“Volksgemeinschaft based on social conformity” and acclaimed by the historians as “more successful” wanting to form a people's community, although this was biased against social aliens it created a haven for German people to be together, all Germans and all as one without interruption of what was considered disruptive figures, as well as social community it also created conformity in which those against the Nazis soon became Nazis or not openly against them due to them wanting to be socially integrated. Hitler also wanted to motorize Germany as Neil MacGregor notes “Hitler was appalled that German car ownership was so low.” as well as “Motorizing Germany, the Nazi’s decided should be a key policy. It would show the strength of the regime, as well, of course as keeping the people happy…” Hitler wished to increase his popularity by giving the average working man something only the rich people of Germany could afford, despite most people only able to afford a motorbike. Panikos Panayi notes that Hitler gave “Interest free loans of up to 1000 RM.” Advantageous to couples wanting to start a family Panayi advocates the loans were “made to a German couple in the form of vouchers for the purchase of furniture and household equipment.” As great as it seems it was arguably a scam to increase the population of those who were given it, as with each child a quarter of the loan was paid. Although many people were excluded e.g. Work shy, jews and social aliens.

To conclude there is clear evidence of other forms of maintaining power besides coercion in Germany between 1933-1945 but coercion appeared as a consistent method in the maintenance of power. This is shown clearly by SS and their consistent role in removing opposition in the Night of the Long Knives, Kristallnacht and policing in which they had the power to make the

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27 Years of Weimar & the Third Reich: David Evans & Jane Jenkins, published 1999, page 288
28 Germany, Memories of a Nation, Neil MacGregor, published 2014, page 347
29 Germany, Memories of a Nation, Neil MacGregor, published 2014, page 347
30 Weimar and Nazi Germany, Panikos Panayi, published 2000, page 206
31 Weimar and Nazi Germany, Panikos Panayi, published 2000, page 206