The Economics of Fascism

The Wages Price Freeze

by Jim Shush, Venezuela

"If I were to today ordering a freeze on all wages and prices throughout the United States..."

—Richard Nixon, August 13, 1971

"It has been the iron principle of the National Socialist [Fascist] Leadership to not permit any rise in the hourly wage rates..."

—Adolf Hitler, 1942

What’s the meaning of the steps taken recently by President Nixon to "save" the American worker? Not too many. Fascism (or control of every aspect of people’s lives) is on the way.

After 2 1/2 years, Nixon’s do-nothing "game plan" to stabilize the war-terned American economy has failed miserably. Now he’s decided that the only way he can get the current inflation under control is through increased and more stringent control of the economy.

To check the war-created inflation, Nixon has ordered a wage-price freeze. This means that all wages and prices, except for food and fuel, cannot rise above the level of July 1971.

This will be a major blow to business in the country, and it will be a very serious test of the government’s ability to deal with inflation.

There are no controls whatsoever, not even formal ones, on profits, dividends, interest rates, or capital gains.

The spurious "free market" element to this wage-price freeze has been taken away by the government’s "inflation fighting" efforts. Nixon has ordered that all wages and prices be frozen, which is not the case in any country.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

In his August 16 speech, Nixon said that "Inflation is essentially voluntary. "I am relying on the voluntary cooperation of all Americans—workers, employers, consumers—to make this wage-price freeze work." Nixon also said that "The establishment of a wage-price control bureaucracy..." He emphasized that he expected to check inflation "without mandatory wage and price controls." But "Voluntary" controls will work better to freeze wages than prices. Employers will be too happy to carry out their legal obligations to make sure that they do not raise the wages of their employees. It is not easy to control in their demands on the OEC (enforcement of the wage-price freeze) since they have to show that the wage freeze is the only way to control inflation.

There are only a few times in our history when the government has intervened in the economy to control wages and prices. In the past, there have been similar instances, but the government has never been able to carry out the wage-price freeze. The current situation is different. Inflation is essentially voluntary. The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

Nixon has ordered a wage-price freeze, but the government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.

The government has not given the businessmen a choice about what they can or cannot do. This is a direct attack on the freedom of the market and the ability of businesses to make decisions about what they can do.
Some corporations will make an extra bundle off their workers without raising their prices, thanks to the freeze. These are the firms that have already raised their prices anticipating wage-freeze legislation. The question now is whether wages will be frozen, and if they are, how fast. While some corporate stockholders will continue to collect rising dividends, which are usually paid out in cash, the increase will be less clear for other workers. While the nation's big corporations, banks, and stockholders continue to demand and receive their pay and working people will be hit by the wage-price freeze, the average person will probably keep on climbing. Many of the wage-freeze suggestions received from workers, who have less margin, will probably continue to do better than average people. Wages in the service trades, for example, will probably continue to rise.

Some of the larger companies have begun to raise wages, but they are doing so at a higher rate than the cost of living. This is because they have been able to raise their prices, and because of the freeze. In the meantime, wages in many other industries are likely to continue to rise. Employers are making a profit on the freeze, and they are not likely to stop raising wages. A few employers are raising wages at a rate that is too fast, but the freeze has been too slow to have much effect on wages in the meantime.

Trade and Money Crisis

The last economic problem facing the country is the international trade and monetary crisis. In recent years, the U.S. has been in a trade deficit with other countries. This means that the U.S. is importing more goods than it is exporting. The trade deficit is caused by a number of factors, including the high cost of living in the U.S., the strong dollar, and the low value of foreign currencies. The trade deficit has been a problem for many years, and it has become worse in recent years. The trade deficit is a major concern for the U.S. economy, because it means that the U.S. is spending more money than it is earning. This makes it difficult for the U.S. to save money, and it can also lead to a loss of jobs and a decrease in economic growth. In addition, the trade deficit is a problem for the U.S. because it means that the U.S. is importing more goods than it is exporting. This can lead to a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar, which can make it more difficult for the U.S. to export goods.

In summary, the trade and monetary crisis is a major concern for the U.S. economy. The trade deficit is a problem because it means that the U.S. is spending more money than it is earning. This can lead to a decrease in economic growth, and it can also lead to a loss of jobs. In addition, the trade deficit is a problem because it means that the U.S. is importing more goods than it is exporting. This can lead to a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar, which can make it more difficult for the U.S. to export goods.

As a result, the U.S. has been pushing for a resolution to the trade deficit problem. One of the solutions that has been proposed is to increase U.S. exports and decrease imports. This can be done by reducing the cost of living in the U.S., which would make U.S. goods more competitive in the international market. In addition, the U.S. has been pushing for a resolution to the monetary crisis. One of the solutions that has been proposed is to decrease the value of the U.S. dollar, which would make it more difficult for other countries to borrow money from the U.S.

Overall, the trade and monetary crisis is a major concern for the U.S. economy. It is important for the U.S. to find a solution to this problem in order to maintain economic growth and protect jobs.

FIGHT BACK!

American workers are not going to let the capitalists beat them. The American Labor Party has been organizing strikes and demonstrations to fight back. They are demanding higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. They are also demanding that the government take action to protect the rights of workers. In addition, they are calling for an end to the war and for the U.S. to stop selling weapons to other countries.

The workers are determined to fight back against the capitalists. They are not going to let the capitalists win. They are going to continue their struggle for a better world.