• Service in armed forces for 2 or 3 years (Conscription from 1935)
• At 21, about 25% would be accepted into Nazi Party as future leaders
• Prepared for war

Ulrich Herbert –
• Propaganda stressed men as workers and breadwinners
• Labour day and dignity of labour
• After 1939 benefitted from a racial hierarchy at work (at expense of 7 million Russian & Polish Forced labourers)

• In Nazi dictatorship, few men exercised real power
• Those who did not conform were persecuted – 50,000 communists died in prisons and camps
• 15,000 gay men sent to concentration camps (10,000 died)
• By 1945 15 million men had served in the armed forces – over 4 million were killed & 1 million disabled

Nazi policy towards woman & girls
• Women banned from political office
• Married woman, civil servants sacked as ‘non-earner’ 1933 (taking jobs from German men)
• Socialisation: Girls joined League of German Girls, (girls section of Hitler youth at 10
• About 10% became leaders of girl groups
• At 21, woman encouraged to join Nazi Women’s organisations (10 million)
• Courses in cookery, needlework, childcare
• ‘Helping, Healing, teaching’

Education
• From 1937 restrictions on girls learning science & maths
• Schooling now stressed either domestic education (Cookery, needlework) or languages
• ‘A-Level pudding making’ (puddingabitur)
• Number of girls at university fell by 66% by 1939 (number of boys also fell by 50%)
• 1933 law limiting female undergraduates to 10% of total (previously had reached 16%)

Encouragement to motherhood
• Propaganda and motherhood crosses
• Financial incentives – 1933 marriage loans to engaged couple if woman agreed to leave work
• 25% of what you owed written off for each child
• Increased family allowances
• Legislation – birth control clinics closed and law against abortion tightened