

the situation in Germany, in which an early change in the character of government, and the policies of government can occur.

They've got to break free from the euro! Without breaking free from the euro, except as a currency of account, there's no possibility that Germany will survive. If you're for the euro, you're against the existence of Germany: It's that simple.

So therefore, you need a process, a political process, which is oriented toward the reality that the world situation, in Europe in particular, is being determined in the United States, by what does, or does not happen inside the United States, with a positive development. This means, that you're in a race against time, to try to get Germany *out from under the ECB [European Central Bank]!* Because, there's no survival of Germany unless you get it out from under the ECB. The political process in Germany is controlled by the ECB! German firms are being gobbled up by these parasites, who are coming in and grabbing them up. That can be stopped by government, but you've got to have a government that can *do that!*

So therefore, you've got to *stop* the takeovers, you've got to *stop* the destruction, the looting, the parasites. It's a race against time. So therefore, the government of Germany, if Germany's going to survive, is going to change. It's going to change, not because somebody's going to go out and kill somebody, to change the government. But, because it's *necessary* to shift the composition of government, in a way that Schröder actually started.

Schröder was faced with an impossible situation: The government was ungovernable—as long as the Greens remained in. Therefore, he had to get rid of the Greens. That involved a problem. And the enemy went out, and they went to Lafontaine, and they went to the poor, old ex-Communists, as a coalition, to try to stop, and defeat, Schröder. Which they probably did, in the sense of defeating what his intention might have been, or his ambition might have been.

But the process goes on. The question still arises: *You've got to have the authority of the German government to create debt capital, long-term debt capital, to refinance the building of industry, to get people back to work, and to say "screw you" to the British and the French, "we're going to rebuild around Berlin!"* And AEG's going to stay in Berlin!

But, you have to have the political power. Therefore, we, in the United States, are concerned, for the sake of Europe as a whole, that *Germany reach the condition where it has a government, which is truly capable of governing, and governing with the effects of getting rid of the euro, and going back to becoming a real nation again, and telling the French and British they made a big mistake, and they should go and wash their underwear, instead of bothering us!*

So therefore, we in the United States *depend*, strategically, on the success of Germany in this direction, toward a Eurasian orientation. . . .

Germans Rediscover Nuclear Power

by Rainer Apel

With the defeat of the "red-green" coalition (Social Democrats and Greens) in the Sept. 18, 2005 elections in Germany, there was hope among many that this also meant the end to an entire era of radical ecologism, which among other things had led to a foul government-industry deal in 2000, to phase out nuclear power by 2020. Many hoped that the Social Democrats, after the divorce from the Greens and their new Grand Coalition marriage with the Christian Democrats, would now begin to argue for a return to nuclear power.

One indication of this hope was a newspaper ad which appeared in numerous news dailies at the end of October, by the two labor unions Ver.di (services) and IGBCE (mining, energy), and the four leading power-producing firms E.ON, EnBW, RWE, and Vattenfall, which cautiously that to secure power supplies for the future, "no source of energy should be excluded," and stated that existing nuclear power plants should receive permits to run as long as safety standards are met, implying they could run for 40, 50, even 60 years, instead of the 30 years set as a limit by the red-green decree. The ad did not call for any new nuclear power plant to be built, but it was a remarkable step, because for the first time in years, labor unions said something positive on nuclear technology.

However, these hopes for a return of the atom were betrayed, as the Grand Coalition signed a rotten compromise agenda, which kept the red-green anti-nuclear power decree intact. The only positive aspect in the new government's energy policy was a commitment to continue, and eventually upgrade, funding of nuclear research.

Power Outages

The broad public outcry over the power blackouts which kept 250,000 citizens of the Münsterland region in western Germany without any electricity for days, at the end of November, and announcements by Germany's power suppliers of price increases for electricity and household gas, during the first two weeks of December, provided new arguments for the pro-nuclear lobby. Breaking profile, on Dec. 22 two state governors, Christian Wulff (Lower Saxony) and Günther Öttinger (Baden-Württemberg), in interviews pointed to the rising expenses for energy and the need to secure energy supply for industry and consumers. "We will not be able to keep the timetable for the turning-off of modern nuclear power plants. . . . Because of rising energy prices, a mix of energy sources is required," Wulff said, leaving it open whether he was only