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# Nazi Party

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*This article is about the German Nazi Party that existed from 1920–1945. For the ideology, see [Nazism](#). For other Nazi Parties, see [Nazi Party \(disambiguation\)](#).*

The **National Socialist German Workers' Party** (German:  *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (help· info), abbreviated **NSDAP**), commonly known

in English as the **Nazi Party**, was a [political party](#) in Germany between 1920 and 1945. Its predecessor, the [German Workers' Party](#) (DAP), existed from 1919 to 1920. The term *Nazi* is German and stems from *Nationalsozialist*,<sup>[6]</sup> due to the pronunciation of Latin *-tion-* as *-tsion-* in German (rather than *-shon-* as it is in English), with German **Z** being pronounced as 'ts'.

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National Socialist German Workers' Party	
<i>Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei</i>	
<b>Leader</b>	<a href="#">Karl Harrer</a> 1919–1920 <a href="#">Anton Drexler</a> 1920–1921 <a href="#">Adolf Hitler</a> 1921–1945 <a href="#">Martin Bormann</a> 1945
<b>Founded</b>	1920
<b>Dissolved</b>	1945
<b>Preceded by</b>	<a href="#">German Workers' Party (DAP)</a>
<b>Succeeded by</b>	<i>None (banned)</i> Ideologies continued with <a href="#">neo-Nazism</a>
<b>Headquarters</b>	<a href="#">Munich, Germany</a> <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Newspaper</b>	<i>Völkischer Beobachter</i>
<b>Youth wing</b>	<a href="#">Hitler Youth</a>
<b>Paramilitary wing</b>	<i>Sturmabteilung</i> (SA)
<b>Membership</b>	Fewer than 60 in 1920 8.5 million by 1945 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Ideology</b>	National Socialism
<b>Political position</b>	Far right <sup>[3][4][5]</sup>
<b>International affiliation</b>	<i>None</i>
<b>Colors</b>	Black, white, red ( <a href="#">Imperial Germany's colors</a> ); brown
<b>Party flag</b>	
<a href="#">Politics of Germany</a> <a href="#">Political parties</a> <a href="#">Elections</a>	

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The party emerged out of the extreme German nationalist, racist and populist *Freikorps* paramilitary culture, which fought against the communist uprisings in post-World War I Germany.<sup>[7]</sup> Advocacy of a form of socialism by right-wing figures and movements in Germany became common during and after World War I, influencing Nazism.<sup>[8]</sup> Arthur Moeller van den Bruck of the Conservative Revolutionary movement coined the term "Third Reich",<sup>[9]</sup> and advocated an ideology combining the nationalism of the right and the socialism of the left.<sup>[10]</sup> Prominent Conservative Revolutionary member Oswald Spengler's conception of a "Prussian Socialism" influenced the Nazis.<sup>[11]</sup> The party was created as a means to draw workers away from communism and into *völkisch* nationalism.<sup>[12]</sup> Initially, Nazi political strategy focused on anti-big business, anti-bourgeois, and anti-capitalist rhetoric, although such aspects were later downplayed in order to gain the support of industrial entities, and in 1930s the party's focus shifted to antisemitic and anti-Marxist themes.<sup>[13]</sup>

To maintain the supposed purity and strength of a postulated 'Aryan race', the Nazis sought to exterminate or impose exclusionary segregation upon "degenerate" and "asocial" groups that included: Jews, homosexuals, Romani, blacks, the physically and mentally handicapped, Jehovah's Witnesses and political opponents.<sup>[14]</sup> The persecution reached its climax when the party controlled German state organized the systematic murder of approximately six million Jews and five million people from the other targeted groups, in what has become known as the Holocaust.

The party's leader Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg in 1933. Hitler rapidly established a totalitarian regime<sup>[15][16][17][18]</sup> known as the Third Reich. Following the defeat of the Third Reich at the conclusion of World War II in Europe, the party was "completely and finally abolished and declared to be illegal" by the Allied occupying powers.

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## Etymology

The term *Nazi* derives from the first two syllables of *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (NSDAP, Nazi Party).<sup>[19]</sup> The German term *Nazi* parallels the term *Sozi* (pronounced /zo : tsi/), an abbreviation of *Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands* (Social Democratic Party of Germany).<sup>[20][21]</sup> Members of the NSDAP referred to themselves as *Nationalsozialisten* (National Socialists), rarely as *Nazis*. In 1933, when Adolf Hitler assumed power of the German government, usage of the term *Nazi* diminished in Germany, although Austrian anti-Nazis continued to use the term as an insult.<sup>[21]</sup>

## History

### Origins and early existence: 1918–1923

The party grew out of smaller political groups with a nationalist orientation that formed in the last years of World War I. In 1918, a league called the *Freien Arbeiterausschuss für einen guten Frieden* (Free Workers' Committee for a good Peace)<sup>[22]</sup> was created in Bremen, Germany. On 7 March 1918, Anton Drexler, an

Part of a series on

## Nazism



### Organizations

#### National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)

- Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo)
- Sturmabteilung (SA)
- Schutzstaffel (SS)
- Hitler Youth (HJ)
- Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund für Leibesübungen (NSRL)
- League of German Girls (BDM)
- National Socialist Women's League (NSF)

### History

- Early timeline
- Hitler's rise to power
- Machtergreifung
- German re-armament
- Nazi Germany
- Religion in Nazi Germany
- Night of the Long Knives
- Nuremberg Rally
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### Ideology (non-racial)

- Fascism
- Gleichschaltung
- Hitler's political views
- Mein Kampf*
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- National Socialist Program
- New Order
- Propaganda
- Proletarian nation
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- Religious aspects
- Syncretic Politics
- Symbolism
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### Racial ideology

- Aryan race
- Blood and soil
- Eugenics
- Greater Germanic Reich
- Heim ins Reich
- Lebensraum
- Master race
- Racial policy of Nazi Germany
- Völkisch equality

### Final Solution

- Concentration camps
- Deportations
- Doctors' Trial
- Extermination camps
- Genocide
- Ghettos
- Labour camps
- Human experimentation
- Pogroms
- Racial segregation

### People

avid German nationalist, formed a branch of this league in Munich called the "Committee of Independent Workmen".<sup>[23]</sup> Drexler was a local locksmith in Munich who had been a member of the militarist **Fatherland Party**<sup>[24]</sup> during **World War I**, and was bitterly opposed to the **armistice** of November 1918 and the revolutionary upheavals that followed. Drexler followed the typical views of militant nationalists of the day, such as opposing the **Treaty of Versailles**, having **antisemitic**, anti-monarchist and anti-Marxist views, as well as believing in the superiority of Germans whom nationalists claimed to be part of the **Aryan "master race"** (*Herrenvolk*), but he also accused international capitalism of being a Jewish-dominated movement and denounced capitalists for war profiteering in World War I.<sup>[25]</sup> Drexler saw the situation of political violence and instability in Germany as the result of the new **Weimar Republic** being out-of-touch with the masses, especially the lower classes.<sup>[25]</sup> Drexler emphasized the need for a synthesis of *völkisch* nationalism, a strong central government movement, with **economic socialism** in order that a popular, centrist nationalist-oriented workers movement might be created that could challenge the rise of Communism, as well as **internationalist** both left and right.<sup>[26]</sup>

Though very small, Drexler's movement beginning in 1918 did receive attention and support from some influential figures. Drexler's supporter **Dietrich Eckhart** brought military figure Count **Felix Graf von Bothmer**, a prominent supporter of the concept of "national socialism", to address the movement.<sup>[27]</sup> Bothmer declared his conception of socialism as involving "the identification of the individual with his community, in devotion and service to an organic whole, the nation".<sup>[27][28]</sup> Later in 1918, **Karl Harrer** (a journalist and member of the **Thule Society**), along with Drexler and several others formed the *Politischer Arbeiterzirkel* (Political Workers' Circle).<sup>[22]</sup> The members met periodically for discussions with themes of nationalism and racism directed against the Jews.<sup>[22]</sup> In December 1918, Drexler decided a new political party should be formed based on the political principles which he endorsed by combining his Committee of Independent Workmen with the Political Workers' Circle.<sup>[22][29]</sup>

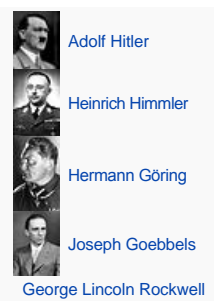
On 5 January 1919, Drexler created a new political party and proposed it be named the "German Socialist Worker's Party", but Harrer objected to using the term "socialist"; the issue was settled by removing the term from the name, and it was agreed that the party be named the **German Workers' Party** (*Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*, DAP).<sup>[30]</sup> To ease concerns among potential middle-class nationalist supporters, Drexler made clear that unlike Marxists, the party supported middle-class citizens, and that the party's socialist policy was meant to give **social welfare** to German citizens deemed part of the Aryan race.<sup>[25]</sup> They became one of many *völkisch* movements that existed in Germany at the time. Like other *völkisch* groups, the DAP advocated the belief that through **profit-sharing** instead of **socialisation** Germany should become a unified "**national community**" (*Volksgemeinschaft*) rather than a society divided along class and party lines.<sup>[31]</sup> This ideology was explicitly antisemitic. As early as 1920, the party was raising money by selling a tobacco called *Anti-Semit*.<sup>[32]</sup>

From the outset, the DAP was opposed to non-nationalist political movements, especially on the left, including the **Social Democratic Party of Germany** (SPD) and the newly formed **Communist Party of Germany** (KPD). Members of the DAP saw themselves as fighting against "**Bolshevism**" and anyone considered to be part of or aiding so-called "**international Jewry**". The DAP was also deeply opposed to the **Versailles Treaty**.<sup>[23]</sup> The DAP did not attempt to make itself public, and meetings were kept in relative secrecy, with public speakers discussing what they thought of Germany's present **state of affairs**, or writing to like-minded societies in Northern Germany.<sup>[31]</sup>

The DAP was a comparatively small group with fewer than 60 members.<sup>[31]</sup> Nevertheless, it attracted the attention of the German authorities, who were suspicious of any organisation that appeared to have subversive tendencies. A young corporal, **Adolf Hitler**, stationed in Munich,<sup>[33]</sup> was sent by **Captain Mayr**, head of press and propaganda in the Bavarian section of the army, to investigate the DAP.<sup>[34]</sup> While attending a party meeting on 12 September 1919, where **Gottfried Feder** was speaking on 'How and by what means is capitalism to be eliminated?', Hitler got involved in a heated political argument with a visitor who questioned the soundness of Feder's arguments and who proposed that **Bavaria** should break away from **Prussia** and found a new South German nation with **Austria**. In vehemently attacking the man's arguments he made an impression on the other party members with his oratory skills and, according to Hitler, the "professor" left the hall acknowledging unequivocal defeat.<sup>[23][31]</sup> According to **August Kubizek**, Drexler was so impressed that he whispered to a neighbour, "My he's got a gift of the gab. We could use him."<sup>[31]</sup> He was invited to join, and chose to accept. Among the party's earlier members were **Ernst Röhm** of the Army's District Command VII; well-to-do journalist Dietrich Eckart; then **University of Munich** student **Rudolf Hess**;<sup>[35]</sup> *Freikorps* soldier **Hans Frank**; and **Alfred Rosenberg**, often credited as the philosopher of the movement. All of the above were later prominent in the Nazi regime.<sup>[33]</sup>



Hitler became the DAP's 55th member and received the number 555, as the DAP added '500' to every member's number to exaggerate the party's strength.<sup>[36]</sup> He later claimed to be the seventh party member (he was in fact the seventh executive member of the party's central committee;<sup>[37]</sup> he would later wear the **Golden Party Badge** number one). Hitler's first speech was held in the **Hofbräukeller**, where he spoke in front of 111 people as the second speaker of the evening. He later declared that this was when he realised he could really "make a good speech".<sup>[31]</sup> At first Hitler only spoke to relatively small groups on behalf of the party, but in early 1920 he took over propaganda work and began to take a more prominent role in organisation; consequently, his public speaking began to attract larger audiences.<sup>[38]</sup> Hitler began to make the party much more public, and he organised the party's biggest meeting yet of 2,000 people, for 24 February 1920 in the *Staatliches Hofbräuhaus in München*. Such was the significance of this particular move in publicity that **Harrer** resigned from the party in disagreement.<sup>[39]</sup> It was in this speech that Hitler, for the first time, enunciated the **twenty-five points of the German Worker's Party's manifesto** that had been drawn up by **Drexler**, **Feder**, and Hitler.<sup>[40]</sup> Through these points he gave the organisation a much bolder stratagem<sup>[38]</sup> with a clear foreign policy (abrogation of **Versailles**, a **Greater Germany**, Eastern expansion, exclusion of Jews from citizenship), and among his specific points were: confiscation of **war profits**, abolition of unearned incomes, the State to share profits of land, and land for national needs to be taken away without compensation.<sup>[41]</sup> In general, the manifesto was **antisemitic**, **anti-capitalist**, **anti-democratic**, **anti-Marxist**, and **anti-liberal**.<sup>[42]</sup> To increase its appeal to larger segments of the population, in February 1920 the DAP changed its name to the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* (National



## Beyond Germany

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- [German American Bund](#)
- [Greyshirts \(South Africa\)](#)
- [Hungarian National Socialist Party](#)
- [Nasjonal Samling \(Norway\)](#)
- [Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging \(Netherlands\)](#)
- [National Movement of Switzerland](#)
- [National Socialist Bloc \(Sweden\)](#)
- [National Socialist Japanese Workers and Welfare Party](#)
- [National Socialist League \(UK\)](#)
- [Movimiento Nacional Socialista de Chile](#)
- [National Socialist Movement \(United States\)](#)
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- [National Unity Party \(Canada\)](#)
- [Nationalist Liberation Alliance \(Argentina\)](#)
- [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh \(India\)](#)
- [Ossewabrandwag \(South Africa\)](#)

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- [Speeches given by Adolf Hitler](#)
- [SS personnel](#)

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- [Neo-Nazism](#)
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## Category

VTE



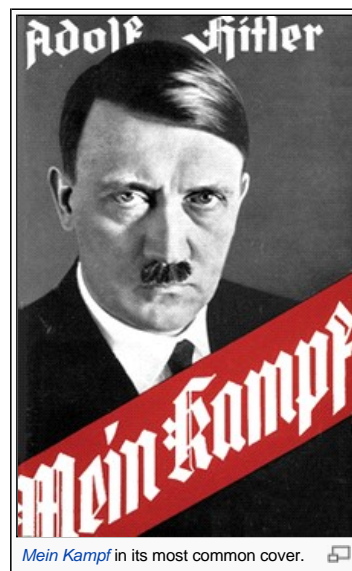
Socialist German Workers Party – NSDAP).<sup>[43]</sup>

Hitler quickly became the party's most active orator, and he appeared in public as a speaker thirty-one times within the first year after his self-discovery. Hitler always spoke about the same subjects: the [Treaty of Versailles](#) and the [Jewish question](#).<sup>[42]</sup> This deliberate technique and effective publicising of the party contributed significantly to his early success,<sup>[42]</sup> about which a contemporary poster wrote 'Since Herr Hitler is a brilliant speaker, we can hold out the prospect of an extremely exciting evening'.<sup>[44]</sup> Over the following months, the party continued to attract new members,<sup>[37]</sup> while remaining too small to have any real significance in German politics.<sup>[45]</sup> By the end of 1920, the party numbered 3,000,<sup>[42]</sup> many of whom Hitler and Röhm had brought into the party personally, or for whom Hitler's oratory had been their reason for joining.<sup>[46]</sup>

Hitler discovered that he had talent as an orator, and his ability to draw new members, combined with his characteristic ruthlessness, soon made him the dominant figure. Drexler recognized this, and Hitler became party chairman on 28 July 1921. When the party had been established, it consisted of a leadership board elected by the members, which in turn elected a chairman. Hitler scrapped this arrangement. He acquired the title *Führer* ("leader") and, after a series of sharp internal conflicts, it was accepted that the party would be governed by the *Führerprinzip* ("leader principle"): Hitler was the sole leader of the party, and he alone decided its policies and strategy.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Hitler at this time saw the party as a revolutionary organization, whose aim was the violent overthrow of the [Weimar Republic](#), which he saw as controlled by the socialists, Jews and the "[November criminals](#)" who had betrayed the German soldiers in 1918. The [SA](#) ("storm troopers", also known as "Brownshirts") were founded as a party militia in 1921, and began violent attacks on other parties.

For Hitler, the twin goals of the party were always German nationalist expansionism and [antisemitism](#). These two goals were fused in his mind by his belief that Germany's external enemies – Britain, France and the Soviet Union – were controlled by the Jews, and that Germany's future wars of national expansion would necessarily entail a war against the Jews.<sup>[47]</sup> For Hitler and his principal lieutenants, national and racial issues were always dominant. This was symbolised by the adoption as the party emblem of the [swastika](#) or *Hakenkreuz*, at the time [widely used in the western world](#). In German nationalist circles, the swastika was considered a symbol of an "[Aryan race](#)"; it symbolized the replacement of the Christian Cross with allegiance to a National Socialist State.

During 1921 and 1922, the Nazi Party grew significantly, partly through Hitler's oratorical skills, partly through the SA's appeal to unemployed young men, and partly because there was a backlash against socialist and liberal politics in Bavaria as Germany's economic problems deepened and the weakness of the Weimar regime became apparent. The party recruited former World War I soldiers, to whom Hitler as a decorated frontline veteran could particularly appeal, as well as small businessmen and disaffected former members of rival parties. Nazi rallies were often held in beer halls, where downtrodden men could get free beer. The [Hitler Youth](#) was formed for the children of party members, although it remained small until the late 1920s. The party also formed groups in other parts of Germany. [Julius Streicher](#) in [Nuremberg](#) was an early recruit, and became editor of the racist magazine *Der Stürmer*. Others to join the party around this time were WW I flying ace [Hermann Göring](#) and [Heinrich Himmler](#). In December 1920 the party acquired a newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, of which NSDAP ideological chief [Alfred Rosenberg](#) became editor.



In 1922, a party with remarkably similar policies and objectives came into power in Italy, the [National Fascist Party](#) under the leadership of the charismatic [Benito Mussolini](#). The Fascists, like the Nazis, promoted a national rebirth of their country; opposed communism and liberalism; appealed to the working-class; opposed the [Treaty of Versailles](#); and advocated the territorial expansion of their country. The Italian Fascists used a straight-armed [Roman salute](#) and wore black-shirted uniforms. Hitler was inspired by Mussolini and the Fascists, borrowing their use of the straight-armed salute as a Nazi salute. When the Fascists came to power in 1922 in Italy through their coup attempt called the "[March on Rome](#)", Hitler began planning his own coup which would materialize one year later.

In January 1923, France occupied the [Ruhr](#) industrial region as a result of Germany's failure to meet its [reparations](#) payments. This led to economic chaos, the resignation of [Wilhelm Cuno](#)'s government, and an attempt by the German Communist Party (KPD) to stage a revolution. The reaction to these events was an upsurge of nationalist sentiment. Nazi Party membership grew sharply, to about 20,000.<sup>[48]</sup> By November, Hitler had decided that the time was right for an attempt to seize power in Munich, in the hope that the [Reichswehr](#) (the post-war German military) would mutiny against the Berlin government and join his revolt. In this he was influenced by former General [Erich Ludendorff](#), who had become a supporter—though not a member—of the Nazis.

On the night of 8 November, the Nazis used a patriotic rally in a Munich beer hall to launch an attempted *putsch* (*coup d'état*). This so-called [Beer Hall Putsch](#) attempt failed almost at once when the local Reichswehr commanders refused to support it. On the morning of 9 November the Nazis staged a march of about 2,000 supporters through Munich in an attempt to rally support. Troops opened fire, and 16 Nazis were killed. Hitler, Ludendorff and a number of others were arrested, and were tried for treason in March 1924. Hitler and his associates were given very lenient prison sentences. While Hitler was in prison, he wrote his semi-autobiographical political manifesto *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle").<sup>[49]</sup>

The Nazi Party was banned, though with support of the nationalist [Völkisch-Social Bloc](#) (*Völkisch-Sozialer Block*), continued to operate under the name of the "German Party" (*Deutsche Partei* or DP) from 1924 to 1925.<sup>[50]</sup> The Nazis failed to remain unified in the German Party, as in the north, the right-wing [Völkisch](#) nationalist supporters of the Nazis moved to the new [German Völkisch Freedom Party](#), leaving the north's left-wing Nazi members, such as [Joseph Goebbels](#) retaining support for the party.<sup>[51]</sup>

## Rise to power: 1925–1933

*Further information: Adolf Hitler's rise to power*

Adolf Hitler was released in December 1924. In the following year he re-founded and reorganized the Nazi Party, with himself as its undisputed Leader. The new Nazi Party was no longer a paramilitary organization, and disavowed any intention of taking power by force. In any case, the economic and political situation had stabilized and the extremist upsurge of 1923 had faded, so there was no prospect of further revolutionary adventures. The Nazi Party of 1925 was divided into the "Leadership Corps" (*Korps der politischen Leiter*), appointed by Hitler, and the general membership (*Parteimitglieder*). The party and the SA were kept separate, and the legal aspect of the party's work was emphasized. In a sign of this, the party began to admit women. The SA and the [SS](#) (founded in April 1925 as Hitler's bodyguard, commanded by Himmler) were described as "support groups", and all members of these groups had first to become regular party members.



The party's nominal Deputy Leader was [Rudolf Hess](#), but he had no real power in the party. By the early 1930s the senior leaders of the party

after Hitler were [Himmler](#), [Goebbels](#) and [Göring](#). Beneath the Leadership Corps were the party's regional leaders, the *Gauleiters*, each of whom commanded the party in his *Gau* ("region"). There were 98 *Gaue* for Germany and an additional seven for Austria, the [Sudetenland](#) (in [Czechoslovakia](#)), [Danzig](#) and the [Territory of the Saar Basin](#) (then under French occupation).<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> [Joseph Goebbels](#) began his ascent through the party hierarchy as *Gauleiter* of Berlin-Brandenburg in 1926. Streicher was *Gauleiter* of [Franconia](#), where he published his antisemitic newspaper *Der Stürmer*. Beneath the *Gauleiter* were lower-level officials, the *Kreisleiter* ("county leaders"), *Zellenleiter* ("cell leaders") and *Blockleiter* ("block leaders"). This was a strictly hierarchical structure in which orders flowed from the top, and unquestioning loyalty was given to superiors. Only the SA retained some autonomy. Being composed largely of unemployed workers, many SA men took the Nazis' socialist rhetoric seriously. At this time, the [Hitler salute](#) (borrowed from the [Italian fascists](#)) and the greeting "Heil Hitler!" were adopted throughout the party.

The Nazis contested elections to the national parliament, the *Reichstag*, and to the state legislatures, the *Landtags*, from 1924, although at first with little success. The "National-Socialist Freedom Movement" polled 3% of the vote in the [December 1924 Reichstag elections](#), and this fell to 2.6% in [1928](#). State elections produced similar results. Despite these poor results, and despite Germany's relative political stability and prosperity during the later 1920s, the Nazi Party continued to grow. This was partly because Hitler, who had no administrative ability, left the party organization to the head of the secretariat, [Philipp Bouhler](#), the party treasurer [Franz Xaver Schwarz](#) and business manager [Max Amann](#). The party had a capable propaganda head in [Gregor Strasser](#), who was promoted to national organizational leader in January 1928. These men gave the party efficient recruitment and organizational structures. The party also owed its growth to the gradual fading away of competitor nationalist groups, such as the [DNVP](#). As Hitler became the recognized head of the German nationalists, other groups declined, or were absorbed.

The party expanded in the 1920s beyond its Bavarian base. Catholic Bavaria maintained its right-wing nostalgia for a Catholic monarch; and [Westphalia](#), along with working-class "Red Berlin", were always the Nazis' weakest areas electorally, and even during the Third Reich itself. The areas of strongest Nazi support were in rural Protestant areas such as [Schleswig-Holstein](#), [Mecklenburg](#), [Pomerania](#) and [East Prussia](#). Depressed working-class areas such as [Thuringia](#) also gave a strong Nazi vote, while the workers of the [Ruhr](#) and [Hamburg](#) largely remained loyal to the SPD, the KPD, or the Catholic [Centre Party](#). Nuremberg remained a party stronghold, and the first [Nuremberg Rally](#) was held there in 1927. These rallies soon became massive displays of Nazi paramilitary power, and attracted many recruits. The Nazis' strongest appeal was to the lower middle-class – farmers, public servants, teachers, small businessmen – who had suffered most from the inflation of the 1920s, so who feared Bolshevism more than anything else. The small business class were receptive to Hitler's antisemitism, since they blamed Jewish big business for their economic problems. University students, disappointed at being too young to have served in World War I and attracted by the Nazis' radical rhetoric, also became a strong Nazi constituency. By 1929, the party had 130,000 members.<sup>[52]</sup>

Despite these strengths, the Nazi Party might never have come to power had it not been for the [Great Depression](#) and its effects on Germany. By 1930 the German economy was beset with mass unemployment and widespread business failures. The SPD and KPD parties were bitterly divided and unable to formulate an effective solution: this gave the Nazis their opportunity, and Hitler's message, blaming the crisis on the Jewish financiers and the Bolsheviks, resonated with wide sections of the electorate. At the [September 1930 Reichstag elections](#) the Nazis won 18.3% of the vote, and became the second-largest party in the Reichstag after the SPD. Hitler proved to be a highly effective campaigner, pioneering the use of radio and aircraft for this purpose. His dismissal of Strasser and appointment of Goebbels as the party's propaganda chief was a major factor. While Strasser had used his position to promote his own leftist version of national socialism, Goebbels was totally loyal to Hitler, and worked only to burnish Hitler's image.

The 1930 elections changed the German political landscape by weakening the traditional nationalist parties, the DNPV and the DVP, leaving the Nazis as the chief alternative to the discredited SPD and the Zentrum, whose leader, [Heinrich Brüning](#), headed a weak minority government. The inability of the democratic parties to form a united front, the self-imposed isolation of the KPD, and the continued decline of the economy, all played into Hitler's hands. He now came to be seen as *de facto* leader of the opposition, and donations poured into the Nazi Party's coffers. Some major business figures such as [Fritz Thyssen](#) were Nazi supporters and gave generously,<sup>[53]</sup> and some Wall Street figures were allegedly involved,<sup>[54]</sup> but many other businessmen were suspicious of the extreme nationalist tendencies of the Nazis, and preferred to support the traditional conservative parties instead.<sup>[55]</sup>

During 1931 and into 1932, Germany's political crisis deepened. In March 1932 Hitler ran for President against the incumbent President [Paul von Hindenburg](#), polling 30.1% in the first round and 36.8% in the second against Hindenburg's 49 and 53%. By now the SA had 400,000 members, and its running street battles with the SPD and KPD paramilitaries (who also fought each other) reduced some German cities to combat zones. Paradoxically, although the Nazis were among the main instigators of this disorder, part of Hitler's appeal to a frightened and demoralised middle class was his promise to restore law and order. Overt antisemitism was played down in official Nazi rhetoric, but was never far from the surface. Germans voted for Hitler primarily because of his promises to revive the economy (by unspecified means), to restore German greatness and overturn the [Treaty of Versailles](#), and to save Germany from communism.

On 20 July 1932, the Prussian government was ousted by a coup—the *Preussenschlag*, and a few days later at the [July 1932 Reichstag election](#) the Nazis made another leap forward, polling 37.4% and becoming the largest party in the *Reichstag* by a wide margin. Furthermore, the Nazis and the KPD between them won 52% of the vote and a majority of seats. Since both parties opposed the established political system, and neither would join or support any ministry, this made the formation of a majority government impossible. The result was weak ministries governing by decree. Under [Comintern](#) directives, the KPD maintained its policy of treating the SPD as the main enemy, calling them "[social fascists](#)", thereby splintering opposition to the Nazis.<sup>[56]</sup> Later, both the SPD and the KPD accused each other of having facilitated [Hitler's rise to power](#) by their unwillingness to compromise.

Chancellor [Franz von Papen](#) called another *Reichstag* election in November, hoping to find a way out of this impasse. The electoral result was the same, with the Nazis and the KPD winning 50% of the vote between them and more than half the seats, rendering this *Reichstag* no more workable than its predecessor. But support for the Nazis had fallen to 33.1%, suggesting that the Nazi surge had passed its peak – possibly because the worst of the Depression had passed, possibly because some middle-class voters had supported Hitler in July as a protest, but had now drawn back from the prospect of actually putting him into power. The Nazis interpreted the result as a warning that they must seize power before their moment passed. Had the other parties united, this could have been prevented, but their shortsightedness made a united front impossible. Papen, his successor [Kurt von Schleicher](#), and the nationalist press magnate [Alfred Hugenberg](#) spent December and January in political intrigues that eventually persuaded President Hindenburg it was safe to appoint Hitler Reich Chancellor at the head of a cabinet including only a minority of Nazi ministers—which he did on 30 January 1933.



NSDAP election poster in [Vienna](#) in 1930.   
 Translation: "We demand freedom and bread".

## Ascension and consolidation

Hitler in *Mein Kampf* directly attacked both left-wing and right-wing politics in Germany.<sup>[57]</sup> However, a majority of scholars identify Nazism in practice as being a **far-right** form of politics.<sup>[3]</sup> When asked in an interview whether he and the Nazis were "bourgeois right-wing" as alleged by their opponents, Hitler responded that Nazism was not exclusively for any class, and indicated that it favoured neither the left nor the right, but preserved "pure" elements from both "camps", stating: "From the camp of bourgeois tradition, it takes national resolve, and from the materialism of the Marxist dogma, living, creative Socialism".<sup>[58]</sup>

The votes that the Nazis received in the 1932 elections established the Nazi Party as the largest parliamentary faction of the Weimar Republic government. Adolf Hitler was appointed as **Chancellor of Germany** on 30 January 1933.

The **Reichstag fire** on 27 February 1933 was Adolf Hitler's *raison d'état* for suppressing his political opponents. The following day, 28 February, he persuaded Weimar Republic President **Paul von Hindenburg** to grant him, as German Chancellor, an emergency-powers decree suspending **civil liberties** and the governments of the German federal states. On 23 March, with an **Enabling Act** (four-year Presidential *decree-law* power circumventing the *Reichstag*), the **Reichstag** conferred dictatorial powers to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who subsequently personally managed the political emergencies of the German State, by **decree**. Moreover, then possessing virtually absolute power, the Nazis established **totalitarian** control; they abolished labour unions and political parties, and imprisoned their political opponents, first at *wilde Lager*, improvised camps, then in **concentration camps**. Nazism had been established, yet the *Reichswehr* remained impartial: Nazi power over Germany remained virtual, not absolute.



*Reichsparteitag* (Nuremberg Rally): NSDAP-leader Adolf Hitler and SA-leader Ernst Röhm, August 1933.

## Federal election results

### Nazi Party election results<sup>[59]</sup>

Date	Total votes	Votes, percentage	Reichstag seats	Notes
<a href="#">May 1924</a>	1,918,300	6.5	32	Hitler in prison
<a href="#">December 1924</a>	907,300	3.0	14	Hitler released from prison
<a href="#">May 1928</a>	810,100	2.6	12	
<a href="#">September 1930</a>	6,409,600	18.3	107	After the financial crisis
<a href="#">July 1932</a>	13,745,000	37.3	230	After Hitler was candidate for presidency
<a href="#">November 1932</a>	11,737,000	33.1	196	
<a href="#">March 1933</a>	17,277,180	43.9	288	During Hitler's term as Chancellor of Germany

## Political program

*Main article: [National Socialist Program](#)*

The National Socialist Program was a formulation of the policies of the party. It contained 25 points and is thus also known as the '25 point plan' or the '25 point program'. It was the official party program, with minor changes, from its proclamation as such by Hitler in 1920, when the party was still the German Workers' Party, until its dissolution.

## Party composition

### Command structure

#### Top leadership

At the top of the Nazi Party was the party chairman ("*Der Führer*"), who held absolute power and full command over the party. All other party offices were subordinate to his position and had to depend on his instructions. In 1934, Hitler founded a separate body for the chairman, **Chancellery of the Führer**, with its own sub-units.

Below the Führer's chancellery was first the "Staff of the Deputy Führer" (headed by Rudolf Hess from 21 April 1933 to 10 May 1941) and then the "Party Chancellery" (*Parteikanzlei*) headed by Martin Bormann.

#### Reichsleiters

Directly subjected to the Führer were the *Reichsleiters* ("Reich Leader"), whose number was gradually increased to eighteen. They held power and influence comparable to the Reich Ministers' in **Hitler's Cabinet**. The eighteen Reichsleiters formed the "Reich Leadership of the Nazi Party" (*Reichsleitung der NSDAP*), which was established at the so-called **Brown House**, in Munich. Unlike the Gauleiters, the Reichsleiters did not have individual geographic areas under their command, but were responsible for specific spheres of interest.

#### Political leadership corps

The political leadership corps of the Nazi Party were those persons who were most often associated as being "Nazis" in the stereotypical sense of the word, as it was these individuals who wore brown paramilitary Nazi uniforms, enforced Nazi doctrine, and ran local government affairs in accordance with instructions from the Nazi Party.<sup>[60]</sup>

The political leadership corps encompassed a vast array of **paramilitary titles** at the top of which were the **Gauleiters**, who were Party leaders of large geographical areas. From the Gauleiters extended downwards through Nazi positions encompassing county, city, and town leaders, all of whom were unquestioned rulers in their particular areas and regions.<sup>[61]</sup>

To the very end of its existence, the Nazi Party claimed to respect the traditional government of Germany and, to that end, local and state




governments were allowed to exist side-by-side with regional Nazi leaders. However, by 1936, the local governments had lost nearly all power to their Nazi counterparts or were now controlled by persons who held both government and Nazi titles alike. This led to the continued existence of German titles such as *Bürgermeister*, as well as the existence of German state legislatures (*Landesrat*), but without any real power to speak of. <sup>[62]</sup>

## Ordinary members

The general Nazi Party membership were known by the title of *Parteimitglieder*. This generic term applied to any member of the Party who did not otherwise hold a political leadership position. Translated simply as "Party Member", the *Parteimitglieder* could (and did) hold positions in other Nazi groups, such as the **SS** or *Sturmabteilung*. The only insignia for the *Parteimitglieder* was a Nazi Party lapel-pin; Nazi Party members who held no leadership posts had no specific designated uniform. Such persons, however, often wore uniforms of other Nazi groups, uniforms of German government agencies, and could also serve in the German armed forces.

## NSDAP offices

 This section requires *expansion*. (April 2011)

The Nazi Party had a number of party offices dealing with various political and other matters. These included:

- *Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP* (RPA): "NSDAP Office of Racial Policy"
- *Außenpolitische Amt der NSDAP* (APA): "NSDAP Office of Foreign Affairs"
- *Kolonialpolitisches Amt der NSDAP* (KPA): "NSDAP Office of Colonial Policy"
- *Wehrpolitisches Amt der NSDAP* (WPA): "NSDAP Office of Military Policy"
- *Amt Rosenberg* (ARo): "Rosenberg Office"

## Paramilitary groups

In addition to the NSDAP proper, several paramilitary groups existed which "supported" Nazi aims. All members of these paramilitary organizations were required to become regular Nazi Party members first and could then enlist in the group of their choice. A vast system of **Nazi party paramilitary ranks** developed for each of the various paramilitary groups.

The major Nazi Party paramilitary groups were as follows:

- *Schutzstaffel* (SS): "Protection Squadron" (both *Allgemeine SS* and *Waffen-SS*)
- *Sturmabteilung* (SA): "Storm Division"
- *Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps* (NSFK): "National Socialist Flyers Corps"
- *Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps* (NSKK): "National Socialist Motor Corps"

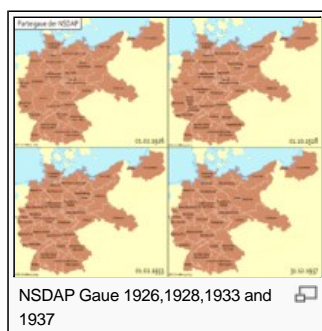
The **Hitler Youth** was a paramilitary group divided into an adult leadership corps and a general membership open to boys aged fourteen to eighteen. The **League of German Girls** was the equivalent group for girls.

## Affiliated organizations

Certain nominally independent organizations had their own legal representation and own property, but were supported by the Nazi Party. Many of these associated organizations were labor unions of various professions. Some were older organizations that were nazified according to the *Gleichschaltung* policy after the 1933 takeover:

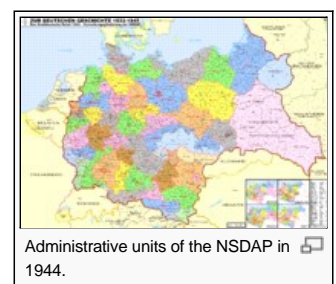
- Reich League of German Officials (union of civil servants, predecessor to **German Civil Service Federation**)
- **German Labor Front** (DAF)
- National Socialist German Physicians' League (NSDÄB)
- National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law (NSRB, 1936–1945, earlier National Socialist German Lawyers' League)
- **National Socialist War Victim's Care** (NSKOV)
- **National Socialist Teachers League** (NSLB)
- **National Socialist People's Welfare** (NSV)
- **Reich Labor Service** (RAD)
- **German Faith Movement**
- **German Colonial League** (RKB)
- **German Red Cross**
- **Kyffhäuser League**
- **Technical Emergency Relief** (TENÖ)
- **Reich's Union of Large Families**
- **Reichsluftschutzbund** (RLB)
- **Reichskolonialbund** (RKB)
- **Bund Deutscher Osten** (BDO)
- **German American Bund**

## Regional administration



See also: *Administrative divisions of Nazi Germany* and *List of Gauleiters*

For the purpose of centralization in the *Gleichschaltung* process a rigidly hierarchal structure was established in the Nazi Party, which it later carried through in the whole of Germany in order consolidate total power under the person of **Hitler** (*Führerstaat*). It was regionally sub-divided into a number of *Gaue* (singular: *Gau*) headed by a *Gauleiter*, who received their orders directly from Hitler. The name (originally a term for sub-regions of the **Holy Roman Empire** headed by a *Gaugraf*) for these new provincial structures was deliberately chosen because of its *mediaeval* connotations. The term is approximately equivalent to the English *shire*.



After the *Anschluss* a new type of administrative unit was introduced called a *Reichsgau*. In these territories the Gauleiters also held the position of *Reichsstatthalter*, thereby formally combining the spheres of both party and state offices. The establishment of this type of district was subsequently carried out for any further territorial annexations of Germany both before and during *World War II*.

The *Gaue* and *Reichsgaue* (state or province) were further sub-divided into *Kreise* (counties) headed by a *Kreisleiter*, which were in turn sub-divided into *Zellen* (cells) and *Blocken* (blocks), headed by a *Zellenleiter* and *Blockleiter* respectively.

A reorganization of the *Gaue* was enacted on 1 October 1928. The given numbers were the official ordering numbers. The statistics are from 1941, for which the *Gau* organization of that moment in time forms the basis. Their size and populations are not exact; for instance according to the official party statistics the *Gau Kurmark/Mark Brandenburg* was the largest in the German Reich.<sup>[63]</sup>

The table below uses the organizational structure that existed before its dissolution in 1945. More information on the older *Gaue* is in the second table.

## Nazi Party *Gaue*

Nr.	Gau	Headquarters	Area (km²)	Inhabitants (1941)	Gauleiter (exl. deputies)
01	<b>Baden-Elsaß</b>	Karlsruhe, after 1940 Strasbourg	23,350	2,502,023	Robert Heinrich Wagner, from 1925 (later also Reichsstatthalter)
02	<b>Bayreuth</b> , renaming of <b>Gau Bayerische Ostmark</b> (Bavarian Eastern <i>March</i> )	Bayreuth	29,600	2,370,658	Fritz Wächtler from 2 June 1942 to 19 April 1945, then from 19 April 1945 Ludwig Ruckdeschel.
03	<b>Groß-Berlin</b>	Berlin	884	4,338,756	Ernst Schlange from 1925 to 1926, then from 1 November 1926 to 30 April 1945 Joseph Goebbels
04	<b>Danzig-Westpreußen</b>	Danzig	26,057	2,287,394	Hans Albert Hohnfeldt from 1926 to 1928, then from 1928 to 1930 Walter Maass, then from 15 October 1930 onwards Albert Forster
05	<b>Düsseldorf</b>	Düsseldorf	2,672	2,261,909	Friedrich Karl Florian from 1 January 1930
06	<b>Essen</b>	Essen	2,825	1,921,326	Josef Terboven (Oberpräsident) from 1928
07	<b>Franken</b>	Nuremberg	7,618	1,077,216	from 1929 to 1940 Julius Streicher (" <i>Frankenführer</i> "), then from 16 February 1940 to 1942 Hans Zimmermann, then from 19 March 1942 Karl Holz
08	<b>Halle-Merseburg</b>	Halle an der Saale	10,202	1,578,292	from 1925 to 30 July 1926 Walter Ernst 1 August 1926 to 1927, then from 1927 to 1930 Paul Hinkler, then from 1930 to 20 April 1937 Rudolf Jordan, then from 20 April 1937 Joachim Albrecht Eggeling
09	<b>Hamburg</b>	Hamburg	747	1,711,877	Joseph Klant from 1925 to 1926, then from 1927 to 1928 Albert Krebs, then from 1928 to 15 April 1929 Hinrich Lohse, then from 15 April 1929 Karl Kaufmann
10	<b>Hessen-Nassau</b>	Frankfurt	15,030	3,117,266	Jakob Sprenger from 1933
11	<b>Kärnten</b>	Klagenfurt	11,554	449,713	Hans vom Kothen from February 1933 to July 1934, then Peter Feistritzer from October 1936 to 20 February 1938, then from 1938 to 1939 Hubert Klausner, then from 1940 to 1941 Franz Kutschera, then from 1942 to 1944 Friedrich Rainer
12	<b>Köln-Aachen</b>	Köln	8,162	2,432,095	Joseph Grohé from 1931
13	<b>Kurhessen</b>	Kassel	9,200	971,887	Walter Schultz from 1926 to 1927, then from 1928 to 1943 Karl Weinrich, then from 1943 Karl Gerland
14	<b>Magdeburg-Anhalt</b>	Dessau	13,910	1,820,416	from 1927 onwards, with a short-lived replacement by Paul Hofmann in 1933, to 23 October 1935 Wilhelm Friedrich Loeper, then from 1935 to 1937 Joachim Albrecht Leo Eggeling, then from 1937 Rudolf Jordan
15	<b>Mainfranken</b> , renaming of <b>Gau Unterfranken</b>	Würzburg	8,432	840,663	Otto Hellmuth from 3 September 1928
16	<b>Mark Brandenburg</b>	Berlin	38,278	3,007,933	Wilhelm Kube from 6 March 1933 to 7 August 1936, then Emil Stürtz
17	<b>Mecklenburg</b>	Schwerin	15,722	900,427	Friedrich Hildebrandt from 1925 onwards with a short-lived replacement by Herbert Albrecht from July 1930 to 1931
18	<b>Moselland</b> , renaming of <b>Gau Koblenz-Trier</b> in 1942	Koblenz	11,876	1,367,354	Gustav Simon from 1 June 1931
19	<b>München-Oberbayern</b> ,	Munich	16,411	1,938,447	Adolf Wagner von 1933 to 1944, then from April 1944 Paul Giesler
		Nominal capital:			



20	<b>Niederdonau</b>	Krems, District Headquarters: Vienna	23,502	1,697,676	From 12 March 1938 to 24 May 1938 <b>Roman Jäger</b> , then from 24 May 1938 to 8 May 1945 <b>Hugo Jury</b>
21	<b>Niederschlesien</b>	Breslau	26,985	3,286,539	<b>Karl Hanke</b> from 1940
22	<b>Oberdonau</b>	Linz	14,216	1,034,871	<b>Andreas Bolek</b> from June 1927 to 1 August 1934, then from March 1935 <b>August Eigruber</b>
23	<b>Oberschlesien</b>	Kattowitz	20,636	4,341,084	<b>Fritz Bracht</b> from 27 January 1941]
24	<b>Ost-Hannover</b> (also known as <b>Hannover-Ost</b> )	Harburg, then <b>Buchholz</b> , after 1 April 1937 <b>Lüneburg</b>	18,006	1,060,509	from 1 October 1928 <b>Otto Telschow</b>
25	<b>Ostpreußen</b>	Königsberg	52,731	3,336,777	<b>Bruno Gustav Scherwitz</b> from 1925 to 1927, then from 1928 <b>Erich Koch</b>
26	<b>Pommern</b>	Stettin	38,409	2,393,844	<b>Theodor Vahlen</b> from 1925 to 1927, then from 1928 to 1931 <b>Walter von Corswant</b> , then from 1931 to 1934 <b>Wilhelm Karpenstein</b> , then from 1935 <b>Franz Schwede-Coburg</b>
27	<b>Sachsen</b>	Dresden	14,995	5,231,739	<b>Albert Wierheim</b> around 1925/1926, <b>Martin Mutschmann</b> from 1925
28	<b>Salzburg</b>	Salzburg	7,153	257,226	<b>Leopold Malina</b> from 1926 to ??, then <b>Karl Scharizer</b> from 1932 to 1934, then from 1939 to 1941 <b>Friedrich Rainer</b> , then from 1941 <b>Gustav Adolf Scheel</b>
29	<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>	Kiel	15,687	1,589,267	<b>Hinrich Lohse</b> from 1925
30	<b>Schwaben</b>	Augsburg	10,231	946,212	<b>Karl Wahl</b> from 1928
31	<b>Steiermark</b>	Graz	17,384	1,116,407	<b>Walther Oberhaidacher</b> from 25 November 1928 to 1934, then <b>Sepp Helfrich</b> from 1934 to 1938, then from 22 May 1938 <b>Siegfried Uiberreither</b>
32	<b>Sudetenland</b> , until 1939 known as <b>Gau Sudetengau</b>	Reichenberg	22,608	2,943,187	<b>Konrad Henlein</b> from 1939
33	<b>Südhanover-Braunschweig</b>	Hannover	14,553	2,136,961	from 1 October 1928 to November 1940 <b>Bernhard Rust</b> , then from November 1940 <b>Hartmann Lauterbacher</b>
34	<b>Thüringen</b>	Weimar	15,763	2,446,182	<b>Artur Dinter</b> from 1925 to 1927, then from 1927 <b>Fritz Sauckel</b>
35	<b>Tirol-Vorarlberg</b>	Innsbruck	13,126	486,400	<b>Franz Hofer</b> from 1932
36	<b>Wartheland</b> , until 29 January 1940 known as <b>Gau Warthegau</b> )	Posen	43,905	4,693,722	<b>Arthur Karl Greiser</b> from 21 October 1939
37	<b>Weser-Ems</b>	Oldenburg	15,044	1,839,302	<b>Carl Röver</b> from 1929 to 1942, then from 1942 <b>Paul Wegener</b>
38	<b>Westfalen-Nord</b>	Münster	14,559	2,822,603	<b>Alfred Meyer</b> from 1932
39	<b>Westfalen-Süd</b>	Bochum	7,656	2,678,026	<b>Josef Wagner</b> from 1932 to 1941, <b>Paul Giesler</b> from 1941 to 1943/44, then from 1943/44 <b>Albert Hoffmann</b>
40	<b>Westmark</b> , renaming of <b>Gau Saar-Pfalz</b> (also known as <i>Saarpfalz</i> )	Neustadt an der Weinstraße, after 1940 <b>Saarbrücken</b>	14,713	1,892,240	<b>Josef Bürckel</b> from 1935 to 28 September 1944, then from 28 September 1944 <b>Willi Stöhr</b>
41	<b>Wien</b>	Vienna	1,216	1,929,976	<b>Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld</b> from 1932 to 1938, then from May 1938 to January 1939 <b>Odiło Globocnik</b> , then from 1939 to 1940 <b>Josef Bürckel</b> , and then from 1940 <b>Baldur von Schirach</b>
42	<b>Württemberg-Hohenzollern</b>	Stuttgart	20,657	2,974,373	<b>Eugen Mander</b> from 1925 to 1928, then from 1928 <b>Wilhelm Murr</b>
43	<b>Auslandsorganisation</b> (also known as <b>NSDAP/AO</b> )	Berlin			<b>Hans Nieland</b> from 1930 to 1933, then from 8 May 1933 <b>Ernst Wilhelm Bohle</b>

#### Later Gaue:

- **Flanders**, existed from 15 December 1944 (Gauleiter in German exile: **Jef van de Wiele**)
- **Wallonia**, existed from 8 December 1944 (Gauleiter in German exile: **Léon Degrelle**)

#### Former *Gaue* dissolved before 1945

Simple re-namings of existing *Gaue* without territorial changes is marked with the initials **RN** in the column "later became". The numbering is not based on any official former ranking, but merely listed alphabetically.

Nr.	Gau	consisted of	later became	... together with	Gauleiter
01	Anhalt		Magdeburg-Anhalt (1927)	Elbe-Havel	<a href="#">Gustav Hermann Schmischke</a>
02	Baden		Baden-Elsaß (22 March 1941) <b>RN</b>		see above
03	Bayerische Ostmark	Oberfranken & Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (II) (19 January 1933)	Bayreuth (2 Juni 1942) <b>RN</b>		<a href="#">Hans Schemm</a> from 19 January 1933 to 5 March 1935, then from 5 March 1935 <a href="#">Fritz Wächtler</a>
04	Berlin	Berlin-Brandenburg (1. Oktober 1928)	Groß-Berlin <b>RN</b>		Dr. <a href="#">Joseph Goebbels</a>
05	Berlin-Brandenburg		Berlin & Brandenburg (1 October 1928)		<a href="#">Ernst Schlange</a> from 1925 to 1926, then from 1 November 1926 <a href="#">Joseph Goebbels</a>
06	Brandenburg	Berlin-Brandenburg (1 October 1928)	Kurmark (6 March 1933)	Ostmark	from 1 October 1928 to 1932 <a href="#">Emil Holtz</a> and from 18 October 1932 to 16 March 1933 Dr. <a href="#">Ernst Schlange</a>
07	Braunschweig		Süd-Hannover-Braunschweig (1 Oktober 1928)	Hannover-Süd	from 1925 to 30 September 1928 <a href="#">Ludolf Haase</a> (perhaps also only for Hannover-Süd)
08	Danzig		Danzig-Westpreußen (1939) <b>RN</b>		see above
09	Elbe-Havel		Magdeburg-Anhalt (1927)	Anhalt	from 25 November 1925 to 1926 [?] <a href="#">Alois Bachschmidt</a>
10	Groß-München ("Traditionsgau")		München-Oberbayern (1933)	Oberbayern	[?]
11	Hannover-Süd		Süd-Hannover-Braunschweig (1 Oktober 1928)	Braunschweig	from 1925 to 30 September 1928 <a href="#">Ludolf Haase</a> (perhaps also only Braunschweig)
12	Hessen-Darmstadt		Hessen-Nassau (1933)	Hessen-Nassau-Süd	from 1 March 1927 to 9 January 1931 <a href="#">Friedrich Ringshausen</a> , then only in 1931 <a href="#">Peter Gemeinder</a> , then from 1932 to 1933 <a href="#">Karl Lenz</a>
13	Hessen-Nassau-Nord		Kurhessen (1934)		[?]
14	Hessen-Nassau-Süd		Hessen-Nassau (1933)	Hessen-Darmstadt	from 1925 to 1926 <a href="#">Anton Haselmayer</a> , then from 1926 to 1927 Dr. <a href="#">Walter Schultz</a> , then from 1927 to 1933 <a href="#">Jakob Sprenger</a>
15	Koblenz-Trier	Rheinland-Süd (1931)	Moselland (1942) <i>merger</i>		[?]
16	Kurmark	Ostmark & Brandenburg ([?])	Mark Brandenburg (1938) <b>RN</b>		see above
17	Lüneburg-Stade		Ost-Hannover (1928) <b>RN</b>		from 22 March 1925 to 30 September 1928 <a href="#">Bernhard Rust</a>
18	Mittelfranken		Franken (1929)	Nuremberg-Forth-Erlangen	<a href="#">Julius Streicher</a> (" <a href="#">Frankenführer</a> ")
19	Niederbayern	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (I) (1 Oktober 1928)	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (II) (1 April 1932)	Oberpfalz	from 1 October 1928 to 1929 <a href="#">Gregor Strasser</a> , then from 1929 to 1 April 1932 <a href="#">Otto Erbersdobler</a>
20	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (I)		Oberpfalz & Niederbayern (1 Oktober 1928)		from 1925 to 30 September 1928 <a href="#">Gregor Strasser</a>
21	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (II)	Oberpfalz & Niederbayern (1 April 1932)	Bayerische Ostmark (19 January 1933)	Oberfranken	from 1 April 1932 to 19 January 1933 <a href="#">Franz Mayerhofer</a>
22	Niederösterreich		Niederdonau ([?]) <b>RN</b> [??]		from 1927 to 1937 <a href="#">Josef Leopold</a> [possibly <a href="#">Lücke</a> from 1937 to 1939, since he is the first Gauleiter for Niederdonau who is actually known]

23	<b>Nuremberg-Forth-Erlangen</b>		Franken (1929)	Mittelfranken	from 3 September 1928 <a href="#">Wilhelm Grimm</a>
24	<b>Oberbayern</b>		München-Oberbayern (1933)	Groß-München	[?]
25	<b>Oberfranken</b>		Bayerische Ostmark (19 January 1933)	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (II)	from 1928 <a href="#">Hans Schemm</a>
26	<b>Oberösterreich</b>		Oberdonau ([?]) <i><b>RN</b></i>		[precise moment of leader designation unknown, see also "Oberdonau"]
27	<b>Oberpfalz</b>	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (I) (1 October 1928)	Niederbayern-Oberpfalz (II) (1 April 1932)	Niederbayern	from 1 October 1928 to 1 April 1932 <a href="#">Franz Mayerhofer</a>
28	<b>Ostmark</b>		Kurmark (6 March 1933)	Brandenburg	from 2 January 1928 to 1933 <a href="#">Wilhelm Kube</a>
29	<b>Rheinland</b>		Saar-Pfalz (1935)	Saar(land)	from 1926 <a href="#">Josef Bürckel</a> (from 1 March 1933 also administrator of Saarland)
30	<b>Rheinland-Nord</b>		Ruhr (1926)	Westfalen	from 1925 to 1926 <a href="#">Karl Kaufmann</a>
31	<b>Rheinland-Süd</b>	[?Koblenz-Trier also autonomous before 1931?]	Köln-Aachen & Koblenz-Trier (1931)		1925 <a href="#">Heinrich Haake</a> (also known as "Heinz Haake"), then from 1925 to 1931 <a href="#">Robert Ley</a>
32	<b>Ruhr</b>	Rheinland-Nord & Westfalen (1926)	Westfalen-Nord & Westfalen-Süd (1932)	Düsseldorf (1930) <i>partially; creation of Düsseldorf nicht gesichert</i>	from 1926 to 1929 Karl Kaufmann, then from 1929 to 1931 [?not 1932?] <a href="#">Josef Wagner</a>
33	<b>Saarland</b> , also merely <i>Saar</i>		Saar-Pfalz (1935)	Rheinland	from August 1929 to 28 February 1933 <a href="#">Karl Brück</a> , from 1 March 1933 <a href="#">Josef Bürckel</a> (also administrator of Rheinland)
34	<b>Saar-Pfalz</b> , also <b>Saarpfalz</b>	Rheinland & Saar (land) (1935)	Westmark (1937) <i><b>RN</b></i>		see above
35	<b>Schlesien</b>		Niederschlesien & Oberschlesien (1940)		from 15 March 1925 to 25 December 1935 (possibly until only 12 December 1934) <a href="#">Helmuth Brückner</a> , then to 1940 <a href="#">Josef Wagner</a>
36	<b>Sudetengau</b>		Sudetenland (1939) <i><b>RN</b></i>		[?]
37	<b>Unterfranken</b>		Mainfranken (1935) <i><b>RN</b></i>		see above
38	<b>Warthegau</b>		Wartheland (29 January 1940) <i><b>RN</b></i>		see above
39	<b>Westfalen</b>		Ruhr (1926)	Rheinland-Nord	from 1925 to 1926 <a href="#">Franz Pfeffer von Salomon</a>

## Associated organizations abroad

See also: [NSDAP/AO](#)

## Gaue in Switzerland

The illegal [Swiss](#) branch of the NSDAP also established a number of Party *Gaue* in that country, most of them named after their regional capitals. These included *Gau Basel-Solothurn*, *Gau Schaffhausen*, *Gau Luzern*, *Gau Bern* and *Gau Zürich*.<sup>[64][65][66]</sup> The cantons of [St. Gallen](#), [Thurgau](#) und [Appenzell](#) were administered under *Gau Ostschweiz* (East Switzerland).<sup>[67]</sup>

## Membership

### General membership

*Main article: [List of Nazi Party members](#)*

The general membership of the Nazi Party mainly consisted of the urban and rural [lower middle classes](#). 7% belonged to the upper class, another 7% were [peasants](#), 35% were industrial workers and 51% were what can be described as middle class. In early 1933, just before Hitler's appointment to the chancellorship, the party showed an under-representation of "workers", who made up 29.7% of the membership but 46.3% of German society. Conversely, white-collar employees (18.6% of members and 12% of Germans), the self-employed (19.8% of members and 9.6% of Germans), and civil servants (15.2% of members and 4.8% of the German population) had joined in proportions greater than their share of the general population.<sup>[68]</sup> These members were affiliated with local branches of the party, of which there were 1,378 throughout the country in 1928. In 1932, the number had risen to 11,845, reflecting the party's growth in this period.<sup>[69]</sup>

When it came to power in 1933, the Nazi Party had over 2 million members. In 1939, the membership total rose to 5.3 million with 81% being male and 19% being female. It continued to attract many more and by 1945 the party reached its peak of 8 million with 63% being male and

37% being female.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Military membership

Nazi members with military ambitions were encouraged to join the *Waffen-SS*, but a great number enlisted in the *Wehrmacht* and even more were drafted for service after *World War II* began. Early regulations required that all *Wehrmacht* members be non-political, and therefore any Nazi member joining in the 1930s was required to resign from the Nazi Party.

This regulation was soon waived, however, and there is ample evidence that full Nazi Party members served in the *Wehrmacht* in particular after the outbreak of World War II. The *Wehrmacht* Reserves also saw a high number of senior Nazis enlisting, with *Reinhard Heydrich* and *Fritz Todt* joining the *Luftwaffe*, as well as *Karl Hanke* who served in the army.

## Student membership

In 1926, the NSDAP formed a special division to engage the student population, known as the *National Socialist German Students' League* (NSDStB). A group for university lecturers, the *National Socialist German University Lecturers' League*, (NSDDB) existed until July 1944.

## Female membership

The *National Socialist Women's League* was the women's organization of the party. By 1938 it had approximately 2 million members.

## Membership outside of Germany

Party members who lived outside of Germany were pooled into the *Auslands-Organisation* (NSDAP/AO, "Foreign Organization"). The organization was limited only to so-called "Imperial Germans"; "Ethnic Germans" (*Volksdeutsche*) who did not hold German citizenship were not permitted to join.

## Deutsche Gemeinschaft

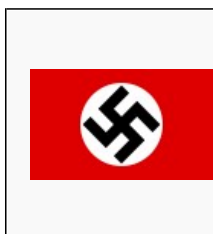
*Deutsche Gemeinschaft* was a branch of the Nazi Party founded in 1919, created for Germans with *Volksdeutsche* status.<sup>[70]</sup> It is not to be confused with the post-war right-wing *Deutsche Gemeinschaft* (see *de:Deutsche Gemeinschaft*) party founded in 1949.

Notable members included:<sup>[71]</sup>

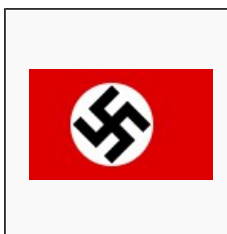
- *Oswald Menghin* (Vienna)
- *Herbert Czaja* (Province of Silesia inside Prussia)
- *Hermann Neubacher* who was responsible for invading Yugoslavia.
- *Rudolf Much* (Vienna)
- *Arthur Seyß-Inquart* (Vienna)

## Party symbols

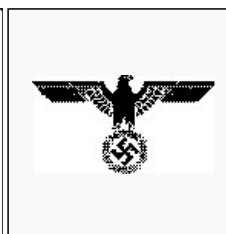
- **Nazi flags:** The Nazi party used a right-facing *swastika* as their symbol and the red and black colors were said to represent *Blut und Boden* ("blood and soil"). Another definition of the flag describes the colours as representing the ideology of National Socialism, the swastika representing the Aryan race and the Aryan nationalist agenda of the movement; white representing Aryan racial purity; and red representing the socialist agenda of the movement. Black, white and red were in fact the colors of the old *North German Confederation* flag (invented by *Otto von Bismarck*, based on the Prussian colours black and white and the red used by northern German states). In 1871, with the foundation of the German Reich, the flag of the North German Confederation became the German *Reichsflagge* ("Reich's flag"). Black, white and red became the colours of the nationalists through the following history (for example *World War I* and the *Weimar Republic*).  
The *Parteiflagge* design, with the centered swastika disc, served as the NSDAP flag since 1920. Between 1933 (when the NSDAP came to power) and 1935, it was used as the National flag (*Nationalflagge*) and Merchant flag (*Handelsflagge*), but interchangeably with the *black-white-red horizontal tricolour*. In 1935, the black-white-red horizontal tricolour was scrapped (again), and the *flag with the off-center swastika and disc* was instituted as the only national flag, and was to remain as such until 1945. The flag with the *centered* disk continued to be used after 1935, but exclusively as the *Parteiflagge* of the NSDAP.
- **German eagle:** The Nazi party used the traditional *German eagle*, standing atop of a *swastika* inside a wreath of oak leaves. It is also known as the *Iron Eagle*. When the eagle is looking to its left shoulder, it symbolises the Nazi party, and was called the *Parteiadler*. In contrast, when the eagle is looking to its right shoulder, it symbolises the country (*Reich*), and was therefore called the *Reichsadler*. After the Nazi party came to power in Germany, they replaced the traditional version of the German eagle with the modified party symbol throughout the country and all its institutions.



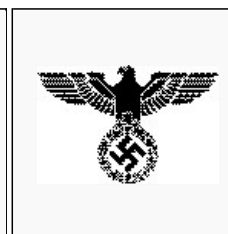
*Parteiflagge* ("party flag"), used 1920-45. Also used as the national flag between 1933–35, interchangeably with the *black-white-red horizontal tricolour*.



Flag with the *off-center* swastika and disc. Used as the national flag of Germany after 1935. It was never used to represent the NSDAP.



Party emblem, design variant



*Reichsadler* design, representing Germany in general as the national insignia (*Hoheitszeichen*)



5-*Reichsmark* coins before (1936) and after adding the Nazi swastika (1938)

## Slogans and songs

- Nazi slogan: "*Sieg Heil!*"
- Nazi slogan: "*Heil Hitler*"



- Nazi anthem: *Horst-Wessel-Lied*

## See also

- Anschluss
- Ex-Nazi Party members
- Glossary of Nazi Germany
- List of Gauleiters
- List of Nazi organisations
- List of Nazi Party leaders and officials
- List of SS personnel (also lists NSDAP numbers)
- Mass suicides in 1945 Nazi Germany
- National Socialist Program
- Nazi Germany
- Nazism
- Neo-Nazism
- NSDAP/AO
- Sino-German cooperation (1911–1941)
- Socialist Reich Party
- Swastika
- Volkssturm



## Notes

- <sup>^</sup> Rick Steves. *Rick Steves' Snapshot Munich, Bavaria & Salzburg*. Berkeley, California, USA; New York, New York, USA: Avalon Travel, 2010. p. 28. "Though the Nazis eventually gained power in Berlin, they remembered their roots, dubbing Munich "Capital of the Movement". The Nazi headquarters stood near today's obelisk on Brienner Strasse..."
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> McNab, Chris (2011). *Hitler's Master Plan*, Amber Books Ltd. pp 22, 23. ISBN 1-907446-96-6
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Fritzsche, Peter. 1998. *Germans into Nazis*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press; Eatwell, Roger, *Fascism, A History*, Viking/Penguin, 1996. pp. xvii–xxiv, 21, 26–31, 114–140, 352. Griffin, Roger. 2000. "Revolution from the Right: Fascism," chapter in David Parker (ed.) *Revolutions and the Revolutionary Tradition in the West 1560–1991*, Routledge, London.
- <sup>^</sup> Blum, George, *The Rise of Fascism in Europe* (Greenwood Press, 1998), p. 9
- <sup>^</sup> *Nazi*, New Oxford American Dictionary, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press Inc., 2005.
- <sup>^</sup> "Online Etymology Dictionary" . Etymonline.com. Retrieved 12 November 2010.
- <sup>^</sup> Thomas D. Grant. *Stormtroopers and Crisis in the Nazi Movement: Activism, Ideology and Dissolution*. London, England, UK; New York, New York, USA: Routledge, 2004. pp. 30–34, 44.
- <sup>^</sup> Stern, Fritz Richard. *The Politics of Cultural Despair: A Study in the Rise of the Germanic Ideology*. University of California Press, 1974 [1961]. p. 296.
- <sup>^</sup> Burleigh, Michael *The Third Reich: A New History*. Pan MacMillan, 2001. p. 75.
- <sup>^</sup> Redles, David *Nazi End Times; The Third Reich as a Millennial Reich* in Kinane, Karolyn & Ryan, Michael A. (eds). *End of Days: Essays on the Apocalypse from Antiquity to Modernity*. McFarland and Co., 2009. p. 176.
- <sup>^</sup> Heinrich August Winkler, Alexander Sager. *Germany: The Long Road West*. English edition. Oxford, England, UK: Oxford University Press, 2006. p. 414.
- <sup>^</sup> Otis C. Mitchell. *Hitler's Stormtroopers and the Attack on the German Republic, 1919–1933*. Jefferson, North Carolina, USA: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2008. p. 47.
- <sup>^</sup> Frank McDonough. *Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party*. Pearson/Longman, 2003. p. 64.
- <sup>^</sup> Simone Gigliotti, Berel Lang. *The Holocaust: a reader*. Malden, Massachusetts, USA; Oxford, England, UK; Carlton, Victoria, Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2005. p. 14.
- <sup>^</sup> Arendt, Hannah. *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. London; New York; San Diego: Harvest Book. p. 306.
- <sup>^</sup> Curtis, Michael. *Totalitarianism*. New Brunswick (US); London: Transactions Publishers, 1979. p. 36.
- <sup>^</sup> Burch, Betty Brand. *Dictatorship and Totalitarianism: Selected Readings*. 1964. p. 58.
- <sup>^</sup> Bruhn, Jodi; Hans Maier. *Totalitarianism and Political Religions: Concepts for the Comparison of Dictatorships*. Routledge: Oxon (U.K.); New York, 2004. p. 32.
- <sup>^</sup> , pronounced German pronunciation: [natsjoˈna : lzotsia : listifə ˈdɔɪtʃə ˈarbaiteparˌtai]
- <sup>^</sup> or Sozialdemokrat (pronounced /zoˈtsja : Idemoˈkra : tʃ) (social democrat).
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Franz H. Mautner (1944). "Nazi und Sozi". *Modern Language Notes* (Modern Language Notes, Vol. 59, No. 2) **59** (2): 93–100. doi:10.2307/2910599 . JSTOR 2910599 .
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 82.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.33
- <sup>^</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.34
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Spector, Robert, *World Without Civilization: Mass Murder and the Holocaust, History, and Analysis* (University of America Press, 2004), p.137
- <sup>^</sup> Griffen, Roger (ed). 1995. *Fascism*. New York: Oxford University Press. Pp. 105.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Theodore Fred Abel. *The Nazi Movement*. Aldine Transaction, 2012 (original edition in 1938). Pp. 55.
- <sup>^</sup> <http://www.wienerrlibrary.co.uk/collections/documents/collection/collectionitem.aspx?oItemID=12733> . The archive files of the Nazi Party Says that Felix Graf von Bothmer attended the movement.
- <sup>^</sup> Carlsten, F. L. *The Rise of Fascism*. University of California Press. Pp. 91
- <sup>^</sup> Carlsten, Pp. 91
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>f</sup> Fest, Joachim, *The Face of the Third Reich* (Penguin books, 1979), pp 37–38
- <sup>^</sup> Dan van der Vat: *The Good Nazi: The Life and Lies of Albert Speer*, page 30. George Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1997 ISBN 0-297-81721-3
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> T. L. Jaman, *The Rise and Fall of Nazi Germany* (New York University Press, 1956), pg. 88
- <sup>^</sup> Rees, Laurence, *The Nazis – A Warning from History* (BBC Books, 2 March 2006), pg. 21
- <sup>^</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.43
- <sup>^</sup> Toland, John, *Adolf Hitler: The Definitive Biography* (Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group, 1 October 2008), pg.131
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Rees, Laurence, *The Nazis – A Warning from History* (BBC Books, 2 March 2006), pg. 23
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> T. L. Jaman, *The Rise and Fall of Nazi Germany* (New York University Press, 1956), pg. 89
- <sup>^</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.36
- <sup>^</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.37
- <sup>^</sup> Johnson, Paul. *A History of the Modern World: From 1917 to the 1980s* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 13 September 1984), pg. 133
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> Fest, Joachim, *The Face of the Third Reich* (Penguin books, 1979), pg.42
- <sup>^</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 87.
- <sup>^</sup> Franz-Willing, *Die Hitlerbewegung*
- <sup>^</sup> The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Arrow Books Ltd (2 May 1991), p.38
- <sup>^</sup> Fest, Joachim, *The Face of the Third Reich* (Penguin books, 1979), pg.40
- <sup>^</sup> Hakim, Joy (1995). *A History of Us: War, Peace and all that Jazz*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-509514-6.
- <sup>^</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 110.
- <sup>^</sup> Hitler 1998.
- <sup>^</sup> Jablonsky, David. 1989. *The Nazi Party in Dissolution: Hitler and the Verbotzeit, 1923–1925*. Routledge. Pp. 57

51. <sup>^</sup> Jablonsky, Pp. 57
52. <sup>^</sup> Kershaw 2008, p. 194.
53. <sup>^</sup> Evans 2005, p. 372.
54. <sup>^</sup> Sutton, Antony C.: *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (1976, 1999)
55. <sup>^</sup> Kershaw 2008, pp. 224.
56. <sup>^</sup> "Social democracy is objectively the moderate wing of fascism. ... These organisations (ie Fascism and social democracy) are not antipodes, they are twins." (J.V. Stalin: Concerning the International Situation (September 1924), in Works, Volume 6, 1953; p.294.) *This later led Otto Wille Kuusinen to conclude that "The aims of the fascists and the social-fascists are the same." (Report To the 10th Plenum of ECCI, in International Press Correspondence, Volume 9, no.40, (20 August 1929), p.848.)*
57. <sup>^</sup> Hitler stated: "Today our left-wing politicians in particular are constantly insisting that their craven-hearted and obsequious foreign policy necessarily results from the disarmament of Germany, whereas the truth is that this is the policy of traitors [...] But the politicians of the Right deserve exactly the same reproach. It was through their miserable cowardice that those ruffians of Jews who came into power in 1918 were able to rob the nation of its arms." Adolf Hitler. *Mein Kampf*. Bottom of the Hill Publishing, 2010. p. 287.
58. <sup>^</sup> Adolf Hitler, Max Domarus. *The Essential Hitler: Speeches and Commentary*. pp. 171, 172-173.
59. <sup>^</sup> Kolb, Eberhard (2005) [1984]. *The Weimar Republic*. London; New York: Routledge. pp. 224–225. ISBN 978-0-415-34441-8.
60. <sup>^</sup> Zentner, Christian Ed; Bedürftig, Friedemann Ed (1991). "The Encyclopedia of the Third Reich". New York: Macmillan. p 631
61. <sup>^</sup> *Deutsche Uniformen*, National Socialist German Workers Part (1938)
62. <sup>^</sup> Speer, Albert (1970). *Inside the Third Reich*. New York and Toronto: Macmillan
63. <sup>^</sup> *Buchquelle zur Gaugröße Kurmarks/Mark-Brandenburgs*. Google Books. 1995. ISBN 978-3-05-002508-7. Retrieved 12 November 2010.
64. <sup>^</sup> Walter Wolf (1969). *Faschismus in der Schweiz*. Flamberg, p 121, 253, 283. (in German) [1]
65. <sup>^</sup> Alan Morris Schom. "Examples of NSDAP and National Front meetings and agendas in northern Switzerland, 1935, 1937". A Survey of Nazi and Pro-Nazi Groups in Switzerland: 1930–1945. Simon Wiesenthal Center. Retrieved 17 October 2010.
66. <sup>^</sup> Historischer Verein des Kantons Bern (1973). *Archiv des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Bern, vol 57–60*. Stämpfliche Verlagshandlung. p. 150.
67. <sup>^</sup> Beat Glaus (1969). *Die Nationale front*. Zürich. p. 147.
68. <sup>^</sup> Panayi, P. *Life and Death in a German Town: Osnabrück from the Weimar Republic to World War II and Beyond*. New York: Tauris Academic Studies, 2007. p 40.
69. <sup>^</sup> Panayi 2007, p. 40.
70. <sup>^</sup> Fakty wypaczone przez Erikę Steinbach Bogdan Musiał 24 06 2009 Rzeczpospolita
71. <sup>^</sup> Wolfgang Rosar: *Deutsche Gemeinschaft. Seyss-Inquart und der Anschluss*. Europa-Verlag, Wien 1971. ISBN 3-203-50384-0.

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## External links

- *Text of Mein Kampf*
- Program of the NSDAP, the Nazi "Manifesto"
- (German) Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP) 1920–1933 at *Lebendiges Museum Online*.
- (German) Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP) 1933–1945 at *Lebendiges Museum Online*.
- *Organisationsbuch NSDAP* An encyclopedic reference guide to the Nazi party, organisations, uniforms, flags etc. published by the party itself

VTE		Political parties in Germany in the Weimar Republic (1918–1933)
<b>Communist</b>		Communist Party of Germany (KPD) Communist Workers Party of Germany (KAPD) Communist Party Opposition (KPO)
<b>Socialist</b> <b>Social Democratic</b>		Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany (USPD) Socialist Workers' Party of Germany (SAPD)
<b>Catholic</b>		Bavarian People's Party (BVP) Centre Party (Zentrum)
<b>Agrarian</b>		Bavarian Peasants' League (BB) Agricultural League Schleswig-Holsteinische Bauern- und Landarbeiterdemokratie (SHBLD) Christian National Peasants' and Farmers' Party (CNBL) German Farmers' Party (DBP)
<b>Liberal</b>		German Democratic Party (DDP) German People's Party (DVP) German State Party (DStP)
<b>Conservative</b>		German National People's Party (DNVP) People's Right Party (VRP) Christian Social People's Service (CSVD) Conservative People's Party (KVP)
<b>Völkische and Nazist</b>		German Workers' Party (DAP) German Socialist Party (DSP) <b>National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)</b> German Völkisch Freedom Party (DVFP) National Socialist Freedom Movement (NSFB)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		German-Hanoverian Party (DHP) Economic Party (WP)
VTE		Nazism
<b>Organizations</b>		<b>Nazi Party (NSDAP)</b> Sturmabteilung (SA) Schutzstaffel (SS) Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) Hitler Youth (HJ) National Socialist League of the Reich for Physical Exercise (NSRL) League of German Girls (BDM) National Socialist Women's League (NSF)
<b>History</b>		Early timeline Adolf Hitler's rise to power Machtergreifung Re-armament Nazi Germany Night of the Long Knives Nuremberg Rally Anti-Comintern Pact Kristallnacht World War II Tripartite Pact The Holocaust Nuremberg Trials Denazification
<b>Ideology</b>		Architecture Gleichschaltung Anti-democratic thought Hitler's political views <i>Mein Kampf</i> National Socialist Program New Order Propaganda Religious aspects Women in Nazi Germany
<b>Race</b>		Blood and soil Eugenics Greater Germanic Reich Heim ins Reich Master race Racial policy Religion
<b>Atrocities</b>		Doctors' Trial Final Solution Human experimentation
		American Nazi Party Arrow Cross (Hungary) German American Bund Greyshirts (South Africa) Hungarian National Socialist Party Nasjonal Samling (Norway) Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging (Netherlands)



<b>Outside Germany</b>	National Movement of Switzerland National Socialist Bloc (Sweden) National Socialist League (UK) National Socialist Movement (United States) National Socialist Workers' Party of Denmark National Unity Party (Canada) Ossewabrandwag (South Africa)
<b>Lists</b>	Books by or about Hitler Ideologues Leaders and officials Nazi Party members Former Nazi Party members Speeches given by Hitler SS personnel
<b>People</b>	Adolf Hitler Joseph Goebbels Heinrich Himmler Hermann Göring Martin Bormann Reinhard Heydrich Adolf Eichmann Albert Speer Rudolf Hess Alfred Rosenberg Wilhelm Frick Rudolf Höss Hans Frank Josef Mengele Richard Walther Darré Baldur von Schirach Ernst Röhm Dietrich Eckart Ernst Hanfstaengl Julius Streicher Ernst Kaltenbrunner Joachim von Ribbentrop George Lincoln Rockwell
<b>Related topics</b>	Esoteric Nazism Far-right politics Glossary of Nazi Germany Nazi salute Neo-Nazism Stormfront Völkisch movement
 <a href="#">Category</a>	

<b>VTE Fascism</b>	
<b>Theory</b>	
<b>Core tenets</b>	Nationalism Imperialism Authoritarianism Single-party state Dictatorship Social Darwinism Social interventionism Proletarian nation Propaganda Eugenics Heroism Militarism Economic interventionism Anti-communism
<b>Topics</b>	Definitions Economics Fascism and ideology Fascism worldwide Symbolism
<b>Ideas</b>	Actual Idealism Class collaboration Corporatism Heroic capitalism National Socialism National syndicalism State capitalism Supercapitalism Third Position Totalitarianism
<b>Movements</b>	
<b>Africa</b>	Greyshirts Ossewabrandwag
<b>Asia</b>	Brit HaBironim Ganap Party Sakurakai Tōhōkai
<b>Western Europe</b>	Black Front (Netherlands) Breton Social-National Workers' Movement British Fascists British People's Party (1939) British Union of Fascists La Cagoule Clerical People's Party Faisceau Falange Flemish National Union French Popular Party General Dutch Fascist League Imperial Fascist League National Fascisti National Front (Switzerland) Nationalist Party (Iceland) National Socialist Dutch Workers Party National Socialist League National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands National Socialist Movement of Norway National Union (Portugal) New Party (UK) Rexism
<b>Central Europe</b>	Arrow Cross Party Austrian National Socialism Fatherland's Front Hungarian National Socialist Party Italian Fascism Italian Social Republic Nasjonal Samling National Fascist Community National Fascist Party National Radical Camp Falanga National Socialist Bloc National Socialist Workers' Party (Sweden) Nazism <b>Nazi Party</b> Pērkonkrusts Republican Fascist Party Sammarinese Fascist Party Sudeten German Party Ustaše ZBOR
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	Albanian Fascist Party Crusade of Romanianism Greek National Socialist Party Iron Guard Lapua Movement Metaxism National Fascist Movement National Italo-Romanian Cultural and Economic Movement National Social Movement (Bulgaria) National Romanian Fascia National Renaissance Front Patriotic People's Movement (Finland) Romanian Front Russian Fascist Party Russian Women's Fascist Movement Slovak People's Party Union of Bulgarian National Legions
<b>North America</b>	Fascism in Canada Canadian Union of Fascists Parti national social chrétien Red Shirts (Mexico) Gold shirts German American Bund Silver Legion of America
<b>South America</b>	Falangism in Latin America Brazilian Integralism Bolivian Socialist Falange National Socialist Movement of Chile Revolutionary Union
<b>People</b>	
Abba Ahimeir Nimio de Anquin Sadao Araki Marc Augier Maurice Bardèche Jacques Benoist-Méchin Henri Béraud Zoltán Böszörmény Giuseppe Bottai Robert Brasillach Alphonse de Châteaubriant Corneliu Zelea Codreanu Gustavs Celmiņš Enrico Corradini Carlo Costamagna Richard Walther Darré Marcel Déat Léon Degrelle Pierre Drieu La Rochelle Gottfried Feder Giovanni Gentile Joseph Goebbels Hans F. K. Günther Heinrich Himmler Fumimaro Konoe Adolf Hitler Hideki Tojo Ikki Kita Vihtori Kosola Agostino Lanzillo Dimitrije Ljotić Leopoldo Lugones Curzio Malaparte Ioannis Metaxas Robert Michels Oswald Mosley Benito Mussolini Eoin O'Duffy Gearóid Ó Cuinneagáin Sergio Panunzio Giovanni Papini Ante Pavelić William Dudley Pelley Alfred Ploetz Robert Poulet Vidkun Quisling José Antonio Primo de Rivera Lucien Rebatet Dionisio Ridruejo Alfredo Rocco Konstantin Rodzaevsky Alfred Rosenberg Plínio Salgado Rafael Sánchez Mazas Margherita Sarfatti Carl Schmitt Ardengo Soffici Othmar Spann Oswald Spengler Ugo Spirito Ferenc Szálasi Gonzalo Torrente Ballester Georges Valois Anastasy Vonsyatsky	
<b>Works</b>	
<b>Literature</b>	<i>The Doctrine of Fascism</i> Fascist manifesto <i>Manifesto of the Fascist Intellectuals</i> <i>Mein Kampf</i> <i>My Life</i> <i>The Myth of the Twentieth Century</i> <i>Zweites Buch</i> <i>Zaveshchanie russkogo fashista</i>
<b>Periodicals</b>	<i>La Conquista del Estado</i> <i>Das Reich</i> <i>Der Angriff</i> <i>Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung</i> <i>Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen</i> <i>Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden</i> <i>Figli d'Italia</i> <i>Fronten</i> <i>Gândirea</i> <i>Gioventù</i> <i>Fascista</i> <i>Je suis partout</i> <i>La France au travail</i> <i>Münchener Beobachter</i> <i>Novopress</i> <i>NS Månedshefte</i> <i>Norsk-Tysk Tidsskrift</i> <i>Das Schwarze Korps</i> <i>Der Stürmer</i> <i>Il Popolo d'Italia</i> <i>Sfarmă-Piatră</i> <i>Signal</i> <i>Vlajka</i> <i>Völkischer Beobachter</i> <i>Nash Put'</i> <i>Fashist</i> <i>l'Alba</i>
<b>Film</b>	<i>Der Sieg des Glaubens</i> <i>Tag der Freiheit: Unsere Wehrmacht</i> <i>Triumph of the Will</i>
<b>Sculpture</b>	Allach
<b>Related topics</b>	Art of the Third Reich Fascist architecture Heroic realism Nazi architecture Nazism and cinema Nazi plunder
<b>Organizations</b>	
<b>Institutional</b>	Ahnenerbe Chamber of Fasci and Corporations Grand Council of Fascism Imperial Way Faction Italian Nationalist Association Nationalsozialistischer Reichsbund für Leibesübungen Quadrumvirs
<b>Activist</b>	Fascist Union of Youth German American Bund Russian Fascist Organization Union of Fascist Little Ones Union of Young Fascists – Vanguard (boys) Union of Young Fascists – Vanguard (girls)
<b>Paramilitary</b>	Albanian Militia Black Brigades Blackshirts Blueshirts Einsatzgruppen Gold shirts Greenshirts Greyshirts Hitler Youth Heimwehr Iron Wolf (organization) Lăncieri Makapili Silver Legion of America Schutzstaffel Sturmabteilung Waffen-SS Werwolf
<b>International</b>	Axis powers NSDAP/AO ODESSA
<b>History</b>	
<b>1910s</b>	Arditi Fascio
<b>1920s</b>	Aventine Secession Acerbo Law March on Rome Beer Hall Putsch Italian economic battles
<b>1930s</b>	March of the Iron Will German federal election, November 1932 German federal election, March 1933 Enabling Act 6 February 1934 crisis 1934 Montreux Fascist conference Spanish Civil War Anti-Comintern Pact
<b>1940s</b>	World War II The Holocaust 25 Luglio Denazification Nuremberg Trials



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