

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, 1920's GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES IN 2010

*The NSALP will publish a comprehensive book about the 1933-1936
National Socialist Economic Recovery, slated for January of 2011*

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When pressed, no INTELLECTUALLY HONEST history professor or economist will NOR CAN deny that Many of what is today coined “modern” and “progressive” labor policies, including the forty hour work week, overtime and holiday pay and others were first implemented in none other than National Socialist Germany

Substantial tariffs/taxes imposed on German goods abroad had sharply crippled Germany's ability to export products. Additionally, Germany was under mandates via the Treaty of Versailles to pay huge sums to the victors of World War I. Germany had paid out billions upon billions resulting in its national Treasury being bled dry thus being forced to seek recourse in enormous loans from the United States. In 2010, The United States is equally indebted to China as Germany was in the 1920's. This international debt completed Germany's destruction and in 1929 with the Wall Street Crash and the calling in of Germany's debt and the resulting financial crisis.

Germany was a Nation of 65 million people crushed under the unfair and immoral burdens of the Treaty of Versailles. It suffered industrial stagnation, by frightful unemployment, and by demoralizing misery by the entire people. International Jewry nearly destroyed this Nation that had given the world rich history and culture, much like what they have done to America since the 1960's.

To accomplish arguable the greatest economic and social recovery in history, the National Socialist German Workers Party would need to reestablish the balance of the social classes within the context of a renewed National Community and free the German Nation from foreign influences (Jewry), and restructure its geographic unity. This is what America must do in 2010.

In the eyes of hyper- capitalists, money is the sole active element of a nation's economy. National Socialism's way of thinking is that conception is radically

wrong, capital, to the contrary, is only an instrument. Work is the essential element: a person's endeavor, person's honor, blood, muscles and soul is the essential element to the National economy.

National Socialists seeks to not just to put an end to the class struggle, but to reestablish the priority of the person, in justice and respect, as the principal factor in production.

"The people," Adolf Hitler declared, ***"were not put here on earth for the sake of the economy, and the economy doesn't exist for the sake of capital. On the contrary, capital is meant to serve the economy, and the economy in turn to serve the people."***

Gustav Stresemann, the former German Chancellor, as he was dying, was the only Weimar leader who seriously attempted to end the foreign influences over the Germany. No politician had ever spoken of the rights of workers with such faith and such force, or had laid out in such clear terms the social plan he pledged to carry out on behalf of the common people.

National Socialists presents labor as the true and real source of national wealth.

National Socialism's tremendous social achievement in putting Germany's six million unemployed workers back to work is rarely acknowledged today. National Socialist economic policy threatens today's plutocratic hyper-capitalist system, which in 2010 has showed itself to be a corrupt failure. National Socialist economic policy rests in and derives its strength from the National Community (People). German reconstruction after World War II is heralded as a miracle, but it was paid for by the U.S. Marshall Plan, (foreign interests/U.S. Tax Dollars) while the true German Miracle is the German National Socialist economic recovery of 1933-1936. By comparison, the U.S. economy never recovered until its entry into World War II, the New Deal by every measurable objective was a failure while National Socialism was an overwhelming success inside of 4 years. Although it was much more than a transitory achievement, "democratic" historians routinely dismiss it in just a few lines. Since 1945, not a single intellectually honest study has been devoted to this highly significant and unprecedented, historical economic achievement has been completed. The NSALP will publish a comprehensive book about the 1933-1936 National Socialist Economic Recovery, slated for January of 2011.

Equally unreported are the significant reforms that dramatically changed the condition of the worker in Germany and were implemented elsewhere in the world and remain in place in 2010. Unsafe factories in Germany were transformed to spacious and healthy work environments, with natural lighting complete with gardens and playing fields for worker recreation. Hundreds of thousands of employee houses were constructed for working class families, thus creating new home ownership while creating new jobs. This was first true modern program of employee provided housing. A policy of several weeks of employer paid vacation was introduced along with weekend and holiday trips by

land and sea (cruises). Wide-ranging programs of physical and cultural education for younger workers were established with the world's best system of technical trade schools, something still not in place in the United States today. The German social security and workers' health insurance system implemented by National Socialism was the world's first and most modern and complete system, which still exists today, while America's system is essentially bankrupt.

The National Socialist record of social achievement is purposefully ignored in today's Schools, Colleges, and Universities because it would be inconsistent with propaganda that has been promulgated since World War II that everything National Socialist is evil. The fact is the great majority of Germans who lived under National Socialism know otherwise. If readers were presented all facts, free of emotion and over simplifications, people may demand another look at National Socialism as a political alternative for today's issues.

Because National Socialism's programs of social reform were an essential part of the National Socialist political program, a realization of this fact might induce people to view National Socialism with new eyes. It is not surprisingly that all of this is ignored by design, kept in silence, or discounted and criticized by many so called works of academic research that have not bothered to look at the real history. Politically correct historians insist on treating, National Socialism, and Germany for that matter, simplistically, as part of the politically correct play of good versus evil.

Facts speak for themselves, restoring work and food to millions of unemployed people who had been living in misery, as millions of Americans are in 2010, and restructuring industrial life, as America must do in 2010 if it is to survive, conceiving and establishing an organization for the effective defense and betterment of the nation's millions of wage earners, which America must do in 2010 if it is to survive, and creating a new bureaucracy and justice system that guaranteed the civic rights of each member of the national community, while simultaneously holding each person to his or her responsibilities as a German citizen: this organic body of reforms was part of a single, comprehensive plan, which National Socialists had developed and worked out years earlier.

Generous loans, amortizable in ten years, were granted to newly married couples so they could buy their own home, absent of Jewish usury. (Jewish usury was a direct result of the sub-prime loan industry that melted down the U.S. Housing Market, banking System, and Economy). At the birth of each child, a fourth of the debt was cancelled. Four children, at the normal rate of a new arrival every two and a half years, sufficed to cancel the entire loan debt.

Equally effective social measures were taken on behalf of German farmers, who had the lowest incomes. In 1933, 17,611 new farm houses were built, each of them surrounded by a parcel of land one thousand square meters. Within three years, the National Socialist Government would build 91,000 such farmhouses. The rental for such dwellings could not legally exceed a modest share of the farmer's income. This unprecedented endowment of land and housing was only

one element of a National Socialist Political Revolution that very quickly and dramatically improved the living standards of the Germany's rural population.

Under the National Socialist Government, every factory employee had the legal right to paid vacation. (How many real factories are left in America?) Previously, paid vacations had not normally exceeded four or five days, and nearly half of the younger workers had no vacation time at all. In practice, National Socialism favored younger workers; the youngest workers received more generous vacations. This was humane and made sense, a young person has more need of rest and fresh air to develop his maturing strength and vigor. Thus, they enjoyed a full 18 days of paid vacation per year

The National Socialist Government introduced the FIRST standard forty-hour work week in Europe. Overtime work was compensated as nowhere else in the continent at the time, at an increased pay rate. And with the eight-hour work day now the norm, overtime work became more readily available.

Work breaks were made longer, another innovation of the time, two hours each day, allowing greater opportunity for workers to relax, and to make use of the playing fields that large industries were now required to provide.

A worker's right to job security had been non-existent previously, under the National Socialist Government; an employee could no longer be dismissed at the sole discretion of the employer. The National Socialist Government assured that workers' rights were spelled out and enforced. Accordingly, an employer had to give four weeks notice before firing an employee, who then had up to two months to appeal the dismissal. Dismissals could also be annulled by the "Courts of Social Honor" (Ehrengerichte).

By the end of 1933, the first effects of the National Socialist Political Revolution in the workplace were being felt. Germany had already come a long way from the time when filthy bathrooms and squalid courtyards were the sole sanitary and recreational facilities available to workers.

Large and small factories and shops were ordered to conform to the strictest standards of cleanliness and hygiene; interiors, so often dark and stifling, were opened up to light; playing fields were constructed; rest areas where workers could unbend during break, were set aside; employee cafeterias and respectable locker rooms were opened. The larger industrial establishments, in addition to providing the normally required conventional sports facilities, were obliged to put in swimming pools. In just three years, these achievements would reach unimagined heights: more than two thousand factories refitted and beautified; 23,000 work premises modernized; 800 buildings designed exclusively for meetings; 1,200 playing fields; 13,000 sanitary facilities; 17,000 cafeterias.

To provide affordable vacations for German workers on a hitherto unprecedented scale. The National Socialist Government established the "Strength through Joy Program (KDF). As a result, hundreds of thousands of workers were now able to

make relaxing vacation trips on land and sea each summer. Magnificent cruise ships were built, and special trains brought vacationers to the mountains and the seashore.

The National Socialist Government created the National Labor Service not only to alleviate unemployment, but to bring together, in equality, and in the same uniform, both the sons of millionaires and the sons of the poor families for several months in common labor and living. All performed the same work, all were subject to the same discipline; they enjoyed the same pleasures and benefited from the same physical and moral development. At the same construction sites and in the same barracks, Germans became conscious of what they had in common, grew to understand one another, and discarded their old prejudices of class and caste.

After a term in the National Labor Service, a young worker knew that the rich man's son was not a pampered monster, while the young lad of wealthy family knew that the worker's son had no less honor than a nobleman or an heir to riches; they had lived and worked together as comrades. Social hatred was vanishing, and a socially united people were being born.

To enable the German public to express its opinion on the occasion of important events of social, national, or international significance, the National Socialist Government provided the people a new means of approving or rejecting the government's policies: the plebiscite. America does not have Initiative or Referendum at the federal level to check corrupt practices of the federal government. American's should be able to vote on **THEIR** national issues such as income taxes, health care, and term limits for federal offices.

The articles of the "Plebiscite Law" were brief and clear:

The Reich government may ask the people whether or not it approves of a measure planned by or taken by the government. This may also apply to a law. A measure submitted to plebiscite will be considered as established when it receives a simple majority of the votes. This will apply as well to a law modifying the Constitution. If the people approve the measure in question, it will be applied in conformity with article III of the Law for Overcoming the Distress of the People and the Reich. The Reich Interior Ministry is authorized to take all legal and administrative measures necessary to carry out this law. - Berlin, July 14, 1933.

The ballot was secret, and the voter was not constrained. No one could have prevented a German from voting no if he wished.

In fact, a certain number did vote no in every plebiscite. Millions of others could just as easily have done the same. The percentage of "No" votes remained extremely low, usually under ten percent. In the Saar region, where the plebiscite of January 1935 was supervised from start to finish by the Allies, the result was the same as in the rest of Germany, more than 90 percent voted "Yes"

to unification with National Socialist Germany.

National Socialists had no fear of such secret ballots plebiscites because the German people invariably and consistently supported the National Socialist Government from 1933 to 1945, interestingly, the German people have not been allowed to legally vote for National Socialists as the Party was “banned” by the Allied Control Council and has remained banned by the “German Government” set up by the Allied Control Council since 1948, even though it calls itself a “**democracy**”. In America today, our Democracy is confined to just two so called “major” plutocratic parties that are entrenched by special and foreign interests. Our elections are a fraud as new Parties and candidates not affiliated with so called “major parties are not allowed full participation in the American “democracy” by way of so called ballot access laws that essentially provide a monopoly for the two major parties. America today is a Soviet Union of the two major Parties a hypocrite of democracy that allows parasites to feed on its people and has become what Weimar Germany was in the 1920’s. The question is what true Americans will choose to do about it, given the tools available to them.

Coming in Part II, How National Socialists regained control of their Money and ended foreign influences and how America can do the same.

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