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The program of the NSDAP Recommented

Part 6

13 NATIONALIZATIONS

"We demand the nationalization of all (previously) already socialized enterprises (trusts)."

Marxism considers private ownership of the means of production to be the decisive obstacle to the construction of a socialist society and justifies exploitation in terms of so-called "surplus value" that capitalists achieve by exploiting the labor output of workers because the entrepreneur's profit is always greater than the money (wages) spent on the labor output of workers.

This whole theory is not valid:

It is not surplus value that is the source of exploitation, but the bondage of interest. It is to blame for the fact that not only the worker but the whole national economy is exploited for the benefit of ulterior financial powers.

Nor is private ownership of the means of production an obstacle to the building of German socialism:

The true socialism is not based on the idea of equality, but on the idea of justice! Therefore it is not the aim of a socialist people's community to reduce all strata and income differences. The striving for wealth and possession is quite an ethically justified engine of the national economy - but only as long as it is not directed against the common good, or is to be made possible and promoted by labor- and effortless income!

The NSDAP does not oppose private ownership - not even private ownership of the means of production. It also expresses no objection to the entrepreneur drawing as much money from his business as his performance justifies. The upper and lower income limits are set by the National Socialist Volksstaat in such a way that they are sufficient to induce a Volksgenossen - entrepreneur or not - to the greatest possible commitment to the Volksgemeinschaft, but also to prevent the maintenance or formation of new social classes.

Incidentally, the National Socialist People's State does not control OWNERSHIP, but rather the DISPOSITIONAL POWER over the means of production. That means:

The entrepreneur retains the power of disposal over his enterprise only as long as he manages it within the framework of the interests of the national community and the state economic plans. If his activities do not conform to these plans, or if his performance is inadequate, a state commissioner will be entrusted with provisional management until the entrepreneur shows himself willing to work accordingly, or until, in the context of nationalization, he is also deprived of ownership of the means of production.

But such a measure is exceptional, as it is unlikely that an entrepreneur will wantonly provoke such government intervention.

The National Socialist People's State makes use of economic planning for the guidance of the national economy - not, however, of individual plans after the example of Marxist states, which suppress all individual initiative, but by means of an outline plan which follows the principle:

What is planned is not what can be planned, but what must be planned.

But to carry out such framework planning, the National Socialist People's State needs a direct influence on the economy, even without having to resort in each case to the complicated instruments of appointing state commissioners. It is therefore necessary that key sectors of the national economy be transferred to state ownership and thus be directly influenced.

This includes first and foremost all monetary enterprises, such as banks, insurance companies, etc., since the state must have total control over all monetary areas and finances.

In its party program, the NSDAP also calls for the nationalization of all companies that have already been socialized, since their ownership, often anonymous, poses a danger to the freedom of the national economy - especially since clear private ownership, which can act as a motor, no longer exists there anyway (the leadership here also no longer lies with a dynamic entrepreneurial personality, but with a leadership management that works independently of share owners and the like). Moreover, such companies are usually large enterprises of economic and political importance over which the National Socialist Volksstaat claims complete control with the aim of steering the economy.

On the whole, then, the National Socialist national economy is a partly privately owned, partly nationalized form of economy, managed by means of general framework planning, but in which responsibly applied private ownership of the means of production will retain its place as long as it does not turn against the interests of the national community.

Business enterprises in clear private ownership - especially in the independent middle class - are therefore not only not opposed, but, as the engine of the national economy, enjoy special support from the National Socialist People's State.

<u>14</u> PROFIT-SHARING

"We demand profit sharing in large-scale operations".

The NSDAP advocates the formation of private property as long as it does not lead to the emergence of sharp class barriers and does not turn against the interests of the national community. In particular, the formation of property of the common people is to be promoted, which does not break down class barriers, but breaks them down and does not harm the national community, but benefits it.

To this end, the NSDAP calls for profit sharing in large enterprises. The restriction to such is explained by the fact that small and medium-sized enterprises, which as a rule are clearly privately owned and protected as such, will not be touched. In the interest of justice within the national community, however, it goes without saying that those members of the national community who are not em-

ployed in large-scale enterprises will be ensured through legal compensatory measures that they, too, will share in the national wealth.

In any case, profit sharing in large-scale enterprises is clearly aimed at the hitherto socialized enterprises that are nationalized by the National Socialist Volksstaat. Such profit sharing makes sense only as a share in the productive assets of the enterprise, because in this way the worker's attachment to his work is promoted and his very personal interest in success is awakened, since his profit sharing depends on the concrete profit achieved.

All nationalized companies that generate a significant profit are therefore soon reincorporated, with half of the share certificates being issued to the employees and half to the German Labor Front as inalienable property of the workers in the productive assets. The Betriebsgemeinschaft and the DAF thus became the owners of the

Excluded from this regulation are all money-enterprises as well as all those which pursue non-profit purposes and therefore inevitably operate more or less at a loss. Statutory compensation arrangements are also made for the employees there for their participation in the national wealth.

Because in the National Socialist Volksstaat the power of disposal over the means of production - apart from extreme exceptions - remains tied to private property, this means for the large-scale enterprises that are being transferred into workers' ownership that the Betriebsgemeinschaft and the DAF are masters of the enterprise, since they have become the owners. Therefore, profit sharing inevitably leads to the co-responsibility of the people's comrade in his enterprise. This co-responsibility is exercised by works councils, whose powers are expanded and which are composed on the basis of one-third parity:

One-third of the works councils are appointed by the state, one-third by the German Labor Front as the patron and representative of the interests of the German workforce as a whole, and another third are elected directly by company employees.

In order to prevent other workers from being placed at a disadvantage, similar coresponsibility is introduced in nationalized and private companies above a certain size - in nationalized companies, the works council is composed in the same way as in socialized companies that have been transferred to worker ownership. In private companies, the works councils are made up of one-third representatives of the company, one-third representatives of the labor front and one-third employees.

In this way, the accumulation of wealth by the people's comrade simultaneously

promotes his co-responsibility and profit-sharing in the people's wealth and thus builds up the true people's community.

<u>15</u> PENSIONS

"We call for a generous expansion of retirement benefits."

The National Socialist People's State is based on the ethical principle of work, thus leading to the realization of the popular saying:

If you don't work, don't eat!

Those elements in the body of the people who are harmful to the people and who cannot become accustomed to honest work useful to the community are eliminated as antisocial parasites and put to forced labor. They, too, are thus forced to eat only when they have earned it through their work.

Exceptions are those members of the people who, through no fault of their own, cannot yet, or can no longer, participate in the work process - that is, especially children, for whom the program of the NSDAP demands the best possible education, people who are sick through no fault of their own, who are naturally cared for by the national community, while the NSDAP generally fights for the elevation of the national health, but above all the old members of the people, who are to be "generously" cared for according to the present point 15 of the party program!

In this way, the party expresses its extraordinary respect for the life's work of people who have faithfully and reliably fulfilled their duty to work throughout their adult lives. They are not - as in capitalism - pushed to the margins of society as unproductive eaters, but in the National Socialist People's State they enjoy an old age that is characterized by the community's respect for their life's work and can be shaped without financial worries.

The current pension system is terminally ill and unfair. It needs to be completely reorganized:

A fair and generous old-age pension must start from the principle that the German national with his own life achievement also determines the amount of his old-age pension - the better he has worked on his place and according to his abilities, the higher was his income. This income is to be paid to him after his retirement from the working life in full extent as pension further! Everything else would be unjust, because he could understand a reduction of his income only as punishment for the

biological fate of the aging, which would make a mockery of every sense of justice.

For single women in old age, a generous people's pension is introduced as a standard pension, the amount of which, however, increases with each child that the woman has born and raised in the course of her life. These child premiums will also be paid to women who still live with their husbands in old age and are therefore not entitled to the people's pension, but who are nevertheless to receive recognition for their lifetime achievements as mothers.

Pensions are paid directly from the state budget; the National Socialist Volksstaat thus guarantees the security and amount of the payments. The necessary funds are raised through a pension tax - the previously customary deductions from wages for pension insurance are eliminated.

The new pension system imposes considerable burdens on the Volksgemeinschaft, especially as long as the after-effects of today's declining birth rate continue. However, these burdens are a duty of honor for the Volksgemeinschaft and will be valued accordingly.

PROMOTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

"We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its preservation, immediate municipalization of large department stores and their leasing at cheap prices to small tradesmen, sharpest consideration of all small tradesmen in deliveries to the state, provinces or municipalities."

The NSDAP sees private property and man's natural striving for profit as the motor of a healthy national economy. It fights only for the introduction of upper and lower income limits in order to prevent the formation or maintenance of abrupt class barriers, for the consequent abolition of all laborless and effortless income, and for the fact that private property can never be directed against the common good. For the rest, however, it advocates the preservation of private property even in the means of production, subject to the known restrictions - and generous remuneration for those comrades of the people who achieve top performance in their place. Those who have acquired wealth through hard work and handle it responsibly have nothing to fear!

The NSDAP, however, not only wants to preserve hard-earned private property, but also to promote the formation of private property on a broad basis - for exam-

ple, through profit sharing by workers in large enterprises and other forms of participation in the national wealth.

As the party of the German national community, however, the NSDAP's attention is directed not only at the völkisch hurry and the mass of wage earners, who are often disadvantaged under capitalism, but it also resolutely advocates the preservation and promotion of the healthy middle class.

A healthy middle class is a source of strength for the national community.

The NSDAP's advocacy of the middle class has often been misunderstood, so that occasionally people even wanted to misunderstand the party as a petty-bourgeois middle class party - a truly grotesque misunderstanding!

In fact, the NSDAP resolutely combats all dangers and tendencies of proletarianization of the middle class - a middle class crushed between a profit-hungry upper class and an exploited working class would be a catastrophe for the Volksgemeinschaft and lead to the merciless and self-destructive class struggle for which the Marxists are so eagerly waiting. An annihilation of the middle class would make the enormous educational work of the National Socialist movement towards the Volksgemeinschaft very difficult, perhaps impossible.

But the preservation of the middle class gives the upper class an example and a reminder not to lose touch with the people and not to go against their interests, and gives the working class the hope of also achieving prosperity through their own work and supported by the social program of our Party.

In this respect, therefore, the NSDAP certainly strives for a national community based on the middle class, in which the ruling class and the working class are not separate classes either wallowing in luxury or impoverished, but a dynamic community with fluid transitions. Nevertheless, the NSDAP is not a petty-bourgeois middle-class party, but a National Socialist workers' party:

Just as decidedly as it fights the proletarianization of the middle class, it prevents the bourgeoisification of the working class! The middle class, which the NSDAP strives for, is no longer bourgeois, but characterized by the ethical principle of the working class, the work for the national community! Middle class thus marks an aimed income and property situation, but no exemplary life attitude. The middle class should be economically preserved and promoted, but in its attitude to life it should be newly shaped by the working class. We therefore see in the middle class the economic, but in the working class the ethical backbone in the building of a true national community.

An essential part of the middle class is the economic sector of small and medium trade, as well as the most diverse services. This sector in particular is exposed to a great temptation to a parasitic way of life. It is not for nothing that the "merchant" is the typical antithesis of the "worker". And yet, the independent trade and service industry is important for the national community. However, like every other stratum in our national body, it must place itself under the iron law and principle of labor which the National Socialist People's State will enforce. In the new order, the merchant and small tradesman will also become a worker for and in the national community.

Under this condition, he will, through the demands mentioned in point 16, be economically stabilized and regarded and recognized as a respected member of the national community. He will then have long since overcome any bourgeois attitude or even parasitic excesses and will have become a true comrade of the people. In this sense, the National Socialist Workers' Party fights for the German middle class!







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