

II.

C. Consolidation of Control.

2. The Nazi conspirators educated the German people to be amenable to their will and prepared them psychologically for war.

a. The Nazi conspirators reshaped the educational system.

(1) The Nazi conspirators publicly announced the purposes of their educational and training program.

Hitler stated at Elbing, Germany:

"When an opponent declares, 'I will not come over to your side, and you will not get me on your side,' I calmly say, 'Your child belongs to me already. A people lives forever. What are you? You will pass on. Your descendants however now stand in the new camp. In a short time they will know nothing else but this new community."

2455-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), Berlin edition, 6 November 1933, p. 5.

Hitler said on 1 May 1937:

"The youth of today is over the people of tomorrow. For this reason we have set before ourselves the task of inculcating our youth with the spirit of this community of the people at a very early age, at an age when human beings are still unperverted and therefore unspoiled....This Reich stands, and it is building itself up for the future, upon its youth. And this new Reich will give its youth to no one, but will itself take youth and give to youth its own education and its own upbringing."

2454-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), Berlin edition, 2 May 1937.

The first sentence in the official instructors manual for high schools reads:

"The German school is a part of the National Socialist Educational program. It is one of the tools by which a National Socialist people is formed."

2453-PS, Erziehung und Unterricht in der Höheren Schule, (Education and Teaching in the High School), official publication of the Reich and Prussian Minister of Education, 1938, p.

Hitler stated in "Mein Kampf":

"On this basis the whole education by the National State must aim in the first instance, not at the absorption of mere knowledge, but at the building up of bodies which are physically healthy to the core. The development of intellectual capacity is a secondary matter."

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich", (The Third Reich) 1933, p. 146.

- (2) They transferred responsibility for education from the states to the Reich.

The Reich Ministry of Education was established, and control of all schools, public and private, including universities and adult educational activities, was transferred to this Reichsministry.

2078-PS, Erlass über die Errichtung des Reichsministeriums für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung. (Decree concerning establishment of Ministry for Science, Education and People's Culture), 1 May 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 365.

2088-PS, Erlass über die Aufgaben des Reichsministeriums für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung (Decree concerning duties of Reichs Ministry for Science, Education and People's Culture), 11 May, 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 375.

The control of education by the local authorities was replaced by the absolute authority of the Reich in all educational matters.

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich" (The Third Reich) 1933, p. 146.

- (3) They changed the curricula and textbooks.

Kindergarten: Children from two to six years were trained in more than 15,000 Kindergartens operated by the Party and State. The teachers in charge were trained in special schools that emphasized the ideological views of the Nazi Party. The children were given a systematic training in Nazi ideology.

2443-PS, BENZE, Erziehung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Education in the Great German Reich), p. 24, 128-129

See also 2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor ZIEMER, pp. 7-8.

Elementary schools: Primary emphasis was placed on physical training. History, German race culture and mathematics were the other subjects emphasized. These subjects were taught in such a way as to emphasize the cultural superiority of the German people, the importance of race, the Fuehrer principle, glorification of German war heroes, the subversive elements that caused the defeat of Germany in World War I, the shame of the Versailles Treaty and the rebirth of Germany under the Nazis.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, 1933, pp. 144, 146.

2397-PS, HANS FRANK, NS Handbuch für Rechts und Gesetzgebung, p. 566, (National Socialist Handbook for Law and Legislation).

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 3.

2394-PS, Das Dritte Reich, 1935, p. 208 (The Third Reich).

In addition to education in the schools all children from six to ten years were registered in the Kindergruppen (Children's Groups) conducted by the National Socialist Frauenschaft (National Socialist Women's Organization). All children were required to obtain an efficiency record card and uniform and were instructed in Nazi ideology by the members of the women's organization.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p. 8.

2452-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, (Organization Book of the NSDAP), p. 262, 263.

High Schools (Höheren Schule): The curricula and organization of the "Höheren" School was modified by a series of decrees of the Minister of Education in order to make these schools effective instruments for the teaching of the Nazi doctrines. A new curricula emphasizing physical training, German war history and race culture was introduced.

2453-PS, Erziehung und Unterricht in des Höheren Schule, (Education and teaching in the High School), official publication of the Reich Ministry of Education, pp. 1-5, p. 26.

Also see pp. 11, 12, 19, 76, 102, 104, 109, 118.

Universities: The schools of politics and physical education became the largest colleges at the universities. Beginning in 1933 the Nazis introduced courses in Heredity and race culture, ancient and modern German History, biology and Geopolitics.

2443-PS, BENZE, Erziehung im Grossdeutschen Reich, (Education in the Great German Reich.), pp. 74-75.

2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor ZIEMER, p. 20.

Textbooks in the schools were changed to accord with the expressed objectives of the Nazi conspirators.

2446-PS, Geschichtsbuch für die Deutsche Jugend.  
(History book for the German Youth)  
See Table of Contents and p. 11.

2442-PS, Liefaden der Rassenkunde und Vererbungslehre,  
(Introduction to Race Culture and Hereditary Laws),  
p. 39, p. 47.

2444-PS, Deutsches Lesebuch für Volksschulen,  
Zweiten Band, (German Reader for Primary School,  
Second Grade,) p. 253, pp. 249, 254, 270, 272, 273.

2445-PS, Deutsches Lesebuch für Volksschulen  
Viertes Band, (German Reader for Primary School,  
Fourth Grade), pp. 291, 295, 298.

- (4) The Nazi conspirators acquired domination and control over all teachers.

The law for the reestablishing of the professional civil service made it possible for the Nazi conspirators to thoroughly re-examine all German teachers and to remove all "harmful and untrustworthy" elements.

1397-PS, Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums, (Law for the reestablishment of the professional civil service.), 7 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 175.

Many teachers and professors (mostly Jewish) were dismissed and were replaced with "State spirited" teachers.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1933, p. 145.

All teachers were required to take an oath of loyalty and obedience to Hitler.

2061-PS, Gesetz über die Vereidigung der Beamten und der Soldaten der Wehrmacht. (Law concerning oath of office of Civil Servants and Soldiers of the Army), 20 August 1934, 1934 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 785.

All teachers were required to belong to the National Socialist Lehrerbund (National Socialist Teachers League) which organization was charged with the training of all teachers in the theories and doctrines of the NSDAP.

2452-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, (Organization Book of the NSDAP), pp. 254, 260, 261, 262.

In 1934 the National Socialist Teachers League was declared to be the official organ of German education.

2393-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1934, p. 218.

The Civil Service Act of 1937 required the teachers to be "the executors of the will of the party-supported State." It required them to be ready at "any time to defend without reservation the National Socialist State." The law required the teachers to participate strenuously in elections, have thorough knowledge of Party principles and literature, render the Hitler Salute, send their children to the Hitler Youth, and educate them in the Nazi spirit.

2340-PS, Deutsches Beamtengesetz, (German Civil Service Act), 26 January 1937, 1937 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, p. 39.

Before taking their second examination (required for permanent appointment) teachers in Prussia were required to show service in the SA or in the Arbeitsdienst.

2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1933, p. 146.

Decree by Reichs Minister of Education required candidates for teaching positions to have proved themselves in the Hitler Jugend.

2451-PS, Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer) Berlin edition, No. 295, 22 October 1935.

Teachers academies were judged by the Minister of Education on their ability to turn out men and women with new ideas "based on blood and soil".

2394-PS, "Das Dritte Reich", (The Third Reich), 1934, p. 218.

The leadership principle replaced the democratic school principle. A decree of the Reich Minister of Education made the head of any school fully responsible for the conduct of the institution in line with the official party ideology. Teachers committees and Student Committees were abolished.

2393-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1934, p. 220.

Also see: 2392-PS, "Das Dritte Reich," (The Third Reich), 1933, p. 145.

A "confidential instructor," the school youth administrator of the Hitler Jugend, appointed by the Hitler Youth authorities, was assigned to each school.

2396-PS, Handbuch des Gesamten Jugendrechts,  
(Complete Handbook of Youth Laws), Chapt. III,  
p. 7. Decree of the Minister of Education  
recognizing the school youth administrator of the  
Hitler Jugend.

The "Parents Advisory Committees" in the public schools were dissolved, and replaced by the "school communities," (Schulgemeinde). The headmaster was the leader. He appointed, after consultation with the local party leader, two to five teachers or parents, known as "Jugendwarter," (Youth Advisors) and one Hitler Youth leader, who was appointed after consultation with the Hitler Youth officials in the district.

2398-PS, Das Archiv, (The Archives), No. 7,  
p. 1039, October 1934. Decree of Reichs Minister  
of Education.

The duties of the "school community" were to bring to the attention of the public the educational objectives of the Nazi Party, including race questions, heredity indoctrination, physical training and the youth league activities. The function of advising the school authorities, formerly performed by the "parents advisory committees," was eliminated by the decree

2399-PS, Das Archiv, (The Archives), No. 7,  
p. 1039, October 1934.

Universities: The leadership principle was introduced into the universities. The Rektor (head of the university) was appointed by the Reich Minister of Education for an unspecified period of time and was responsible only to the Reichs Minister. The university was divided into the Dozenten-schaft (Lecturers Corps) and the Studentenschaft (Student Corps). The leaders of these two bodies were also appointed by the Reichsminister of Education.

2394-PS, "Das Dritte Reich", (The Third Reich),  
1935, p. 212.

The teaching staff of the university was subject to the control of National Socialist Dozentenbund (NSDoB) (Lecturers Corps). The purposes of the NSDoB were:

(a) to take a decisive part in the selection of lecturers and to produce candidates for the teaching staff who

were wholly Nazi in outlook,

(b) to train all university lecturers in Nazi ideology

(c) to see that the entire university life was run in accordance with the philosophy of the Party.

2452-PS, Organisationsbuch der NSDAP, (Organization Book of the NSDAP), 1943, p. 260.

See also: 318-PS, Agreement between Rosenberg and the Leader of the National Socialist University Professors League (NSDoB).

All German students at the universities were required to belong to the Studentenschaft (Student Corps), which organization represented the entire student body.

2084-PS, Gesetz über die Bildung von Studentenschaften an den wissenschaftlichen Hochschulen (Law concerning the formation of the Student Corps of the Universities), 22 April 1933, 1933 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part, I, p. 215).

The Student Corps was responsible for making the students conscious of their duties to the Nazis, and was obliged to promote enrollment in the SA and labor service. Physical training of students was the responsibility of the SA. Political education was the responsibility of the National-Socialistische Deutsche Studentenbund (NSDStB), (National Socialist German Student Bund).

2458-PS, Verfassung des Deutschen Studentenschaft (Constitution of the German Student Corps), Reichsministerialblatt, 1934, p. 76, 7 Feb. 1934.

The National Socialist Student Bund (NSDStB) was the Nazi "elite" of the student body and was responsible for the leadership of the university students, and all leaders of the Student Corps were appointed from its membership. The Nazi Student Bund was solely responsible for the entire ideological and political education of the students.

2395-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich), 1936, pp. 360, 362.

2399-PS, Das Archiv, No. 7, October 1934, p. 1147, (Decree of Reichs Minister of Education.)

See also 2441-PS, Affidavit of Gregor Ziemer, p.20.

2392-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich,) 1933, p. 152.

2393-PS, Das Dritte Reich, (The Third Reich,) 1934 pp. 223, 224.