The Waffen-SS: Organization, Ideology, And Function

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Each SS unit had an education leader who taught the basic ideological fundamentals, especially belief in the superiority of the Nordic race, loyalty to "Blood and Soil," absolute obedience to Hitler, and hatred of inferior races, particularly the Jews. Anti-Semitism was heavily emphasized in the training program and the internal literature and lectures of the SS. Trainees studied the most intensely anti-Semitic passages of Mein Kampf and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. The Waffen-SS: Organization, Ideology and Function (Oxford: Basil Blackwell). This page uses Creative Commons Licensed content from Wikipedia (view authors). Retrieved from "https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Ideology_of_the_SS?oldid=1802010". These were organized into independent legions and had the designation Waffen attached to their names for formal identification.[22] In addition, the German SS Division Wiking included recruits from Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Estonia throughout its history.[23] The number of SS recruits from Sweden and Switzerland was only several hundred men.[24] Despite manpower shortages, the Waffen-SS was still based on the racist ideology of Nazism, thereby ethnic Poles were specifically barred from the formations due to them being looked upon as "subhumans", despite other Slavic groups... The Waffen-SS: Organization, Ideology and Function. Blackwell. ISBN 0-631-14073-5. The Waffen-SS armed force belonged to Hitler's personal bodyguard, they were expanded as a fourth branch of the Wehrmacht and became regarded as the tough... By the war's end the Waffen-SS could boast almost forty field divisions manned by nearly one million troops. The organization is described as "equipment, tactics and personalities of the Waffen-SS in the Second World War." A chronology outlines the major events in the history of the Waffen-SS from the founding of its forerunner, the SS-Verfügungstruppe, until May 1945 in the introduction.