The Elite Training Facilities in the Third Reich represented in Modern German Cinema

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Schools for the Elite

- Each AHS was subordinated directly to the local NSDAP Gauleiter (governor of a district)
- The NaPoLa Schools [National Political Institutes] were associated with the SS
- The Order Castles (Ordensburgen) consisted of the graduates from the previous schools and of high ranking members of the NSPAD and HY
“Adolf Hitler Schulen” (AHS) (Hitler approved the use of his name for a school system on January 15th, 1937)
- Admission at 12 years of age.
- Graduation promised a career in either the NSDAP or in government service in general.
- The admission ceremony was conducted every April 20th, the Führer’s birthday. (Europa, Europa)
- Admission was based on outstanding students in the Junior Hitler Youth “Jungvolk” and recommendations by their superiors. (In Europa Europa, Solly is sponsored by the captain)
I swear by God this sacred oath that I shall render unconditional obedience to Adolf Hitler, the Führer of the German Reich, supreme commander of the armed forces, and that I shall at all times be prepared, as a brave soldier, to give my life for this oath.
AH School: Hard as Krupp Steel; tough as Leather; swift as a Greyhound; NS Daggers were engraved: “Blood and Honor”
“My worst fears had been confirmed. I had landed in a Hitler Youth school...The Bannführer explained that Hitler had no use for a worthless classical education”

- **Curriculum:**
  - Patrol duty
  - Navy
  - Air Force
  - Communications
  - Motorized Hitler Youth
  - Leaders within the NS party
Steckt das Messer in den Judenleib: Propaganda: Anti-Semitic lyrics
Politics: Racial Propaganda: Racial indoctrination in the classroom. Hitler Youth learn arbitrary physical traits of an inferior race.
The irony is more for Solly and the viewer’s sake as he beats the HY in this race.
All three school types incorporate athletic exercises
Napola

- German boys aged 10 to 18.
- Military values and militaristic philosophies.
- Administered by the SS. 43 Napola schools existed by the end of WW II.
The New Order: NaPoLa Schools

- Hundreds of NaPoLas were planned after the final victory
- The students were called Jungmänner (cadets)
- Classroom learning was called drill
- Objective: military discipline and physical activity and ideology.
- 17000 students were enrolled in Napola schools between 1933 and 1945
NaPoLa-Requirements

- Aryan ancestry
- Courage
- Perseverance
- Bravery
- Adaptation
- Leader skills
- Hereditary health
- Physical performance
- Above average intellectual aptitude
9-Year Curriculum

- Organization following military discipline:
  - 37 hours per week
  - 8 hours for sports
- Academic instruction in German, Latin, Geography, History, Biology, Math and English
- Biology: racial and hereditary theories
- Geography: colonial and military geography (reading maps, potential of raw materials in war)
- Afternoon “chores”: homework, sports and military exercises
- Evening roll call ended the day
Exercises

- Gliding
- Skiing
- Sculling
- Bike riding
- Fencing
- Boxing
- Small arms shooting
- Riding
13% of NaPoLa graduates joined the SS
1.8% was the average in the country
Many of the ones who survived became successful professionals in the postwar era

Lothar-Günther Buchheim (author and painter, Das Boot, 1973)
Hellmuth Karasek (journalist and author)
Hardy Krüger (actor)
Theo Sommer (journalist)
Rüdiger von Wechmar (diplomat)
Gliding - air force instruction added in 1938
NaPoLa schools engaged in national boxing championships
Small arms shooting
The future Elite
What basic principles did the Führer provide for the victory of the NS movement?

Welche Grundlagen gab der Führer der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung, um sie zum Sieg zu führen?
Golden Age of Medieval German Literature
Strategic Attack
Pictures of German Races
Propaganda: German Writers and the Jewish Question
January 11, 2005: by Hellmuth Karasek, contemporary German author. When I saw NaPoLa, memories almost automatically surfaced, i.e. the punishment of bed-wetters. I could hear the anxiety of those drying off their beds shortly before the morning roll-call. It was useless.
Hellmuth Karasek remembers the same scenario: “I had not accurately cleaned my locker as it was required. Everything was pulled out and I had to put away everything again. When I was done, my buddies were allowed to go to bed. Naturally, they were mad at me.”
Values: Aesthetes are not needed. Any humanistic ideology is misguided.
Values: “He who does not want to fight is not worthy of life.”
Unsere Fahne flattert uns voran (Our banner flutters before us)
Unsere Fahne ist die neue Zeit (Our banner represents the new era)
Und die Fahne führt uns in die Ewigkeit! (And our banner leads us to eternity!)
Ja, die Fahne ist mehr als der Tod (Yes, our banner means more to us than death)
The movie was filmed at Marienburg Castle, former seat of the Teutonic Knights and planned as the 4th Ordensburg (Order Castle).
In my castles of the Teutonic Order a youth will grow up before whom the world will tremble. I want a brutal, domineering, fearless, cruel youth. Youth must be all that. It must bear pain. There must be nothing weak and gentle about it. The free, splendid beast of prey must once again flash from its eyes...That is how I will eradicate thousands of years of human domestication... That is how I will create the New Order."  -- Adolf Hitler, 1933

Racial Science, Geopolitics, Athletics, and Pilot training
Graduates and members of the NSDAP, SS, SA, and HY: 3 year curriculum
Ordensburg Crössinsee (4/24/1936): the first year: military tactics; special riding tactics

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHkd3CvcMPA
Vogelsang in the Eifel: The second year: political and spiritual principles of the Third Reich
Sonthofen + Marienburg

- Sonthofen: 3rd year:
  - Professional training for future leaders as governors in the conquered territories

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHkd3CvcMPA

4th year planned at Marienburg.
“Youth is the very soul of our resistance, like your ancestors, the heroes of the Teutonic Order, you will fight the barbarians at the gate of the Reich”
On April 20, Hitler's birthday, a ceremony was held inside the ancient Marienburg Castle of the Teutonic Order. Amid the glow of torchlights, solemn beating of drums and fanfare of trumpets, ten-year-old boys entered the Jungvolk by swearing the following oath: "In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Führer, I swear to devote all my energies and my strength to the saviour of our country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God." This was followed by the singing of the Hitler Youth Anthem, the Fahnenlied (Banner Song).

Marienburg was never finished as an Order Castle.
...You have the honor and the fateful fortune to be able to go to the eastern front and with your hands you will bring us victory. From this day forward, you no longer have a mother, a father, a family, from this day forward your life belongs to the Führer.
The Ogre was filmed at the future site of the 4th Order Castle. However, the film focuses on the Jungvolk and the training of HY in general. To its credit, the viewer begins to understand the indoctrination at this ADH.
The film does not focus on the educational principles of the Order Castles: Racial Science, Geopolitics, Pilot training. The age groups also seem to represent a youth camp. (The NaPoLa schools were more similar to the Order Castles)
Politics: Indoctrination center
Field exercise: military discipline and athletic exercise remind the viewer of the curriculum at the Order Castles.
Tank attack
Interpretation tools

- Likes/Dislikes
- Gender
- Realism
- Continuity
- Closure
- Emotional appeal
- Great scene
- Symbolism
- Values
- Language
- Unrealism
- Color
- Mood
- Music
- Time lapse
- Sound effects
- Dialog
- Camera angle
- Motivation
- Dramatic appeal
- Favorite scene
- Story
- Narrator
- Art
- Politics
- Order
- Montage
- Sets
- Light
- Silence
- History
- Point of View
- Cinematography