

## THE GERMAN RIGHT, 1918–1930

The failure of the Weimar Republic and the rise of National Socialism remains one of the most challenging problems of twentieth-century European history. *The German Right, 1918–1930* sheds new light on this problem by examining the role that the non-Nazi Right played in the destabilization of Weimar democracy in the period before the emergence of the Nazi Party as a mass party of middle-class protest. Larry Eugene Jones identifies a critical divide within the German Right between those prepared to work within the framework of Germany's new republican government and those irrevocably committed to its overthrow. This split was greatly exacerbated by the course of German economic development in the 1920s, leaving the various organizations that comprised the German Right defenceless against the challenge of National Socialism. At no point was the disunity of the non-Nazi Right in the face of Nazism more apparent than in the September 1930 Reichstag elections.

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Larry Eugene Jones  
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THE GERMAN RIGHT,  
1918–1930

Political Parties, Organized Interests, and  
Patriotic Associations in the Struggle against  
Weimar Democracy

LARRY EUGENE JONES  
*Canisius College, New York*



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Dedicated to the memory of my mother  
Lila Maurine Berg Jones  
(1909–1996)

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book has its origins in the 1960s, a time when the United States found itself in the midst of a crisis that severely tested the strength and resilience of its democratic institutions. As a young graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, I was quickly swept up in the wave of student protest that was engulfing American campuses throughout the country and became an embittered opponent of the Viet Nam War. This coincided with my introduction to Marxism, first under the tutelage of Richard DeGeorge at the University of Kansas and then under that of Harvey Goldberg and William Appleman Williams at Wisconsin. Even though I never thought of myself as a Marxist in anything more than a vague, undefined sense of the word, my encounter with Marxism was very much at the center of my approach to the study of history in general and continues to inform my inquiry into the failure of Weimar Germany and the rise of Nazism.

Recent developments in American political life notwithstanding, my subsequent studies on modern German history quickly convinced me that the political cultures of the two countries were so dissimilar that something analogous to the Nazi seizure of power in Germany was inconceivable here in America. At the very least, American democratic institutions were much more firmly rooted in American political culture than those of the Weimar Republic and had consistently proven themselves more resilient to the pressures of economic crisis than their Weimar counterpart. Moreover, the feudal relics that had played such an instrumental role in bringing about the collapse of Weimar democracy were totally absent from the American political experience, particularly after the defeat of the South in the American Civil War. Yet even as it became clear that the German model had lost much of its relevance for understanding the American political experience, the failure of Weimar democracy and the triumph of Nazism remained very much at the heart of my scholarly agenda for the half-century or so that I have been a professional historian.

Why Weimar failed was very much at the center of my study of German liberalism that appeared with the University of North Carolina Press in 1988. By then, however, I had come to realize that the failure of German liberalism was only part of the story and had already begun to collect material on right-wing political organizations in the Weimar Republic for a parallel study of the German

Right. Hopes that this might lead to a follow-up publication in fairly short order – a draft manuscript was already under way as early as 1990 – were, however, put on hold with the fall of the Berlin wall and the unrestricted access this suddenly afforded historians like myself to the troves of material in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv and other East German archives. The fact that I was now able to access not only the records of a plethora of right-wing parties, interest groups, and patriotic associations that had been previously unavailable to historians in the west but also the private papers of a select group of right-wing politicians meant that much of what I had already written would have to be redone. Similarly, my success in gaining access to materials on the politics of Germany's Catholic aristocracy through the auspices of the Vereinigte Westfälische Adelsarchive in Münster added a new dimension to my study on the German Right that would require a further revision of my timetable for publication.

It is difficult for the author of a book that has been as long in gestation as this to remember, let alone thank, all of those without whose help and counsel its publication would never have been possible. I was particularly fortunate to spend two years each studying with two of the most influential scholars of their time, first from 1963 to 1966 as a Fulbright scholar with Karl Dietrich Bracher at the University of Bonn and then from 1975 to 1977 as a Humboldt fellow with Hans Mommsen at the University of the Ruhr in Bochum. Bracher's *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik* was the first German-language book in my library, and Hans went on to become one of my closest professional friends. Both had a decisive impact on the way I came to read the political history of the Weimar Republic, and I remain profoundly grateful for their inspiration, support, and generosity. That I had the opportunity to study with Bracher and Mommsen at a formative stage in my career was a stroke of enormous good fortune that I probably never fully appreciated at the time but that with the benefit of historical hindsight becomes clearer and clearer every day of my professional career. I am also deeply indebted to Theodore Hamerow, my dissertation advisor at Wisconsin, for his counsel and encouragement during the early years of my career. Likewise, I remain deeply indebted to Georg Iggers for his friendship and constant curiosity about my work. Similarly, both Gerald Feldman and Henry A. Turner, Jr., were particularly supportive of my work in the early stages of my career, even to the point of sharing materials in their possession that helped me fill important gaps in the narrative I was trying to put together. I am particularly grateful to Professor Feldman for having invited me to take part from 1978 to 1983 in the international project on "Inflation und Wiederaufbau in Deutschland und Europa 1914–1924" that was funded by a grant from the Volkswagen-Stiftung. My involvement in this project was instrumental in helping me understand the impact of the runaway inflation of the early 1920s and the measures that were taken to stabilize the currency in 1923–24 on Germany's political development and the swing to the Right that took place in various stages after 1924.

Over the years my work has benefited from conversations and collaborative undertakings with a wide range of historians that have helped shape this book. In the fall of 1998 I had the privilege of participating in a conference in Toronto organized by James Retallack on Saxony that helped me grasp the importance of regional history and just how significant regional differences were in understanding the politics of the German Right. The following spring I attended the second of two symposia in Bad Homburg that Heinz Reif organized on the theme of “Elitenwandel in der gesellschaftlichen Modernisierung: Adel und Bürgertum im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert” that complemented and contextualized my own work on the politics of the Rhenish-Westphalian aristocracy. Then in the spring of 2004 I had the privilege of co-organizing a conference on Kuno Graf von Westarp, in my mind the most important of the conservative politicians in the Weimar Republic, at the ancestral estate of Westarp’s grandson Hans Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen. The conference provided important new perspectives on Westarp’s political leadership that were subsequently incorporated into the book at hand. During a break from my study of the German Right to complete a book on the 1932 presidential elections that Cambridge University Press published in 2015, I edited a collection of essays on the German Right in the Weimar Republic that appeared with Berghahn Books in 2014. I remain deeply indebted to the scholars who contributed articles to this volume for the way in which this helped me flesh out my knowledge of right-wing politics in Weimar Germany. Then in May 2015 I had the good fortune to participate in a workshop at Harvard University organized by Daniel Ziblatt to solicit comments and criticism of the manuscript he was preparing for Oxford University Press on *Conservative Parties and the Birth of Democracy*. This was a particularly valuable experience for me in that it helped clarify arguments in my own work and situate it in a broader theoretical context.

Of my own contemporaries, none has played a more important role in highlighting the complexity and nuances of right-wing politics in Germany from 1890 to 1933 than Geoff Eley. Although there remain significant differences in the way we each approach the history of the German Right – particularly in the latter stages of the Weimar Republic – I still find Geoff’s criticism of my work thoughtful, carefully nuanced, and provocative. I am also indebted to Wolfram Pyta for his cooperation in co-editing the results of the Westarp conference in 2006 and for his continued interest in my work. Recently I have worked closely with Hermann Beck first in organizing sessions for the annual meetings of the German Studies Association but more recently in co-editing a collection of essays on the Nazi seizure of power for Berghahn Books. Hermann is a knowledgeable and discerning student of the German Right, and I greatly value his counsel. Of my more established colleagues, I am particularly grateful to Shelley Baranowski, Winfried Becker, Joseph Bendersky, Wolfgang Hardtwig, Peter Hayes, Konrad Jarausch, Stefan Malinowski,

William Patch, Karsten Ruppert, Charles Sidman, and Bernd Weisbrod for the exchange of ideas that we have had over the years, while a cohort of younger scholars including Alex Burkhardt, Andy Daum, Daniela Gasteiger, Björn Hofmeister, Barry A. Jackisch, Rainer Orth, Michael O’Sullivan, André Postert, Mark Ruff, Edward Snyder, Kevin Spicer, and Benjamin Ziemann and their willingness to share the results of their research with me have reassured me that the future of Weimar political history lies in good hands. This list is not exhaustive, and I apologize to anyone whose name I might have omitted.

I am also grateful to numerous colleagues in the profession who have helped me gain access to the materials upon which this book is based. No one has been more helpful in this regard than my long-time friend Hans-Dieter Kreikamp, who worked as an archivist at the German Federal Archives (or Bundesarchiv) in Koblenz and Berlin and who unfailingly responded to my requests for copies of materials I needed for my work. Without his help and support I would never have been able to complete this study. I am also grateful to Hans-Dieter and his wife Tania for their gracious hospitality on the occasion of my visits to Berlin. I also owe an enormous debt of gratitude to Friedrich Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen, who granted me access to the papers of his grandfather Kuno Graf von Westarp at the very beginning of my career and remained a valuable source of information and counsel until his death in 1999. Karl Mayer, a professional archivist and local historian who worked closely with Friedrich and his brother Hans to ensure their accessibility to future generations of historians, performed an invaluable service by organizing approximately two-thirds of the collection. An indispensable source on the history of the German Right, the Westarp papers remain in family possession, where Verena Gräfin von Zeppelin-Aschhausen, their current custodian, is committed to making the collection available to research scholars like myself. And lastly, I would like to extend a special word of gratitude to Horst Conrad, Werner Friese, and the staff of the Westfälisches Archivamt in Münster, who by affording me access to the archives of the Westphalian aristocracy helped me achieve what would prove to be a major breakthrough in my research on the politics of the German Right.

The completion of this work would not have been possible without the generous help and support of a large number of archives, libraries, and research institutes. Here I would like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Bundesarchiv in Berlin-Lichterfelde and Koblenz, the Bundesarchiv-Militärabteilung in Freiburg im Breisgau, and the Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes in Berlin for providing access to materials in their possession. I am particularly grateful to the Bildarchiv of the Bundesarchiv for permission to use the images of right-wing politicians and right-wing campaign material that are to be found throughout the book. Important material on the history of the German Right was also to be found in state, regional, and municipal archives, in particular in the Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Munich, the

Brandenburgisches Hauptlandesarchiv in Potsdam, the Landesarchiv Berlin, the Landesarchiv Nordrheinland-Westfalen in Münster, the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, the Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, the Niedersächsisches Staatsarchiv in Osnabrück, the Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv in Dresden, and the Staatsarchiv Hamburg as well as in the municipal archives of Braunschweig, Dresden, Mönchen-Gladbach, Paderborn, Stuttgart, and Wuppertal. Corporate archives also proved to be a valuable source of information on the German Right. In this respect I am particularly grateful to the Historisches Archiv Friedrich Krupp GmbH in Essen for access to the papers of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, to the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv zu Köln for access to the papers of the Gutehoffnungshütte's Paul Reusch, to the Siemens Historical Institute in Berlin (and its predecessor, the Werner von Siemens Institut für die Geschichte des Hauses Siemens in Munich) for access to the papers of Carl Friedrich von Siemens, to the ThyssenKrupp Konzernarchiv, Außenstelle Hoesch-Archiv, in Dortmund for access to the papers of Fritz Springorum, and to the Unternehmensarchiv Bayer A.G. in Leverkusen for access to the papers of Carl Duisberg. And lastly, I would like to thank private research institutes that made their holdings available for this project, namely the Archiv für Christlich-Demokratische Politik an der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Sankt-Augustin the Forschungsstelle für Zeitgeschichte in Hamburg, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich, and the Kommission für Zeitgeschichte in Bonn. I remain profoundly grateful to all of those who have helped me assemble the material upon which this book is based and for the service they provide all historians.

None of the research upon which this book is based would have been possible without the generous financial support I have received from a variety of sources over the course of my career. I am particularly grateful to my home institution Canisius College for the sabbaticals and numerous small research grants that I have received from the college since arriving in Buffalo in the fall of 1968. These made it possible for me to return to Germany for extended periods of research on an almost yearly basis. In addition to the fellowships I received from the Fulbright Program and the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung at the beginning of my career, I have held major grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Endowment of the Humanities, the National Humanities Center, the German Marshall Fund, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as well as smaller grants-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society and the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst. Were it not for the generosity of these organizations and their donors, this book could never have been completed.

No less important was the encouragement and patient support I have received from Cambridge University Press. I remain deeply indebted first and foremost to Lewis Bateman, who first contacted me when he was at Princeton University Press, solicited and oversaw the publication of my first book on the history of German liberalism during the Weimar Republic, and

then demonstrated enormous patience as he waited for the completion of my manuscript on the German Right. When it became apparent that things were not moving as quickly as we had hoped, it was Lew who suggested that I take a break from this project to write a book on the 1932 presidential elections. That was without a question one of the best pieces of editorial advice I have ever received. Following Lew's retirement in 2016, this project was handed over first to Michael Watson and then to Liz Friend-Smith, who shepherded it through the approval process before placing it in the capable hands of Ian McIver, Ishwarya Mathavan, and particularly my copy-editor Barbara Wilson for guiding me through the production process. All of this was done with a professionalism and a respect for the author's instincts and predilections that made publication much less onerous than it has been for many of my colleagues in the profession.

I would be remiss if I did not also express my gratitude to those of my colleagues at Canisius who have been supportive of my work during my long tenure at the college. I think in particular of the old guard of Tom Banchich, Dave Costello, Walt Sharrow, Ed Neville, and Jim Valone who made Canisius a welcome and comforting place to teach, and of the younger cohort of Richard Bailey, René de la Pedraja, Dave Devereux, Bruce Dierenfield, Julie Gibert, and Steve Maddox. What we all share in common is a deep and abiding commitment to the humanities and to excellence in teaching and scholarship. The bridge between these two groups is Nancy Rosenbloom, my colleague, wife, and the mother of our two sons, Matthew and Daniel Rosenbloom-Jones. All three have endured my fascination with German history with a mixture of amusement, patience, and good humor, but it is Nancy who has had to put up with my moments of distraction, my annoying work habits and late nights at the computer, and everything else that has gone into the completion of this book. Never did Nancy doubt the value of what I was doing, either as a work of historical scholarship or as a part of who I am. And for that she has my deepest thanks and love.

The person to whom I owe the greatest debt of gratitude is the person to whose memory this book is dedicated, my mother Lila Maurine Berg Jones. My brother Ron and I grew up poor in a small farm town in south central Kansas in what was at the time the heart of the dust bowl. My mother, who had abandoned her dreams of becoming a concert pianist with the onset of the Great Depression and became a school teacher by default, valued education above all else and was committed to making certain that Ron and I received the best education possible. No sacrifice was too great in order to make this part of her dream come true. In retrospect, I doubt if I ever really told my mother how greatly I appreciated all that she had done for the two of us and that it was only through her love and sacrifice that I was able to achieve my own dreams as a scholar and teacher. May this book be a fitting tribute to her memory and sacrifice.

*Buffalo, New York*



## ABBREVIATIONS

## Organizations

ADGB	Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund/General German Trade-Union Federation
ADI	Arbeitsausschuß deutschnationaler Industrieller/Coordinating Committee of German National Industrialists
ADV	Alldeutscher Verband/Pan-German League
AKD	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Katholischer Deutscher/Coalition of Catholic Germans
BBB	Bayerischer Bauernbund/Bavarian Peasants' League
BBMB	Bayerischer Bauern- und Mittelstandsbund/Bavarian Peasant and Middle Class League
BDI	Bund der Industriellen/League of Industrialists
BER	Bund zur Erneuerung des Reiches/ League for the Regeneration of the Reich
BdL	Agrarian League/Bund der Landwirte
BLB	Bayerischer Landbund/Bavarian Rural League
BrLB	Brandenburgischer Landbund/Brandenburg Rural League
BMP	Bayerische Mittelpartei/Bavarian Middle Party
BVP	Bayerische Volkspartei/Bavarian People's Party
CDI	Centralverband Deutscher Industrieller/Central Association of German Industrialists
CNBLP	Christlicher-nationale Bauern- und Landvolkpartei/Christian-National Peasants and Farmer's Party
CSRV	Christlich-soziale Reichsvereinigung/Christian-Social Reich Union
CSVD	Christlich-Sozialer Volksdienst/Christian-Social People's Service
CVD	Christlicher Volksdienst/Christian People's Service
CVP	Christliche Volkspartei/Christian People's Party
DAAP	Deutsche Arbeiter- und Angestelltenpartei/German Workers and Employees' Party
DAG	Deutsche Adelgenossenschaft/German Nobles' Society
DAP	Deutsche Arbeitspartei/German Worker's Party



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

xvii

DBP	Deutsche Bauernpartei/German Peasants' Party
DDGB	Deutsch-demokratischer Gewerkschaftsbund/German Democratic Trade Union Federation
DDP	Deutsche Demokratische Partei/German Democratic Party
DGB	Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund/German Trade-Union Federation
DHK	Deutscher Herrenklub/German Gentlemen's Club
DHR	Deutscher Hochschulring/German University Ring
DHV	Deutschnationaler Handlungshilfen-Verband/German National Union of Commercial Employees
DIHT	Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag/German Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DIV	Deutsche Industriellen-Vereinigung/German Industrialists' Association
DKP	Deutsche Konservative Partei/German Conservative Party
DLB	Deutscher Landbund/German Rural League
DLV	Deutscher Landarbeiterverein/German Farm Workers' Union
DNAB	Deutschnationaler Arbeiterbund/German National Workers' League
DNJ	Deutschnationaler Jugendbund/German National Youth League
DNVP	Deutschnationale Volkspartei/German National People's Party
DRKB	Deutsche Reischskriegerbund Kyffhäuser/German Reich Warriors' Kyffhäuser League
DSTB	Deutschvölkischer Schutz- und Trutzbund/German-Racist Protection and Defense League
DStP	Deutsche Staatspartei/German State Party
DvAG	Deutschvölkische Arbeitsgemeinschaft/German-Racist Coalition
DVFP	Deutschvölkische Freiheitspartei/German-Racist Freedom Party
DVLP	Deutsche Vaterlandspartei/German Fatherland Party
DVP	Deutsche Volkspartei/German People's Party
EWB	Einwohnerwehren Bayerns/Bavarian Civil Defense Leagues
Gäa	Gemeinsamer Ausschuß/Joint Committee
GCG	Gesamtverband der christlichen Gewerkschaften Deutschlands/United Federation of Christian Trade Unions
GdA	Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten/Federation of Employee Unions
Gedag	Gesamtverband deutscher Angestelltengewerkschaften/United Federation of German Employee Unions
GKE	Genossenschaft katholischer Edelleute in Bayern/Association of Catholic Nobles in Bavaria
HAPAG	Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Actien-Gesellschaft/Hamburg-America Line
KPD	Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands/German Communist Party
KVP	Konservative Volkspartei/Conservative People's Party
NDB	Nationalverband Deutscher Berufsverbände/National Federation of German Professional Unions

NLV	Nationalliberale Vereinigung der Deutschen Volkspartei/Nationalliberale Vereinigung der Deutschen Volkspartei
NSDAP	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei/National Socialist German's Worker Party
NSDFP	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Freiheitspartei/National Socialist German Freedom Party
NSFP	Nationalsozialistische Freiheitspartei/National Socialist Freedom Party
Orgesch	Organisation Orgesch/Organization Orgesch
RDI	Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie/National Federation of German Industry
RFKP	Reichs- und Freikonservative Partei/Imperial and Free Conservative Party
RLB	Reichs-Landbund/National Rural League
RLHV	Reichsverband landwirtschaftlicher Hausfrauenvereine/National Federation of Agricultural Housewives' Associations
RPL	Reichspropagandaleitung der NSDAP/Reich Propaganda Leadership of the NSDAP
RvA	Reichsbund vaterländischer Arbeitervereine/National Alliance of Patriotic Workers' Clubs
SLB	Sächsischer Landbund/Saxon Rural League
SPD	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands/Social Democratic Party of Germany
TLB	Thüringer Landbund/Thüringian Rural League
VDA	Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände/Federation of German Employer Associations
VdBD	Vereinigung der christlichen Bauernvereine Deutschlands/Association of Christian Peasant Unions of Germany
VDESI	Verein Deutscher Eisen- und Stahlindustrieller/Association of German Iron and Steel Industrialists
VKE	Verein katholischer Edelleute Deutschlands/Association of Catholic Nobles of Germany
VKF	Vereinigung Konservativer Frauen/Association of Conservative Women
VKV	Volkskonservative Vereinigung/People's Conservative Association
VNR	Volksnationale Reichsvereinigung/People's National Reich Association
VRP	Reichspartei für Volksrecht und Aufwertung/Reich Party for People's Justice and Revaluation
VS	Völkisch-Sozialer Block/Racist Social Bloc
VVVB	Vereinigte Vaterländische Verbände Bayerns/United Patriotic Leagues of Bavaria
VVVD	Vereinigte Vaterländische Verbände Deutschlands/United Patriotic Leagues of Germany
WBB	Westfälischer Bauernbund/Westphalian Peasants' Union
WBP	Württembergische Bürgerpartei/Württemberg Burgher Party

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WBWB	Württembergischer Bauern-und Weingärtnerbund/Württemberg Peasants and Winegrowers' League
WP	Wirtschaftspartei or Reichspartei des Deutschen Mittelstandes/Business Party or Reich Party of the German Middle Class
ZAG	Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft der industriellen und gewerblichen Arbeitgeber- und Arbeitnehmerverbände/Central Association of Industrial and Commercial Employer and Employee Associations
ZdL	Zentralverband der Landarbeiter/Central Association of Farm Laborers

## Archives

ACDP Sankt-Augustin	Archiv für Christlich-Demokratische Politik, Sankt Augustin
BA Berlin	Bundesarchiv Berlin-Lichterfelde, Berlin
BA Bildarchiv	Bundesarchiv, Bildarchiv, On-Line
BA Koblenz	Bundesarchiv Koblenz, Koblenz
BA-MA Freiburg	Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv, Freiburg im Breisgau
Bayer AG	Unternehmensarchiv Bayer AG, Leverkusen
BHStA Munich	Bayerische Hauptstaatsarchiv, Munich
BLHA Potsdam	Brandenburgischer Landeshauptstaatsarchiv, Potsdam
DHV-Archiv Hamburg	Archiv des Deutschen Handels- und Industrieangestellten-Verband, Hamburg
FZH Hamburg	Forschungsstelle für Zeitgeschichte in Hamburg, Hamburg
GLA Karlsruhe	Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Generallandesarchiv Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe
GStA Berlin-Dahlem	Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin
HA Krupp	Historisches Archiv, Friedrich Krupp GmbH, Essen
IfZ Munich	Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich
KfZ Bonn	Kommission für Zeitgeschichte, Bonn
LA Berlin	Landesarchiv Berlin, Berlin
LaNRW Münster	Landesarchiv Nordrhein-Westfalen, Münster
NSSStA Osnabrück	Niedersächsisches Landesarchiv/Staatsarchiv Osnabrück, Osnabrück
PA AA Berlin	Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes, Berlin
RWWA Cologne	Rheinisch-Westfälisches Wirtschaftsarchiv zu Köln, Cologne
SHI Berlin	Siemens Historical Institute, Berlin
SHStA Dresden	Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Dresden
StA Braunschweig	Stadtarchiv Braunschweig, Braunschweig
StA Hamburg	Staatsarchiv Hamburg, Hamburg
StA Köln	Stadtarchiv Köln, Cologne
StA Mönchen-Gladbach	Stadtarchiv Mönchen-Gladbach, Mönchen-Gladbach

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

StA Paderborn

Stadtarchiv Paderborn, Paderborn

TKA Dortmund

ThyssenKrupp Konzenarchiv, Außenstelle Hoesch,  
Dortmund

VWA Münster

Vereinigte Westfälische Adelsarchive, Münster