Great Britain (1993)	76	4	20
Poland (1995)	91	8	2
United States (1992)	62	11	27
United States (1994)	67	4	28

Note: This question was closed ended in the Australian, American, and French surveys and open ended with codes in the Austrian, German, British, and Polish survey.

Table 15a

Approximately how many Jews were killed in the Holocaust? (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	25 000	100 000	1 mil lion	2 mil lion	6 mil lion	20 mil lion	DK/ NA
Total	1	3	12	19	31	8	26
Age							
14-30	0	3	11	15	32	12	27
31-50	1	4	12	19	32	7	25
51+	0	2	14	21	29	7	27
Education							
14 years	1	4	14	17	22	7	36
Technical	1	3	14	20	29	8	26
University	0	1	7	20	50	11	12
Sex							
Male	1	3	13	17	33	9	24
Female	0	3	12	20	29	8	28
Voting intention							
SPÖ	0	2	16	21	26	7	27
ÖVP	0	3	13	17	35	5	27
FPÖ	0	7	16	20	22	7	29
Greens	2	3	12	18	39	9	17
Liberal Forum	0	2	5	10	50	13	20
Don't know/No answer	1	3	9	18	30	10	28
Total non FPÖ supporters	1	2	12	18	32	9	26
Region							
Vieha	0	3	13	18	35	13	19
Lower Austria Burgenland	1	4	17	23	26	9	19
Styria Carinthia	1	3	8	15	28	7	38
Upper Austria							
Salzburg E Tirol	1	4	12	18	29	6	31
N Tirol Vorarlberg	0	2	12	20	41	6	20

Table 15b

Approximately how many Jews were killed in the Holocaust? (in percents)

Country	25 000	100 000	1 mil lion	2 mil lion	6 mil lion	20 mil lion	DK/ NA
Australia (1994)	1	2	9	12	10	47	6
Austria (1995)	1	3	12	19	31	8	26
France (1993)	2	4	11	14	45	12	12
Germany (1994)	2	5	13	15	36	8	21
Great Britain (1993)	2	4	5	9	41	13	26
Poland (1995)	1	2	10	25	34	6	22
United States (1992)	1	4	7	13	35	10	30
United States (1994)	1	5	6	9	44	7	28

Note: Respondents in Poland were asked "Approximately how many Jews were killed by the Nazis during the Second World War?"

Table 16a

'Many Jews in Europe were forced to wear a symbol on their clothes during the Second World War What was it?' (OPEN ENDED) (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Yellow star/ Jewish star/ star of David	Other responses	DK/ NA
Total	84	1	17
Age			
14-30	82	2	18
31-50	83	1	19
51+	87	1	15
Education			
14 years	74	2	25
Technical	87	1	15
University	93	2	9
Sex			
Male	86	1	15
Female	82	2	19
Voting intention			
SPO	84	1	17
ÖVP	80	1	21
FPÖ	82	1	20
Green	88	2	14
Liberal Forum	95	2	5
Don't know/No answer	83	1	20
Total on FPÖ supporters	84	1	17
Region			
Vienna	97	1	4
Lower Austria Burgenland	89	0	15
Styria Carinthia	76	2	26
Upper Austria Salzburg E Tirol	76	2	24
N Tirol Vorarlberg	85	2	16

Table 16b

'Many Jews in Europe were forced to wear a symbol on their clothes during the Second World War What was it?' (OPEN ENDED) (in percents)

Country	Yellow star/ Jewish star*/ star of David*	Other responses	DK/ NA
Australia (1994)	72	17	12
Austria (1995)	84	1	17
France (1993)	88	9	3
Germany (1994)	91	1	8
Great Britain (1993)	56	9	34
Poland (1995)	74	8	18
United States (1992)	42	30	29
United States (1994)	42	24	33

Note: This question was closed ended in the French, Australian, and American surveys and open ended with codes in the Austria, Polish, British, and German surveys.

The response was not included in the Australian, French, and American questionnaire.

Table 17a

In addition to the Jews which of the following groups if any were persecuted by the Nazis? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED) (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Gypsies	Poles	Homo- sexuals	Aryans	Other	DK/ NA
Total	75	41	61	5	14	17
Age						
14-30	71	40	58	5	13	19
31-50	75	39	64	3	13	18
51+	78	44	59	7	16	14
Education						
14 years	69	33	47	5	12	25
Technical	74	41	63	5	12	16
University	87	56	76	6	24	7
Sex						
Male	78	40	68	6	13	14
Female	72	43	54	5	15	20
Voting intention						
SPO	76	43	64	5	10	18
ÖVP	75	40	60	4	14	18
FPÖ	67	33	57	9	12	20
Green	84	52	75	4	23	9
Liberal/Foam	79	65	70	11	31	9
Don't know/No answer	73	39	52	3	13	19
Total FPÖ supporters	76	43	61	5	14	16
Region						
Vienna	88	58	75	5	25	8
Lower Austria/Burgenland	78	36	54	5	11	14
Styria/Carinthia	67	38	55	5	10	23
Upper Austria						
Salzburg/Etztal	69	41	59	8	12	24
North of Voralberg	74	31	65	0	14	12

Table 17b

In addition to the Jews which of the following groups if any were persecuted by the Nazis? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED) (in percents)

Country	Gypsies	Poles	Homo- sexuals	Aryans	Other	DK/ NA
Australia (1994)	49	75	47	9	--	--
Australia (1995)	75	41	61	5	14	17
France (1993)	57	52	33	8	4	7
Germany (1994)	74	43	68	7	24	14
Great Britain (1993)	51	63	51	9	14	20
United States (1992)	26	50	25	7	10	30
United States (1994)	27	47	26	4	9	34

Note: Australian respondents were not given the option of answering 'other' and they were asked to answer 'yes' or 'no' for each response. Respondents from the other countries were asked to 'prefer' or 'form' the list.

Table 18a

Some people claim that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened Have you ever heard this claim or not? (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Heard this claim	Have not heard this claim	DK/NA
Total	59	21	20
Age			
14-30	56	23	21
31-50	61	22	17
51+	59	20	21
Education			
14 year	51	20	29
Technical	55	27	18
University	83	10	7
Sex			
Male	62	21	17
Female	56	21	22
Voting intention			
SPÖ	50	25	25
ÖVP	63	22	16
FPÖ	54	22	24
Greens	76	17	7
Liberal Forum	69	24	7
Don't know/No answer	59	18	23
Total non-FPÖ supporters	60	21	19
Region			
Vienna	74	17	9
Lower Austria/Burgenland	61	18	21
Styria/Carinthia	53	23	24
Upper Austria/Salzburg/E Tyrol	51	25	24
North Tyrol/Vorarlberg	55	27	18

Table 18b

Some people claim that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened Have you ever heard this claim or not? (in percents)

Country	Heard this claim	Have not heard this claim	DK/NA
Australia (1994)	70	28	3
Austria (1995)	59	21	20
France (1993)	67	33	0
Germany (1994)	60	30	9
Great Britain (1993)	50	46	4
Poland (1995)	29	70	2
United States (1992)	38	54	8
United States (1994)	49	44	7

Table 19a

Does it seem possible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened or do you feel certain that it happened? (Austria, in percents)

Subgroup	It seems possible that never happened	Feel certain it happened	DK/NA
Total	7	88	6
Age			
14-30	9	86	5
31-50	6	90	5
51+	6	87	7
Education			
14 years	7	84	9
Technical	6	89	5
University	6	92	2
Sex			
Male	7	87	6
Female	6	88	6
Voting intention			
SPO	4	88	8
OVP	3	91	7
FPO	17	77	6
Greens	1	96	2
Liberal Forum	3	97	1
Do not know/No one	7	88	5
Total FPO supporters	5	90	5
Region			
Vienna	5	94	2
Lower Austria Burgenland	4	95	1
Styria Carinthia	8	81	11
Upper Austria Salzburg E Tyrol	10	82	8
N Tyrol Vorarlberg	5	89	6

Table 19b

Does it seem possible to you that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened or do you feel certain that it happened? (in percents)

Country	It seems possible it never happened	Feel certain it happened	DK/NA
Australia (1994)	4	93	3
Austria (1995)	7	88	6
Poland (1995)	1	96	2
United States (1994)	1	91	8

Note: In Australia, the question was asked of a half sample

Table 20a

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or strongly disagree. The Holocaust is not relevant today because it happened almost 50 years ago (Austria in percents)

Subgroup	Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
Total	10	18	26	29	18
Age					
14-30	6	18	27	27	22
31-50	9	18	29	30	14
51+	13	18	24	28	17
Education					
14 years	11	19	26	22	22
Technical	10	18	26	27	18
University	6	15	29	42	8
Sex					
Male	11	21	25	28	16
Female	9	15	28	29	19
Voting intention					
SPO	14	16	24	25	22
OVP	6	20	28	29	17
FPÖ	15	27	20	17	20
Greens	5	18	15	57	5
Liberal Forum	6	9	42	36	7
Don't know/None	9	13	29	29	20
Total FPÖ support	9	16	28	31	17
Region					
Vorarlberg	5	13	34	37	11
Lower Austria/Burgenland	8	20	30	22	20
Styria/Carinthia	11	15	23	30	21
Upper Austria					
Salzburg/E Tyrol	12	23	23	25	17
N Tyrol/Vorarlberg	15	17	20	30	18

Table 20b

Please tell me whether you strongly agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or strongly disagree. The Holocaust is not relevant today because it happened almost 50 years ago (in percents)

Country	Strongly agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
Australia (1994)	7	9	23	57	4
Austria (1995)	10	18	26	29	18
France (1993)	8	12	15	64	1
Germany (1994)	11	26	33	20	10
Great Britain (1993)	5	13	20	53	9
Poland (1995)	6	22	43	25	4
United States (1992)	8	13	17	46	15
United States (1994)	8	13	17	48	14

Note: Respondents in Poland were asked about the relevance of the Nazi extermination of the Jews during the Second World War.