The League of German Girls' main goal was education. The education concentrated on preparation for marriage and domestic life. Ideally, girls were to be married and have children once they were of age, approximately from ages 17-21. Overall, each section of the BDM educated the young woman for motherhood, gave them the opportunity for organized exercise and marching, and also taught them clothing design, sewing, classical music, and other home economics (American-Israeli Cooperative). Furthermore, the BDM accepted only single women within leadership positions (American-Israeli Cooperative). Therefore, a young woman could only advance her career if she was helping teach the female youth.

When World War II began, the BDM helped the effort too. Young women of all ages assisted in collecting monetary donations as well as clothing or old newspapers for relief programs and other charitable organizations (American-Israeli Cooperative). One representative German political propaganda poster recognized the BDM's duties and responsibilities. The political poster reads, "Build youth hostels and homes." This poster sponsored safe and secure locations for German youth training, their inevitable future. Young women were also allowed to help and assist the soldiers of Germany as nurse aides, but it was a temporary position to be given up after marriage.

As a result, a young German woman's path began the moment she was born. A women's destiny was predetermined; motherhood was essential and side jobs involved the nurturing aide to soldiers and families through relief programs. As they grew to pursue these goals, loyal support of their nation was required as well.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt established New Deal Liberalism during a challenging time for many Americans. The Great Depression resulted in mass unemployment and day-to-day struggles. Families were suffering and the children in America were not immune.

Approximately 25% of American workers were unemployed during the Depression (How the Depression Affected Children). Numerous adults and children were faced with idleness in the job market because of the Depression. Since many men and woman were searching for jobs, even children were expected to find jobs. Many children, both female and male, in the city or on the farm were in need of work to support their family. In rural areas, many children helped out on the farm with agricultural duties in order to be productive and useful. This reality was captured in a photograph taken by Dorothea Lange entitled, "Child and Mother." As a photographer, Lange captured the hardships of the Depression on rural families. In this particular photo, she pictured a young female outside aiding her mother with chores. The young female seemed tired and worn; the economic downturn had affected her overall demeanor, attitude, and physical appearance. In America, artists in many genres were not afraid to express the struggles of the 1930's. This underlying, distressed image was artistically expressed in depictions of young women during the New Deal.

Since there were not many jobs available to adults or children, the percentage of female college students rose from 33 percent to 39 percent during this era (Youth Agencies of the New Deal). Although students were going to college, they still needed part time work in order to attend school and defray expenses. In 1934, the New Deal authorized the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) to provide approximately 100,000 part time jobs for college students to remain in school (Youth Agencies of the New Deal). This Administration's funding strengthened the importance of education in all subjects, for young women and men. The driving force was a better and brighter future, while simultaneously providing the United States with an intelligent, educated workforce to advance the nation as a whole.

In 1935, the National Youth Administration (NYA) was founded, which extended the FERA program to high school students, assisting 390, 000 students in the first year (Youth Agencies of the New Deal). The NYA was more progressive than the initial FERA, led by a liberal woman, Aubrey Williams. Furthermore, many of the NYA work projects were racially integrated, a fact captured by work relief photographers. For example, an image by Arthur Rothstein entitled, "Pettaway Girl" was taken in Gees Bend, Alabama in 1937. The photo – depicting a young black female -- communicates the individuality and freedom of all races. One race was not considered superior than the other. The photo helped portray the diversity of the United States as well as acknowledge the equal rights of black Americans and their children.

Moreover, both American photographs were taken by individual artists employed, but not restricted, by the government. This is important to note because of the ultimate artistic freedom that the United States gave artists during this era. The photographers, through their images, promoted the recognition of all races, the realization of struggle, and the hope for survival.

Each country had a unique outlook on the development and progression of their young women, both with different outcomes. The Aryan children, especially the BDM, were the manifestation of Hitler's grip on the German psyche. The young German female was destined for motherhood and instilled with a cheerful attitude and respect for the nation. In contrast, the American female was deeply influenced by the economic depression of the 1930's. Young American women were viewed as hard workers, but not always identified with a smiling, perky disposition. In America, if money was available, women had the opportunity of high school and college to pursue their ambitions and goals for a better future.

Women as Workers Gallery

During the 1930's, government propaganda in both America and Germany promoted appropriate occupations for women. New Deal Liberalism propaganda stressed individuality and gender diversity in the workplace. Fascism desired complete state control and a superior Aryan race; women role was to produce and nurture more men for the state. Both America and Germany used political