Volker Schlöndorff: The 9th Day (2004): Father Jean Bernard, a catholic priest of Luxembourg, survived Dachau. Holocaust at Dachau, the relationship between the church and the Reich, and the attempts by the Nazis to push a wedge between the bishop of Luxembourg and Pope Pius IX via Father Jean Bernard.

Priestblock 25487: A Memoir of Dachau by Jean Bernard
History: Dachau: In May of 1941, Father Bernard was arrested and sent to KZ Dachau
Camera close up/foreshadowing:
Dachau-Priest Block
Realism: »You really believe that God exists? Where is he? Do you see him anywhere?" 

- The priests in the barracks sing a religious chant as the commandant yells: “Who continues to sing will be crucified as well”

Point of View and camera zoom highlight the horror
**Realism:** “My brothers carry the cross at Dachau! “Where I come from, God does not exist!”” Jean Bernard to the bishop of Luxembourg.

In **February of 1942** Father Jean Bernard was sent back to Luxembourg for 9 days to persuade Luxembourg’s Bishop to cooperate with the Nazi occupation government and publicly distance himself from Rome.
Europa Europa
Agnieszka Holland (1990)

History: The Ghetto in Litzmanstadt (Lodz): “I crossed the “Ghetto” several times more.”
History: The doors of the street car would be locked; “frosted” windows. The camera also creates dramatic appeal as Solly in a Hitler Youth uniform looks out of place.
“Jupp” met the trolley driver from Lodz in Israel in the 1980s

- In Israel at a meeting of Jewish survivors of the Lodz ghetto, I met a sprightly, remarkably vital old man named Binem Koppelmann.
- I told him that I had ridden through the ghetto on the streetcar, hiding behind a Hitler Youth uniform.
- “So, it was you? I was the motorman on that streetcar. Were you really the Hitler Youth who stood behind me, day after day? I was afraid of you and didn't have the nerve to ask you to explain why you kept taking the trolley back and forth. It seemed so odd, so unusual. But I'd never have thought that you were a Jew.”
- "And I thought you were Polish, " I said, "a suspicious Pole who was trying to find out what I was up to."
History: Scratches permit a view—searching for his parents. The camera captures his point of view as well as the viewers’ point of view.
Camera Zoom: The lens of the camera captures more than Solly can actually see but it is necessary for the plot.
Camera Zoom captures fictionalized history — again, the camera sees more than Solly can see.
Realistic images of The Ghetto via Camera Zoom
Symbolism: Genocide and Identity

- The horror of the scene
- Distant background noise of a train, as a reminder of the genocide

Dramatic and emotional appeal highlight the difference in Weltanschauung and remind the viewer of the gravity of the situation
The Holocaust revisited: The Russian officer shows Solly the horror of the concentration camps
Stefan Ruzowitzky (2007): 1944, the KZ Sachsenhausen where Jewish prisoners counterfeit the British Pound and US Dollar
History: Mauthausen (1939), a concentration camp near Linz in Austria housed Jews from Austria, Holland, Italy and Hungary. An estimated 40,000 people died here.
Realism: The KAPO (usually convicts and even Jewish criminals working for survival)
Realism: KZ Mauthausen 1939: muffled screams, shots, shock!
History: The genocide revisited – the prisoners are transported to KZ Sachsenhausen
History/Realism: KZ Sachsenhausen: “Fictionalized footage”

- Visual images and sound effects underscore the reality.
- Historically, the barracks had been isolated from the rest of the camp.
History: 1945, Liberation of Sachsenhausen by the Soviets

- The prisoners break down the fence and face well-fed and healthy men in their “golden cage”
Emotional/dramatic appeal: The Auschwitz tattoo “saves” their lives
Message from or about the death camps

- *Nowhere in Africa* (2001)
Feb. 27 1943: Judenschlussaktion. Make Berlin “judenrein” – cleanse Berlin of all Jews. 10,000 Jews in Berlin were arrested, and 8000 died in Auschwitz.

The film recalls the successful resistance of German women married to Jews in Berlin and their collective decision to stand up against the Nazis. It also commemorates the Holocaust.
# Rosenstrasse: Death Camps

<table>
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<tr>
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History: 1938 -1947; refugee countries; anti-Semitism in exile; Warsaw Ghetto; KZ Auschwitz
Symbolism and Camera Zoom: The bare roots as a reminder of “bones” –
**Camera Zoom**: Jettl’s mother: “We are very excited, we are going to Poland tomorrow", which implied the death camps. She was allowed to write 20 words
Interview with the author of the book, Stefanie Zweig

In 1941 we got one letter from the Red Cross where my grandmother wrote - they were allowed to write 20 words - 'we are very excited, we are going to Poland tomorrow', and my father said Poland meant Auschwitz.

It was 1941 at the time and already I knew what that meant.
Symbolism in Nowhere in Africa: The elderly native under the “dying tree” and the images remind the viewer of death/Auschwitz
Liebe Lotte, wenn ich nicht schnell mein Segelschiff bekomme, dann ist es zu spät. David

Directed by Ben Sombogaart.
Racial Politics

Europa Europa

Ogre

Napola

Hitler's Elite
Europa Europa: The Racial Theory

Solly is identified as an ethnic German with Baltic genes = Volksdeutscher
Craniometry (medical hospital block Dachau 1945)
Europa Europa

The perfect irony: The Swastika, Solly as a Jew, his identity: Volksdeutscher! It also explains how far fetched and scientifically unsound this theory was.
The Ogre: Aryan selection process
The Ogre: Aryan selection process
The Ogre: “He is blond as he should be. We forge them and nothing else”

- The doctor adheres to the “Rassenlehre”
- Desperate times call for desperate measures. Rauffeisen needs every person who can fight (1944/1945)
NaPoLa: Entrance examination Result: Racial Theory-Nordic, 1 B
History/Politics: Images of German races
Before the Fall/Napola: Racial Politics

- **Biology**: The extermination of the weak guarantees the survival of the strong, same as in the animal kingdom
- **Latin**: Roman writers and the Jewish question
- **Philosophy (ideology)**: Which basic principles did Adolf Hitler provide for the movement to lead them to the final victory?