

1: Gregor Strasser and the Rise of Nazism by Peter D. Stachura

Gregor Strasser (also German: Stra  er, see   ; 31 May - 30 June) was an early prominent German Nazi official and politician who was murdered during the Night of the Long Knives in

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Conditions were ripe for the development of such a party. Resentment at the loss of the war and the severity of the peace terms added to the economic woes and brought widespread discontent. Many of these joined the Nazi Party. Conditions were favourable for the growth of the small party, and Hitler was sufficiently astute to take full advantage of them. When he joined the party, he found it ineffective, committed to a program of nationalist and socialist ideas but uncertain of its aims and divided in its leadership. He accepted its program but regarded it as a means to an end. His propaganda and his personal ambition caused friction with the other leaders of the party. Hitler countered their attempts to curb him by threatening resignation, and because the future of the party depended on his power to organize publicity and to acquire funds, his opponents relented. In July he became their leader with almost unlimited powers. From the first he set out to create a mass movement, whose mystique and power would be sufficient to bind its members in loyalty to him. The climax of this rapid growth of the Nazi Party in Bavaria came in an attempt to seize power in the Munich Beer Hall Putsch of November , when Hitler and General Erich Ludendorff tried to take advantage of the prevailing confusion and opposition to the Weimar Republic to force the leaders of the Bavarian government and the local army commander to proclaim a national revolution. In the melee that resulted, the police and the army fired at the advancing marchers, killing a few of them. Hitler was injured, and four policemen were killed. Placed on trial for treason , he characteristically took advantage of the immense publicity afforded to him. He also drew a vital lesson from the Putschâ€”that the movement must achieve power by legal means. He was sentenced to prison for five years but served only nine months, and those in relative comfort at Landsberg castle. Hitler used the time to dictate the first volume of *Mein Kampf* , his political autobiography as well as a compendium of his multitudinous ideas. Moreover, he believed that the state existed to serve the Volkâ€”a mission that to him the Weimar German Republic betrayed. All morality and truth were judged by this criterion: Parliamentary democratic government stood doubly condemned. It assumed the equality of individuals that for Hitler did not exist and supposed that what was in the interests of the Volk could be decided by parliamentary procedures. It was the rival *Weltanschauung*, Marxism which for him embraced social democracy as well as communism , with its insistence on internationalism and economic conflict. Beyond Marxism he believed the greatest enemy of all to be the Jew , who was for Hitler the incarnation of evil. Its final objective must be the removal of the Jews altogether. After his release, Hitler faced difficulties that had not existed before The republic seemed to have become more respectable. Hitler was forbidden to make speeches, first in Bavaria , then in many other German states these prohibitions remained in force until â€” Nevertheless, the party grew slowly in numbers, and in Hitler successfully established his position within it against Gregor Strasser , whose followers were primarily in northern Germany. The advent of the Depression in , however, led to a new period of political instability. The alliance also enabled him to seek support from many of the magnates of business and industry who controlled political funds and were anxious to use them to establish a strong right-wing, antisocialist government. The subsidies Hitler received from the industrialists placed his party on a secure financial footing and enabled him to make effective his emotional appeal to the lower middle class and the unemployed, based on the proclamation of his faith that Germany would awaken from its sufferings to reassert its natural greatness. But his most important achievement was the establishment of a truly national party with its voters and followers drawn from different classes and religious groups , unique in Germany at the time. Unremitting propaganda , set against the failure of the government to improve conditions during the Depression, produced a steadily mounting electoral strength for the Nazis. The party became the second largest in the country, rising from 2. In Hitler opposed Hindenburg in the presidential election, capturing The fear of communism and the rejection of the Social Democrats bound them together. On January 30, , Hindenburg offered him the chancellorship of Germany. His cabinet included few Nazis at that point. After his release from prison, he

often went to live on the Obersalzberg, near Berchtesgaden. His income at this time was derived from party funds and from writing for nationalist newspapers. He was largely indifferent to clothes and food but did not eat meat and gave up drinking beer and all other alcohols. His rather irregular working schedule prevailed. He usually rose late, sometimes dawdled at his desk, and retired late at night. At Berchtesgaden, his half sister Angela Raubal and her two daughters accompanied him. Hitler became devoted to one of them, Geli, and it seems that his possessive jealousy drove her to suicide in September. For weeks Hitler was inconsolable. Some time later Eva Braun, a shop assistant from Munich, became his mistress. Hitler rarely allowed her to appear in public with him. He would not consider marriage on the grounds that it would hamper his career. Braun was a simple young woman with few intellectual gifts.

2: Otto Strasser - Wikipedia

Strasser's importance as a Nazi propagandist, organiser, ideologue and spokesman is examined and the analysis and interpretation which follow are fundamentally revisionist in that many of the accepted ideas about Strasser's career are challenged and shown to be untenable.

On 2 August , he joined the Bavarian Army as a volunteer. He rose through the ranks to lieutenant and was twice wounded. At the same time, he also joined the Social Democratic Party. In he participated in the opposition to the Kapp Putsch. His faction advocated support for strikes , nationalisation of banks and industry, and " despite acknowledged differences " closer ties with the Soviet Union. Some of these policies were opposed by Hitler, who thought they were too radical and too alienating from parts of the German people middle class and Nazi-supporting nationalist industrialists in particular , and the Strasser faction was defeated at the Bamberg Conference , with Joseph Goebbels joining Hitler. The Nazi Left itself was annihilated during the Night of the Long Knives in " in which his brother was killed " leaving Hitler as undisputed party leader and able to pacify both industrialists and the military into accepting his new National Socialist regime. In addition to the "Black Front", Strasser at this time headed the Free German Movement outside Germany which sought to enlist the aid of Germans throughout the world in bringing about the downfall of Hitler and Nazism. In , he went to Bermuda by way of Portugal , leaving a wife and two children behind in Switzerland. In , he emigrated to Canada , where he was the famed "Prisoner of Ottawa". He settled for a time in Montreal. In , he lived for a time in Clarence , Nova Scotia on a farm owned by a German-speaking Czech, Adolph Schmidt, then moved to nearby Paradise where he lived for more than a decade in a rented apartment above a general store. As an influential and uncondemned former Nazi Party member still faithful to many doctrines of National Socialism , he was initially prevented from returning to West Germany after the war, first by the Allied powers and then by the West German government. During his exile, he wrote articles on Nazi Germany and its leadership for a number of British, American and Canadian newspapers, including the New Statesman , and a series for the Montreal Gazette , which was ghostwritten by then Gazette reporter and later politician Donald C. Return to Germany[edit] Otto Strasser was permitted to return to West Germany in , after years of being denied entry by the West German government, due to a ruling of the Federal Administrative Court. He regained his citizenship and settled in Munich. He attempted to create a new "nationalist and socialist"-oriented party in , the German Social Union often called a successor to the " , eventually forbidden [2] Socialist Reich Party of Germany , but his organisation was unable to attract any support. For the rest of his life, Strasser continued to advocate for Strasserite National Socialism until his death in Munich in Otto Strasser claimed he was a dissenting Nazi regarding racial policies. Darstellung der Lage und Entwicklung des Hitlersystems in den Jahren und Verlag Heinrich Grunov, Prag I Berlin " Rom " Tokio. Neue Tonart in Wien. Die dritte Front, Band ,6. Kommt es zum Krieg? Politische Studien, Band 3. Heinrich-Heine-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main

3: Adolf Hitler - Rise to power | www.enganchecubano.com

Had Gregor Strasser carried out what he started, there may have been no Hitler Chancellorship and thus no Holocaust. Strasser was a loyal follower of Hitler for over a decade, and was responsible for the impressive organizing of the Nazi party structure in Germany's 35 election districts. In late.

Gregor Strasser and his younger brother Otto were born into the family of a Catholic judicial officer who lived in the Upper Bavarian market town of Geisenfeld. He attended the local Gymnasium grammar school and after his final examinations, served an apprenticeship as a pharmacist in the Lower Bavarian village of Frontenhausen from until . In he began to study pharmacy at Ludwig Maximilians University of Munich, suspending his studies in the same year to enlist as a volunteer in the German Imperial Army. He passed his state examination in and in started work as a pharmacist in Landshut. Gregor Strasser established and commanded the Sturmabteilung (SA) in Lower Bavaria, with young Heinrich Himmler as his adjutant. His leadership qualities were readily recognized and he was soon appointed as regional head of the SA in Lower Bavaria. He was tried for high treason and in April was sentenced to one and a half years of confinement in a fortress which was regarded as an honorable form of detention in Landsberg Prison. Strasser remained a member of the Reichstag until December . Its membership increased from about 27, in to more than , in . Hans Nieland was appointed its first leader on 1 May . The Strasser brothers ruled the Berlin party organization unchallenged and developed an independent ideological profile from the south German party wing around Adolf Hitler. But on 14 February , Hitler asserted himself successfully against this " National Bolshevist " faction during the Bamberg Conference. The disbandment of the Working Group was decreed by a directive from Munich on 1 July . Gregor Strasser, prominent German Fascist. According to William L. Shirer, this move upset the very foundations of the Nazi party, and could have put an end to their quest for power. Strasser was still a very powerful figure in the region in which he had built up power, and could have mobilized support in the region to turn people against the NSDAP. Instead, Strasser tired of the political struggle as well as the intense campaigning and took a restorative holiday in Italy. Hitler seized upon this opportunity to remove all Party officials loyal to Strasser. Strasser continued acting as a publicist as he did before his disempowerment. However, for some reason, Strasser had declined to join the cabinet. In , Hitler moved to eliminate all possible rivals and old enemies in and out of the Party. Fritz von Tschirschky , an aide of Franz von Papen , who was also taken to Gestapo headquarters that day, claimed to be a witness to the murder. Tschirschky wrote that Strasser was murdered in an adjoining cell in the basement by an SS squad, which shot him in the temple and back of the head several times. Tschirschky could not watch the execution directly because guards were blocking the way. However, minutes later he saw guards carrying some bloody bags out. Tschirschky concluded that "the victim must have been dismembered shortly after the crime and his body parts carried outside.

4: Gregor Strasser | German political activist | www.enganchecubano.com

Gregor Strasser and the Rise of Nazism.. [Peter D Stachura] -- The most influential and substantial leader, after Hitler, in the pre National Socialist Party was Gregor Strasser. This book (originally published in but as yet not superseded) is a.

C N Trueman "Gregor Strasser" historylearningsite. The History Learning Site, 22 May He failed in this and in Strasser paid the price for what Hitler considered a betrayal. Gregor Strasser was born on May 31st He served in World War One and was given a commission. Strasser ended the war as a lieutenant. As with many other former soldiers, Strasser hated the Treaty of Versailles and the fact that representatives from the Weimar government had signed it. However, he arrived too late and the attempted putsch had been put down by the police. Hitler was under arrest and the party was leaderless. While Hitler served his prison sentence at Landsberg, Strasser took over as co-chairman of the party. He proved to be a hard worker with a skill at organising people. His brother Otto edited it. He also introduced a party newsletter that went out to party members. While Hitler was in prison, Strasser decided that the party had to go in a new ideological direction. He believed that he would give the party a far greater intellectual bent than Hitler could ever hope to achieve. The relationship between Hitler and Strasser did not improve as time moved on. Hitler attempted some form of rapprochement in when he appointed Strasser Reich Organisation Leader of the Nazi Party. However, for Strasser it was not enough. It soon became very clear just how far the two had drifted apart when in July , Hitler appointed Hermann Goering as Presiding Officer of the Reichstag. The Nazis were the strongest party in the Reichstag after the election and as party leader Hitler was responsible for appointing the Presiding Officer. Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher sensed a Nazi Party division and decided to use it for his own purposes. Hitler was furious and confronted Strasser at a meeting at the Kaiserhof. Both accused the other of betrayal. Strasser resigned his positions in the party in December and for a while it looked as if Hitler had lost control of the party as it seemed to be falling into disarray. However, there was no obvious immediate successor to Hitler and no challenge or resignation occurred. Strasser went on a long term stay in Italy. When he returned to Germany he worked for a chemicals company and stayed out of politics. He was murdered on the Night of the Long Knives June 30th

5: Gregor Strasser - Wikiquote

The most influential and substantial leader, after Hitler, in the pre National Socialist Party was Gregor Strasser. This book (originally published in

Jump to navigation Jump to search We must take from the right nationalism without capitalism and from the left socialism without internationalism. Gregor Strasser 31 May – 30 June was an early prominent German Nazi official and politician who was murdered during the Night of the Long Knives in Born in in Bavaria , Strasser served in World War I in an artillery regiment, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. He took part in the abortive putsch in Munich in and was imprisoned, but released early on for political reasons. Personal and political conflicts with Adolf Hitler led to his death in during the Night of the Long Knives. Sourced[edit] We are Socialists , enemies, mortal enemies of the present capitalist economic system with its exploitation of the economically weak, with its injustice in wages, with its immoral evaluation of individuals according to wealth and money instead of responsibility and achievement, and we are determined under all circumstances to abolish this system! And with my inclination to practical action it seems obvious to me that we have to put a better, more just, more moral system in its place, one which, as it were, has arms and legs and better arms and legs than the present one! We want in place of an exploitative capitalist economic system a real socialism, maintained not by a soulless Jewish-materialist outlook but by the believing, sacrificial, and unselfish old German community sentiment, community purpose and economic feeling. We want the social revolution in order to bring about the national revolution. November Reichstag speech. The spirit of our National Socialist idea has to overpower the spirit of liberalism and false democracy if there is to be a third Reich at all! Deeply rooted in organic life, we have realized that the false belief in the equality of man is the deadly threat with which liberalism destroys people and nation, culture and morals. We have to reject with fanatical zeal the frequent lie that people are basically equal and equal in regard to their influence in the state and their share of power! People are unequal, they are unequal from birth, become more unequal in life and are therefore to be valued unequally in their positions in society and in the state! Stachura , Routledge p. Stachura , Routledge , pp. But we are not afraid of it if mobilisation of German power should prove to be the ultimate means of restoring German freedom. Thus we shall form the National-Socialism which will be the motive force of a new Germany and a new Europe. MA, Houghton Mifflin Company p. But it is all or nothing for him now. If I know him, he will make one desperate attempt to get into power. If this fails and he does not get his way, he is finished. He will burst into pieces like a frog. The Capitalist system with its exploitation of those who are economically weak, with its robbery of the workers labour power, with its unethical way of appraising human beings by the number of things and the amount of money he possesses, instead of by their internal value and their achievements, must be replaced by a new and just economic system, in a word by German Socialism. Collected Writings of Troy Southgate, editors: Morgan, UK, Arktos Media p. The rise of National Socialism is the protest of a people against a State that denies the right to work. If the machinery for distribution in the present economic system of the world is incapable of properly distributing the productive wealth of nations, then that system is false and must be altered. The important part of the present development is the anti-capitalist sentiment that is permeating our people. Martin, I am a man marked by death. We shall not be able to go on seeing each other for long and in your own interests I suggest you do not come here any more. Whatever happens, mark what I say: From now on Germany is in the hands of an Austrian who is a congenital liar, a former officer who is a pervert, and a clubfoot. And I tell you the last is the worst of them all. This is Satan in human form. Martin 9 December "The Missing Years", p. He was the one potential indeed actual rival within the party. He had made the Rhineland his fief. He was obviously quite a figure in the land. There was no comment about "Strasser seems to be doing well", or any approving sign. November brought Reichstag elections again, but in spite of a frenzied campaign, the Nazis lost ground. Their representation was reduced to , and it was at this point that Schleicher became Chancellor, to exercise the power he had so long controlled from the wings. His plan was to split off the Strasser wing of the Nazi Party in a final effort to find a majority with the Weimar Socialists and Centre. The idea was by no means so ill-conceived and amidst the momentary

demoralization and monetary confusion in the Nazi ranks, very nearly came off. With the failure came the final break between Hitler and Strasser, who, two years later, paid for this disloyalty with his head. A great stream of blood had spurted against the wall of the tiny cell. Apparently Strasser did not die at once. A prisoner in the adjoining cell heard him thrashing about on the cot for nearly an hour. No one paid any attention to him. At last the prisoner heard loud footsteps in the corridor and orders being shouted. Let the swine bleed to death. It was the pride of the S. These cut-throats showed it to all the terrified inmates and boasted that it was the blood of a famous man, Gregor Strasser. It was only after he had received numerous complaints that Heydrich ordered the bloodstains to be cleaned.

6: Gregor Strasser and the rise of Nazism in SearchWorks catalog

Gregor Strasser was an early member of the Nazi Party. During Adolf Hitler's imprisonment Strasser attempted to take the Nazi Party in a different ideological direction. He failed in this and in Strasser paid the price for what Hitler considered a betrayal.

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Gregor Strasser (also German language: Straßer, see Ä) (31 May - 30 June) was a German politician and prominent figure in the Nazi Party. He became a rival to Adolf Hitler, resigned from his political offices in late , and was murdered in , during the "Night of the Long.

9: Gregor Strasser and the rise of Nazism - ECU Libraries Catalog

Instead, these are the words of early Nazi party official Gregor Strasser, printed in a Stachura, Peter D. Gregor Strasser and the Rise of Nazism. Routledge,

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