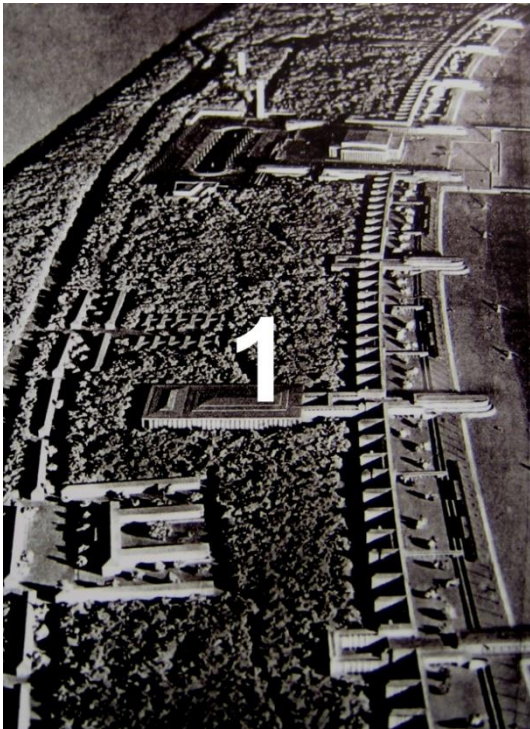


Chart. 1 | The “KdF (Strength through Joy) Seaside Resort Prora”

Architecture in the "Third Reich" was referred to as “Baukunst ("building art") and incorporated aesthetic elements into politics. The "Seebad der Zwanzigtausend" (Seaside Resort of Twenty Thousand) was one of the few major plans that were actually largely realized. The construction of Prora was primarily stylistically committed to the functional modernism of the Weimar era but also drew inspiration from other architectural styles. The seaside resort contributed to the false splendor of the "Third Reich" and was intended to serve as an example of the regime's efforts for the benefit of the workers. The task of realizing this project and simultaneously winning over the population for Nazi ideology and preparing them for the intended war fell to the Nazi Labour union "Deutsche Arbeitsfront" (German Labour Front) and its organization "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength Through Joy). The Nazi social policy, which offered workers communal illusions instead of social benefits, was successful in establishing itself and stabilizing the regime based on pervasive propaganda. The goal of creating a "people's community" capable of withstanding the "storms of life," as envisioned by Hitler, was pursued by all means. The buildings of Prora are a significant testament to this policy and, in this sense, a unique document of German history.



1. A photo of the model designed by Clemens Klotz, including the festival hall by Erich zu Putlitz

Arbeitertum, 1939

Chart. 2 | The Island of Rügen During National-Socialism

The Island of Rügen is mainly characterized by its isolated location and its agriculture. The first small industrial Centers were created due to the chalk mining. Since the 19th century the bathing business became more and more important to the economy. The inflation and, most of all, the agrarian crisis during the Weimar Republic, confronted agriculture with big problems. The National-Socialists met with the population's approval on Rügen. In the November election of 1932 the NSDAP received 41% of the votes – the "Reich's" average was only 33%. Although the Island of Rügen was not a stronghold for National Socialism, nevertheless, as a result, power and administrative structures were established. The specific National-Socialist ideology was enforced by committed Nazi-activists.

Even though the easily manageable structures of the population and the place made resistance difficult, forms of opposition and resistance were established.

The island played an important role as an initial strategic point for the control of the Baltic and for the war preparations of the regime. During the war, Rügen and in particular the harbour Saßnitz, served as the supply base (logistic base) for the north-eastern fronts and the occupied territories.

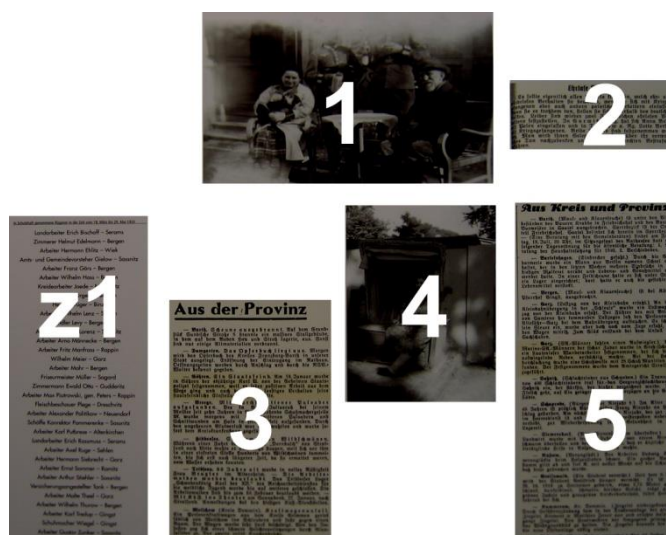


1. Poster of a Holiday Resort by Sellin, 1937

Chart. 3 | Political Persecution

Hostilities between supporters of the NSDAP and Republican Left-wing citizens already existed on Rügen during the last few years of Weimar Republic. During the course of these hostilities, the Hitler-Youth-boy Mallon lost his life and would later on be heralded as a “Victim of the Movement”. The district administrator of Rügen, informed at frequent intervals the president of the administrative region in Stettin about the situation on the island. On the 18th of March 1933 he notified that 19 Rügen natives were in interim “protective custody” for nine days. By the end of this first wave of arrests on 29th of May, the number increased to 34 people. Later in Altenkirchen and Wiek on Wittow, as well as in Saßnitz, resistance groups formed.

These groups mainly tried to relieve the fate of foreign forced labourers. Under the risk of personal danger, the anti-Fascist Charlotte Schimmelpfennig from Saßnitz rescued Soviet prisoners of war by smuggling them through the checks points onto the ferry to Sweden. She also put up Jews in her house and would therefore be temporarily taken into “protective custody”.



1. A brave woman, who resisted against the regime- Charlotte Schimmelpfennig, 1944

Archive Documentation Center Prora

2. Friendships and relationships with foreigners are strictly forbidden and will be punished harshly. Foreigners will be punished via the death penalty.

Stralsunder Tageblatt, 14th of March 1940

3. Press Report about an agitator in Garz

“Friendship and love affairs towards foreigners are strictly prohibited and will be harshly punished. Foreigners will receive maximum punishment- the death penalty”.

Stralsunder Tageblatt Paper, July 14th 1940

4. The press reports „from the Province“ about an enemy of the state.

Lotte Schimmelpfennig and Charlotte Schimmelpfennig, circa. 1965

Archive Documentation Center Prora

5. Pressemeldung über einen „Aufwiegler“ in Garz

Stralsunder Tageblatt Paper, July 18th 1940

z1 Locals from Rügen under "Preventive Arrest" between the 18th of March and the 29th of May 1933.

Farm Worker Erich Bischoff – Serams
Carpenter Helmut Edelmann – Bergen
Labourer Hermann Ehlicht – Wiek
Mayor Gielow – Saßnitz
Labourer Franz Görs – Bergen
Labourer Wilhelm Hass – Bergen
Chalk Worker Jaede – Neddesitz
Labourer Otto Jürgens – Bergen
Hertha Krüger – Binz
Labourer Wilhelm Lenz – Sehlen
Merchant Levy – Bergen
Labourer Wilhelm Lorenz – Saßnitz
Labourer Arno Männecke – Bergen
Labourer Fritz Manfrass – Rappin
Wilhelm Meier – Garz
Labourer Mohr – Bergen
Hairdresser Müller – Sagard
Carpenter Ewald Otto – Gudderitz
Labourer Max Piotrowski, gen. Peters – Rappin
Meat Inspector Plege – Dreschvitz
Labourer Alexander Politikow – Neuendorf
Juryman Konrektor Pommerenke – Saßnitz
Labourer Karl Putbrese – Altenkirchen
Farmhand Erich Rassmuss – Serams
Labourer Axel Ruge – Sehlen
Labourer Hermann Siebrecht – Garz
Labourer Ernst Sommer – Ramitz
Labourer Arthur Stiehler – Saßnitz
Insurance Man Tank – Bergen
Labourer Malte Theel – Garz
Labourer Wilhelm Thurow – Bergen
Labourer Karl Tredup – Gingst
Shoemaker Wiegel – Gingst
Labourer Gustav Zunker – Saßnitz

Der Rügauer 23rd of September 1938

Chart. 4 | Forced Labourers on the Island of Rügen

Just like the rest of Germany, the number of forced labourers on Rügen was constantly increasing since the beginning of the war. Forced labourers were not only used in agriculture but also in chalk factories, hotels and restaurants, in shops and workshops. They mainly came from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania and France. For many of the forced labourers, the coercive evacuation from their countries of origin was a traumatic experience, often not having the chance to take leave of their families. In many cases the people were gathered in camps, where hunger and physical mistreatment was on the agenda. The transport to Germany usually happened by train in barred cattle trucks. The journeys ended temporarily in Stralsund or Bergen on Rügen. For a fee, the people were distributed amongst Rügen citizens and brought to their work places. Some of the forced labourers found adverse conditions on Rügen, for others it was “easier”, depending on the people they were working for. Many forced labourers worked very hard, often from early in the morning till late at night. There was no leisure time. Only Sunday – if no urgent work had to be done – was a holiday. The accommodations were simply fitted, not all of them were heated. Many former forced labourers deplore that in all these years they never received any new clothing. They had to get by with what they were wearing and soap was rare too. In most cases nutrition was not good but at least within agriculture people did not starve. The contact with German people was strictly prohibited. Corporate punishment was imposed. The head official Schuh from Altenkirchen stands out as an example of particular barbarian behaviour. When forced labourers ostensibly had committed a crime, he was called by the land owners and would beat the people with brutal violence.

Love affairs and relationships between forced labourers and Germans were extremely dangerous for both sides. Germans would have to face imprisonment and public ridicule. Forced labourers had to face execution while other Labourers were forced to watch.



1. Zofia Wojtiuk was a forced Labourer who worked as a chamber maid and a nanny, around 1944.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

2. Zofia Wojtiuk 2003, born 1924 in Brado Itzeckie, Forced Labourer in the Hotel Wikingerhof in Binz.

In 1942, Zofia Wojtiuk received an invitation to the job recruitment agency in Radom. From there she was sent as a forced Labourer to Germany. Her future employer selected her out of the register at the agency and accompanied her to her workplace at Binz. During the summer seasons, she worked as a maid and in the kitchen of the Wikingerhof Hotel. At the hotel she worked from 6 in the morning till 9 at night. In the winter she would work for the same family, as a nanny in Berlin. She had a good relationship with her family. Zofia Wojtiuk would remain in Germany as a forced Labourer till the end of April 1945.

Archive Documentation Center Prora. photo: Tilo Trinks

3. Maria Rega as a forced Labourer in Wostevitz near Sassnitz, around 1944.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

4. Maria Rega 2003, born 1923 in Hordyszewo, Forced Labourer on a farm in Wostevitz, near Sargard

The area where Maria Rega grew up (what is now Belarus), was occupied by the Red Army in 1939. Already then, she was forced to work in a Wood cutting factory. In 1941, the Germans occupied the territory and she would continue to work in the factory. In 1943, she was picked up at the factory and brought to an assembly camp near the county town of Pinsk, where she would hardly receive anything to eat. She would manage to escape, however, shortly after she was taken to a camp in East Prussia. From there she would be sent to Bergen on the island of Rügen, via Hamburg and Stralsund. At the market place in front of the Town Hall, farmers would pick out labourers. After a farmer decided to pay 10 Marks for Maria Rega, she was then brought to Wostevitz near Sargard. She would work at the property till the end of May 1945. During the time she was there, she would receive no clothes or shoes and the workers would have to make clothes out of potato sacks.

Archive Documentation Center Prora. photo: Tilo Trinks

5. Mieczyslaw Grzesiak, registration photo of the young forced Labourer, 1944.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

6. Mieczyslaw Grzesiak 2003, born 1929 in Skorzowo, Forced Labourer on a farm near Mellnitz

Mieczyslaw Grzesiak was 14 years old when he was sent to work as a forced Labourer in Germany, in 1944. He came from the region of Wielkopolska. From an assembly camp in Poznan, he was sent to Stralsund via Stettin. A farmer from Mellnitz chose him as work force. Together with other forced labourers from Poland and the Ukraine, he lived and worked on the estate. Elderly people from Mellnitz can remember to this day that the farmer forbade the forced labourers from establishing any contact with the inhabitants of the town. After working there for a couple of months, Mieczyslaw Grzesiak was able to 'trade' his son for a different boy. Father and son could go to Gorzow where the whole family lived, this being a rather unusual procedure in National Socialist Germany. Nevertheless, they still had to work as forced labourers till the end of the war.

Archive Documentation Center Prora. photo: Tilo Trinks

7. Jan Tandek 2001, born 1916 in Leborg, Forced Labourer on the construction site of Prora and a farm field in Lubkow.

Jan Tandek came as a prisoner of war to Germany in November, 1939. Initially he was sent to Prora to work on the construction of the sea resort, where he carried out earthworks and worked with the horses. Jan Tandek does not enjoy talking about his experiences. He mainly states that the provision was very bad. The people would live in barracks. In the spring of 1940 he was transferred to a farm in Lubkow, where he carried out forced Labour till 1945. He would

meet his future wife Irena there, who was also a forced Labourer. National Socialist Germany regimented the relationships between Germans and foreign forced labourers. Therefore, meals where the forced labourers and the family would sit and eat together, did not take place. Today, the Tandeks and the family from Lubkow are friends.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

8. The City Councils confirmation of entry in the road map of Sassnitz.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

9. Letter of Confirmation stating that Zygmunt Nawrocki may work as a forced Labourer on Rügen.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

10. Zygmunt Nawrocki 2003, born 1928 in Krzywosadz, Forced Labourer in Berglase, agriculture.

After it was discovered that Zygmunt Nawrocki was secretly attending school lessons (this was forbidden under German occupation) his parents were ordered to send their son to a work camp in Germany. The boy would remain in hiding for a couple of months until eventually he reported himself to the assembly point of the community. After staying in an assembly camp in Wlocawek where he was physically abused and had to endure hunger, the 14-year-old Zygmunt was sent to Stralsund and was then transported to the Island of Rügen. Zygmunt Nawrocki was chosen by a farmer to work on his land near Beglase/Samtens. There he would work until he was freed in 1945.

Archive Documentation Center Prora. photo: Tilo Trink.

11. Eugenia Waszak (seen left in the picture) together with other forced labourers in Sassnitz, around 1943.

Archive Documentation Center Prora

12. Eugenia Waszak 2002, born 1923 in Bydgoszcz, Forced Labourer in the Vienna Cafe in Sassnitz.

Eugenia Waszak was deported from her home town of Bydgoszcz and brought to Germany in 1942. After receiving an invitation from the job Center in her town, she was immediately taken away in a transporter, without being able to say farewell to her parents. She arrived in Sassnitz via Stettin, where she would work in the café, kitchen and buffet of a Vienna Café. Her work hours would range from early in the morning to late at night. She was not permitted to go into the city by herself and any form of contact with the inhabitants was forbidden. Despite this, the young Eugenia met a young man and both felt strongly for each other. However, this love could not flourish out of fear for being punished. Until her release in 1945, she remained in Sassnitz.

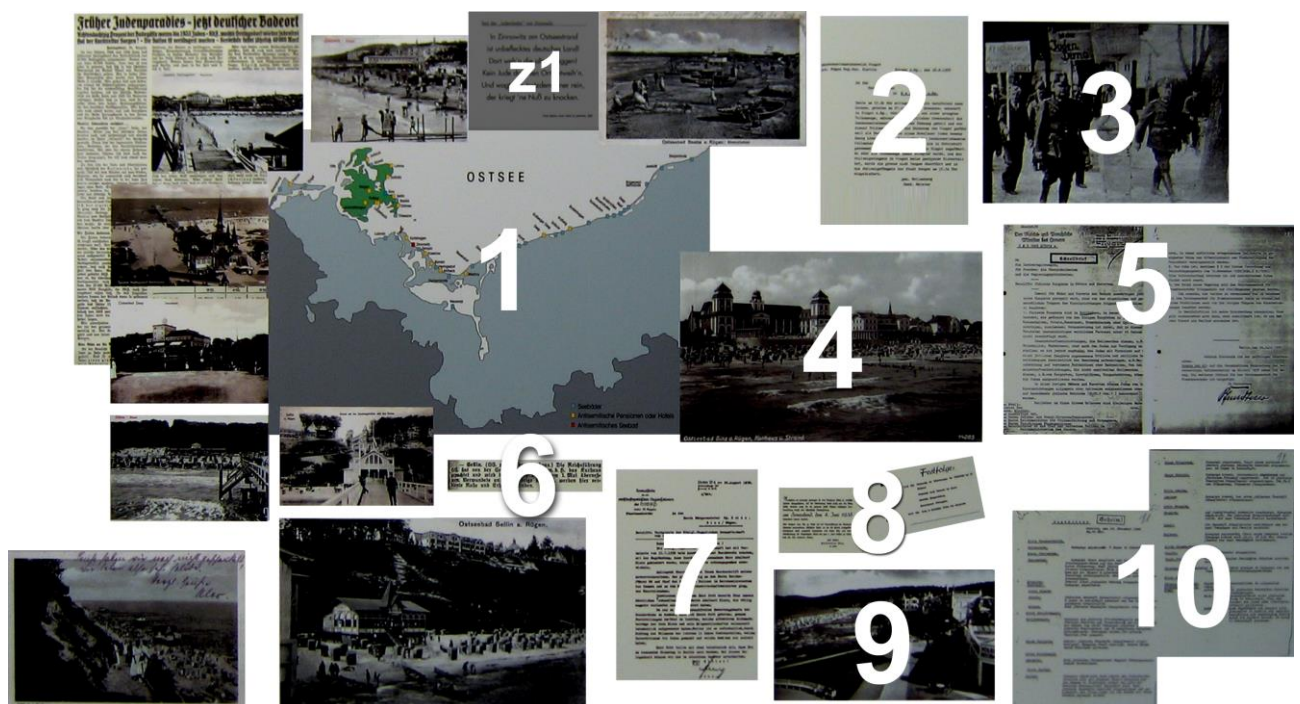
Archive Documentation Center Prora. photo: Tilo Trink.

Chart. 5 | Anti-Semitism

The first German seaside resort Heiligendamm near Doberan, and the shortly thereafter constructed seaside resort in Putbus/Lauterbach, were reserved for the nobility and upper classes. This changed during the last third of the 19th century, when the bourgeois could afford seaside trips. Fishing villages along the coast developed into flourishing seaside resorts. At the same time, forms of anti-Semitism began to be established there. The pan European phenomenon of anti-Semitism in seaside resorts was predominantly initiated by the guests: At the beginning of the 20th Century, in nearly every changing room of the men's bath in Sellin one could read: "Sellin keep clear of Jews!" In order to commit the guests to their places, the administrations of some seaside resorts and the owners of some hotels redlined Jews. In 1922 Vitte on Hiddensee went out to campaign with the slogan "No luxury seaside resort, free of Jews". On the other hand, the places Binz and Heringsdorf were regarded as "Judenbäder" (Jewish seaside resorts).

After coming into power, local party members bullied Jews on the island. Anna Grosse was called "Judendirne" (a Jews' whore) and driven through Ginst to Bergen. Many Jews left Germany for Sweden on the Saßnitz ferry. Lazar Lemo, the lessee (Tenant, lease holder) of a chalk factory near Saßnitz and his wife stayed on the island despite the harassment and hostilities, accommodated by Charlotte Schimmelpfennig. During the "Reichspogromnacht" she and the Jewish couple were pulled out of their flat by disguised SA-men. The man was forced to put on a sign saying "I am a racial Jew" and was driven through the espalier of the ordered crowd. Afterwards he was taken in protective custody. The Jewish couple Lemo managed to escape to the USA in 1939.

After being burnt down in 1890 the spa hotel in Binz was re-opened in 1908. Economic crisis and inflation forced the community to sell the glamorous building and the neighbouring hotel "Kaiserhof", to a group of investors around the Hungarian Jew Adalbert (Bela) Kaba-Klein, who ran the house from that time on. After 1933 the local party cadres, mainly the Mayor of Binz, Paul Heide, and the NSDAP- district principal, Martens, tried to "de-jew" (entjuden) the spa hotel and the Hotel "Kaiserhof". Kaba-Klein successfully resisted against this pressure for many years. The judicial argument dragged on until 1941. Nevertheless, in 1938 the "Aryanisation" of the spa hotel and the hotel "Kaiserhof" was announced.



1. „Baths and Guest Houses that we would not advise to our friends“. Anti- Semitism and Baths

Archive the Documentation Center Prora

2. Report from the Gendarmerie addressed to the district administrator, regarding the arrest of Anna Grosse, August 1935

Der Rügauer of 23d September, 1998

3. On August the 16th 1935, the Police escorted Anna Grosse through Gingst and Bergen to the police station. The accompanying mob would treat her with hostility via signs stating that she is a “Jew Whore”

Der Rügauer, 23d of September 1998

4. The Baths in Binz

Archive Documentation Center Prora

5. Racial fears come in conflict with commercial interests. Although Jews were not desired, the money that they spent was something that people did not want to compromise on.

Newsletter and Reich’s Minister of the Interior, 24th of July, regarding Jewish Bath and Spa guests.

Federal Archive Berlin

6. The Spa Hotel in Sellin was „Aryanised“ and subsequently leased to the SS.

Stralsunder Tageblatt from the 8th April 1940

7. The Bath in Binz received support from the Hungarian Embassy against the “Aryanising” process.

A letter from the “Central Office for Economic and Political Organizations of the NSDAP” to the mayor of Binz, 26th of August 1938

Federal Archive Berlin

8. Invitation to the „Aryanisation“ of the Spa House in Binz

Federal Archive Berlin

9. Boardwalk of Binz

Private Property

10. Report from the District President of Stettin, 10th of November 1938.

Federal Archive Berlin

z1 A line from the „Jew Song“ of Zinnowitz

In Zinnowitz, by the Baltic Sea

Is untainted German land!

There, the old flags wave

And if anyone does dare enter,

they’ll have one nut to crack

quote from: Frank Bajohr, Unser Hotel ist judenfrei (Our Hotel is Jew Free), 2003

Chart. 6 | “Germanic-Cult” on Rügen

For centuries the island of Rügen was settled by Slavs. It is not only the names of places but also embankments, such as the famous Castle (temple) Arkona that are reminders of this fact.

In order to use these outstanding historic places for the Germanic cult, the Slavic history was concealed or reinterpreted. The Hertha- Castle belonged to the greatest Slavonic embankments and dates back to the 11th/12th century. Its name was derived from a passage in Tacitus’ “Germania”, which deals with the Nerthus cult on the island. This island was traditionally but falsely equated with the island of Rügen. Also the megalithic tombs on Rügen whose origins are from the Stone Age, were passed off as the foundations of Germanic cultic buildings. Despite the massive protest against this thesis, a new construction was raised in Bergen based on non-scientific reconstructions based on the model of a “Germanic cultic building”. This construction served as a “Reichsjugendehrenmal” (The Reich’s Youth memorial) in which vault the “Hitler-boy” Mallon was buried and venerated as a “Martyr of the Movement”.



1. In 1936 a Cult Site was built in honor of the Hitler Youth Mallon in Bergen. The architectural design orientated itself on the baseless reconstruction attempt of, “Germanic clan houses of the Stone Age”.

- *Stralsunder Tageblatt, February the 18th 1936*

2. Morning Celebration of participants at the “Führer Conference for Hitler Youth ‘Hans Mallon’” at the Hertha Castle. Here they are giving their “Acknowledgment of their ‘Blood Conditioned Life Will’”, as stated in the title of the published Newspaper article. The Hertha Castle belongs to the mightiest Slavic embankments and dates back to the 11th/12th Century. The name is derived from a passage in the Tacitus’s “Germania”, in which he discussed about a Nerthus Cult on the island. Traditionally it is associated with Rügen but this is false.

- Stralsunder Tageblatt, 18th of November 1937

3. Nightly NS Mystique, „on blood drenched sacred grounds, within sight of the fire, the flag and the standard, encircled by the rays of the tower and fulfilled by the cry: Onwards!”

- Stralsunder Tageblatt, October the 16th 1937

4. Rally of the Pommerian Hitler Youth in front of the Mallon Memorial during the summer of 1938, in celebration of the “Adolf Hitler March”. A delegation of the Hitler Youth made its way on foot to the Nuremburg Rally.

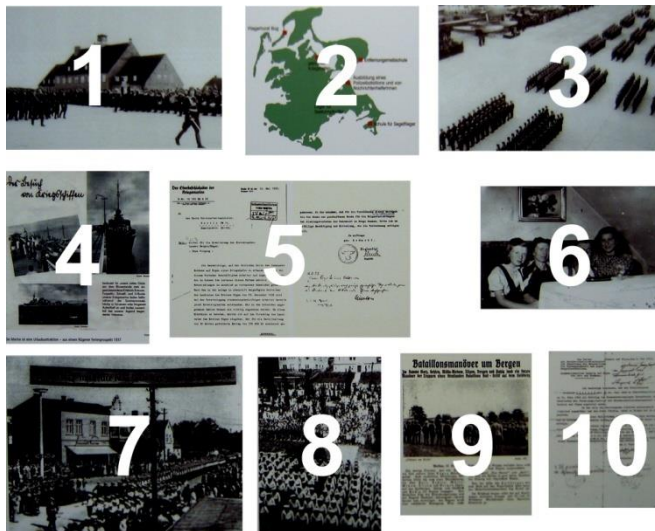
- Stralsunder Tageblatt from the 16/17th of July 1938

Chart. 7 | Militarisation and Plans for Concentration Camps

The island of Rügen was, due to its location in the Baltic sea, an important base for the National Socialists during the war. From the mid-thirties onwards the military infrastructure was developed. The aerodrome existing on the bow/nose since 1917 was converted into the military airfield Dranske-Bug. In the woods near Tilzow, an ammunition dump was created to serve as a supply base. In March 1936 Saßnitz became a garrison town, and at first a subdivision of the Kiel naval artillery school was set up here. Another naval unit followed and in 1937 the 13th Fleet Division and a military colony was built at this place.

In 1940 recruits were trained in Prora in a police battalion. The construction plan for a naval port in the Jasmund bay from 1853 was seized again in 1939. Under the direction of the Naval Harbour Building Authority, a building plant for a port for submarines and small warships was started. In the east of Glowe a channel break-through was planned as a port entrance. In order to protect the port entrance stone moles were constructed. Approximately 800 m north-east from Königshörn, a big terminal for submarines was built in the Baltic. In 1940, after the war had started, construction on the building works were ceased.

In 1933 the political police in Pomerania searched for an appropriate place for a concentration camp where political convicts were supposed to be arrested. The following places were considered: The south part of Hiddensee, the big ait (der große Werder) near Pramort, the Greifswalder Oie, the Darßer Ort, the Island Film and the Zickersches Höft near Groß Zicker. The Kolberger Deep and the bow on Rügen were shortlisted. Later this project was realised on a small scale. Shortly before the fall of the regime, an external camp for the Concentration Camp Ravensbrück was established. It was the "Reichs"- consortium for the utilisation of seaweed for national health and against deficiency diseases". Inmates – predominantly Jehovah's Witnesses – from different concentration camps had to work hard here under very severe conditions.



1. A parade for the soldiers of the Condor Legion, who will fight in the Spanish Civil War.

Marten Schmidt, Rügens Secret Promontory, 2000

2. Military positions on Rügen

Archive Documentation Center Prora

3. Roll call at the air base Bug, 1937

Marten Schmidt, Rügen Secret Promontory, 2000

4. The Marines is a Holiday Attraction- taken from a Rügen Holiday Prospect 1937

Archive Documentation Center Prora

5. Rügen became for the impending war, an important strategic position for the regime. The Commander in Chief of the Marine Eckhardt explains his intention of building a war harbor in the Jasmund Bodden.

Letter from Eckhardt to the Reich's Minister of Labour, 10th of May 1939

Federal Archive Berlin

6. Reinhold Wilczek with this family in Hindenburg/Oberschlesien shortly after his dismissal in 1945. Since the 2nd of April 1935 he has stayed consecutively in the concentration camps Lichtenburg, Dachau, Ravensbrück and finally remained for one month in Saßnitz.

Selter History Archive of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

7. The military shows its presence in Saßnitz, 2nd of September 1937

Stralsunder Tagesblatt, 2nd September 1937

8. The Marine in Saßnitz

Stralsunder Tagesbaltt, 2nd of September 1937

9. Manöver, 1939

Rügen Post, 16th of August 1939

10. Reinhold Wilczek's 'Certificate of Discharge' from the field ware house of the Concentration Camp in Ravensbrück, 3rd of May 1945. Due to being a Jehovah's Witness, Mr. Wilczek was sent to the concentration camp for over 10 years. In the C.C. he suffered a fractured nose and ankle.

Selter History Archive of the Jehovah Witnesses.

Chart. 8 | The Napola in Putbus

In 1941 the traditional royal College in Putbus was changed into an elite school for National-Socialists. The National Political Educational Institution, called Napola, – was a branch of the NPEA (Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt, National-Political Reformatory) in Berlin-Spandau. The Weapon SS was responsible for advertisement and financing, and was particularly interested in "secondary" growth for the "Führer". The condition for admission was a racial checking by the Race and Settlement Agency of the SS, for the "general mental and physical condition", and the political credibility, of the parent's house. In 1941, 6,000 pupils of the Reich were taught at "Napolas". The cadets – called "Jungmannen" (Young Men) – were admitted at the age of ten. Only three of these schools were planned for girls. The education consisted of military subjects such as field exercises, shooting, riding and motor sports but also group excursions, tent camps and common festivities were part of the program. The slogan was "Believe, Obey and Fight". The teachers were supposed to be reserve officers and were characterized by a leader's personality. Initially the graduates had free choice of employment. It was only in 1944 were Hitler released a decree which commanded the education of the officers' secondary growth at these elite schools. Concerned were young men born in 1929 and onwards. The first school years primarily joined the Wehrmacht after completing school; later graduates went to the Weapon SS. The educational aim was to create an elite devoted to National Socialism and the "Führer", not to promote intelligent and independent thinking personalities.



1. Napola Students

Klaus Montanus, Der Putbusser, 1995

2. Youth Klaus Montanus visited the Napola Putbus from 1943 to 1945. After the war he studied politics in Marburg.

Klaus Montanus, Der Putbusser, 1995

3. Physical Fitness in the Napola

Rügensche Post, 28th of February 1941

4. Roll Call for the Flag Parade

Klaus Montanus, The Putbusser, 1995

5. Critical inquiry from Himmler to the Inspector of the NPEA, SS High Group Leader Heißmeyer on the 30th of June 1942, regarding the visit of the Confirmation Lesson by students of the Napola Putbus. In his detailed answer, Heißmeyer explained the transition problems that is to be overcome within the next two years.

Federal Archive Berlin

Z1 Educational Goals of Hitler

The „Folk State“ will have to ensure that a proper education of the youth is secured. This is the final decision that needs to be made in order to to preserve the survival of our race. on this planet.

Hitler, Mein Kampf

Federal Archive, Berlin

Z2 Educational Goals of Hitler

Education should not fixate on pumping the individual full of knowledge but in cultivating healthy bodies.

Adolf Hitler, Mein Kampf, 197.-201. Edition, Munich 1936

