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STUDIES OF
MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

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WOMEN IN NAZI GERMANY--I ORGANIZATIONS

This Report concerning the German female population of 36,000,000 was written at the invitation of the Staff of "M" Project by Ruth Kempner, a social worker trained and experienced both in Germany and the United States, with the collaboration of her husband, Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner.

This study has been included in our Administrative Series because of the future demographic and social consequences which will prevail in post-Nazi Germany.

The Report will be divided into five Parts, which will include organizations, employment, social trends, readjustment of girls, and censorship excerpts.

Several members and associates of the Staff of "M" Project contributed suggestions and source materials for inclusion in this Report and the final draft was edited by us.

Attention is called to A-1, A-2, A-3, A-5, A-6, and R-10 in our Series.

Henry Field

CONFIDENTIAL

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INTRODUCTION

All German women who participate in the political, economic, and social life of the racial community of the Third Reich are organized. The organizations are governed according to the leadership principle, the ideology of racial superiority, and the other principles of National Socialism.

National Socialist women, who are active in the political life of the nation, are organized in the NS Frauenschaft and the Deutsches Frauenwerk.

The young female population is politically organized in the Bund Deutscher Maedel (BDM), which is part of the Hitler Youth organization.

The compulsory political labor service of German girls is performed in the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD).

Organizations in which so-called welfare activities by National Socialist women are performed are the NS Volkswohlfahrt (NSV), the German Red Cross, and the Nurses Federation.

Women who participate in the economic life of the community are organized in the women's section of the Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), the Reichsnaehrstand, or in

the professional organizations to which women teachers, physicians, lawyers, engineers, etc., belong. These organizations will be discussed in Part II.

An acquaintance with these organizations is necessary in order to determine whether the organizations as such or their members must be regarded as dangerous, useless, or useful from the Allied point of view. The reader will also be able to determine whether newly formed underground organizations are camouflaged successors of the former Nazi organizations.

Furthermore, the knowledge of the type of indoctrination of the organized women gives the background against which all reconstruction, relief, educational and readjustment work with German women and girls has to be performed.

The organization of the NS Frauenschaft within the NSDAP is discussed with all its significant details because the other organizations are patterned along similar lines.

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE FRAUENSCHAFT (NSF)

Ideology

The rôle and objectives of women and women's organizations in National Socialist Germany have been expressed by various Officials.

Adolf Hitler at the meeting of the NS Party Women in Nuernberg on September 8, 1934 said:

"The fact that millions of the most faithful, fanatic women have joined us as co-fighters for a joint life in the service of maintaining a common life has strengthened the new National Socialist racial community. These women are fighters who fix their eyes not on their rights, but on the duties which Nature has laid upon us all."

The National Socialist Women's Commander, Reichsfrauenfuehrerin Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, in the NS Frauenbuch, published by the NS Frauenschaft in 1934 stated:

"....every individual must become the bearer of our idea in her place of work because she is a part of Germany and because Germany is the highest and best that there is for us, and because we will always get out of life what we are willing to put into it.

"All of us together, who are permitted to take our place in the nation today, have the firm determination to do our share in our Fuehrer's work, hand in hand, loyal comrades to our men...."

Gertrud Scholtz-Klink in Verpflichtung und Aufgabe der Frau im Nationalsozialistischen Staat, Berlin, 1936 wrote:

"As human beings and as comrades, we want to continually become better GERMANS, placing our transitory life in the service of our great times, so that the Fuehrer can create an eternal Germany out of our lifelong obedience and our loyalty."

Anna Marie Koeppen, leading official of the NS Frauenschaft, in a poem entitled "German Women to Adolf Hitler" in the NS Frauenbuch:

"We were reeling in blind ignorance.
You struggled for us with the powers of darkness.
You bore for us the sufferings of revelation,
And for us you walked alone through the night.

"Yet as once you loyally struggled for us,
Now we are yours with every breath we draw.
You suffered alone for us so long,
The strongest heart that ever was on earth."

Principles of the NS Frauenschaft as taken from its statutes:

"We women of the NSDAP are fighters for the German idea; we fight for the restoration of the national power and honor of Germany. Only a strong leader and a respected Reich can give and guarantee protection to ourselves and our children. We fight for keeping the Aryan race and consequently for the freeing of the people's life from foreign influence."

These basic concepts of National Socialism concerning the woman's position as an individual and citizen in her own right reveal the full extent of the individual and political enslavement of German women, thus ending in 1933, when the Nazis came to power, a period of freedom and opportunity for development of personality offered to them after World War I.

In general, the women had made very little use of the opportunity of participating in building up the new German Republic. The organizations of liberal and of labor women were the main exceptions. The other women showed little initiative and their eager slavishness supported the Nazi Party even in its early stages. German housewives with their inborn feeling of submission voted Hitler into power, eagerly accepting the Nazi slogans "to dedicate all their lives to Volk and Vaterland."

When Hitler came to power in 1933, the Gestapo dissolved all non-Nazi women's organizations, among them Catholic-Centrists, Democrats, Social Democrats and Communists, although a part of their membership continued its work underground.

In addition to the dissolution of hostile women's groups, all politically neutral women's organizations came under the control of the Nazi Party women.

Historical Survey of the NS Frauenschaft

The early development of the NS Frauenschaft started in 1921 when the first Nazi women sympathizers gathered together at regular meetings, collected funds for the Nazi cause and took care of sick Nazis or those wounded in street fights and riots.

These women "whose indestructible faith supported the fighting men"¹ provided secret meeting places and in some towns were among the first persons who formed a local Party unit (Ortsgruppe). They made speeches, distributed leaflets, sewed for the first Storm Troopers,

1. Quoted from Nationalsozialistische Frauenschaft, Berlin, 1937, p. 361.

organized youth groups, and educated children along Nazi principles.

At that time they were known as the Red Swastika (Rotes Hakenkreuz), or as the Association of Racialist Women (Arbeitsgemeinschaft voelkisch gesinnter Frauen), or as the German Women's Order (Deutscher Frauenorden) which was founded by Elsbeth Zander in 1923.

The sisters of this order even took part in active political fights. By an order of Adolf Hitler of 1931, the various groups of Nazi women were united in one organization, the NS Frauenschaft, with an approximate membership of 20,000 women.¹ During 1935, the NS Frauenschaft became organizationally a branch of the Nazi Party and the sole and exclusive political organization of German women.

Admission to the NS Frauenschaft

Membership requirements are the same for the NS Frauenschaft as for the NS Party membership:

1. Racial purity of the candidate and her husband.
2. Good standing with local Party Officers.

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, Jahrbuch der Reichsfrauenfuehrung, Dortmund, 1939, pp. 10 et seq.

3. Probability that the candidate will become an active Party fighter.

4. Minimum age is 21.

After acceptance, Nazi women swear the following oath of allegiance:

"I swear faithfulness to my Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. I promise always to render esteem and obedience to him and to the leaders designated by him for me."

Until 1939 about 2,200,000 German women had taken this oath. They all are subject to the disciplinary courts of the Party.

Deutsches Frauenwerk

In order to maintain the standard of the NS Frauenschaft as the sole and exclusive political women's organization in Germany, membership was closed on February 1, 1936. Exceptions were made only for the graduates of the Bund of German Girls¹, leaders of the Labor Service for Girls, Officials of the German Students' Bund, of the NS Nurses' organizations, and for those key

1. After service in the Hitler Youth became compulsory in 1939, only the girls of the Inner Hitler Youth became members of the NS Frauenschaft. The drafted Hitler Youth girls joined the Frauenwerk.

workers in the German Labor Front, etc., whose acceptance into the Party was regarded as a political asset.

However, German women of "Aryan Race" who wanted to join a Nazi-controlled and supervised political organization were allowed to join the Deutsches Frauenwerk. Between 1936 and 1938, about one million German women joined this organization; there were no individual memberships before 1936.

The Deutsches Frauenwerk was at that time an organization into which all formerly existing women's organizations had been coordinated. This procedure was chosen in 1934 because, on the one hand, it was not possible to admit all members of former women's organizations into the NS Frauenschaft; on the other hand, it seemed of organizational and political advantage not to dissolve all neutral women's organizations but to coordinate them within the framework of the Nazi-supervised and controlled Deutsches Frauenwerk. These organizations received Nazi-appointed Officials. Many of their members are today Nazified, but they still include non-Nazi members. Among them are eleven coordinated organizations:

1. Frauengruppe der Vereine gegen den Alkoholismus im Deutschen Frauenwerk, Berlin-Dahlem, Habelschwerdter Allee 16.

2. Gruppe der Rechtswahrerinnen im Deutschen Frauenwerk, Berlin W.9. Franzoesischestrasse 48/II.

3. Frauengruppe im Verband Deutscher Volksbibliothekare e.V. Berlin C.2. Breitestrasse 3.

4. Verband Deutscher Frauenkultur, Nuernberg-0. Falterstrasse 11.

5. Deutscher Reichsbund fuer Leibesuebungen, Frauengruppe Hannover, Haasemannstrasse 7 und Berlin-Charlottenburg, Reichssportfeld.

6. Reichsverband Deutscher Turn-, Sport-, und Gymnastiklehrer e.V. im NSLB. Berlin W.15. Joachimsthalerstrasse 10/ III.

7. Deutscher Lyzeumklub, Berlin W.62. Luetzowplatz 17. This was one of the most influential organizations of well-educated women concerned with international relations.

8. Literarischer Bund, Berlin-Schmargendorf, Zoppoterstrasse 23.

9. Reichsfachschaft Deutscher Hebammen, Berlin SW 19, Lindenstrasse 43/II.

10. Fachauschuss fuer Schwesternwesen in der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der freien Wohlfahrtspflege Deutschlands, Haus der Deutschen Schwestern, Berlin W.35 Kurfuerstenstrasse 110.

11. Verein blinder Frauen Deutschlands, Berlin SW 61, Belle Alliancestrasse 33.

Organization of the NS Frauenschaft

The organization of the NSF is carried out according to the set-up of the National Socialist Party (NSDAP). The central headquarters are headed by the Reichsfrauenfuehrerin, the districts by approximately 40 Gaufrauenschaftsuehrerinnen, the counties by approximately 800 Kreisfrauenschaftsfueherinnen, and the local units by approximately 28,000 Ortsfrauenschaftsfueherinnen.

Gertrud Scholtz-Klink

The organizing of the NS Frauenschaft as an important tool of the Third Reich was the work of the Hitler-appointed Reichsfrauenfuehrerin Gertrud Scholtz-Klink.

Gertrud Scholtz-Klink was born on February 9, 1909, in Adelsheim, Baden. She was married three times and has four children. She joined the Nazi Party when she was 26 years old and became the leader of the Nazi women of Baden in January, 1933. Hitler appointed her as Commander of the German women in January, 1934. She is known as an ambitious and energetic person, with special organizational ability. Most loyal to the

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, she expects the same loyalty and submission to her will as the Fuehrer.

In her capacity as Reichsfrauenfuehrerin, Gertrud Scholtz-Klink controls all women organized in the Deutsches Frauenwerk, the Labor Front, the Red Cross, the NS Welfare Work, and other coördinated women's organizations, a total of approximately twenty million German women.

Personnel of the NSF

The NSF is administered by female NS Party career Officials and by volunteers. The sections of the Reich headquarters and the Gau offices are headed by a staff of career women who are full-time employees of the NS Frauenschaft, assisted by voluntary staff members.

The Gau is administered by the Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin who also is the superior of the country women leader, the Kreisabteilungsleiterin. The local district is headed by the Sachbearbeiterin.

The training of the career staff of NSF leaders is carried out in two Reich Schools, and in forty-one Gau Schools. Reich School No. I in Coburg trains the Gaufrauenschaftsleiterinnen, whereas Reich School No. II,

Wannsee near Berlin, trains the lower ranks; the Gau Schools provide training for assistants and volunteers.

During 1939, the number of women leaders of the NSF is given as 587,118.¹ About 3,000 of them are NS Party career women.

Reich Headquarters of the NS Frauenschaft

The headquarters at Berlin W 35, Derfflinger Str. 21 (Ph. 21 82 11), and at Muenchen, Karolinenplatz 2 (Ph. 5 01 46), are divided into nine sections, at present streamlined into five main bureaus. The sections of the Reich Headquarters of the NS Frauenschaft and the names of the office holders are listed below according to the status of 1941-1942:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name of Officer</u>
Reichsfrauenfuehrerin	Gertrud Scholtz-Klink
Vertreterin ²	Else Paul
Hauptschriftleiterin (Editor-in-Chief of the Official Magazine <u>NS-Frauenwarte</u>).....	Ellen Schwarz-Semmelroth
Reich Women Treasury	Hans Wolff
Management	Martha Warnecke

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, p. 12.

2. In charge of Frauenwerk.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name of Officer</u>
Law and Mediation	Dr. Ilse Eben-Servaes
Organization and Personnel Statistics, Lectures, Training Schools	Rosel Kohnle
Press and Propaganda	Erika Fillies-Kirmase
Culture, Education, Training Indoctrination, Race, Folkdom, Art, Literature, Music, Leisure Time	Erika Semmler
Mother Service, Infant's Care, Health	Erna Linhardt-Roepke
Economy, Home Economics Nutrition, Housing, Con- sumers Education, Settle- ments, Clothing	Dr. Else Vorwerck
Frontier and Abroad Work with Frontier Germans, Racial Germans, Colonies, Enlightenment of Foreigners..	Dr. Martha Unger
Auxiliary Services Liaison to the National Socialist Welfare (NSV), Red Cross, Air Raid Protection, Nursing	Lotte Jahn
Youth Groups Children Groups	Rosel Kohnle
Reich Women Leader Training Schools at Coburg and Berlin, 41 Training Schools in the Gaus	Erika Semmler and Rosel Kohnle
Foreign Section of the NSDAP (AO) Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Westfaelische Str. 1 Ph. 86 73 81	Wera Behr

Gau Headquarters of the NS Frauenschaft

The Gau Headquarters, set up throughout Germany and the Annexed areas, and the names of the **Gaufrauen-**schaftsleiterin are noted below:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Gau of the NSDAP</u>	<u>Gaufrauenchaftsleiterin</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Baden	von Baltz	Karlsruhe Baumeister Str. 9 Ph. 3268
2	Bayrische Ostmark	Bock-Friedel	Bayreuth Hans-Sachs Str. 2 Ph. 30 17
3	Berlin	Fikentscher	Berlin-Schoeneberg Haupt Str. 19 Ph. 71 75 64
4	Danzig Westpreussen	Guenther	Danzig Horst-Hofmanns- Wall 3 Ph. 24 462
5	Duesseldorf	Blass	Duesseldorf Wilhelm-Marx Haus 2 Ph. 2 65 47
6	Essen	Bollmann	Essen Moltkeplatz 29 Ph. 3 42 51/53
7	Franken	Wilhelmine Schoenamgruber	Nuernberg Bad Str. 3 Ph. 22 032
8	Halle-Merseburg	Eva Leistikow	Halle/Saale Wilhelm Str. 33 Ph. 3 64 69

<u>No.</u>	<u>Gau of the NSDAP</u>	<u>Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin</u>	<u>Address</u>
9	Hamburg	Schmidt	Hamburg Neue Raben Str. 25/26 Ph. 44 72 54
10	Hessen-Nassau	Westernacher	Frankfurt/Main Herman Goering Ufer 25 Ph. 3 15 22
11	Kaernten	Gret von Mitterwallner	Klagenfurt 10 Oktober Str. 14 Ph. 2272
12	Koblenz-Trier	Schrimpf	Koblenz Emil-Schueller Str. 18/20 Ph. 37 31
13	Koeln-Aachen	von Hofmann	Koeln Claudius Str. 1 Ph. 9 36 41
14	Kurhessen	Steinbrueck	Kassel Humboldt Str. 5 Adolf Hitler Haus Ph. 3 71 94
15	Magdeburg-Anhalt	Witte	Dessau Friderikenplatz 57 Ph. 16 55
16	Mainfranken	Klein	Wuerzburg Ludwigkai 4 Ph. 7 50 35
17	Brandenburg	Annelise Kischke	Berlin W 35 Luetzow Str. 89 Ph. 21 08 20

<u>No.</u>	<u>Gau of the NSDAP</u>	<u>Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin</u>	<u>Address</u>
18	Mecklenburg	von Wolff	Schwerin Graf-Schack Str. 1 Ph. 51 91
19	Muenchen- Oberbayern	Roemmelt	Muenchen Steinsdorf Str. 18 Ph. 2 94 06
20	Niederdonau	Vietoris	Wien IX Tuerken Str. 3/II Ph. A 1 95 80
21	Oberdonau	Schicho	Linz Volksgarten Str. 18 Ph. 20 11/12
22	Ost-Hannover	Terboven	Lueneburg Eisenbahnweg 14 Ph. 40 25
23	Ostpreussen	Block	Koenigsberg Paul Str. 2 Ph. 3 00 54
24	Pommern	Faber	Stettin Am Vogelstangen- berg 5 Ph. 2 57 26
25	Saarpfalz	Gertrud Dauber	Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse Hambacher Str. 10 Ph. 35 47/8
26	Sachsen	Ruehlemann	Leipzig C 1 Ludendorff Str. 14 Ph. 1 79 07/08

<u>No.</u>	<u>Gau of the NSDAP</u>	<u>Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin</u>	<u>Address</u>
27	Salzburg	Maria Vogl	Salzburg Ernest-Thun Str. 10 Ph. 17 42
28	Schlesien	Gerda Lindner	Breslau 13 Stein Str. 4/6 Ph. 8 22 11
29	Schleswig- Holstein	Schmalmack	Kiel Niemannsweg 17 Ph. 88 16
30	Schwaben	Donner	Augsburg Schaezler Str. 13 Ph. 84 84
31	Steiermark	Smital	Graz Leechgasse 24 Ph. 30 73
32	Sudetenland	Pompe	Reichenberg Peter Donnhaeuser Str. 2 Ph. 37 53
33	Sued Hannover- Braunschweig	Mischka-Grahe	Hannover Strasse der SA 23 Ph. 2 54 37/38
34	Thueringen	Koehler	Schleiz Bahnhof Str. 15 Ph. 2 57
35	Tirol-Vorarlberg	Nachtmann	Innsbruck Landhaus Ph. 36 00
36	Wartheland	Helga Throe	Posen Robert-Koch Str. 18 Ph. 67 30

<u>No.</u>	<u>Gau of the NSDAP</u>	<u>Gaufrauenchaftsleiterin</u>	<u>Address</u>
37	Weser-Ems	Klausing	Oldenburg/ Oldenburg Blumen Str. 11 Ph. 63 51
38	Westfalen-Nord	Polster	Muenster/ Westfalen Diepenbrok 28 Ph. 4 09 44
39	Westfalen-Sued	Bruckner	Bochum Viktoria Str. 6 Ph. 6 63 56/57
40	Wien	Muhr-Jordan	Wien I Renngasse 6 Ph. U. 2 85 30
41	Wuerttemberg- Hohenzollern	Anni Haindl	Stuttgart Kepler Str. 20 Ph. 2 61 46/49

Departments of the NS Frauenschaft
and Their Activities

All activities of the NS women have one objective: to keep the Nazi spirit alive among all women of Germany.

The headquarters control the performance of the various activities of the NSF throughout the Reich and the Occupied territories. Their power of control is based upon the leadership principle. Each Department has its own activities.

The women between the ages 21-30 form the so-called Jugendgruppen (Youth Groups of the NSF), which are especially active within the various units.

Finances.- This Bureau administers the membership files of the entire organization, as well as the entire financial organization of the various activities. These records are of greatest value because they prove the identity of female Party members and officers, and the disbursements of money throughout the entire organization.

Management-Mediation.- This Department manages the administration of the organization and also serves as the mediation section. The records about claims and law suits might be of interest because they reveal Party members who are dissatisfied.

Organization.- The vast organizational task of the nation-wide organization is managed by this Section which is also the center of the statistical and research work. It also manages the training program for the entire staff of personnel and establishes the training schools for the professional staff. Duplicates of membership lists might be available in this division.

Press, Propaganda, Publications.- Press and propaganda activities are carried out by this Department, which also arranges exhibitions displaying the work of the organization all over the country, initiating

newsreels and movies for propaganda purposes, e.g., a movie showing the Reich Brides School in Schwanenwerder.

Among the publications of the NSF are: the official monthly magazine, the NS Frauenwarte (one million copies in 1938); furthermore the magazine Frauenkultur im Deutschen Frauenwerk; and the magazine Deutsche Hauswirtschaft (140,000 copies issued monthly).

Education, Training.- One of the most important tasks of the entire organization is the training of personnel. The main emphasis is placed upon the political indoctrination and racial philosophy. The training of NS women officers is performed in the two Leader Training schools in Coburg and Berlin. There are forty-one regional training centers (Gaufuehrerinnenschulen) for the lower ranks.

Maternity Service.- This service closely cooperates with all NS Party branches, the SA and the SS; has agreements with the German Labor Front, the training centers for Hitler Youth Leaders (Ordensburgen), and also with the German Army in order to secure the participation of all women. In 1938, the Reich Minister of the Interior ordered all municipalities to support the NSF Maternity Service.

For years, the main emphasis of the NS propaganda was directed towards the preparation for motherhood.

Throughout the Reich, training schools for prospective mothers, brides schools (Brauteschulen) were established as well as schools for mothers (Muetterschulen). There also were special schools for working mothers (Werkmuetterschulen) and homes for married or unmarried mothers and children whose fathers are members of the SS Elite Guards (Muetterheime "Lebensborn").

The Department has established training courses for women who wish to take advantage of such courses without undergoing institutional training.

Brides and Mothers Schools.- In addition to the homes for mothers, managed by the NS Welfare Organization, which provides recreation for mothers and children, the NSF offers specialized training courses for motherhood, designed to build up a healthy and highly indoctrinated generation of selected NS mothers.

There are three different types of mother-training institutions:

1. Brides Schools (Brauteschulen).
2. Mother Schools (Muetterschulen).
3. Home-Mother Schools (Heimmuetterschulen).

For each of these types of training centers, there is a Reich model institution:

1. Reichsbrauteschule, Wannsee bei Berlin.
2. Reichsmuetterschule, Berlin-Wedding.
3. Reichsheimmuetterschule, Oberbach/Rhoen.

A school in Husbaeke near Edewecht/Moorgebiet is a combination of Types 2 and 3. The work in these schools is of special importance, because it is the groundwork and maintenance of Nazi Spirit among selected German mothers, mostly between 18 and 35 years of age.

Training Program.- The first Brides School, now serving as a model institution, was established in Berlin-Schwanenwerder. Later on, the various Gaue throughout the Reich followed the pattern of this Reich School. These schools provide ideological and domestic training for prospective NS wives and mothers. Participants are admitted between the age of 18-35 years, coming from different classes of the population and from all kinds of occupations. Special attention is given to participants engaged to members of a Nazi organization, but yet unfamiliar with the NS principles. The NS ideology is emphasized

throughout the whole training which consists of physical training, classes in home economics, gardening, nursing, and educational questions. The training period is six weeks, preparing the trainee for the full responsibility as wife and mother.

In the mothers schools, the same combination of ideological and practical training is offered. These schools are divided into three different groups:

1. For women in general.
2. For working mothers.
3. For those of the Verein Lebensborn, mainly accepting wives or pregnant girl friends of SS Elite Guards. This group was established by special agreement between the Reich Women's Leader and the Reichsfuehrer SS, and these centers are located in Steinhoeing, Polzin, Klosterheide, etc.

The Werkmueterschulen for working mothers were created in coöperation with the Women's Section of the German Labor Front and receive financial support from the plant management. These training centers are attached to the industrial enterprises and adjusted to the changing shifts of the women workers, providing transportation facilities between the worker's home and place of employment.

Another type of school¹ provides training and recreation for housewives, and also a refresher course in all household occupations combined with a thorough NS infiltration. They

-
1. Heimmueterschulen.

are located in: Oberbach/Rhoen; Ramstein near Trier; Brueggen near Duesseldorf; Jonsdorf near Zittau; Flensburg/Schleswig; Husbaeke near Edebrecht.

The number of participants of the various mother-training centers is steadily increasing, especially after the declaration of War. Since all trainees receive political indoctrinations, the figures¹ are of political significance:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Trainees</u>
1934	60,000
1937	1,140,000
1938	1,700,000
1942	3,500,000

The regional distribution of women participating in the training courses varied in the individual Gaue of the Reich. The following percentage of women over 18 years, of age participated in NS mothers training during 1939:

<u>Gaue</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Schwaben	48.7
Kurhessen	40.0
Saarpfalz	33.1
Schlesien	29.5
Ost-Hannover	27.0
Koblenz-Trier.....	27.7

There is a participation of approximately 15.0 per cent in the other Gaue, with the exception of the following:

<u>Gaue</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Berlin	6.1
Koeln-Aachen	10.1

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, 1939, p. 24, and unpublished Report of Madame Thibert, International Labor Office, May, 1944. The DAZ, Berlin, May 19, 1944, mentions five million trainees.

The percentage of the occupation of the trainees and that of their husbands is higher among the working class, partly a result of economic advantages of the training:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Husband's Occupation</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Workers	37.0	Workers	34.0
Clerks	45.0	Clerks	17.0
Independent	9.0	Independent	37.0
Civil Servants..	4.0	Civil Servants & Soldiers	12.0

Personnel.- The staff of the training schools for mothers consists of professional, social workers, nurses, teachers of home economics, handicraft, physical education, etc. During 1939, there were 3,430 staff members in the various training centers.¹ The leader of a mothers school is the so-called Muetterschueleiterin, mostly a professional social worker. She is responsible for the training center, and represents the NSF and the NS Welfare Work in her capacity as Kreisabteilungsleiterin. Thus, she combines her administrative tasks with the supervision of practical work. She is responsible to the Kreisfrauenschaftsleiterin of the respective county.

Home Economics.- This Section is assigned to deal with all questions concerning women as consumers, having the task of economic enlightenment of the population in cooperation with all other administrative bodies of the NSDAP. Since

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, 1939, p. 39.

1936, the Department served as a board of examiners for the admittance of women as masters of home economics (Meisterin der Hauswirtschaft) and women's farm-consultants (Siedlerfrauenberaterin).¹

Frontier and Abroad.- This Department has the responsibility for racial German women abroad and in border districts. It creates the links between the German homeland and racial Germans living abroad, regardless of citizenship. This Section works closely with the Foreign Section of the NSDAP, the Auslandsorganisation (AO), the German Foreign Institute in Stuttgart (DAI), and the Reich Colonial Bund (Reichskolonialbund).

During 1943 the Section created a service of Reisefrauenfuehrerinnen, who served as guides to foreign visitors, pointing out the achievements of the Nazi Party in Germany. The foreign section of the NS Frauenschaft is also in charge of German women who once lived abroad but have returned to Germany. Adjustment centers were established which offered shelter and training for the re-migrated women unfamiliar with Nazi concepts.

Auxiliary Services.- The Auxiliary Services coordinate the work of the NSF with that of other NS agencies where women are active, e.g., the German Red Cross, Women's Section

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, 1939, pp. 43-44.

of the NS Winter Relief Work, Women's Section of the NSV, "Mother and Child," and the Women's Section of the National Air Raid Protection.

The Section Chiefs of this Department are also staff members of Amtsleiter of the NSV, the National Socialist Welfare Organization.

Since April 27, 1938, the section has extended its activities by granting marriage grants up to 1,000 Reichsmark to couples racially and politically desirable.

A detailed description of the various Auxiliary Services is given in the chapter on NS Welfare Activities.

NSF in Wartime

In order to adapt the program of the NS Womenhood to wartime needs, the organizational setup was "streamlined" and the number of sections was reduced from nine to five:

1. Organization.
2. Administration.
3. Maternity Service.
4. Auxiliary Service.
5. Culture, Education.

The "Maternity Service" and "Auxiliary Service" sections handled most of the increased wartime duties.

Various newly developed activities were assigned to the NS Frauenschaft.

NSF Market Police.- The members of the NSF have been given police authority by the Nazi Government in the field of market police. NS women supervise the distribution of scarce food, directing women standing in line before shops, trying to mediate between women crowds and shopkeepers. The use of members of the NSF for appeasement and at the same time granting them police authority shows the leadership rôle assigned to the NS women.

NSF in Occupied Territories.- Members of the NSF are used by the occupational authorities in territories, taken over by the Reich, to supervise the conduct of female employees, who work with the German Army or the Air Corps. These girl workers, separated from their families and working among soldiers, were accustomed to close supervision and discipline in their home towns. Members of the NSF were assigned to take over the care of these female war workers now turned loose in foreign cities. With the ever-increasing use of female labor in Occupied Territories and labor shortage of clerical workers in the Army, the task of the NSF "chaperons" and supervisors of women's morale has increased.

NSF Leaders in War-Workers Camps.- Female labor had to be shifted from one district of the Reich to another

according to urgent wartime needs, following bombing raids and transplanting of whole factories to other areas. Women war workers had to be housed temporarily in camps located near the particular enterprise; their personal needs and leisure time activities had to be looked after in order to insure their efficiency as war workers.

The NSF delegated members as camp supervisors, assisting the women workers, planning with them and giving them the necessary attention, making arrangements for the care of the children, medical treatment, etc.

In all these capacities the members of the NS Frauenschaft were used more as political supervisors whereas the genuine welfare work was assigned to members of the NS Welfare Organization.

Conclusions

The NS Frauenschaft and the Deutsches Frauenwerk should be abolished at the earliest possible moment. The higher Officers above the rank of Kreisfrauenschaftsfuehrerin and all career NS women Officers, about 3,000-4,000, should be regarded as dangerous to public safety. The formation of free German women's organizations should be promoted.

Steps should be taken for the annihilation of the sections of the NS Frauenschaft still existing in neutral countries.

BUND DEUTSCHER MAEDEL (BDM)

The Bund of German Girls in the Hitler Youth, including young girls of 10-14 years of age (Jungmaedel), girls of 14-18 years (Maedel), and members of the BDM Action "Faith and Beauty" of 18-21 years (BDM Werk "Glaube und Schoenheit"), consists of about four million girls in the age classes from 10-21 years. About two millions of these girls are members of the Inner Hitler Youth (Stamm Hitlerjugend) who joined the BDM voluntarily. The two remaining million were drafted into the service of the Hitler Youth according to the Youth Service Order (Jugenddienstverordnung) of April 25, 1939.¹

There are about 250,000 girl leaders among the girls of the Inner Hitler Youth. Approximately 20,000 of these girl leaders are career officers of the BDM with full-time salary.

BDM Volunteers and Draftees

The first youth group of the NSDAP was founded in 1922. On December 1, 1936, the Hitler Youth became an organization of the German Reich, Baldur von Schirach, until then leader of the Hitler Youth responsible to the NSDAP, became Reich Youth Leader (Jugendfuhrer des Deutschen Reiches) and in this capacity a national official.² In financial matters,

1. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, vol. 1, p. 710.

2. Law concerning the Hitler Youth of December 1, 1936, Reichsgesetzblatt, 1936, vol. 1, p. 993.

the entire Hitler Youth remained under the control of the NSDAP.

Until 1939, to join the Hitler Youth was voluntary; however, individual political pressure was exercised frequently. After April, 1939, only the joining of the BDM Action "Faith and Beauty" for girls between 18-21 years of age and the chicken groups (Kueken) for girls between 6-10 years remained voluntary.

Since the publication of the compulsory Decree in 1939, the Hitler Youth consists of two parts: (1) the Inner Hitler Youth and (2) Hitler Youth Draftees.

The Inner Hitler Youth (Stammhitlerjugend) which is a branch of the NSDAP and a service force of the Reich consists of boys and girls who joined the Hitler Youth before April 20, 1938, and also of boys and girls who, eligible for membership in the Nazi Party, have been admitted to the Inner Hitler Youth after 1938.

The Hitler Youth Draftees consist of all boys and girls who were drafted for service after having completed their tenth year of age. After having reached the age of 21, the girls of the Inner Hitler Youth join the NS Frauenschaft; the draftees the Frauenwerk.

The HY is responsible for the political indoctrination of the girls; their regular school education is of minor importance. The BDM runs two Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten for girls at Hubertendorf, Upper Danube, and Castle Colmar Berg, Luxembourg.

Reich Headquarters

The highest authority of the Hitler Youth, directly responsible to Hitler, is the Reich Youth Leader, (Reichsjugendfuehrer), at present Arthur Axmann. The Reich Girl's Leader in charge of the BDM (Reichsreferentin des BDM) is Dr. Jutta Ruediger. The central headquarters are located in Berlin W. Kurfuersten Str. 53, Kronprinzen Str. 10, and Lothringer Str. 1.

The officeholders of the various Departments are set forth as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name</u>
Reichsreferentin des BDM (Reich Girl Leader)	Dr. Jutta Ruediger
Soziales Amt (Social Welfare)	Gertrud Kunzemann
Presse und Propaganda (Press and Propaganda) Editor of the Magazine "Das Deutsche Maedel"	Hilde Munske
Glaube und Schoenheit (Faith and Beauty)	Clementine von Castell
Kulturamt (Culture)	Erna Bohlmann
Weltanschauliche Schulung (Philosophical Indoctrination)	Toni Reinhold
Fuehrerschulung (Leader Training)	Hella Schuemann
Reichsjugendfuehrerinnenschule (Reich Training School for Girl Leaders):	
(1) Potsdam, Neue Koenig Str. 41	
(2) Boyden, Ostpreussen.....	--

<u>Office</u>	<u>Name</u>
Koerperschulung (Physical Training)...	Elfriede Zill
Grenze und Ausland (Frontier and Abroad)	Erika Schwarz
Kolonien (Colonies)	Lotte Wunderlich
Rundfunk (Radio)	Hilde Freytag
Deutschlandsender (Station "Deutsch- land")	Hedwig Zoellner
Jungmaedel (Girls from 10-14)	Lydia Schuerer-Stolle
BDM Representative at the Reichs- sportfuehrer (Reich Sport Leader), Berlin-Charlottenburg 9 Haus des Sports	Rosemarie Bruess
BDM Representative at the Reichs- studentenfuehrung (Reich Student Directorate), Berlin W 35, Friedrich Wilhelm Str. 22	Dr. Anna Kottenhoff

Gau Headquarters

The organization of the BDM is patterned after that of the NSDAP. One Gau of the NSDAP corresponds to an Obergau of the BDM. The Obergaue of the BDM are under direct command of the Reich Headquarters of the BDM in Berlin, and headed by the Obergaufuehrerin. The smaller territorial district is the Untergau, which is directed by the Untergaufuehrerin.

The addresses of the Obergau headquarters and the

Obergaufuehrerinnen are listed below:

<u>No.</u>	<u>BDM Obergau</u>	<u>Obergaufuehrerin</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Baden	Ursel Meyer zum Gottesberge	Karlsruhe Rueppurrer Str. 29 Ph. 53 16
2	Bayrische Ostmark	Erna Koehler	Bayreuth Jean-Paul Str. 18 Ph. 33 41
3	Berlin	Liselotte Muendel	Berlin 80 Engeldamm 48 Ph. 67 43 10
4	Danzig-Westpreussen	--	Danzig Loftade 35 c Ph. 23 390
5	Duesseldorf	--	Duesseldorf Derendorfer Str. 1 Ph. 36 367
6	Ruhr-Niederrhein	Hilde Meerkamp	Muehlheim (Ruhr) Herbert Howardt- Platz 1 Ph. 4 41 61
7	Franken	Wera Schuberth	Nuernberg Obere Pirkheimer Str. 12 Ph. 5 21 51
8	Mittelland	Kaethe Reifert	Halle (Saale) Burg Str. 46 Ph. 3 33 03
9	Hamburg	Annelise Molden- hauer	Hamburg 1 Nagelsweg 10 Ph. 24 12 81
10	Hessen-Nassau	Gertrud Samper	Wiesbaden Herbert-Norkus Str. 39 Ph. 2 05 41

<u>No.</u>	<u>BDM Obergau</u>	<u>Obergaufuehrerin</u>	<u>Address</u>
11	Kaernten	Lore Peterschinegg	Klagenfurt Bahnhof Str. 35 Ph. 14 12
12	Westmark	Emelise Wether- Hollenbacher	Koblenz Schloss Str. 41 Ph. 59 85
13	Mittelrhein	Aenne Bernd	Koeln Claudius Str. 1 Ph. 9 25 71
14	Kurhessen	Elisabeth Clobes	Kassel Kaiser Str. 52 Ph. 3 31 07
15	Mittelelbe	Resi Coym	Magdeburg Werner Fritze Str. 25 Ph. 4 13 81
16	Main-Franken	Wera Schuberth	Nuernberg Westtorgraben 17 Ph. 63 055
17	Mark Brandenburg	Evamaria Richter	Frankfurt a.d.Oder Ebertus Str. 15 Ph. 46 43
18	Mecklenburg	Hilde Gehring	Schwerin Arsenal Ph. 2985
19	Hochland	Marta Middendorf	Muenchen Prinzregenten Str. 6 Ph. 26 021
20	Niederdonau	Heli Naber-Binder	Wien XIII Vincenz-Hess Gasse 29 Ph. U 5 05 14
21	Oberdonau	Rotraut Liebenwein	Linz Land Str. 36 Ph. 02 96

<u>No.</u>	<u>BDM Obergau</u>	<u>Obergaufuehrerin</u>	<u>Address</u>
22	Nordsee (Ost-Hannover)	Hilde Wenzel	Oldenburg/Olden- burg Damm 1 Ph. 60 31
23	Ostland, Ostpreussen	Hilde Kaulbarsch	Koenigsberg Wrangel Str. 1/2 Ph. 3 67 40
24	Pommern	Liselotte Schmidt	Stettin Falkenwalder Str. 69 Ph. 3 32 20
25	Saarpfalz	Else Stork	Neustadt an der Weinstrasse Hindenburg Str.91 Ph. 34 25
26	Sachsen	Charlotte Kling	Dresden Strehleener Str. 7 Ph. 4 52 00
27	Salzburg	Resel Fais	Salzburg Imberg Str. 22 Ph. 26 50
28	Schlesien	Kaethe Buschhausen	Breslau Eichhorn Str. 2 Ph. 5 50 47
29	Nordmark, Schleswig- Holstein	Grete Schuetze	Kiel Austenburger- platz 4 Ph. 92 10
30	Schwaben	--	Belongs to Hochland (19)
31	Steiermark	Vera Terzaghi	Graz Kroisbachgasse 6 Ph. 8 30 50
32	Sudentenland	Agnes Dehnen	Reichenberg Roehlitzer Str. 13

<u>No.</u>	<u>BDM Obergau</u>	<u>Obergaufuehrerin</u>	<u>Address</u>
33	Niedersachsen	Ria Penke	Hannover Arnswald Str. 7/8 Ph. 5 26 31
34	Thueringen	Elfriede Meints	Weimar Kaiserin-Augusta Str. 17 Ph. 20 39
35	Tirol-Vorarlberg	Mignon	Innsbruck Strasse der Sud- eten-Deutschen 19/1 Ph. 4 66
36	Wartheland	Liselotte Vodin	Posen Kurfuerstenring 2 Ph. 10 18
37	Nordsee (Weser-Ems)	Lilo Gause	Oldenburg/Olden- burg Damm 1 Ph. 60 31
38	Westfalen (Nord)	Kaethe Schoneweg	Muenster Elisabeth Str. 12 Ph. 2 11 14
39	Westfalen (Sued)	--	Belongs to West- falen (Nord)(38)
40	Wien	Trude Gauerke	Wien VIII Albertgasse 35 Ph. B 4 35 55
41	Wuerttemberg	Maria Schoenberger	Stuttgart Ernst Weinstein Str. 40 Ph. 65 656

Territorial Organization

The Obergaufuehrerin who is in charge of approximately 100,000 girls, has a large administrative staff headed by a staff leader (Stabsleiterin). The various sections of her administration concern the following: organization, personnel, welfare, health, physical training, philosophical indoctrination, culture, radio, press and propaganda, youth hostels, work in border areas and abroad, supervision of the Training Schools for girl leaders, budget, and registration. One special assistant is in charge of girls under 14 years of age, another for the girls of more than 18 years of age.

The Obergau are divided into about 20 Untergau which can be compared with a military unit of a regiment. In this level of the organization, a distinction is made between the Untergau for the girls of 10-14 (Jungmaedel) and the girls of 14-18 (Maedel). Both age classes have their own 10 Untergau with approximately 5,000 girls.

The Untergau are divided into Maedelringe, comparable to a military battalión.. Such a Maedel-bataillon consist of about 600 girls, either for the girls under 14, or for girls above 14 years of age.

The next lower unit, the Maedelgruppe, is administered like a military company and divided into a Maedelschar which

can be compared with a platoon. In 1938, a Maedelgruppe consisted of about 150 girls.

The smallest unit is the Maedelschaft, a group of 15 girls, either comprising the girls over 14 or the girls under 14, the latter called the Jungmaedelschaft.

BDM Leader Corps

The BDM has a professional leader corps of career women whose number was 125,000 in 1935.¹ Today the number of the Officers of the BDM is approximately 250,000.

The training of the Fuehrer corps is carried out in 3 Reich Leader Schools, (Reichsfuehrerinnenschulen); 35 Obergau Schools; and 13 Jungmaedel Schools (Obergau- und Jungmaedelfuehrerinnenschulen) and 6 handicraft schools.

The Reich Leader School in Potsdam near Berlin, Neue Koenig Str. 41, is only training a selected group of girls for especially responsible positions within the organization. In addition to the regular training, leading personalities of the NSDAP give lectures at the School. The second Reich Leader School, located in Godesberg, Rhineland, trains only BDM Ring-Leaders and Referentinnen. The third Reich Leader

1. Oberbannfuehrer Stephan, Die Organisation des BDM in der Hitlerjugend, p. 11.

School is in Boyden, near Saalfeld, and is assigned to the training of leaders of the Untergaue, the Untergaufuehrerinnen and the Jungmaedelfuehrerinnen.

The Academy for Youth Leaders, Braunschweig, Wolfenbuetteler Str. 57, and the Reich Training School in Berchtesgaden, furnish additional training for women leaders.

The 35 Obergau Schools admit girls for training for leaders of the lower ranks, the Schar- und Schafthuehrerinnen.

The career as a BDM Leader attracted a great number of girls. The new profession was officially recognized by the Reich Minister for Finances on May 25, 1938.¹ The Decree authorized the proper authorities to recognize the training of Hitler Youth leaders as a professional career. According to general regulations concerning the income of parents of children choosing this profession, a supplementary monthly amount (Kinderzulage) of 30 Marks was to be paid to those parents even during the training period of their girls.

Indoctrination and Training

The calling-up of the individual age classes of the girls takes place each year throughout the entire Reich on the eve of Hitler's birthday, April 19. Beginning with that

1. Das Junge Deutschland, August, 1939, p. 407.

day, the girls become the "property of the Fuehrer,"¹

Significant for the general attitude of those young women is an editorial of the BDM leader Trude Mohr in the BDM periodical Das Deutsche Maedel of March, 1936, which states: "We German girls and women have placed ourselves at the disposal of the Nation and the unknown army of German women is giving us directions, just the same as the field-gray army of soldiers set up those for the men. We not only want to become healthy and active human beings but also to build up a society worthy of the strength and faithfulness for sacrifice, proved by the millions of the German Women's Army."

Compulsory training courses in the following fields are provided for members of all age classes: German race, Germandom abroad, national and foreign policy, physical education and gymnastics, recreation, social activities, music handicraft, home economics, agriculture, air raid protection and emergency service.

The participation in these courses is obligatory at least for two hours weekly. Each group, the Jung-Maedel and the Maedel, have their own schedule, worked out in minute details and supervised by their respective leader, fitting in with the other activities, such as hiking, camping, meetings, sport, etc.

1. Statement made by Reich Youth Leader Arthur Axmann on April 18, 1942 on the occasion of the enlistment of the age group 1931-1932, Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, April 20, 1942.

One evening a week is set aside for the Heimeband where all members of the unit have to report in service uniform (white blouse, blue skirt and black scarf, brown jacket) to the local headquarter of the Hitler Youth. The meeting is opened with the Horst Wessel song; a short Nazi address is read by the BDM leader.

The Reich Youth Command has issued regulations for the conduct of those weekly meetings, the so-called Heimabendmappen (folders for the weekly meetings), issued fortnightly with a monthly circulation of 620,000 copies. These folders contain information and topics for discussions of the various groups, e.g., "Health and the Nation," "From the Old to the New Army," "The Female Labor Service and the Hitler Youth." Special evenings are reserved for the meetings "which are to serve the steeling of character and advancement of self-discipline."

Until the outbreak of World War II, two main objectives were emphasized in the training of the BDM members: to be physically healthy and strong, and to become the mothers of the future Nazi generation.

After the outbreak of the War, the active participation in war work has been stressed. The incorporation of the BDM into the Hitler Youth organization, with pronounced masculine ideals with its main emphasis upon physical toughness and

endurance, brought about the unavoidable brutalization of attitude and behavior in hundreds of thousands of German girls. The roughness of physical exercise is ordered intentionally by the Reich Youth Command to toughen up the young generation. Submission to strict discipline has become such an essential part in the lives of these girls, whose immaturity and lack of judgment have transformed them into a very useful tool in the NS political machinery.

The great majority accepts their orders without questions, has fixed internal and external reactions, the same uniform, schedule and leisure time activities as prescribed by their leaders. All are subject to the iron clasp of the disciplinary Tribunals of the Hitler Youth.

Radio and Propaganda

An important rôle in propagandizing the BDM idea was assigned to a special Maedelfunk (Girls Radio), established as a radio hour over all German networks.

In addition, the BDM Obergau have their own radio departments, headed by the Abteilungsleiterin, responsible for the manuscripts and serving as a kind of liaison between the BDM and the radio station of the districts.

The Maedelfunk attached to each radio station is headed by the BDM Referentin who is responsible for the entire

program, especially the inclusion of speeches of the BDM leaders and BDM songs.

A weekly fairy tale hour is established for the smallest group, the "baby chicks." Other weekly arrangements are the Young-Girls-Hours, and transmissions for the older group, such as "The Hour of the Peasant Girl," "The Hour of the Young Nation," book reviews, regular singing hours, and arrangements for propagandizing the BDM idea.

In addition, the radio audience participated in radio-play-groups (Rundfunkspielscharen), trying to get over to the large youthful audience the ideas and principles of Nazism and the BDM. These radio-play-groups enacted in radio sketches incidents of daily life, idolizing in particular meetings with the Fuehrer, or the participation in the Party Congress. There are also broadcast visits to aircraft plants, BDM institutions, etc., with dramatic reënactments. A special propaganda meaning was attached to world-wide radio singing contests before the War, when boys and girls of various countries sang their native songs over the German networks. Other propaganda activities of the BDM included moving pictures and the press.

Many newspapers carry a column "BDM" and have a BDM girl attached to their regular staff. The official magazine of the BDM, Das Deutsche Maedel has a wide circulation in Germany.

Thus, the BDM built up a very efficient staff in its "Press and Propaganda" Department propagandizing the BDM and also training a great number of BDM girls for the Nazi press. The latter training is considered pre-vocational training for the vocation of an editor (Schriftleiter).

Kuekengruppen (6-10 years of age)

In coöperation with the Hitler Youth, the training of the smallest "assistants of Hitler"¹ was carried out in the so-called Kuekengruppen, "whose education as prospective members of the Hitler Youth is entrusted to the NS Frauenschaft, since the Fuehrer has decided that the Hitler Youth will not include children's groups and its age of admission will not be lowered."²

Even before 1933, children of Nazi sympathizers were gathered together informally but systematically weaned away from their democratic environment. They received NS training in small groups, closely supervised by the members of the local units of the NS Frauenschaft.

After Hitler came to power, this group increased rapidly. The Kuekengruppen meet once a week, under the leadership of

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, Jahrbuch der Reichsfrauenfuehrung, 1939, p. 61.

2. Order of the Deputy of the Fuehrer of March 14, 1935.

a Kuekengruppenleiterin, trained in NS principles. The small girls wear a uniform which differs in the various districts, learn "comradeship and discipline," go on hiking trips and learn the value of physical endurance like their older sisters, as one of the basic principles "to serve the Fuehrer."

In border districts and abroad where the NS Frauenschaft is especially active in the Kuekengruppen work, the girls become familiar with German culture, folkdom and language.

Jungmaedel (10-14 years of age)

When the girls become 11 years old, they leave the Kuekengruppen and are admitted or drafted to the Jungmaedel. A representative of the NSDAP supervises the celebration of admission, where the girls have to render the following oath:

"I promise that I will always do my duty in the Hitler Youth in love and faithfulness to the Fuehrer and to our Flag, so help me God."

A solemn "sword sentence" for girls is spoken on celebrations, reads:

"Be a good comrade, be loyal, be obedient, brave and trustworthy, young girl keep your honor."

Upon admission, the Jungmaedel has to undergo the Jungmaedelprobe, a test for Jungmaedel, which proves her physical ability for service. This physical fitness test is repeated at the completion of her twelfth year. Then the Jungmaedel receives the Jungmaedellaistungsabzeichen (Certificate of Physical Ability).¹

Maedel (14-18 years of age)

After having reached fourteen years of age, the Jungmaedel is transferred to the BDM as a Maedel. Upon admission to the new BDM group, the Maedel has to render the following oath:

"I promise obedience to the Reich Youth Leader and to all Officers of the Hitler Youth. I swear by our holy Flag that I will always try to be worthy of it. So help me God."

This is a very important year for the girls since it means the end of their compulsory school education in Germany and for most of the girls the start of vocational training or work. It must be emphasized that less than 10 per cent of all German girls have a high school education, which has to be financed by their parents.

Whereas the goal of the training of the Jungmaedel

1. Jutta Ruediger, Der BDM in der Hitler Jugend, p. 402.

comprises the education toward community thinking, the one for the Maedel stresses the necessity to become a socially responsible personality. Typical for the spirit of these girls is a prayer of the HY:

"We believe in ourselves as a part of eternity as being equal and near to God,

We believe in ourselves, as the destined links in the eternal chain of generations,

We believe in the truth of the National Socialistic Weltanschauung

We believe in Adolf Hitler, our eternal Fuehrer."¹

Werk, Glaube und Schoenheit

"Faith and Beauty"

(18-21 years of age)

In addition to the seven years BDM training as Jungmaedel and Maedel, girls of 18-21 years may become voluntary members of the newly-created BDM Action "Faith and Beauty" until their admittance to the NS Frauenschaft or the Frauenwerk.

This organization came into existence on January 19, 1938. The Reich Youth Leader, Arthur Axmann, ordered the BDM Official, Clementine zu Castell, to take over the leadership of the new organization, which has its headquarters in

1. Kulturkampf, August 21, 1936.

Berlin NW 40. Kronprinzen Str. No. 10.¹

The goal of the new organization, as expressed by the Reich Youth Leader, is "to train its members to become personalities united by a common ideal" (Gemeinschaftsgebundene Persoenlichkeiten). This is achieved by a nationwide training program of physical education and the formation of so-called "work communities." The program claims to "develop self-confident women, rooted in the ideology of our times and capable to assist our nation in its ascent."²

The physical training program of the new organization is directed by Hinrich Medau. He organized group and mass physical demonstrations, propagandized the idea "that physical training has an influence on mental attitude." His program included the planning of social affairs within the organization.

Next of importance after the physical training, are the "work communities" for music, story-telling, puppet-shows and amateur plays. Other work communities are known by the motto: "Education to a modern way of life," discussion groups dealing with fashions and ending with the management of a household. When establishing the household,

1. Das Junge Deutschland, February, 1938, p. 94, and March, 1938, p. 140.

2. Das Deutsche Maedel, June, 1938, p. 5.

after such training, "the idea of National Socialism should also be reflected in the minor things of life."

Girls Outside the BDM

Since the membership for the girls of 13-21 years in the BDM Action "Faith and Beauty" is voluntary, attempts were made to organize girls who did not join up.

The Reichsreferentin in charge of the BDM, Dr. Jutta Ruediger, was assigned to make a special appeal to all girls outside of the BDM organization.¹ In order to carry out the organizational and propagandistic work for the "outsiders," Obergaufuehrerin Rosemarie Bruess was appointed BDM representative to the Reichssportfuehrer (Reich Sport Leader), with its office in Berlin-Charlottenburg, Haus des Sports. Courses were offered in gymnastics, sports, air raid defense, and First Aid.

Another attempt of group infiltration was the introduction of so-called Freizeitlager (vacations camps) for girl employees of all occupations, supervised by BDM leaders. In creating these vacation camps, the BDM leadership had an opportunity for political group training for girls outside the BDM. The number of participants is not known.

1. Das Junge Deutschland, September, 1938, p. 428.

Domestic and Agricultural Service of the BDM

As a result of the manpower shortage, the political indoctrination of the BDM girls became more and more combined with the use of the girls for Auxiliary War Services.

At the beginning NS Frauenschaft propagandized widely among the BDM members the necessity and patriotic duty of working in homes and on farms.

The training for this work was carried out in the various BDM schools for home economics (Haushaltungsschulen of the BDM) and the school for training of peasant women (Landfrauenschule) which was inaugurated in 1939, and is located in Behle, Schoenlanke County, Grenzmark.

Duty Year of the Young Girls

The next step was the introduction of a Pflichtjahr (Duty Year), on February 16, 1938,¹ by the Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan. This year of compulsory work should not be confused with the Uniformed Labor Service for Girls. The Pflichtjahr is forced civilian labor; the Arbeitsdienst is semi-Military service.

As a result of the Pflichtjahr Decree, girls under 25 were unable to be employed after December, 1938, unless they could prove that they had served their year of duty in a family in the city or rural districts.

1. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1938, vol. 1, p. 46.

There, the BDM members received free room and board, but no salary. The Pflichtjahr served a double purpose:

1. Attempt to solve the employment problem of the 14 year olds leaving school.
2. Relieve the female labor shortage.

Similar efforts were made to engage as many Maedel as possible as farm helpers outside the duty year in the so-called Landdienst (agricultural service). An agreement between the BDM and the Reichsanstalt fuer Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung delegated the BDM to take over a program of retraining of unemployed girls between 17-25 years of age for agricultural service.

Girls were trained by BDM leaders for a period of eight weeks.

In contrast to the other BDM girls who remained in their homes and attended the BDM service in their local communities, the Pflichtjahr and Landdienst Maedel were shifted to other districts of the country, which made the girls more reluctant to accept.

The figures of participants from the ranks of BDM members in domestic and agricultural service show a sharp increase between 1933 and 1939. During 1938, 33 per cent of girls between 14-21 worked in households and on farms.

Social Service, Public Health, and War Work

Besides the work in rural districts the BDM girls were used for various kinds of social service in close coöperation with other Nazi Agencies. These activities were supervised by the Reich Youth Command, Soziales Amt (section for social welfare). The activities include:

- a. Work in day nurseries and kindergartens in coöperation with the NSV.
- b. Work in factories as Betriebsjugendwalter (Youth Trustee in Factories).
- c. Social service in the East (Ostdienst).
- d. Service as Gesundheitsdienstmaedel (Health Service Girls).
- e. Service as ambulance drivers in evacuation work.

The work of the BDM members with the NSV, as Betriebsjugendwalter, and in the Ostdienst is described in another chapter.

As World War II approached, the participation of the BDM members in public health work as Gesundheitsmaedel was introduced as a new service. Regulations for the training were issued, admitting girls of the BDM over 14 years of age.¹ (See also part II on Employment.)

1. Das Junge Deutschland, March, 1938.

The object was to train the girls as assistants to women physicians to nurses in industrial plants, and to independent nurses. There were 40,000 trained Gesundheitsdienstmaedel before the outbreak of the War, a number which increased rapidly shortly thereafter.¹

In addition to the use of the BDM girls in these duties, a new assignment was given to all BDM members over 14 years. According to a radio broadcast of the BBC, May 17, 1944, the BDM members are required to serve as ambulance drivers, help to evacuate wounded from bombed areas, and assist in the evacuation of sick persons. As a result of these activities, the evacuation of the girls themselves from bombed industrial areas became restricted.

The same broadcast appealed to girls between 10-18 years to serve as messengers during air raids, fire fighters, postal and telegraph messengers and even as anti-air craft gunners.

Conclusions

The Bund Deutscher Maedel (BDM) should be disbanded as a National Socialist organization, hostile to democratic principles of education.

1. Das Junge Deutschland, 1939, p. 7.

The higher ranks of career BDM girls, about 4,000-5,000, should be regarded as dangerous to public security.

The establishment of free girls organizations, such as scouts, should be encouraged.

Approximately 90 per cent of the German girls leave school at the age of 14. Consequently, after the dissolution of Nazi Youth Organizations, provisions must be made for these youths at that time. Proposals for a re-educational program of this Group are outlined in Part III.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF NAZI WOMEN

The degree of Nazi indoctrination of the German female population can be determined with a high degree of probability from the membership figures of women in the Nazi Party.

In the early years of Nazism, Hitler had a comparatively large following among women. In 1923, during the time of the Hitler Putsch, about 20 per cent of the 25,000 National Socialists were women.

During the following years, the number of organized Nazi women increased, until in 1931 they numbered 20,000. However, this figure shows that the increase of women was comparatively small compared with the increase of the male Nazi members which grew from 20,000 in 1923 to 800,000 in 1931.

The reason is that during the twenties, when the Nazis were fighting for power, the need for active fighters was stressed in the campaign for membership. With regard to women, the policy of the Nazi Party laid more emphasis on the need for women voters than for women Party members.

This policy of the Party had the result that a majority of the male Party members became responsible for such activities as terrorism and propaganda, leading to Hitler's rise to power.

On the other hand, millions of German women who were not Party members played a decisive role in the "legal" process of Hitler's rise to power with the help of the voting machinery.

A survey of the growth of the membership figures of the NS Frauenschaft, which has been a formal branch of the Nazi Party since 1935, shows the following:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1923.....	3,000-4,000.....	Deutscher Frauenorden
1931.....	19,382.....	NS Frauenschaft, then the only women's organization of the NSDAP
1932.....	109,320.....	NS Frauenschaft

After Hitler's rise to power on January 30, 1933, many of the women who had paved the way for Hitler by voting for him, joined the NS Frauenschaft. This can be shown through the membership figures for December 31, of the following years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1933.....	844,893.....	NS Frauenschaft
1934.....	1,635,094.....	NS Frauenschaft
1935.....	2,089,765.....	NS Frauenschaft

In 1936, after all the German women's organizations had been dissolved or "coördinated" according to the Nazi

Fuehrer principle, the NS Frauenschaft became responsible for the Nazi indoctrination of all remaining German women's organizations.

In order to maintain the genuine Nazi standard of the NS Frauenschaft, its ranks were closed to new members. The only new women members admitted were the girls who "graduated" from the Bund Deutscher Maedchen (BDM), and key figures from coördinated women's organizations, the Labor Service, the Labor Front, and women with special merits.

In order to provide a new rallying point for those German women who after 1936 tried to become good Nazi women, the Deutsche Frauenwerk, a new NS women's organization, was formed. Its members can be regarded as Nazi women newcomers. During recent years, especially as a result of common war activities of both groups of women, the originally strong differentiation between the two groups has disappeared.

The membership figures of both organizations of Nazi women on December 31 of the respective years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>NS Frauenschaft</u>	<u>Deutsche Frauenwerk</u>	<u>Total</u>
1936.....	2,218,995.....	93,643.....	2,312,638
1937.....	2,196,235.....	670,006.....	2,866,241
1938.....	2,191,716.....	945,147.....	3,136,836

In addition to these 3,000,000 members of the NS Frauenschaft and the Deutsche Frauenwerk, there are approximately 4,000,000 girls between ten and twenty-one years of age organized in the Bund Deutscher Maedchen.

Classification According to Public Danger

A classification of the Nazi women from the point of view of public danger to democratic life shows the following picture:

1. The most dangerous group consists of about 3,000 Nazi-trained career Party leaders, who form the nucleus of the political bureaucracy and hold full-time jobs in the central and district headquarters of the NS Frauenschaft, the Deutsche Frauenwerk, and the coordinated women's organizations.

Only a comparatively small number of the names of these Nazi career women are known. Some of them are the heads of Departments in the Party headquarters or the top women in the districts, known as Gaufrauenschaftsfuehrerin or Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin. Some names will appear in the forthcoming chapter on the organization of the NS Frauenschaft.

2. This consists of about 584,000 Nazi women leaders who are doing voluntary political work for the Nazi Party. They are also trained in NS ideology and organizational

work as are the Nazi career women. So far as Nazi activities are concerned, they are no less dangerous than the Nazi career women. The members of this group are the local political bosses or deputies of the county and local units of the Nazi Party throughout the country, known as Kreisfrauenschaftsfuehrerin or Ortsfrauenschaftsfuehrerin.

The main difference between these two groups is that Group 1 includes only full-time Nazi Party workers, while Group 2 consists of volunteer workers whose reward for their efforts is political leadership in their community with all its privileges and financial advantages.

3. The 1,500,000-1,600,000 ordinary members of the NS Frauenschaft who joined the Nazi Party before 1936. Unlike the 600,000 women of Groups 1 and 2, who are trained as political leaders, promoters and indoctrinators, these 1,600,000 form the valuable tools of the Nazi women's machinery. As far as non-Nazi German women are concerned, these are responsible for keeping the rest of Germany's female population in line with the Nazi State.

4. About 1,000,000 members of the Deutsche Frauenwerk, who are the Nazi women newcomers from 1936 until the present time. They are no less ardent in their

determination to serve the Nazi Party efficiently than the members of the NS Frauenschaft. As newcomers, they are even more eager to prove their reliability than the members of Group 3. They differ from Group 3 only in so far as Nazi seniority is concerned.

5. About 4,000,000 girls in the BDM of the Hitler Youth, all of them highly indoctrinated; 250,000 of them are Leaders.

6. About 16,000,000 women are organized in their capacity as workers and controlled by the NS Party as members of the women's sections of the Labor Front, of the Peasant Organization, the professional groups, etc.

Among them is the great majority of the 3,000,000 Nazi Party women and the BDM girls over 14 years of age (see A 1-5 above and Part II).

7. The balance of approximately 19 million women consists mainly of about 13,000,000 girls under 14 and women over 55 and 6,000,000 females between 14 and 55 who are taking care of their own household or are still in school. Many of them are pro-forma members of the National Socialist Welfare Work (NSV, see page 87).

SUMMARY OF WOMEN IN THE NAZI PARTY

<u>Group</u>	<u>No.</u>
Nazi career women	3,000
Nazi women leaders	584,000
NS Frauenschaft	1,600,000
NS Frauenwerk	<u>950,000</u>
Total	3,137,000

The great majority of these women are in the age groups between twenty and sixty. Compared with the total female population of these age groups, the conclusion has to be drawn that every sixth woman between twenty and sixty years of age is a genuine Nazi.

Geographical Distribution of Nazi Women

Among the female population of Germany, the percentage of Nazi women organized in the NS Frauenschaft and the Deutsche Frauenwerk varies in the individual Gaue. The figures for 1933 show the following wide regional distribution for women aged twenty or more:

1. More than 200 Nazi women per 1,000 in the following Gaue:

Magdeburg-Anhalt
Kurhessen

2. From 150-200 women per 1,000 in the following Gaue:

Ostpreussen
Kurmark
Halle-Merseburg
Schleswig-Holstein
Ost-Hannover
Sued-Hannover
Weser-Ems
Thueringen
Koblenz-Trier
Saarpfalz
Mainfranken

3. From 100-150 women per 1,000 in the following Gaue:

Schlesien
Pommern
Mecklenburg
Westfalen-Nord
Westfalen-Sued
Essen
Koeln-Aachen
Baden
Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern
Franken
Schwaben
Muenchen-Oberbayern
Bayrische Ostmark

4. From 50-100 women per 1,000 in the following Gaue:

Sachsen
Hessen-Nassau
Duesseldorf

5. Less than 50 women per 1,000 in the following Gaue:

Berlin
Hamburg

In general, the distribution of the Nazi women follows this area pattern:

Central Germany, the north, and the northeast are the strongholds of Nazi women.

The geographical center is the Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt, which is surrounded by the other strong Nazi women's Gaue, such as Kurmark, Halle-Merseburg, Thueringen, Hannover, and Kurhessen.

The outposts are Schleswig-Holstein in the north and East Prussia in the northeast.

In the majority of these areas, the Lutheran population has a large majority.

Within the strongholds of Nazi womanhood, the Gaue Berlin and Hamburg are enclaves. They have the lowest percentage of Nazi women because a high percentage of the women of these Metropolitan areas belong to the working class with its old labor traditions.

A compact territory with a comparatively low percentage of Nazi women is western Germany, the south, and the southeast, including Schsen and Schlesien. As far as religion is concerned, these areas are predominantly Roman Catholic. In the non-Catholic areas of this group, a large percentage of the population belongs to the working class. The only Nazi strongholds in the west, which form an exception, are the Gaue Koblenz-Trier and Saarpfalz. This might be a

result of the especially strong Nazi propaganda in these border areas at the time of the Saar Plebiscite during 1934-1935.

The present geographical distribution of Nazi women almost follows the trend of the votes for the NSDAP during the Reichstag Elections of September, 1930, July and November, 1932, and March, 1933. The regions with a high percentage of Hitler votes before 1935 are now the strongholds of the Nazi women. In contrast, the regions with low Hitler votes now have a low percentage of organized Nazi women.

In areas with more than 15.0 per cent of organized Nazi women, the average percentage of Nazi votes of the Reichstag Elections of 1930-1933 as far as a comparison of these areas is possible was generally more than 33.0 per cent:

<u>Gaue</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Kurhessen	33.0
Magdeburg-Anhalt	37.5
Ostpreussen	41.5
Kurmark	41.0
Halle-Merseburg	36.2
Schleswig-Holstein	44.0
Ost-Hannover	41.3
Sued-Hannover	39.9
Weser-Ems	33.0
Thueringen	37.1
Saarpfalz	38.9
Mainfranken	35.0

The only exception is the Gau Koblenz-Trier which now has a comparatively high percentage of Nazi women.

In contrast to the above-mentioned Districts, the areas with less than 15.0 per cent of Nazi women among German

females generally drew a percentage of less than 30.0 per cent of the votes for Hitler fourteen years ago:

<u>Gaue</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Berlin	22.3
Hamburg	29.8
Duesseldorf	27.0
Westfalen-Nord	23.7
Westfalen-Sued	24.9
Koeln-Aachen	20.6
Wuerttemberg.....	27.0
Muenchen-Oberbayern	27.0

The main exceptions in this group are Pommern and Baden, once Hitler strongholds in Reichstag Elections, but at present showing a low percentage of Nazi women.

The membership figures of women in the Nazi Party are based on investigations of the pre-Hitler Prussian police and on Party publications including Deutsches Frauenschaffen, Dortmund, 1939. The figures referring to German elections before 1933 are based on the excellent article "An Areal Study of the German Electorate" by James K. Pollock, American Political Science Review, February 1944.

REICH LABOR SERVICE FOR GIRLS¹

The Reich Labor Service for Girls consists of about 150,000 girls from 17 to 25 years of age, who are drafted for a service period of eighteen months. These Arbeitsmaiden receive their uniforms and free room and board in their labor camps, but no compensation for their work.

In addition to the 150,000 draftees, there is a career Women's Leader Corps of about 10,000-15,000 administrators and supervisors from 23 to 35 years of age. All of them are members of the Nazi women's organization .

The Reich Labor Service, introduced by the Reich Labor Service Law of June 26, 1935,² was originally voluntary for girls. It became compulsory on September 4, 1939, as one of the first war measures of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich (Ministerrat fuer Reichsverteidigung).

During 1936 about 20,000 Arbeitsmaiden volunteered. Their number increased to 30,000 during the winter of 1938-1939 and reached 100,000 in 1939, when the Labor Service became compulsory.

The further increase to about 150,000 is a result of the extension of the extension of the service period from the original six to twelve months, and finally to

1. Reichsarbeitsdienst fuer die Weibliche Jugend.

2. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1935, vol. 1, p. 369.

eighteen months in 1944, and of the lowering of the Labor Service draft age from 18 to 17 years of age as decreed in 1944.

Organization¹

The highest authority is the Reich Labor Service Leader (Reichsarbeitsfuehrer), Konstantin Hierl. He is a former Army Colonel and member of the Reich Directorate of the NSDAP (Reichsleitung der NSDAP). In his capacity as Reichsarbeitsfuehrer, Hierl is a member of Hitler's Cabinet. The Vice Reich Labor Service Leader (Stellvertreter des Reichsarbeitsfuehrers) is Dr. Decker.

The central headquarters of the Reich Labor Service are located in Berlin-Grunewald, Schinkel Str. 1 (Tel. 977526). The Reich headquarters of the women's Labor Service have various departments headed by high ranking women staff officers.

1. Gertrud Zypries, Der Arbeitsdienst fuer die weibliche Jugend, Berlin, 1938.

Reich Headquarters

The organization of the central headquarters is as follows:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Official</u>
<u>Dienstamt</u> (Organization)	Stabshauptfuehrerin Dr. Iffland
<u>Personalamt</u> (Personnel)	Stabshauptfuehrerin Liebisch
<u>Amt fuer Erziehung und Aus- bildung</u> (Education & Training) ..	Stabshauptfuehrerin von Leerisch
<u>Gesundheitsdienstamt</u> (Health) ..	Stabshauptfuehrerin Mueller
<u>Amt fuer Dienststraf-und Beschwerdeangelegenheiten</u> (Disciplinary Measures and Complaints)	Stabsoberfuehrerin Mueller
<u>Abteilung fuer Ersatz-und Meldewesen</u> (Replacement and Registration)	Stabsfuehrerin von Groote
<u>Abteilung fuer Presse und Propaganda</u> (Press and Propaganda)	Stabsfuehrerin Stein

Regional Organization

The Reich headquarters control the Labor Service districts in the various regions. The names of the district leaders (Bezirkshuehrerinnen) and their

headquarters are set forth as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>District Leader</u>	<u>Address</u>
Ostpreussen	Gerda Walendy	Koenigsberg Vorderrossgarten 31
Pommern	Elisabeth Eckert	Stettin Drei Eichen 1/2
Nordmark	Hanna Wolf	Schwerin/Mecklenburg Koenig Str. 6
Kurmark	Dr. Hilde Lemke	Berlin W. 9. Lenne Str. 8
Schlesien	Olga Wolter	Breslau Kaiser Wilhelm Str. 131
Mitteldeutschland	Charlotte Kindscher	Weimar Admiral Scheer Str. 25
Sachsen	Kaethe Schiele	Dresden Haehnel Str. 6
Niedersachsen	Ilse Goertz	Hannover Hohenzollern Str. 42
Westfalen	Jutta Buhtz	Dortmund Hiltropwall 35
Rheinland	Hilde Haas	Koblenz Hindenburg Str. 10
Hessen	Lotte Hornung	Wiesbaden Rhein Str. 74
Suedwest- Deutschland	Annetraut Hammer	Stuttgart-Sued Hohenstaufen Str. 11
Bayern	Hilde Moericke	Muenchen Schack Str. 4
Alpenland	--	Innsbruck
Donauland	Lotte Eberbach	Wien III Marokkanergasse 1
Suedmark	--	Graz
Sudetenland	--	Karlsbad

The headquarters of the Labor Service districts have a staff whose members are in charge of the various departments, such as Organization, Registration, Personnel, Education and Training, Health and Supply.

Organization of the Camps

Regionally, each district is divided into four or five camp groups (Lagergruppen). The leader of these camp groups (Lagergruppenfuehrerin) supervises the camps where the Arbeitsmaiden are housed.

The camps are the smallest unit of the organization of the Labor Service. They are located in barracks, farmhouses, or city dwellings. In October, 1938, there were about 650 female labor camps, each composed of a unit of 35 girls with their supervisors. Since then, the number of the camps has increased to about 3,500. They are scattered throughout the country, thus, bringing the girls close to their respective local working places.

Generally, a girls camp consists of 35 girls who appoint three senior girls (Kameradschaftsaelteste). These 35 girls are trained and indoctrinated by the camp leader (Lagerfuehrerin) who is supported in her efforts by three or four assistants (Gehilfinnen). All girls above the rank of assistants are career Labor Service Officers.

Recruiting--Oath--Discipline

The recruiting of females for the Labor Service is handled by the local Police Offices where all females are registered according to age classes. When a new age class is called up, and the particular girls have passed their physical examination, the Registration Department of the Labor Service assigns the girls to their respective units. According to an order of the German Minister of the Interior, Heinrich Himmler, of February, 1944,¹ applications for deferments should not be considered in the future.

Within the first two weeks after the entrance of a draftee, the camp leader accepts her pledge. The act has to be performed in front of the Swastika flag with a solemn handshake. The Arbeitsmaid has to promise "relentless work in the Labor Service, fulfillment of the duties, comradeship and faithfulness to Fuehrer and Folk."

In general, most of the draftees have already taken an oath to the Fuehrer when they entered the service of the Bund of German Girls (Bund Deutscher Maedel). Their second oath to the Fuehrer in the Labor Service can be compared with the flag oath of the soldiers. The Arbeitsmaiden wear uniforms with rank insignia.

1. Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, February 27, 1944.

During the period of the service, the members are subject to the disciplinary regulations of the Labor Service. Their individual activities are limited. Unless authorized to do so, a member of the service must not become a member of an association other than the Party, or marry, or carry on an industrial undertaking for herself or members of her household.¹

It is clear from the disciplinary provisions that the Third Reich felt the need for strict control of large groups of sometimes undependable women who might resent regimentation. A German order of March 12, 1939, and the regulations of January 30, 1940,² provide for breach of the rules such punishment as detention in the camp up to ninety days or imprisonment in jail.

After the end of the service period, each girl receives a certificate and, having passed with honor, she receives a special pin as a souvenir. An honorable discharge from the Labor Service is a requirement for the admission to most professions. In the professional training requirements for social workers, the service in leader positions of the Labor Service can be credited as equivalent to professional training.

1. International Labor Information, October 23, 1939, vol. 82, No. 4, pp. 109-113.

2. Ibid., April 15, 1940, vol. 74, No. 3, p. 54.

Indoctrination--Activities

Through the Labor Service, "German Youth is to be trained in the spirit of National Socialism for the racial brotherhood and the true philosophy of labor."¹

In its present setup, the women's Labor Service is an auxiliary service to the German Armed Forces and to the German war production. A part of the girls has assignments similar to the WACS. However, mainly since the summer of 1943, the larger part of the Arbeitsmaiden has been assigned to work in the war production industry, in order to relieve the serious labor shortage. The shifting of newly drafted Labor Service girls has caused unrest among the parents. In order to calm them, the Voelkischer Beobachter of September 10, 1943, declared that the parents have no reason to worry since the work will be done only in the Reich territory where everybody is subject to the same danger. (See also Part II.)

Before the outbreak of War, the Arbeitsmaiden were assigned mainly to agricultural districts (75 per cent), working as mothers' helpers for peasant women. They also worked as assistants to the professional staff in harvest kindergartens (Erntekindergaerten).

1. Labor Service Law of June 26, 1935, Reichsgesetzblatt, vol. 1, p. 369.

In city districts, the maids served as assistants to the National Socialist Welfare Organization (National-sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt, NSV) in day nurseries, playgrounds, vacation camps, etc.

The Nazi indoctrination and education is one of the main objectives of this institution of the Third Reich. In addition to the 42-hour working week of the Arbeitsmaiden at least two hours must be devoted each day to this training. The hard work of the Arbeitsmaiden is continuously interpreted according to the Nazi doctrine, idolizing the peasant woman, with whom the majority works. "To be a peasant woman is more than any woman's occupation. The work of the peasant woman has grown out of the very source of humanity. It is all inclusive as nature herself. It is the source which nourishes all the pure streams of our national life. It is a wonderful harmony of rational energy and inner absorption with its feet on the earth and its soul in the stars. The concept of blood, soil, and honor shines above it brightly."¹

The racial indoctrination on the one hand, and the close personal contact with men in nearby camps, promoted frequent extramarital relations of the Arbeitsmaiden. The birth rate of illegitimate children is especially high among these girls, and the German administration is always proud to show friendly visitors from foreign countries the provisions made for these mothers and children.

1. Friedrich Wilhelm Kunze, Das Buch des Deutschen Bauern, Berlin, 1935, p. 253.

Career Service of Officers

Girls between 23 and 35 years of age with good Nazi standing, who have had a professional or vocational training and served their Labor Service term, are eligible for the career of female Labor Service leader. They have to enlist for a minimum of twelve years. After admission, they receive an in-service training over a period of 4-6 months at one of the various Training Schools of the female Labor Service.

Training School

Location

Reichsschule Finowfurt	Finowfurt near Eberswalde
Bezirksschule I Boock	Boock at Loeknitz near Stettin-Land
Bezirksschule II Bingenheim ..	Bingenheim near Friedberg, Oberhessen
Bezirksschule III Borstel	Borstel, near Oldesloe, Kreis Segeberg
Bezirksschule IV Gross Sedlitz ..	Heindenu - Gross Sedlitz, near Dresden
Bezirksschule V Mihla	Mihla near Eisenach, Thueringen
Bezirksschule VI Duesterntal ..	Duesterntal near Delligsen, Kreis Gandersheim
Bezirksschule VII Romitten ...	Romitten near Koenigsberg, Prussia
Bezirksschule VIII Tollet	Tollet near Linz
Lagerschule I	Borstel
Lagerschule II	Storkau near Stendal
Lagerschule III	Karawankenhof near Ferlach, Kaernten
Lagerschule IV	Illertissen near Ulm
Lagerschule V	Wetterin near Pollnow, Kreis Schlawe, Pommern
Lagerschule VI	Mistlau near Kirchberg, Jagst
Lagerschule VII	Jassen, Kreis Buetow, Pommern

The various types of Training Schools are assigned to the training of various ranks. After a successful training and indoctrination, each girl receives her commission as vice leader of a camp (Lagergehilfin), later she might be promoted to the rank of a leader of a camp (Lagerfuehrerin), of a group of camps (Gruppenfuehrerin), of a district (Bezirksfuehrerin), or of a staff leader (Stabsfuehrerin). There are also commissions for women physicians and teachers of physical education. The career of women officers in the Labor Service is regarded as a new profession by the German Government. Salaries, pensions, and vacations are regulated officially by statutes.

Conclusions

1. The Labor Service for Girls in its present National Socialist organization should be abolished because this highly militarized institution is detrimental to any form of peaceful development.
2. The labor camps and training schools are breeding places of National Socialism and therefore dangerous to public security in post-War Germany.
3. The Officers, many of whom are high ranking members of the NS Party, should be dismissed at once and interned for reasons of public safety.
4. Provisions should be made to prevent the Arbeitsmaiden from prostitution.

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE VOLKSWOHLFAHRT (NSV)

The Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt is the Welfare Agency of the Nazi Party, founded on April 18, 1932, upon the initiative of the NS Party.

Its political objective is to give financial aid to needy persons in order to maintain good Nazi morale among the population, and also to distribute rewards to trusted members of the Party. These activities are performed under the guise of welfare and relief, applied only to those persons who are regarded as needy from the Nazi point of view. "It is the mission of the women," according to the Reichsfrauenfuehrerin Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, "to participate in achieving the goals of the NSV, since the German woman is the guardian of German blood and soul."¹

After Hitler came to power, the NSV monopolized all welfare activities throughout the Reich. At that time the welfare institutions of German Labor and of the Trade Unions were dissolved. The activities of private agencies such as the "Protestant Home Mission" and the "Catholic Caritas Union" were restricted and from that time on they were under the supervision of the NSV.

1. Frauenarbeit in der NSV, Berlin, 1938, p. 4.

Technically, the NSV is an associated organization of the Nazi Party (angeschlossener Verband) in the words of the executive Decree to the Law Securing the Unity of Party and State of March 29, 1935.¹ The Reich Treasurer of the Nazi Party controls the finances of the NSV.²

The NSV has a membership of about 16 million persons, about half of them women. The majority of the NSV members are not NSDAP members, but merely work under the control of the Party and its Officials. The women's work **in the** NSV is coördinated with the activities of the NS Frauenschaft and the Deutsches Frauenwerk.

Organization

The NSV is organized along the lines of the Party administration. The main office for the entire Reich is the Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt (Central Bureau of the People's Welfare Organization), located in Berlin, S.O.36, Maybachufer 48-51 (Tel. 62 30 31). The Hauptamt has a liaison office in Munich, 33, Barer Str. 15 (Tel. 59 76 31).

1. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1935, vol. 1, p. 502.

2. See Dr. Anton Lingg, Die Verwaltung der NSDAP, Berlin, 1939, p. 129.

The Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt functions as a supervisory agency for NSV offices all over the country. The organization is headed by Oberbefehlsleiter Erich Hilgenfeldt, who has the title of Reichswalter of the NSV, and in his capacity as Reichsbeauftragter (Reich Delegate) is in charge of the Winterhilfswerk (Winter Relief Work). In order to coördinate the women's activities in the NSV with those in the NS Frauenschaft he is also the leading official in charge of welfare activities of the NS Frauenschaft.

Hilgenfeldt, an Officer of World War I, is now about fifty years of age. His assistants, who are the male supervisors of the women active in the NSV, are the department-chiefs of the NSV Central office which is organized as follows:

<u>Department</u>		<u>Name</u>
<u>Organisationsamt</u>	(organization)	Amtsleiter Wulff
<u>Finanzverwaltung</u>	(finances)	Oberdienstleiter Janowsky
<u>Amt Wohlfahrtspflege und Jugendhilfe</u>	(social welfare and assistance to youth)	Amtsleiter Althaus
<u>Amt Volksgesundheit</u>	(public health)	Amtsleiter Dr. Walter
<u>Amt Werbung und Schulung</u>	(propaganda and training)	Walter Hebenbrock
<u>Winterhilfswerk</u>	(National Winter Relief Work)	Amtsleiter Ernst Wulff
<u>Ernahrungshilfswerk</u>	(Food Relief)	Oberdienstleiter Karl Janowsky

The Hauptamt publishes its own periodical Der NS Volksdienst (The NS People's Service).

The 41 Gauwaltungen (Gau-Administrations) are administered by the Gauwalter (Gau administrator of the NSV) who is assisted by a representative of the NS Frauenschaft, the so-called Gaubabteilungsleiterin. The organizational scheme under which these NSV women are working can be seen in the following list of their headquarters and male supervisors. The files of these NSV Gau headquarters are of interest because they reveal the channels through which a great part of the graft flows.

GAU HEADQUARTERS OF THE NSV

<u>No.</u>	<u>NSV</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Baden	Philipp Dinkel	Karlsruhe/Baden Baumeister Str. 8 Tel. 73 44/47
2	Bayrische Ostmark	M. Huttner	Bayreuth Hofgarten Tel. 35 51
3	Berlin	Richard Maehler	Berlin-Wilmersdorf Saechsische Str. 28 Tel. 86 73 91
4	Danzig-West- preussen	Edmund Boyl	Danzig Neugarten 8 Tel. 2 12 46

GAU HEADQUARTERS OF THE NSV

<u>No.</u>	<u>NSV</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Address</u>
5	Duesseldorf	Dr. Robert Friedrich	Duesseldorf Am Wehrham 94/96 Tel. 1 01 71
6	Essen	Wilhelm Klewer	Essen Thomaehaus Tel. 5 16 61
7	Franken	Robert Neumann	Nuernberg O. Bad Str. 3 Tel. 2 04 81/84
8	Halle-Merseburg	Emil Lamminger	Naumburg/Saale Bahnhof Str. 44 Tel. 3431-34
9	Hamburg	Hermann Mathies	Hamburg 36 Buesch Str. 4 Tel. 34 11 51
10	Hessen-Nassau	Unknown	Darmstadt Steubenplatz 17 Tel. 76 01/05
11	Kaernten	Hans Hauser	Klagenfurt Sterneck Str. 15 Tel. 19 81/82
12	Koblenz-Trier	Christ. Ackermann	Koblenz Hindenburg Str. 8 Tel. 24 71
13	Koeln-Aachen	Alfons Schaller	Koeln Blaubach 1 Tel. 21 02 91
14	Kurhessen	Dr. Richard Benzing	Kassel Humboldt Str. 2 Tel. 3 17 94

GAU HEADQUARTERS OF THE NSV

<u>No.</u>	<u>NSV</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Address</u>
15	Magdeburg-Anhalt	Otto Krueger	Dessau Hitlerhaus, Oechel- haeuser Str. Tel. 41 06
16	Mainfranken	Dr. Th. Ulrich	Wuerzburg Ludwigkai 4 Tel. 7 50 35
17	Mark Brandenburg	Arthur Bergfeld	Berlin W. 62 Burgrafen Str. 11 Tel. 25 92 11
18	Mecklenburg	Wilhelm Behr	Schwerin i.M. Adolf Hitler Str. 133 Tel. 22 81
19	Muenchen-Ober- bayern	K. Sudholt	Muenchen 22, Widenmayer Str. 3 Tel. 2 04 31/35
20	Niederdonau	Dr. Franz Rehling	Wien IV Wiedner Haupt Str. 23/25 Tel. U 4 55 45
21	Oberdonau	F. Langoth	Linz Seilerstaette 14 Tel. 01 14 und 01 17
22	Ost-Hannover	Friedrich Wilhelm Luett	Hamburg-Harburg Hamburger Str. 19 Tel. 37 12 71/74
23	Ostpreussen	Erich Post	Koenigsberg/ Preussen Kaiser Str. 50 Tel. 4 61 91

GAU HEADQUARTERS OF THE NSV

<u>No.</u>	<u>NSV</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Address</u>
24	Pommern	Fritz Hube	Stettin Gruene Schanze 2 Tel. 2 59 35
25	Saarpfalz	Emil Lamb	Neustadt/W. Tal Str. 1 Tel. 35 11
26	Sachsen	Rudolf Buettner	Dresden Neustaedter Markt 12 Tel. 5 35 22
27	Salzburg	Franz Aufschnaiter	Salzburg Faber Str. 17 Tel. 20 17
28	Schlesien	Hans-Joachim Saalman	Broslau Garten Str. 15/17 Tel. 2 20 31
29	Schleswig- Holstein	Wilhelm Janowsky	Kiel Kline 21 Tel. 86 70
30	Schwaben	Ludwig Hellebrand	Augsburg Halder Str. 16 Tel. 76 91
31	Steiermark	Dr. Ludwig Leinich	Graz-Kroisbach Schoenbrunn Str. 19 Tel. 8 30 27
32	Sudetenland	Friedrich Buerger	Reichenberg Waldzeile 14 Tel. 39 01/04
33	Hannover-Braun- schweig	Hugo Behme	Hannover Rustplatz 14 Tel. 5 10 21

GAU HEADQUARTERS FOR THE NSV

<u>No.</u>	<u>NSV</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>Address</u>
34	Thueringen	Karl Thomas	Weimar Adolf Hitler Str. 9 Tel. 11 57/58
35	Tirol-Vorarlberg	Hugo Eisensohn	Innsbruck Anich Str. 42 Tel. 12 01/02
36	Wartheland	Worner Ventzki	Posen Schlossfreiheit 11 Tel. 17 87
37	Weser-Ems	Otto Denker	Oldenburg/O. Gottorp Str. 8 Tel. 63 41
38	Westfalen-Nord	Hugo Degenhard	Muenster/West- falen Koenig Str. 3 Tel. 2 44 31
39	Westfalen-Sued	Werner Huetwol	Hagen/Westfalen Hoch Str. 83 Tel. 2 40 51/52
40	Wien	Anton Langer	Wien I Am Hof 6 Tel. U 2 85 30
41	Wuerttemberg- Hohenzollern	Dietrich Thurner	Stuttgart-N. Garten Str. 27 Tel. 6 02 51

About 800 Kreiswaltungen (NSV County Offices) are administered by the NSV county administrator, called Amtsleiter. He is assisted by a representative of the NS Frauenschaft, the Kreisabteilungsleiterin.

About 22,000 representatives of the NS Frauenschaft (Ortsabteilungsleiterin) are serving in the Ortsgruppenwaltungen, which are the local NSV offices.

Membership Figures

The membership figures of the NSV all over the Reich and the annexed countries, e.g., Austria, are high. Large sections of the population, who were indifferent towards the NSDAP, saved their face in becoming a member of the NSV which was regarded as a smart political alibi, especially among women of the working class.

MEMBERSHIP FIGURES¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>NSV Members</u>
1932	a few hundred
1933, end of year	112,000
1934	3,700,000
1935	5,000,000
1936	6,400,000
1937	7,940,000
1938	9,000,000
1942	16,000,000

1. Taken from NSV Publications.

NSV Personnel

The program of the NSV is carried on by professionally trained workers and volunteers.

The number of professionally trained NSV female workers was given as 10,983 during 1939.¹ These women leaders, responsible to the Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt, fill key positions in the various NSV districts, acting as Gausachbearbeiterin, Kreissachbearbeiterin, and Ortsgruppensachbearbeiterin. This figure does not include the trained social workers of the municipalities, etc., who work closely with the NSV. The training of all social workers is controlled by the NSV.

Aside from the 11,000 leaders in key positions, the NSV has about 200,000 volunteers, some of them partially trained and paid. They work as superintendents of home, kindergartens, and nurseries. Many are employed in the 63,000 NSV offices of the "Mother and Child Department."² In addition, between 8,000 and 11,000 female members of the NS Teachers Bund were working in NSV day institutions for children.³

1. Deutsches Frauenschaffen, p. 86.

2. Arbeitertum, June 1943, No. 12, p. 7.

3. Deutsche Wochenschau, August 30, 1939, No. 35, p. 11.

Most of the volunteer workers of the NSV are members of the Labor Service for Girls, the Deutsche Frauenwerk and the BDM. The greatest number of volunteers, even in such a responsible position as leader of the local office (Hilfsstellenleiterin) are to be found in the local NSV units. In their work they come in close contact with individual members of the community. Their assignments include close coöperation with other NS agencies.

Survey of NSV Activities

The Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt supervises the following activities of the NSV throughout the entire Reich:

1. Family Welfare Work for "eugenically valuable families."
2. "Help for Mother and Child," through such activities as:
 - A. Consultation Centers.
 - B. Kindergartens and Day Nurseries.
 - C. Coöperation with NS Nurses Station.
 - D. Rest Homes for Mothers.
 - E. Convalescent Homes for children.
 - F. Rest Homes for workers with sufficient merits.
 - G. Day Camps for children of working mothers.
 - H. Evacuation Work for mother and children of bombed areas.
 - I. Youth Recreation in Hitler Youth Camps.
 - J. Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, such as appointment of NSV guardians, placement in NSV foster homes and institutions, and adoption.

3. Hitler Freiplatzspende (Hitler Hospitality Fund).
4. Public Health Work (prevention of tuberculosis and venereal diseases).
5. Assistance to artists, aid to travellers, discharged prisoners, and alcoholics.
6. Assistance to re-migrants to Germany.
7. National Winter Relief.
8. National Food Help (Food salvage and collection of scrap and waste food).
9. Air Raid Protection for Civilians (supplying gas masks to civilians).

Of special political importance to the work of the NSV for the resettlement of re-migrant Germans and for bombed-out persons.

Mother and Child

The nucleus of the NSV activities, which includes welfare work for "eugenically valuable" families, is the organization "Mother and Child," working closely with the "Mother Service" of the NSF.

This organization established in 1935, serves to improve the Public Health Services for mother and child and to provide financial relief, housing facilities and employment, as well as special measures for the care of mother and child.

The financial support of this work comes from contributors of the members of the NSV and from the surplus of the Winter Relief Work. Recent figures of the Winter Relief Work show that two-thirds of all funds¹ are used for the NSV Department "Mother and Child":

"MOTHER AND CHILD EXPENDITURES"
(in million marks)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1940-1941	573
1941-1942	719
1942-1943	1,211

These figures show the large amount of money given to "desirable mothers" in addition to the money spent by governmental offices according to legal provisions.

According to statistics of the NSV unpublished report of Madame Thibert, ILO, Montreal, in 1943 these funds were used for the maintenance of the following institutions:

1. Die Zeitung, April 28, 1944.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>No.</u>
Permanent Kindergartens for School Children..	15,500
Seasonal Harvest Kindergartens in Rural Districts.....	8,000
Kindergartens and Luncheonettes for Children of Working Mothers, situated within the industrial enterprise ¹	1,900
Consultation Centers for "Mother and Child," serving annually 3,500,000 mothers, including the Youth Consultation Centers....	63,000
Mother Schools.....	585
Day Camps for School Children.....	8,742
Homes for re-migrant mothers and children....	?

Since the intensification of the bombing of Germany, the "Mother and Child" Department had to take over new tasks, such as evacuation of mothers and children from bombed-out areas, increased assistance in bombed areas, and the establishment of new day-care centers for children whose mothers are employed in war industries.

NSV and NSF Auxiliary Service

The "Mother and Child" Department of the NSV works in close cooperation with the Auxiliary Service (Hilfsdienst) of the NS Frauenschaft. The Hauptamt of

1. Arbeitertum, June, 1943, No. 12, p. 7.

the NSV made special efforts to unite the activities of these departments, and to familiarize the members with their respective programs.

The Auxiliary Service was organized in 1936 and became a branch of the NS Frauenschaft in 1936 with its headquarters in Berlin, W. 35, Derfflinger Str. 35. The Chief of the Department is Hauptabteilungsleiterin Lotte Jahn.

The members of the Hilfsdienst are invaluable to all NSV offices because they supply a force of NS women devoted to NS ideology. These workers are volunteers who sign up for a period of two years. Their services might be in the field of public health or with the "Mother and Child" Department, assisting the trained staff in nurseries and kindergartens. Participants of the Hilfsdienst service might obtain credit toward training as nurses, social workers, etc. Members of the Auxiliary Service receive free room and board, free medical care in cases of sickness or accident, a vacation of two weeks during the first service year, increasing to eighteen days during the second year. They also receive a daily allotment of 20 Pfennigs during the first six months; later on, they are paid 50 Pfennigs daily. The uniform for the service is provided by the NSF.

A special Decree of April 27, 1938, was issued making the members eligible for a marriage loan of 1,000 marks after serving a period of two years. In order to attract volunteers, this marriage grant did not have to be paid back as was the usual practice.

The program of the Auxiliary Service provides:

1. Education for mutual neighborhood assistance (home canning, mending, illness, etc.)
2. Social Service Work (nurses aid, assistant of NSV social workers, and Travelers Aid)

Hitler Hospitality Fund

The Hitler Fund (Hitler Freiplatzspende) provides free vacations for "old Nazi fighters." These men receive free care in sanitariums, convalescent homes, etc. Up to 1939, 532,328 members of Nazi organizations benefited by the Fund.¹

Public Health

The NSV, trained personnel, volunteers, and auxiliary corps work with the public health offices and the NS nurses stations performing preventive public health work of all kinds. Home visits are made to persons in need of medical care and the necessary treatment is arranged if the person is politically eligible.

1. Cesare Santoro, Hitler Germany, as seen by a Foreigner, Berlin, 1939, p. 200.

The NSV is also charged with the care of vagabonds, investigation of runaway cases, care for habitual drunkards, and former inmates of penitentiaries.

Assistance to Re-Migrants

One of the recent activities of the NSV is the assistance to racial Germans who returned to Germany after having followed the compulsion to or the urgent appeal to return to the "Fatherland."

The NSV provided food, shelter, transportation, help in finding employment, and assistance in their adjustment.

Wartime Activities

In addition to the regular program, many wartime activities were taken over by the NSV.

The demands for shelter and food for hundreds of thousands of bombedout civilians greatly increased the work of the NSV. Temporary housing was provided, field kitchens set up in bombed areas, and steps taken to prevent epidemics. The pressing need for new members could only be met by volunteers, such as the Eastern Service of Girls, working in NSV institutions in the eastern territories.

Another special wartime service of the NSV is the establishment of rest homes for women workers who have

worked for several years. According to recent information¹ "all women workers and employees with sufficient merit who have worked for several years will receive special vacations. The time will be spent in rest homes. Such vacations will not only be enjoyed by the mothers of many children, but also by single women."

The National Food Salvage Drive is also one of the wartime activities of the NSV.

Work of NSV Institutions

The work done by the NSV through its various institutions is shown in the following Table. It reveals the high degree of political and financial dependency of the working class on Nazi institutions.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>No. of Institutions</u>	<u>No. of Persons Cared For</u>	<u>Source</u>
1934	Rest Homes for Mothers	--	40,340	<u>Deutsches Frau schaffen, 1939</u> p. 83.
1935		--	65,676	
1936		308	--	<u>Monatshefte für Sozialpolitik,</u> February, 1943
1937		--	77,169	
1938		--	292,779 total figure	
1943		585	until June, 1938	

1. F.B.I.S., September 9, 1943, B-8, B-9.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>No. of Institutions</u>	<u>No. of Persons Cared For</u>	<u>Source</u>
1937	Day Nurseries and Kindergartens	4,319	103,000 children monthly	<u>Santoro, op.cit., p. 201.</u> <u>Alfred Vagts, Hitlers Second Army, Washington, 1943, p. 187.</u> Information of the ILO, 1943
1938		15,000	500,000 children of pre-school age	
1943		15,500	Permanent kindergartens	
		8,000	Harvest kindergartens	
		1,900	Factory kindergartens	<u>Arbeitertum, June, 1943, No. 12, p. 7.</u>
1938	Vacations in rural communities	--	2,142,664 children and juveniles	<u>Deutsches Frauerschaffen, 1939, p. 83.</u>
1938	Day camps for children	8,742	--	<u>Ibid.</u>
1938	Home for Re-Migrants	--	238,000 Sudeten-Germans	<u>Ibid., p. 85.</u>
1943	Consultation Centers	63,000	3,500,000 annually	Information of the ILO, 1943.

Winter Relief Work (WHW)

The Winter Relief Work of the German People (Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes) is another organization of the Nazi State in which women play a leading rôle. The WHW is administratively connected with the NSV.

The NSV leader, Oberbefehlsleiter Hilgenfeldt, is also chief of the WHW. The propaganda nature of this organization

is revealed through the fact that the German Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda controls the WHW.¹

In order to obtain the funds needed to carry out the WHW work, a large staff of NSV and Nazi Party women, mostly volunteers, make house and street collections. Lottery tickets are sold on the streets by leading Party personalities, well-known artists and "even though there is no legal obligation to make gifts to the WHW the unequivocal refusal on the part of the members of a retinue to give the usual contribution, constitutes a highly reprehensible behavior, hostile to the community."²

During the first season of the WHW, the collection amounted to 350 million marks. During the winter of 1937-1938 it reached 410,000,000. The most recent figures are:³

<u>Year</u>	<u>Collection</u> (in millions)
1940-1941	915
1941-1942	1,202
1942-1943	1,595

The persons cared for by the National Winter Relief included those eligible from the Nazi Party viewpoint, with limited limited financial means or unemployed for a

1. Law of December 1, 1936.

2. Alfred Vagts, Hitler's Second Army, 1943, p. 188.

3. Die Zeitung, April 28, 1944.

long time, small pensioners and persons not included in the category of unemployed. The number of persons cared for decreased steadily, partly due to increased employment.

Conclusions

The NSV and the WHW as organizations should be abolished, since they are institutions of the National Socialist Party. The remaining social institutions and the administrative machine, stripped of all Nazi Officials, should be transferred to the control of newly established Local Government units.

All welfare activities, whether public or private, should be reorganized on a local level and controlled by elected officers.

Former Nazi appointees should not be eligible.

THE NURSES FEDERATION

The NS Schwesternschaft is the nucleus of the set-up of the following five professional nurses organizations in Germany:

1. Die NS Schwesternschaft (National Socialist Nurses Organization)
2. Schwesterenschaft des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes (Nurses Organization of the German Red Cross)
3. Reichsbund der Freien Schwestern und Pflegerinnen e.V. (Reich Bund of Free Nurses and Nurses Attendants)
4. Die Diakoniegemeinschaft (Diakony Nurses of the Lutheran Church)
5. Die Schwestern des Caritasverbandes (Nurses Organization of the (Roman Catholic) Caritas Association)

Organization

These organizations emerged as the only nurses organizations approved by the Nazis and are controlled by the Party through the Nurses Federation.

The administrative and political control is exercised by Fachauschuss fuer Schwesternwesen (Special Committee on Nursing), headed by the Reich women's leader, Gertrud Scholtz-Klink.

The supervision of the NS Nurses Stations is organized as follows:

- Reich Reichsleitung der NSDAP, Hauptamt fuer Volkswohlfahrt Berlin S.O. 36. Maybachufer 48-51
Reichsvertrauenschwester (General - oberin), (Superintendent General of Nurses), assisted by a representative of the NS Frauenschaft, and her administrative assistants in the districts are members of the NS Schwesternschaft.
- Gau Gauvertrauensschwester (Gau Head Nurse) also serving in an advisory capacity as delegates in the Federation of all nurses.
- County Kreisvertrauensschwester (County Head Nurse) volunteer, serving as supervisor of the local nurses.
- Local Community ... NS Gemeindeschwester (NS Local District Nurse).

The Federation issues the monthly magazine Die Deutsche Schwester (The German Nurse), and Jahrbuch fuer Krankenpflege (Yearbook for the Nursing Profession).

The two nurses organizations NS Schwesternschaft and the Reichsbund der Freien Schwestern und Pflegerinnen have been assigned certain political tasks. The NS Nurses are active in local district offices, whereas the nurses of the Reich Bund work in institutions.

The goal of the NS Schwesternschaft, a branch of the Nazi Party, is "to educate the fellow citizens to National Socialist and healthy conceptions of living."¹ Their special assignment, in addition to nursing, is the adaptation of the community to NS principles, which is of "decisive importance in those territories taken over by the Germany Army."²

They are also active in all fields of public health. NS Nurses are assigned especially to districts where sudden emergencies arise and threaten the health of the population, and also where economic and political difficulties exist. They cooperate closely with the representatives of the public health service in border districts, and have the special responsibility to act as representatives of German spirit in Occupied territories.

The NS Nurses wear brown uniforms in contrast to the blue uniforms of the nurses of the Reich Bund.

The requirements for admission to the NS nurses training are: single girls up to 28 years of age, politically trustworthy, racially pure, no criminal record, grammar school graduates,

1. Die Maedelschaft, Blaetter fuer Heimabendgestaltung im BDM, January, 1938, p. 26.

2. Das Junge Deutschland, Heft 8, 1940, p. 171.

who participated in either the Labor Service or the Landdienst of the BDM. They must agree to sign up for a period of two years after graduation as a nurse. Since November 1, 1937, there is no tuition for the nurses in training. They receive a monthly payment of 10. Marks, in addition to free room, board, and service uniforms. The training period in the Mutterhaus covers two years; the admission to the NS Nurses organization takes place after completing the first year of training.

A network of field offices of the NS nurses (called NS Nurses Stations) cover the whole Reich.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of NS Nurses Stations¹</u>
1934	200
1936	1,729
1938	4,929
1939	5,076

The Reich Bund Nurses are subject to the same rules and training regulations as the NS Nurses. They work in close coöperation with the NS social workers in rural districts, in day nurseries, homes for the aged, convalescent homes, etc. The Reich Bund nurses are supervisors for nurses in training (Jungschwesternfuehrerinnen).²

1. Kaete Boettiger "NS Gemeindeschwester," Das Junge Deutschland, 1940, no. 8, p. 171.

2. Frauenarbeit in der NS Volkswohlfahrt, Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin, 1938, pp. 56-57.

The distribution of nurses in institutions in local districts and their supervision is delegated to the Gau-representative of the NSV.

The three other professional nurses organizations are assigned special activities, designed by their particular denomination. The German Red Cross has its particular tasks in connection with war and its consequences.

Conclusions

The Nurses Federation and the NS Schwesternschaft should be dissolved as Nazi Agencies.

The remaining free nurses and the nurses organizations of the Catholic and Lutheran Churches should be freed from all personnel control by former NS Party Officials.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE RED CROSS

The coordination of the German Red Cross, according to Nazi principles, started after Hitler came to power and found its legal expression in a Law of December 9, 1937.

The reorganization of the Red Cross had the following results:

1. The Red Cross became a Government Agency, controlled by the Ministry of the Interior.
2. Its work had to be carried out along NS Party lines.
3. Men with military experience were appointed to the key positions, supervising the work of the women.
4. The existing 9,000 Red Cross units were combined in one centralized body.

The new organization has three main branches:

- a. Die Deutsche Rote Kreuz-Schwesternschaften
(The German Red Cross Nurses Units)
- b. Die Deutsche Rote Kreuz-Bereitschaften
(The German Red Cross Emergency Units)
- c. Die Deutsche Rote Kreuz Gemeinschaften
(The German Red Cross Local Units)

Organization

Herzog von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha was appointed by Hitler as Commander of the newly organized German Red Cross.

The Reichsfrauenfuhrerin Scholtz-Klink became the liaison officer for the women's work of the Red Cross. She is assigned to administer ideological and political indoctrination and to supervise the training of all members of the German Red Cross.¹

According to Service Regulation No. 1 of the Red Cross the leaders in charge of the Red Cross county units are men (so-called DRK Kreisfuhrer). They are assisted by the female Bereitschaftsdienst-Leiterin of the Counties or Municipalities. The service ranks of the Bereitschaftsdienst-Leiterinnen are similar to those of the male leaders. They wear uniforms and are responsible to their superiors according to military rules.

Membership Figures

Members of the German Red Cross consist of:

1. Full-time workers including the Red Cross nurses, and two groups of volunteers.

1. Frieda Cleve, "Frauenarbeit im Roten Kreuz," Jahrbuch der Reichsfrauenfuhrung, Dortmund, 1939, pp. 75 et seq.

2. Members of the Emergency Units.

3. Members of Local Units.

The first group, the nurses units, are supervised by the Generaloberin of the German Red Cross. The nurses are trained in 69 nurses training homes (Mutterhaeuser), and one graduate school for head nurses, the Wernerschule des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes, only accepting graduate nurses for training as Oberin (head nurse). The membership figures¹ of Red Cross nurses are given as follows:

1. FULL-TIME WORKERS

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.</u>
1930	9,807
1931	9,737
1932.....	9,789
1933	9,978
1934	10,199
1935	11,235
1936	11,436
1937	11,833
1938	12,748

The majority of voluntary members of the German Red Cross are also members of such organizations as the German Labor Service, the Reich Student's Organization and the Hitler Youth. The volunteers are trained in first aid, sport, or work as dietitians.

1. Jahrbuch der Reichsfrauenfuehring, Dortmund, 1939, p. 75 et seq.

2. EMERGENCY UNITS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Members</u>
1933	13,598
1934	28,048
1935	49,852
1936	81,298
1937	113,206
1938	142,096

3. LOCAL UNITS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Members</u>
1933	929,864
1934	843,066
1935	778,974
1936	872,458
1937	889,017
1938	894,882

During 1939, the three Red Cross service branches had a total membership of 1,049,726 women. Many of them were members of the NS Party or the NSV.

Training and Field Work

Nurses.- The new organization of the Red Cross under Hitler emphasized the training to wartime needs. A new branch of nurses was created, the Bereitschafts-schwester, (emergency nurse) recruited from nurses having had active front service in World War I. They formed the emergency corps ready to be active in disaster work, epidemics, etc.

The training emphasizes the physical endurance of

all nurses. It is necessary for them to obtain the Reichssportabzeichen (Reich Sport Medal) before entering nurses training.

The Red Cross nurses are doing work of professionally trained nurses in hospitals in the territory of the Reich and at battle fronts.

Emergency Units.- The members of these units are volunteers undergoing a period of training and practical field work.

The Red Cross depends a great deal upon these Bereitschaften, which are supervised by the Kreisfuehrer (county leader) who decides on disciplinary matters.

All volunteers receive training in first aid and air raid defense, attend lectures on medical subjects, learn how to manage large enterprises, army field hospitals and kitchens, and are working as nurses aids, dietitians, student nurses, attendants in railroad stations.

Local Units.- These units form the backbone of the organization. They combine the formerly independent women's groups of the Red Cross, now under the supervision of the Kreisfuehrer. Each county of the State has one county unit of the Red Cross (Kreisgemeinschaft), the smaller local units are called Ortsgemeinschaft.

The Kreisfuehrer as the organizational leader assigns a woman leader for each Ortsgemeinschaft.

The Local Units form the link between various NS Party organizations, especially the NSV and the NS Frauenschaft. They have taken over the campaign in raising funds, to collect material, the organization of Red Cross stations in rural communities, leader training centers and campaigning for new members.

During World War II, the activities of all groups of the Red Cross were expanded tremendously with the increasing demands of the Army and the occupation of new territories. No figures are available for the war-time membership status.

Conclusions

The Red Cross should be completely demilitarized and liberated from the control of the NS Party and the State.

It should be reorganized into independent local units governed by Officers elected according to democratic principles.