will be on the Women as Children gallery and the Woman as Workers gallery).

The Women as Children gallery displays German propaganda posters and American photographs. The challenge was to depict the role of the young female. On the wall visitors will find a quote from Franklins Delano Roosevelt: "no greater obligation faces the government than to justify the faith of its young people in the fundamental rightness of our democratic institutions" (Youth Agencies of the New Deal) and a contrasting one from Adolf Hitler, ""...Knowledge would spoil my young people. I prefer that they learn only what they pick up by following their own play instinct. But they must learn self-control. I will have them master the fear of death through the most difficult trials. That is the heroic stage of youth. Out of it will grow the stage of the free man, a human being who is the measure and center of the world" (Hitler Youth).

The Women as Mothers gallery displays German sculptures and propaganda as well as American painting and propaganda. This gallery features a sculpture by Arno Breker, one of Hitler's favorite artists, entitled "You and I" (See written guide). Breker's sculpture conveys the ideal man and his power over the German woman.

The Women's Beauty and Appearance gallery depicts women through German sculpture and painting, as well as in American paintings and photographs. Dorothea Lange's famous "Migrant Mother" hangs in this gallery. Lange's images portray the struggles of American families and the physical toll the Depression took on women.

The Women and Recreation gallery displays German photographs as well as American paintings. An example within this gallery is a Vertis Hayes WPA mural, "Pursuit of Happiness." The title of Hayes' mural emphasizes the equality of opportunity given to Americans, including women. Hayes' portrays women pursuing their dreams and desires in America.

The Working Women gallery depicts women through German and American political propaganda posters. The propaganda identified what type of work was suitable for women. In Germany, motherhood and domestic life were advertised as the primary occupations for women. In contrast, American posters revealed strong, working women carrying out duties and responsibilities similar to men.

The Women during Wartime gallery displays German and American propaganda posters. These government-sponsored posters conveyed the duties and responsibilities of women while their nations battled in World War II. A German woman was only accepted as the nurturing mother, whereas American posters promoted a woman's work in the medical field and factories.

"This exhibition," the curator concludes, "is about a woman's image." The role of women from early childhood development into mothers, workers, and citizens is evaluated. Each country attempted to justify the rights women had and their status in society. The curator wanted female visitors to leave with a sense of empowerment after viewing this exhibition. Her goal was to have viewers

question their individual roles in society and the power of politics and art to shape those roles.

Women as Children Gallery

America and Germany prepared female children for their future roles. In pre-World War II Germany, female children were expected to learn the role Adolf Hitler envisioned. In America, female children were seen as susceptible to the same economic pressures as were young men and adults. Education was essential in both countries, but the content was vastly different. For young women, America stressed education for better jobs and pay while Germany forced education for motherhood.

In 1930, Hitler established the all male Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls in order to teach children how to be respectable adults. The *Bund Deutscher Mädel*, also known as the BDM (The League of German Girls), was the only female youth organization in Nazi Germany (American-Israeli Cooperative). The main motto for the BDM girls was "Be Faithful, Be Pure, Be German!" (Hitler Youth). Propaganda posters from this era highlighted the unity of the League of German Girls under Hitler's rule. The fascist government created numerous political propaganda posters to convey messages to Germans of all ages. The BDM had propaganda posters to advertise the importance and necessity of the youth movement. In one example, a young female, clearly of the blonde-haired, blue eyed, Aryan race, appears as a happy, smiling child. Her facial features show a content, proud, BDM girl growing up in Nazi Germany. Additionally, the mass of German people in the background demonstrate the uniform loyalty of Germany under Hitler's reign, and its female youth participation. The devotion and respect for Nazi Germany thrived in BDM political posters.

Adolf Hitler took pride in his German youth through this young female movement and stated, "The German youth must be slender and supple, fast as a greyhound, tough as leather, and hard as Krupp steel. He must learn to do without, to endure criticism and injustice, to be reliable, discreet, decent, and loyal" (Hitler Youth). Therefore, in 1939, membership to the League of German Girls was enforced for eligible girls between the ages 10 and 18, but they had to be pure German, citizens of the state, and healthy as well (American-Israeli Cooperative). Similar to the male version, entitled Hitler Youth, separate sections of the BDM existed, each based on the children's age. Girls between the age range of 10 and 14 were members of the Young Girl's League (*Jungmädelbund*, JM), girls between the ages of 14 and 18 were members of the *Bund Deutscher Mädel* (BDM), and a third section, known as Belief and Beauty (*Glaube und Schönheit*), was voluntary and open to women between 17 and 21 years old (American-Israeli Cooperative). The multiple sections of the League of German Girls enhanced the social order of Germany and the unity of the female community.