

BüSo Wrote the Book On German Neo-Cons

First to target Germany's neo-conservative movement was the LaRouche Movement, which issued a definitive book-length exposé of this neo-liberal nexus in January 2005. Thousands of these books, entitled *Germany's Neo-Cons: Who Is Out To Destroy the Federal Social State?*, have circulated.

As lead author Elke Fimmen said in an interview with *EIR* in May, the book demonstrates the close connection between the German neo-cons who want to topple the Schröder government, and the neo-con crowd in the United States. Both are shown to be the tools of international synarchist financial interests, the same interests that created fascism in the 1930s, and are out to do so again, this time on a global scale. The book names the names of the key

players, including Hans Tietmeyer and Meinhard Miegel, and identifies their "reforms" as a new phase of economic looting.

Over the summer, leading Social Democratic Party spokesmen, such as party chief Franz Münterfering, implicitly followed the BüSo's lead by launching an attack on the speculative financial interests (the "locusts") who were buying up and destroying Germany's economy. Finally, at the end of August, an SPD spokesman attacked Germany's neo-cons by name. The question is: Did they act in time?—*Nancy Spannaus*



AG, the traditional network of cross-shareholdings and shared non-executive directorships among the country's corporations established after the Second World War, are over. The ousting of Werner Seifert, the chief executive of Deutsche Boerse, the German stock-exchange operator, by overseas hedge funds earlier this year, was seen by many people as a wake-up call to German business that the old rules no longer apply." The old rules, the article also stated, include labor co-determination in companies.

The *Telegraph* article continued: "Instead of being controlled by generally supportive domestic funds, Germany's blue-chips are now increasingly owned by more aggressive British and American investors. From holding nothing in 1990 [the year of German reunification—ed.], non-Germans now control an average of more than 50% of the free float in the 30 companies that make up the DAX 30, Germany's blue-chip index. Deutschland AG is no longer owned by Deutschland AG. It's owned by the Fidelitys of the world—and they don't stand for this stuff."

In other words: with Merkel and her team in power, the German government would no longer be in control of Germany, which would be transformed into a huge bridgehead for new global speculative attacks on the financial markets.

Broad International Stakes

The additional international stakes in the Sept. 18 elections can be seen by the announcement of Russian President Vladimir Putin that he will visit Germany prior to the election. Putin will meet Chancellor Schröder in Berlin on Sept. 8.

There are reports, so far unconfirmed, that Putin and Schröder will announce a "Joint Peace Initiative" vis-à-vis the Iran crisis. Both Schröder and Putin have publicly warned against a military strike against Iran, and have insisted that the question of Iran's nuclear program must be resolved through "patient diplomacy."

What is known about their meeting, is that a German-Russian energy cooperation agreement will be signed in Berlin, centered on building a 1,800-kilometer natural-gas pipeline from St. Petersburg to Greifswald. Costs for the underwater pipeline across the Baltic Sea are estimated at 4.5 billion euro, and construction will start this year, to be completed in 2010. Germany's share in Russian gas exports stands at 37%.

Chancellor Schröder's policy toward cooperation with Russia contrasts strongly with the outlook being expressed by his neo-con opponents, who have put a priority on good relations with Bush's Washington.

A Decisive Vote

German voters have to recognize that they have it in their hands to decide what Germany's fate will be, on election day. Chancellor Schröder is openly counting on the "independent" and uncommitted vote, as representing his potential for victory. The Merkel crew is openly relying on the "business" and financial community.

But the one uncompromising political force that voters can rely upon, to tell them what the real choices are, is the BüSo, and its candidate for Chancellor, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.