

## German women in Nazi thought (A historical study in the ideology of the Nazi party)

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### **Abstract**

*Thanks to their oppressive organizations, the Nazis were able to fully control life in Germany, and their goal with this control was to form an ethnically pure society, completely subject to the control of the Nazi Party. And since the individual is the basis of society, they have set their sights on the life of the individual and the family since they came to power, and the matter began to impose strict control on the lives of the members of the Nazi party in order for the member to be raised. In his loyalty to the teachings of the Nazi Party Under this system, the family, especially women, occupied an important position as it was the pillar of the family, which is the nucleus of society. Therefore, the Nazi Party drew a new line for the life of women in the Third Reich, defining their position, role in society and their relationship with men. All these issues mentioned are directly reflected in the research approach and its contents, which aims to trace the path of German women's rights and their position in German society, specifically during the era of Nazi rule:- Review of the Nazi Party's ideology on women. - What is its role in society and the tasks entrusted to it in preserving the Aryan race? And finally, its position in Nazi society*

**Key words:** German women, Nazi , ideology , Nazi party

### **Introduction**

Thanks to their repressive organizations, the Nazis were able to completely control life in Germany, and their goal in this control was to form an ethnically pure society, completely under the control of the Nazi Party. Since the individual is the basis of society, since they came to power, they have kept in mind the life of the individual and the family, and the matter began to impose strict control on the lives of Nazi Party members in order for the member to grow up in his loyalty to the teachings of the Nazi Party. With the party coming to power in 1933, its authority expanded to include every German citizen. In fact, the Nazi desire to control every individual in Germany

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and run it according to the desire and principles of the Nazi party goes back to the Hitlerian theory based on the idea that God chooses a certain class of people that takes over Leadership and leadership are distinguished by their intelligence and leadership skills. As for the general public, they are not fit to lead, but are led by the leader who is entrusted by God to lead and protect them. Therefore, the leaders of the Nazi Party considered it their duty to supervise the activities of individuals and direct this activity towards the direction they want. Because individuals (the common people), if they were left alone, were in their eyes like children who knew nothing but play and amusement, and could not appreciate what was in their interest. Under this system, the family, especially women, occupied an important position as the mainstay of the family, which is the nucleus of society. Therefore, the Nazi Party drew a new line for the life of women in the Third Reich, in which it defined her position and role in society and her relationship with men. All of these issues mentioned are directly reflected in the research entrance and its contents, which aim to trace the path of German women's rights and their position in German society, specifically during the era of Nazi rule. Through: - A review of the Nazi Party's ideology about women. - What is her role in society and the tasks? She undertakes to preserve the Aryan race.- Finally her position in the Nazi society. In order to realize the reality of the change that occurred in the status of German women under the Nazi regime, it is necessary to give a brief overview of her status in German society under the imperial and republican rule of Germany. - German women under the imperial and republican regimes (Weimar Republic). It is known that European women began their struggle for their rights since the late 19th century. In 1791, the playwright and activist in the field of women's rights wrote Olympe de Gogh (Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizenship) after the "Human Rights and Homeland" launched by the French government on 26 In August 1789, her liberating ideas led to her arrest and accusation of madness, which ended with her beheading in the guillotine in 1793..(Reimkarst,2002The historian Anna Katharina Mangold asserts that the demands of women at that time were not related to political rights and the right to vote in elections, but were limited to their demands to obtain the right to be free from the guardianship of men over women and to give them the right to manage their affairs, especially with regard to buying and selling. The right of a woman to ratify contracts of sale or purchase because, from the point of view of the law, she is not qualified to do so, and therefore she must be represented in these matters by a man

from the family, whether the father, brother, husband or one of the male relatives (Miller, 1976). German women began their struggle for their political rights at the end of the 19th century. The first feminist demonstration was launched on March 8, 1911, which coincides with the celebration of International Women's Day. It included about one million women and is the first of its kind in Germany to demand their right to vote in elections. The response of Emperor William II (1888-1918) to these demands was his famous saying: that women have three basic tasks in society that have no other, which are *kinder, kuche, kirche* (children, kitchen, church) (oldfield, 1987, p.101). However, the outbreak of World War I proved to the German people the error of Emperor William II's theory. The war gave a strong impetus to women's struggle for their political rights. Despite the cessation of the feminist movement's activity due to the war's circumstances, these circumstances provided her with an opportunity to replace men in many professions Shattered by this view that classifies businesses according to human structure into male and female jobs, as they worked in factories, farms, schools, hospitals, and in the post office, and also had a role in the military effort by providing health services and preparing food for soldiers on the war fronts. No, the woman became the breadwinner for many German families and thus replaced the man in the family leadership. (Stibbe, 2003) With the end of the First World War, it became difficult for women to return to their previous status and deprive them of the successes they had achieved in all fields of work. This was accompanied by the return of political problems and revolutionary turmoil in Germany with the collapse of the imperial system, which revived the feminist movement, which found an ear for its demands in the midst of the workers and military councils, as well as The communist organizations and the socialist parties that took over the reins of affairs in Germany after its defeat in the First World War Those councils who demanded women's rights to nominate and vote in elections were considered part of the revolutionary movement's slogan, which encouraged many women to join those groups and parties, especially the Social Democratic Party. A number of women emerged in this party, led by Mary Jokhartz (1879-1956), which succeeded in forming the (Working Women's Care) organization with the support of the Social Democratic Party. The goal of this organization was to protect the rights of working women, especially after the fighters returned to the workplace and asked them to return to their jobs and places that they found occupied by women, and among the women who emerged In this organization, Frédérica Nadig (1897-1970), who is also an activist of the Social

Democratic Party and one of the most prominent advocates of equality between men and women (Frederica, 2018). She has led many feminist demonstrations to demand that women be given equal electoral rights with men and is credited with establishing Article 109 of the Weimar Republic Constitution, which stipulated the principle of equality between Germans (women and men) in civil and political rights. (see:constitution in weimar). With the collapse of the imperial system in Germany following its defeat in the First World War, members of the Social Democratic Party announced on November 9, 1918, the undermining of the monarchy and the proclamation of the German Republic, which was known as the Weimar Republic in relation to the city of Weimar in which the first governments of the Republic were formed. The socialists formed the new government on the twelfth of November 1918 under the name (Council of People's Representatives) and wanted them to win women's votes in their favor in the general elections to be held on January 19, 1919. The members of the Council issued a statement stipulating that women would be granted equal electoral rights with men, emphasizing Confirming this right in the new constitution that will be formed after the election of the National Assembly. Thus, for the first time in the history of Germany, women were able to participate in the elections of K2 1919 to elect the National Assembly, which will be entrusted with the task of drafting a new constitution for the country (Al-Rabi, 2002). The participation of women was very high in these The elections reached 82.3%, and those elections were not limited to the right to vote, but women were also able to nominate for the first time to become deputies in Parliament, and he was able to obtain 9 percent of the parliamentary seats in their first participation in the nomination. Clara Siddikn is affiliated with the Communist Party. One of these women deputies, who held her seat in the Reichstag from 1920 to 1933, was able to preside over the Reichstag session on August 30, 1932, as the oldest member, to loud applause from the audience. (Bridenthal, 1984)

## **Literature review**

### **1. The New Woman**

The term "new woman die neue frau" was given to German women after they succeeded in establishing their political rights in the constitution of the Weimar Republic, which was approved by the National Assembly on July 30, 1919, according to which the right to vote was granted to both sexes who had reached the age of

twenty-one, and an affirmation of the principle of equality. Among all Germans, and this means that men and women enjoy the same basic civil rights and duties (Articles 109-118 of the constitution), these developments prompted many German thinkers and media professionals to launch the term “new woman” on German women, considering that German women before 1919 were her mission The basic principle is limited to raising children, doing housework and praying inside the church, and a small number of them work in jobs that are compatible with its female structure, such as teaching children, or working in some factories, especially textile factories. But after 1919 (the new woman) it became her right to participate in political matters through The way of nomination in the elections, and her vote has an effective electoral value after she was granted the right to vote, and she has the right to practice various industrial, administrative and commercial activities. And the matter was not limited to rights only, but the outward appearance of a serious German woman as well as she had the right to cut her hair, put cosmetics and wear pants, which were things that were forbidden to women. (Gardner, 2014), Many promoters of conservatism in the Weimar Republic began to promote that the new woman would be a greater danger to society because she would put her personal pleasure at the expense of the home and family, thus neglecting her natural duties in the family and motherhood and thus affecting the morals of society greatly. The conservative press has supported this trend by asserting that the new woman enjoys autonomy and liberation and does not hesitate to adopt immoral methods to support herself or her family. These ideas raised the fears of German society, and the term “new woman” became synonymous with the term “non-romantic woman” or “male woman.” The increasing participation of women in the workforce led to the new woman being considered a threat to the social status in German society, and the people became convinced that emancipation made women unromantic and miss us femininity. And that this liberation has destroyed the idea of the mother and the ideal woman, leaving instead a woman with a bodily instinct that thinks only of her instincts. (Graf, 2009) One German newspaper published an article under the title “Women and Mothers of Germany,” stressing that “If citizenship for men is measured by their ability On the provision of military service to the state, citizenship for a woman is measured in her ability to give birth to motherhood and have children, wondering if the woman assumes the role of breadwinner instead of the role of the mother and full-time outside the home, so what are the roles and jobs left to Weimar men. (Rozell, 2019). Advertising posters often

showed the woman behind the man with his arm behind her waist symbolically pointing her in the right direction. Referring to the ignorance of women and that they should be guided to whom to vote, and they cannot make the right decision without the wisdom and guidance of men (Rozell, 2019). The emancipation of women has been coupled with society's fear of women's independence and consequently its impact on the male identity, which led to inequality in the treatment and representation of women in Everywhere, despite the constitutional guarantee of this right, women's work was restricted to professions that society considers female professions, and mostly low-paid professions, such as clerical and secretarial jobs with low wages., For example, women constituted 69% as workers in textile factories, while only 11% held the position of members of factory councils, although they constitute the vast majority of the workforce. They were also underrepresented compared to the representation rates of males in rural areas as well. (Rozell, 2019). In fact, the rejection of the new German woman was not only by conservative parties, but by some women as well, especially women's associations associated with the church. The Women's Union of the Evangelical Church decided to split from the Federation of German Women's Associations to demand electoral rights for women. In this context, researcher Gisela confirms Knotts, "The Church's Women's Union was not interested in the feminist movement, but rather was against it, because it believed that the main role of women was to take care of the family, and that political action would distract women from their family role, which was against the interest of society." On society, her campaigns against the new woman and her political rights succeeded in recruiting many women to stand against these rights, and she also led a propaganda campaign against the parties supporting the women's cause such as the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, (Here I write how Hitler took advantage of the situation to gain power)

## **2. The emergence of the Nazi party and its rise to power**

Under the circumstances left by the First World War, the German Workers' Party was founded in Munich by an unemployed worker named Anton Drexler in 1919, and the number of its members did not exceed six members, and they were: the party leader Drexler was a railway worker in Berlin, Karl Herer is a journalist, Dietrich Eckart, a businessman, Gottfried Federer, an engineer who would become one of the greatest philosophers of the Nazi Party, and Ernest Rohm, an army officer and the first founder of the Stormtroopers, Alfred Rosenberg and was a teacher (Black, 1967).

Their activity exceeded weekly sessions in the back halls of the Munich pubs, until Hitler joined them on the ninth of September 1920, after receiving an order from his military leadership to investigate that group, and since then this group started a new page in its partisan path. The party continued to grow and strengthen until the number of its members reached 30,000 in 1920, so that Hitler changed the party's name to the German National Socialists Worker Party, which was better known as the Nazi Party (NAZI) to take over its presidency starting in 1921. (Al-Rubaie, 2002) The Twenty-Five Point Program of the Party was prepared by Gottfried Feder (1883-1941) in February 1920, and is the first source of Nazi Party thought, and the second source was Hitler's book (Mein Kampf), While the book of the philosopher and party theorist Alfred Rosenberg entitled (The Myth of the Twentieth Century) which was published in 1930 as the third source of Nazi thought. It was prepared for the class of intellectuals with mental talents, who were marked by the Nazis with the ability to comprehend what is difficult for the masses to understand from the mysteries of National Socialism. (Lier, 1961) As for the main idea that formed the basic approach that Hitler followed in building the Third Reich (according to Hitler, this Reich begins with the Nazis' arrival to power, i.e. in 1933), and which formed the focus of his book "Mein Kampf" is race. Hitler did not specify the meaning of race, but he emphasized that Races are not equal in terms of creativity. Races are divided into three classes: the culture-creator race, the culture-bearer race, and the culture-destroyer race. The Aryan race has been defined as the creative race and the destructive race. For civilization, he restricted it to blacks and Jews, while he did not refer to what is meant by the race that transmits civilization, and he stressed the non-marriage between races so that the higher races are not polluted with contaminated blood representing the carrier or destroyed races, emphasizing that the marriage of Aryans to others degrades their destiny and there That they only marry Ari. Germany was permitted to expand at the expense of its neighbors under the living-space theory. Blackm 1967)). The summary of Nazi thought in leading the world is based on the premise that the current global civilization is a destructive Jewish civilization in which corruption is engulfed and it is inevitable that it will eventually be destroyed, in order to pave the way for the establishment of a new world order opposed to the materialistic Jewish system, and that this change must take place at the hands of a human race. It has sovereignty over the rest of the peoples of the world from time immemorial, and this matter could never happen without the application of what the Nazis called the principle of

“leadership” or “responsible leadership. Blind obedience. And he alone is responsible for this society. Friedrich Spjörg, one of the Nazi Party ideologues explains this in his saying, “A Germanic is distinguished only by the amount of service he performs for the state, so there should not be in Germany just ordinary people, but what is required is the presence of Germans who devote themselves In performing this service, the state that is of this kind is known as the leadership state and its motto is “One nation, one state, and one leader” (Shukri, 1947). Thanks to this principle, Hitler, the leader of the new Reich, obtained a sacred right according to which every German must owe him blind obedience and the implementation of his will without discussion. The one that Adolf Hitler signs in his name is our greatest duty ever, because it is inspired by the spirit of the Germanic nation, because only God gave him the authority, so he is for that messenger whom God sent to defend the rights of the Germans in the world” (Shukri, 1947). This party was founded in an atmosphere of unemployment, popular upheaval and a feeling of humiliation as a result of the government signing the Versailles Treaty, which humiliated Germany and stripped it of its military power. The Treaty of Versailles and the Weimar Republic, whose leaders signed the treaty, and therefore the cancellation of the treaty and the suspension of the payment of compensation (the amount of compensation was set at 132 billion marks to be paid within thirty years) was at the forefront of their electoral program, and to get rid of an antagonism, he emphasized that the cause of Germany's problems was due to the betrayal of the communists and the internal enemies of the homeland. Those who deliberately announced the revolution in time of war to stab Germany in the back, and with this policy he pulled the rug out of the Communist Party and lost many of its supporters, and also won the old military class when he reinforced the idea that the army was not defeated but was stabbed in the back by Jews and Communists, an idea that he launched Dandruuff, commander of the German forces in the Eastern Front, to justify the defeat of the German army (Fuller, 1956). Hitler was very clever when he sensed in his party program the masses' sense of loss and their sense of anxiety and insecurity as a result of the erosion of traditional German society and the emergence of customs that German society was not familiar with, especially with regard to the new role of German women, and therefore the Nazi party supported the old traditional idea that restricts the role of women in the home, children and the church. And unlike all parties, Hitler did not welcome the presence of women in leadership positions in the party, and in order not to lose women's votes in elections, he emphasized that



women have a more important responsibility than political and administrative positions, which is the perpetuation of the Aryan race through procreation. With this policy, the Nazi party was able to come to power after it managed in the elections of September 5, 1933, to obtain 43.9 percent of the votes, and their leader, Hitler, reached the chancellorship in January 1933. No sooner did Hitler take power until he started working hard On implementing the Nazi program in ruling Germany and the world. What concerns us in this research from the Nazi Party program is the position of Hitler and his party on German women and their natural and political rights in the Hitler Reich.

### **3. Women in Nazi Thought**

Hitler had traditional ideas about sex, perhaps because he was influenced by his mother, who was a simple housewife but was interested in protecting her son from his strict father, so he settled in Hitler's mind that the natural role of women is the home, she found to take care of the house and take care of the husband and raise the children, and therefore was He believes that women are more kind and affectionate than men and therefore they are not prepared to bear the turmoil and pressures of work, and by his nature he tends to women who are calm and soft and he finds it difficult to relax with women who have strong personalities or have a good education and successful careers. We find this picture clear in a book Hitler is My Struggle, for he believes that “women are the eternal companions of men” and that “women are the mothers of the nation,” stressing that women bear a great task, which is to bear children and take care of them. Men are created to fight and women to take care of them. (My Struggle, p. 121) That is why Hitler rejected the principle of equal rights and duties between men and women enshrined in the constitution of the Weimar Republic, stressing that “granting equal rights between the sexes is nothing but a Marxist demand, which does not actually grant women equal rights, but rather constitutes a deprivation of rights because it attracts women to the vices of society.” A woman has her own battlefield with every child she brings into the world and thus she is fighting her battle for the nation.” (Time, 2012) The Nazis assumed that there is a natural distinction between men and women. They see that men are creative in the world of politics and war, while women are creative in the field of procreation, raising children and taking care of home matters. From this point of view, Hitler's paternalistic view formed the Nazi Party's policy towards women. And her role in society, so when the party came to power, the party took a series of organizational and

legal measures to restrict women to their natural job, which is the home and raising children in order to increase the number of the German population. In order to ensure the achievement of the Nazi policy towards women, the Nazi party set up special organizations to include girls from the earliest stages of childhood, just like male children. Girls from the age of 10-14 years were included in the German organization Jungmaedels, which means "little ladies." They have their own uniform, which consists of a white blouse, a blue full skirt, long stockings, and very heavy, non-female shoes. In this organization, they receive training that is not very different from the training of boys of similar ages from walking long distances carrying heavy equipment and giving lessons on philosophy Nazism (Schiarer 2002, p. 279). At the age of 14-21, the girls were included in the Bund Deutscher Maede League of Young German Women, known as BDM for short. Hitler was addressing girls by saying, "You girls, practice sports, to have strong children." He asserted, "The only absolute goal of a girl's education is to prepare her to become an ideal mother in the future." (Sneider, 2001) At the age of eighteen, the Young Women's League German women take girls to work on farms, or the so-called "Land Jahr," which is a year parallel to the year of the youth labor front, which is either on farms or in Nazi camps, and their tasks are limited to helping rural people at home and in the field with the aim of training them for difficult life and providing them with skills to face life's difficulties to endure. In the future, it is the responsibility to build a good family, and during this year they live either in farmers' homes or in special camps that are set up in agricultural. This policy soon led to the emergence of social problems, the most prominent of which was the emergence of unhealthy pregnancies. The legal reason is that the girl lives in the farmer's house that includes children, or because the girls' camps are close to the youth camps (Shierer, 2002). In fact, this matter did not constitute a social problem for the fanatic Nazi German, as the girls in this league are often instructed about the moral and national duty to carry children and put them in the service of Hitler, through marriage if possible, or without marriage when necessary, and to force the parents. In order to send their daughters to these organizations, the government issued a law in 1939 requiring all young men and women to join the Hitler Youth on the same bases stipulated in the law on forced conscription, and warning parents who were reluctant to send their children, that their children would be taken away from them and placed in orphanages or in other homes under the supervision of the Nazi Party if they did not allow them to join the Nazi

youth organizations (Schiarer 2002). As for women who were too old to enter one of the Nazi organizations designated for girls because of his old age, the National Socialist Women's League Nationalsozialistische Frauenschaft, known for its acronym (NSF) was founded in 1931, and it is the women's wing of the Nazi Party, and this League was commissioned to recruit women The Nazis gained their votes for the party, but as soon as the Nazis came to power in January 1933, this League turned into a women's organization with more than 2.3 million members, and its leadership was entrusted to Gertrude Schulzlinik (1902-1999). She continued to head this organization until 1945. According to historian Anne T. Allen, Nazi ideology held a traditional and conservative view of women that emphasized motherhood, intimacy, and other feminine characteristics (Frauenwarte, p.1-3). Nazi leader Hitler stated in one of his first speeches to Nazi women in 1933: "Women were useful only as the educators of the superior Aryan race." Nazi ideology emphasized motherhood as the most important role of German women in ensuring a successful future nation. On September 8, 1934, Hitler delivered another speech before the National Socialist Women's League, asserting, "Women give eternal self-sacrifice in eternal pain and torment. When men fight and defend the nation on the battlefields, women sacrifice their lives in a similar way, but through birth every child is brought by a woman." To the world is a battle she fought for the existence of her people" (Time, p.10) Although Nazi ideology emphasized separate sexual spheres in which it found women to be inferior to men, it could not ignore the important role of women in the survival of their nation. Under the leadership of the Schultz Clinic, the Association implemented a system of schools and training courses for girls and young women through which they were taught skills such as cooking, home economics, sanitation, maternal health, and childcare. The Schultz Clinic's motto was, "Our weapon is the soup ladle, but let no one diminish its effectiveness." By 1944 it was about Five million girls and women have attended child-rearing classes, and about a million have taken cooking courses, and this association has succeeded in controlling the lives of German women in every detail. (Vermell, 1987) The Nazis were not satisfied with these laws, but they deliberately divided the good German women. The Reich Minister of Agriculture, Walther Darre, stated that "German women are divided in this respect into four classes: there are women of the first degree, and they are allowed to marry people whom he described as constituting the neo-Nazi class of supervision, and often they are from ss men (know ss) As for second-class women, they are allowed to marry

these new nobles or nobles only if they have succeeded in serving the community after a period of status. They are in a specific test - even if it does not indicate the type of service or test -. As for women of the third degree, they are the ones who can marry men of the lower category, provided that the state in this case sterilizes these men so that they do not have children similar to them from the lower category. As for fourth-degree women, they are the ones who are not allowed to marry or have children at all." (Shukri, 1947) In addition to that, the Nazis intervened in determining the standards of marriage. One of the Nazi magazines wrote about new standards for marriage, which is the amount of the girl or young man's tendency to pay attention to theatres. And sports, this is in addition to the purity of his sex from impurities. This newspaper stated that: "It is incumbent upon every man of mine to marry a blond Aryan woman with wide blue eyes and a long, oval-shaped face. Her skin is white and tinged with red, she has a delicate nose and a small mouth, and this woman must be a virgin whatever the circumstances, that is, the blond man. A person with blue eyes should not marry a brown woman, or a woman of the type of white sea woman with short legs, black hair, crooked nose, wide mouth, tending to be fat. The Aryan woman should not be interested in going to theaters or parties, or from those who tend to spend time outside their homes. (Shukri, 1947). In fact, the purpose of these restrictions was to achieve the purity of the Aryan race, as Hitler demanded that in his book *Mein Kampf*, that the secure Aryan should not marry an Aryan, and vice versa, to establish a healthy Aryan society. Nazi thinkers believed that "the gender to which he belongs. Man affects his deepest whims, no matter how unconscious these impulses are, and this effect can penetrate to the most minute parts of the brain, and accordingly sex imprints man's psychological and spiritual characteristics with a certain character that does not erase his impact, and also leaves a stamp on the outer appearance of man. he is Which determines the type of thoughts and mental perceptions that a person has, and he also determines the extent of his strength, the extent of his instincts and inclinations, and determines the type of his character and the nature of his soul" (Vermell 1987). In order to maintain this sex, he decided to limit the role of women in procreation, and for this purpose, the first law that Hitler issued when he came to power in 1933 was the Early Marriage Law by issuing a government loan in the amount of 6000 thousand marks to people who wish to marry at an early age (Nermin, 98). This loan was not to be repaid simply, and to encourage procreation, the government announced that the birth of a child means the repayment

of 25% of the loan, two children, 50% of the loan, and four children, which means paying the loan in full (Leila, 1990)), on the other hand, the twelfth day of August has been set Every year, which falls on Hitler's birth day, is a feast to celebrate motherhood and is known as the Day of Honor for all mothers, in which the badge (Ehrenzeichen der Deutschen Mutter) is awarded, where the golden cross is awarded to the woman who has given birth to eight children, the silver cross to the woman who has given birth to 6 children, and the cross Bronze for a woman who has given birth to four children. In the first tribute that Hitler attended, addressing mothers, "The value of a nation is manifested in the desire of its women to become valuable mothers. Germany must once again become a fertile land for mothers and children. The existence or non-existence of our people is decided by the woman alone" (Leile, 1990). The Nazis also suppressed abortion and imposed strict requirements for medical termination of pregnancy. In return, they imposed harsh penalties for illegal abortions, describing abortion as a "crime against the body and against the state." Women were also prevented from following fashion, wearing make-up or wearing trousers, and the Nazi intervention in women's lives reached the point of determining the hairstyle, which should be in the form of a bun or braids, and it prevents dyed or curly hair, as well as preventing slimming because of thinness - according to their opinion. - Prevents the birth of healthy children. The only thing that the Nazi party allowed for women was to have children. (Tom, p.1) Thus, all the girls' activities were directed to be a fertile mother, in health and wellness, and to bear a lot of children. That is why the girls used to practice swimming and diving, attend cooking and housekeeping lessons and trains us in nursing and first aid, how to avoid air raids, and how to end their household affairs in an orderly and efficient manner. The German girl was also preparing to be a warrior, but in the civilian line, which Hitler considered a solid pillar on the military front .The German girl was trained for everything, not for anything but to be a mother who would give birth to Hitler the war heroes, so the barren German mother had no place in the Third Reich. The Fuhrer was addressing the girls, saying, "The most important thing in this existence is to be a mother." He did not ask the German girls except this demand, saying, "You must perform this important service to the land of the ancestors." (Sneider, 2001) This goal was to create private homes for unmarried women to bear children. They were called Lebensborn-Spring of Life, meaning "Mothers' Homes", and were identified by a white flag with a red dot in the middle.

It is similar to brothels, where women are intended for pregnancy by the ethnically pure “SS” guards. (Tom, p.1-2) This policy has had significant social effects on women and illegitimate children, as many pregnant women have been found And these children, after the end of the Second World War, were in the streets without any breadwinner. In fact, this policy had supporters and even justifications for it, as the Nazi Party philosopher Alfred Rosenberg believes that “the Germanic nation would not have been able to overcome the difficult crises that obstructed its growth in the past if its men had enriched Living with only one woman. Therefore, all sexual relations that result in the birth of children out of wedlock should not be contemptible or legally sanctioned” (Shukri, 1947). Henrik Himmler, commander of the SS, was commissioned to seek to encourage this policy. Therefore, on October 28, 1942, he instructed the members of the private guards to increase their legal or illegal procreation, stressing: “It is the duty to eliminate German women and girls whose veins flow purely, to become mothers of children born to them from fathers who go to the various battlefronts. if necessary The matter is that these children are born outside the legal framework of wedlock, “and reassures mothers who are widowed through the death procedure of the fathers, that the state will provide for them and take care of their children’s upbringing (Shukri, 1947). It was natural for this policy to result in a decrease in the number of girls who were interested in education or developing themselves, which was reflected in the number of girls entering universities for postgraduate studies from 20,000 girls to 10,000 university girls, a 50% decrease. While girls were encouraged to continue secondary education to a limited extent, and starting in 1942 Hitler directed all secondary schools and for both sexes that girls should learn the history and place of birth of the Führer, and be able to narrate the history of the Nazi Party and the struggle of the “SS” forces, the Hitler youth and the most prominent assistants of the Führer, They also had to know the German geography, the history and details of the Versailles Treaty (Vermell, 1987). With this policy, the girls' dreams of becoming doctors or lawyers were shattered, as their only job in life turned out to be raising soldiers for Hitler ..

#### **4. The position of women in Nazi society**

With regard to the position of women in Nazi German society, we can see this through the writings and sayings of Nazi leaders, as well as Nazi party theorists and philosophers. After the Nazi party came to power, one of the Nazis wrote: “German women will live from now on in a state built and led by men. , a conservative country

in which, in the long run, women will not have any direct influence as was the case in the past.” While the Nazi party philosopher Alfred Rosenberg asserts in writing the legend of the twentieth century: “It has always been of the opinion of deep thinkers that men are superior to women in In the fields of scientific research and invention, and in all the works that call for innovation, as for the woman, her job is limited to the purity of blood and the immortalization of the sex. Emphasizing, “And in times of difficult adversity, both the effeminate man and the liberated woman appear to the world of existence, and both are evidence of political and cultural decay, stressing that despite the fact that Of all the freedoms granted to women, the saying of the Greek philosopher Aristotle is still true, which is “it is the inability of a woman that makes her the woman we know.” Therefore, granting women a permanent influence in the work of the state was one of the signs of the decadence No one can be mistaken, and the evidence for this is - in Rosenberg's view - this terrible decline in the level of American culture as a result of women's enjoyment of dangerous positions in American society." Rather, Rosenberg does not hesitate to believe that if the matter of defense and the conduct of politics were left in the hands of women, America's fate would have been lost and perished a long time ago." (Bridenthal, 1884) And in order for the Nazis not to appear as contemptuous of the status and status of women, especially since women in Germany were among the biggest supporters of the Nazi party at its inception, and one of the biggest supporters of Hitler and his supporters in all the elections that brought Hitler to the chancellorship, which prompted him to admit this fact, saying: "I can only admit that the women's perseverance, their extreme endurance of difficulties and their devotion to the Nazi movement had a great impact on its success, and had it not been for this perseverance and sincerity on the part of German women, I would not have been able to lead the party to victory" (Leila, 1990). Therefore, Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels was keen to refute the sayings of Nazi Party philosopher Rosenberg, stressing in one of his sermons on the occasion of Hitler's birthday in 1934, “Extracting women from public life is not intended to get rid of them or dispense with their services, but rather to return them to the original, honorable life, the life of the family and the home.” (Hoover, 1970) He was supported in this campaign by the First Lady of the Reich, Magda Goebbels, emphasizing that "there is no humiliation or derogation against German women in the Third Reich. Women were excluded from three professions: the army, government, and the judiciary, which is a practice in many countries of the world and not in

Germany alone, and if a German girl has to choose between marriage or work, she must choose marriage because it is Germany's right over German women in order to preserve the purity and sovereignty of the German nation." (Free Encyclopedia, p. 3-4) On the other hand, the German press encouraged this role for German women, as the Nazi Party newspaper published in one of its articles, "The woman is the partner of the man, but not his competition, and that the woman is not in a campaign against the man, but in a campaign alongside the man, but she is deprived of all deprivation, in the man's country", From any political rights, especially the right to vote in elections" (Nermin, p. 193). Accordingly, the number of women deputies in the Reichstag Council on June 31, 1932 was 38, reducing the number to 35 deputies in the November elections of the same year and then to 30 Deputy in the March 1933 elections, until the representation of women in the Reichstag disappeared since the Nazis came to power in 1933. In addition, on April 27, 1934, the Government of the Third Reich issued an order requiring the dismissal of all married women whose families could support them, and in this context a large number of women were dismissed from jobs. Female teachers in girls' schools were replaced by men, so the number of female teachers in girls' high schools decreased in 1935 to 9,941 schools, after it had been 11,370 schools before the Nazis came to power, and in 1936 the number of women in higher institutes was only 46 women out of 5,888 teachers, with Presence A large number of female doctors and 3000 female doctors in various specialties during the era of the Weimar Republic, but this number decreased to less than 1000 female doctors in the era of the Nazi Reich after the party dismissed many female doctors and nurses. Gerhard Wagner, the chief Nazi doctor at the time, said at a meeting in Berlin in December 1934 that "they - the Nazis - will eliminate all higher education for women, as the Nazis restricted women's higher education with strict restrictions", especially after the government issued on April 23, 1933 a law It stipulates reducing the number of students in German universities to 120,000, provided that the number of female students is 10% of this total, i.e. 12,000 female students, and as we know that the number of female students in German universities in the year preceding the Nazis' arrival in power reached 21,829, or 19 % of the total enrollment in universities It was found that the number of female students that the Nazi party denied them access to universities is estimated at 10,000 girls (Shukri, 1947). With this policy, the Nazi Party succeeded in eliminating all the achievements of women in the Weimar Republic.



## **Conclusions**

*At the end of the research, we can reach a number of conclusions, including:*

- 1- The Nazi Party succeeded in defining the role of women in the home and raising children and encouraging women to accept this role by emphasizing that this policy is not a confiscation of women's basic rights, but rather a mandate for women in order to preserve the Aryan race, by emphasizing that the most appropriate place for women is The home and her greatest task is to carry the children in order to ensure the survival and permanence of her people.
- 2- Marriage is not just an expression of personal choice, but rather a greater goal for the sake of increasing and preserving the offspring - from the Nazi point of view -
- 3- The woman's task is not only to procreate, but rather it is a means of transmitting the characteristics of the Aryan sex to children through blood confluence of both spouses and teaching them the values and principles of the Nazi Party. With this policy, Hitler transformed the woman's mission from a personal duty to a sacred national duty, which made her feel her value and importance in the manly society that established the Nazi Party.
- 4- The campaigns initiated by the Nazis, such as the loan system for marriage and honoring the ideal German mother, were in order to urge women to celebrate and feel the importance of the work entrusted to them in the permanence of the Aryan race, rather than the desire to escape from this role.

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