

# The Aims and Results of Hitler's Policies

## General Information

Timeframe studied: 30 January 1930 (Hitler is appointed Chancellor) – 8 May 1945 (Capitulation of Germany)

Important Dates:

- Gleichschaltung and the establishment of Führerstate 1933-34
- Abolition of the trade unions, May 1933
- Dissolution of all political parties except the NSDAP, July 1933
- Party purge, Night of the Long Knives, June 1934
- Absorption of state governments and replacement with centralized structure. GAU, KREIS, ORT, ZELL, BLOCK, July 1934.
- Death of Hindenburg and personal oath of allegiance to Hitler by armed forces, August 1934.  
Adolf Hitler Führer

## Domestic – Economic

### Topic Sentence

- Aims
  - Economic Recovery
  - Rearmament (Wehrwirtschaft)
    - Lebensraum
  - Ideological Goals - Autarky
- Methods
  - Largely driven by pragmatism rather than an overarching economic plan
  - A. Schweitzer - "no single unified economic system prevailed throughout the entire period of the Nazi regime"

### Elaboration (Facts)

- Economic policies that Hitler promised during his rise to power were largely ideological, with rambling of autarky and no concrete way of getting there, however, once in power, he had to develop a viable economic policy
- Nazis economic thinking was contradictory and uncoordinated (mix of 3 conflicting ideals which are stated below)
  - o 'Third way' – between full planned socialist economy and completely free capitalist economy; mixture of capitalist free enterprise and state-sponsored spending on public works
  - o Autarky – Economic self-sufficiency, Germany cut itself off completely from the international trading system and government would direct industry and agriculture to bring about self-sufficiency
  - o Wehrwirtschaft – war economy, entire economy focused on preparing for war
  - o Nazi Regime consequently pursued a number of different, often contradictory, economic policies at the same time – basis for many Nazi economic issues
- New plan of 1934 by Schacht
  - o Regulated imports according to political needs of regime

- Move trade to Europe and import more raw materials from Balkans and South American States
- Shift from consumer to military production – 1935, 25% consumer, 1937, 17% consumer
  - Actually was more political than ideological
- Economic miracle – fall in unemployment
  - Sharp fall in unemployment - 6 million in 1933 to less than 1 million in 1938 due to state-aided job-creation schemes, public works programmes and increased arms spending
    - Tax relief given to companies to take on extra workers
    - Autobahns built – unnecessary due to low level of car ownership
    - Good deal of spending went on lavish public buildings
- Four year plan, 1936
  - Under leadership of Goring (who had little knowledge about economics), set up alongside New plan
  - Chief aim – achieve autarky by 1940, make Germany ready for war
  - Imports reduced
  - Industries attempted to produce synthetic rubber, oil, petrol, and textiles were given increased state support
  - Farmers offered incentives to increase food production
  - Projects linked to Four Year Plan accounted for 50% of all industrial investment in the German economy

### Elaboration (Analysis)

- New Plan of 1934 by Schacht
  - Most successful, but largely side-lined
  - Schacht resigned as Economic minister at end 1937, position as economic minister being severely undermined
    - Due to shifting focus to rearmament?
    - Schacht did establish trade routes with Balkan states
- Economic miracle – fall in unemployment
  - Use of public money to create jobs artificially brings no long-term economic benefit, and can produce long-term economic problems, most notably inflation
  - Economic growth from 1933 to 1938 was primarily due to rapid growth in arms spending, not improved economic efficiency, increased exports, or expansion of industry
  - Low inflation was caused by artificial government device of a wage and price system
  - Claims of Nazi 'economic miracle' can now be seen as largely a propaganda myth
- Four year plan, 1936
  - Four year plan did not produce economic self-sufficiency, nor prepare the German economy for war
    - 1939, Germany still importing 20% of food needs and 33% of raw materials
    - 66% of oil, 70% copper, 85% rubber, most aluminium – materials vital for rearmament
    - Manufacture of synthetic products; strain on government funds due to expensive RnD costs, did not produce immediate benefits

- Trend towards self-sufficiency and rapid arms build-up, which accelerated greatly from 1936-1939
  - Pressure to solve problem of imports through short wars of plunder, Germany no foreign currency and gold to purchase
- Germany never reached goal of Wehrwirtschaft in peacetime
  - Hitler never prepared to allow a major cut in German living standards, which was essential for a total mobilisation of the economy for war
  - German economy was not fully prepared for a lengthy war
  - German economy only was geared for total war in 1943, when brought under control – too little too late

## Evaluation

- Nazi economic policies were unsuccessful in meeting its goals of preparing Germany for war
  - Pressured Germany to short wars of plunder; self-perpetuating cycle?
  - Perceived statistics which showed success were both artificial in cause (Government making artificial jobs) and in display (did not include minorities, which boosted stats)
  - Arguable to say the needs of German economy pushed Germany to war, and ultimately its demise; rerouting of German forces to secure the oil field of Caucasus arguably led to defeat at Stalingrad
    - Sauer - "Plunder economy" Germany had to expand through a series of rapid and targeted conquest to grow its economic base
    - Blitzkrieg becomes more about sustaining the economy than military strategy?
    - Total war - marked the failure of Blitzkrieg to achieve rapid victory
    - Ultimately Germany wasn't able to maintain their economy for total war - resulting in the loss
      - German supplies were unable to compete with US, GBR, USSR
      - Hence, while in the start it was successful, near the end we see a failure of the German economy, as it was unable to support total war
  - German army fraught with supply shortages
    -
- Standard of living dropped
  - There were some improvements 1932 to 1938, amount of food consumed increased by 18%, clothing sales went up by 25% - consumer goods in general sold more
  - The greater the proportion of income spent by a person on food, the lower the standard of living – German spent 45% on food, while Brits 41%
  - Tobacco consumption went up 50%, Alcohol consumption too - suggest increase in stress and tension in Nazi society
  - Demand for consumer goods increased, but no supply to meet it – car ownership at 500k compared to UK 1mil and USA 23 mil
  - German people under Nazi rule had a lower standard of living
- Nazis did not achieve legitimate economic success, but they did achieve, through successful propaganda, a change in German mindset to get them to think they were much better off than they actually were
  - Look at use propaganda methods

[Link](#)

Thus, despite minor success and undoubtedly convincing the populace of economic success, the German economy did not achieve its aims of preparing for Germany for war, instead directly leading it into a war it was unprepared for, and arguably leading to its loss. (German stocks of manpower were fine in 1944, but no military infrastructure to support)

Lee suggests that economic recovery was a result of the huge peak of unemployment that had resulted from Brunings policies. Hence, economic recovery was a natural conclusion, rather than the results of Hitler's policies. Even though consumer goods did see some success, with Germany becoming the largest radio manufacturer in the world in the late 1930s,

## Domestic – Political

### Topic Sentence

Hitler's implementations of political policies as the chancellor, and later, the Führer of Germany, both legitimised his rule, while reducing opposition to it, and were largely successful in doing so. However, it largely relied on pre-existing systems and had its limitations when it came to maintaining his control over the German state.

### Elaboration (Facts)

- Enabling Law of 1933
  - o On 23 March 1933, the German parliament voted in favour of the 'Enabling Act' by a large majority
  - o The Act allowed Hitler to enact new laws without interference from the president or the Reichstag (German parliament) for a period of four years.
- Gleichschaltung – Nazifying of German society and structure
  - o Federal states – there were 17 regional states who were self-governing, which stood against Nazi's desires to create a fully unified country
    - Law of 31st of March 1933 – regional parliaments (Landtage) were dissolved and then reformed with acceptable majorities – allowed Nazis to dominate
    - Law of 7th of April 1933 – created Reich Governors who were the local party Gauleiters with full powers
    - In January 1934 the process of centralization was completed when regional parliaments were abolished
  - o Political parties – Nazi aspired to establish authoritarian rule within one-party state, by removing every other party and NSDAP being the only one
    - The Communists were outlawed since the Reichstag fire
    - Social Democrats assets were seized, and they were banned – 22nd of June
    - Other parties willingly agreed to dissolve – June 1933
    - The Catholic Centre Party gave up – 5th of July 1933
  - o Trade unions – hostile to Nazism, posing a threat to Nazi's stability
    - Deceived by hopes of collaboration with the Nazi
    - Nazi declared 1st of May to be a national holiday for the celebration for international socialist labour
      - However, later trade unions premises were occupied by the SA and SS, union's funds were confiscated, and leaders were arrested, independent trade unions were banned
    - German Labour Front (DAF - Deutscher Arbeitsfront) - all German workers' organizations were absorbed into DAF
      - Acted as an instrument of control – lost the right to negotiate wages and conditions of work
  - o Civil Service
    - Purging of Jews and political opponents
    - All civil servants had to join the Nazi Party by 1939

### Elaboration (Analysis)

- Enabling Law of 1933
  - o Under the Act, the government had acquired the authority to enact laws without either parliamentary consent or control

- These laws could (with certain exceptions) even deviate from the Constitution
- The Act effectively eliminated the Reichstag as active player in German politics
- While its existence was protected by the Enabling Act, for all intents and purposes it reduced the Reichstag to a mere stage for Hitler's speeches
  - It only met sporadically until the end of World War II, held no debates and enacted only a few laws
- Maintained the façade of the legal revolution
  - Enabling Act was renewed twice, in 1937 and 1941 – keep appearance of legality of dictatorship
- Gleichschaltung – Coordination of organisations after Nazism
  - Afforded Hitler and the Nazis direct control of all facets of German life
  - Eliminated opposition systematically using the legal system
- The role of Hitler – Adolf Hitler as the Führer
  - In theory, all powerful
  - The consolidation of these posts into an all-powerful position afforded him a position of absolute power
    - Contributed to the façade of him as an infallible dictator and saviour of the German nation
    - Contributed to the façade of a legal takeover – position of legal power

## Evaluation

- Enabling Law of 1933
  - Constitutional validity is debatable
    - Passed by a Reichsrat which, after the dismemberment of the state governments by coups, unquestionably was not properly constituted' (Bracher, 1973: 250)
    - However, of immense propagandic value - it maintained the facade of the legal revolution and removed any doubts the Civil Service or the Judiciary had as to the legality of the Nazi take-over
  - Violated by Hitler himself – only used as an instrument to provide appearance of legality
    - In February 1934, the Reichsrat, representing the states, was abolished even though Article 2 of the Enabling Act specifically protected the existence of both the Reichstag and the Reichsrat
- Gleichschaltung – Coordination of organisations after Nazism
  - Relief on pre-existing systems and thus could not eradicate them fully – Nazism as an ideology was more accepting of cooperating with pre-existing systems
    - Major sectors of society and important organisations not affected much
      - Church, army, and big businesses relatively unscathed
    - Civil-service was also relatively untouched - purge of a mere 2 per cent of the 1,500,000 civil servants
      - Civil Service managed to defend its independence
      - Attempts by Hess to insist that all civil servants needed to complete a course on National Socialism were defeated and the hierarchic principle of the civil servants' obedience to their office superiors was preserved
      - Remained intact until the end of the War

- Hitler relied on the precedent set using Article 48 to promote the emergency decrees of 28 February and 23 March
  - Hitler merely took over the existing state and either occupied the key national and local positions with Nazis or ensured they were in reliable hands.
  - No major purge of the civil or the diplomatic services and no new revolutionary constitutional organs

#### [Link](#)

Thus, Hitler's use of legal methods as the chancellor, and later, the Fuhrer of Germany, both legitimised his rule, while reducing opposition to it. Despite largely relying on pre-existing systems when it came to maintaining his control over the German state, Hitler staying in power until his death in 1945 should be accredited to his use of political policies to both control the governing system, and the people he ruled over. It successfully integrated Nazi ideology into every facet of German society, and at the very least led to an acquiescent German populace.

## Domestic – Cultural

### Topic Sentence

In Nazi Germany, a chief role of culture was to disseminate the Nazi world view, utilising the arts to reinforce their power and utilise their values. To this end, the government regulated and controlled the arts and cultural organizations, systemically bringing them in line with Nazi goals.

### Elaboration (Facts)

- Literature
  - Preventive censorship
    - Massive book-burnings by SA
    - Removal of 2,500 German authors
  - Nazi never replaced these literature, as Nazis discouraged diversity of viewpoints and individual experience
  - Focus was on anti-intellectualism and stereotype collectivism
- Art
  - “Art must not be isolated from blood and soil”
    - Art not aligned to this philosophy was labelled degenerate art
  - 1937 Degenerate Art Exhibition
    - 2 parallel art exhibitions were held in Munich, the city Hitler saw as a ‘city of art’, one with the best of German art, and the other deemed degenerate art
      - 600,000 participated, with the former representing ‘true’ German art, while the other represented the disruption of established values under the Weimar Republic that had brought Germany to its knees
      - Degenerate art pieces then destroyed, sold abroad, or kept by Goering
  - Painting
    - Modern, reflective, abstract art, which had flourished during the Weimar republic were replaced by clear visual images that ordinary Germans could understand and be inspired by
    - Nazi art was clear, direct, and heroic
    - Hitler considered true art should be the art of the masses, both in terms of reflecting popular taste and to reach mass audiences – make propaganda role effective
    - The state was involved both in controlling what was produced and its disseminations
      - All working artists had to become members of the Reich culture chamber
      - State could withdraw licenses to teach to exhibit, or even to paint
  - Sculpture
    - Immediately accessible to people through the vast statues that adorned many of the new public buildings
    - Decreed in 1934 that all new public buildings should be embellished by sculptures conveying the Nazi message
    - Series of massive sculptural muscle men paraded on or in front of Nazi buildings
  - Evaluation



- Art was largely stifled under the German culture, but artists were able to continue
- Music
  - Music was scrutinised to remove Jewish influences
  - Stirring music and tales of German heroes were used to stir patriotic emotions, especially in Marches and rallies
  - Musical diversity that was emblematic of the Weimar ended quickly – Reich chamber of Music controlled production
  - Hitler used Wagner as the spearhead of cultural penetration
  - Quality of Reich's musical output was most untouched

### Elaboration (Analysis)

- In convincing of German Superiority
  - Emphasis on the superiority of the Aryan race was contained within many art pieces
  - In Nazi art, people were drawn not as real individuals but just as heroic idealisations, the healthy peasant, the brave warrior, the supreme athlete, the productive woman
- In censoring "inferior" cultures
  - Condemned modern and abstract art which was seen as cultural decay – preservation of "Germanic" artforms
  - 'Negroid' jazz officially condemned - Art representing other cultures which were seen as inferior were condemned
- In solidifying Nazi ideology
  - Pure-blooded Aryan, sculptures reflected the biologically pure, vigorous Aryan race
  - Hitler portrayed as the wise, imperious leader

### Evaluation

- In a totalitarian system art performs the function of transforming the raw material of dry ideology into the fuel of images and myths intended for general consumption
  - Nazi paintings and regulations of the state were successful in ensuring that the arts reflected the ideology of the Nazi state
- Hard to judge how widespread real diffusion is, as use of force and other censorships of true public opinion
  - But in exposing everyone to some form of officially sponsored art activity, Hitler successful
  - National socialist doctrine lived in almost every painting, film, stamp, and public building. The cultural infiltration of every sphere of life never ceased
    - 1941 – overall 1000 art exhibitions exhibiting German art approved by the state
    - Paintings were reproduced as postcards or stamps, in journals, and newspapers – Art in the third Reich had a print run of 50k
    - 1935 -120 art exhibitions in factories – exposure of art to common citizen
- Hitler succeeded in creating mass exposure to Nazi art, yet the Nazi impact on culture was largely shallow
  - Nazi culture was ephemeral and had no lasting impact on culture
  - Lee suggests censorship was merely preventive, suppressing revolutionary or seditious elements, instead of having any propagandistic effect

- Can be seen by how Nazis did not really offer an alternative to literature, and did not replace music?
- Even in art, which was the area where the Nazis placed then most effort into using as propaganda, citizens often preferred exhibitions of non-Nazi art

#### [Link](#)

The efforts of Nazi authorities to regulate, direct, and censor German arts and culture correspond to an effort towards a total culture. While the Nazis were successful in oppressing potentially seditious cultural elements, and creating a homogenous culture that removed “inferior” cultures and bolstered German superiority. However, the buy-in from the public into Nazi culture was rather low, and groups like the Swing Youth were able to use counter-culture elements like jazz to mobilise cultural resistance. Thus, while cultural policies achieved their aims of suppression, they did not achieve their propagandistic goals.

## Domestic – Social

### Topic Sentence

In Nazi Germany, the main goal of social policy was for the indoctrination of the German population. This took place through three main areas of focus; youth & education, social welfare, and religion.

### Youth and Education

- Aims
  - o Education was largely used as a tool of indoctrination
    - Normalise youths to Nazi acts and align them to Nazi ideologies
    - Create a population that would be deeply entrenched in and support the Nazi cause
- Education
  - o Control over teachers
    - By 1937, 97% of teachers were part of the National Socialist Teachers' Association
    - Anti-intellectualism meant that university enrolment rates fell drastically
    - Need for a strong de-Nazification campaign was evident of a high level of indoctrination that was seen as a threat by the allies
  - o Curriculum reform
    - Preparation for war-oriented society
      - Emphasis on academic achievement was low; strong emphasis on indoctrination and physical training
    - Nazified curriculum
      - Conventional subjects were geared toward enhancing Nazism
      - 22 out of 76 pages from the official Mathematics textbooks contained ideological references
    - Aryan gender roles
      - Boys were prepared for physical fitness
      - Girls prepared for housewife and maternity roles
- Evaluation of Education
  - o Education suffered from the overlapping of administrative and party organs
  - o Guidelines of the Weimar Republic were largely maintained as Ministry of Education could not agree with party headquarters on a suitable replacement
    - New regulations for elementary education were delayed till 1939
    - Resulted in confusion and slow communication, slowing the process of indoctrination
- Youth policy
  - o Youth movements such as the League of German Maidens and the Hitler Youth were established
    - Specialised activities were provided according to age and gender
    - Provided a challenge to more conservative forms of authority, and a source of collective power
- Evaluation of Youth Policy
  - o Bureaucratic inefficiencies
    - There were similar arguments between the Ministry of Education and the Reich Youth Leadership as to overarching goals for the youth
    - Hitler Youth was often divergent with education

- Loss of interest of the youth
  - System began to lose its initial appeal as it was seen to be a product of the establishment
  - Best of the youth leaders moved into the army
- Impact of war made the Hitler Youth less palatable, and saw a rise in youth movements like the Swing Youth and Edelweiss Pirates
  - When militarism increased (late 1930s), activities became more war-like, enthusiasm dipped (poor attendance in weekly parades), but due to culture of obedience, they stayed on

## Evaluation

- Youth policy
  - The Hitler Youth – flawed and weak organisation
    - Weak leadership – young leaders who were not held accountable, no effective check on level of indoctrination
    - Weak discipline – often engaged in crime or clashed frequently with other youth groups
    - Weakening enthusiasm – growing political and ideological bias of Hitler Youth diminished its attraction for many young people
      - Opposition groups – Edelweiss pirates shows the weakness of Youth policy to conglomerate people under a single ideal

## Social Welfare

- Dissolution of trade unions - free collective bargaining was removed
- KdF provided concerts, opera, theatre, cabaret, films, etc.
- SDA did much to improve working conditions, reduce noise levels, increase cooperation and solidarity in the workplace
- Work-shy were sent to concentration camps and forced to work on Autobahns

## Link

In terms of social welfare, Volksgemeinschaft was largely achieved through the social welfare programs, as the KdF created a sense of unity and shared labour and entertainment experience. This can be seen by the success of the Volkswagen project, which over 300,000 workers subscribed to. However, education policies were less successful. While there was a strong level of indoctrination, with cases of children reporting their own parents, there was a limited active participation from the youth in militaristic activities. Furthermore, higher education remained reserved for the children of the elites, working against Volksgemeinschaft. Thus, social policies were largely successful, but as the war continued, the buy in from the population would decrease in face of reality of the war. However, the population was generally compliant even up till the battle of Berlin, indicating that the social policies were successful in indoctrinating the population.

## Impact on Women and Minorities

### Topic Sentence

Women in Nazi Germany were subject to doctrines of Nazism by the Nazi Party (NSDAP), which promoted exclusion of women from the political life of Germany.

### Elaboration

- Role of women in the Volksgemeinschaft; Wives, Mothers
  - o Women excluded from all positions of responsibility, notably in the political and academic spheres
    - Women's organisations like the German Women's Enterprise DFW were formed by men to encourage anti-feminist ideology
    - Women were not allowed to hold leadership positions in the government or party ; not a single woman in the Reichstag
      - Hitler and Goebbels were deeply opposed to women being involved in public life
  - o Nazi regime (officially) only permitted and encouraged women to fill the roles of mother and wife
    - "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" – women's liberation condemned as a Jewish idea
    - Deny women free choice and self determination
    - Changed in education system; Girls were prepared for housewife and maternity roles
      - Educational system was dumbed down for females like they were not taught Latin, which prevented them from going to university
      - Girls had no opportunity to specialise in science subjects or mathematics
      - 10% university quota on women in 1933
      - Female university students nationwide fell from 18000 in 1932 to 6000 in 1939
    - Marriage incentives – Those who got married were entitled to a marriage loan if they gave up their jobs
    - Propaganda "mission of women is to be beautiful and bring children into the world"
- Role of women in the Volksgemeinschaft; Women in the workforce
  - o German housewives were to promote self-sufficiency; purchase German goods, boycott Jewish stores
  - o In line with philosophy of "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" – women generally discouraged from working
    - German women employment fell from 37% to 31% between 1931 and 1937
    - Female doctors were not allowed to practise
    - Not allowed to serve in the judiciary or juries they were considered incapable of logical and objective reasoning
    - Nazis did not oppose women's employment in general, but employment of women in jobs with higher status and pay, especially in areas traditionally monopolized by men
- Minorities; Alienation in the Reich
  - o While the majority of victims of the Holocaust were Jews, many other minority groups were targeted as well. Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma (Gypsies), homosexuals,

people with disabilities, and others were imprisoned in concentration camps or killed during the Holocaust

- Gypsies; nomadic people classified as asocial
  - In 1936, the Nazis created special camps for gypsies to live in, and then in 1938 the Nazis rounded up gypsies and added them to special registers. In 1943, the Nazis ordered that the gypsies should be interned in concentration camps including Auschwitz and Treblinka
- Homosexuals; did not conform to Nazi ideals
  - To the Nazis the ideal family was a mother and father with many children. Homosexuals, according to the Nazis, contradicted this view. It was also a Nazi belief that being a homosexual was immoral, and that gay men were unable to fight effectively for Germany.
  - From 1935, the Nazis started to legislate against homosexuals, with large scale imprisonments. Some were placed into state-run mental hospitals. The Nazis also used chemical castration as a punishment for Homosexuals. When they were imprisoned in the concentration camps, homosexuals wore pink triangles. This was an insult to them, as those who had sexually assaulted children were also made to wear pink triangles.
  - During the Holocaust there were between 5000 and 15000 homosexuals killed
- Disabled; did not conform to Nazi ideals
  - The Nazis believed that the Aryan German was strong and racially pure. There was no place for those who were disabled in Nazi Germany. This included both physical disabilities and mental disabilities. Initially legislation was used to remove the disabled from the German population.
  - There were two major developments in the treatment of the disabled in Nazi Germany. The first came in 1933 with the passing of the 'Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring'. The idea was to stop the birth of children who would inherit diseases or conditions from their parents. As such, the Nazis forced people to be sterilised. People who fitted under this bracket included those who had psychological problems, deformities, were deaf or blind, or were epileptic.
  - The second development was in 1939 when the Nazis started the T4 Programme. This programme was the killing of disabled babies through the use of overdoses. This programme was extended to include children up to the age of 17.
  - 270000 disabled people killed

## Evaluation

- Exceptions to the ideology
  - However, there were some notable exceptions, either through their proximity to Adolf Hitler, such as Magda Goebbels, or by excelling in particular fields, such as filmmaker Leni Riefenstahl or aviator Hanna Reitsch – allowed to continue work in their respective fields
  - Nazi women in elite practised hypocrisy – women considered themselves a class apart from working women
    - Openly flaunted privileges and luxury – women were supposed to be frugal
    - Luxury French goods vs normal German goods

- Lifting of restrictions once wartime necessity dictated policy changes
  - "The duties of women are huge. This is not to say that only those included in the law can work. All are welcome. The more who join the war effort, the more we free up soldiers for the front." – Joseph Goebbels
  - During the Second World War, temporarily contradicting their past claims, the Nazis changed policy and allowed women to join the German army
    - were regarded as auxiliary military personnel, responsible for logistical and administrative duties in the areas understaffed due to the number of men sent into combat
    - 500000 women in auxiliary roles by 1945

[Link](#)

Overall, the treatment of women and minorities in Nazi Germany is a result of radical ideology being given the resources and environment to thrive. However, the lack of continuity in this ideology serves to show that the Nazi regime was founded on unstable and incoherent ideals, which fell apart when the conditions required for it to thrive were compromised, such as by the economic strain of war, which resulted in women re-entering the workforce.